About this Guide

St. Augustine, the oldest city in the United States, is located on a site that was occupied by Native Americans for over 9,000 years. This guide is designed to help visitors explore and appreciate the natural and cultural resources that are essential to the environmental and historical significance of St. Augustine. The maps and text describe features from the maritime history of St. Augustine, including the role of the lighthouse in trade, the establishment of natural resources, such as wild strawberries, and the location of historical sites and landmarks. In addition, the guide offers suggestions for recreating and understanding environments, which are essential to outdoor activities and the protection of the environment.

Do not rely on this guide for navigational purposes.


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1 A Brief Maritime History of St. Augustine

The 250-year-old port of St. Augustine was established in 1565 by the Spanish. It was an important trading center for the region, and served as a gateway to the New World. The city was attacked by British forces in the late 18th century, and was captured by the British in 1763. In 1776, the British abandoned the city and returned it to Spain. The city was again captured by the British in 1812, and was returned to Spain in 1819. The city was finally abandoned in 1821, and was returned to the United States in 1821. The city was annexed by the United States in 1821, and was returned to Spain in 1821. The city was finally abandoned in 1821, and was returned to Spain in 1821. The city was finally abandoned in 1821, and was returned to Spain in 1821. The city was finally abandoned in 1821, and was returned to Spain in 1821. The city was finally abandoned in 1821, and was returned to Spain in 1821. The city was finally abandoned in 1821, and was returned to Spain in 1821. The city was finally abandoned in 1821, and was returned to Spain in 1821. The city was finally abandoned in 1821, and was returned to Spain in 1821. The city was finally abandoned in 1821, and was returned to Spain in 1821. The city was finally abandoned in 1821, and was returned to Spain in 1821. The city was finally abandoned in 1821, and was returned to Spain in 1821. The city was finally abandoned in 1821, and was returned to Spain in 1821. The city was finally abandoned in 1821, and was returned to Spain in 1821. The city was finally abandoned in 1821, and was returned to Spain in 1821. The city was finally abandoned in 1821, and was returned to Spain in 1821. The city was finally abandoned in 1821, and was returned to Spain in 1821. The city was finally abandoned in 1821, and was returned to Spain in 1821. The city was finally abandoned in 1821, and was returned to Spain in 1821. The city was finally abandoned in 1821, and was returned to Spain in 1821. The city was finally abandoned in 1821, and was returned to Spain in 1821. The city was finally abandoned in 1821, and was returned to Spain in 1821. The city was finally abandoned in 1821, and was returned to Spain in 1821. The city was finally abandoned in 1821, and was

Natural Features of the Area

Oyster Bars
In these shallow-water, complexly shaped algal beds, oyster populations reach high densities and provide habitat for a variety of fish species. Oyster bars are often associated with estuarine mudflats and sandbars, and their structure and diversity can vary widely. Oyster bars are important to the local economy, providing habitat for a variety of wildlife species including shorebirds, sea turtles, and manatees.

Manatees
Manatees are large, herbivorous mammals that are native to the waters of the United States and other areas of the world. They are known for their long, slender bodies and distinctive paddle-like flippers. Manatees are protected under the Endangered Species Act, and are a popular attraction in the area. In order to minimize disturbance to the animals, visitors are requested to maintain a safe distance from the animals and avoid feeding or handling them.

Recover Your Fishing Line
Do not release your fishing line. It can be a hazard to the environment, especially in areas where it can become entangled with other lines or structures. If you see a fishing line, please call the U.S. Forest Service at 800-320-0519 for assistance in removing it from the area.

Northern Right Whales
Northern right whales are uniquely adapted to their environment. They are known for their distinctive white coloration and large size, which make them easy to spot. In addition, they are known for their migratory behavior, traveling long distances to find food and mates. Northern right whales are an important part of the local ecosystem, and are threatened by a variety of threats including habitat loss, entanglement, and pollution.

Resource Directory

For more information, please visit the following websites:

- Florida Sea Grant: www.floridaseagrant.org
- St. Augustine Lighthouse: www.staugustine-lighthouse.com
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers: www.corps.gov
- Florida Department of Environmental Protection: www.dep.state.fl.us
- Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission: www.myfwc.com
- St. Augustine Fire Department: (904) 825-1074
- St. Augustine Historical Society: www.staugustinehistoricalsociety.org
- St. Augustine Lighthouse and Museum: www.staugustinehistoricalsociety.org
- St. Augustine Chamber of Commerce: www.staugustinechamber.com
- St. Augustine Visitors Bureau: www.staugustineflorida.com
- St. Augustine City Hall: (904) 827-7275
- St. Augustine Police Department: (904) 827-7275
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Popular Fishes

- Houndfish
- Redfish
- Sea Trout
- Snook
- Red Porgy
- Red Snapper
- Spotted Seatrout

Fish Illustrations by Diane Rome Peebles.