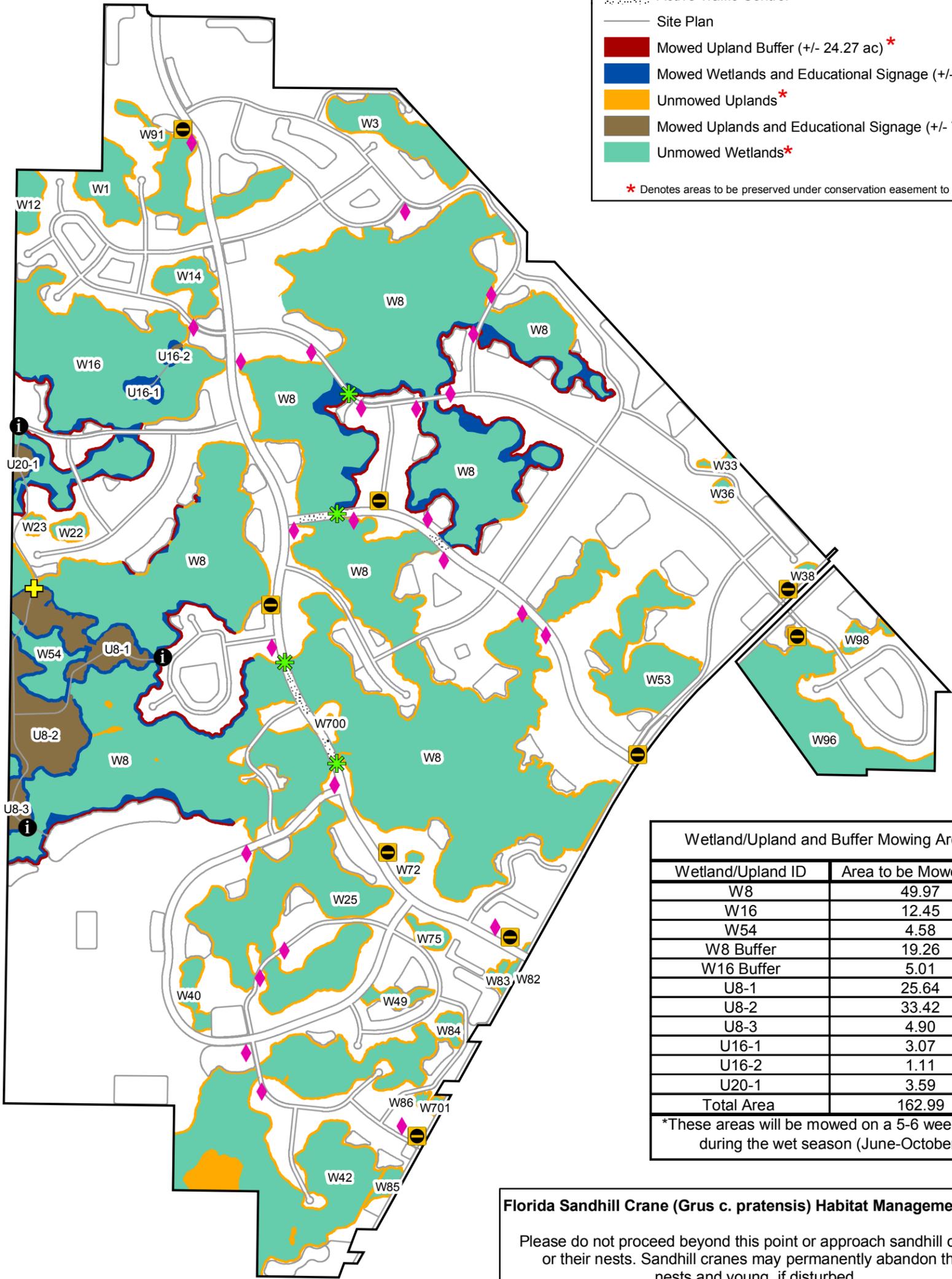




Legend

-  Slow Speed Sign
-  Wildlife Education Sign
-  Placement of Pipe For Underground Wildlife Crossing
-  Scrub Jay Nest Location
-  Wildlife Crossing Sign
-  Active Traffic Control
-  Site Plan
-  Mowed Upland Buffer (+/- 24.27 ac) *
-  Mowed Wetlands and Educational Signage (+/- 70.00 ac) *
-  Unmowed Uplands *
-  Mowed Uplands and Educational Signage (+/- 71.79 ac) *
-  Unmowed Wetlands *

