

Ongoing Florida *Ziziphus* Translocation Projects

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Site	Managing agency	Year	# transplants (#; % survival)	# seeds (% germination; % survival)
Carter Creek South	USFWS	2002	144 (120; 83.3%)	1728 (3.6%; 4.5%)
LW Forest Mitigation Site	KLECES/The Natives	2003	64 (30; 46.1%)	NA
Tiger Creek Preserve	TNC	2005	286 (261; 91.3%)	3000 (4.8%; 51.7%)

Research Objectives: To compare demographic performance of...	Results from Carter Creek	Results from Tiger Creek
transplants vs. seeds/seedlings;	Transplants more successful than seeds/seedlings.	Transplants more successful than seeds/seedlings.
plants of different parental lineages;	Survival did not differ among transplants representing different maternal & paternal lines (based on AFLP genotyping).	Analysis premature; will conduct analysis 1-year post-introduction based on micro-satellite genotyping of transplants & seedlings.
plants in sites of differing habitat quality (e.g., recently burned vs. long unburned sandhill);	Transplant survival significantly higher in unburned than in burn-only or saw & burn sites (perhaps due to increased competition in burned sites).	Preliminary results suggest no significant difference in transplant survival among sites at various stages of sandhill restoration; seedling recruitment & survival higher in "poor" than in "good" sites.
plants in contrasting microhabitats (e.g., percent cover & litter & proximity of competing shrubs);	Transplant survival lower in sites with >50% shrub cover, but unaffected by percent litter cover or presence of encroaching vegetation.	Microhabitat data collected & will be used to assess patterns of transplant & seedling survival 1-year post-introduction.
plants under differing post-introduction management regimes (e.g., frequency of burning).	Prescribed burn scheduled for spring 2006 will provide opportunity to compare demographic performance of burned vs. unburned plants.	No management activities are scheduled for at least 2 years post-introduction.

