



Real Places. Real Stories.

2015 FSHP Byway Annual Report Form

Scenic Highway: Pensacola Scenic Bluffs

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Section 1: Completed Projects

Did your byway organization complete one or more projects in 2015?

- Yes** – If more than one project was completed in 2015, make a blank copy of Section 1 starting at “Completed Project #1.” Paste this blank copy into the report below Project #1 and change the project number for each subsequent completed project.
- No**

Completed Project #1

1. Description of the project (this description should include all information needed to develop a 2-3 paragraph article about the project):

Prior to building a kiosk, the only information at Chimney Park on Scenic Highway was a metal Florida Historical Marker. The information on the marker was very brief. Scenic Highway Foundation decided the story of the chimney needed to be more detailed. This was to be accomplished by building a kiosk with inserts detailing the story of the chimney on one side and information about the native plants and the most common invasive plants found in the park.

A local Boy Scout troop volunteered to build the kiosk. Scenic Highway Foundation and a student volunteer designed the inserts. The front insert of the kiosk tells the detailed history of the chimney with pictures in color to make it interesting to the reader. A QR code was inserted for the handicapped. The code connects the reader to Scenic Highway Foundation website. On the backside of the kiosk is another insert that lists the native plants and a few of the most common invasive plants at the park. This insert also has pictures of each plant in color to make it attractive and assist the reader with identification.

2. Lessons learned from the project: What worked well? What would you do differently? What elements were critical to success?

What worked well was finding a Boy Scout troop to volunteer to do the project and one that had a leader who had the carpentry skills. Also having the detail construction plans from Black Bear Byway. These were critical for us to have success.

We did not have the inserts designed and ready to go when the kiosk was finished. The finished product for the inserts was very time consuming and delayed finishing the job. Big mistake under estimating the time required.



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2015 FSHP Byway Annual Report Form

- 3. Project impact:** What is known about the economic, quality of life, and/or environmental impacts of the project?

Scenic Highway Foundation feels the kiosk has added to a guest's enjoyment of the park. Instead of just viewing a chimney with very limited knowledge available about the story of it, now they know interesting history of the site.

- 4. Byway goals addressed:** What planning goals are addressed by the project?

Building the kiosk has been a goal of Scenic Highway Foundation since the chimney and the park was designated a National Historic Site in 2014. One purpose of the Scenic Highway Foundation is "promote the preservation and beautification of this most significant, historic, scenic and natural resource."

- 5. Please list and describe the role of all project partners:**

The Boy Scout Troop #415 and its leader provided the labor for building the kiosk. Scenic Highway Foundation paid for the material and provided the coordination of the project. A student from UWF provided the research for the native plants and invasive plants, the webmaster provided the QR code link to website, created the Native and Invasive page on website which allows smartphone and tablet users to view kiosk insert information. City of Pensacola Parks department provided approval of plans and construction of the kiosk in a city park

Please email 3-5 high-resolution photos of each project that the FSHP has permission to include in Program publications.

Section 2: Other Accomplishments and Ongoing Projects

- 1.** Please describe any other noteworthy accomplishments from 2015 not included in the Completed Projects section. Also discuss any ongoing projects that were not completed in 2015.

Project #1 OCEAN HOUR

In October 2015 Ocean Hour, Earth Ethics, Scenic Highway Foundation and the City Of Pensacola Parks Dept. formed a partnership to have an ongoing litter clean up at Bay Bluffs Park every 2nd Saturday of the month. The cleanup would only last an hour with registration at 8:45 a.m. and clean up 9a.m.-10a.m. Ocean Hour would provide gloves, buckets and pick up sticks. Volunteers were requested to bring their own water and sunscreen.

The event is heavily advertised on websites, social media, Pensacola News Journal and radio. Signs announcing the event are placed on the highway Friday and Saturday. It is amazing how many volunteers are recruited just from seeing the signs. Sign-in sheets are kept and the amount of litter recorded. The first cleanup was in November. Thirteen volunteers worked the hour and 40 pounds of trash was collected. It was considered a success for the first "pickins" by the Ocean Hour representative.



