ITEM 14:

Consider a 10-year update to the Honeymoon Island State Park Management Plan (Lease No. 3203).

LOCATION:

Pinellas County

APPLICANT:

Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP)

STAFF REMARKS:

Background

Honeymoon Island State Park (HISP) in Pinellas County consists of approximately 2,824.52 acres. HISP was initially acquired on December 23, 1974, in fee simple by the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund (BOT). The BOT leased the property to DRP under Lease Number 3203 on December 7, 1981, for a 50-year term.

Honeymoon Island was once slated to become a large private development but was acquired by the state in 1974 after the development failed. The ability to showcase the important role of barrier islands along Florida's Gulf Coast and attempts to develop is an integral component of the park's interpretive program. The property was initially acquired for public access and outdoor recreational opportunities. The park is home to one of the most popular beaches in Florida with over 1,250,000 visitors per year. The 4 miles of white sandy beach are a popular attraction for both residents and visitors to the area and provide an important outdoor recreation resource for the region. The mesic flatwood community on the island serves as a representative sample of a severely fragmented community once a dominant coastal system along the Gulf Coast. The park plays an important role in a network of nesting shorebird habitat and protects extensive seagrass beds that improve water quality.

Management Plan Overview

The Florida Natural Areas Inventory has identified ten distinct natural community types and two altered landcover types at HISP. The predominant natural community is marine unconsolidated substrate, followed by marine seagrass beds. Three species of imperiled plants and forty-two species of imperiled animals have been identified at HISP.

The Division of Historical Resources maintains a Master Site File that documents many of Florida's archaeological and historical features. Two archaeological sites have been identified at HISP.

HISP has historically ranked among the most visited state park units in the system. The only two units within the state park system that rank higher than Honeymoon Island are the Cross Florida Greenway and Florida Keys Overseas Heritage Trail, which are linear greenway and trail units that span over 100 miles. By contrast, the 3.5 miles of white sand beaches at Honeymoon Island have attracted over the past 10 years an average of approximately 1.27 million visitors per year. In addition to its beaches, the park also offers a ferry service to Caladesi Island State Park, an interpretive visitor center, picnicking, biking, and hiking opportunities. Visitation is generally high year-round, when compared to the visitation totals of other state parks. Peak visitation at

Honeymoon Island typically occurs between March to July, with August to February considered the shoulder season.

The Florida Legislature requires that all land management plans include long and short-term goals. These goals must be measurable objectives, and short-term goals must be achievable within a two-year planning period. Pursuant to section 253.034, Florida Statutes, the Division of State Lands began compiling the short-term goals from each land management plan approved since July 1, 2016. The Division has included short-term goals from this management plan as part of this item.

While the ten-year management plan serves as the basic statement of policy and future direction for each park, several annual work plans provide more specific guidance for DRP staff to accomplish many of the resource management goals and objectives of the park. Where such detailed planning is appropriate to the character and scale of the park's natural resources, annual work plans are developed for prescribed fire management, exotic plant management and imperiled species management. Annual or longer-term work plans are developed for natural community restoration and hydrological restoration.

Public Involvement

DRP solicited public input by conducting a public workshop and advisory group meeting on October 4 and 18, 2021. The purpose of the workshop was to present the management plan to the public. The purpose of the advisory group meeting was to provide the Advisory Group members the opportunity to review and discuss the management plan. No additional changes were recommended to the draft plan. The DRP staff recommended approval of the proposed management plan as presented.

Surplus Lands

The evaluation by the DRP determined that no portion of the HISP is recommended for a potential surplus designation.

State Land Management Review Team

A Land Management Review (LMR) was conducted in February 2021. The review team found that the property is managed in accordance with the purposes for which it was acquired and the management practices, including public access, are in compliance with the management plan. Three consensus recommendations were offered:

- The team recommended DRP contact DHR for a Phase I archaeological survey of Honeymoon Island.
- The team recommended DRP contact a professional forester to conduct a timber assessment that meets the requirements of Florida Statute.
- The recommended DRP pay staff competitive wages to keep and expand institutional knowledge and experience on-site, as they deal with high volume or recreational users.

