

ENVIRONMENTAL TIMES

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"To cherish what remains of the Earth and to foster its renewal is our only legitimate hope of survival." - Wendell Berry

AN ISLAND RENEWED

Peanut Island Environmental Restoration Takes Shape

On February 26, 2003, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers awarded a contract for the Peanut Island Environmental Restoration/Containment Levee Construction and Lake Worth Wetland Restoration (Snook Islands Natural Area) projects to the marine contractor, J.E. McAmis of California, in the amount of \$26 million. Work on the island is anticipated to begin this May, and will take approximately two years to complete.

Palm Beach County (Departments of Environmental Resources Management and Parks & Recreation) is the local sponsor for the project. The County is

partnering with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Florida Inland Navigation District to complete environmental enhancement features on Peanut Island to include reef, lagoons and upland habitats. Plans also call for public access features including floating docks, bridges, boardwalks and swim platforms.

The first order of work on the island will be the clearing of approximately 45 acres of Australian pines to get to the underlying dredged spoil material. Excavation operations to create the lagoons and reef are scheduled to be completed within the first year. The creation of Snook Islands Natural Area will be on-going throughout the two-year construction schedule.

The dredged spoil containment area will be located on the north half of the island. Plans call for the removal of approximately 1 million cubic yards of material. The spoil will be placed offshore of the Lake Worth Municipal Golf Course to create the Snook Islands Natural Area. This area will protect a system of mangrove islands, oyster beds, and seagrass habitat. The projects have taken years of planning and multi-agency coordination, but the benefits to the Lake Worth Lagoon and the public will be outstanding.

Look for updates on this project's progress in future editions of *The Environmental Times*. For more information on the Department's Habitat Enhancement and Restoration program, call (561) 233-2400 or visit the Department's website at www.co.palm-beach.fl.us/erm

By Julie Bishop

Seedling Giveaways Top the 7,000 Mark

The first three months of 2003 have been busy for the native tree seedling giveaway effort. Department staff distributed more than 7,000 live oak, Simpson stopper, and firebush seedlings at local events including the South Florida Fair, Everglades Day at the Arthur R.



South Florida Fair

Marshall Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge, and the Palm Beach Tropical Flower and Garden Show. Along with the free seedlings, the Department's display featured information on invasive exotic plants and the County's 28,000-acre natural areas system.

By Ann Mathews

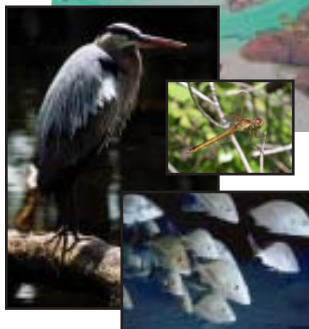


Tropical Flower and Garden Show

Department Information at Your Finger Tips

Wondering when the next Department event will be? Need help identifying the nine prohibited exotic plant species? Want more information on Palm Beach County natural areas? It's all available at one web address: www.co.palm-beach.fl.us/erm The website has a catalogue of our most popular brochures, as well as trail maps available for select natural areas. These publications are available for downloading in Adobe PDF format. You can also see pictures of our numerous artificial reefs and get information on the sea turtle program. When something new happens in the Department, the first place you can read about it will be on the website.

By John Campbell

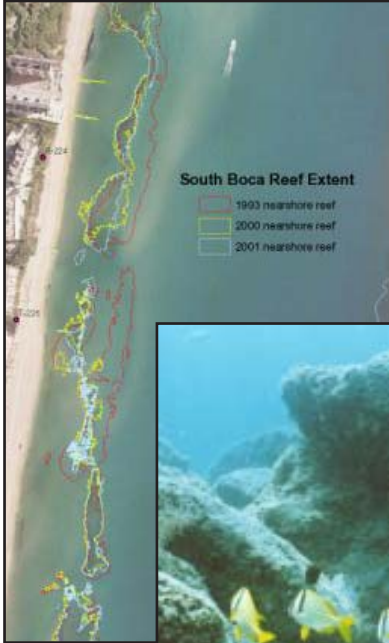


The Peanut Island restoration poster and a few of the residents who will benefit from the project's completion



BUILDING BENEATH THE WAVES

Limestone Reef Segments Planned for Coastal Waters



Several new developments are in the works this spring, but they will not be visible to those who live above the high tide line. These developments will provide homes for the denizens of the deep and increase the diversity of sealife along Palm Beach County's coastline.