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2015 FSHP Byway Annual Report Form

The December event registered 21 volunteers and collected 105 lbs. of trash. People are saying they have never seen Bay Bluffs Park look so good!!

Project #2 ADOPT-A-HIGHWAY

The Naval Survival Training Institute (NSTI) chose a section of Scenic Highway as their project. A Group of 20 volunteers came the inaugural day.

Project 3 CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS

East Pensacola Heights Community decorates the Bayou Texar Gateway bridge and around the East Pensacola Heights Welcome sign every year. All decorations are provided by East Pensacola Heights Neighborhood Association.

Section 3: Previously Completed Projects and Byway Resources

1. Please describe the significant benefits or positive impacts from projects completed prior to 2015. Name the project and summarize any impacts or measures of success in all areas below that apply:

- a. Economic:
- b. Quality of life:
- c. Environmental:
- d. Other:

The impact of the completed and ongoing projects will be improving the environment and quality of life for residents as well as visitors. It also says we care about the byway.

2. Please describe any damages or threats to resources (i.e., resources that contributed to the scenic highway designation) that occurred in 2015:

The Pensacola Scenic Bluffs Byway received severe damages to several resources on the highway the end of 2014 and into 2015. The entire community of Pensacola and Escambia County were aghast to drive by the FDOT project of road widening at I-10 and Scenic Highway to find hundreds of heritage live oaks had been clear cut from the area to make room for holding ponds—December 2014. There was no prior notification from FDOT, nor was it mentioned in any of the public meetings that were attended by Scenic Highway Foundation. Even the County Commissioner for the district, Commissioner Grover Robinson, did not receive notification. The clear cutting has diminished the beautiful approach to this Gateway to Scenic Highway. It also seems FDOT did not adhere to the local ordinances about tree cutting along Scenic Highway. Before and after pictures have been sent to Wanda in a separate file.

What was a head-scratcher to us was further clear cutting on the hillsides only to be replaced by sound barrier walls. Trees are much better sound barriers than a wall. They also provide shade to the residents who live the other side of the walls.

Scenic Highway representatives made a trip to Chipley for a meeting with Zena Riley Taylor at FDOT to find out more information about the plans for the bridge and landscaping for the project. Zena was very helpful. These plans were shared with Commissioner Robinson. Commissioner Robinson asked for Scenic Highway Foundation's input about the landscape plans. He then arranged a meeting of stakeholders including:

Atkins consulting, FDOT, Escambia County planning, and Scenic Highway Foundation. **A new**



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2015 FSHP Byway Annual Report Form

landscape plan with more native trees and shrubs than the original plan of FDOT was created.

Scenic Highway Foundation feels better communication should be forthcoming between FDOT and the stakeholders when a project is occurring in the stakeholders area. Scenic Highway Foundation also never received landscape plans in another area that is in the City of Pensacola. The Pensacola Parks Department was notified but not Scenic Highway Foundation. When Scenic Highway Foundation complained about how many palms were used in the landscaping, FDOT replied that they were in the Michigan landscape plan that was designed by the Master Landscape group from Michigan. However, they did not use any of the other plants that were suggested. There was no comment from FDOT about that. The residents of Northwest Florida do not like the native palms that are manicured to look like the palms in Miami.

Also In December there was another clear cutting on the water side of Scenic Highway near the back gate to Ellison Industrial Park and the area of Pelican Point. This clear cutting was done on private property. Scenic Highway Foundation was notified December 3, 2014 by Kimley-Horn consultants. The President of Scenic Highway Foundation immediately notified County Commissioner. Over 300 trees were removed and an equal amount of bushes and illegal fill. Also the road was undermined. The County sent out a crew to investigate, government agencies were informed of the incident. The property is under notice from Environmental Enforcement, FDOT, FDEP, and ACOE. The owner has engaged a consultant to help bring the property back into compliance. The pond that was dug is to be filled in with approved soil to restore the wetland functions that once was there. The owner's access road that he built has eroded into the former wetland. This area was also sited. There are a series of retaining walls that are up to 5 feet tall. These walls were constructed without a permit. The walls are already showing signs of sagging. This problem will also have to be resolved. The owner cut the vegetation about 30" off the ground, however there may be opportunity for natural regrowth with the existing root system to provide stabilization. Supplemental planting is also being considered in select areas that would further stabilization. Beside the restoration work that has to be done by the owner he has been heavily fined.

