

Contract 082: Acquisition and Restoration of ICF's Texas Flagship Property

Report 7: May 2026

In May, we completed the first round of vegetation data collection at all 16 random sampling points. At each point we collected two types of data; point-line intercept and quadrats. The point-line intercept method is best for collecting detailed information about the vegetation structure and dominant species in a relatively short time. The quadrat method is best for determining the species diversity at a site. The detailed protocol for data collection can be found in the April 2026 report.

Overall, the property is dominated by graminoid species (grasses, sedges, rushes), but the most common species is coastal live oak (*Quercus virginiana*), which covers an estimated 38.5% of the property. This confirms that there is a need to remove significant amounts of woody brush to restore the habitat back to coastal prairie.

Other common species include; saltmarsh hay (*Spartina patens*), Gulf Coast cordgrass (*Spartina spartinae*), gulf dune paspalum (*Paspalum monostachyum*), broomsedge bluestem (*Andropogon virginicus*), and needlegrass rush (*Juncus roemerianus*). Through the end of May, we have documented 198 species of plants on the property and expect to find more due to regrowth after recent rains.