The LMR notes were reviewed as part of developing this plan and the agreed upon changes and recommendations were made to this management plan.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Approve the management plan.

ARC RECOMMENDATION:

( ) APPROVE
( ) APPROVE WITH MODIFICATIONS: _____
( ) DEFER
( ) WITHDRAW
( ) NOT APPROVE
( ) OTHER: _____

Honeymoon Island State Park

Land Management Plan Short-term Goals

Goal	Details of Goal	Objective	Details of Objective	Performance Measure
III	Restore and maintain natural communities/habitat of the park.	B	Conduct natural community improvement activities on 3 acres of beach dune habitat.	Number of acres improved or with improvements underway.
VII	Provide public access and recreational opportunities at the park.	D	Develop 2 new interpretive programs.	Number of new interpretive programs.

Source: Florida DEP, Office of Environmental Services, Revised 2020-MWE.

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Park Significance

With over 1.25 million visitors per year, the park is home to one of the most popular beaches in Florida. The 4 miles of white sandy beach are a popular attraction for both residents and visitors to the area and provide an important outdoor recreation resource for the region.

Honeymoon Island was once slated to become a private development but was acquired by the state in 1974 after the development failed. The ability to showcase the important role of barrier islands along Florida's Gulf Coast and historical attempts of private development are an integral component of the park's interpretive program.

The mesic flatwood community on the island serves as a representative sample of a severely fragmented community that was once a dominant coastal system along the Gulf Coast. The park plays an important role in a network of nesting shorebird habitat and protects extensive seagrass beds that improve water quality.

Central Park Theme

Alluring beaches and ancient slash pines attract nature lovers and often serve as a first home for hatching shorebirds and fledgling ospreys.

Primary Interpretive Themes

Habitats

From ancient pines to mangrove forests, Honeymoon Island's diverse array of habitats serve as nurseries for fledgling wildlife.

Water Quality

Natural offshore ecosystems such as seagrass beds and oyster reefs provide invaluable services by naturally filtering coastal waters.

Development

Barrier islands that are essential to Florida's coastal health have often been altered by large-scale private development.

History

Like the shifting sands of the island itself, the ways people have used Honeymoon Island State has changed over time.

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Hydrology

Honeymoon Island lies between Saint Joseph Sound to the East, the Gulf of Mexico to the west, and Hurricane Pass to the South. Tidal phases, storm surge, and storm deluge from these bodies often affect surface retention, but there is no permanent surface water in the park. The storm water retention features function well under normal conditions but become overwhelmed following major storm systems. Most of the existing drainage and retention features would benefit from regular maintenance excavation.

The park is increasingly affected by shoreline erosion exposing dredged limestone fill. Several restoration projects have worked to stabilize the shoreline and reestablish a natural beach profile. Beach erosion and deposition are natural processes however, even where man-made land is concerned. Natural erosion and accretion will continue to cover and expose limestone pebbles and rocks. Future nourishment projects will likely be required to maintain current infrastructure and habitat.

Hydrological Management

Goal: Protect water quality and quantity in the park, restore hydrology to the extent feasible and maintain the restored condition.

The natural hydrology of most state parks has been impaired prior to acquisition to one degree or another. Florida's native habitats are precisely adapted to natural drainage patterns and seasonal water level fluctuations, and variations in these factors frequently determine the types of natural communities that occur on a particular site. Even minor changes to natural hydrology can result in the loss of plant and animal species.

Objective: Conduct/obtain an assessment of the park's hydrological restoration needs.

Action 1 Develop a scope of work for maintenance dredging of storm water retention features that service the park drive and parking areas.
Action 2 Seek funding to implement work plan.

A maintenance dredging project for one of the park's retention ponds was completed in 2018 to assist in mitigating storm and tidal overwash events on the North and Oasis parking areas. Drainage from both lots improved over the following years. Similar dredging maintenance will likely benefit post storm conditions for the park drive and Main Beach lots as well. Areas of the park drive routinely remain flooded for days following large storm systems, often limiting visitor access.