Artificial reefs will be created in the vicinity of Carlin Park, Coral Cove Park, and south Boca Raton beginning in May and continuing through the summer.



The reefs will replace nearshore reefs buried during beach renourishment projects. Each reef will consist of limestone boulders placed on sand-covered substrate adjacent to the existing nearshore hardbottom. The scope of the construction is large - the project near Coral Cove alone will use 12,500 tons of limestone to create 2.25 acres of reef.

Waters off of south Boca Raton will soon be teeming with life as plans are finalized for the construction of artificial reefs

By Dan Bates

Upcoming Meetings

- AREEC - May 1, July 10, September 4
- CLASC - April 7, May 5, June 2
- NAMAC - April 18, May 16, June 20
- PBCBSC - April 14, May 12, June 9
- PBCRRT - April 8, May 13, June 10
- SLWIAC - May 8, July 10, September 11

For times and locations, please call (561) 233-2400. Dates and times are subject to change.

- AREEC - Artificial Reef and Estuarine Enhancement Committee
- CLASC - Conservation Land Acquisition Selection Committee
- NAMAC - Natural Areas Management Advisory Committee
- PBCBSC - Palm Beach Countywide Beaches and Shores Council
- PBCRRT - Palm Beach County Reef Research Team
- SLWIAC - South Lake Worth Inlet Advisory Committee

John's Island Restoration

John's Island, a 7 acre spoil island located in the Lake Worth Lagoon near the Town of Palm Beach, will be the site of a major restoration project. Work will be done to restore 2 acres of existing mangroves and create an additional 3.3 acres of red



John's Island

mangroves. The project will also enhance 1.4 acres of maritime hammock. More than 13,000 red

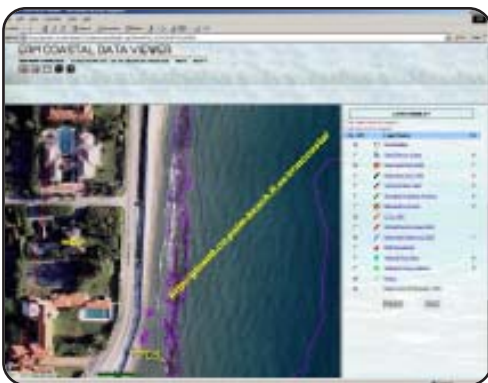
mangrove seedlings, 11,000 plugs of smooth cordgrass, and 1,000 maritime hammock trees and shrubs will be planted. A tidal channel system 0.25 miles in length will be constructed. Approximately 500 tons of rip-rap will be used to stabilize the entrance to the tidal channels. Exotic plant species will be removed and chipped on site. The final outcome of the project will be a healthier island for plants, animals, and people.

By Dave Carson

THE COAST FROM CYBERSPACE

Websites Highlight County's Coastal Resources

Whether you are a fisherman looking for the "perfect spot" or a researcher studying sea turtle nesting, these two websites will aid your information quest. The Shoreline Enhancement and Restoration program web site (www.co.palm-beach.fl.us/erm/shoreline) offers a wealth of information on various program projects including nearshore reef monitoring, sea turtle monitoring, and dune restoration. Links provide access to restoration projects along Juno Beach and Jupiter/Carlin Beach. For those unable to get to the beach, the beach can come to you via shoreline cams near Lake Worth Inlet and Jupiter Inlet.



The Coastal Resources website offers a unique view of Palm Beach County's beaches

The Coastal Resources Website (www.co.palm-beach.fl.us/ermcoastal) allows users to focus on any specific area of the County's coastline and create custom maps or access data about the resources in that area. Depending on the user's needs, the maps may show nearshore bathymetry, areas of critical beach erosion, or artificial reef locations. New features are continually added to each website so frequent visits are highly recommended.

