LAKE TALQUIN STATE FOREST
2024 LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN

EXHIBITS

Exhibit A

Ten-Year Management Accomplishment Summary

Lake Talquin State Forest

10-Year Accomplishments

Site Preparation	Chop Single Pass	No.	205
	Disk/Raking	Acres	30
	Burning	Acres	850
	Herbicide	Acres	948
	Other	Acres	60

Planting	Longleaf Containerized	No.	617,973
		Acres	850

Seedling Survival Checks	Survival Checks	Acres	702
	Plots	No.	70

Timber Stand Improvement	Herbicide	Acres	55
	Mowing	Acres	36

Timber Sales	Marking	Acres	1325
	Cruising	Acres	1694
	Harvest	Acres	1517

Timber Inventory	Inventory Update	Acres	23,235
	New Inventory	Acres	4,656
	Plots	Acres	2,129

Invasive Species Control	Japanese Climbing Fern	Acres	291
	Cogon Grass	Acres	48
	China Berry	Acres	14
	Mimosa	Acres	5
	Coral Ardisia	Acres	4
	Chinese Tallow	Acres	2
	Chinese Privet	Acres	3
	Other	Acres	33

Fire	Wildfire	No.	1
		Acres	5
	Prescribed Burning	No.	7
		Acres	38,178

Recreation	Day Use Estimated Forest Visitors	No.	3,172,132

	Overnight Primitive Camping	No.	13587
	Annual Entrance Pass	No.	96
	OOF Hunts	No.	17

Roadwork	Roads Constructed	Miles	2
	Roads Graded	Miles	472
	Roads Rebuilt	Miles	18
	Bridge Built	No.	1
	Bridge Repaired	No.	4
	Culverts Installed	No.	7
	Culverts Repaired	No.	5
	Low Water Crossing	No.	13
	Other	No.	32

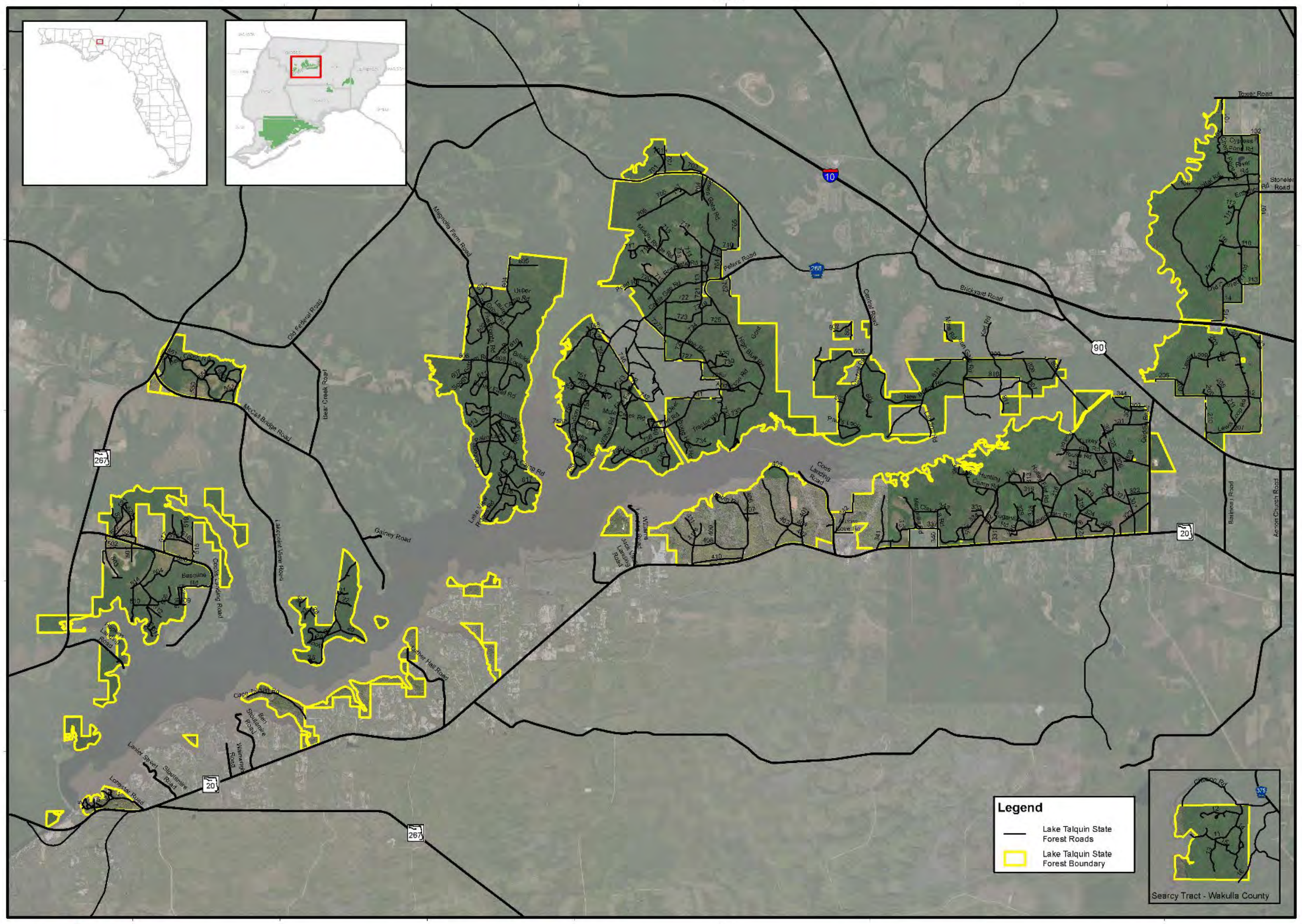
Boundary Maintenance	Maintenance/Marking	Miles	168

I&E Activities	Programs/Tours	No.	335
	Radio/TV Articles	No.	5

Other Activities	Road Mowed	Miles	868
	Gate Repaired	No.	12
	Gate Installed	No.	9
	Trail Maintenance	Miles	1,231
	Prescribed Burn Evaluation	Acres	25,875
	Ditch Crossing Installed	No.	1
	Rx Evaluations (follow-up)	Acres	34,570

Exhibit B

Boundary and Road Map



Lake Talquin State Forest - Boundary and Road Map

Map Month/Year: January 2023

0 4 Miles

0 4 Kilometers

DISCLAIMER:
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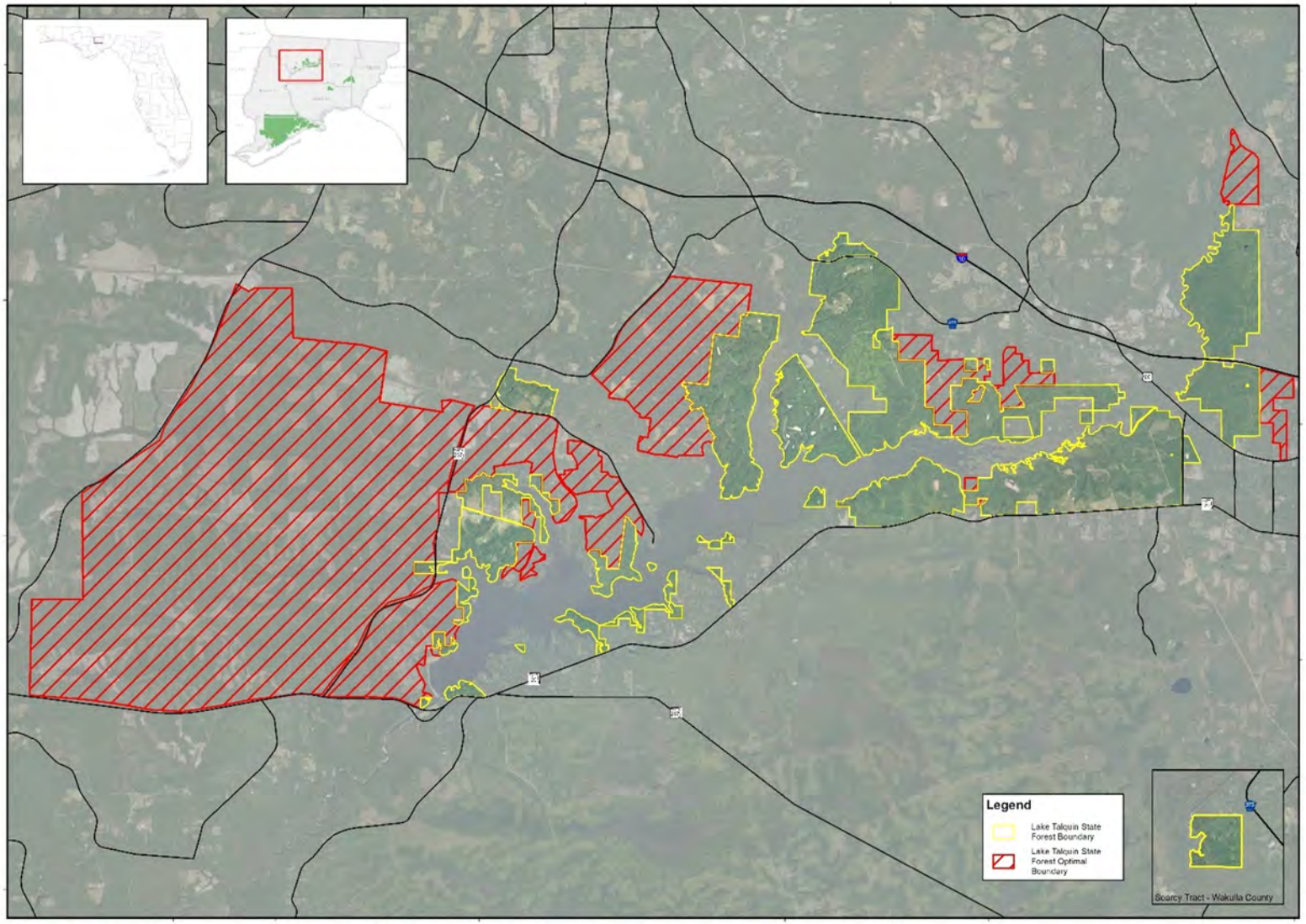
The Florida Forest Service makes no warranty, either written or implied as to the accuracy or completeness of the information in this map.

Coordinate System: Florida Albers
High Accuracy Reference Network (HARN) Datum

Exhibit C

Optimal Management Boundary Map



Lake Talquin State Forest - Optimal Boundary Map

Map Month/Year: June 2021

0 5 Miles

0 5 Kilometers

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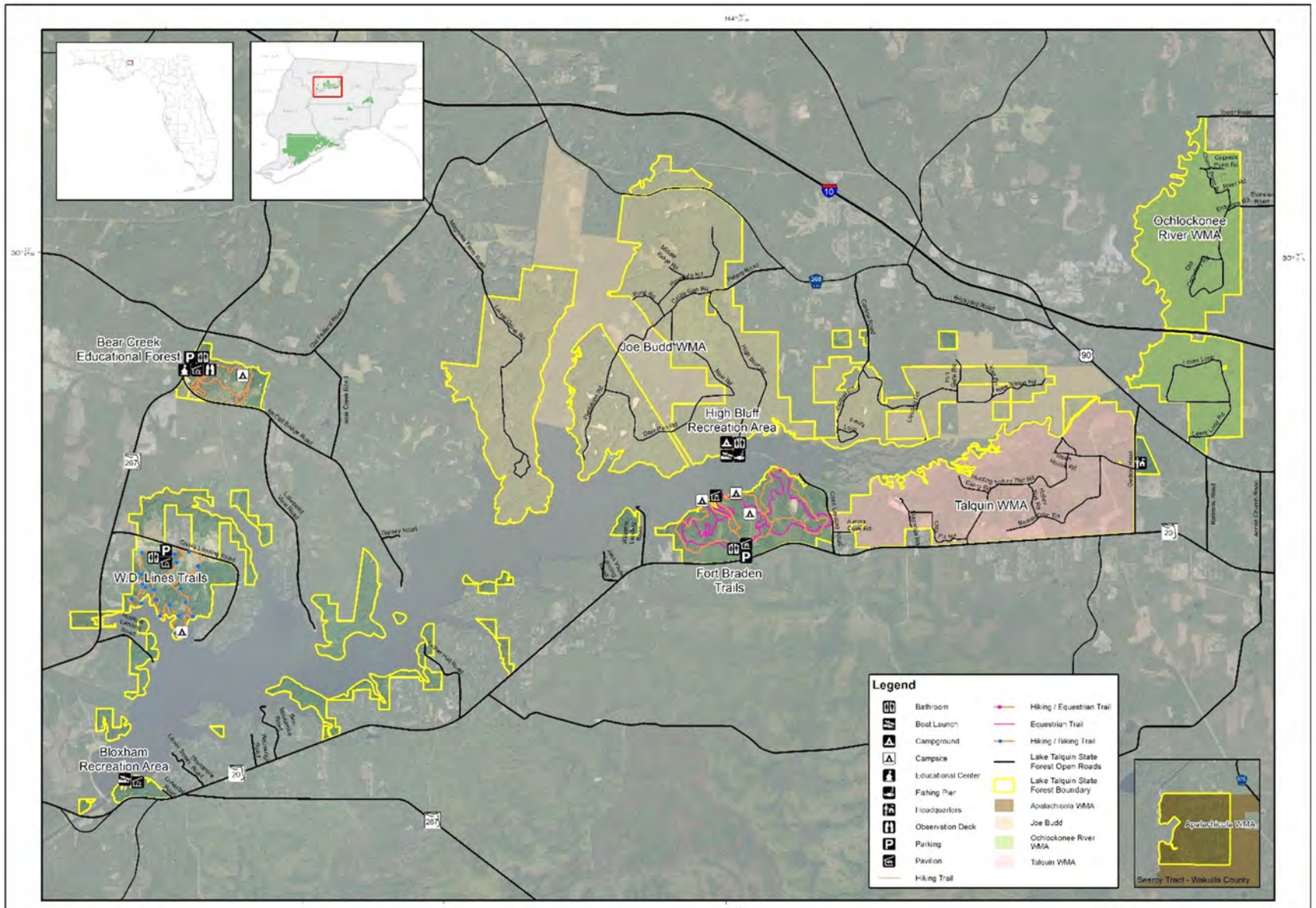
The Florida Forest Service makes no warranty, claim nor follow
or conclusions to the accuracy or completeness of the information
in this map.

Coordinate Spatial Reference
High Accuracy Reference Network (HARN) Datum

Exhibit D

Facilities, Recreation, and Improvements Map



Lake Talquin State Forest - Facilities, Recreation, and Improvements Map

Map Month/Year: June 2021

0 4 Miles

0 4 Kilometers

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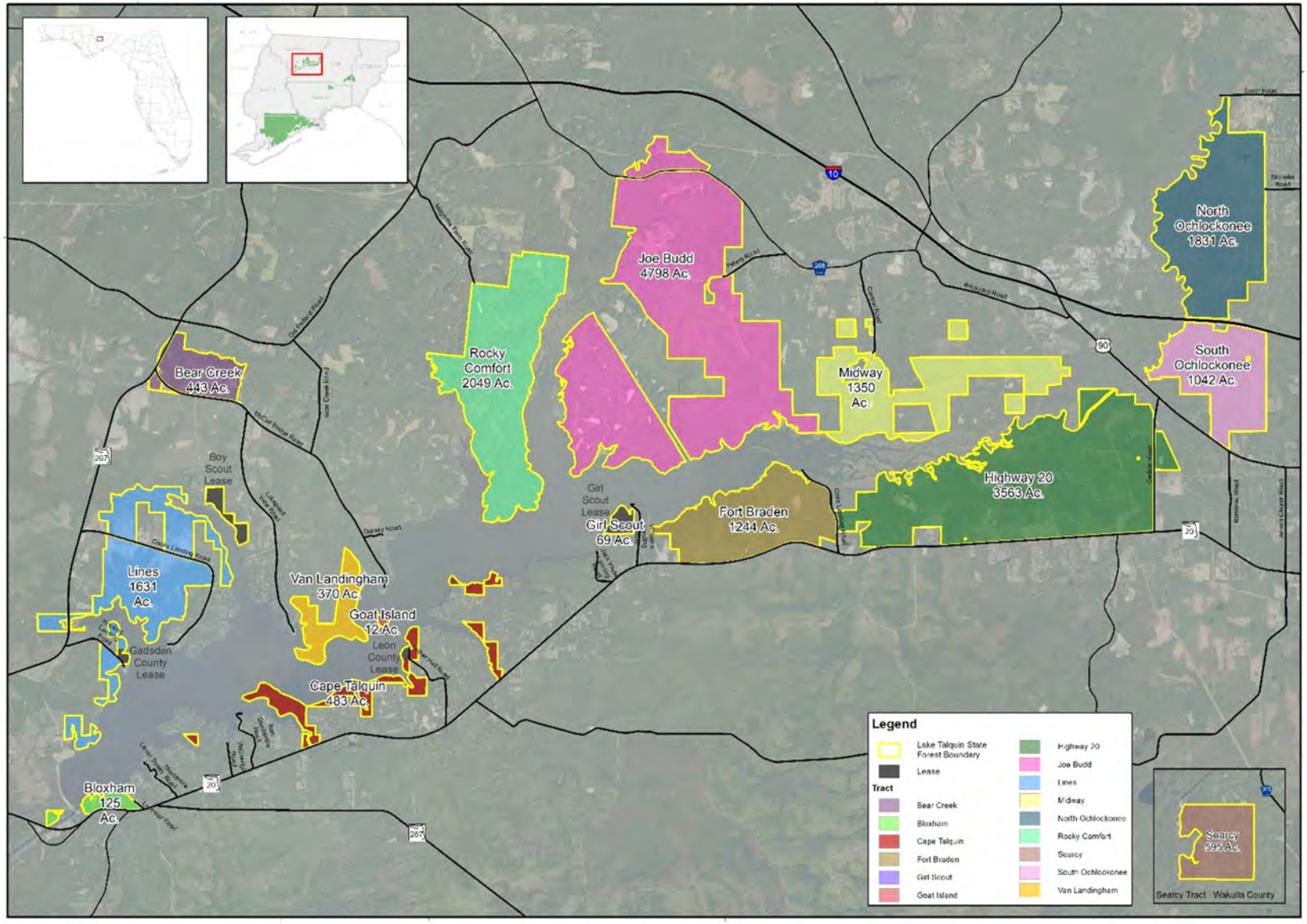
Coordinate System: Florida Albers
Horizontal Reference Datum (NAD83), Quad

Exhibit E

Tract and Acreage Map



FLORIDA FOREST SERVICE

Lake Talquin State Forest - Tract Acreage Map

Map Month/Year: June 2021

0 4 Miles

0 4 Kilometers

DISCLAIMER:
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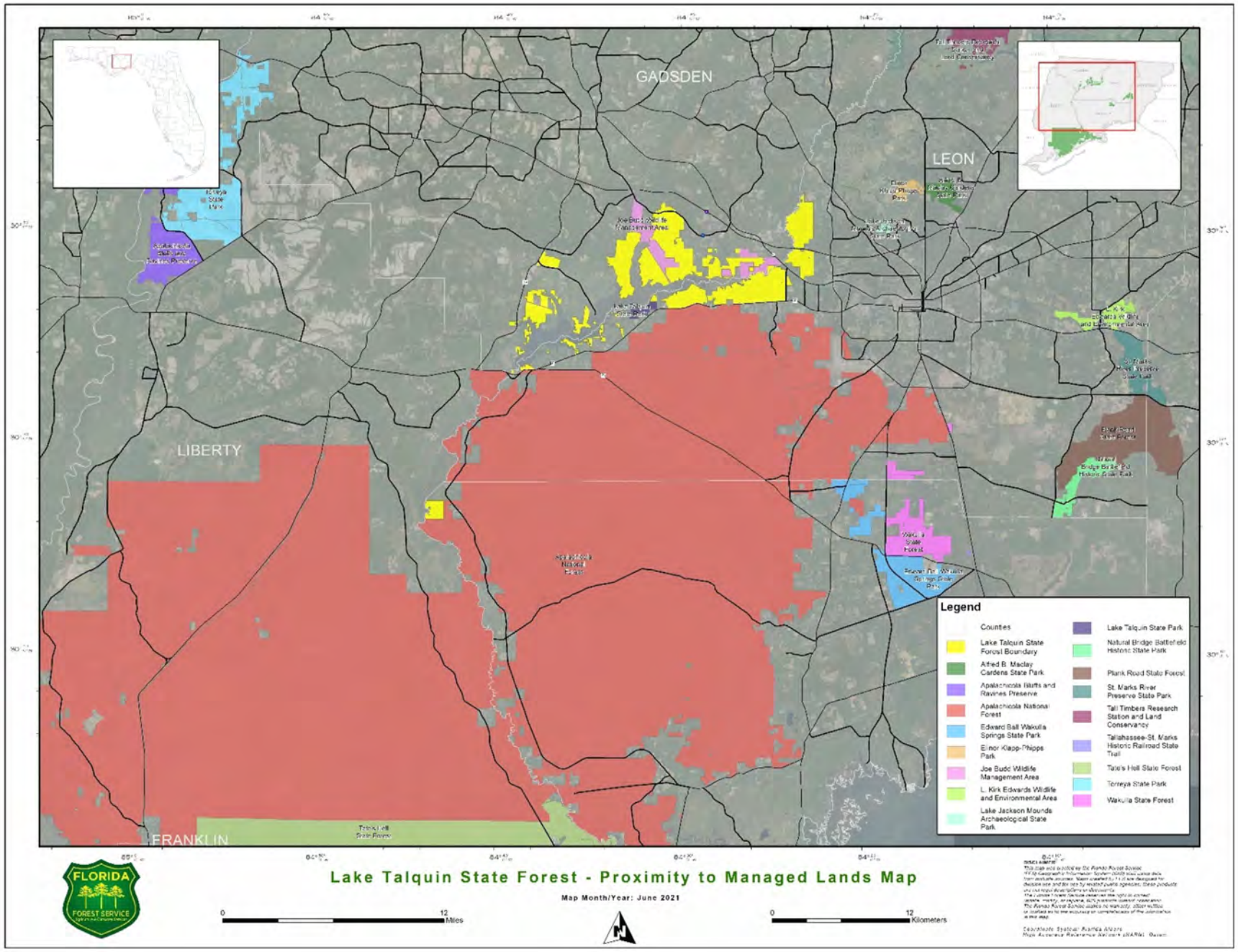
Coordinate System: Florida Albers
Horizontal Datum: North American 1983 (NAD83)

Exhibit F

Proximity to Significant Managed Lands



Lake Talquin State Forest - Proximity to Managed Lands Map

Map Month/Year: June 2021

Exhibit G

Florida Forever Projects

2021 Florida Forever Five-Year Plan

Hosford Chapman's Rhododendron Protection Zone

Summary of Recommendations and Status
as of
December 2020

Division of State Lands
Florida Department of Environmental Protection

Hosford Chapman's Rhododendron Protection Zone

Less-Than-Fee Project
Gadsden, Liberty

Project-at-a-Glance

Year Added to Priority List	2002
Project Acres	6,923
Acquired Acres	0
Cost of Acquired Acres	$0
Remaining Project Acres	6,923
2019 Assessed Value of Remaining Acres	$10,942,665

Purpose for State Acquisition

The purpose for this project is to preserve a habitat for one of only two core populations of the rare Chapman's Rhododendron, a federally listed plant that is found in the world only in three Panhandle counties of Florida (Gulf, Gadsden and Liberty counties). This proposal is for a conservation easement. On the western portion of the project, the easement that would cover about 70 percent of the known Hosford area Chapman's Rhododendron. The eastern portion has greater potential for diverse forms of resource-based recreation. The project is located in an area the Office of Greenways and Trails (OGT) of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has identified as a priority ecological greenway area that would augment the value of the Lake Talquin State Forest and help Gadsden County increase its resource-based recreational opportunities. The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) identifies this area as potential habitat for a number of rare and imperiled species.

Manager(s)

The Florida Forest Service (FFS) of the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. The Office of Environmental Services (OES) will monitor any conservation easements.

General Description

The original boundary of 3,262 acres extended west from State Road 267 in an irregular-shaped block on the west side of Lake Talquin. This project adjoins the Lines Tract of the Lake Talquin State Forest on the northwest side of Lake Talquin. The Wakulla Unit of the Apalachicola National Forest is approximately two miles to the south of this site. About half of this site is historically flatwoods but, over the years, most of this has been converted to pine plantations. About 75 percent of the site is now cultivated as pine plantations. About 15 percent of the site is pine flatwoods. The project has about 1,414 acres of functioning wetlands that would be protected by this acquisition.

On October 24, 2002, 3,648 more acres were added to the project, creating a connection from Lake Talquin to Apalachicola National Forest, and bringing the project GIS-acre total to 6,923 GIS acres.

FNAI Element Occurrence Summary

FNAI Elements	Score
Florida black bear	G5T4/S4
Chapman's rhododendron	G1/S1
zigzag silkgrass	G3/S3
Eastern diamondback rattlesnake	G3/S3

4 rare species are associated with the project

Public Use

The degree of public use that could be enjoyed will be determined by the degree of ownership and public access acquired. Much of the property is proposed as a less-than-fee acquisition. Currently the property is within the Robert Brent Wildlife Management Area, and is open to hunting, hiking, bicycling, horseback riding and nature-appreciation activities. Such activities are, of course, dependent upon permission by the owner. If public access is acquired, the project has the potential for a variety of forest related management activities. The possibility of linking this project to Lake Talquin State Forest would provide activities such as birdwatching, environmental education, hiking, horseback riding, off- road bicycling, hunting, nature study and photography.

Acquisition Planning

2002

The Hosford Chapman's Rhododendron Protection Zone Florida Forever project was added to the 2002 Florida Forever project list at the June meeting of the Acquisition and Restoration

Council (ARC) as a Group B project. The essential parcel is the St. Joe Timberlands and Blairwoods tract which makes the connection to the Lake Talquin State Forest (3,249 acres).

On October 24, 2002, ARC approved the addition of 3,648 acres to the project boundary. This addition formed the connection from the Lake Talquin State Forest to the Apalachicola National Forest

2011

On December 9, 2011, this project was placed in the Less-than-Fee category of Florida Forever projects.

Coordination

The Nature Conservancy and the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) are considered acquisition partners. No alternative funding sources have been identified for the project.

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of establishing the Hosford Chapman's Rhododendron Protection Zone project are to restore, maintain and protect in perpetuity the native ecosystems, including the core population of the rare Chapman's Rhododendron. The FFS proposes to manage the project under a multiple-use management regime consistent with the State Forest system, and in a manner designed to accomplish the goals and measures for this project as approved by the ARC. The ecosystem approach will guide the management activities of the FFS on the site.

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation

The major communities represented on this site are flatwoods and sandhills. The project's location and diversity make it desirable as an addition to the Lake Talquin State Forest. Its management as a state forest, or its oversight as a conservation easement, will depend upon the level of title acquired by the Board of Trustees. The highest level of protection for the rare species would be accomplished by fee simple acquisition. Parcels acquired in fee simple would be added to the state forest, contingent on obtaining some level of public access to the site.

Manager

FFS/DACS proposes to manage this site as part of the Lake Talquin State Forest with Tallahassee District Headquarters personnel.

Conditions affecting intensity of management

Portions of the project have been disturbed and will require restoration. Management on these sites would be structured toward creating optimal conditions for propagation of the rhododendrons. This would preclude more intensive restoration, such as some types of mechanical understory control and site preparation. Certain types of public use, if acquired, may be reduced in the most sensitive areas of the project. Additionally, water-resource development projects, stormwater management projects and any linear facilities are considered incompatible with this ecosystem and with the resource value of this project.

Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure

If the site is a less-than-fee acquisition, management and public use will be consistent with the terms of each conservation easement. Initial and intermediate management efforts will concentrate on site security, public access, fire management, resource inventory, reforestation of areas where off-site species have been harvested, natural regeneration of native species, and any restoration activity. Steps will be taken to ensure that the public is provided appropriate access while simultaneously affording protection of sensitive resources.

Revenue-generating potential

Timber sales will be conducted as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystems. These sales will primarily take place in upland pine stands and provide a variable source of revenue, dependent on a variety of factors. Due to the existing condition of the timber resource on this property, the revenue potential of this project is expected to be medium.

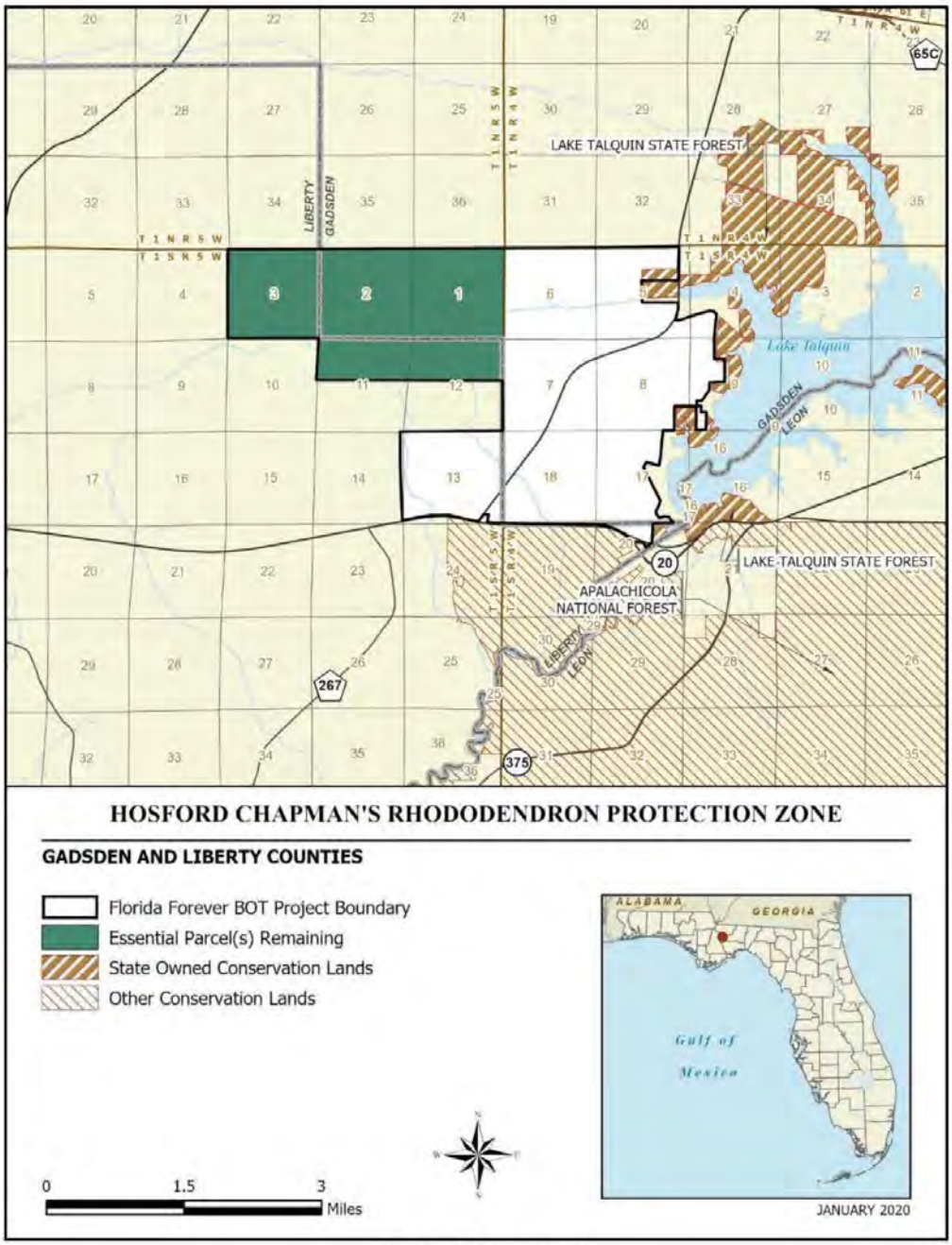
Cooperators in management activities

The FFS will cooperate with and seek the assistance of other state agencies, local government entities and other interested parties as appropriate.

Management Cost Summary

FFS	***Recurring***
Salary (1 FTE)	$29,000
OCO	$40,900

Source: Management Prospectus as originally submitted



Map 1 : FNAI, January 2021

2021 Florida Forever Five-Year Plan

Little River Conservation Area

Summary of Recommendations and Status
as of
December 2020

Division of State Lands
Florida Department of Environmental Protection

Little River Conservation Area

Less-Than-Fee Project
Gadsden

Project-at-a-Glance

Year Added to Priority List	2004
Project Acres	2,085
Acquired Acres	0
Cost of Acquired Acres	$0
Remaining Project Acres	2,085
2019 Assessed Value of Remaining Acres	$5,689,604

Purpose for State Acquisition

Purchase of a less-than-fee-simple interest in the Little River Conservation Area would protect a portion of the Little River watershed while maintaining a scenic and undeveloped rural area outside an expanding urban area. A conservation easement would preserve habitat for wildlife and game species, protect forested land, and provide support for the owner's ongoing efforts to restore the property to a natural longleaf pine community. This would fulfill Florida Forever goals of increasing protection of Florida's biodiversity at the species, natural community, and landscape levels; protecting, restoring and maintaining the quality and natural functions of land, water, and wetland systems of the state; and increasing the amount of forestland available for sustainable management of natural resources. Due to its proximity of the Lake Talquin State Forest, managed by Florida Division of Forestry, and Joe Budd Wildlife Management Area, managed by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, acquiring a conservation easement would also enhance coordinating and completing other land acquisition projects.

Manager(s)

The Office of Environmental Services (OES) is designated to monitor the easement.

General Description

The Little River Conservation Area is situated within the Tallahassee Red Hills region and consists of an upland ridge about 2.4 miles long and 0.75 miles wide, forming the drainage divide between the Little River on its northwest side and its tributary, Hurricane Creek, on the southeast side, and extending to their confluence of the total area. The original upland natural community was probably either upland pine forest, or sandhill, or the site are in pine plantation, approximately 63 percent at the south end of the property. Most of the uplands on both. Hardwood (slope) forest (4 percent) occupies the steeper slopes that extend for about a mile above the Little River. Most of the remainder of the project is occupied by floodplain/bottomland forest and floodplain swamp along the drainage ways with some of the higher transitional areas in baygall and wet flatwoods. The western portion of the project encompasses about 375 acres of floodplain along Little River at its confluence with Quincy Creek.

FNAI Element Occurrence Summary

FNAI Elements	Score
Florida black bear	G5T4/S4
pyramid magnolia	G4/S3
mountain laurel	G5/S3

3 rare species are associated with the project

Public Use

The project is being offered as a less-than-fee purchase without public access. Hence, the project does not satisfy any of the year 2005 needs reflected in the 2000 Florida Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan. Without public access, there will not be any public resource-based outdoor recreation potential for the project. Due to an indicated lack of general public access for hunting, the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission advises that there would be no public hunting potential.

Acquisition Planning

2004

The project has 2,057 (GIS) acres in east-central Gadsden County under a single owner and is proposed for less-than-fee acquisition. The Woodlands Company, Inc. of Quincy Florida, submitted this project. The Gadsden County Property Appraiser's office lists the tax assessed value of the entire project as $355,820 in 2004. The easement would be a single purchase.

2011

On December 9, 2011, this project was placed in the Less-than-Fee category of Florida Forever projects.

Coordination

There are no acquisition partnerships.

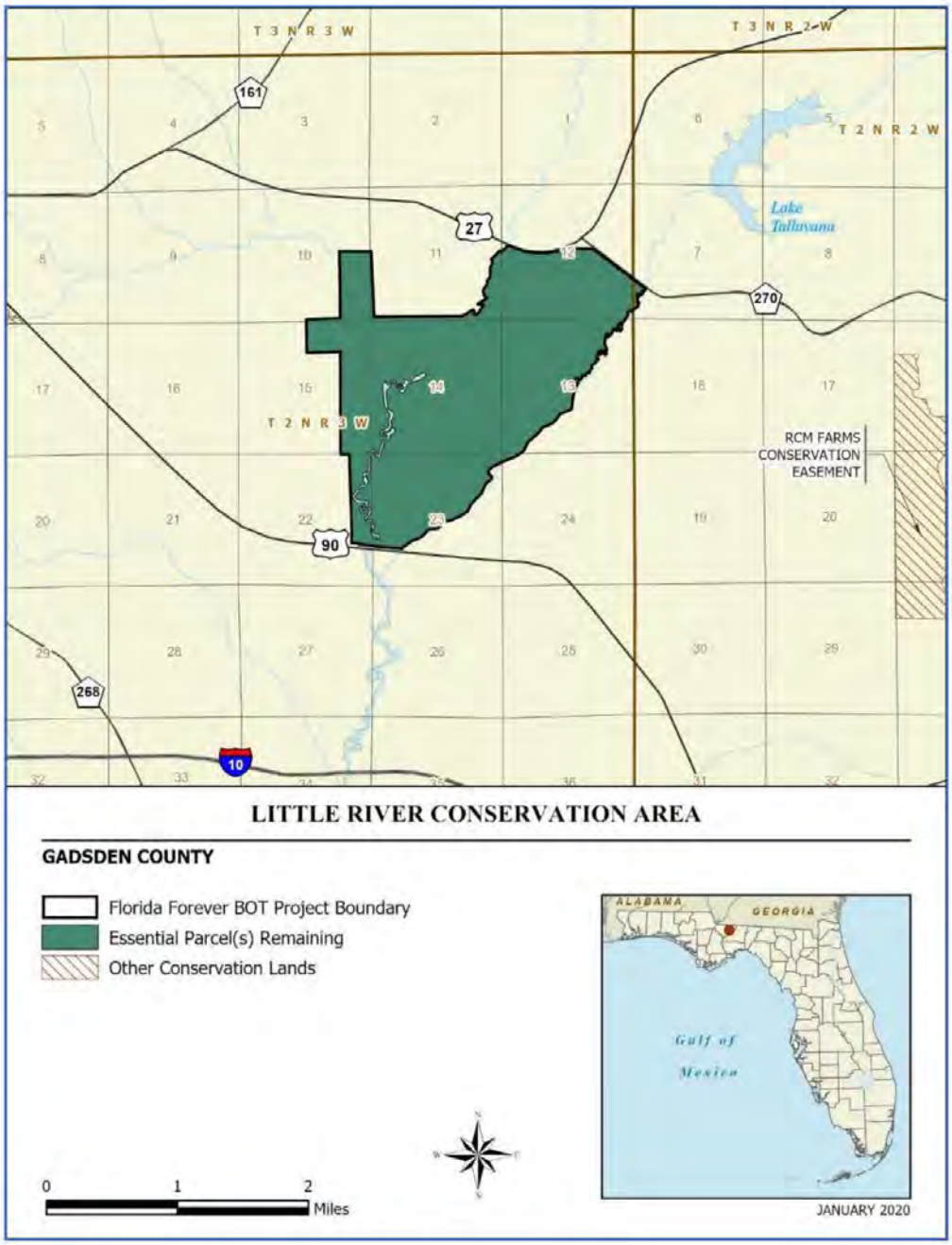
Management Policy Statement

As a conservation easement or less-than-fee interest, the project will be managed by the private landowner with restrictions. The purchase of the development rights, the prohibition of the further conversion of existing natural areas to more intensive uses and limited public access will likely be the primary focus of the conservation easement.

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation

As a less-than fee acquisition, a conservation easement over this parcel will preserve a working Florida landscape and protect existing natural areas from conversion to alternative uses. The development of additional structures and facilities on the parcel will be controlled through the terms of the conservation easement. The Office of Environmental Services, or its successor, to ensure the terms of the easement are adhered to and that undue degradation of the resources on the tract does not occur, will coordinate monitoring of the conservation easement on this tract.



Map 1 : FNAI, January 2021

Exhibit H

Department of State Report
on
Archeological Sites and Historical Sites

This record search is for informational purposes only and does NOT constitute a project review. This search only identifies resources recorded at the Florida Master Site File and does NOT provide project approval from the Division of Historical Resources. Contact the Compliance and Review Section of the Division of Historical Resources at CompliancePermits@dos.MyFlorida.com for project review information.

October 1, 2020

Florida Master Site File

Patti Anderson
Land Management Planner
Florida Forest Service
Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
(850) 681-5889
Patricia.Anderson@FDACS.gov

In response to your request of September 30, 2020, the Florida Master Site File lists 37 archeological sites, five cemeteries and one resource groups recorded at Lake Talquin State Forest located in Gadsden, Leon, Liberty, and Wakulla counties.

When interpreting the results of this search, please consider the following information:

- **This search area may contain *unrecorded* archaeological sites, historical structures or other resources even if previously surveyed for cultural resources.**
- **Because vandalism and looting are common at Florida sites, we ask that you limit the distribution of location information on archaeological sites.**
- **While many of our records document historically significant resources, the documentation of a resource at the Florida Master Site File does not necessarily mean the resource is historically significant.**
- **Federal, state and local laws require formal environmental review for most projects. This search DOES NOT constitute such a review. If your project falls under these laws, you should contact the Compliance and Review Section of the Division of Historical Resources at 850-245-6333.**

#

Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have any questions regarding the results of this search.

Kind Regards,

Eman M. Vovsi

Eman M. Vovsi, Ph.D.
Sr. Data Base Analyst
Florida Master Site File
Eman.Vovsi@DOS.MyFlorida.com

Florida Master Site File

Created: 10/13/2023

AR=37
SS=0
CM=5
RG=2
BR=0
Total=44

Cultural Resource Roster

SiteID	Type	Site Name	Address	Additional Info	SHPO Eval	NR Status
GD00113	AR	NN				
GD00114	AR	NN	Unspecified			
GD00125	AR	SUBER	UNSP			
GD00303	AR	RICHLANDER CREEK	QUINCY			
GD00310	AR	GADSDEN STATION 7	MIDWAY GV			
GD00406	AR	P81-1	QUINCY		Not Eligible	
GD00407	AR	P81-2	QUINCY		Not Eligible	
GD00460	AR	OCHLOCKONEE RIVER WEST	MIDWAY			
GD00701	AR	LITTLE RIVER VILLAGE	QUINCY			
GD00702	AR	ROCKY COMFORT SCATTER	QUINCY			
GD00703	AR	ROCKY COMFORT HOMESTEAD	QUINCY			
GD00704	AR	FRANCIS	QUINCY			
GD00705	AR	ANIMAL PEN	QUINCY			
GD00706	AR	CORAL BEND	QUINCY			
GD00707	AR	LONE SHERD	QUINCY			
GD00708	AR	BUNTING	QUINCY			
GD00710	AR	FIVE POINTS	QUINCY			
GD00731	CM	ANTIOCH CHURCH CEMETERY	UNSP	Graves = 400		
GD00756	AR	Green Parrot	Wetumpka			
GD00865	AR	ATW-406.58-01	None		Not Eligible	
GD01006	CM	Harden Cemetery	Midway	Graves = 3		
GD02007	AR	Hopkins-1			Insufficient Info	
LE00014	AR	NN				
LE00553	AR	OCHLOCKNEE RIVER RECREATION AREA				
LE00566	AR	RANGER			Eligible	
LE00567	AR	WILD DOG	OCHLOCKNEE		Not Eligible	
LE01673	AR	OLD HOUSE POINT	TALLAHASSEE			
LE01674	AR	OCHLOCKONEE SOUTH	TALLAHASSEE			
LE01676	AR	REST AREA SOUTH	TALLAHASSEE			
LE01677	AR	REST AREA NORTH	Midway		Insufficient Info	
LE01799	AR	NORTHWEST POINT	TALLAHASSEE GV			
LE01807	AR	CAPE TALQUIN 2	TALLAHASSEE			
LE01808	AR	CAPE TALQUIN 3	TALLAHASSEE GV			
LE01896	CM	RUSSELL CEMETERY	NONE	Established c1889, Graves = 37		
LE02009	AR	LAKE TALQUIN TURPENTINE CAMP	NONE <4 MI		Insufficient Info	
LE02010	AR	TENANT HOUSE 1	NONE <4 MI			
LE02103	AR	P125-1	NORFLEET		Not Eligible	
LE02146	AR	MUDDY JENN	MIDWAY			
LE02300	CM	WHATLEY FAMILY	Tallahassee	Established 1860+, Graves = 6		
LE05209	RG	Pensacola and Georgia Railroad	Tallahassee	Linear Resource - 1 Contrib Resources	Eligible	
LE05681	AR	FL-Leon-002-1AR-02	Norfleet		Not Eligible	
LE05685	AR	FL-Leon-002-1AR-03	Norfleet		Not Eligible	
LE05693	CM	CEM-FL-LEON-002AR-A1/Geddie Cemetery	Quincy	Graves = 28	Insufficient Info	
LE06754	RG	Jackson Bluff Dam	Tallahassee	FMSF Building Complex - 6 Contrib Resources	Eligible	

Exhibit I

Management Procedures
for
Archaeological and Historical Sites and Properties
on State Owned or Controlled Lands

Management Procedures for Archaeological and Historical Sites and Properties on State-Owned or Controlled Properties
(revised June 2021)

These procedures apply to state agencies, local governments, and non-profits that manage state-owned properties.

A. Historic Property Definition

Historic properties include archaeological sites and historic structures as well as other types of resources. Chapter 267, Florida Statutes states: " '*Historic property' or 'historic resource' means any prehistoric district, site, building, object, or other real or personal property of historical, architectural, or archaeological value, and folklife resources. These properties or resources may include, but are not limited to, monuments, memorials, Indian habitations, ceremonial sites, abandoned settlements, sunken or abandoned ships, engineering works, treasure trove, artifacts, or other objects with intrinsic historical or archaeological value, or any part thereof, relating to the history, government, and culture of the state.*"

B. Agency Responsibilities

Per Chapter 267, *F.S.* and state policy related to historic properties, state agencies of the executive branch must provide the Division of Historical Resources (Division) the opportunity to comment on any undertakings with the potential to affect historic properties that are listed, or eligible for listing, in the National Register of Historic Places, whether these undertakings directly involve the state agency, i.e., land management responsibilities, or the state agency has indirect jurisdiction, i.e. permitting authority, grants, etc. No state funds should be expended on the undertaking until the Division has the opportunity to review and comment on the undertaking. (267.061(2)(a))

State agencies must consult with the Division when, as a result of state action or assistance, a historic property will be demolished or substantially altered in a way that will adversely affect the property. State agencies must take timely steps to consider feasible and prudent alternatives to the adverse effect. If no feasible or prudent alternatives exist, the state agency must take timely steps to avoid or mitigate the adverse effect. (267.061(2)(b))

State agencies must consult with Division to establish a program to locate, inventory and evaluate all historic properties under ownership or controlled by the agency. (267.061(2)(c))

State agencies are responsible for preserving historic properties under their control. State agencies are directed to use historic properties available to the agency when that use is consistent with the historic property and the agency's mission. State agencies are also directed to pursue preservation of historic properties to support their continued use. (267.061(2)(d))

C. Statutory Authority

The full text of Chapter 267, F.S. and additional information related to the treatment of historic properties is available at:

https://dos.myflorida.com/historical/preservation/compliance-and-review/regulations-guidelines/

D. Management Implementation

Although the Division sits on the Acquisition and Restoration Council and approves land management plans, these plans are conceptual and do not include detailed project information. Specific information for individual projects must be submitted to the Division for review and comment.

Managers of state lands must coordinate any land clearing or ground disturbing activities with the Division to allow for review and comment on the proposed project. The Division's recommendations may include, but are not limited to: approval of the project as submitted, recommendation for a cultural resource assessment survey by a qualified professional archaeologist, and modifications to the proposed project to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects.

Projects such as additions or alterations to historic structures as well as new construction must also be submitted to the Division for review. Projects involving structures fifty years of age or older must be submitted to the Division for a significance determination. In rare cases, structures under fifty years of age may be deemed historically significant.

Adverse effects to historic properties must be avoided when possible, and if avoidance is not possible, additional consultation with the Division is necessary to develop a mitigation plan. Furthermore, managers of state property should make preparations for locating and evaluating historic properties, both archaeological sites and historic structures.

E. Archaeological Resource Management (ARM) Training

The ARM Training Course introduces state land managers to the nature of archaeological resources, Florida archaeology, and the role of the Division in managing state-owned archaeological resources. Participants gain a better understanding of the requirements of state and federal laws with regard to protecting and managing archaeological sites on state managed lands. Participants also receive a certificate recognizing their ability to conduct limited monitoring activities in accordance with the Division's Review Procedure, thereby reducing the time and money spent to comply with state regulations. Additional information regarding the ARM Training Course is available at:

https://dos.myflorida.com/historical/archaeology/education/arm-training-courses/

F. Matrix for Ground Disturbance on State Lands

The matrix is a tool designed to help streamline the Division's Review Procedure. The matrix allows state land managers to make decisions about balancing ground disturbance and stewardship of historic resources. The matrix establishes types of undertakings that are either minor or major disturbances and then guides the land manager to consult the Division, conduct ARM-trained project monitoring, or proceed with the project. Additional information regarding the matrix is available at:

https://dos.myflorida.com/historical/archaeology/education/dhr-matrix-for-ground-disturbance-on-state-lands/

G. Human Remains Treatment

Chapter 872, *Florida Statutes* makes it illegal to willfully and knowingly disturb human remains. In the event human remains are discovered, cease all activity in the area that may disturb the remains. Leave the bones and nearby items in place. Immediately notify law enforcement or the local district medical examiner of the discovery and follow the provisions of Chapter 872, FS. Additional information regarding the treatment of human remains and cemeteries is available at:

https://dos.myflorida.com/historical/archaeology/human-remains/
https://dos.myflorida.com/historical/archaeology/human-remains/abandoned-cemeteries/what-are-the-applicable-laws-and-regulations/

H. Division of Historical Resources Review Procedure

Projects on state owned or controlled properties may submit projects to the Division for review using the streamlined State Lands Consultation Form. The form provides instructions to submit projects for review and outlines the necessary information for the Division to complete the review process. The State Lands Consultation Form and additional information about the Division's review process is available at:

https://dos.myflorida.com/historical/preservation/compliance-and-review/state-lands-review/

* * *

Questions relating to the treatment of archaeological and historic resources on state lands should be directed to:

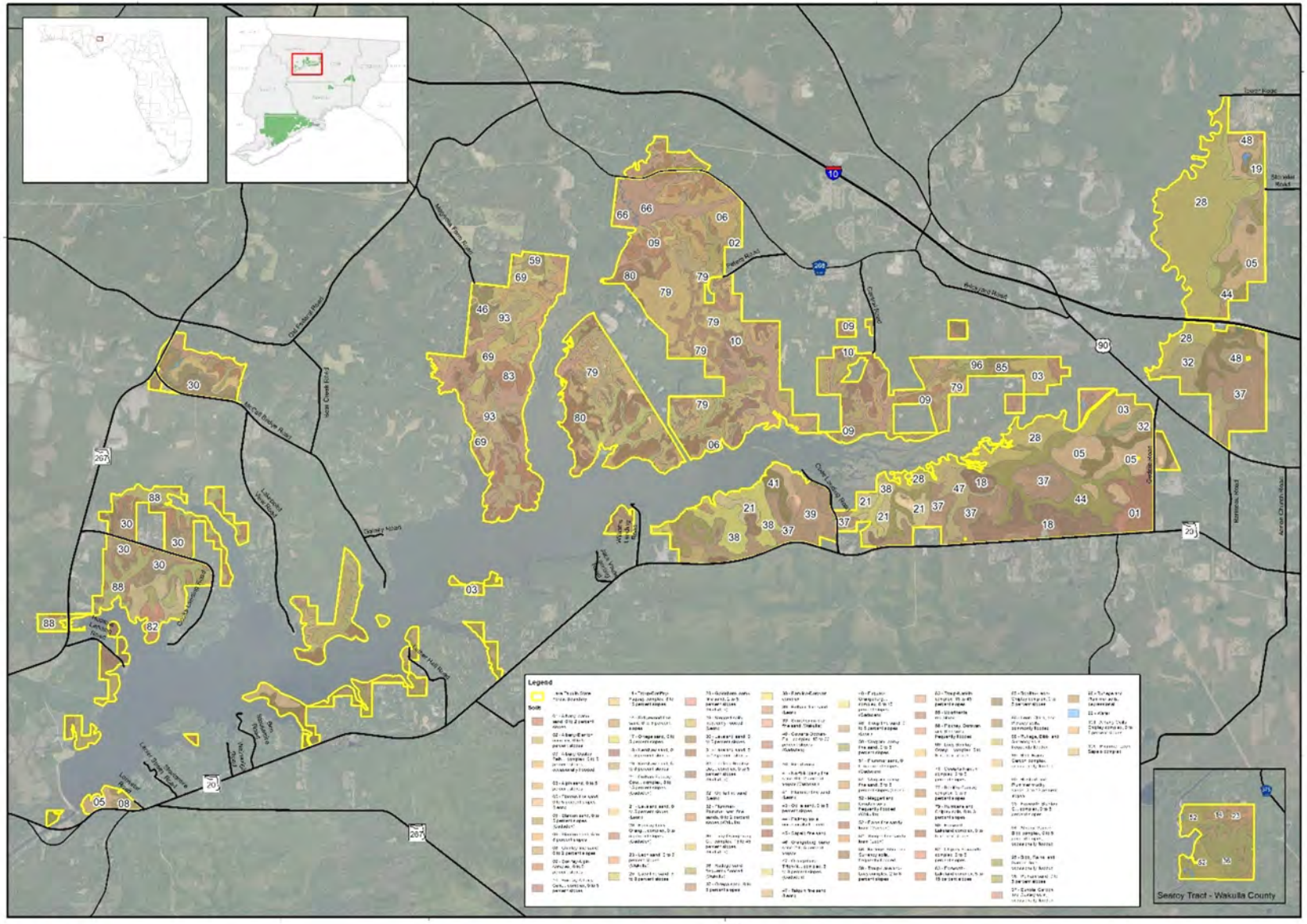
Compliance and Review Section
Bureau of Historic Preservation
Division of Historical Resources
R. A. Gray Building
500 South Bronough Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250

StateLandsCompliance@dos.myflorida.com

Phone:	(850) 245-6333
Toll Free:	(800) 847-7278
Fax:	(850) 245-6435

Exhibit J

Soil Types Map and Descriptions



Lake Talquin State Forest - Soils Map

Map Month/Year: June 2021

0 4 Miles

0 4 Kilometers

DISCLAIMER:
This map was produced by the Florida Forest Service. All geographic information System (GIS) data used in this map came from multiple sources. Maps created by FFS are designed for display use and for use by related public agencies. These products are not legal descriptions or documents.
The Florida Forest Service reserves the right to correct, update, modify, or replace GIS products without notice.
The Florida Forest Service makes no warranty, representation or guarantee as to the accuracy or completeness of the information shown on this map.