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Natural Communities

Marine unconsolidated substrate is the largest natural community type found at the park. The variation that occurs within this fluid system will always be a challenge for management, as the acreage of this dynamic community fluctuates from year to year. It is characterized as a sparsely vegetated, or unvegetated, open area of subtidal, intertidal, and supratidal shoreline. On the Gulf side of the island, the unconsolidated substrate is beach sand, while on the bay side it is mud. Beach dunes extend along the western shoreline, north of the recreation areas, almost to the end of a sandspit at the northern tip of the barrier island. There is also a narrow swath of remnant dune community running north and south through the center of the island that has succeeded to coastal grassland.

Mangrove swamp habitat dominates the eastern shoreline of Honeymoon Island and the shorelines of Pelican Cove. The community is thriving along all the low energy shorelines of the park where seawalls are absent. Black and red mangroves dominate the intertidal and tidal zones, and white mangroves and buttonwoods are located closer to the uplands in areas that are less frequently inundated. Seagrass beds are extensive along the eastern side of Honeymoon Island where coastal waters are clear, shallow, sheltered from excessive wave-energy.

Natural Communities and Altered Landcovers Table		
Natural Community	Acreage	Percentage
Marine Unconsolidated Substrate	1,416.59	50%
Marine Seagrass Beds	889.41	32%
Mangrove Swamp	157.10	6%
Mesic Flatwoods	97.15	3%
Coastal Strand	75.52	3%
Coastal Grassland	71.97	2%
Beach Dune	34.58	1%
Marine Mollusk Reef	8.92	0.3%
Maritime Hammock	5.02	0.1%
Coastal Interdunal Swale	2.45	0.1%
Altered Landcovers	Acreage	Percentage
Developed	51.53	2%
Impoundment/Artificial Pond	14.26	0.5%
Total Acreage	2,824	

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Natural Communities Management

Goal: Restore and maintain the natural communities/habitats of the park.

The DRP practices natural systems management. In most cases, this entails returning fire to its natural role in fire-dependent natural communities.

Objective: Maintain 131 acres within the optimum fire return interval.

Action 1 Update annual burn plan to uphold maintenance conditions.
Action 2 Conduct annual prescribed burning on between 25 - 63 acres.
Action 3 Maintain established fire breaks

Gopher tortoises and eastern diamondback rattlesnakes have adapted to periodic fire. Prescribed fire is beneficial for the gopher tortoise population by opening the understory and allowing growth of grasses and forbs. Approximately twenty osprey nests are active each season from February to May, limiting fire activity in areas. Bald eagles have nested here since 2009 and great horned owls use the pine canopy for cover and nesting each season. All of these species require consideration when planning prescribed fire, particularly nesting bald eagles that require a 330-foot buffer.

There are 131 acres of fire dependent communities to maintain on Honeymoon Island, which include 94 acres of mesic flatwoods and 37 acres of coastal strand. This acreage has been divided into 13 management zones ranging from 2 to 20 acres. Management zones have been grouped into 5 clusters averaging 25 acres. Adjacent zones are burned each year as a unit, creating a five-year fire return interval for each cluster. This easily defines the target burn acreage for the park at 25 acres annually. Existing trails provide easily defendable fire lines, and additional mechanical treatment proceeds each prescribed fire to reduce heavy fuel loads.

Objective: Conduct habitat improvement on 3 acres of beach dune.

Action 1 Develop site specific dune improvement plan.
Action 2 Seek project funding/sponsorship/partnership.
Action 3 Implement improvement plan.

Dune planting would help to retain windblown sand at the site and further enhance the project area for imperiled species and visitor use. Erosion has reduced the current dune line in size and function. The park should develop a dune improvement plan including the planting of native salt tolerant dune species such as sea oats, bitter panicgrass, or saltmeadow cordgrass, salt grass. The plan should include installation of signage and rope to keep visitors from entering the newly planted area.

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Imperiled Species

Honeymoon Island is a significant feeding and wintering site for migrating shorebirds. It has been ranked second among 27 sites in biological importance to wintering shorebirds on the southwest coast and ranked third in Florida. It is located due south and in close proximity to the Three Rooker Islands, which are consistently ranked among the top five shorebird nesting sites in Florida by FWC biologists. A moderate number of piping plovers and red knot, which are both state and federally listed threatened species, forage and rest at Honeymoon Island during migration.