Before and after pictures of the clear cutting done at I-10 have been sent to Wanda in a separate file.



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2015 FSHP Byway Annual Report Form

Section 4: Public Participation & Partnerships

- Describe how byway stakeholders (residents, business owners, local government officials, and partners) were routinely updated about the scenic highway in 2015.
Byway stakeholders are routinely updated about Scenic Highway in 2015 by a quarterly newsletter, emails, the website, facebook, announcements at the history series, and membership meetings. The board meetings are always open to the public. Events are routinely sent to the newspaper event section and announced on public radio stations.
- Are there issues or concerns regarding the scenic highway in corridor communities?
There are issues and concerns regarding conditions on Scenic Highway. The board has implemented a contact person by placing the contact name, telephone number or web address on the website and in the newsletter. This has been a success because the person contacting our organization has almost immediate response.
- How are new byway organization members, leaders, and volunteers recruited?
Membership forms are available at every event the Foundation sponsors or attends. The membership form is also available on the website with a recruiting message.
- Is there evidence that more stakeholders are involved/interested in and/or aware of the scenic highway (more people receiving newsletter, attending meetings, volunteering, etc.)?
It is hard to estimate that there are more stakeholders involved/interested in and or aware of the Scenic Highway. We do know our membership is down. We are trying to correct that by writing thank you letters to new members and those that renewed their membership. We are sending letters to members that have not renewed to encourage them to join again.
- With how many stakeholders does the byway organization routinely communicate (meeting notices, newsletters, etc.)?
It is hard to estimate how many stakeholders the Foundation communicate the meeting notices to. As has been stated before Scenic Highway Foundation has a list of organization who are notified of events. Some of these organizations pass this information on to other organizations that are not on our contact list.
- Describe how the byway organization assisted its partners in 2015.
Scenic Highway Foundation assisted partners in 2015 by posting their events on our website and social media. Also someone from the board attends the event. Whoever is attending takes pictures, signs attendees in or performs any other task that will give them help.

Section 5: Funding

- Does your byway organization have an annual budget? (highlight a response)
 - Yes – Please email as an attachment to wanda.maloney@floridascenichighways.com
 - No – Please provide the following revenue information for 2015:

Government Grant(s) (federal, state, or local)	\$
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2015 FSHP Byway Annual Report Form

Private (individual donations, business sponsors, foundations, special events, membership)	\$
Earned Income (merchandise sales, fees for programs, etc.)	\$
In-kind value	\$
Total Funding	\$

Budget sent to Wanda as a separate file

2. Please describe your outstanding funding needs in the following categories:
 - a. Project(s) or program(s) that lack funding:
 - b. Total amount of funding needed (in dollars rounded to nearest \$100):
 - c. Potential sources of funding identified:

Scenic Highway Foundation funding need is for funds to repair the Old Chimney located in Chimney Park. The chimney, built in the mid 1850s is losing bricks because of deterioration due to weather, lightning strikes, and age. The consultant, hired by Scenic Highway Foundation, provided the Foundation with a detailed description of the work that needs to be done. The cost is \$90,000. We have submitted the paper work to several local organizations that give grants to non-profits and not chosen. Also appealed to local organizations to adopt the chimney as their project for a year, again rejection. Government grants have been researched. The stumbling block for the Foundation is the grants require matching funds which the Foundation does not have. The City of Pensacola has been approached and also rejected the request. Our next potential source is to research historical grants outside of Pensacola. Since the site and chimney received National Designation as a Historical Site, we are hoping to find a grant or grants that are designated only for Historical Sites.