By Dan Bates

BEHEMOTHS OF THE SEA

The Largest Sea Turtles in the World Begin Nesting Along Palm Beach County Beaches



A leatherback sea turtle heads back to the ocean after laying her eggs on the beach

The endangered leatherback is the largest of the sea turtles, weighing up to 1500 pounds and measuring up to 8 feet in length. This mammoth sea turtle feeds almost entirely on jellyfish. They can be found swimming in the cold waters of the North Atlantic as well as the warm tropical waters of the Caribbean. Named for its smooth, rubbery skin, the leatherback is the only sea turtle lacking a hard outer shell. Aided by their long, powerful flippers, leatherbacks are capable of diving more than 3,500 feet deep and have been known to migrate more than 3,000 miles away from their nesting beaches.

Palm Beach County typically records the highest number of leatherback nests in the state. The County accounts for more than 42% of all leatherback nesting in the United States. During the 2002 nesting season, 250 leatherback nests were recorded. Of the three sea turtle species that commonly nest in Palm Beach County (the other two are the loggerhead and green), the leatherback is the first to appear. They typically arrive on our beaches beginning in March and may nest as late as July. The first leatherback nests of 2003 were laid on March 7 in Boca Raton and Jupiter Inlet Colony.

During sea turtle nesting season (March through October), it is important for coastal residents to minimize beachfront lighting. Beachfront lighting poses a threat to nesting females as well as to hatchlings. On beaches where artificial lighting is visible, nesting females are deterred from nesting and the hatchlings' important

journey to the sea is disrupted. Hatchlings emerging from a nest orient toward the lighter horizon over the ocean, away from the darker dune profile. Artificial lighting along the beach can disrupt a hatchling's sense of direction. Instead of moving towards the ocean they head inland and succumb to exhaustion, drying in the morning sun, or strikes by automobiles on nearby parking lots and roads. A single light left on near a beach can be responsible for misdirecting and killing hundreds of hatchlings each season. Other types of light can also interfere with nesting sea turtles including flashlights and bonfires.

For more information regarding leatherback sea turtles or sea turtle nesting season, visit www.floridaleatherbacks.com or www.co.palm-beach.fl.us/erm

By Carly Pfistner



Help Us Protect Sea Turtles

Do not observe sea turtles nesting at night without a permitted guide.

Do not disturb or handle any sea turtles, their eggs or their nests.

Report injured, stranded or dead turtles to the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission at 1-888-404-FWCC.

Report lighting visible from the beach during the nesting season - call (561) 233-2400.

Properly dispose of litter - especially plastic bags and fishing line.

Lake Worth Lagoon Symposium Draws Large Crowd



The lagoon from above - Hunter's Island located in the central part of the Lake Worth Lagoon



Not an empty seat to be found at the symposium

On January 29, 2003, over 200 scientists, environmental professionals, students and concerned citizens attended the Lake Worth Lagoon Symposium held at Palm Beach Atlantic University. It had been nearly six years since the Florida Department of Environmental Protection and Palm Beach County initiated a partnership resulting in the development of the Lake Worth Lagoon Management Plan. The symposium featured six hour-long sessions highlighting the numerous construction, monitoring and educational projects which have been implemented since that time to benefit the lagoon's water quality and habitat.

Individual topics included stormwater retrofit projects, habitat restoration, the Lake Worth Lagoon Salinity Model, artificial reef projects, and local educational programs to benefit students and stakeholders as well as the lagoon's environment. Several elected officials, including State Senators Ken Pruitt and Jeff Atwater and Palm Beach County Commissioner Warren Newell, spoke to the audience about the importance of the lagoon and vowed to continue their efforts to seek additional funding for lagoon restoration.