Imperiled loggerhead sea turtles nest at Honeymoon Island between May and September each year. Kemp's ridley sea turtles have also been observed within the park boundaries. Nests have also been documented at adjacent parks including Caladesi Island State Park and Anclote Key Preserve State Park. In accordance with FWC protocol, park staff and volunteers survey the beach daily between April 15th and September 30th identifying new nests, and erecting boundary markers with signage. Nests are excavated three days after hatching is observed or 70 days from the date when eggs are first deposited. All nests are documented and recorded, including those lost to tidal inundation, erosion, or depredation.

Depredation by nuisance animals such as raccoons is currently a significant issue on the island. Morning surveyors locate the egg chamber and place a self-releasing cage over the eggs to deter depredation. Ahead of the 2021 nesting season, DRP implemented a predator control program that contracted the United States Department of Agriculture to complete predator removal activities at the park for the protection of nesting seabirds, shorebirds, and sea turtles.

The park supports a dense population of gopher tortoises, which are found in the beach dune, coastal grassland, coastal strand, and mesic flatwoods communities. In December 2016, a gopher tortoise pilot survey funded by FWC was completed by FNAI scientists at Honeymoon Island. A full survey was then completed in April of 2017 to assess population density, age class, and estimated viability based on habitat quality and population size. FNAI determined that the population has good viability and exhibits favorable characteristics but falls short of the population size and available habitat needed to be considered excellent.

In addition to the seven listed species of shorebirds and seabirds, 27 other designated bird species have been documented in the park. Seven designated reptile species, four designated plants, and one designated mammal species have also been documented.

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Imperiled Species Management

Goal: Maintain, improve, or restore imperiled species populations.

Ongoing inventory and monitoring of imperiled species in the state park system is necessary to meet the DRP's mission. Long-term monitoring is essential to ensure the effectiveness of resource management programs. Monitoring efforts must be prioritized so that the data collected provides information that can be used to improve or confirm the effectiveness of management actions on conservation priorities.

Objective: Monitor and document 12 selected imperiled animal species.

Action 1 Implement monitoring protocols for loggerhead sea turtles, green sea turtles, Kemp's ridley sea turtles, piping plovers, red knots, American oystercatchers, least terns, snowy plovers, Wilson's plovers, black skimmers, and Eastern indigo snake.

Action 2 Complete all required FWC survey protocols for imperiled sea turtles and nesting shorebirds/seabirds.

Action 3 By 2026, resurvey/replicate line transect distance sampling protocols to estimate the gopher tortoise population.

Objective: Provide protection, where appropriate, to imperiled species.

Action 1 Demarcate shorebird habitat by enclosing the perimeter of the habitat and buffer area with fencing and signage.

Action 2 Monitor habitat during the nesting season to identify and protect new breeding sites.

Action 3 Provide interpretive and educational outreach to the public prior to and during the nesting season to encourage visitor use that protects shorebirds and their habitat.

Action 4 Coordinate with FWC and local law enforcement agencies to ensure compliance with park rules and shorebird protection.

Action 5 When implementing any landscaping or planting projects, verify that all source plants are correctly identified and are species found naturally occurring at the park.

Objective: Monitor impacts on shorebird and sea turtle nesting by terrestrial nuisance species in the park.

Action 1 Consult with FWC and District staff to develop an appropriate population level for raccoon on the island.

Action 2 Develop monitoring protocols to assess the raccoon population levels.

Action 3 Develop a program to maintain the raccoon population.

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Exotic Species

Throughout the late 1960s, Honeymoon Island was the site of a large-scale land alteration in preparation for residential and commercial construction that never followed. A massive dredge-and-fill operation was halted midway by local conservation groups hoping to prevent further development on the island. Construction eventually ground to a halt, leaving partially dug canals, sea walls, and home sites unfinished. The island lay fallow and largely unmanaged in the years that followed and was quickly reforested with a wide variety of exotic plant species. Long time Pinellas residents remember the beach adjacent to Hurricane Pass in the 1970s, now pet beach, as a shady grove of 50-foot Australian pine. A rough jeep trail, now called Osprey Trail, wound through tunnels of Brazilian pepper on land once cleared for residential construction.