Coordinate System: Florida Albers
Horizontal Datum: North American 1983 (NAD83)

Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated)

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions in this report, along with the maps, provide information on the composition of map units and properties of their components.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

The Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated) report displays a generated description of the major soils that occur in a map unit. Descriptions of non-soil (miscellaneous areas) and minor map unit components are not included. This description is generated from the underlying soil attribute data.

Additional information about the map units described in this report is available in other Soil Data Mart reports, which give properties of the soils and the limitations, capabilities, and potentials for many uses. Also, the narratives that accompany the Soil Data Mart reports define some of the properties included in the map unit descriptions.

Report—Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated)

Gadsden County, Florida

Map Unit: 2—Albany-Blanton complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Albany (50%)

The Albany component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains, knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits and/or fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 18 inches during January, February, March, April, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Blanton (38%)

The Blanton component makes up 38 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on knolls on coastal plains, marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 57 inches during January, February, March, April, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Bonneau (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Bonneau soil is a minor component.

Component: Chipley (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Chipley soil is a minor component.

Component: Foxworth (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Foxworth soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 3—Albany-Ousley-Pelham complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Component: Albany (39%)

The Albany component makes up 39 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits and/or fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 18 inches during January, February, March, April, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Ousley (30%)

The Ousley component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on stream terraces on marine terraces on coastal plains, flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains, knolls. The parent material consists of sandy alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is rarely ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 0 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Pelham (16%)

The Pelham component makes up 16 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on broad flats on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 13 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Blanton (10%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Blanton soil is a minor component.

Component: Chipley (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Chipley soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 5—Blanton sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Blanton (80%)

The Blanton component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on interfluves on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 60 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Albany (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Albany soil is a minor component.

Component: Fuquay (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Fuquay soil is a minor component.

Component: Bonifay (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Bonifay soil is a minor component.

Component: Alpin (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Alpin soil is a minor component.

Component: Ocilla (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Ocilla soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 6—Blanton sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Blanton (80%)

The Blanton component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on interfluves on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 60 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Albany (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Albany soil is a minor component.

Component: Chipley (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Chipley soil is a minor component.

Component: Alpin (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Alpin soil is a minor component.

Component: Lakeland (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Lakeland soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 9—Bonifay-Alpin complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Bonifay (52%)

The Bonifay component makes up 52 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains, knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 60 inches during January, February, March, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Alpin (38%)

The Alpin component makes up 38 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains, knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Blanton (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Blanton soil is a minor component.

Component: Chipley (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Chipley soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 10—Bonifay-Albany-Centenary complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Bonifay (40%)

The Bonifay component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains, knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 60 inches during January, February, March, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Albany (25%)

The Albany component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains, knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits and/or fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 18 inches during January, February, March, April, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Centenary (20%)

The Centenary component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains, knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 51 inches during January, February, March, April, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Foxworth (10%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Foxworth soil is a minor component.

Component: Chipley (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Chipley soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 11—Troup-Bonifay-Fuquay complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Component: Troup (35%)

The Troup component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 15 percent. This component is on side slopes and ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface

Component: Bonifay (30%)

The Bonifay component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 15 percent. This component is on side slopes and ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 60 inches during January, February, March, August. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface

Component: Fuquay (25%)

The Fuquay component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 15 percent. This component is on side slopes and ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits and/or fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 54 inches during January, February, March, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Albany (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Albany soil is a minor component.

Component: Bonneau (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Bonneau soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 21—Dothan-Fuquay-Cowarts complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Component: Dothan (49%)

The Dothan component makes up 49 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 15 percent. This component is on side slopes and ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 45 inches during January, February, March, April. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Fuquay (20%)

The Fuquay component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 15 percent. This component is on side slopes and ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits and/or fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 54 inches during January, February, March, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Cowarts (19%)

The Cowarts component makes up 19 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 15 percent. This component is on side slopes and ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 45 inches during January, February, March, April, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Norfolk (8%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Norfolk soil is a minor component.

Component: Orangeburg (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Orangeburg soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 23—Fuquay-Lucy-Orangeburg complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Fuquay (40%)

The Fuquay component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridgetops and knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits and/or fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 54 inches during January, February, March, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Lucy (30%)

The Lucy component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridgetops and knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine and fluvial deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Orangeburg (20%)

The Orangeburg component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridgetops and knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits and/or fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Bonifay (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Bonifay soil is a minor component.

Component: Dothan (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Dothan soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 28—Goldsboro loamy fine sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Goldsboro (91%)

The Goldsboro component makes up 91 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits and/or fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 30 inches during January, February, March, April, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Norfolk (6%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Norfolk soil is a minor component.

Component: Orangeburg (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Orangeburg soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 30—Lakeland sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Lakeland (80%)

The Lakeland component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on hills, coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. Irrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Troup (6%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Troup soil is a minor component.

Component: Foxworth (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Foxworth soil is a minor component.

Component: Bonifay (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Bonifay soil is a minor component.

Component: Albany (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Albany soil is a minor component.

Component: Chipley (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Chipley soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 31—Lakeland sand, 5 to 15 percent slopes

Component: Lakeland (90%)

The Lakeland component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 15 percent. This component is on side slopes, ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains, hills on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface

Component: Foxworth (6%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Foxworth soil is a minor component.

Component: Chipley (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Chipley soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 32—Leefield-Bonifay-Dothan complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Leefield (44%)

The Leefield component makes up 44 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridgetops and knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during January, February, March, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Bonifay (26%)

The Bonifay component makes up 26 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridgetops and knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 60 inches during January, February, March. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Dothan (23%)

The Dothan component makes up 23 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridgetops and knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 45 inches during January, February, March, April, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Chipley (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Chipley soil is a minor component.

Component: Lakeland (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Lakeland soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 36—Lucy-Orangeburg-Cowarts complex, 15 to 45 percent slopes

Component: Lucy (49%)

The Lucy component makes up 49 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 15 to 45 percent. This component is on hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine and fluvial deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Orangeburg (21%)

The Orangeburg component makes up 21 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 15 to 45 percent. This component is on hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits and/or fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Cowarts (19%)

The Cowarts component makes up 19 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 15 to 45 percent. This component is on hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 45 inches during January, February, March, April, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Bonifay (7%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Bonifay soil is a minor component.

Component: Lakeland (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Lakeland soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 40—Cowarts-Dothan-Fuquay complex, 15 to 60 percent slopes

Component: Cowarts (50%)

The Cowarts component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 15 to 60 percent. This component is on hillslopes on coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 45 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Dothan (25%)

The Dothan component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 15 to 60 percent. This component is on hillslopes on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 43 inches during January, February, March. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Fuquay (17%)

The Fuquay component makes up 17 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 15 to 60 percent. This component is on hillslopes on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits over loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 43 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Lucy (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Lucy soil is a minor component.

Component: Nankin (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Nankin soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 41—Norfolk loamy fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Norfolk (85%)

The Norfolk component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on interfluves, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 60 inches during January, February, March. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 1. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Bonneau (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Bonneau soil is a minor component.

Component: Orangeburg (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Orangeburg soil is a minor component.

Component: Dothan (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Dothan soil is a minor component.

Component: Nankin (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Nankin soil is a minor component.

Component: Goldsboro (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Goldsboro soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 43—Ocilla sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Ocilla (85%)

The Ocilla component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on stream terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 21 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Albany (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Albany soil is a minor component.

Component: Pelham (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Pelham soil is a minor component.

Component: Blanton (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Blanton soil is a minor component.

Component: Goldsboro (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Goldsboro soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 46—Orangeburg loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Orangeburg (80%)

The Orangeburg component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on broad interstream divides, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. Irrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Benevolence (10%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Benevolence soil is a minor component.

Component: Faceville (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Faceville soil is a minor component.

Component: Lucy (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Lucy soil is a minor component.

Component: Norfolk (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Norfolk soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 47—Orangeburg-Tifton-Norfolk complex, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Orangeburg (48%)

The Orangeburg component makes up 48 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges, coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy and clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Tifton (26%)

The Tifton component makes up 26 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges, coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 60 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Norfolk (19%)

The Norfolk component makes up 19 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 44 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Faceville (7%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Faceville soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 48—Fuquay-Orangeburg-Norfolk complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Component: Fuquay (45%)

The Fuquay component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 15 percent. This component is on side slopes and ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits and/or fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 54 inches during January, February, March, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Orangeburg (25%)

The Orangeburg component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 15 percent. This component is on side slopes and hills on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits and/or fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Norfolk (21%)

The Norfolk component makes up 21 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 10 percent. This component is on hills on marine terraces on coastal plains, ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits and/or fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 60 inches during January, February, March, April, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Bonifay (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Bonifay soil is a minor component.

Component: Cowarts (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Cowarts soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 51—Plummer sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Plummer (85%)

The Plummer component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 8 inches during January, February, March, April, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Albany (8%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Albany soil is a minor component.

Component: Sapelo (7%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Sapelo soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 52—Rains fine sandy loam

Component: Rains (86%)

The Rains component makes up 86 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy and clayey marine deposits and/or fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, April, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Bibb (9%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Bibb soil is a minor component.

Component: Pelham (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Pelham soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 59—Troup-Lakeland-Lucy complex, 2 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Troup (50%)

The Troup component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains, knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Lakeland (21%)

The Lakeland component makes up 21 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains, knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface

Component: Lucy (16%)

The Lucy component makes up 16 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 8 percent. This component is on side slopes and ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine and fluvial deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface

Component: Alpin (7%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Alpin soil is a minor component.

Component: Fuquay (6%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Fuquay soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 63—Troup-Nankin complex, 15 to 45 percent slopes

Component: Troup (50%)

The Troup component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 15 to 45 percent. This component is on hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Nankin (35%)

The Nankin component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 15 to 45 percent. This component is on hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of stratified loamy and clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Fuquay (10%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Fuquay soil is a minor component.

Component: Bonifay (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Bonifay soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 65—Udorthents, reclaimed

Component: Udorthents (100%)

The Udorthents component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 3 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of mine spoil or earthy fill. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit: 66—Pickney, Dorovan, and Bibb soils, frequently flooded

Component: Pickney (32%)

The Pickney component makes up 32 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains, flats on stream terraces on marine terraces on coastal plains, depressions on stream terraces on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits and/or fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Dorovan (29%)

The Dorovan component makes up 29 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of organic material over sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 50 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Bibb (25%)

The Bibb component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of stratified loamy and sandy alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 8 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Leon (9%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Leon soil is a minor component.

Component: Rutlege (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Rutlege soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 69—Lucy-Bonifay-Orangeburg complex, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Lucy (38%)

The Lucy component makes up 38 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on side slopes and ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine and fluvial deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Bonifay (28%)

The Bonifay component makes up 28 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on side slopes and ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 60 inches during January, February, March, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Orangeburg (22%)

The Orangeburg component makes up 22 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on side slopes and ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits and/or fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Fuquay (7%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Fuquay soil is a minor component.

Component: Troup (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Troup soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 71—Cowarts-Nankin complex, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Cowarts (41%)

The Cowarts component makes up 41 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on interfluves on coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, densic material, is 30 to 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Nankin (39%)

The Nankin component makes up 39 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on interfluves, coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Faceville (7%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Faceville soil is a minor component.

Component: Tifton (7%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Tifton soil is a minor component.

Component: Ailey (6%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Ailey soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 77—Bonifay-Fuquay complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Bonifay (49%)

The Bonifay component makes up 49 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridgetops and knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 60 inches during January, February, March, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Fuquay (40%)

The Fuquay component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridgetops and knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits and/or fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 54 inches during January, February, March, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Lucy (7%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Lucy soil is a minor component.

Component: Troup (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Troup soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 79—Hurricane and Chipley soils, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Component: Hurricane (50%)

The Hurricane component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 3 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 33 inches during January, February, March, April, August, September, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Chipley (41%)

The Chipley component makes up 41 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 3 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 30 inches during January, February, March, April, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Albany (6%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Albany soil is a minor component.

Component: Leon (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Leon soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 80—Foxworth-Lakeland complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Foxworth (53%)

The Foxworth component makes up 53 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 57 inches during January, February, March, April, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Lakeland (32%)

The Lakeland component makes up 32 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Chipley (8%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Chipley soil is a minor component.

Component: Hurricane (7%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Hurricane soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 82—Chipley-Foxworth complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Chipley (46%)

The Chipley component makes up 46 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 30 inches during January, February, March, April, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Foxworth (40%)

The Foxworth component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 57 inches during January, February, March, April, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Albany (9%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Albany soil is a minor component.

Component: Blanton (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Blanton soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 83—Foxworth-Lakeland complex, 5 to 15 percent slopes

Component: Foxworth (47%)

The Foxworth component makes up 47 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 15 percent. This component is on side slopes, hills on marine terraces on coastal plains, ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 57 inches during January, February, March, April, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Lakeland (41%)

The Lakeland component makes up 41 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 15 percent. This component is on side slopes, hills on marine terraces on coastal plains, ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface

Component: Chipley (7%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Chipley soil is a minor component.

Component: Hurricane (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Hurricane soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 85—Bonifay-Leon-Chipley complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Bonifay (38%)

The Bonifay component makes up 38 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 60 inches during January, February, March, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Leon (27%)

The Leon component makes up 27 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, March, April, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Chipley (25%)

The Chipley component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 30 inches during January, February, March, April, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Albany (8%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Albany soil is a minor component.

Component: Blanton (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Blanton soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 86—Leon, Clara, and Pickney soils, commonly flooded

Component: Leon (31%)

The Leon component makes up 31 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains, stream terraces on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, March, April, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Clara (30%)

The Clara component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of thin layer of organic material over sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 50 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Pickney (29%)

The Pickney component makes up 29 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits and/or fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Chipley (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Chipley soil is a minor component.

Component: Hurricane (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Hurricane soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 88—Rutlege, Bibb, and Surrency soils, frequently flooded

Component: Rutlege (38%)

The Rutlege component makes up 38 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on low stream terraces on marine terraces on coastal plains, flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits and/or fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Bibb (27%)

The Bibb component makes up 27 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of stratified loamy and sandy alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during February. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Surrency (25%)

The Surrency component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits and/or fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Leon (7%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Leon soil is a minor component.

Component: Plummer (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Plummer soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 89—Bibb-Rains-Garcon complex, occasionally flooded

Component: Bibb (40%)

The Bibb component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of stratified loamy and sandy alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 8 inches during January, February, March, April, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Rains (25%)

The Rains component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on stream terraces on marine terraces on coastal plains, flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy and clayey marine deposits and/or fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Garcon (24%)

The Garcon component makes up 24 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on broad flats on low stream terraces on marine terraces on coastal plains, flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during January, February, March, April, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Ousley (8%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Ousley soil is a minor component.

Component: Pelham (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Pelham soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 90—Hosford and Plummer mucky sands, 2 to 12 percent slopes

Component: Hosford (53%)

The Hosford component makes up 53 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 12 percent. This component is on lower side slopes and seeps on of uplands marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 12 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface

Component: Plummer (41%)

The Plummer component makes up 41 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on slopes of side slopes toes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 10 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Rutlege (6%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Rutlege soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 93—Foxworth-Blanton-Chipley complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Foxworth (45%)

The Foxworth component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 57 inches during January, February, March, April, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Blanton (24%)

The Blanton component makes up 24 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 57 inches during January, February, March, April, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Chipley (20%)

The Chipley component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 30 inches during January, February, March, April, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface

Component: Albany (6%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Albany soil is a minor component.

Component: Hurricane (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Hurricane soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 94—Albany-Garcon-Bibb complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Component: Albany (33%)

The Albany component makes up 33 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on flats on stream terraces on marine terraces on coastal plains, rises on stream terraces on marine terraces on coastal plains, flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits and/or fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 18 inches during January, February, March, April, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Garcon (28%)

The Garcon component makes up 28 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on broad flats on low stream terraces on marine terraces on coastal plains, flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during January, February, March, April, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Bibb (26%)

The Bibb component makes up 26 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on flats on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of stratified loamy and sandy alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 8 inches during January, February, March, April, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Blanton (7%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Blanton soil is a minor component.

Component: Eunola (6%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Eunola soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 96—Pelham sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Pelham (87%)

The Pelham component makes up 87 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 13 inches during January, February, March, April, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Goldsboro (10%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Goldsboro soil is a minor component.

Component: Leefield (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Leefield soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 97—Eunola, Garcon, and Ousley soils, occasionally flooded

Component: Eunola (45%)

The Eunola component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains, rises on stream terraces on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits and/or fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during January, February, March, April, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Garcon (25%)

The Garcon component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on broad flats on low stream terraces on marine terraces on coastal plains, flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy alluvium and/or sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during January, February, March, April, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Ousley (20%)

The Ousley component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on broad flats on stream terraces on marine terraces on coastal plains, flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is rarely ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during January, February, March, April, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 0 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Albany (8%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Albany soil is a minor component.

Component: Alpin (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Alpin soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 98—Rutlege and Plummer soils, depressional

Component: Rutlege, depressional (50%)

The Rutlege, depressional component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits and/or fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface

Component: Plummer, depressional (38%)

The Plummer, depressional component makes up 38 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Hosford (7%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Hosford soil is a minor component.

Component: Leon (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Leon soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 99—Water

Component: Water (100%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Water is a miscellaneous area.

Map Unit: 101—Albany-Ocilla-Chipley complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Albany (48%)

The Albany component makes up 48 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits and/or fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 18 inches during January, February, March, April, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Ocilla (25%)

The Ocilla component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 21 inches during January, February, March, April, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Chipley (16%)

The Chipley component makes up 16 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 30 inches during January, February, March, April, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface

Component: Blanton (7%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Blanton soil is a minor component.

Component: Foxworth (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Foxworth soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 106—Plummer-Leon-Sapelo complex

Component: Plummer (49%)

The Plummer component makes up 49 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 8 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Leon (19%)

The Leon component makes up 19 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, March, April, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Sapelo (18%)

The Sapelo component makes up 18 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, March, April, July, August, September, October, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Pelham (7%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Pelham soil is a minor component.

Component: Clara (7%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Clara soil is a minor component.

Leon County, Florida

Map Unit: 1—Albany loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Albany (80%)

The Albany component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on interfluves, coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 21 inches during January, February, March, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Plummer (10%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Plummer soil is a minor component.

Component: Troup (10%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Troup soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 3—Alpin sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Alpin (85%)

The Alpin component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian deposits or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Troup (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Troup soil is a minor component.

Component: Blanton (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Blanton soil is a minor component.

Component: Kershaw (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Kershaw soil is a minor component.

Component: Ortega (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Ortega soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 4—Arents, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Arents (86%)

The Arents component makes up 86 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on fills, rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of altered marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Norfolk (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Norfolk soil is a minor component.

Component: Alpin (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Alpin soil is a minor component.

Component: Blanton (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Blanton soil is a minor component.

Component: Troup (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Troup soil is a minor component.

Component: Albany (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Albany soil is a minor component.

Component: Orangeburg (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Orangeburg soil is a minor component.

Component: Lucy (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Lucy soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 5—Blanton fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Blanton (80%)

The Blanton component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 66 inches during January, February, March, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Albany (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Albany soil is a minor component.

Component: Troup (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Troup soil is a minor component.

Component: Chipley (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Chipley soil is a minor component.

Component: Kershaw (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Kershaw soil is a minor component.

Component: Norfolk (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Norfolk soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 8—Chipley fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Chipley (80%)

The Chipley component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 30 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Albany (10%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Albany soil is a minor component.

Component: Ortega (7%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Ortega soil is a minor component.

Component: Pickney (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Pickney soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 18—Kershaw sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Kershaw (85%)

The Kershaw component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains, knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface

Component: Alpin (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Alpin soil is a minor component.

Component: Lakeland (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Lakeland soil is a minor component.

Component: Troup (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Troup soil is a minor component.

Component: Ortega (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Ortega soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 19—Kershaw sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Kershaw (80%)

The Kershaw component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains, knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Alpin (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Alpin soil is a minor component.

Component: Lakeland (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Lakeland soil is a minor component.

Component: Troup (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Troup soil is a minor component.

Component: Ortega (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Ortega soil is a minor component.

Component: Blanton (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Blanton soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 21—Lakeland sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Lakeland (80%)

The Lakeland component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on hills, coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. Irrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Troup (6%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Troup soil is a minor component.

Component: Foxworth (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Foxworth soil is a minor component.

Component: Bonifay (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Bonifay soil is a minor component.

Component: Albany (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Albany soil is a minor component.

Component: Chipley (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Chipley soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 25—Lucy fine sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Lucy (80%)

The Lucy component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine and fluvial deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Troup (10%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Troup soil is a minor component.

Component: Orangeburg (10%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Orangeburg soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 28—Meggett soils, frequently flooded

Component: Meggett, frequently flooded (75%)

The Meggett, frequently flooded component makes up 75 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of clayey fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, April, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Yonges (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Yonges soil is a minor component.

Component: Plummer (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Plummer soil is a minor component.

Component: Pickney (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Pickney soil is a minor component.

Component: Blanton (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Blanton soil is a minor component.

Component: Pamlico (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Pamlico soil is a minor component.

Component: Dorovan (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Dorovan soil is a minor component.

Component: Albany (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Albany soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 32—Ocilla fine sand

Component: Ocilla (80%)

The Ocilla component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 21 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Albany (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Albany soil is a minor component.

Component: Chipley (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Chipley soil is a minor component.

Component: Pelham (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Pelham soil is a minor component.

Component: Blanton (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Blanton soil is a minor component.

Component: Lynchburg (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Lynchburg soil is a minor component.

Component: Plummer (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Plummer soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 37—Ortega sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Ortega (75%)

The Ortega component makes up 75 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 51 inches during January, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Blanton (13%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Blanton soil is a minor component.

Component: Kershaw (12%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Kershaw soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 38—Pamlico-Dorovan complex

Component: Pamlico (50%)

The Pamlico component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material over sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 40 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Dorovan (40%)

The Dorovan component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of organic material over sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 50 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Pickney (10%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Pickney soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 39—Pelham fine sand

Component: Pelham, hydric (60%)

The Pelham, hydric component makes up 60 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Pelham, non-hydric (30%)

The Pelham, non-hydric component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, March, April. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Plummer (10%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Plummer soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 40—Pits

Component: Pits (100%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Pits is a miscellaneous area.

Map Unit: 41—Plummer fine sand

Component: Plummer, hydric (50%)

The Plummer, hydric component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Plummer, non-hydric (40%)

The Plummer, non-hydric component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Pelham (10%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Pelham soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 42—Plummer mucky fine sand, depressional

Component: Plummer, depressional (70%)

The Plummer, depressional component makes up 70 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Dorovan (10%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Dorovan soil is a minor component.

Component: Pamlico (10%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Pamlico soil is a minor component.

Component: Pelham (10%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Pelham soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 44—Pickney soils, occasionally flooded

Component: Pickney, occasionally flooded (85%)

The Pickney, occasionally flooded component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits and/or fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Pamlico (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Pamlico soil is a minor component.

Component: Leon (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Leon soil is a minor component.

Component: Plummer (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Plummer soil is a minor component.

Component: Talquin (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Talquin soil is a minor component.

Component: Dorovan (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Dorovan soil is a minor component.

Component: Sapelo (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Sapelo soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 45—Sapelo fine sand

Component: Sapelo, non-hydric (70%)

The Sapelo, non-hydric component makes up 70 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 18 inches during January, February, March, April, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Sapelo, hydric (15%)

The Sapelo, hydric component makes up 15 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, April, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Plummer (10%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Plummer soil is a minor component.

Component: Pickney (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Pickney soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 47—Talquin fine sand

Component: Talquin, non-hydric (70%)

The Talquin, non-hydric component makes up 70 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Talquin, hydric (15%)

The Talquin, hydric component makes up 15 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Sapelo (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Sapelo soil is a minor component.

Component: Chaires (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Chaires soil is a minor component.

Component: Pickney (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Pickney soil is a minor component.

Component: Plummer (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Plummer soil is a minor component.

Component: Leon (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Leon soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 48—Troup fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Troup (83%)

The Troup component makes up 83 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges, coastal plains. The parent material consists of unconsolidated sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Norfolk (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Norfolk soil is a minor component.

Component: Lucy (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Lucy soil is a minor component.

Component: Blanton (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Blanton soil is a minor component.

Component: Albany (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Albany soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 50—Wagram loamy fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Wagram (85%)

The Wagram component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Blanton (7%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Blanton soil is a minor component.

Component: Norfolk (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Norfolk soil is a minor component.

Component: Wagram (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Wagram soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 51—Wagram loamy fine sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Wagram (85%)

The Wagram component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Norfolk (10%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Norfolk soil is a minor component.

Component: Blanton (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Blanton soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 52—Yonges fine sandy loam

Component: Yonges (75%)

The Yonges component makes up 75 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, April, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Lynchburg (13%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Lynchburg soil is a minor component.

Component: Ocilla (12%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Ocilla soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 99—Water

Component: Water (100%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Water is a miscellaneous area.

Liberty County, Florida

Map Unit: 58—Rutlege, Bibb and Surrency soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Component: Rutlege (35%)

The Rutlege component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains, coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface

Component: Bibb (30%)

The Bibb component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains, coastal plains. The parent material consists of stratified sandy and loamy alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 5 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Surrency (25%)

The Surrency component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains, coastal plains. The parent material consists of Marine, fluvial sediments and fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 14 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil meets hydric criteria. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Wahee (10%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Wahee soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 95—Bibb, Rains, and Garcon Soils, occasionally flooded

Component: Bibb (40%)

The Bibb component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Garcon (25%)

The Garcon component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains, stream terraces on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during January, February, March, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Rains (25%)

The Rains component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Ochlockonee (10%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Ochlockonee soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 99—Water

Component: Water (100%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Water is a miscellaneous area.

Wakulla County, Florida

Map Unit: 14—Ridgewood fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Ridgewood (85%)

The Ridgewood component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 33 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Scranton (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Scranton soil is a minor component.

Component: Moriah (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Moriah soil is a minor component.

Component: Lutterloh (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Lutterloh soil is a minor component.

Component: Ortega (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Ortega soil is a minor component.

Component: Tooles (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Tooles soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 17—Ortega sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Ortega (85%)

The Ortega component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on — Error in Exists On —. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 51 inches during January, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Lakeland (10%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Lakeland soil is a minor component.

Component: Leon (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Leon soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 23—Leon sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Leon (80%)

The Leon component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods, marine terraces, coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. Irrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Leon, hydric (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Leon, hydric soil is a minor component.

Component: Hurricane (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Hurricane soil is a minor component.

Component: Pottsburg (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Pottsburg soil is a minor component.

Component: Mandarin (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Mandarin soil is a minor component.

Component: Pickney (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Pickney soil is a minor component.

Component: Rutlege (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Rutlege soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 32—Plummer-Plummer, wet, fine sands, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Plummer (60%)

The Plummer component makes up 60 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats, coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Plummer, wet (25%)

The Plummer, wet component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats, coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Plummer, depressional (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Plummer, depressional soil is a minor component.

Component: Leon (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Leon soil is a minor component.

Component: Scranton (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Scranton soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 36—Rutlege sand, frequently flooded

Component: Rutlege, frequently flooded (85%)

The Rutlege, frequently flooded component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits and/or fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April, May, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Plummer (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Plummer soil is a minor component.

Component: Scranton (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Scranton soil is a minor component.

Component: Surrency (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Surrency soil is a minor component.