By Ginny Powell

NATURE'S BEAUTY ON DISPLAY

Exploring the Frenchman's Forest Natural Area

Nestled within the heart of the city of Palm Beach Gardens is an oasis of green that protects and preserves Palm Beach County's natural heritage. Known as the Frenchman's Forest Natural Area, it offers visitors the chance to explore 157 acres of live oak, slash pine, and cypress forests.

The main entrance to the natural area is located on Prosperity Farms Road, roughly 1 mile north of PGA Boulevard. A kiosk in the parking lot details the history of the site and the plants and animals that live there. Visitors are encouraged to pick up a trail guide at the kiosk and start their journey of exploration on the cement nature trail.

Just a few steps along the trail bring visitors to one of several habitat restoration projects located within the natural area. Once a forest of the invasive non-native Brazilian pepper, the area now features a recharged wetland area of pond apple, red maple, and coastal plain willow trees. Farther down the trail an observation platform provides a great view of another restoration project - the rejuvenation of a mangrove tidal marsh. The end of the

nature trail loops through pine flatwoods habitat complete with giant airplants growing among oak tree branches and deer moss carpeting the forest floor.



Giant air plant

For those visitors who are willing to walk a bit further, a dirt hiking trail branching off of the nature trail leads to an unexpected find - a cypress stand hidden among thousands of pine trees. A 500-foot long

boardwalk allows visitors a chance to experience the swamp without getting their feet wet. This is the place where 10-foot tall giant leather ferns flourish and firebush light up the scenery with hundreds of bright red blossoms.

A trip to a natural area would not be complete without catching a glimpse of the local wildlife. Birds are one of the more conspicuous animals visitors may encounter. During the spring and fall, migratory birds such as robins and warblers are common. Year-round residents include the red-bellied woodpecker, gray catbird, and red-tailed hawk.

Another animal visitors may see along the nature and hiking trails is the gopher tortoise - a species of special concern in Florida. It uses its thick, elephant-like front legs to dig extensive underground burrows in the sandy soil. A gopher tortoise burrow is home to many other animals - a veritable "critter motel". Snakes, lizards, toads, beetles, and raccoons are just a few of the animals that find shelter in a gopher tortoise burrow.



Gopher tortoise

The Frenchman's Forest Natural Area is open from sunrise to sunset, seven days a week, including holidays. There is no entrance fee at this, or any other, Department-managed natural area. We invite you to become better acquainted with this natural treasure and experience the good nature of Palm Beach County.

By Ann Mathews



From left to right: firebush; southeastern five-lined skink; mushrooms



From left to right: red mangrove seedling; green anole; live oak tree



The Department of Environmental Resources Management acquires and manages environmentally sensitive lands to preserve and protect the natural heritage of Palm Beach County. There are currently 26 natural areas - with a combined total of almost 28,000 acres - scattered throughout the county from Jupiter to Boca Raton.

The 1991 Environmentally Sensitive Lands Bond Referendum and the 1999 Land Acquisition for Conservation Purposes Bond Referendum provided the majority of the funding for the purchase of these lands. Management agreements with local, state and federal government agencies ensure that the natural areas are properly maintained.

The natural areas are in varying stages of development. Seven sites have completed public use facilities that include a parking lot, accessible walking trail, information kiosk and trail guide. They are open to the public for educational and passive recreational use such as hiking, bird watching, photography, and scientific research.

Some activities, like camping, horseback riding, and boating require a special permit. Hunting, alcoholic beverages, fireworks, bicycles, rollerblades, and motor vehicles are strictly prohibited. For information on the Department's natural areas, go to www.co.palm-beach.fl.us/erm or call (561) 233-2426 to request a Natural Area Guide.

By Ann Mathews

STEWARD PROGRAM KEEPS ON GROWING

Volunteers Donate 600+ Hours in 2002 Patrolling and Protecting the Natural Areas

The Department manages almost 28,000 acres of environmentally sensitive land in Palm Beach County. The protection and preservation of these lands is the primary responsibility of the Environmental Enhancement & Restoration and Natural Resources Stewardship divisions. Assisting the staff of these divisions is a group of dedicated volunteers who spend several hours each week monitoring "their" natural areas.