Three decades of effort have resulted in dramatically reduced infestation levels. Australian pine seedlings are still found after tropical storm events. Brazilian pepper persists in remote muddy pockets where mechanical and chemical treatments are most difficult. Management will always be forced to develop new strategies for emergent invaders such as cogon grass and rosary pea. Both occur here now at low infestation levels. Current management actions to further reduce infestations include an active prescribed fire program, staff and volunteer exotic work days, funding searches to support in-house spray technicians and contractor treatment projects, recruiting interns and AmeriCorps members, and pursuing chemical grants from the FWC herbicide bank.

Exotic Species Management

Goal: Remove invasive species and conduct needed maintenance control.

Many years of effort has resulted in current low levels of exotic plant infestations on Honeymoon Island. Similar effort will be required in perpetuity to maintain these healthy conditions. Eight to twelve acres of reduced infestation annually will only maintain the current maintenance conditions and low infestation levels. Monitoring will also be necessary in perpetuity to document efficiency of treatment, infestation reoccurrence, and emergent infestations. Monitoring and treatment should follow the prescribed fire cycle to take advantage of access to remote infestations and watch for new invasive exotic occurrence on recently disturbed soil.

Objective: Annually treat 8 acres of exotic plant species in the park.

Action 1 Annually update exotic plant management work plan.
Action 2 Implement work plan by treating eight acres in park annually.

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Cultural Resources

The first inhabitants of Honeymoon Island are believed to have been the local Safety Harbor culture, namely the Tocobagos, but this has not been confirmed. Hog Island Mound on Caladesi contained skeletal remains, but the culture of remains is unknown. Pieces of pottery and chainmail dating to the sixteenth century reportedly have been found on Honeymoon Island. These indicate that Europeans used the island for at least a stopping-off point. Maps dating to the 1830s referred to the barrier island as Sand Island. Between 1830 and 1939, the island was given the name Hog Island. In 1921, because of a hurricane, Hog Island was breached into two islands.

Honeymoon Island was named in 1939 by a New York developer that built cottages and promoted the island as a vacation site. In the area of the Osprey Center, there is a concrete pad and two upright, freestanding elements approximately five feet high. Photographs from the era of the Honeymoon cottages (approximately 1939-1940) indicate that this structure could have been part of the resort complex. There are, however, no surviving historic structures in the park.

Cultural Resource Management

Goal: Protect, preserve and maintain the cultural resources of the park.

Cultural resources are individually unique and collectively challenging for the public land managers. The management of cultural resources is often complicated because these resources are irreplaceable and vulnerable to disturbances. The advice of cultural resource experts is required in this effort.

Objective: Compile reliable documentation for all recorded historic and archaeological resources.

Action 1 Ensure all known sites are recorded or updated in the FMSF.
Action 2 Complete a predictive model for high, medium and low probability of locating archaeological sites within the park.
Action 3 Develop and adopt a Scope of Collections Statement.

Park and district staff will coordinate with BNCR to ensure that all known sites are recorded or updated in the Florida Master Site File. Honeymoon Island will develop and adopt a scope of collection. With many different types of objects seemingly appropriate for display at the park, staff will identify what is desirable and what should not be accepted. This prevents unwanted items from accumulating at the park. Staff should work with the collections manager to create and personalize the scope of collection.

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Coastal Management

Honeymoon Island boasts 4.25 miles of Gulf shoreline that attract more than 1 million visitors annually. Annual peak visitation occurs during the spring and summer breaks of regional universities and schools, coinciding with nesting seasons of several of the state listed shoreline species known to frequent the island park. Sea turtles and shorebirds are attempting to nest during the busiest time in the busiest park in Florida. As visitors and critical species alike utilize the island, the resource of available habitats and recreational space is decreasing with rising sea levels accelerating the process of erosion. Sand moves seasonally as it normally would on a barrier island, only to expose the artificially rocky substrate that was inherited from the previous land owner.