* Denotes areas to be preserved under conservation easement to SJRWMD



Wetland/Upland and Buffer Mowing Areas	
Wetland/Upland ID	Area to be Mowed (ac)
W8	49.97
W16	12.45
W54	4.58
W8 Buffer	19.26
W16 Buffer	5.01
U8-1	25.64
U8-2	33.42
U8-3	4.90
U16-1	3.07
U16-2	1.11
U20-1	3.59
Total Area	162.99

*These areas will be mowed on a 5-6 week cycle during the wet season (June-October)

Florida Sandhill Crane (*Grus c. pratensis*) Habitat Management Area

Please do not proceed beyond this point or approach sandhill cranes or their nests. Sandhill cranes may permanently abandon their nests and young, if disturbed.

The Florida sandhill crane is classified as a threatened species by the State of Florida. Feeding or harassing sandhill cranes is prohibited and punishable by law.

Call the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission for further information on this habitat or sandhill cranes and their ecology.

Example wildlife education sign language

Note: Roads and stormwater facilities within upland areas are conceptual and subject to change.

DATE: 3-12-07
 FILE: ManagementPlan_Jan_07.mdx
 PROJECT NO: K04228
 AERIAL: *****
 SCALE : 1"=1750' (at 11x17 size)

EXHIBIT 4 LAND MANAGEMENT PRACTICES MAP SECRET PROMISE LAKE COUNTY, FLORIDA



Burrowing Owls Artificial Burrow Construction Specifications

Artificial Burrowing Owl Burrow

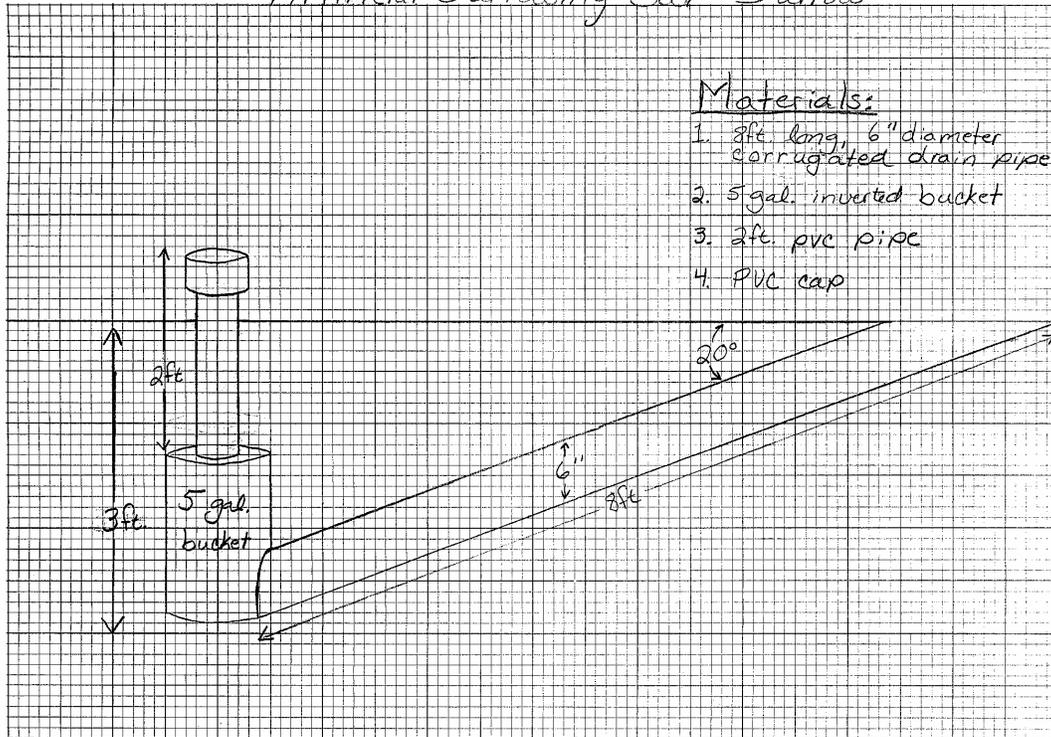




Photo 1 – Artificial Burrowing Owl Burrow – 5 gallon bucket with 6” hole



Photo 2– Artificial Burrowing Owl Burrow – Fitting the 6” flexible drainage pipe



Photo 3 – Artificial Burrowing Owl Burrow – Taping the 6” flexible drainage pipe



Photo 4 - Artificial Burrowing Owl Burrow – 6” PVC flange to fasten 6” PVC pipe



Photo 5- Artificial Burrowing Owl Burrow – Burying the artificial burrow



Photo 6 -Artificial Burrowing Owl Burrow – Burying the artificial burrow



Photo 7-Artificial Burrowing Owl Burrow – Finished product

FLORIDA FISH AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION COMMISSION



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Miami

SANDRA T. KAUPE
Palm Beach

H.A. "HERKY" HUFFMAN
Enterprise

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Fish and Wildlife Research Institute
(352) 955-2230 Fax: (352) 376-5359

McLane Evans
EarthBalance
2629 Waverly Barn Road
Davenport, FL 33897

August 1, 2005

Kristen Candelora
Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
858 County Road 485