3. Please list potential funding sources being pursued (if not identified above).
4. Please describe the organization's challenges to obtaining funding.
Finding a local organization or grant writer that will help us research for grants.
5. Please describe your funding success stories from 2015. For example: a successful fundraising event or identifying a new source of funding.

Described in #2

Section 6: Marketing

1. Describe the marketing methods used (website, brochure, festival booths, advertisements, social media, etc.) in 2015 for the scenic highway and the effectiveness of each.

Web site/social media

Total revamp of our web site to include historic photos of the Scenic Highway area (in stills and slide Show form) link to our Facebook page from web site home page, easier online link for donations and membership, added a couple of short videos about the highway plus a listing of many of the businesses along the 11-mile route. Added native and invasive plant page. Set up a form that visitors and resident to the site could leave queries for Scenic Highway Foundation and get immediate answers.

Updated the Facebook page and notified membership and our media that we had a new Facebook site. The response to the Facebook page was slow at first, but the hits were up to 879 the last week of December. The Facebook page is check every few days to be sure what is being posted is



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2015 FSHP Byway Annual Report Form

appropriate material.

Oral History Series

Scenic Highway Foundation sponsors an Oral History Series as a marketing tool. Not only do we bring in speakers to talk about various aspects of Pensacola history, but use the opportunity to garner support for Scenic Highway Foundation, to recruit new members, and encourage current members to become involved in our efforts. Dr. Darlene Mosley was our first speaker in February. She read and discussed letters written by her parents and other family members about life in Escambia County in the 1920s through the 1940s. Mosley is a fifth generation Fillingim, one of Northwest Florida's Pioneering families. Shipwrecks were the topic for Dr. Della Scott-Ireton of the Florida Public Archaeology Network. Two ships from the Luna expedition in 1559 (now deemed to be America's oldest settlement) were discovered just offshore from Emanuel Point along Scenic Highway. University of West Florida archivist and historian Jacquelyn Wilson spoke about the thriving brickmaking industry in Pensacola. Many were located along Scenic Highway. These bricks built our pre-Civil War forts on our islands and on the mainland. The series is quite well attended and affords us an opportunity to tell the audience who we are, what we do and how their membership and involvement can further our progress in preserving the historic highway.

Kiosk/Brochure

Scenic Highway Foundation unveiled a new kiosk this year with the history of the Hyer-Knowles sawmill on one side of the kiosk insert, and a listing of native and invasive plant species along the Scenic Highway Corridor on the other side. Scenic Highway Foundation also created a brochure of native and invasive species as a guide to property owners the highway. The purpose of this guide is to encourage home owners to use or keep more native species and eradicate invasive species.

Earth Day 2015

This year's Earth Day celebration was held at Bayview Senior Center in Bayview Park, Pensacola's largest city park. The Scenic Highway Foundation set up a booth to recruit new members, hand out information about native and invasive species along Scenic Highway, and to talk to people about how they can get involved.

2. What was the total amount spent on marketing?
\$1,500.00
3. What were the sources of revenue for marketing?
Membership and donations
4. Please list the social media accounts active for the byway along with the number of followers for each (Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, Pinterest, Instagram, etc.):
5. Describe any local tourism trends based on available data (number of tourists increasing, new local/regional economic impact data, etc.).
This is the data we collected from Visit Florida. A note was attached to the data that said the Visitor Center did not start collecting visitor research data until June 2013 which means CY 2014 is the first full year of data. They will have comparison number for 2015 sometime in February 2016

DATA IS CY 2014 vs.2015

Average Daily Rate: up 7%

Occupancy: Up 1%



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2015 FSHP Byway Annual Report Form

Tourist Development Tax Collections: up 9%

OTHER VISITOR DATA

Estimated Number of Visitors: 1.7 million

Estimated Direct Spending by Visitors:

Trip Purpose: 50% for leisure; 34% for Friends/Family; 8% for Business Meetings

Method of Travel: 85% drive; 15% fly

Travel with Children: 24%

Stayed in Paid Lodging

Average Length of Stay: 7.3 nights

Average Spend Per Day: \$313

Average. Age of Visitor: 7.3

6. Has the impact of the scenic highway on local tourism trends been identified in any way? If so, please describe.
No.
7. Please describe how the byway is working with local tourism agencies.
Scenic Highway Foundation has recently been invited to be part of the 2016 committee for a celebration in Pensacola of the Old Spanish Trail this year in Pensacola. Visit Pensacola is chairperson of the celebration . Scenic Highway Foundation is hoping working with them will open the doors for future projects.