The stewards perform an invaluable service as they offer the Department a weekly (and sometimes daily) view of what is happening inside the natural areas. Stewards inspect the condition of the public use facilities and note maintenance concerns or vandalism problems. They also travel the natural area's perimeter fencing watching for break-ins and even performing repairs on occasion. And it goes without saying, no steward walks by a piece of trash without picking it up.

Besides keeping an eye on the man-made structures, stewards also pay attention to the natural features of the site. They record wildlife sightings and often have the pictures to prove it. Stewards are also enlisted in the fight against invasive exotic vegetation. Whether it's air potato vine or shoebutton ardesia trees, stewards get their hands dirty removing these and other aggressive plants from the natural areas.

Thanks to all our stewards for their outstanding commitment to preserving Palm Beach County's natural heritage. We appreciate your efforts and congratulate you on a job well done. As the Department continues to protect more environmentally sensitive lands, our need for stewards will continue to grow. If you can spare 2 to 4 hours per week, enjoy the outdoors, and don't mind a little hard work, call the Public Outreach office at (561) 233-2426.

By Ann Mathews



Clockwise from top left: Seacrest Scrub steward Stella Rossi removes love vine from a scrub oak tree; Pal-Mar steward Erich Beswick captures the antics of two otters on film; Frenchman's Forest steward Sebastian Cavalas tangles with air potato vine



DEPARTMENT PROGRAM SPOTLIGHT

Mosquito Control - Taking the Bite Out of Florida's Winged Menace

The Mosquito Control Division of the Department of Environmental Resources Management works to enhance the health and quality of life of Palm Beach County residents and visitors through the reduction of mosquito populations. Keeping the mosquito numbers down so that these insect pests are not a major annoyance and health risk is a continuous effort.

Florida has the distinction of having 70 species of mosquitoes. Put another way, Florida is home to more types of



Mosquito larvae

mosquitoes than any other state. The various species differ so much in their breeding places and habits that control



Photo by E. R. Degginger

House mosquito

measures must be tailored to the type of mosquito occurring in each area at each time.

Mosquito Control focuses much of its effort on wiping out mosquitoes before they become adults. Chronic breeding sources created by standing water in street catch basins, roadside ditches, and flood channels are controlled by routine spraying of *Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis*, a natural pathogen of mosquito larvae but harmless to humans.

Adult mosquitoes are controlled using ultra-low volume spraying machines at night. The spraying machines are mounted on trucks or attached to aircraft. They are dispatched when adult

mosquitoes are observed in high numbers - detected in monitoring traps, observed by inspectors, or when an outbreak of a mosquito-borne disease occurs.



The division also educates residents on mosquito breeding prevention. Mosquitoes breed in stagnant water which can often be found in resident's backyards. Water can collect in everything from boats and bird baths to tires and tin cans - even in water-retaining plants. Residents are encouraged to be vigilant during the rainy season and reduce the potential for standing water to occur on their property. Mosquito Control is always asking the question: "Are you raising mosquitoes in your backyard?"

By Ann Mathews

EXOTIC REMOVAL INCENTIVES APPROVED

New Ordinance Helps Residents Fight Invasive Plants

In April 1986, Palm Beach County passed a law requiring the removal of several species of invasive non-native plants whenever a piece of property was developed. This ordinance also required that these properties continue to stay free and clear of invasive plants. In 1992, another law was adopted that required properties built before 1986 to remove the same invasive plants by the year 2006. Both of these laws only applied to developed property in the unincorporated areas of the County.

Recently, the Palm Beach County Board of County Commissioners conducted several workshops to review these invasive plant ordinances. Based upon public comments at these workshops, the Commission directed the County's Department of Environmental Resources Management to develop a new ordinance that incorporates an incentive program to assist property owners with the removal of these invasive plants.