Component: Croatan (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Croatan soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 39—Surrency mucky fine sand

Component: Surrency (84%)

The Surrency component makes up 84 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 15 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Rutlege (6%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Rutlege soil is a minor component.

Component: Plummer (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Plummer soil is a minor component.

Component: Croatan (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Croatan soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 52—Meggett and Croatan soils, frequently flooded

Component: Meggett (55%)

The Meggett component makes up 55 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of clayey fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, April, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Croatan (30%)

The Croatan component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of organic material over loamy marine or fluvial deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April, May, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 43 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Surrency (10%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Surrency soil is a minor component.

Component: Rutlege (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Rutlege soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 99—Water

Component: Water (100%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Water is a miscellaneous area.

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Gadsden County, Florida
Survey Area Data: Version 26, Jun 11, 2020

Soil Survey Area: Leon County, Florida
Survey Area Data: Version 18, Jun 11, 2020

Soil Survey Area: Liberty County, Florida
Survey Area Data: Version 25, Jun 11, 2020

Soil Survey Area: Wakulla County, Florida
Survey Area Data: Version 16, Jun 11, 2020

Exhibit K

Department of Environmental Protection
Outstanding Florida Waters

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF
Environmental Protection

Bob Martinez Center
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, FL 32399-2400

Ron DeSantis
Governor

Jeanette Nuñez
Lt. Governor

Noah Valenstein
Secretary

November 2, 2020

Ms. Patti Anderson
Land Management Plan Coordinator, Florida Forest Service
Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
3125 Conner Boulevard, Suite I-262, Mail Stop C-25
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1650

RE: Lake Talquin State Forest

Dear Ms. Anderson:

Thank you for your inquiry regarding the surface water quality classifications and Outstanding Florida Waters (OFW) for Lake Talquin State Forest in Gadsden, Leon, Liberty, and Wakulla Counties. All of the surface waters within, adjacent to, or within 5 miles of Lake Talquin State Forest are classified as Class III waters according to rule 62-302.400, Florida Administrative Code (FAC).

According to subsection 62-302.700(9), FAC, three OFWs are within or adjacent to the state forest. These are the Ochlochonee River Special Water OFW, the Bear Creek State Recreation Area, and the Lake Talquin State Recreation Area (see attached maps 1 and 2). Nearby OFWs include the Lake Jackson Aquatic Preserve about one mile northeast, and Ft. San Luis about 3 miles away.

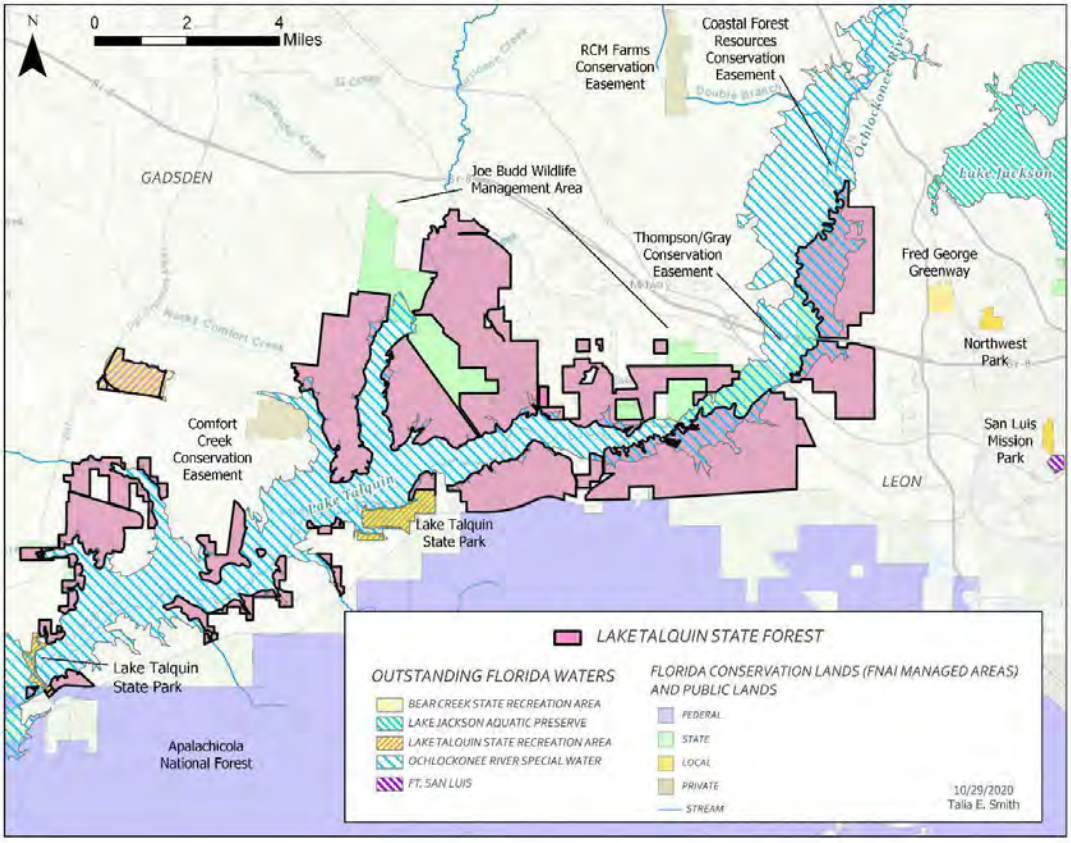
You may also be interested in knowing that, according to the Florida Natural Areas Inventory Managed Areas data layer, there are several other parcels within, adjacent, or nearby that are considered conservation lands at a Federal, State, or Local level. However, these have not been designated as OFWs other than the OFWs described above.

If you have any questions or need additional information about this response, please feel free to contact me via E-mail at Janet.Klemm@FloridaDEP.gov or by phone at 850-245-8427 or contact Talia E. Smith via E-mail at Talia.E.Smith@FloridaDEP.gov or by phone at 850-245-8068.

Sincerely,

Janet Klemm
Standards Development Section

Lake Talquin State Forest Map 1:



Lake Talquin State Forest Map 2:

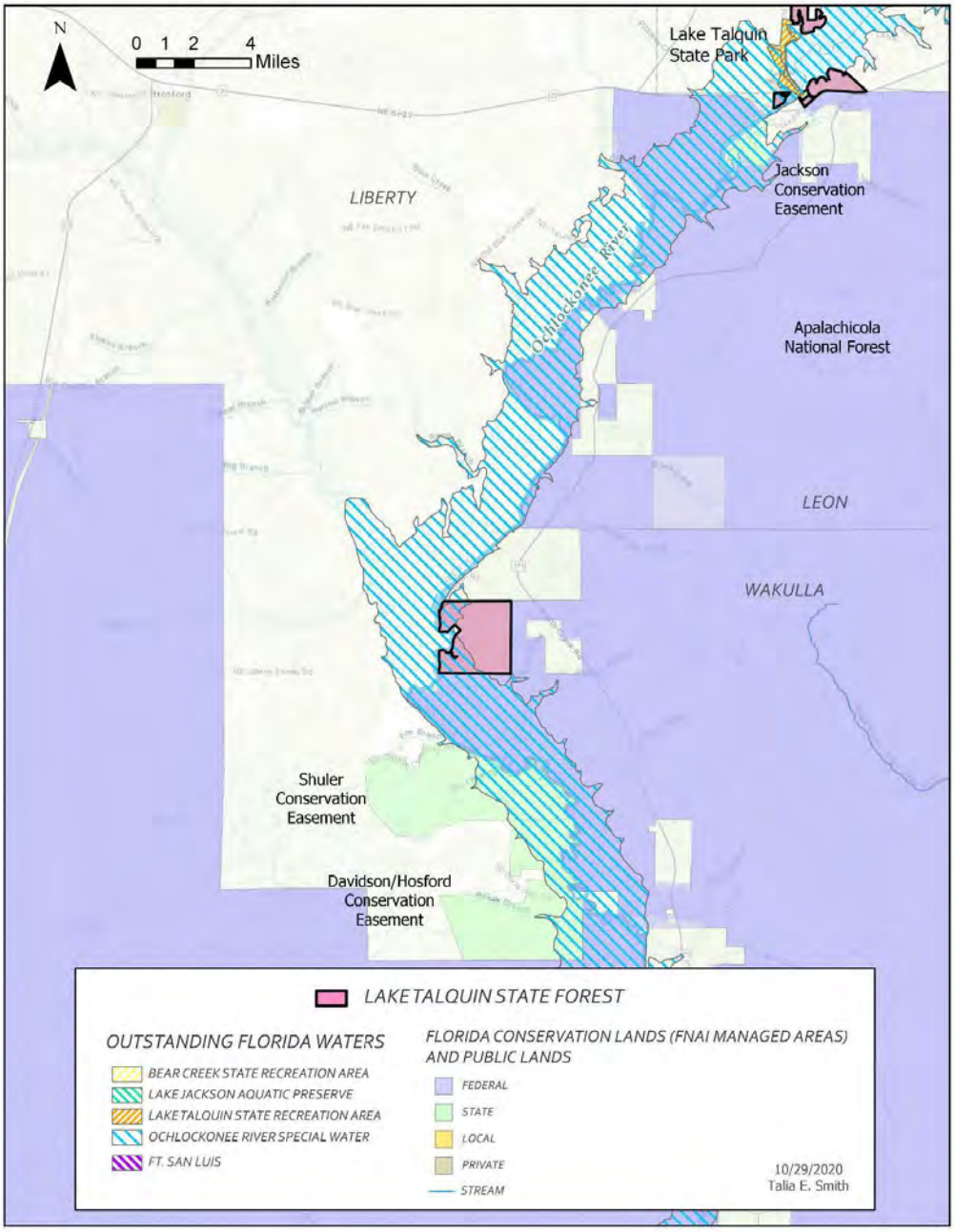
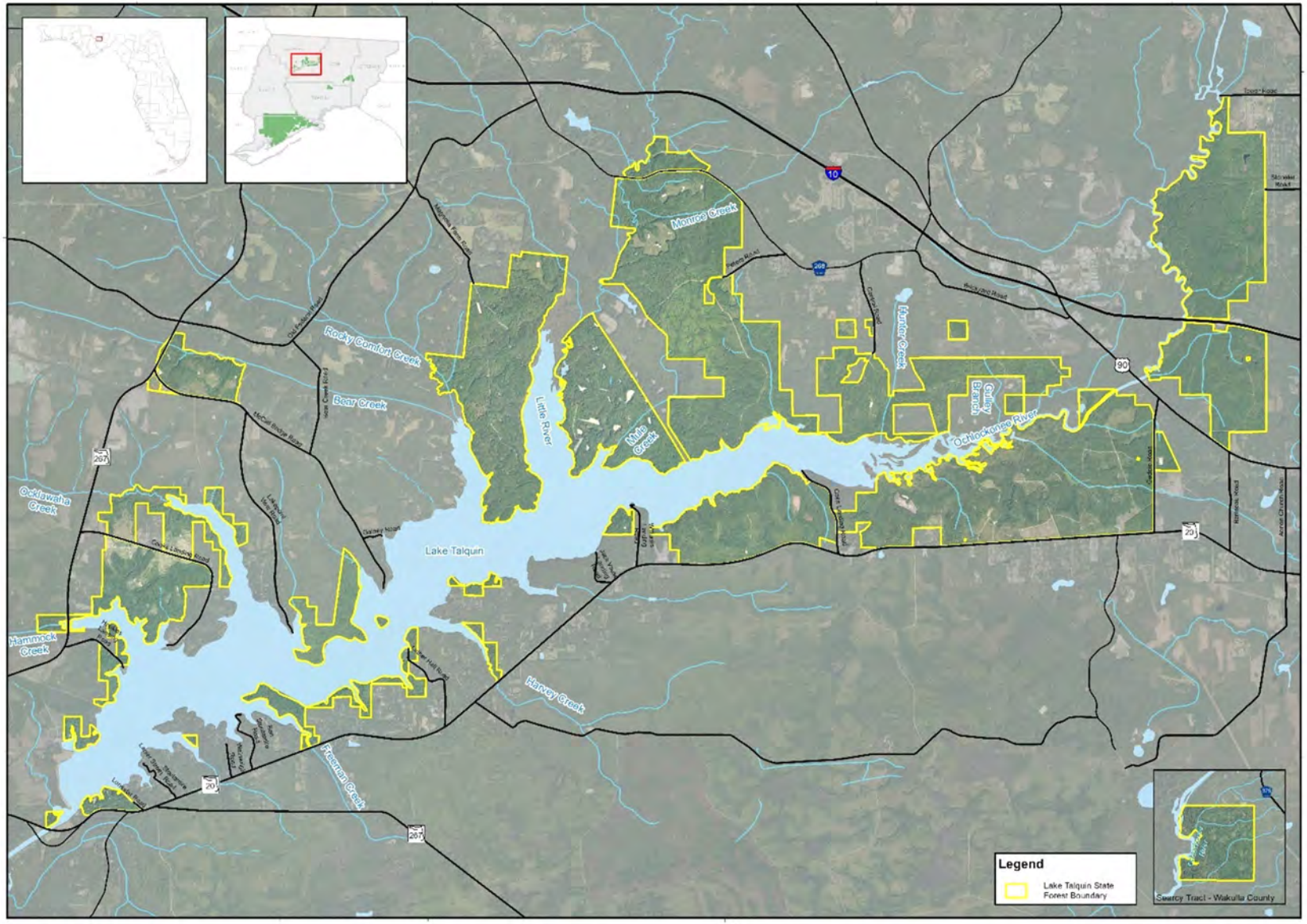


Exhibit L

Water Resources and BMAP Maps



Lake Talquin State Forest - Water Resources Map

Map Month/Year: June 2021

0 4 Miles

0 4 Kilometers

DISCLAIMER:
This map was produced by the Florida Forest Service (FFS) using various data from particular purposes. Maps created by FFS are designed for display use and for use by related public agencies. Data products are not legal descriptions or documents.
The Landowner does include remaining the right to correct details, merely, or expand, data products owned or represented. The Florida Forest Service makes no warranty, representation or implied as to the accuracy or completeness of the information in this map.

Coordinate System: Florida NAD83
Map Projection: Albers Conical Equal Area

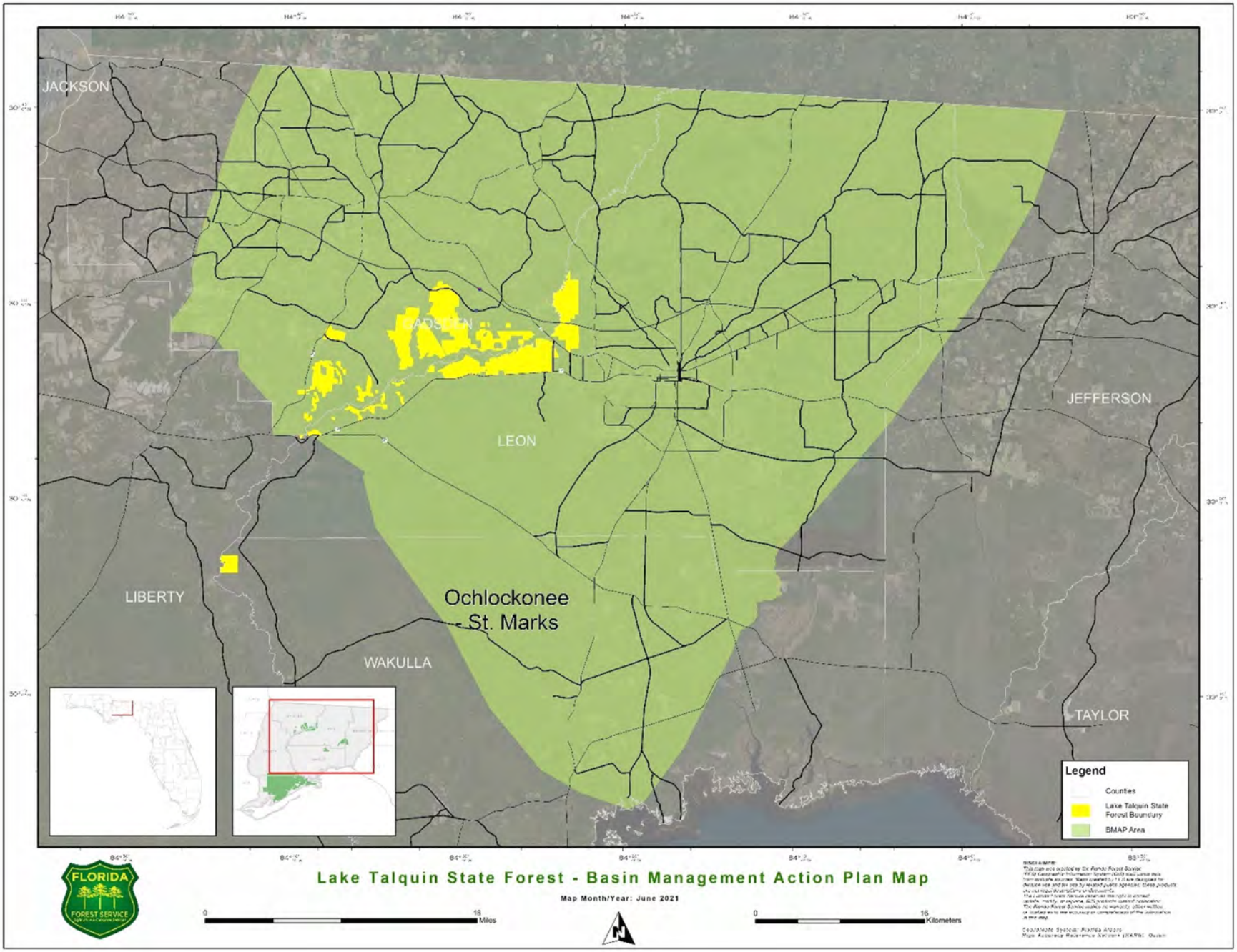

JACKSON
GADSDEN
LEON
JEFFERSON
LIBERTY
Ochlockonee
St. Marks
WAKULLA
TAYLOR
Legend
Counties
Lake Talquin State Forest Boundary
BMAP Area
FLORIDA
FOREST SERVICE
Lake Talquin State Forest - Basin Management Action Plan Map
Map Month/Year: June 2021
0
16
Miles
0
16
Kilometers

Exhibit M

Florida Natural Areas Inventory
Managed Area Tracking Record

FLORIDA
Natural Areas
INVENTORY

1018 Thomasville Road
Suite 200-C
Tallahassee, FL 32303
850-224-8207
fax 850-681-9364
www.fnai.org

October 27, 2020

Patti Anderson
Florida Forest Service
Florida Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services
3125 Conner Boulevard, Suite I-258, Mail Stop C-25
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1650

Dear Ms. Anderson,

Thank you for requesting information from the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI). At your request we have produced the following report for your project area.

The purpose of this Standard Data Report is to provide objective scientific information on natural resources located in the vicinity of a site of interest, in order to inform those involved in project planning and evaluation. This Report makes no determination of the suitability of a proposed project for this location, or the potential impacts of the project on natural resources in the area.

Project:	Lake Talquin State Forest 10-year Land Management Plan
Date Received:	10/21/2020
Location:	Gadsden, Leon, Liberty and Wakulla counties

Based on the information available, this site appears to be located in a significant region of natural areas and habitat for several rare species.

Element Occurrences

A search of our maps and database indicates that we currently have many element occurrences mapped in the vicinity of the study area (see enclosed map and element occurrence table). Please be advised that a lack of element occurrences in the FNAI database is not a sufficient indication of the absence of rare or endangered species on a site.

Federally Listed Species

Our data indicate federally listed species are present on or very near this site, specifically Oval Pigtoe (*Pleurobema pyriforme*), Ochlockonee Moccasinshell (*Medionidus simpsonianus*), Shiny-rayed Pocketbook (*Hamiota subangulata*), Eastern Indigo Snake (*Drymarchon couperi*) and Purple Bankclimber (*Elliptoideus sloatianus*) (see enclosed map and tables for details). This statement should not be interpreted as a legal determination of presence or absence of federally listed species on a property.

The element occurrences data layer includes occurrences of rare species and natural communities. The map legend indicates that some element occurrences occur in the general vicinity of the label point. This may be due to lack of precision of the source data, or an element that occurs over an extended area (such as a wide ranging species or large natural community). For animals and plants, element occurrences generally refer to more than a casual sighting; they usually indicate a viable population of the species. Note that some element occurrences represent historically documented observations which may no longer be extant. Extirpated element occurrences will be marked with an 'X' following the occurrence label on the enclosed map.

Florida Resources and Environmental Analysis Center

Institute of Science and Public Affairs

The Florida State University

Several of the species and natural communities tracked by the Inventory are considered ***data sensitive****. Occurrence records for these elements contain information that we consider sensitive due to collection pressures, extreme rarity, or at the request of the source of the information. The Element Occurrence Record has been labeled "Data Sensitive." We request that you not publish or release specific locational data about these species or communities without consent from the Inventory. If you have any questions concerning this please do not hesitate to call.*

Likely and Potential Rare Species

In addition to documented occurrences, other rare species and natural communities may be identified on or near the site based on habitat models and species range models (see enclosed Biodiversity Matrix Report). These species should be taken into consideration in field surveys, land management, and impact avoidance and mitigation.

FNAI habitat models indicate areas, which based on land cover type, offer suitable habitat for one or more rare species that is known to occur in the vicinity. Habitat models have been developed for approximately 300 of the rarest species tracked by the Inventory, including all federally listed species.

FNAI species range models indicate areas that are within the known or predicted range of a species, based on climate variables, soils, vegetation, and/or slope. Species range models have been developed for approximately 340 species, including all federally listed species.

The FNAI Biodiversity Matrix Geodatabase compiles Documented, Likely, and Potential species and natural communities for each square mile Matrix Unit statewide.

CLIP

The enclosed map shows natural resource conservation priorities based on the Critical Lands and Waters Identification Project. CLIP is based on many of the same natural resource data developed for the Florida Forever Conservation Needs Assessment, but provides an overall picture of conservation priorities across different resource categories, including biodiversity, landscapes, surface waters, and aggregated CLIP priorities (that combine the individual resource categories). CLIP is also based primarily on remote sensed data and is not intended to be the definitive authority on natural resources on a site.

For more information on CLIP, visit http://www.fnai.org/clip.cfm

Managed Areas

Portions of the site appear to be located within the Lake Talquin State Forest, managed by the FL Dept. of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Florida Forest Service.

The Managed Areas data layer shows public and privately managed conservation lands throughout the state. Federal, state, local, and privately managed conservation lands are included.

The Inventory always recommends that professionals familiar with Florida's flora and fauna conduct a site-specific survey to determine the current presence or absence of rare, threatened, or endangered species.

Please visit www.fnai.org/trackinglist.cfm for county or statewide element occurrence distributions and links to more element information.

The database maintained by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory is the single most comprehensive source of information available on the locations of rare species and other significant ecological resources. However, the data are not always based on comprehensive or site-specific field surveys. Therefore this information should not be regarded as a final statement on the biological resources of the site being considered, nor should it be substituted for on-site surveys. Inventory data are designed for the purposes of conservation planning and scientific research, and are not intended for use as the primary criteria for regulatory decisions.

Information provided by this database may not be published without prior written notification to the Florida Natural Areas Inventory, and the Inventory must be credited as an information source in these publications. **The maps contain sensitive environmental information, please do not distribute or publish without prior consent from FNAI.** FNAI data may not be resold for profit.

Thank you for your use of FNAI services. If I can be of further assistance, please contact me at (850) 224-8207 or at kbrinegar@fnai.fsu.edu.

Sincerely,

Kerri Brinegar

Kerri Brinegar
GIS / Data Services

Encl

1018 Thomasville Road
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(850) 681-9364 Fax
www.fnai.org

FLORIDA Natural Areas INVENTORY

Lake Talquin State Forest

Site boundaries are approximate.

Gadsden, Leon, Liberty & Wakulla Counties

CLIP v4.0 Resource Priorities

Biodiversity Resource Category
- Priority 1 - highest
- Priority 2
- Priority 3
- Priority 4
- Priority 5

Landscape Resource Category
- Priority 1 - highest
- Priority 2
- Priority 3
- Priority 4
- Priority 5

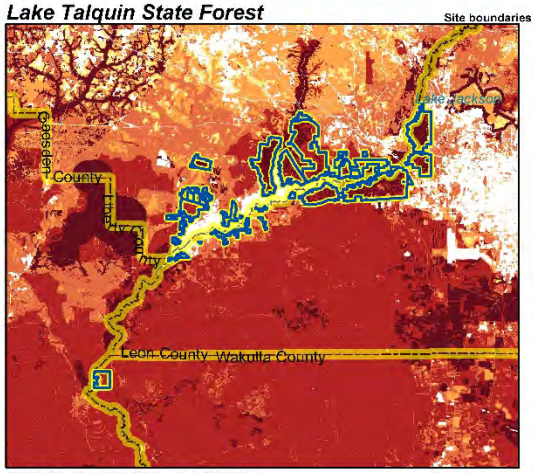
Surface Water Resource Category
- Priority 1 - highest
- Priority 2
- Priority 3
- Priority 4
- Priority 5

Aggregated CLIP Priorities
- Priority 1 - highest
- Priority 2
- Priority 3
- Priority 4
- Priority 5

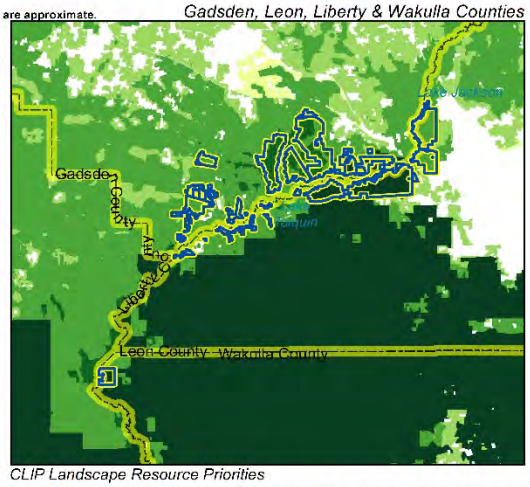
- Site Boundary

Map should not be interpreted without accompanying documents.

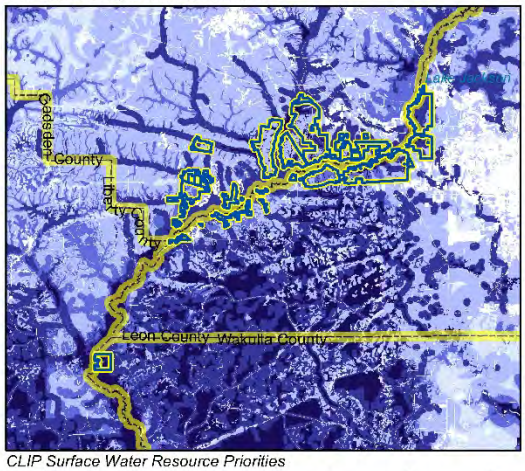
Critical Lands and Waters Identification Project (CLIP) is a cooperative effort between the FSU Florida Natural Areas Inventory, UF Center for Landscape Conservation Planning, and FL Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission, with additional funding from FL Dept of Environmental Protection and US Fish & Wildlife Service.