Lake Panasoffkee, FL 33538

Dear Ms. Evans,

Enclosed is a report on the use of Pruitt Ranch by sandhill and whooping cranes. Also included is a map of the area depicting sites used for roosting and nesting. Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions. I can be reached at (352) 793-4482.

Sincerely,

Kristen Candelora

Pruitt Ranch

Pruitt Ranch contains some of the best crane habitat in the state, and has undoubtedly been used by cranes for decades. Its use by large numbers of sandhill cranes was first documented in the late 1980's, when captive-reared sandhill cranes (*Grus canadensis*) released in Alachua County and monitored by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, dispersed to Pruitt Ranch. It is now known that several hundred migratory sandhill cranes use Pruitt Ranch each year during the winter months. Approximately 12 pairs of non-migratory sandhill cranes have all or part of their home ranges on Pruitt property, and therefore use the ranch year round.

Whooping cranes (*Grus americana*) were first observed on the property in 1996, when captive-reared birds released in Osceola County dispersed to the property. Since that time other whooping cranes continue to "find" Pruitt's. To our knowledge at least 22 birds have traveled and found Pruitt's on their own, some coming from as far as Polk County.

The ranch was used as a release site for the Whooping Crane Reintroduction Program in 1999/00, 2002/03, and 2003/04. Currently there are 16 whooping cranes that move between the Pruitt Ranch, Bexley Ranch, and High Acres Ranch on a regular basis, with 8 of those birds using Pruitt's almost exclusively. High Acres borders Pruitt's along the southwestern boundary of the ranch, and Bexley's borders Pruitt's to the northwest. There have also been 2 pairs to move regularly between Pruitt's and the property south of County Road 48, on the east and west sides of Clearwater Lake.

Good foraging/roosting/nesting habitat changes with fluctuating water levels. Therefore whooping cranes and sandhill cranes have been observed foraging, roosting, nesting, or nest building in just about every marsh on Pruitt property.

Locations of Observed Nesting Behavior

GPS points are reported in degrees/minutes. Locations are approximate as it is common to collect location information from the marsh edge so as not to disturb nesting birds. See aerial map where verified sites of nest building and incubation are marked in red.