Section 7: Byway Organization

1. What is the organization's current structure (nonprofit, informal citizen group, etc.)?
Non-profit 501 (C) (3)
2. In what organizational development activities did the byway organization engage this year (training, evaluation/assessment, accreditation, strategic planning, etc.)?
None
3. What are the organization's greatest challenges (recruiting new members, getting the work done, obtaining funding, etc.)?
Recruiting new members, obtaining funding, poor communication with FDOT and the City of Pensacola, getting the work done and retaining members.

Section 8: Final Comments

1. Please list any other significant accomplishments or activities that have not been captured in this report.

Native and Invasive Species along the Scenic Highway Corridor



Longleaf Pine

Longleaf Pine (*Pinus palustris*) – An evergreen tree that can reach heights of more than 100 feet. Longleaf pine forests once covered most of the southeast with some specimens as old as 500 years. The forests were decimated by the lumber industry, but efforts were made to preserve remaining stands. Our area was once the center of a thriving turpentine industry that also used the sap.

Description: The bark is thick, reddish-brown and scaly. The leaves are dark green, needle-like, and occur in bundles of three. They often are twisted and remarkably long (up to 18 inches), the longest of all pine species native to North America. Seed cones can be up to 10" long. Essential habitat for the endangered Red-Cockaded Woodpecker.



Chipping a turpentine tree



Red-Cockaded Woodpecker



Live Oak

Southern Live Oak (*Quercus virginiana*) – A nearly evergreen tree that reaches heights of 50 feet, identified by its impressive size and horizontal branching. Often festooned with Spanish Moss and Resurrection Fern, live oaks were once prized by the U.S. Navy for shipbuilding. The Naval Live Oaks Reserve in Gulf Breeze (part of Gulf Islands National Seashore) was set aside by then-president John Quincy Adams in 1828 to ensure a continuous and future supply of the invaluable trees. Tall pines in the reserve were used for masts. Live oaks can withstand occasional floods and hurricanes, are somewhat salt tolerant and resistant to rot and decay. Excellent cover for owls and other birds; acorns provide food for birds and squirrels, while the leaves are the favorite food of the Polyphemus Moth Caterpillar.



Acorn



Polyphemus Moth Caterpillar



Flower

Downy Serviceberry (*Amelanchier arborea*) – One of the first plants to burst into bloom each year, this small woody tree gets its name from the downy silvery-colored leaves. The "serviceberry" refers to the Appalachian tradition of honoring memorial services for the dead in January at the same time the serviceberry blooms in clouds of tiny white flowers. The small clusters of fruit are tart but edible and are very popular with birds. Considered a rarity in some parts of the U.S., serviceberries are common along our bays.



Downy Serviceberry



Yaupon Holly

Yaupon Holly (*Ilex vomitoria*) – An evergreen shrub that can reach 25 feet, growing in coastal areas in well-drained, sandy soil. The holly can be found on the upper edges of brackish and salt marshes, sandy hammocks, coastal sand dunes, inner-dune depressions, sandhills, maritime forests, nontidal forested wetlands, well-drained forests and pine flatwoods. The female holly is identified by small, bright red berries that persist through the fall and winter. The berries are an important food for many birds, including the Florida Duck, the American Black Duck, Mourning Dove, Ruffed Grouse, Bobwhite Quail, Wild Turkey, Northern Flicker, Sapsucker, Cedar Waxwing, Eastern Bluebird, American Robin, Gray Catbird, Northern Mockingbird and White-Throated Sparrow. Mammals such as the Nine-Banded Armadillo, American Black Bear, Gray Fox, Raccoon and Skunks also enjoy the berries, while the foliage and twigs are browsed by White-Tailed Deer.