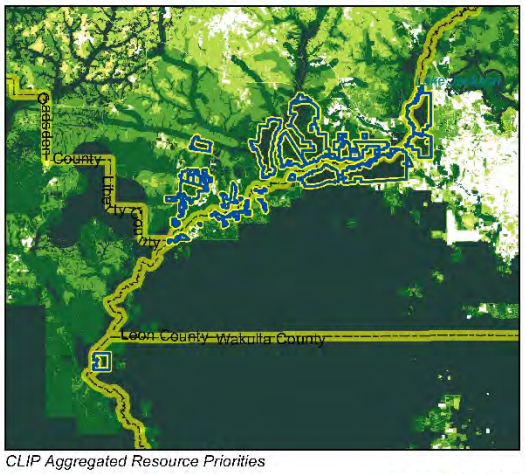
CLIP Biodiversity Resource Priorities



CLIP Landscape Resource Priorities



CLIP Surface Water Resource Priorities



CLIP Aggregated Resource Priorities

0 2.5 5 10 15 20 25 30 Miles

Map produced by KAB
10/27/2020

1018 Thomasville Road
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FLORIDA Natural Areas INVENTORY

Florida Natural Areas Inventory

Managed Area Report

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Federal Status	State Listing
Alligator mississippiensis	American Alligator	G5	S4	SAT	FT(S/A)
Amblyscirtes aesculapius	Lace-winged Roadside Skipper	G3G4	S3S4	N	N
Apalone spinifera	Spiny Softshell	G5	S3	N	N
Asarum arifolium	little brown jug	G5	S3	N	T
Attenella attenuata	Hirsute Mayfly	G5	S1S2	N	N
Brickellia cordifolia	Flyr's brickell-bush	G3	S2	N	E
Calycanthus floridus	sweet-shrub	G5	S2	N	E
Cordulegaster sayi	Say's Spiketail	G3	S3	N	N
Crotalus adamanteus	Eastern Diamondback Rattlesnake	G3	S3	N	N
Desmognathus apalachicolae	Apalachicola Dusky Salamander	G4	S2S3	N	N
Dryobates villosus	Hairy Woodpecker	G5	S3	N	N
Egretta caerulea	Little Blue Heron	G5	S4	N	ST
Egretta thula	Snowy Egret	G5	S3	N	N
Egretta tricolor	Tricolored Heron	G5	S4	N	ST
Erythronium umbilicatum	trout lily	G5	S2	N	E
Gopherus polyphemus	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	C	ST
Haliaeetus leucocephalus	Bald Eagle	G5	S3	N	N
Hemidactylium scutatum	Four-toed Salamander	G5	S2	N	N
Hesperia attalus slossonae	Seminole Skipper	G3G4T3	S3	N	N
Heterodon simus	Southern Hognose Snake	G2	S2S3	N	N
Kalmia latifolia	mountain laurel	G5	S3	N	T
Lilium michauxii	Carolina lily	G4G5	S2	N	E
Lilium superbum	Turk's cap lily	G5	S1	N	E
Macrochelys temminckii	Alligator Snapping Turtle	G3	S3	N	N
Magnolia pyramidata	pyramid magnolia	G4	S3	N	E
Matelea floridana	Florida spiny-pod	G2	S2	N	E
Myriophyllum laxum	Piedmont water milfoil	G3	S3	N	N
Najas filifolia	narrowleaf naiad	G3	S2	N	T
Pandion haliaetus	Osprey	G5	S3S4	N	N
Pituophis melanoleucus	Pine Snake	G4	S3	N	ST
Polyphylla gracilis	Slender Polyphyllan Scarab Beetle	G2G3	S2	N	N
Pseudemys concinna suwanniensis	Suwannee Cooter	G5T3	S3	N	N
Rhododendron alabamense	Alabama rhododendron	G4	S2	N	E

Definitions: *Documented - Rare species and natural communities documented on or near this site.*
Documented-Historic - Rare species and natural communities documented, but not observed/reported within the last twenty years.
Likely - Rare species and natural communities likely to occur on this site based on suitable habitat and/or known occurrences in the vicinity.
Potential - This site lies within the known or predicted range of the species listed.

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Tallahassee, FL 32303
(850) 224-8207
(850) 681-9364 Fax

Florida Natural Areas Inventory

Managed Area Report

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Federal Status	State Listing
Rhododendron austrinum	Florida flame azalea	G3	S3	N	E
Sciurus niger niger	Southeastern Fox Squirrel	G5T5	S3	N	N
Somatochlora calverti	Calvert's Emerald	G3	S2S3	N	-
Sphodros rufipes	Red-legged Purse-web Spider	G4	S3	N	N
Stewartia malacodendron	silky camellia	G4	S3	N	E
Tachopteryx thoreyi	Gray Petaltail	G4	S3	N	N
Taeniopteryx burksi	Eastern Willowfly	G5	S1S2	N	N
Uvularia floridana	Florida merrybells	G3	S1	N	E

Definitions: *Documented - Rare species and natural communities documented on or near this site.*
Documented-Historic - Rare species and natural communities documented, but not observed/reported within the last twenty years.
Likely - Rare species and natural communities likely to occur on this site based on suitable habitat and/or known occurrences in the vicinity.
Potential - This site lies within the known or predicted range of the species listed.

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SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	Global rank	State rank	Federal status	State status

Using a ranking system developed by NatureServe and the Natural Heritage Program Network, the Florida Natural Areas Inventory assigns two ranks for each element. The global rank is based on an element's worldwide status; the state rank is based on the status of the element in Florida. Element ranks are based on many factors, the most important ones being estimated number of Element Occurrences (EOs), estimated abundance (number of individuals for species; area for natural communities), geographic range, estimated number of adequately protected EOs, relative threat of destruction, and ecological fragility.

FNAI GLOBAL ELEMENT RANK

G1 = Critically imperiled globally because of extreme rarity (5 or fewer occurrences or less than 1000 individuals) or because of extreme vulnerability to extinction due to some natural or man-made factor.
G2 = Imperiled globally because of rarity (6 to 20 occurrences or less than 3000 individuals) or because of vulnerability to extinction due to some natural or man-made factor.
G3 = Either very rare and local throughout its range (21-100 occurrences or less than 10,000 individuals) or found locally in a restricted range or vulnerable to extinction from other factors.
G4 = Apparently secure globally (may be rare in parts of range).
G5 = Demonstrably secure globally.
GH = Of historical occurrence throughout its range, may be rediscovered (e.g., ivory-billed woodpecker).
GX = Believed to be extinct throughout range.
GXC = Extirpated from the wild but still known from captivity or cultivation.
G#? = Tentative rank (e.g., G2?).
G#G# = Range of rank; insufficient data to assign specific global rank (e.g., G2G3).
G#T# = Rank of a taxonomic subgroup such as a subspecies or variety; the G portion of the rank refers to the entire species and the T portion refers to the specific subgroup; numbers have same definition as above (e.g., G3T1).
G#Q = Rank of questionable species - ranked as species but questionable whether it is species or subspecies; numbers have same definition as above (e.g., G2Q).
G#T#Q = Same as above, but validity as subspecies or variety is questioned.
GU = Unrankable; due to a lack of information no rank or range can be assigned (e.g., GUT2).
GNA = Ranking is not applicable because the element is not a suitable target for conservation (e.g. a hybrid species).
GNR = Element not yet ranked (temporary).
GNRTNR = Neither the element nor the taxonomic subgroup has yet been ranked.

FNAI STATE ELEMENT RANK

S1 = Critically imperiled in Florida because of extreme rarity (5 or fewer occurrences or less than 1000 individuals) or because of extreme vulnerability to extinction due to some natural or man-made factor.
S2 = Imperiled in Florida because of rarity (6 to 20 occurrences or less than 3000 individuals) or because of vulnerability to extinction due to some natural or man-made factor.
S3 = Either very rare and local in Florida (21-100 occurrences or less than 10,000 individuals) or found locally in a restricted range or vulnerable to extinction from other factors.
S4 = Apparently secure in Florida (may be rare in parts of range).
S5 = Demonstrably secure in Florida.
SH = Of historical occurrence in Florida, possibly extirpated, but may be rediscovered (e.g., ivory-billed woodpecker).
SX = Believed to be extirpated throughout Florida.
SU = Unrankable; due to a lack of information no rank or range can be assigned.
SNA = State ranking is not applicable because the element is not a suitable target for conservation (e.g. a hybrid species).
SNR = Element not yet ranked (temporary).

FEDERAL LEGAL STATUS

1018 Thomasville Road
Suite 200-C
Tallahassee, FL 32303
(850) 224-8207
(850) 681-9364 Fax

Legal status information provided by FNAI for information only. For official definitions and lists of protected species, consult the relevant federal agency.

Definitions derived from U.S. Endangered Species Act of 1973, Sec. 3. Note that the federal status given by FNAI refers only to Florida populations and that federal status may differ elsewhere.

C = Candidate species for which federal listing agencies have sufficient information on biological vulnerability and threats to support proposing to list the species as Endangered or Threatened.
LE = Endangered: species in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.
LE, LT = Species currently listed endangered in a portion of its range but only listed as threatened in other areas
LE, PDL = Species currently listed endangered but has been proposed for delisting.
LE, PT = Species currently listed endangered but has been proposed for listing as threatened.
LE, XN = Species currently listed endangered but tracked population is a non-essential experimental population.
LT = Threatened: species likely to become Endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.
SAT = Treated as threatened due to similarity of appearance to a species which is federally listed such that enforcement personnel have difficulty in attempting to differentiate between the listed and unlisted species.
SC = Not currently listed, but considered a "species of concern" to USFWS.

STATE LEGAL STATUS

Provided by FNAI for information only. For official definitions and lists of protected species, consult the relevant state agency.

Animals: Definitions derived from "Florida's Endangered Species and Species of Special Concern, Official Lists" published by Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, 1 August 1997, and subsequent updates.

FE = Listed as Endangered Species at the Federal level by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service
FT = Listed as Threatened Species at the Federal level by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service
F(XN) = Federal listed as an experimental population in Florida
FT(S/A) = Federal Threatened due to similarity of appearance
ST = State population listed as Threatened by the FFWCC. Defined as a species, subspecies, or isolated population which is acutely vulnerable to environmental alteration, declining in number at a rapid rate, or whose range or habitat is decreasing in area at a rapid rate and as a consequence is destined or very likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future. (ST* for Ursus americanus floridanus (Florida black bear) indicates that this status does not apply in Baker and Columbia counties and in the Apalachicola National Forest. ST* for Neovison vison pop.1 (Southern mink, South Florida population) indicates that this status applies to the Everglades population only.)
SSC = Listed as Species of Special Concern by the FFWCC. Defined as a population which warrants special protection, recognition, or consideration because it has an inherent significant vulnerability to habitat modification, environmental alteration, human disturbance, or substantial human exploitation which, in the foreseeable future, may result in its becoming a threatened species. (SSC* indicates that a species has SSC status only in selected portions of its range in Florida. SSC* for Pandion haliaetus (Osprey) indicates that this status applies in Monroe county only.)
N = Not currently listed, nor currently being considered for listing.

Plants: Definitions derived from Sections 581.011 and 581.185(2), Florida Statutes, and the Preservation of Native Flora of Florida Act, 5B-40.001. FNAI does not track all state-regulated plant species; for a complete list of state-regulated plant species, call Florida Division of Plant Industry, 352-372-3505 or see: http://www.doacs.state.fl.us/pi/.

LE = Endangered: species of plants native to Florida that are in imminent danger of extinction within the state, the survival of which is unlikely if the causes of a decline in the number of plants continue; includes all species determined to be endangered or threatened pursuant

to the U.S. Endangered Species Act.
LT = Threatened: species native to the state that are in rapid decline in the number of plants within the state, but which have not so decreased in number as to cause them to be Endangered.
N = Not currently listed, nor currently being considered for listing.

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www.fnai.org

FLORIDA Natural Areas INVENTORY

FNAI ELEMENT OCCURRENCE REPORT on or near

Lake Talquin State Forest 10-year Land Management Plan

Map Label	Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Federal Status	State Listing	Observation Date	Description	EO Comments
ACIPDESO*16	*Acipenser oxyrinchus desotoi*	Gulf Sturgeon	G3T2T3	S2?	T	FT	2001	Sites have substrates of sand, clay, cobble, limestone and rocks, usually with high bluffs.	5 confirmed spawning sites
AGARLIBA*13	*Agarodes libalis*	Spring-loving Psiloneuran Caddisfly	G3	S3	N	N	1970-05-13	1970-05-13: No description given (U06RAS01FLUS).	1970-05-13: An unknown number of specimens were collected on 1970-05-13 (U06RAS01FLUS).
AGKICONT*5	*Agkistrodon contortrix*	Eastern Copperhead	G5	S2	N	N	1967-06-14	No general description given	SPEC (TT-683), FEMALE COLL. 14 JUNE 1967 BY C. DANIELS.
ALASWRIG*1	*Alasmidonta wrightiana*	Ochlockonee Arc-mussel	GH	SH	N	N	1931-11-13	1931-11-13: Blackwater stream (PNDBRI06FLUS).	1931-11-13: 3 individuals captured. This species is considered by many to be extinct (PNDBRI06FLUS).
ALLIMISS*149	*Alligator mississippiensis*	American Alligator	G5	S4	SAT	FT(S/A)	2001-06	Blackwater river with some alluvial and spring contributions.	2001-06 back to 2000-09: during surveys for basking turtles, G. Wallace observed 17 individuals from 3.5 km downstream of Jackson Bluff dam to within 6 km of Franklin County line (U06WAL03FLUS, includes gps points). 1982-07: a few seen regularly within Tide Creek and Ochlockonee River at Ochlockonee River State Park (P84BRO03FLUS).
AMEISERR*17	*Ameiurus serracanthus*	Spotted Bullhead	G3	S3	N	N	1989-02	MAIN CHANNEL OF BLACKWATER STREAM.	LEITMAN ET AL CAUGHT 1 INDIVIDUAL DURING SURVEY.

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AMEISERR*6	*Ameiurus serracanthus*	Spotted Bullhead	G3	S3	N	N	1990-11-08	LONG (CA. 15 MILES), ARTIFICIAL IMPOUNDMENT OF OCHLOCKONEE RIVER AND SEVERAL MILES OF RIVER; MUDDY BOTTOM WITH STUMPS, SOME ROCK OUTCROPS (IMPOUNDMENTS); BULLHEADS OCCUR IN WATERS UP TO 8 FEET DEEP.	>330 SPECIMENS COLLECTED FROM SEVERAL SITES IN EAST HALF OF LAKE BETWEEN OCT 1959-OCT 1964; SEE A68YER01 AND U90FSM01 FOR DATES, SITES. THREE SPECIMENS COLLECTED UPSTREAM OF LAKE, 4 MI. SE OF HAVANA. SPECIES ALSO COLLECTED IN RIVER BELOW DAM. 90-11-08: 500 YRD. DOWNSTREAM FROM COES LANDING, CASSIDY OBSERVED ABOUT 3,000+ SPECIMENS IN DRYING TEMPORARY POOLS THAT WERE CUT OFF WHEN THE LAKE WAS DRAWN DOWN (17') IN 1990. THE FISH WERE GENERALLY 2"-3 1/2" IN LENGTH THOUGH SEVERAL OF THE TRAPPED (AND DYING) FISH WERE 5"-6". CASSIDY ALSO OBSERVED 6-7 SPECIMENS IN BANK FISHERMAN'S BUCKETS AND BEING CAUGHT. THE LARGEST WERE APPROXIMATELY 13" IN LENGTH.
AMPHNIGR*3	*Amphinemura nigritta*	A Stonefly	G5	S2	N	N	1979 pre	1979-Pre: No description given (U07RAS01FLUS).	1979-Pre: An unknown number of specimens were collected (U07RAS01FLUS).
AMPHNIGR*4	*Amphinemura nigritta*	A Stonefly	G5	S2	N	N	1979 pre	1979-Pre: No description given (U07RAS01FLUS).	1979-Pre: An unknown number of specimens were collected (U07RAS01FLUS).
AMPHPHOL*15	*Amphiuma pholeter*	One-toed Amphiuma	G3	S3	N	N	1981-11-17	PEATY-MUCKY FLOODPLAIN OF LARGE CREEK IN SOUTHERN TALLAHASSEE RED HILLS, SPHAGMACEOUS; HARDWOOD HAMMOCK.	MEANS COLLECTIONS INCLUDE 6 SPECIMENS FROM 12" TO 18" SOUPY MUCK (INCL 1 FEMALE W/ LG YOLKY FOLLICLES) ON 28 MARCH 1971, 5 MORE ON 11 APRIL 1971; UNSUCCESSFUL DUE TO HIGH WATER ON 23 DECEMBER 1972.
AMPHPHOL*20	*Amphiuma pholeter*	One-toed Amphiuma	G3	S3	N	N	1977-02-04	IN MUCKY SITES IN THE FLOODPLAIN OF BEAR CREEK.	COLL. BY D. B. MEANS (#2115) 4 FEB. 1977.
AMPHPHOL*26	*Amphiuma pholeter*	One-toed Amphiuma	G3	S3	N	N	2018-02-04	1987-09-26: seepage creek in Ochlockonee River Floodplain (PNDMEA01FLUS).	2 specimens were collected in the 1980's (U87MEA01FLUS) and another observation was made in 2018 (PNDHIL03FLUS).
ANODHEAR*6	*Anodonta heardi*	Apalachicola Floater	G2	S1S2	N	N	2006-08-05	Ochlockonee River	This occurrence is documented by multiple records extending from 1993-2006.

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APALSPIN*5	*Apalone spinifera*	Spiny Softshell	G5	S3	N	N	2009-04	The Ochlockonee River is a medium-sized blackwater stream that emanates from headwaters in Georgia and flows downstream to the Gulf of Mexico. The only separation barrier on the river within Florida is the Jackson Bluff Dam at the downstream end of Lake Talquin. The river receives a variety of pollutants, particularly from agriculture, industry, and urban areas in Georgia.	The abundance of observations confirms a viable population in this river. The occurrence is documented by multiple records extending from at least 1947 - 2009.
ASARARIF*48	*Asarum arifolium*	little brown jug	G5	S3	N	T	2020-03-27	2003: upland hardwood forest (F03FNA08FLUS). 1997-04-05: South- and north-facing ravine slopes with canopy of Carya glabra, Magnolia grandiflora, Acer barbatum, Rhapidophyllum hystrix, Symplocos tinctoria, Arundinaria gigantea in shrub layer. Chasmanthium sp., Panicum boscii, sparse Trillium underwoodia in herb layer.	2003: Observed 1-10 plants occupying less than 1 square meter (F03FNA08FLUS). 1997-04-05: Small population of 3-4 plants with flowers on south-facing slope; another population on north-facing slope, with 10 plants, in flower (PNDCHA05FLUS).
ASARARIF*49	*Asarum arifolium*	little brown jug	G5	S3	N	T	1997-06-04	High quality slope forest overlooking Little River. Canopy of beech, magnolia, white oak, spruce pine, hickory and basswood.	1997-04-16: Approximately 20 plants with many new leaves - a few with flowers - in an area of about 150 square feet (PNDCHA05FLUS).

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ASARARIF*51	*Asarum arifolium*	little brown jug	G5	S3	N	T	1999-10-28	1999-10-28: INTACT, GOOD QUALITY UPLAND HARDWOOD FOREST OR SLOPE FOREST ON MID AND LOWER SLOPE OF RAVINE WITH STREAM FLOWING NORTH INTO LAKE TALQUIN; CANOPY OF FAGUS GRANDIFOLIA, QUERCUS HEMISPHAERICA, Q. ALBA, ACER RUBRUM, MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA, PINUS GLABRA, OXYDENDRON ARBOREUM, AND CARYA GLABRA. HERBS INCLUDE CHASMANTHIUM SESSILIFOLIUM, MITCHELLA REPENS, AND SMILAX PUMILA; MID TO UPPER SLOPES HAVE BEEN HEAVILY DISTURBED AND ENCROACHED BY WEEDY QUERCUS HEMISPHAERICA; RESTORATION SHOULD FOCUS ON CONTROLLING THIS ENCROACHMENT AND ALLOWING MESIC SPECIES TO MOVE UPSLOPE (PNDCHA05FLUS).	1999-10-28: APPROX 50 PLANTS OBSERVED, BOTH IMMATURE AND MATURE, IN TWO AREAS–ONE ON NW FACING SLOPE ABOUT 15 FEET UPSLOPE FROM BAYGALL TRANSITION, THE OTHER SOMEWHAT NE ON A WEST FACING SLOPE, AT SLIGHTLY HIGHER CONTOUR, I.E. MID-SLOPE; THE TWO SUB-POPULATIONS ARE SEPARATED BY AN EROSION GULLY; THERE ARE PROBABLY MORE PLANTS PRESENT, BURIED IN THE LEAF LITTER (PNDCHA05FLUS).

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ASARARIF*52	*Asarum arifolium*	little brown jug	G5	S3	N	T	2005-11-25	2005-11-25: Upland hardwood forest with Fagus grandifolia, Acer rubrum, Ilex opaca, Quercus laurifolia, Ilex coriacea, Osmanthus americana, Hamamelis virginiana, Mitchella repens, Smilax pumilla, Tipularia discolor (F06FNA14FLUS). 1999-10-31: HIGH QUALITY SLOPE FOREST IN STEEPHEAD; CANOPY INCLUDES WHITE OAK, SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA, BEECH, LAUREL OAK, FLORIDA MAPLE, BASSWOOD, SPRUCE PINE, SOURWOOD, AND PIGNUT HICKORY; SUBCANOPY INCLUDES AMERICAN HOLLY, HOP HORNBEAM, IRONWOOD, WILD OLIVE, AND SILVERBELL. SHRUBS INCLUDE WITCH HAZEL, WILD OLIVE, FRINGE TREE; HERB LAYER INCLUDES CHRISTMAS FERN, SARSAPARILLA VINE, AND CORAL BEAN (PNDCHA05FLUS).	2005-11-25: 167-207 plants in leaf (F06FNA14FLUS). 2001-05-21: APPROX 100 PLANTS SEEN ON THE SLOPE BETWEEN THE BLUE TRAIL AND THE IMPOUNDMENT ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE IMPOUNDMENT; ANOTHER 100 PLANTS SEEN NEAR THE TOP OF THE STEEPHEAD, BOTH ABOVE AND BELOW THE TRAIL; NO FLOWERS SEEN (PNDCHA05FLUS). 1999-10-21: SEVERAL PATCHES OF PLANTS, SOME WITH CA. 15 PLANTS, THE LARGEST WITH 50 PLANTS, SEEN ON BOTH EAST AND WEST FACING SLOPES OF STEEPHEAD, ABOUT HALFWAY DOWNSLOPE, BELOW THE FLORIDA TRAIL, NEAR FENCES PLACED AT VIEWING AREAS (PNDCHA05FLUS).
ASARARIF*53	*Asarum arifolium*	little brown jug	G5	S3	N	T	2001-04-17	2001-04-17: PLANTS ARE GROWING ON A STEEP, NEARLY VERTICAL BANK OVER A CLEAR SEEPAGE STREAM; BANK IS ABOUT 5 FEET HIGH, PLANTS ARE ABOUT 4 FEET ABOVE STREAM; THE SLOPE ABOVE SUPPORTS A FAIRLY MATURE UPLAND HARDWOOD FOREST WITH A CANOPY OF BEECH, LAUREL OAK, AND PIGNUT HICKORY (PNDCHA05FLUS).	2001-04-17: 50-70 LEAVES COUNTED, NO FLOWERS, GROWING ADJACENT TO A NEEDLE PALM (PNDCHA05FLUS)

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ASARARIF*54	*Asarum arifolium*	little brown jug	G5	S3	N	T	2001-04-18	2001-04-17: 4TH RAVINE: MATURE, SECOND GROWTH UPLAND HARDWOOD FOREST; CANOPY OF CARYA GLABRA, MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA, LIQUIDAMBAR STYRACIFLUA, QUERCUS ALBA, OXYDENDRON ARBOREUM; SUBCANOPY OF OSTRYA VIRGINIANA, ILEX OPACA; SHRUB AND HERB LAYER INCLUDES HALESIA DIPTERA, OSMANTHUS AMERICANA, AESCULUS PAVIA, SYMPLOCOS TINCTORIA, SABAL MINOR, RHAPIDOPHYLLUM HYSTRIX, HAMAMELIS VIRGINIANA; GROUND LAYER INCLUDES TRILLIUM UNDERWOODII, TILIA AMERICANA SEEDLINGS, ARISTOLOCHIA SERPENTARIA, PASSIFLORA LUTEA, AND CHASMANTHIUM SESSILIFOLIA; PLANTS ARE JUST UPSLOPE FROM A BAYGALL (PNDCHA05FLUS).	2001-04-18: IN THE 6TH RAVINE NORTH OF THE DOF BOUNDARY, 10 PLANTS ALONG LOWER SLOPE BELOW THE OLD ROADBED ABOUT HALFWAY UP THE RAVINE; ON THE SLOPE JUST WEST OF THE 7TH RAVINE, ABOUT 60 PLANTS AT THE TOE OF SLOPE (PNDCHA05FLUS). 2001-04-17: IN THE 4TH RAVINE NORTH OF THE DOF BOUNDARY, AT LEAST 50 PLANTS, PROBABLY MORE TO EMERGE LATER IN THE SEASON, SCATTERED OVER A DISTANCE OF SEVERAL HUNDRED FEET ALONG A CONTOUR ABOUT 5 FEET FROM BASE OF THE SLOPE; NO FLOWERS, LEAVES MOSTLY IMMATURE (PNDCHA05FLUS).
ASARARIF*57	*Asarum arifolium*	little brown jug	G5	S3	N	T	2001-04-26	2001-04-24: NORTH-FACING SLOPE, LOWER THIRD TO MID-SLOPE; WITH FAGUS GRANDIFOLIA, MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA, HALESIA DIPTERA, ILEX OPACA, RHAPIDOPHYLLUM HYSTRIX, ARUNDINARIA GIGANTEA, SANGUINARIA CANADENSIS, TRILLIUM MACULATUM, POLYGONATUM BIFLORUM, ARISAEMA TRIPHYLLUM, PASSIFLORA LUTEA, ARISAEMA DRACONTIUM (PNDCHA05FLUS).	2001-04-26: ABOUT 30 PLANTS, NO FLOWERS SEEN, MANY LEAVES ARE INSECT-DAMAGED (PNDCHA05FLUS).

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ASARARIF*59	*Asarum arifolium*	little brown jug	G5	S3	N	T	2008-05-09	2008-05-09: base of a small hill with about a 15-20 foot elevation change. Several swamp chestnut oaks (Quercus michauxii) in the vicinity along with one large yellow poplar (Liriodendron tulipifera). Location is not part of the slope forest along the eastern edge of the Little River but is located well inland from there (F08FRA01FLUS).	2008-05-09: numerous plants in 20 x 20 ft area, many new leaves; no fruits or flowers observed; densest population known to Don Francis (F08FRA01FLUS).
ASARARIF*7	*Asarum arifolium*	little brown jug	G5	S3	N	T	2000-08-24	2000-08-24: MESIC HARDWOOD FOREST (U00KEP03FLUS). 1989-02-28: BEECH MAGNOIA SLOPE FOREST (PNDJOH01FLUS).	2000: PLANTS NUMEROUS ALONG NATURE TRAIL AND ADJACENT SLOPES (U00KEP03FLUS). 1989-02-28 FORMING SEVERAL COLONIES ON STEEP SLOPES OF RAVINES ALONG NATURE TRAIL AND TO W OF IT IN BEECH MAGNOLIA SLOPE FOREST (PNDJOH01FLUS).
ATTEATTE*5	*Attenella attenuata*	Hirsute Mayfly	G5	S1S2	N	N	2003-02-18	2003-02-18: No description given (U09DEP01FLUS).	2003-02-18: Staff from the Florida Department of Environmental Protection collected this species (U09DEP01FLUS).
BAETBECK*1	*Baetisca beckl.*	A Mayfly	G2G3	S2	N	N	1982	1969: Rocky Comfort Creek is a spring fed stream about 13 miles long and averaging about 33 feet wide with substrate mostly a mixture of sand and clay. Bear Creek is about 10 miles long and averages about 21 feet wide with a substrate of coarse shifting sand (B74PES01FLUS).	1969: 10-20 nymphs per square yard in 1968-1969 and present through 1982 (U82PES02FLUS).

