Year 2008 Projects					
Project Name	Activity	Project Description	Habitat Type	Acreage	Linear Miles
Acquisition - Mustang Island (adjacent to Mollie Beattie)	Protection/Maintenance	CBBEP received a private donation of 54 acres of coastal wetlands and adjacenet uplands (primarily prairie grassland) on the Corpus Christi Bay side of Mustang Island, adjacent to the existing Mollie Beattie Habitat Community.	Tidal Wetland	54	0
Acquisition - Nueces River (Coleman Property)	Protection/Maintenance	CBBEP purchased (fee-simple) and holds title to approximately 75 acres of forested wetland along the Nueces River, near the Nueces River Delta.	Forested Wetland	75	0
Causeway Island Restoration (New Material Added)	Enhancement	CBBEP worked with the Port of Corpus Christi Authority to coordinate the placement of dredge material onto Nueces Bay's Causeway Island. The new material increased the size of the island by 3 acres.	Grassland	3	0
Copano Bay Oyster Reef Restoration	Rehabilitation	This project restored a 1 acre area of Copano Bay (in the northern Texas Coastal Bend) from soft bay bottom with scattered shell fragments, to a reef of consolidated oyster shell.	Shell Bottom	1	0
Whooping Crane Habitat Restoration (St Charles Bay)	Protection/Maintenance	Primary habitat types along St. Charles Bay consist of coastal salt marsh, wetland, forest, and prairie. These coastal environments have experienced significant declines since the turn of century. All along the U.S., coastal habitat is being developed at an increasing rate, which has resulted in coastal prairie habitat being less then 1% of what it once was. This loss of coastal habitat reinforces the notion that existing coastal habitat should be protected through active management that may require efforts to enhance and/or stabilize an area. The importance of the St. Charles Bay area is further recognized by its designation as critical habitat for the only wild flock of federally endangered whooping cranes in the world. While public ownership of portions of the Bay helps to control development, colonization by invasive plants is quickly converting critical tracts into monocultures of invasive plant stands. Historically, in this environment, floral conversion by invasive plants renders habitat unsuitable for whooping crane use. This project provided significant information on the distribution, density, and composition of the nonnative invasive plants within the St. Charles Bay system. It also served to control the spread and to stop the loss of habitat to encroaching invasive species. Several typical invasive species (salt cedar, China berry, and Chinese tallow) were treated in the Bay area, as well as some new invasive species (guinea grass, Brazilian pepper) recorded in the area. This project provided the means of early detection and eradication for these new invaders.	Forested Wetland	358	0
Total				491	0