Objective: Continue to assist federal, state and local agencies with active monitoring of erosion and accretion cycles and assessment of beach and shoreline conditions following natural disasters.

Action 1 Monitor baseline beach accretion and erosion cycles.
Action 2 Document significant erosion losses following storm events.

Erosion issues have been addressed by large scale nourishment projects, replacing appropriate sandy material over the remnant rocky shore. Protective structures, engineered to retain sandy shoreline, have been installed where new sand has been placed. However, three-quarters of a mile of unprotected shoreline has been significantly degraded by storms over recent years. This resulting reduction of quality visitor area and viable habitat only increases the competition for space on the remaining shoreline. Shorebird nesting success has predictably declined in the last several years.

Objective: Conduct habitat/natural community restoration activities on 10 acres of marine unconsolidated substrate natural community.

Action 1 Develop site specific restoration plan
Action 2 Seek project funding/sponsorship/partnership
Action 3 Implement restoration plan

Honeymoon Island has benefitted from several shoreline restoration projects, most recently in 2008 and 2015. Continued effort will be required to maintain quality recreational space along with viable shoreline habitat on the main beach. Shoreline that was constructed of limestone substrate and covered with beach sand will continue to degrade. Shoreline erosion may potentially threaten structures and infrastructure in the coming years in the absence of additional action. Main beach would benefit from an additional 10 acres of shoreline re-nourishing, with additional T groins or similar structures to retain sand over time. This would be similar in scope to the 2015 project.

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Capital Facilities and Infrastructure

Goal: Develop and maintain use areas and support infrastructure.

Development proposals for the park are focused on improving existing use areas with additional amenities. This plan does not propose to create new use areas within the park. The primary focus of the Conceptual Land Use Plan for the park is improving the entrance to facilitate more efficient public access. Congestion at the park entrance is a major issue that requires a combination of new infrastructure and new modes of entry into the park. This issue will also require coordination and collaboration between the park service, local governments, and service providers.

Objective: Improve 5 use areas.

Major repair projects for park facilities may be accomplished within the ten-year term of this management plan, if funding is available.

Entrance Area

A new entrance lane and toll booth will be constructed. The existing ranger station should be renovated to include additional office space for park staff.

Nature Center Area

The Nature Center should be expanded to accommodate a classroom for 80-100 people. This area should also be considered for the development of a paddling launch to facilitate recreational access to the bay.

South Beach Area

A bathhouse in the northern portion of the parking area should be developed. A picnic area with up to 4 pavilions is also recommended. Facilities should be shifted away from the shoreline over time.