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BAETROGE*1	*Baetisca rogersi*	A Mayfly	G4	S3	N	N	1982	1969, as described by Pescador and Berner (1974): small, spring-fed stream tributary to Ochlockonee River (Lake Talquin). Stream flows 13.2 miles and averages 33 feet wide. Substratum mainly a mixture of sand and clay except in upper reaches, where eroding limestones and riffles prevail. Riffles occur patchily [U82PES01FLUS]. Much of substratum lacks vegetation. Dense stands of trees and shrubs line banks and provide organic detritus to stream; species include common elder, sweet spire, black willow, American hornbeam, American beech, spruce pine, sand pine, water oak. At Pescador and Berner's permanent sampling: rubble and gravel substratum integrated with coarse sand in quieter water, current velocity 0.9-1.3 feet per second, max depth 2 feet dropping to low of 0.5 foot in summer, partial sunlight, water temperature 5-25 C during year, pH 6.7-7.1, substratum with some water moss (LEPTODICTYUM) and algae (SPIROGYRA), adjacent marsh zone with PANICUM, SOLIDAGO, SCIRPUS, and PLUCHEA. Some disturbance noted in 1969: sediment on bottom, probably from grading and paving of road that crosses stream; possibly agricultural runoff may enter stream.	1982-1968: Pescador and Berner (1974) conducted a detailed life history study here in 1968-1969, with subsequent observations through at least 1982 by Pescador. They found only one generation per year. Except for last instar, nymphs typically use flowing waters. Nymphs are present from September through June and are nocturnal. Subimagos emerge from March to early July, with an April peak, during morning and early afternoon, but no swarms have been observed. Eggs presumably remain dormant during summer. 1968-1969: 50-100 nymphs per square yard (U82PES01FLUS).

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BAETROGE*2	*Baetisca rogersi*	A Mayfly	G4	S3	N	N	1982	1969, as described by Pescador and Berner (1974): small, spring-fed stream tributary to Ochlockonee River (Lake Talquin). Stream flows 10.2 miles and averages 21 feet wide. Substratum mainly coarse, shifting sand; no cascades. Substratum lacks vegetation. Dense stands of trees and shrubs line banks and provide organic detritus to stream; species include common elder, sweet spire, black willow, American hornbeam, American beech, spruce pine, sand pine, water oak. At Pescador and Berner's permanent sampling site: current velocity 0.8-1.2 feet per second, max depth 2 feet dropping to low of 0.5 foot in summer, partial sunlight, water temperature 5-25 C during year, substratum bare but for scattered patches of water moss (LEPTODICTYUM) and algae (SPIROGYRA) on concrete bridge supports, adjacent marsh zone with PANICUM, SOLIDAGO, SCIRPUS, and PLUCHEA. station	1982: species present (contact M. Pescador for data). 1967-1969: Pescador and Berner (1974) conducted a detailed life history study here. They found only one generation per year. Except for last instar, nymphs typically use flowing waters. Nymphs are present from September through June and are nocturnal. Subimagos emerge from March to early July, with an April peak, during morning and early afternoon, but no swarms have been observed. Eggs presumably remain dormant during summer.
BAYGALL**6	Baygall		G4	S4	N	N	1999-10-31	1999: BAYGALLS OCCUR AT BASE OF BOTH STEEPHEADS WITHIN THE RECREATION AREA; BOTH SEEPAGE STREAMS FLOW NORTH INTO BEAR CREEK; STEEPHEADS SUPPORT HIGH QUALITY SLOPE OR UPLAND HARDWOOD FORESTS (PNDCHA05FLUS).	1999: HIGH QUALITY BAYGALL WITH HIGH WOODY SPECIES DIVERSITY (PNDCHA05FLUS). 1977: EXTENSIVE STANDS OF ILLICIUM FLORIDANUM.. WITH PERSEA BORBONIA AND GORDONIA LASIANTHUS (U77FRA01).

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BIRDROOK*6	Bird Rookery		G5	SNR	N	N	1993-03-30	OPEN POND (WITH NYMPHAEA AND NUPHAR) SURROUNDED BY CYRILLA, CEPHALANTHUS, ETC.; NESTS IN NYSSA BIFLORA (U93BAK01). ISLAND IN POND-MARSH, WITH GUMS, WATER LILY, EMERGENTS, NESTING SUBSTRATE OF WILLOWS AND BUTTON BUSH OVER WATER (U82NES01); SURROUNDED MOSTLY BY PINE PLANTATIONS; DRAINS SOUTH TO OCHLOCKONEE RIVER.	MULTI-SPECIES ROOKERY, 5 SPECIES. COLONY REPORTED ACTIVE 1976 BUT NOT CENSUSED (U82NES01); >1000 BIRDS 1977-07, VACANT 1978-04, 101-250 BIRDS (CATTLE EGRETS) 1978-08 (U91RUN01); 85 WOOD STORK NESTS 1984-06, CA. 60 WOOD STORK PAIRS ON NESTS 1988-04-28 (P84ROD01); 11-100 BIRDS 1988-06-16, 11-100 BIRDS (WOOD STORKS) 1989-04-12 (U91RUN01) THREE SPECIES, INCLUDING CA. 60-100 PAIRS OF WOOD STORKS AND 13 PAIRS GREAT EGRETS STARTING TO NEST 1993-03-30 (U93BAK01). GREAT EGRET PRESENT 1988-04-28, 1993-03-30; LITTLE BLUE HERON PRESENT 1977-07, 1988-06-16; WOOD STORK PRESENT 1984-06, 1988-04-28, 1988-06-16, 1989-04-12, 1993-03-30; CATTLE EGRET PRESENT 1977-07 (1000-1500 NESTING PAIRS), 1978-08 (250 NESTING PAIRS); ANHINGA PRESENT 1993-03-30 (CA. 60 ADULTS). UNIDENTIFIED SMALL WHITE WADERS ALSO PRESENT 1988-06-16.
BOTTFORE*5	Bottomland forest		G4	S3	N	N	1999-10-31	1977: FLOODPLAIN OF BEAR CREEK, PERIODICALLY FLOODED.	2010: Prior to the 2010 natural community reclassification effort this EO had been known as Floodplain forest EO number 5 (see U10FNA01FLUS for updated community descriptions). 1999-10-31: DIVERSE, HIGH QUALITY FLOODPLAIN FOREST (PNDCHA05FLUS). 1977: DIAMOND LEAF OAK, FEW BUT LARGE BALD CYPRESS, MUCH AMERICAN HOLLY, SWEETGUM, TULIP-POPLAR, BLUE BEECH (U77BAK01FLUS).
BRICCORD*12	*Brickellia cordifolia*	Flyr's brickell-bush	G3	S2	N	E	2006-05-08	2006-05-08: upland hardwood forest (F06FNA14FLUS)	2006-05-08: 5 plants in leaf in 1-10 square meters (F06FNA14FLUS).

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BRICCORD*7	*Brickellia cordifolia*	Flyr's brickell-bush	G3	S2	N	E	2012-04-11	2008-10-15: Edge of upland pine and mixed hardwood forest (U08JEN04FLUS). 1999-10-21: SLOPE FOREST DOMINATED BY QUERCUS HEMISPHAERICA, Q. ALBA, AND Q. VIRGINIANA, MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA, LIQUIDAMBAR, CARYA GLABRA, CARYA TOMENTOSA, OSTRYA VIRGINIANA, AND PINUS GLABRA OCCUPYING THE SLOPES OF A STEEPHEAD DRAINING INTO BEAR CREEK. CHIONANTHUS VIRGINUS, HAMAMELIS VIRGINIANA, ILEX OPACA, CALLICARPA AMERICANA, AND VACCINIUM ARBOREUM ARE ALSO IN THE UNDERSTORY. THE LOWER PORTION OF THE DRAIN HAS BEEN IMPOUNDED; THE UPPER PORTION SUPPORTS A BAYGALL DOMINATED BY ILLICIUM FLORIDANUM, WITH A TULIP POPLAR-LOBLOLLY BAY CANOPY. XERIC UPPER SLOPES OF THE STEEPHEAD ARE FIRE SUPPRESSED--A SAND ROAD SEPARATES THE STEEPHEAD FROM THE SURROUNDING XERIC UPLANDS, WHICH SUPPORT A RECOVERING SANDHILL WITH YOUNG LONGLEAF PINE AND GOOD GROUND COVER (PNDCHA05FLUS).	5 plants found in 1999, 4 in 2001, none in 2008 and 1 in 2012.

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BRICCORD*9	*Brickellia cordifolia*	Flyr's brickell-bush	G3	S2	N	E	2008-10-15	2008-10-15: Found in mixed upland hardwood forest slopes with Chasmanthium, Rhapidophyllum, Callicarpa, Asplenium platyneuron (U08JEN04FLUS). 1999-04-03: East-facing slope above the Little River floodplain. Slopes range from gentle to very steep in small side ravines. Slope forest has a diverse canopy of Fagus grandifolia, Magnolia grandiflora, Quercus michauxii, Q. alba, Q. velutina, Q. shumardii, Liriodendron tulipifera, Prunus serotina, Nyssa sylvatica, Fraxinus americana, Pinus glabra, P. taeda, Carya glabra, and C. tomentosa. Subcanopy of Ostrya virginiana (which also gets into canopy occasionally), Acer barbatum, Ilex opaca, Carpinus caroliniana, and Halesia diptera. Shrub layer is nearly impenetrable in some areas due to dense patches of Rhapidophyllum hystrix, and open in other areas with scattered Vaccinium elliottii, Symplocos tinctoria, Callicarpa americana, Crataegus marshallii, Viburnum dentatum, Aesculus pavia, Celtis tenuifolia, and Hamamelis virginiana. There are occasional dense patches of Arundinaria gigantea. The herb layer is dominated by Chasmanthium sessiliflorum in most areas, with Sanguinaria canadensis, Polygonatum biflorum, Arisaema dracontium, A. triphyllum, Sanicula smallii, Aristolochia serpentaria, Trillium underwoodii, Dioscorea quaternata, Passiflora lutea, Corallorhiza wisteriana,	2008-10-15: 9 plants past flowering to past seeding. See Source Observations Tab for more information (U08JEN04FLUS). 2001-08-31: PLANTS WERE OBSERVED AT FOUR LOCATIONS ON THIS EAST FACING SLOPE (SEE BELOW FOR EACH LAT-LONG), FROM NORTH TO SOUTH: (1) 100-150 PLANTS, SOME FLOWERING, SOME WITH CHEWED, NEARLY SKELETONIZED LEAVES; (2) APPROX 6 PLANTS, FLOWERING, ONE PLANT 1.6 METER TALL; (3) APPROX 25 PLANTS, SOME FLOWERING; (4) APPROX 10 PLANTS, FLOWERING (PNDCHA05FLUS). 2001-06-07: APPROX 30 PLANTS, MANY LARGE ENOUGH TO BLOOM, THOUGH NONE IN FLOWER YET, WITH NUMEROUS SMALLER PLANTS (PNDCHA05FLUS).

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								Conopholis americanum, Hymenocallis occidentalis, Polystichum acrostichoides, Bignonia capreolata, also present. Lower slopes grading into floodplain have Listera australis, Sabal minor, Mitchella repens, Thelypteris kunthii, Senecio aureus. Large, old stumps indicate logging several decades ago; the dominance of trees with low timber value (beech, magnolia, hophornbeam) suggests that only oaks and other desirable timber species were removed. Fires in the adjacent upland have crept into the upper slopes of this community (PNDCHA05FLUS).	
CALLIRUS*9	*Callophrys irus*	Frosted Elfin	G2G3	S2	N	N	2017	2010-03-16: The site occupied by the elfins is sandhill, but much of the surrounding area is overgrown hardwoods or pine plantation. The host plant for this butterfly species is present but is in danger of being crowded out (F11JUE01FLUS).	2017: Two adults seen (U18JUE01FLUS). One to ten adults observed in mid-March in 2011, 2012, and 2014.
CALYFLOR*11	*Calycanthus floridus*	sweet-shrub	G5	S2	N	E	2013-02-28	2010-07-20: High qualityupland hardwood forest (U10JEN01FLUS).	Many plants observed at this site on several occasions between 1999 and 2010, 2011, and 2013 and in several areas.

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CALYFLOR*12	*Calycanthus floridus*	sweet-shrub	G5	S2	N	E	2008-10-15	2008-10-15: Point is in pine plantation and was likely mapped incorectly. Need to resurvey nearby areas (U08JEN04FLUS). 2001-06-07: PATCH OCCURS ON A DENSELY SHADED, LOWER SLOPE OF A MESIC RAVINE THAT DRAINS TO A NORTH-FLOWING TRIBUTARY OF RICHLANDER CREEK; GROWING UNDER QUERCUS MICHAUXII, FAGUS GRANDIFOLIA, QUERCUS NIGRA, AND LIQUIDAMBAR STYRACIFLUA; WITH RHAPIDOPHYLLUM HYSTRIX, OSTRYA VIRGINIANA, SYMPLOCOS TINCTORIA, ARUNDINARIA GIGANTEA, CHASMANTHIUM SESSILIFOLIUM, POLYSTICHUM ACROSTICHOIDES, ATHYRIUM FILIX-FEMININA (PNDCHA05FLUS).	2008-10-15: No plants found (U08JEN04FLUS). 2001-06-07: LARGE PATCH OF ABOUT 150 PLANTS, ALL AGE CLASSES; NO FRUITS OR FLOWERS SEEN; LEAVES ARE THE LARGEST EVER SEEN ON THIS SPECIES (PNDCHA05FLUS).
CALYFLOR*15	*Calycanthus floridus*	sweet-shrub	G5	S2	N	E	2005-11-21	2005-11-21: Upland hardwood forest growing in association with Magnolia grandiflora, Liriodendron tulipifera, Liquidambar styraciflua, Quercus laurifolia, Quercus nigra, Ilex coriacea, Callicarpa americana, Vaccinium corymbosum, and Theleptris sp. (F06FNA14FLUS).	2005-11-21: 100-1000 plants observed in leaf over 100-1000 square meters in vicinity of point (F06FNA14FLUS).
CARETENA*17	*Carex tenax*	sandhill sedge	G5?	S3	N	N	1984-05-11	1984-05-11: In dry sandy loam of partially shaded area (Anderson).	1984-05-11: Frequent; specimen taken (Anderson).
CARETENA*18	*Carex tenax*	sandhill sedge	G5?	S3	N	N	1966-04-30	1966-04-30: In sandy longleaf pine (McDaniel).	1966-04-30: Common; specimens taken [flw, frt] (McDaniel).
CORDSAYI*35	*Cordulegaster sayi*	Say's Spiketail	G3	S3	N	N	2015-03-25	State forest generally protecting stream systems and restoring sandhill uplands. Ravine drains to Lake Talquin, impoundment of Ochlockonee River. Highway runs above ravine heads. National Forest to south.	Nymph(s) collected, adult observed, at 2 adjacent seepage ravines on 1 date in March 2015.

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CORDSAYI*36	*Cordulegaster sayi*	Say's Spiketail	G3	S3	N	N	2015-03-25	State forest generally protecting stream systems and restoring sandhill uplands. Ravine drains to Lake Talquin, impoundment of Ochlockonee River. Highway runs above ravine heads. National Forest to south.	Nymph(s) collected, 2 adults observed, at head of seepage ravine on 1 date in March 2015.
CROTADAM*148	*Crotalus adamanteus*	Eastern Diamondback Rattlesnake	G3	S3	N	N	1992	No general description given	1992: One snake (2.5 ft.) observed (U95CAI01).
CROTADAM*283	*Crotalus adamanteus*	Eastern Diamondback Rattlesnake	G3	S3	N	N	1999-10-28	1999: SMALL BUT HIGH QUALITY UPLAND HARDWOOD FOREST (.003) OCCURRING ON STEEP SLOPES ABOVE LAKE TALQUIN; RIDGE ABOVE SLOPE IS FIRE-SUPPRESSED AND DOMINATED BY LAUREL OAK AND OTHER WEEDY SPECIES; QUALITY OF UPLAND HARDWOOD FOREST DECLINES SOUTH OF SMALL RAVINE ON WEST SIDE OF PENINSULA (PNDCHA05FLUS).	1999-10-28: 1 INDIVIDUAL SEEN MIDSLOPE, RECENTLY MOLTED (PNDCHA05FLUS).
CROTADAM*359	*Crotalus adamanteus*	Eastern Diamondback Rattlesnake	G3	S3	N	N	2012-05-20	no description given	This occurrence is known from a single report in 2015, although the species may be locally common.
CROTADAM*413	*Crotalus adamanteus*	Eastern Diamondback Rattlesnake	G3	S3	N	N	2018-05-08	Successional hardwood forest	One 4.5-5 foot long adult commuting across dirt road (F18FNA19FLUS)
CYPRLEED*1	*Cyprinella leedsi*	Bannerfin Shiner	G4	S3	N	N	1989	1989: Alluvial stream (U91LEI01FLUS).	Over 1129 specimens collected by various collectors at 26 localities (see attached sheets) between 1952 and 1989. Frequents main channel of river and larger tributaries; taken over sandy bottom in moderate current; 746 of 1116 specimens are from Leitman et al survey, 17 from floodplain, 721 from main channel, one from backwaters adn seven from oxbows (U91LEI01FLUS).

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DESMAPAL*10	*Desmognathus apalachicolae*	Apalachicola Dusky Salamander	G4	S2S3	N	N	1971-01-17	SEEPAGE STREAM AND ASSOCIATED SEEPS AND RAVINES. RAVINES VEGETATED WITH BEECH, MAGNOLIA, SPRUCE PINE AND SMILAX.	ONE ADULT MALE COLLECTED FROM SEEPAGE BANK IN TRIBUTARY OF POLK CREEK IN LOWER PORTION OF POLK CREEK WATERSHED. THE SPECIES IS RESTRICTED TO WET MICROHABITATS WITHIN THE EO BOUNDARIES.
DESMAPAL*11	*Desmognathus apalachicolae*	Apalachicola Dusky Salamander	G4	S2S3	N	N	2018-02-22	Seepage streams and ravines with severe disturbance from clearcutting and damage from wild hogs	Specimens collected in 1973 (U89MEA01FLUS). In 2018, 2 subadults and 1 larve were observed (F18FNA19FLUS)
DESMAPAL*29	*Desmognathus apalachicolae*	Apalachicola Dusky Salamander	G4	S2S3	N	N	2019-01-27	Small seepage stream emanating from degraded former sandhill; second-growth upland hardwood forest on slopes (F92JAC02FLUS)	Individuals found in 1992 (F92JAC02FLUS), and 2018 and 2019 (U19KLE01FLUS).
DESMAPAL*3	*Desmognathus apalachicolae*	Apalachicola Dusky Salamander	G4	S2S3	N	N	1972-09-10	1972-09-10: creek and associated ravines and seeps (PNDMEA01FLUS).	1972-09-10: Means collected 2 specimens at headwaters of Bear Creek. Species is restricted to wet micro habitats within EO boundaries (PNDMEA01FLUS).
DESMAPAL*30	*Desmognathus apalachicolae*	Apalachicola Dusky Salamander	G4	S2S3	N	N	1999-10-04	1999-10-04: steephead ravine seepage (PNDPRI03FLUS).	1999-10-04: D. Prinitss observed one larva (ca. 3 inches total length) (PNDPRI03FLUS).
DESMAPAL*31	*Desmognathus apalachicolae*	Apalachicola Dusky Salamander	G4	S2S3	N	N	1999-10-04	1999-10-04: steephead ravine seepage (PNDPRI03FLUS).	1999-10-04: D. Prinitss observed four adults (PNDPRI03FLUS).
DESMAPAL*4	*Desmognathus apalachicolae*	Apalachicola Dusky Salamander	G4	S2S3	N	N	1970-07-06	STREAMS AND ASSOCIATED RAVINES AND SEEPS.	MEANS COLLECTED CA. 60 SPECIMENS FROM A SEEPAGE STREAM IN SECTION 29 OF T1N R4W; SPECIES IS RESTRICTED TO WET MICROHABITATS WITHIN EO BOUNDARIES.
DESMAPAL*5	*Desmognathus apalachicolae*	Apalachicola Dusky Salamander	G4	S2S3	N	N	2018-02-21	Steephead ravines	In 1978, specimens were collected from ravines off Richlander Creek, Swamp Creek and Little River (PNDMEA01FLUS). In 2018, 9 were documented (F18FNA19FLUS)
DESMAPAL*7	*Desmognathus apalachicolae*	Apalachicola Dusky Salamander	G4	S2S3	N	N	1985-06-09	Seepage streams	Means collected specimens in 1969 and 1985 (U89MEA01FLUS).

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DESMAPAL*9	*Desmognathus apalachicolae*	Apalachicola Dusky Salamander	G4	S2S3	N	N	1973-02-03	STEEPHEAD VEGETATED WITH MIXED SOUTHERN HARDWOODS.	1 ADULT MALE COLLECTED FROM SPRINGHEAD IN MUCKY BANK. THE SPECIES IS RESTRICTED TO WET MICROHABITATS WITHIN THE EO BOUNDARIES.
DRYMCOUP*153	*Drymarchon couperi*	Eastern Indigo Snake	G3	S2?	T	FT	1974 circa	No general description given	1974-approximately: 2 indigos observed by Melvin Kane (U82MOL01FLUS: Moler interview of Kane, 1982-05-26).
DRYMCOUP*258	*Drymarchon couperi*	Eastern Indigo Snake	G3	S2?	T	FT	1963	No general description given	DOR INDIGO OBSERVED BY D.B. MEANS, 1963 (MOLER INTERVIEW OF D.B. MEANS, 1981-09-24).
DRYMCOUP*266	*Drymarchon couperi*	Eastern Indigo Snake	G3	S2?	T	FT	1976-07-07	No general description given	1976-07-07: UF-149816, road-kill indigo snake, K. L. Richmond (A10MEA02FLUS; also Moler interview of D. B. Means, 1981-09-24, U82MOL01FLUS).
DRYOBORE*115	*Dryobates borealis*	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	G3	S2	E, PT	FE	2019	Sandhill and longleaf and slash pine mesic flatwoods	Population has been increasing since 2005, partly aided by artificial inserts and translocation of subadults (PNDCAS04FLUS, U17NES01FLUS). In pre-1983 surveys, ca. 156 colonies and numerous unassociated cavity trees were estimated to be dispersed over appropriate habitat within ca. 105 sections of land (U83UFS01FLUS). From 2004-2019, with augmentation and presumably improved management, the population increased from 110 to 245 active clusters (PNDCAS04FLUS, U19NES01FLUS).
DS*34191	*Data Sensitive Element*	Data Sensitive	G3G4	S3S4	N	N	2009-03-13	Data Sensitive	Data Sensitive
DS*34228	*Data Sensitive Element*	Data Sensitive	G5	S2	N	N	2009-04-05	Data Sensitive	Data Sensitive
ECCOXANT*9	*Eccoptura xanthenes*	A Stonefly	G5	S2	N	N	1979 pre	1979-Pre: No description given (U07RAS01FLUS).	1979-Pre: An unknown number of specimens were collected (U07RAS01FLUS).

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EGRECAER*37	*Egretta caerulea*	Little Blue Heron	G5	S4	N	ST	1988-06-16	OPEN POND (WITH NYMPHAEA AND NUPHAR) SURROUNDED BY CYRILLA, CEPHALANTHUS, ETC.; NESTS IN NYSSA BIFLORA (U93BAK01). ISLAND IN POND-MARSH, WITH GUMS, WATER LILY, EMERGENTS; NESTING SUBSTRATE OF WILLOWS AND BUTTON BUSH OVER WATER (U82NES01); SURROUNDED MOSTLY BY PINE PLANTATIONS; DRAINS SOUTH TO OCHLOCKONEE RIVER.	SPECIES PRESENT 1977-07, AND 1988-06-16. NOT OBSERVED 1978-04, 1978-08, 1989-04-12, AND 1993-03-30. NESTING NEEDS TO BE CONFIRMED.
ELLIPURP*1	*Elliptio purpurella*	Inflated Spike	G2	S2	N	N	2000 pre	Long stretch of Ochlockonee River; occurrence extends into Georgia. This river passes through woodlands and agricultural lands but receives pollutants from various sources along its way.	Species is known from multiple collections along the Ochlockonee River, from just above Lake Talquin well into Georgia. Specific Florida collections are recorded in Additional Data; the only specific collection date is in 1983.
ELLIPURP*2	*Elliptio purpurella*	Inflated Spike	G2	S2	N	N	2000 pre	Long stretch of Ochlockonee River below Lake Talquin. This river passes principally through forested lands, most of which are within a national forest.	Species is known from multiple collections along the Ochlockonee River, from just below Lake Talquin downstream at least halfway to Ochlockonee Bay. Specific Florida collections, all pre-dating 2000, are recorded in Additional Topics.
ELLISLOA*1	*Elliptoideus sloatianus*	Purple Bankclimber	G2	S1S2	T	FT	1980-07-29	1980-07-29: river ca. 20 meters wide, 2+ meters deep, moderately low with slight current; water silty with yellow-brown color. Mussels found in firm clay-sand river banks in 2-6 ft. depth. Majority of mussels located about 1 mile upstream (UNDMCC02FLUS).	1980-07-29: Lee and McCullagh collected 8-10 specimens found in sandy clay substrates of sloping bank, some current (UNDMCC02FLUS). 1933-06-08: T. and G.W. Van Hyning collected UF 1365 (4), UF 2794 (4) and UF 2795 (18) (S33VANSMFLUS). 1931-11-13: T. and O.C. Van Hyning collected UF 1370 (2), UF 2790 (32) and UF 2793 (1) (S31VANSMFLUS). 1930-06-08: T. and G.W. Van Hyning collected one; UF 8361 (1) (S30VANSMFLUS).
ELLISLOA*17	*Elliptoideus sloatianus*	Purple Bankclimber	G2	S1S2	T	FT	1993-06-17	1993-06-17: blackwater stream (PNDBRI06FLUS).	1993-06-17: Jayne Brim-Box, collector, reports the smallest specimen was 49 mm in length (PNDBRI06FLUS).