Eastern Bluebird & White-tail Deer



Winged Sumac

Winged Sumac (*Rhus copallinum*) – A small tree or shrub that grows best in open areas, along roadsides or disturbed ground. It is prized for ornamental planting because of its lustrous dark green foliage which turns a brilliant orange-red in the fall. The tiny greenish-yellow flowers borne in compact, terminal panicles (loose, branching clusters) are followed by showy red clusters of berries which persist into the winter and attract wildlife. The sumac grows well in sandy, infertile soil.



Flowers



Virginia Creeper

Virginia Creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*) – A woody, prolific climbing vine, the creeper may kill other vegetation by covering it and cutting the other plants' ability to photosynthesize. Dark blue berries appear in clusters and contain oxalic acid, which is moderately toxic to humans and other mammals, but provide birds with a vital winter food source.



Berry



Virginia Creeper Leaves



Sand Pine

Sand Pine, Scrub Pine (*Pinus clausa*) – An evergreen that grows from 25-40 feet tall. Shorter needles than the longleaf pine (2-3 1/2) and small cones grow in clusters. Grows best in sandy, undisturbed soil.



Sand Pine Needles and Pinecone



Southern Magnolia

Southern Magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*) – This magnificent evergreen tree grows up to 80 feet tall with its shiny green leaves and dinner plate-sized fragrant white flowers. An excellent shade tree for gardens and streetscapes. Its fruit-like cone contains many red seeds which are spread by birds and mammals. Squirrels, opossums, quail and turkey are known to eat the seeds. The magnolia is found in different ecological areas that are shady and contain well-drained soil, but it is also found in hummocks, along ravines, on slopes and in wooded floodplains. Can also be found on the edges of water bodies and swamps in association with sweetgum, water oak and black tupelo.



Red Seeds



Flower



Wax Myrtle

Wax Myrtle (*Myrica cerifera*) – This small tree or large shrub is adaptable to many habitats, growing naturally in wetlands, near flowing bodies of water, sand dunes, fields, hillsides, pine barrens, and in both needleleaf and mixed broadleaf forests. Easily grown as a specimen plant because it can thrive in most conditions and is salt tolerant, it can be pruned or shaped into a hedge. Thirty species of birds thrive on the fruit of the wax myrtle. Other names for this plant are the Southern Wax Myrtle, Southern Bayberry, Candleberry, Bayberry tree and Tallow shrub. We use it not only in the garden, but for candlemaking (bayberry candles) and as a medicinal plant. The Native Americans used it as a pain killer, diuretic, tonsil gargle, for stomach aches, worms and dysentery.



Wax Myrtle Leaves



Saw Palmetto

Saw Palmetto (*Serenoa repens*) – A small fan palm that grows up to 6'. The fruit is a large red-dish-black drupe (a fleshy fruit with thin skin and a seed). Cherries, almonds and dates are examples of drupes. The plant is used as food by the insect order Lepidoptera, which includes many species of moths and butterflies. It has a sprawling trunk and grows in clumps or dense thickets in sandy coastal lands or as undergrowth in pine woods or hardwood hammocks. It is hearty, extremely slow growing and long-lived, with some plants in Florida as old as 700 years. While the saw palmetto has been used for many purposes by humans, an entire industry developed around its use in the past few decades; palmetto products have become popular due to their effectiveness in treating prostate problems.



Fruit



Saw Palmetto Fan



Bracken Fern

Bracken Fern (*Pteridium aquilinum*) – A large deciduous fern that grows everywhere in the world except for the hot and cold deserts and Antarctica. As ferns, brackens do not have seeds or fruits, but the immature fronds, known as fiddleheads, are edible. Plants send up large, triangular fronds and may form large thickets. Spore cases form along the underside edge of the leaflets. Evolutionarily, bracken may be considered one of the most successful and one of the oldest ferns, with fossil records dating back 55 million years.



Spores



Fiddlehead

Most Invasive Plant Species

Aggressive non-native plant species are among the greatest current threats to biological diversity along the Pensacola Scenic Highway corridor. These plants are able to spread rapidly and outcompete, and in some cases directly kill, native plant species. This is a clear threat to plant diversity, but also creates serious problems for native animals, which are not adapted to life in these new conditions. For more information about how to eradicate non-native invasive species from your property, please contact the Escambia County Extension Agent at (850) 475-5230.



Chinese Tallow

Chinese Tallow Tree/Popcorn Tree (*Triadica sebifera*) – Chinese Tallow, also known as Popcorn Tree, Chicken Tree, Vegetable Tallow, Florida Aspen, or White Wax Berry, was introduced from Southeast Asia, where it was cultivated for its oils and medicinal properties in the late 1800s. In the early 1900s, the USDA recommended the culture of Chinese Tallow for use in soap production, and because it is prized for its fall color and use in beekeeping, it has been introduced across the southeastern states. Unfortunately, it has naturalized readily, and caused significant changes to ecosystems across Florida by shading and out-competing native plants, and suppressing nearby plants by releasing chemicals that inhibit their growth. Because of its aggressive spread, Chinese Tallow has been listed by the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, USDA, and the Exotic Pest Plant Council as a noxious weed, the further planting of which is prohibited. It is well adapted to fire, and can reduce the flammability of an area, making prescribed burning difficult.



Common Reed

Common Reed (*Phragmites* spp.) – Native Americans used common reed for arrow shafts, musical instruments, ceremonial objects, cigarettes, and leaves and stems for constructing mats. In coastal areas, preserved rhizome fragments dating back 3,000-4,000 years have been found in salt marsh sediments indicating that it is native to these habitats. Both native and introduced forms have been used for duckblinds. Common reed is a vigorous growing plant that forms dense stands that consume available growing space and push out other plants. It also alters wetland hydrology, increases the potential for fire and degrades wetland wildlife habitat due to its dense growth.



Chinese Privet

Chinese Privet (*Ligustrum sinense*) – Chinese Privet is a semi-evergreen to evergreen flowering shrub of the olive family and has traditionally been used as an ornamental throughout the southern states. It tolerates shade, and can grow to 20-30 feet in height, often forming dense thickets, particularly in bottomland forests and field edges. In addition to physically displacing native plants, Chinese Privet has been associated with an increased rate of decomposition in forest litter, which may lead to alterations in plant assemblages. Assembly rules are processes in nature that may help explain the existence of vegetation in various ecosystems. It may also indicate that invasion by Chinese Privet can reduce a forest's ability to store carbon, a potential concern in reference to climate change. In addition to Chinese Privet, Japanese and Glossy Privet are common invaders in northern Florida woodlands.



View this information online at <http://pensacolascenicbluffs.org/kiosk/>, or scan the QR Code with your QR Code enabled device.

Please consider a donation to help us save the scenic highway coast.

SCENIC HIGHWAY FOUNDATION
P.O. Box 10666, Pensacola, FL 32524
<http://pensacolascenicbluffs.org/donate/>





WATERWORKS HISTORY

This informational panel, titled "WATERWORKS HISTORY", is mounted on a wooden frame. It features a central circular illustration of a tall, white water tower. Surrounding this central image are several smaller, rectangular historical photographs showing various industrial buildings and structures, likely related to the waterworks. The text on the panel is arranged in columns, providing a historical overview of the facility. The panel is set against a background of dense green trees.

Scenic
Bluffs
Preserve

1000 S.C. 201A

12.12.2015 13:14

ADOPT-A-HIGHWAY

A Partnership For
Litter-Free
Florida Highways



NAVAL SURVIVAL
TRAINING INSTITUTE
NSTI

LITTER
CREW
AHEAD

20

FDO

DISPOSE AT HOME





I-10 and Scenic Highway after clear cutting, 2015
Pensacola, Florida

Scenic Hwy. at I-10, Pensacola

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