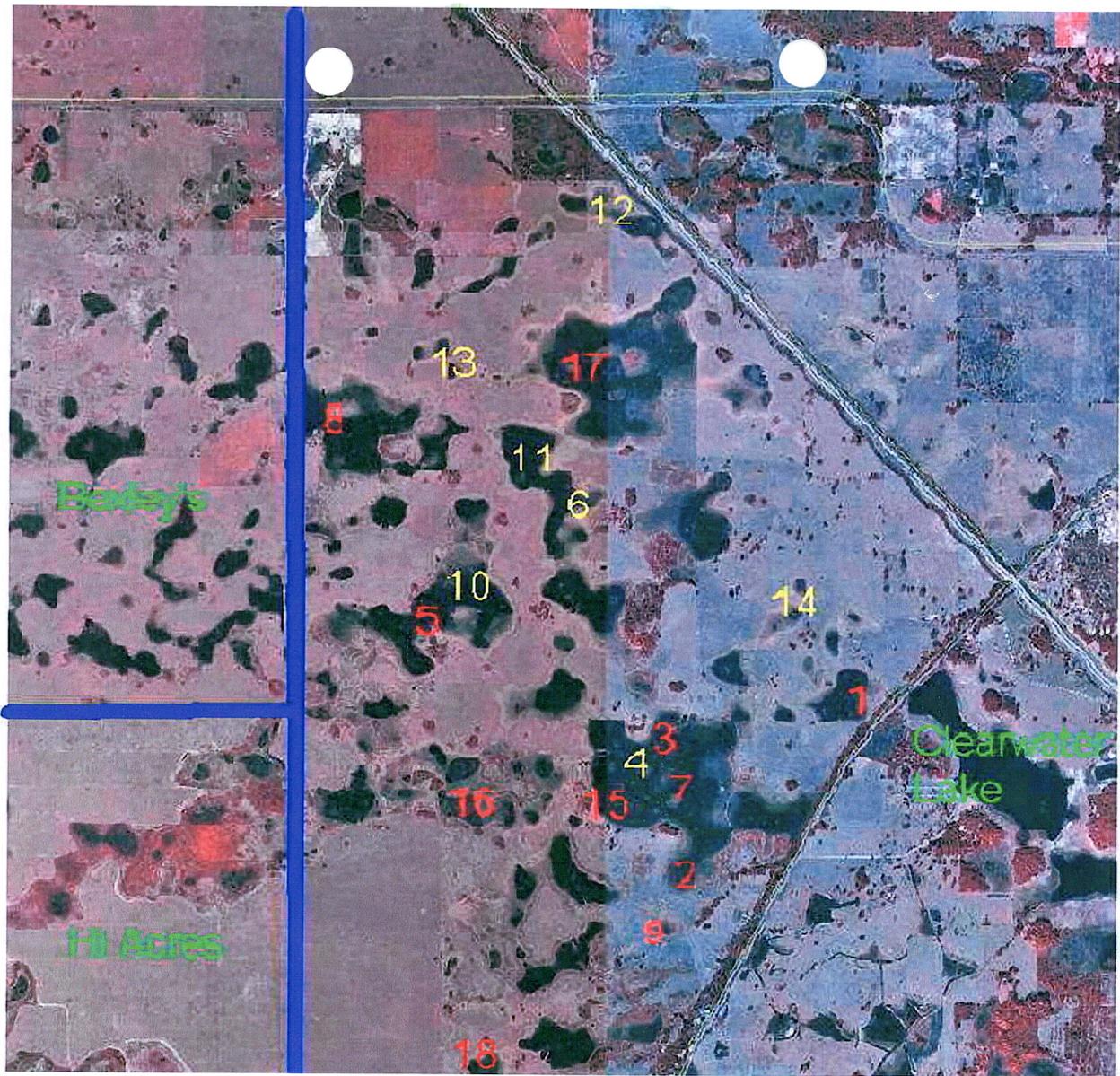
1. Location where 901/897 were observed nest building in 2004/05.
GPS: N28°43.60 W081°55.33
2. Location where 926/646 were observed nest building in 2003/04.
GPS: N28°43.06 W081°55.95
3. Location where 1014/1023 were observed nest building in 2004/05.
GPS: N28°43.49 W081°56.01
5. Whooping cranes nest-building/sitting on platforms, not able to identify individually.
GPS: N28°43.82 W081°56.70
7. Whooping cranes nest building, not able to individually identify.
GPS: N28°43.32 W081°56.00
8. Location where 920/915 incubated eggs in 2003/04. This pair proved to be extremely sensitive to disturbance and their eggs didn't hatch. They were observed nest-building in the same spot in 2004/05.
GPS: N28°44.43 W081° 57.00

9. Location where 926/646 were observed nest building in 2004/05.
GPS: N28°42.89 W081°56.01
15. Location where 901/897 were observed nest building in 2003/04.
GPS: N28°43.24 W081°56.18
16. Location where 926/646 were observed nest building in 2002/03.
GPS: N28°43.43 W081°56.67
17. Location where 1295/922 were observed nest building in 2003/04.
GPS: N28°44.51 W081°56.26
18. Location where 1019/1130 were observed nest building in 2004/2005
GPS: N28°42.48 W081°56.68

Known Roosting Locations:

GPS points are reported in degrees/minutes. Locations are approximate as it is common to collect location information from the marsh edge so as not to disturb roosting birds. See aerial map where verified roost sites are marked in yellow.