North Beach Area

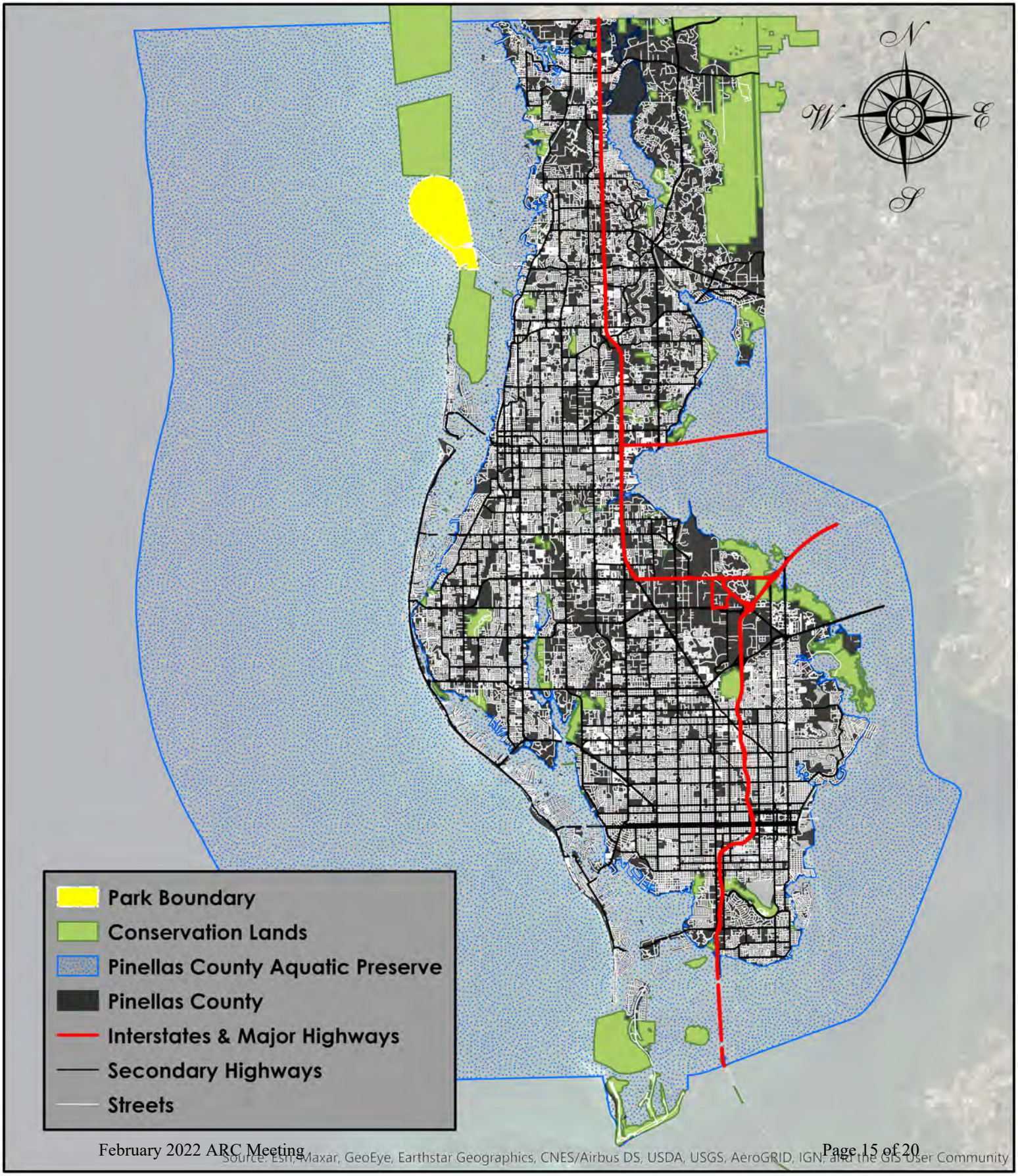
The parking areas at the north beach should be redesigned and redeveloped over the long term to take into account ongoing erosion.

Shop Area

Resource management and staff housing needs require the development of new facilities such as a pole barn with six to ten bays, two additional staff residences, and two new volunteer sites.

Honeymoon Island State Park
Vicinity Map - Pinellas County

0 2 4 8 Miles



Honeymoon Island State Park Management Zones Map

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

N W E S

HY-21
HY-34
HY-35
HY-01
HY-02A
HY-04
HY-02B
HY-03
HY-31
HY-22
HY-06
HY-05
HY-08
HY-07
HY-09
HY-23
HY-33
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HY-25
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HY-13
HY-27
HY-14
HY-29
HY-28
HY-32

Management Zones
Uplands
Wetlands
Mangroves
Water
Altered
Motor Exclusion Zone

Honeymoon Island State Park
Natural Communities Map

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

N W E S

Park Boundary
Beach Dune - 34.58 acres
Coastal Grassland - 71.97 acres
Coastal Interdunal Swale - 2.45 acres
Coastal Strand - 75.52 acres
Mesic Flatwoods - 97.15 acres
Maritime Hammock - 5.02 acres
Mangrove Swamp - 157.10 acres
Marine Mollusk Reef - 8.92 acres
Marine Seagrass Bed - 889.41 acres
Marine Unconsolidated Substrate - 1,416.59 acres
Developed - 51.53 acres
Impoundment/Artificial Pond - 14.26 acres