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ELLISLOA*18	*Elliptoideus sloatianus*	Purple Bankclimber	G2	S1S2	T	FT	1993-06-17	1993-06-17: blackwater river (PNDBRI06FLUS).	1993-06-17: 4 individuals captured by Jayne Brim-Box (PNDBRI06FLUS).
ERYTUMBI*3	*Erythronium umbilicatum*	trout lily	G5	S2	N	E	1989-02-15	SLOPE FOREST, NEAR SMALL CREEK IN RAVINE; E OF NATURE TRAIL.	LARGE PATCH ON SLOPE.
GEOLFEAT*27	*Geological feature*		GNR	SNR	N	N	1971 pre	ISOLATED AND RICHLY FOSSILIFEROUS SAND AND MARL DEPOSIT.	OF THICKNESS <16.5 FT. LYING UNCONFORMABLY BELOW BARREN QUARTENARY SAND AND LYING UNCONFORMABLY ON THE HAWTHORN FORMATION - DATED MIOCENE.
GOPHPOLY*107	*Gopherus polyphemus*	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	C	ST	1999-10-04	1999-10-04: most tortoises confined to small ruderal area surrounded by uplands characterized by dense water and laurel oaks; few tortoises in the high quality area to the south characterized by thick, lush wiregrass and sparse longleaf pine canopy (ideal tortoise habitat) (PNDPRI03FLUS, U99PRI03FLUS). 1984: old fields on upland sandy slopes (P84BRO03FLUS).	1999-10-04: north polygon - 14 active burrows observed, all large adults except 2 juveniles; south polygon - 2 active burrows observed, 1 large adult and 1 hatchling (PNDPRI03FLUS, U99PRI03FLUS). 1984: a few tortoises still present (P84BRO03FLUS). 1977: species present (U77BAK01FLUS).
GOPHPOLY*1098	*Gopherus polyphemus*	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	C	ST	2005-11-08	2005-11-08: Upland pine and ruderal community with heavy and severe disturbance from forestry operations, fire suppression, roads and ORV trails (F06FNA14FLUS). 1999-09-29: longleaf pine plantations with recovering herb layer (PNDPRI03FLUS).	2005-11-08: 27 active burrows and 1 mature tortoise observed (F06FNA14FLUS). 1999-09-29: north polygon - 11 burrows observed (10 large, one smaller); central polygon - 24 burrows observed (20 active; 23 large adults, one juvenile); south polygon - 24 burrows observed (17 active; 21 large adults; 3 smaller (PNDPRI03FLUS, F99FNA01FLUS, U99PRI03FLUS).
GOPHPOLY*1329	*Gopherus polyphemus*	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	C	ST	2006-05-09	2006-05-09: sandhill and sandhill pine plantation as well as upland mixed forest with disturbance from forestry operations and ORV trail (F06FNA14FLUS).	2006-05-09: 4 active burrows observed incidentally during natural community survey (F06FNA14FLUS).
GOPHPOLY*1330	*Gopherus polyphemus*	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	C	ST	2006-04-30	2006-04-30: sandhill with severe disturbance from ORV trail and fire suppression (F06FNA14FLUS).	2006-04-30: 1 active burrow observed incidentally during natural community survey (F06FNA14FLUS).

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GOPHPOLY*1331	*Gopherus polyphemus*	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	C	ST	2006-05-08	2006-05-08: Ruderal community with severe disturbance from forestry operations and clearing (F06FNA14FLUS).	2006-05-08: 1 active burrow recorded incidentally during natural community survey (F06FNA14FLUS).
GOPHPOLY*1332	*Gopherus polyphemus*	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	C	ST	2006-04-07	2006-04-07: ruderal community with heavy disturbance from roads, houses, and clearing (F06FNA14FLUS).	2006-04-07: 1 active burrow along roadside (F06FNA14FLUS).
GOPHPOLY*1333	*Gopherus polyphemus*	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	C	ST	2018-02-22	Along roadsides within upland pine	In 2006, 3 active burrows documented (F06FNA14FLUS). In 2017, 3 burrows documented (F18FNA19FLUS)
GOPHPOLY*1334	*Gopherus polyphemus*	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	C	ST	2018-02-22	2005-11-02: sandhill and ruderal communities with severe and heavy disturbance from utility corridors, forestry operations, and roads (F06FNA14FLUS).	2 burrows observed in 2018 (F18FNA18FLUS). 12 active burrows and 1 tortoise observed incidentally during natural community survey in 2005 (F06FNA14FLUS, PNDRUS02FLUS).
GOPHPOLY*1599	*Gopherus polyphemus*	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	C	ST	2004-11-10	Power line right-of-way (U04ARE04FLUS)	8 tortoise burrows in ca. 350-m stretch of power line right-of-way (U04ARE04FLUS)
GOPHPOLY*243	*Gopherus polyphemus*	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	C	ST	1993-03-30	1993-03-30: UPLANDS ALONG RAILROAD TRACKS. SOUTH AREA AN OLD IMPROVED PASTURE IN 10-YEAR-OLD SLASH PINE (PNDBAK03).	1993-03-30: "FAIR" POPULATION PER HABITAT. SEVERAL ONE-THIRD+ GROWN TORTOISE BURROWS OBSERVED (PNDBAK03). 1985-04-24: SHELL AND ACTIVE BURROW (PNDDIE01).
GOPHPOLY*402	*Gopherus polyphemus*	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	C	ST	2018-02-20	2018 Restoration sandhill with planted pines; moderate disturbance from fire exclusion (F18FNA18FLUS). 2006-04-30: sandhill community with forestry operations disturbance (F06FNA14FLUS).	Species observed in 1985-1986 (U88MAR04FLUS), 90-100+ burrows observed, in 1999 (PNDPRI03FLUS), 7 active burrows observed in 2006 (F06FNA14FLUS), two burrowsobserved in 2018 (F18FNA18FLUS).
GOPHPOLY*424	*Gopherus polyphemus*	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	C	ST	1989	BACKYARD PLANTED WITH CENTIPEDE GRASS.	1 ADULT TORTOISE LIVES IN BURROW IN BACKYARD.
GOPHPOLY*541	*Gopherus polyphemus*	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	C	ST	1989-05-01	ROADSIDE, BURROW ON HILL AT EDGE OF YOUNG PINES.	1 ADULT FEEDING AND BURROW

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GOPHPOLY*757	*Gopherus polyphemus*	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	C	ST	2006-04-04	1992-07-16: VERY DEGRADED FORMER SANDHILL; LONGLEAF REMOVED AND REPLACED BY SLASH PINE, WHICH IS GROWING POORLY; LACK OF FIRE HAS ALLOWED EXTENSIVE INVASION OF SMALL HARDWOODS; REMNANT WIREGRASS CLUMPS; BADLY NEEDS FIRE; TURKEY OAKS SMALL BUT DENSE IN SOME AREAS. A FEW LONGLEAFS IN GRASS STAGE ALONG SAND ROADS.	2006-04-04: 2 active and 1 inactive burrows observed (F06FNA14FLUS). 1992-07-16: JACKSON ET AL. (F92JAC02FL) NOTED NUMEROUS BURROWS AND SAW ONE ADULT ON UPLANDS THROUGHOUT TRACT, 16 JULY 1992. ALTHOUGH SEVERAL BURROWS APPEARED TO HAVE BEEN TAKEN OVER BY MAMMALS (ARMADILLOS, ESP.), SEVERAL CLEARLY WERE STILL USED BY TORTOISES. STILL, POPULATION APPEARED LOW, AND SECOND GROWTH SHRUBBY HARDWOODS WERE SO DENSE ON MUCH OF SITE THAT HABITAT WAS UNSUITABLE FOR TORTOISES (F92JAC02FLUS).
GRAPBARB*18	*Graptemys barbouri*	Barbour's Map Turtle	G2	S2	N	ST	2004-04-19	2000-04-23: alluvial river, probably with some blackwater characteristics (PNDJAC01FLUS).	2004-04-19: Aresco and Gunzburger observed individual ca. 700 straightline m upstream of US-90 (U05ARE01FLUS). 2001-06-28: G. Wallace observed two basking, including one juvenile, one just on each side of US-90 (see U06WAL03FLUS for gps points; also A08ENG01FLUS). 2000-04-23: D. Jackson and M. Aresco observed ca. one dozen individuals basking upstream of the US 90 bridge; these included an adult female as well as males and juveniles (PNDJAC01FLUS, PNDARE01FLUS). 1993-05-26: Cailteux and Nordhaus collected a juvenile (UF 91087) 5.3 km straightline distance below US-27 bridge, and a second juvenile 0.8 km straightline distance below same bridge (A96ENG01FLUS). Bruce Means (PNDMEA01FLUS) believes this population to be the result of introduction (perhaps by C. Longden in ca. 1970) (PNDJAC01FLUS).

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GRAPBARB*23	*Graptemys barbouri*	Barbour's Map Turtle	G2	S2	N	ST	2014-05-28	Medium-sized river with blackwater characteristics; subject to amplitude fluctuation with rainfall, can be nearly reduced to isolated pools during severe drought; affected by dam upstream.	Small population first discovered in 1994, possibly from human release. Based on multiple records extending from 1994-2014.
HALILEUC*1119	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	Bald Eagle	G5	S3	N	N	2003	2005-07-12: Source does not provide a description.	Nest status: Active, 2003, 2002, 2001, 2000, 1999;(U03FWC01FLUS)
HALILEUC*1269	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	Bald Eagle	G5	S3	N	N	2003	2005-07-12: Source does not provide a description.	Nest status: Active, 2003, 2002, 2001, 2000, 1999;(U03FWC01FLUS)
HALILEUC*1277	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	Bald Eagle	G5	S3	N	N	2003	2005-07-12: Source does not provide a description.	Nest status: Active, 2003, 2002; Unknown status or not assessed, 2001, 2000, 1999;(U03FWC01FLUS)
HALILEUC*439	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	Bald Eagle	G5	S3	N	N	2003	1982: along lakeshore by dam (Jackson Bluff area) (PNDBRO03FLUS).	Roosting and foraging: 1982-1984: Pair and immatures regularly seen in area for last 3 yrs during nesting season and beyond (PNDGRI02FLUS); nearby nest active from 1997-2003 (FWC Nest # LI002) located to southwest ca. 1.6 miles (U03FWC01FLUS).
HAMSUBA* (X)1	*Hamiota subangulata*	Shiny-rayed Pocketbook	G2	S1S2	E	FE	1957-11-15	1957-11-15: river ca. 20 meters wide, 2+ meters deep, moderately low with slight current; water silty with yellow-brown color. Mussels found in firm clay-sand river banks in 2-6 ft. deep. Majority of mussels about 1 mile upstream (UNDMCC02FLUS).	1980-07-09: Lee and McCullagh failed to find species. Lee and McCullagh have conducted four surveys between 1974 and 1980 at site without finding any specimens. 1957-11-15: (3) individuals collected. Collection field number is MFM 7633. 1947-01-28: Walker collected six individuals. 1933-06-08: T. and G.W. Van Hyning collected 22, UF 3281 (22) (S33VANSMFLUS). 1931-11-13: T. and O.C. Van Hyning collected four, UF 3280 (4) (S31VANSMFLUS). 1930-06: O.C. and G.W. Van Hyning collected 34, UF 3283 (34) (S30VANSMFLUS). No date: T and G.W. Van Hyning collected one, UF 8434 (1).
HEMSCUT*10	*Hemidactylium scutatum*	Four-toed Salamander	G5	S2	N	N	2006-02-21	Shallow ravine along creek tributary to Ochlockonee River.	Known from one observation of nesting female.

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HEMSCUT*11	*Hemidactylium scutatum*	Four-toed Salamander	G5	S2	N	N	2018-01-07	Within state forest in hardwood ravines on south side of Lake Talquin, impoundment of Ochlockonee River. 2018: salamanders nesting in moss on edge of ephemeral pools/mucky seeps (U18KLE01FLUS).	No EO data given
HEMSCUT*12	*Hemidactylium scutatum*	Four-toed Salamander	G5	S2	N	N	2018-02-04	Floodplain forest with Sphagnum moss covering the ground.	At least one adult photographed. Multiple individuals seen; some guarding eggs (U18HIL01FLUS). Hill has been observing this species at this location since 2009.
HEMSCUT*14	*Hemidactylium scutatum*	Four-toed Salamander	G5	S2	N	N	2018-03-20	State forest. Upland hardwood forest. See source feature for vegetation list.	Based on capture of 1 animal, but this indicates population.
HEMSCUT*2	*Hemidactylium scutatum*	Four-toed Salamander	G5	S2	N	N	1969-10-25	1969-10-25: floodplain hillside with mixed hardwoods and pine. Soil dry though previous rains had deposited sediment onto floodplain (PNDMEA01FLUS).	1969-10-25: one specimen taken from beneath a small flat log in the company of an Ambystoma opacum. Palis found no specimens in 1990 (PNDPAL02FLUS), although habitat still intact and species undoubtedly still extant at this site (PNDMEA01FLUS).
HEMSCUT*8	*Hemidactylium scutatum*	Four-toed Salamander	G5	S2	N	N	2006-02-21	2005-03-08: pool within a mixed hardwood/pine forest. 2005-03-07: above water in mixed pine/hardwood forest (PNDHER04FLUS, A07HER01FLUS).	2005-2006: nesting and larval observations.
HEMSCUT*9	*Hemidactylium scutatum*	Four-toed Salamander	G5	S2	N	N	2006-02-21	2005-03-08: shallow pool in floodplain of second-order stream in steephead ravine dominated by hardwoods (U05HER02FLUS, A07HER01FLUS, U17HER01FLUS).	2005-2006: nesting and larval observations. Species first documented here in 1988 or earlier.
HESPSLOS*17	*Hesperia attalus slossonae*	Seminole Skipper	G3G4T3	S3	N	N	2013-09-22	2013-09-22 and 2005-09-05: The skippers were seen in a sandhill area with regenerating longleaf pines, turkey oaks, wiregrass, and scattered yuccas (PNDJUE02FLUS).	2013-09-22: One male seen nectaring on Liatris, and one female seen nectaring on Agalinis; female photographed by D. Jue (PNDJUE02FLUS). 2005-09-05: Two to three adults were seen by D. and S. Jue(PNDJUE02FLUS).

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KALMLATI*63	*Kalmia latifolia*	mountain laurel	G5	S3	N	T	2006-04-07	2006-04-07: floodplain forest and upland mixed forest communities; growing with Quercus laurifolia, Carya glabra, Pinus glauca, Osmanthus americana, Vaccinium staminium, Lyonia fruticosa, Clifftonia tinctoria, Myrica cerifera, Vitis rotundifolia, and Mitchella repens (F06FNA14FLUS). 2004-08-26: Plants in upper riparian zone of Harvey Creek. Private land surrounds plants to the south (PNDJEN04FLUS).	2006-04-07: 37-87 plants observed in flower/bud scattered in forest (F06FNA14FLUS). 2004-05-01: Very large specimens of Kalmia latifolia are here, some blooming profusely. Plants are growing on the edge of the creek, in the hundred year flood zone (PNDJEN04FLUS).
KALMLATI*71	*Kalmia latifolia*	mountain laurel	G5	S3	N	T	2005-11-25	2005-11-25: Upland hardwood forest community growing in association with Fagus grandifolia, Quercus alba, Magnolia virginiana, Pinus glauca, Ostrya virginiana, Vaccinium arboreum, Rhododendron sp., Ilex opaca, Vaccinium staminium, Smilax pumila, Mitchella repens (F06FNA14FLUS).	2005-11-25: at least 17 plants observed in leaf. Possibly planted (F06FNA14FLUS).
LILIMCH*11	*Lilium michauxii*	Carolina lily	G4G5	S2	N	E	2003	2003: light logging disturbance (F03FNA08FLUS).	2003: Observed 1-10 plants in less than 1 square meter (F03FNA08FLUS).
LILIMCH*9	*Lilium michauxii*	Carolina lily	G4G5	S2	N	E	1997-04-10	Rich slope forest on northwest-facing slope above Little River; white oak, sweet gum canopy and giant cane, Christmas fern in herb layer.	1997-04-10: On northwest-facing slope, lower to mid-slope, 8 plants (PNDCHA05FLUS). 1997-04-05: On steepest portion of slope, with north aspect, six plants, two large enough to flower this June (PNDCHA05FLUS).

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LILISUPE*5	*Lilium superbum*	Turk's cap lily	G5	S1	N	E	2009-05-12	2009-05-12: Lower slope of hardwood forest, some treatment for Ardisia (U08JEN01FLUS). 2001-03-26: LOWER SLOPE OF A MATURE, GOOD QUALITY SLOPE FOREST GRADING INTO THE EDGE OF A STEAMSIDE BAYGALL; SLOPE IS SEEPY TO NEARLY MIDSLOPE; CANOPY OF MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA, LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA, LIQUIDAMBAR STYRACIFLUA; SHRUB LAYER OF PERSEA PALUSTRIS, ILEX CORIACEA, FAGUS GRANDIFOLIA SEEDLINGS AND SAPLINGS, LEUCOTHOE SP.; HERBS INCLUDE OSMUNDA CINNAMOMEA, ATHYRIUM FILIX-FEMINA, WOODWARDIA AREOLATA, ARISAEMA TRIPHYLLUM (PNDCHA05FLUS).	2009-05-12: No plants found, kind of early (U09JEN01FLUS). 2001-03-26: APPROX 20 SINGLE-LEAVED PLANTS, AND 5 PLANTS WITH A TERMINAL WHORL OF 3-4 LEAVES (PNDCHA05FLUS).
LOBEAPAL*10	*Lobelia apalachicolensis*		G2	SNR	N	N	1996-10-09	wet depression by road	Flowering specimen collected.
MACRTEMM*15	*Macrochelys temminckii*	Alligator Snapping Turtle	G3	S3	N	N	2018-04-11	Ochlockonee River is a dark, often murky river with many logs and snags; adjacent banks presumably used for nesting. Lake Talquin is an impoundment of middle Ochlockonee River. Lake Iamonia is a large shallow lake with abundant vegetation; it receives overflow from Ochlockonee River during floods.	Alligator Snapping Turtles have been recorded from the Ochlockonee River, Lake Talquin and Lake Iamonia since at least 1972.

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MACRTEMM*24	*Macrochelys temminckii*	Alligator Snapping Turtle	G3	S3	N	N	2014-10-06	Ochlockonee River is a blackwater river with some alluvial input. Lower reaches are subject to tidal influence (likewise for Sopchoppy River) with brackish waters, flows into estuary and bay. Much of occurrence is bordred by managed areas, especially Apapachicola National Forest, but also St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge. Telogia Creek is a relatively broad creek tributary to the Ochlockonee River (but perhaps as a result of stream capture from the Apalachicola River system: PNDMEA01FLUS)	Possibly a fairly good population. Known from multiple records (from at least 1950--2014) and sites spanning much of the lower Ochlockonee River (OR), Telogia Creek, and Sopchoppy River (SR) system.
MAGNASHE*94	*Magnolia ashei*	Ashe's magnolia	G3	S2	N	E	2000-08-24	2000-08-24: MESIC HARDWOOD FOREST (U00KEP03FLUS).	2000: SEVERAL PLANTS ALONG NATURE TRAIL (U00KEP03FLUS).

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MAGNPYRA*47	*Magnolia pyramidata*	pyramid magnolia	G4	S3	N	E	2001-04-26	1999-04-03: East-facing slope above the Little River floodplain. Slopes range from gentle to very steep in small side ravines. Slope forest has a diverse canopy of Fagus grandifolia, Magnolia grandiflora, Quercus michauxii, Q. alba, Q. velutina, Q. shumardii, Liriodendron tulipifera, Prunus serotina, Nyssa sylvatica, Fraxinus americana, Pinus glabra, P. taeda, Carya glabra, and C. tomentosa. Subcanopy of Ostrya virginiana (which also gets into canopy occasionally), Acer barbatum, Ilex opaca, Carpinus caroliniana, and Halesia diptera. Shrub layer is nearly impenetrable in some areas due to dense patches of Rhapidophyllum hystrix, and open in other areas with scattered Vaccinium elliottii, Symplocos tinctoria, Callicarpa americanA, Crataegus marshallii, Viburnum dentatum, Aesculus pavia, and Hamamelis virginiana. There are occasional dense patches of Arundinaria gigantea. The herb layer is dominated by Chasmanthium sessiliflorum in most areas, with Sanguinaria canadensis, Polygonatum biflorum, Arisaema dracontium, A. triphyllum, Sanicula smallii, Aristolochia serpentaria, Trillium underwoodii, Dioscorea quaternata, Passiflora lutea, Corallorhiza wisteriana, Conopholis americanum, Hymenocallis occidentalis,, Polystichum acrostichoides, Bignonia capreolata, also present. Lower slopes grading into floodplain have Listera australis, Sabal minor, Mitchella	2001-04-26: NUMEROUS TREES SCATTERED ALONG THE SLOPES, RANGING IN SIZE FROM 40 FEET TALL WITH 9.5 INCH DBH, TO SEEDLINGS AND SAPLINGS; LARGER TREES IN FLOWER (PNDCHA05FLUS). 1999-04-03: TWO TREES, EACH APPROX. 4 INCHES DBH, AT MIDSLOPE. NOT FLOWERING (PNDCHA05FLUS).

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								repens, Thelypteris kunthii, Senecio aureus. Large, old stumps indicate logging several decades ago; the dominance of trees with low timber value (beech, magnolia, hophombeam) suggests that only oaks and other desirable timber species were removed. Fires in the adjacent upland have crept into the upper slopes of this community (PNDCHA05FLUS).	
MAGNPYRA*48	*Magnolia pyramidata*	pyramid magnolia	G4	S3	N	E	2001-05-21	1999-10-31: HIGH QUALITY SLOPE FOREST IN STEEPHEAD; CANOPY INCLUDES WHITE OAK, SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA, BEECH, LAUREL OAK, FLORIDA MAPLE, BASSWOOD, SPRUCE PINE, SOURWOOD, AND PIGNUT HICKORY; SUBCANOPY INCLUDES AMERICAN HOLLY, HOP HORNBEAM, IRONWOOD, WILD OLIVE, AND SILVERBELL; SHRUBS INCLUDE WITCH HAZEL, WILD OLIVE, FRINGE TREE; HERB LAYER INCLUDES CHRISTMAS FERN, SARSAPARILLA VINE, AND CORAL BEAN (PNDCHA05FLUS).	2005-11-25: 1 dormant tree more than 25ft tall at northern location. At least 1 tree observed dormant in vicinity of southern point, but probably more present when in leaf (F06FNA14FLUS). 2001-05-21: ONE YOUNG TREE AND SEVERAL SEEDLINGS SEEN ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE IMPOUNDMENT, NEAR THE BLUE TRAIL (PNDCHA05FLUS). 1999-10-21: SEVERAL TREES, SAPLINGS, AND SEEDLINGS SEEN ON BOTH EAST AND WEST FACING SLOPES OF STEEPHEAD, ABOUT HALFWAY DOWNSLOPE, NEAR THE FENCES ALONG THE FLORIDA TRAIL (PNDCHA05FLUS).

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MAGNPYRA*50	*Magnolia pyramidata*	pyramid magnolia	G4	S3	N	E	2001-04-17	2001-04-17: MATURE, SECOND GROWTH UPLAND HARDWOOD FOREST; CANOPY OF CARYA GLABRA, MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA, LIQUIDAMBAR STYRACIFLUA, QUERCUS HEMISPHERICA, Q. NIGRA, Q. ALBA; SUBCANOPY OF OSTRYA VIRGINIANA, ILEX OPACA; SHRUB AND HERB LAYER INCLUDES MYRICA CERIFERA, SYMPLOCOS TINCTORIA, PERSEA BORBONIA, HAMAMELIS VIRGINIANA, VITIS ROTUNDIFOLIA, TRILLIUM UNDERWOODII, SMILAX PUMILA, MITCHELLA REPENS, PANICUM SP. (PNDCHA05FLUS).	2001-04-17: ONE TREE, NOT IN FLOWER, CA. 2 INCHES DBH AND 20 FEET TALL (PNDCHA05FLUS).
MAGNPYRA*52	*Magnolia pyramidata*	pyramid magnolia	G4	S3	N	E	2000-08-24	2000-08-24: MESIC HARDWOOD FOREST (U00KEP03FLUS).	2000: PLANTS ABUNDANT ALONG NATURE TRAIL (U00KEP03FLUS).
MAGNPYRA*54	*Magnolia pyramidata*	pyramid magnolia	G4	S3	N	E	2008-10-15	2008-10-15: Point in upland pine habitat, near upland mixed hardwood forest (U08JEN04FLUS). 2001-06-07: TREES IN A SMALL PIECE OF INTACT SLOPE FOREST ABOUT 50 FEET UPSLOPE FROM OCHLOCKONEE RIVER FLOODPLAIN (PNDCHA05FLUS).	2008-10-15: No plants found (U08JEN04FLUS). 2001-06-18: ELEVEN TREES, MOST YOUNGER MATURE TO SAPLING SIZE (PNDCHA05FLUS).

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MAGNPYRA*55	*Magnolia pyramidata*	pyramid magnolia	G4	S3	N	E	2001-03-26	2001-03-26: STEEP SLOPE OVERLOOKING LAKE TALQUIN; MORE MESIC AREAS WITH A CANOPY OF QUERCUS ALBA, FAGUS GRANDIFOLIA, QUERCUS MUHLENBERGII/MICHAUXII (?), TILIA AMERICANA, MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA; OTHER SPECIES PRESENT: HYDRANGEA QUERCIFOLIA, OSTRYA VIRGINIANA, CRATAEGUS MARSHALLII, HALESIA DIPTERA, EUONYMUS AMERICANA, ASIMINA PARVIFLORA, DIOSCOREA QUATERNATA, AND POLYSTICHUM ACROSTICHOIDES (PNDCHA05FLUS).	2001-03-26: ONE TREE OBSERVED (PNDCHA05FLUS).
MATEFLOR*15	*Matelea floridana*	Florida spiny-pod	G2	S2	N	E	2012-04-11	2010-05-12: In sandy loam of deep shade on upper slopes of steephead (S10ANDFSFLUS). 2001-05-04: UPPER SLOPE OF A STEEPHEAD, UNDER A CANOPY OF CARYA TOMENTOSA, PINUS GLABRA, QUERCUS HEMISPHERICA; OTHER ASSOCIATES: ILEX OPACA, SMILAX PUMILA, BIGNONIA CAPREOLATA, HAMAMELIS VIRGINIANA (PNDCHA05FLUS).	Several vines seen flowering in this general vicinity in 2001, 2010 and 2012.
MATEFLOR*46	*Matelea floridana*	Florida spiny-pod	G2	S2	N	E	2014-10-08	high quality upland pine	Vegetative plant observed at vegetation plot in reference quality upland pine
MEDISIMP* (X)1	*Medionidus simpsonianus*	Ochlockonee Moccasinshell	G1	S1	E	FE	1933-06-08	1933-06-08: river moderatley low, slight current, silty (yellow-brown water); mussles in moderately firm clay-sand river banks at 2-6 ft. depth (UNDMCC02FLUS).	1980-07-29: not found (McCullagh Station 285) on canoe trip of ca. 0.1 miles upstream. Several lots housed at Florida Museum of Natural History (UF). 1933-06-08: T. and G.W. Van Hyning collected UF 4162 (21). 1931-11-13: T. and O.C. Van Hyning collected UF4158 (24), UF 8399 (1). 1920-06-08: O.C. and G.W. Van Hyning UF 4164 (10) AND UF 8402 (2) (UNDMCC02FLUS).