4. Over the years, one pair of whooping cranes has regularly been observed roosting in this portion of the marsh. Occasionally sandhill cranes were observed roosting with them.
GPS: N28°43.56 W081°56.54
6. In 2002, a group of whooping cranes spent the day on a ranch approximately 15 miles away. They would fly to Pruitt's in the evening, to roost at this location.
GPS: N28°43.85 W081°56.53
- 10. This is the marsh that has consistently been used by the most cranes over the years.** In 2002/03 the northern portion was the primary roost site, in 2004/05 the southern portion was the primary roost site. At one time or another all whooping cranes in the area have been observed roosting in some portion of this marsh. In addition, large numbers of migratory sandhill cranes (hundreds) roost there when they migrate south for the winter.
GPS: N28°43.70 W081°57.00
11. This is the site of the release pen for 2002/03 and 2003/04. Whooping cranes have been observed roosting in this marsh regularly throughout the years, on one occasion with as many as 40 sandhill cranes.
GPS: N28°44.29 W081°56.55.
12. A small number of whooping cranes were observed periodically roosting in a marsh located near where the turnpike borders Pruitt Ranch. On one occasion they roosted with 15 sandhill cranes.
GPS: N28°44.93 W081°56.24
13. In 2003, a graduate student conducted research on the roosting behaviors of sandhill and whooping cranes. Pruitt Ranch was one of her study sites. This is a marsh that was used heavily by whooping cranes during that study.
GPS: N28°44.79 W081°56.57
14. One pair of whooping cranes was regularly observed roosting in this small marsh from 2003 through 2004.
GPS: N28°43.70 W81°55.83



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August 18, 2006

Kristen Candelora
Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
858 County Road 485
Lake Panasoffkee, FL 33538

Pruitt Ranch (Secret Promise) Whooping Crane Reproduction 2006 Final Report

Whooping cranes are a long-lived species that are slow to reproduce. They don't reach sexual maturity until three years of age, and usually lay 2 eggs per nesting attempt. The surviving chick(s) become flight capable (fledge) around 80 days of age, and remain with their parents for the first year of their lives. When a pair raises a chick to fledging we consider it a successful nesting attempt. This is because once chicks are flight capable their chances of survival increase to a level similar to that of adults.

2006 has been a record-breaking year of reproduction for the non-migratory flock of whooping cranes in Florida. Since the project's beginning in 1993, there was one year when two chicks were produced and two years when one chick was produced. Never has more than one chick been fledged from the same site. This year however, 4 chicks were fledged. Three of which came from the Pruitt Ranch (Secret Promise) in Lake County. Pruitt Ranch is now the most successful whooping crane reproduction site in the state of Florida.

Five pairs of whooping cranes built nests, laid, and incubated eggs on Pruitt Ranch in 2006. See the table below for the outcome of each nesting attempt.

Pair	Outcome
920/659	Laid 2 eggs that did not hatch. Eggs were fertile but experienced early embryo death.
901/SHC	Hatched 2 chicks. Both chicks disappeared within 1 week of hatching.
1014/915	Hatched 1 chick that survived to fledging. The chick is still alive. The other egg contained a well-developed embryo that either died shortly before or during hatching.
926/1023	Hatched 1 chick that survived to fledging. The chick is still alive.
1019/646	Hatched 1 chick that survived to fledging. The chick is still alive.

A map has been included that depicts the nesting/chick rearing territories for each pair. If you have any questions regarding the map or information provided, feel free to contact me at (352) 793-4482.

Sincerely,

Kristen L. Candelora

cc: Eric Muldowney, SJRWMD; Steve Lau, FFWCC; Steve Nesbitt, FFWCC; Marty Folk, FFWCC