Honeymoon Island State Park
Existing Facilities Map

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

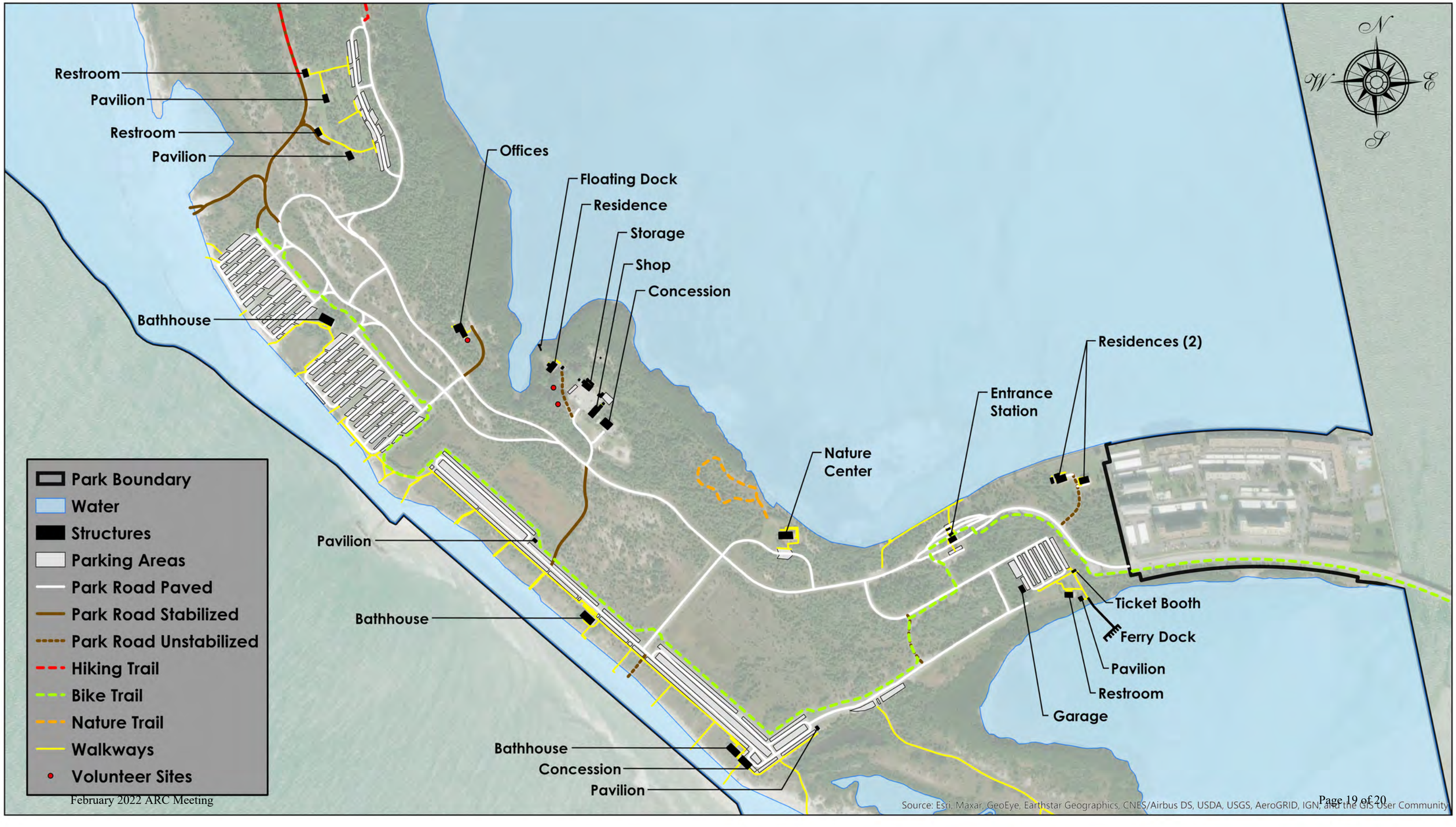
N W E S

Page 2

- Uplands
- Mangroves
- Water
- Structures
- Parking Areas
- Park Road Paved
- Park Road Stabilized
- Park Road Unstabilized
- Hiking Trail
- Bike Trail
- Nature Trail
- Walkways
- Volunteer Sites

Honeymoon Island State Park
Existing Facilities Map

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles



Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Honeymoon Island State Park
Conceptual Land Use Plan

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles