Castellow Hammock

TO NAME OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR

"I think that I shall never see a poem lovely as a tree."

- Joyce Kilmer

Tropical Hardwood Hammock

Tropical hardwood ham-mocks are unique and imperiled plant communities. The forest fragments that remain of these ecosystems occur on the limestone Miami rock ridge that runs along the Atlantic Coast of South Florida and is no higher than 24 feet elevation in Miami-Dade County. The word hammock was taken from hamac, meaning "sleeping place" in the language of the Taino Indians, an extinct Arawakan people of the Bahamas and Greater Antilles. In the historic landscape, hammocks were small islands of broadleaved forests containing a tall temperate evergreen, and semievergreen tropical tree species and small flowering trees, shrubs, ferns, bromeliads, and orchids. The closed canopy creates a humid forest interior with a low light level. It has been estimated that there were originally more than 500 hammocks. Today, more than half of these hammocks have been lost to land clearing and development. Nearly all remaining hammocks are in public ownership.

Dept. of Environmental Resources Management EEL Program

> 701 NW 1st Court, Suite 400 Miami, Florida 33136

(305) 372-6687 phone • (305) 372-5666 fax

In 1962, a 50 acre parcel known as Castellow Hammock was purchased by Miami- Dade County for a park site. The most valuable asset of this site was the 45 acres of tropical hardwood hammock. This core hammock parcel was only a small part of the larger hammock complex of which most was still owned by various private landowners. The park opened an environmental education center in 1974. In the past 10 years, the Miami Dade County's Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) Program has expanded the protected area by acquiring



strategic hammock pieces expanding the park to 110 acres, which has more than doubled the original size of the protected natural area. Castellow Hammock is a popular park for birders, butterfly enthusiasts, and botanists-and also serve as a place for city dwellers to get closer to nature and rejuvenate the human spirit. Painted buntings frequent the bird feeders from fall into spring each year and hummingbirds are common in our hummingbird and butterfly garden in front of the nature center.



www.miamidade.gov/derm/endangered_lands_news.asp