The main focus of the proposed countywide ordinance seeks the removal of invasive vegetation on those properties within 500 feet (buffer area) of a listed natural area. These properties would be required to remove all nine invasive plants based upon a phased-in removal schedule, but would have the assistance of several incentive programs. Properties that are

outside of the buffer area would only be required to remove air potato and old-world climbing fern vines. In addition, the County Commission also created five incentive programs to assist property owners and public agencies with fighting invasive vegetation (see sidebar).



Old-world climbing fern in the process of devouring pine trees in the North Jupiter Flatwoods Natural Area

The impact of invasive non-native vegetation on Florida's treasured natural areas is a serious threat. Several endangered plant and animal species are directly impacted by the habitat loss created by invasive vegetation. A

1999 survey of South Florida revealed that over 2 million acres of land are covered by just four of the worst invaders. Since the original \$100 million bond issue in 1990, Palm Beach County has purchased over 28,000 acres of natural areas. The removal of invasive vegetation from County natural areas is the top management priority and largest expense, at two to three million dollars per year. The State of Florida spends over \$80 million per year in removing and controlling invasive plants

from state-owned natural areas. It is for these reasons that Palm Beach County is taking an aggressive approach in combating these destructive plants.

By Matthew King

Invasive Non-native Plant Removal Incentive Programs

Australian Pine and Melaleuca Removal Program

The County pays to remove or eradicate Australian pine and melaleuca trees on all qualified and unimproved parcels in buffer areas with the permission of the parcel owner.

Cost Share Program

Parcel owners in the buffer areas will be offered the opportunity to allow County vendors to remove the remaining seven prohibited invasive non-native plant species with a very minimal cost share (maximum \$500) provided by the parcel owner.

Canopy Replacement Program

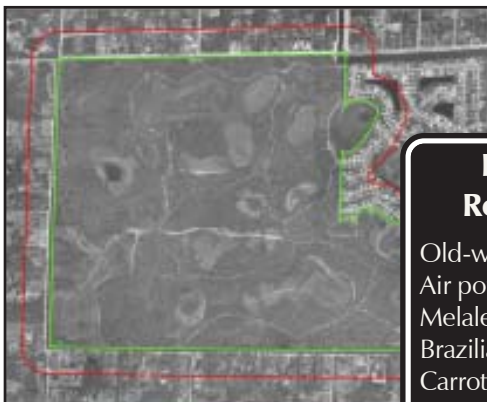
This program is an incentive for qualified parcel owners to remove the prohibited vegetation prior to regulatory deadlines. This approach will help minimize the loss of canopy associated with the removal of prohibited vegetation.

Public Lands Grant Program

Includes the establishment of a matching grant program made available to public entities for the removal of non-native invasive vegetation on publicly-owned lands.

Invasive Vine Strike Force

This program creates a quick response strike force that would treat and kill old-world climbing fern and air potato vines from public and private properties.



Aerial of Royal Palm Beach Pines Natural Area showing natural area boundary (green line) and buffer area boundary (red line)

Prohibited Plant Removal Schedule

Old-world climbing fern	2004
Air potato vine	2004
Melaleuca	2006
Brazilian Pepper	2008
Carrotwood	2008
Earleaf Acacia	2010
Schefflera	2010
Australian Pine	2012
Kudzu	2012

For more information on these programs or the County's nine prohibited plant species, call (561) 233-2421.

VOLUNTEERS GET BUSY IN 2003

Target Invasive Exotic Plants and Unsightly Trash

JANUARY - PLANTING SCRUB OAK TREES & REMOVING EXOTICS - The Young Marines of the Palm Beaches stormed into the Juno Dunes Natural Area in Juno Beach on a mission to restore coastal strand



A Young Marine puts in an irrigation tube next to a newly-planted scrub oak tree

habitat. They planted 112 scrub oak trees on ground that was once a parking lot for a proposed oceanfront development. Once the plants were in the ground, the Young Marines put in irrigation and mulch to nurture the seedlings as they settled into their new home.

The Delray Oaks Natural Area in Delray Beach played host to thirty volunteers on a mission to clean up the site. They cleared wedelia from the parking lot area and pothos vine from the site's interior. Not stopping there, they removed trash from the natural area's boundary along Congress Avenue. By day's end, the volunteers removed more than 900 pounds of trash and invasive exotic plants.



Volunteers filled dozens of shiny black garbage bags with trash and invasive exotic plants

Members from Temple Israel and students from the Jupiter Community High School Environmental Research and Field Study Academy participated in restoration projects at the Frenchman's Forest Natural

Area in Palm Beach Gardens. Both groups removed invasive exotic plants, including rattlebox (from Africa) and balsam apple (from the Old World tropics).



Temple Israel members remove balsam apple from the Frenchman's Forest Natural Area

At the end of the month, members of ASPIRA tidied up the Department's nursery. They weeded 165 slash pine, red maple, stopper and firebush plants that were in grave danger of being engulfed by grasses and spanish needle.



Smiling faces, dirty hands, and weed-free plants

FEBRUARY - A TON OF FUN & ROSARY PEA SEEDS TOO - The volunteers rolled up their sleeves and removed more than a ton



A shed is removed from the Seacrest Scrub Natural Area

of trash and invasive exotic plants from the Seacrest Scrub Natural Area in Boynton Beach and the Yamato Scrub Natural Area in Boca Raton. Among the more unusual trash items discovered were the remains of a shed, a scooter, and the filter to a perculator coffee pot.

The seeds of the invasive exotic rosary pea vine are pretty to look at but cause ugly problems on our natural areas. Students from John I. Leonard High School took up the task of removing the bright red seeds from the Hypoluxo Scrub Natural Area in Hypoluxo. With clippers in hand, they removed the seed pods and prevented new rosary pea vines from taking root and over-running the natural area.

A SPECIAL THANKS TO SOME VERY SPECIAL VOLUNTEERS - For the past several months, clients from VOCA have



Hard at work re-potting a live oak seedling

worked in the Department's nursery to re-pot hundreds of live oak seedlings. Their willingness to "do the dirty work" impresses everyone at the Department. And their smiling faces brighten even the grayest day.

MARCH - THE FEEL OF DIRT UNDER OUR FINGERNAILS - Lake Worth Middle School students and their parents removed 600 pounds of exotic plants from the southeast corner of the Delray Oaks Natural Area. Once the ground was cleared, they planted 81 native plants including live oak, wild coffee, and coco plum. Plantings also occurred at the Juno Dunes Natural Area where volunteers planted 100 scrub oak trees to restore coastal strand habitat lost to previous development on the site.

By Ann Mathews



Lake Worth Middle School students help restore Delray Oaks Natural Area

A Gallery of Green Invaders

A few of the invasive exotic plants on our volunteer's "hit list"



Asparagus Fern



Balsam Apple



Kalanchoe



Arrowhead Vine



Pothos Vine



Rosary Pea



Shoebuttan Ardesia



THE BACK PAGE

Last But Not Least...

The Department welcomes the following new employees: Todd Gabel (Natural Resources Stewardship), Anne McArthy (Natural Resources Stewardship), Jessica Miles (Finance & Support Services), Kendra Miller (Natural Resources Stewardship), and Kelly Purdy (Natural Resources Stewardship).

If you would like *The Environmental Times* mailed to you, call (561) 233-2426.

NOT A LILY PAD IN SIGHT



Cuban treefrogs avoid the heat of the day inside an electrical pole along U.S. Hwy. 1 at the Juno Dunes Natural Area in Juno Beach.

Going That Extra 26.4 Miles

Department staff joined together to run the Abacoa Relay Marathon on February 8, 2003. Jacey Biery, Julie Bishop, Bob



Mark Romagosa pounds the pavement for his team

Deacy, and Mark Romagosa, along with Jim Bronstein and Lori Hausman made up the 6 member mixed relay team the *Palm Beach*

Environmentalists. Each runner logged 4.4 miles. The team completed the marathon in 3 hours, 41 minutes. This was only the beginning, as plans are in the works to recruit additional teams for next year's race.



From left to right: Julie Bishop, Bob Deacy, Jacey Biery, and Mark Romagosa

By Julie Bishop

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