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MEGANERV*1	*Megalonaias nervosa*	Washboard	G5	S3	N	N	1988-07-29	1988-07-29: river ca. 20 meters wide, 2+ meters deep; moderately low with slight current; water silty with yellow-brown color. Mussels found in firm clay-sand river banks in 2-6 ft. depth. Majority of mussels located about 1 mile upstream (UNDMCC02FLUS).	1988-07-29: Lee and McCullagh collected about 10 specimens on, up to 150 mm long, in firm sandy-clay substrate in 3-6 ft. of water, mostly on sloping banks in some current. Found with toes (palpation). Site mentioned in A56CLE01FLUS. Numerous lots housed at UF (Gainesville) but not included here.
MEGANERV*25	*Megalonaias nervosa*	Washboard	G5	S3	N	N	1993-06-17	1993-06-17: blackwater stream (PNDBRI06FLUS).	1993-06-17: Jayne Brim-Box collected 4 individuals (PNDBRI06FLUS).
MESIFLAT*153	Mesic flatwoods		G4	S4	N	N	2010_01-06	Mesic flatwoods occupies broad, flat ridges between drainages. Most flatwoods in this area have been fire-suppressed and invaded by oaks.	2010_01-06: excellent condition, good fire history (PNDKIN02FLUS). 1997-06-01: High quality mesic flatwoods with mature and older mature longleaf pine in the canopy. The shrub layer is exceptionally diverse, especially with ericad species, although the dominant species are typical of flatwoods: saw palmetto, low blueberry, gallberry. Wiregrass is scattered and patchy. Herb diversity is high, including Baptisia simplicifolia. Toothache grass, Florida dropseed, and broomsedge are common grasses. Yellow trumpet pitcherplant occurs in wet drains through the flatwoods at MF#1. Deer tongue, blazing star, and several aster species will flower later in the season. Numerous legume species are flowering now at MF#3 due to recent fire, including rabbit bells (Crotalaris rotundifolia), rattlebox (Crotalaris purshii), milk peas (Galactia volubilis, G. erecta) and Tephrosia (Tephrosia spicata) (PNDCHA05FLUS). (Note: EODATA was taken at MF#2, not the recently burned area of MF#3.)

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MICRNOTI*15	*Micropterus notius*	Suwannee Bass	G3	S3	N	N	1989	ALLUVIAL STREAM. RIVERINE, WITH SERIES OF SHOALS AND POOLS.	STATE MUSEUM HAS SEVERAL SPECIMENS: 2 SPECIMENS COLLECTED ON 28 NOV 1961 (UF-059430); UNDETERMINED NUMBER OF SPECIMENS COLLECTED (UF 063281); 1 SPECIMEN COLLECTED ON 17 AUG 1968 (UF-069198). LEITMAN ET AL CAUGHT A TOTAL OF 19 SPECIMENS (1 IN FLOODPLAIN (3/88), 15 IN MAIN CHANNEL AND 3 IN OXBOWS, DURING SURVEY FROM 1987-1989. R. O. CASSIDY HAS CAUGHT THIS SPECIES ON THIS STRETCH OF RIVER.
MUSTOLIV*2	*Mustela frenata olivacea*	Southeastern Weasel	G5T4	S3?	N	N	1957-02-01	No general description given	MUSEUM SPECIMEN: COLLECTED BY W.L. JENNINGS, 1957-02-01, #01753 FSM.
MUSTOLIV*36	*Mustela frenata olivacea*	Southeastern Weasel	G5T4	S3?	N	N	1990-12-27	Pine plantation with oaks. Probably upland mixed forest originally.	1990-12-27: J. Schuford, observation. Observed in roadside ditch approx 1500 hrs. Schuford caught by chasing weasel and throwing hat over it. Given to D. Runde 12-28-90 and to J.A. Hovis 12-31-90. Retained by Hovis to test trapping techniques. Released at Joe Budd WMA on 7 Mar 91.
MYCTAMER*267	*Mycteria americana*	Wood Stork	G4	S2	T	FT	2010	Cypress swamp abutting railroad; residential development just across railroad to the east (NeSmith).	Species present in each of 5 years checked from 2004 to 2010 (with high of 240 nests in 2007 and 160 in 2010). Spreadsheet in U11TSA01FLUS gives number of nests by year.
MYCTAMER*38	*Mycteria americana*	Wood Stork	G4	S2	T	FT	2010	Ochlockonee River colony: open pond (with Nymphaea and Nuphar) surrounded by Cyrilla, Cephalanthus, etc.; nests in Nyssa biflora (U93BAK01FLUS). Island in pond-marsh, with gums, water lily, emergents; nesting substrate of willows and button bush over water (U82NES01FLUS); surrounded mostly by pine plantations; drains south to Ochlockonee River.	Ochlockonee River is a long-lived colony; species present intermittently for 13 years, from 1984 to 2010 with a high of 300 nests in 1999 and only 3 in 2010. Spreadsheet in U11TSA01FLUS gives number of nests by year.

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MYRILAXU*20	*Myriophyllum laxum*	Piedmont water milfoil	G3	S3	N	N	1999-10-31	1999: IMPOUNDMENT IN NARROW STEEPHEAD WITH HIGH QUALITY SLOPE FOREST (PNDCHA05FLUS).	1999: LARGE SUBMERSED MAT OF PLANTS, NO FRUITS SEEN (PNDCHA05FLUS).
NAJAFILI*28	*Najas filifolia*	narrowleaf naiad	G3	S2	N	T	2004	Lacustrine	Species present
NAJAFILI*6	*Najas filifolia*	narrowleaf naiad	G3	S2	N	T	1999	Lake Jackson: in ca. 1 m of water with a sandy substrate (A85HAY01FLUS).	Voucher specimens collected in 1972, 1973, and 1984 (A85HAY01FLUS). Another specimen collected in 1974 (SNDFSU01FLUS). Species also documented in 1983, 1984, 1994, 1998, and 1999 (U18DEP01FLUS).
NYCTVIOL*56	*Nyctanassa violacea*	Yellow-crowned Night-heron	G5	S3	N	N	2000-04-23	Alluvial river, probably with some blackwater characteristics.	2000-04-23: D. Jackson and M. Aresco observed two foraging individuals that appeared to be resident or at least regular foragers at the site. These were seen ca. 1-3 miles upstream of I-10 crossing.
PANDHALI*122	*Pandion haliaetus*	Osprey	G5	S3S4	N	N	2000-04-23	Alluvial river, probably with some blackwater characteristics.	2000-04-23: D. Jackson and M. Aresco observed several individuals foraging and perching, as well as one on nest, within one mile downstream of US-90 bridge; nest was on west side of channel in very low (ca. 2 m above low water level) cypress.
PHYLCLEM*3	*Phyllophaga clemens*	Clemens' June Beetle	G2	S1	N	N	1987-06-22	1987-06-22: No description given (B89WOO01FLUS).	1987-06-22: P.E. Skelley collected one specimen by using a blacklight (B89WOO01FLUS). 1970-06-14: Two specimens were collected at lights by G.H. Nelson (B89WOO01FLUS).
PITUMELA*152	*Pituophis melanoleucus*	Pine Snake	G4	S3	N	ST	1990-08-26	PLANTED PINE.	1 DOR INDIVIDUAL, CA. 4 FT.
PITUMELA*203	*Pituophis melanoleucus*	Pine Snake	G4	S3	N	ST	1999-10-06	1999-10-06: longleaf pine plantations with recovering herb layer (PNDPRI03FLUS).	1999-10-06: Printiss trapped adult, ca. 4 feet total length, in funnel trap placed at mouth of tortoise burrow (PNDPRI03FLUS).
PITUMELA*215	*Pituophis melanoleucus*	Pine Snake	G4	S3	N	ST	2006-07-13	No general description given	2006-07-14: road-killed adult pine snake found on SR-20 near Coe's Landing Road (U06WAL01FLUS).
PITUMELA*31	*Pituophis melanoleucus*	Pine Snake	G4	S3	N	ST	1989-05-12	OPEN FIELD (CA. 400 AC) WITH MOSTLY GRASSES AND SMALL SHRUBS. PLANTED PINES 2-3 FT HIGH.	1 INDIVIDUAL COLLECTED AND RELEASED.

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PITYFLEX*23	*Pityopsis flexuosa*	zigzag silkgrass	G3	S3	N	E	1985-11	No general description given	1985-11: NONE GIVEN
PITYFLEX*24	*Pityopsis flexuosa*	zigzag silkgrass	G3	S3	N	E	2005-08-05	2005-08-05: Dry, sandy, upper roadside along edge of mature pine plantation (PNDGUL01FLUS).	2005-08-05: three plants seen at point on dry roadside along edge of pine plantation (remnant sandhill), plants in bud (PNDGUL01FLUS). 1985-11: NONE GIVEN (U85GHO01FLUS).
PITYFLEX*25	*Pityopsis flexuosa*	zigzag silkgrass	G3	S3	N	E	2005-08-05	2005-08-05: Upper roadside, on edge of old sandhill remnant dominated by oaks, plants are just beyond plowed line (PNDGUL01FLUS).	2005-08-05: 2 plants seen, in leaf, on upper roadside just beyond plowed line (PNDGUL01FLUS). 1985-11: NONE GIVEN (U85GHO01FLUS).
PITYFLEX*26	*Pityopsis flexuosa*	zigzag silkgrass	G3	S3	N	E	2005-08-05	2005-08-05: dry roadside, halfway between road and edge of old flatwoods (PNDGUL01FLUS).	2005-08-05: 3 plants seen, in leaf, on dry roadside halfway between road and edge of old flatwoods, seen only on south side of road; north side is not suitable habitat (PNDGUL01FLUS). 1985-11: NONE GIVEN (U85GHO01FLUS).
PITYFLEX*27	*Pityopsis flexuosa*	zigzag silkgrass	G3	S3	N	E	1985-11	No general description given	2005-08-05: no plants seen in a brief survey, habitat not suitable; roadside edge has been plowed; north side of road is young pine plantation (PNDGUL01FLUS). 1985-11: NONE GIVEN (U85GHO01FLUS).
PITYFLEX*28	*Pityopsis flexuosa*	zigzag silkgrass	G3	S3	N	E	2005-08-05	2005-08-05: Associated plants include Pinus palustris (young), Quercus laurifolia, Quercus laevis, Vaccinium arboreum, Vaccinium stamineum, Aristida stricta, Croton michauxii, Croton argyranthemus, lichens, Licania michauxii, Lechea sp., Asclepias humistrata, Diodia teres, Opuntia humifusa (PNDGUL01FLUS).	2005-08-05: 7 plants seen, in leaf, located on edge of and just into regenerating sandhill (PNDGUL01FLUS). 1985-11: NONE GIVEN (U85GHO01FLUS).
PITYFLEX*30	*Pityopsis flexuosa*	zigzag silkgrass	G3	S3	N	E	2005-08-03	2005-08-03: Dry roadside, mostly on steep slopes from old sandhill to roadside (PNDGUL01FLUS).	2005-08-03: ca. 160 plants total seen at three points along roadside, in leaf (PNDGUL01FLUS). 1985-11: none given (U85GHO01FLUS).
PITYFLEX*44	*Pityopsis flexuosa*	zigzag silkgrass	G3	S3	N	E	2016-10-12	Large roadside colony in full-bloom, mixed with Dicerandra linearifolia var. robustior.	Large roadside colony in full-bloom, mixed with Dicerandra linearifolia var. robustior.

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PITYFLEX*7	*Pityopsis flexuosa*	zigzag silkgrass	G3	S3	N	E	2005-08-03	2005-08-03: Woods on the south side of road are planted shortleaf pine with dense canopy cover and very sparse groundcover; north side is regenerating sandhill with Pinus palustris, Quercus laevis, Quercus geminata (PNDGUL01FLUS). 1985-11-19: DISTURBED LONGLEAF PINE-OAK WOODS, NOW WITH YOUNG TURKEY OAK BLUEJACKOAK, YOUNG LONGLEAF AND SLASH PINES, ASSOC SP: CENTIPEDE GRASS, OPUNTIA, POLY-GONELLA, AND OTHERS (S85GHOFSFLUS).	2005-08-03: in leaf, hundreds to thousands of plants forming part of the dominant ground cover in regenerating sandhill, also on roadsides (PNDGUL01FLUS).
PLEUPYRI*18	*Pleurobema pyriforme*	Oval Pigtoe	G2	S1S2	E	FE	1993-06-17	1993-06-17: Blackwater Stream (PNDBRI06FLUS).	1993-06-17: Jayne Brim-Box collected two individuals (PNDBRI06FLUS).
PLEUPYRI*20	*Pleurobema pyriforme*	Oval Pigtoe	G2	S1S2	E	FE	1957-11-07	1957-11-07: Blackwater Stream (PNDBRI06FLUS).	1957-11-07: One individual discovered. Collection code is MFM7634. (PNDBRI06FLUS).
PSEUSUWA*13	*Pseudemys concinna suwanniensis*	Suwannee Cooter	G5T3	S3	N	N	2001-05-23	Medium-sized river of mostly blackwater, but some alluvial, characteristics. Level fluctuates substantially with rainfall and drought. Sandy and muddy bottom.	2001-05 and 2000-09: G. Wallace recorded 33 basking individuals throughout stretch, from 3.5 km below dam to within 1 km of Franklin County line (U06WAL03FLUS, PNDWAL04FLUS). 2000-07-01: D. Jackson and D. Redmond saw several individuals, mostly immature, in stretch of several miles on either side of Pine Creek Landing (FR 335) (PNDJAC01FLUS). 1980-1983: G. Brock reported occasional observations of species in lower river near Ochlockonee River State Park (PNDBRO03FLUS).
QUADINFU*2	*Quadrula infucata*	Sculptured Pigtoe	G3	S2S3	N	N	2014 pre	Lower Ochlockonee River; from below Lake Talquin (Jackson Bluff dam) downstream to head of Ochlockonee Bay.	This occurrence is documented by multiple records extending from XX - YY. Williams et al. (2014) depict at least 11 sites from which this occurrence has been documented.

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QUADINFU*3	*Quadrula infucata*	Sculptured Pigtoe	G3	S2S3	N	N	2014 pre	Ochlockonee River, upper. Most of land bordering this stretch of river is undeveloped, much of it forested.	This occurrence is documented by multiple records extending from XX - YY. Williams et al. (2014) depict at least 6 sites from which this occurrence has been documented.
QUADINFU*4	*Quadrula infucata*	Sculptured Pigtoe	G3	S2S3	N	N	2014 pre	Little River (Ochlockonee River drainage) upstream of Lake Talquin. Most of the land bordering this stretch of river is undeveloped, much of it forested.	This occurrence is documented by multiple records extending from XX - YY. Williams et al. (2014) depict at least 3 sites from which this occurrence has been documented.
RHODALAB*2	*Rhododendron alabamense*	Alabama rhododendron	G4	S2	N	E	2014-06-03	2008-04-16: Good quality upland hardwood forest with a little Lygodium japonicum creeping in. See Source Observation tab for detailed information at both locations (U08JEN02FLUS). 1997-04-05: rich slope forest with mature Florida maple, Shumard's oak, beech, magnolia, white oak, mockernut hickory, needle palm, witch hazel, giant cane, and horsesugar (PNDCHA05FLUS).	2014-06-03: 2 plants present. 2008-04-16: Several mature trees in two separate locations, just past flowering (U08JEN02FLUS). 2006-03-21: 10-20 plants observed in bud on steep slope overlooking the Little River (PNDJEN03FLUS; PNDFRA06FLUS). 1997-04-10: on shallower, west-facing slopes on southern portion of slope forest, several patches at mid- and lower-slopes, some 15-18 feet tall with 2" dbh stems. Just past flowering. 1997-04-05: on steepest part of slope, with north aspect, six stems, most mature, five in flower in one small area, with another patch of two stems 50 feet south, also flowering (PNDCHA05FLUS).

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RHODAUST*10	*Rhododendron austrinum*	Florida flame azalea	G3	S3	N	E	1999-10-28	1999-10-28: INTACT, GOOD QUALITY UPLAND HARDWOOD FOREST OR SLOPE FOREST ON MID AND LOWER SLOPE OF RAVINE WITH STREAM FLOWING NORTH INTO LAKE TALQUIN; CANOPY OF FAGUS GRANDIFOLIA, QUERCUS HEMISPHAERICA, Q. ALBA, ACER RUBRUM, MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA, PINUS GLABRA, OXYDENDRON ARBOREUM, AND CARYA GLABRA. HERBS INCLUDE CHASMANTHIUM SESSILIFOLIUM, MITCHELLA REPENS, AND SMILAX PUMILA; MID TO UPPER SLOPES HAVE BEEN HEAVILY DISTURBED AND ENCROACHED BY WEEDY QUERCUS HEMISPHAERICA; RESTORATION SHOULD FOCUS ON CONTROLLING THIS ENCROACHMENT AND ALLOWING MESIC SPECIES TO MOVE UPSLOPE (PNDCHA05FLUS).	1999-10-28: ONLY ONE SMALL SHRUB SEEN, ALTHOUGH PROBABLY MORE ARE PRESENT AND NOT CONSPICUOUS AT THIS SEASON (PNDCHA05FLUS).
RHODAUST*58	*Rhododendron austrinum*	Florida flame azalea	G3	S3	N	E	2000-06-14	2000-08-24: MESIC HARDWOOD FOREST (U00KEP03FLUS).	2000: ONE PLANT ALONG NATURE TRAIL (U00KEP03FLUS).
SCIUNIGE*183	*Sciurus niger niger*	Southeastern Fox Squirrel	G5T5	S3	N	N	2008-10-15	2008-10-15: Cut over, fire suppressed, oak dominated upland pine habitat.	2008-10-15: One large male crossing road slowly and curiously (U08JEN04FLUS).
SCIUNIGE*237	*Sciurus niger niger*	Southeastern Fox Squirrel	G5T5	S3	N	N	2013-03-14	Thinned pine plantation that is receiving prescribed fire, now classified as upland pine.	2013-03-14: One medium sized adult observed communting (PNDRUS02FLUS).
SELOFERR*1	*Selonodon ferrugineus*	Rusty Cebrionid Beetle	G2	S1S2	N	N	1961-07-10	1961-07-10: No description given (B99GAL01FLUS).	1961-07-10: This species was collected using a black light trap. It was collected on three other dates, all in June or July, going back to 1948 (B99GAL01FLUS).

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SPHORUFI*1	*Sphodros rufipes*	Red-legged Purse-web Spider	G4	S3	N	N	1998-08-26	2004: Apparently a forested area based on 1995 and 2004 DOQQs (PNDALM01FLUS).	1998-08-26: Paul Moler and Barry Mansell recorded Sphodros rufipes from this location and found an egg sac with 300 eggs (U98MOL03FLUS).
SPHORUFI*18	*Sphodros rufipes*	Red-legged Purse-web Spider	G4	S3	N	N	1938	1938: Webs are found at bases of trees in mesic forest (A80GER01FLUS).	1938:Gertsch and Platnick (1980) recorded species as present here, based on several collections from 1934-1938. More precise and updated record is needed (A80GER01FLUS).
SPHORUFI*22	*Sphodros rufipes*	Red-legged Purse-web Spider	G4	S3	N	N	2016-04-25	Conservation area; mostly hardwood forest but with substantial pine component, on uplands down to incised streams, presenting a hilly terrain.	2016-04-25: species seems to be common, though survey needed (PNDJAC01FLUS).
STEWMALA*52	*Stewartia malacodendron*	silky camellia	G4	S3	N	E	2020-01-09	In 2020, High quality upland hardwood forest on fairly steep slope. With Rapidiphyllum hystrix, Quercus alba, Magnolia grandiflora, Fagus grandifolia, Sabal minor, Chasmanthium sp. 2008-04-16: Good quality upland hardwood forest (U08JEN02FLUS). High quality slope forest along Little River with Magnolia grandiflora, Prunus serotina, Carya tomentosa, Fagus grandifolia, Acer saccharum.	2020-01-09: Around 100 plants estimated Many small shrubs scattered around with a few larger individuals. 2008-04-16: Around 20 healthy plants in two distinct areas. See Source Observations Tab for detailed information at each area (U08JEN02FLUS). 1997-06-04: Although plants were flowering abundantly in April, no fruits were observed in early June. 1997-04-16: Hundreds of stems along slopes, many in flower and bud (PNDCHA05FLUS). 1997-04-05: 10-15 plants were observed growing along steep slope. All plants were mature and in bud (PNDMUR01FLUS).

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STEWMALA*53	*Stewartia malacodendron*	silky camellia	G4	S3	N	E	2001-06-07	2001-06-07: PATCH OCCURS ON A SLOPE BREAK JUST ABOVE RICHLANDER CREEK; GROWING UNDER VERY LARGE, OLD FAGUS GRANDIFOLIA, QUERCUS ALBA, AND TULIPIFERA LIRIODENDRON; WITH RHAPIDOPHYLLUM HYSTRIX, OSTRYA VIRGINIANA, SYMPLOCOS TINCTORIA, ARUNDINARIA GIGANTEA, CHASMANTHIUM SESSILIFOLIUM, BIGNONIA ACROSTICHOIDES, SANGUINARIA CANADENSIS, TRILLIUM MACULATUM, POLYGONATUM BIFLORUM; PLANTS OCCUR JUST DOWNSLOPE FROM OLD DIRT AND SLASH PILES LEFT FROM LOGGING; SMALL LIMEROCK BOULDERS ARE SCATTERED ON SURFACE (PNDCHA05FLUS).	2001-06-07: 1 PATCH OF ABOUT 15 PLANTS, ALL AGE CLASSES; NO FRUITS OR FLOWERS SEEN (PNDCHA05FLUS).
TACHTHOR*6	*Tachopteryx thoreyi*	Gray Petaltail	G4	S3	N	N	2012-05-20	No description given.	Three individuals observed at two locations here
TAENBURK*2	*Taeniopteryx burksi*	Eastern Willowfly	G5	S1S2	N	N	1988-12-15	1988-12-15: No description given (U07RAS01FLUS).	1988-12-15: One specimen was collected using a Hester-Dendy (U07RAS01FLUS). 1987-12-03: One specimen was collected using a basket (U07RAS01FLUS). 1985-12-05: Eight specimens were collected using a dip net (U07RAS01FLUS). 1979-Pre: An unknown number of specimens were collected (U07RAS01FLUS). 1968-12-21 One specimen was collected (U07RAS01FLUS).

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UPLAFORE*138	Upland hardwood forest		G5	S3	N	N	1999-10-31	1999: SLOPE FOREST OCCURS ON STEEP SLOPES OF A TRUE STEEPHEAD WITH SEEPAGE AND UNDERCUTTING AT THE HEAD; A BAYGALL (CPS.006) OCCURS IN THE BOTTOM; SEEPAGE FLOWS NORTH INTO BEAR CREEK; UPPERMOST SLOPES AND SURROUNDING UPLANDS ARE XERIC SANDHILL RECOVERING FROM SILVICULTURE AND IN NEED OF FIRE; LAUREL OAKS ARE CREEPING DOWNSLOPE (PNDCHA05FLUS).	2010: Prior to the 2010 natural community reclassification effort this EO had been known as Slope forest EO number 55 (see U10FNA01FLUS for updated community descriptions). 1999-10-31: HIGH QUALITY SLOPE FOREST IN STEEPHEAD; CANOPY INCLUDES WHITE OAK, SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA, BEECH, LAUREL OAK, FLORIDA MAPLE, BASSWOOD, SPRUCE PINE, SOURWOOD, AND PIGNUT HICKORY; SUBCANOPY INCLUDES AMERICAN HOLLY, HOP HORNBEAM, IRONWOOD, WILD OLIVE, AND SILVERBELL; SHRUBS INCLUDE WITCH HAZEL, WILD OLIVE, FRINGE TREE; HERB LAYER INCLUDES CHRISTMAS FERN, SARSAPARILLA VINE, AND CORAL BEAN (PNDCHA05FLUS). 1977: NICE HARDWOOD FOREST WITH INTERESTING SHRUBS & HERBS: SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA, WHITE OAK, SWAMP CHESTNUT OAK, SOURWOOD, PIGNUT HICKORY, BLUE-BEECH, AMERICAN HOLLY, FLA.MAPLE, DOGWOOD, BASSWOOD, SPRUCE PINE, & SILVER BELL (U77BAK01FLUS)

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UPLAFORE*140	Upland hardwood forest		G5	S3	N	N	2005-03-12	1999-10-21: SLOPE FOREST OCCUPIES THE MID TO LOWER SLOPES OF A STEEPHEAD DRAINING INTO BEAR CREEK. THE LOWER PORTION OF THE DRAIN HAS BEEN IMPOUNDED; THE UPPER PORTION SUPPORTS A BAYGALL DOMINATED BY ILLICIUM FLORIDANUM, WITH A TULIP POPLAR-LOBLOLLY BAY CANOPY. XERIC UPPER SLOPES OF THE STEEPHEAD ARE FIRE SUPPRESSED--A SAND ROAD SEPARATES THE STEEPHEAD FROM THE SURROUNDING XERIC UPLANDS, WHICH SUPPORT A RECOVERING SANDHILL WITH YOUNG LONGLEAF PINE AND GOOD GROUND COVER (PNDCHA05FLUS).	2010: Prior to the 2010 natural community reclassification effort this EO had been known as Slope forest EO number 58 (see U10FNA01FLUS for updated community descriptions). 2005-03-12: see general and management comments (PNDKIN02FLUS). 1999-10-21: IN ADDITION TO THE SPECIES MENTIONED IN THE 1989 LIST BELOW, THE CANOPY INCLUDES TILIA AMERICANA, PRUNUS SEROTINA, QUERCUS ALBA, Q. VIRGINIANA, AND Q. HEMISPHAERICA; THE UNDERSTORY ALSO INCLUDES CHIONANTHUS VIRGINICUS, VACCINIUM ARBOREUM, ILEX OPACA, CALLICARPA AMERICANA, AND HAMAMELIS VIRGINIANA (PNDCHA05FLUS). 1989: CANOPY: CARYA GLABRA, QUERCUS LAURIFOLIA, MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA, QUERCUS MICHAUXII. UNDERSTORY TREES: OSMANTHUS AMERICANUS, OSTRYA VIRGINIANA, CORNUS FLORIDA. ALSO IN CANOPY: FAGUS GRANDIFOLIA, LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA, LIQUIDAMBAR STYRACIFLUA (PNDJOH01FLUS).

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UPLAFORE*141	Upland hardwood forest		G5	S3	N	N	2004	SLOPE FOREST. 1997-04-05: SURROUNDING UPLANDS INCLUDE PINE PLANTATIONS, GAME CLEARINGS, OLD FIELDS, AND FREQUENTLY-BURNED MATURE MESIC FLATWOODS (PNDCHA05FLUS).	2010: Prior to the 2010 natural community reclassification effort this EO had been known as Slope forest EO number 60 (see U10FNA01FLUS for updated community descriptions). 2004: Update to last obs date was based on interpretation of aerial photography (previous value was 1997-04-05) (U05FNA02FLUS). 1997-04-05: HIGH QUALITY SLOPE FOREST OCCUPYING STEEP, WEST-FACING SLOPES ABOVE THE LITTLE RIVER AND SLOPES ALONG ASSOCIATED RAVINES. CANOPY DOMINATED BY MATURE FAGUS GRANDIFOLIA, MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA, CARYA GLABRA, LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA AND QUERCUS ALBA. OTHER IMPORTANT CANOPY SPECIES INCLUDE TILIA AMERICANA, QUERCUS SHUMARDII, OSTRYA VIRGINIANA, PINUS GLABRA, LIQUIDAMBAR STYRACIFLUA AND FRAXINUS AMERICANA. ALSO PRESENT IN THE CANOPY ARE ACER BARBATUM, MAGNOLIA PYRAMIDATA, AND QUERCUS MICHAUXII. HALESIA SPP., OSTRYA VIRGINIANA, AND ILEX OPACA OCCUR IN THE SUBCANOPY. SHRUB SPECIES INCLUDE RHAPIDOPHYLLUM HYSTRIX, AESCULUS PAVIA, HYDRANGEA QUERCIFOLIA, ACER BARBATUM, HAMAMELIS VIRGINIANA AND SYMPLOCOS TINCTORIA. RARE SHRUBS INCLUDE STEWARTIA MALOCODENDRON AND RHODODENDRON ALABAMENSE. HERB LAYER INCLUDES SEVERAL RARE SPECIES, OR SPECIES AT THE SOUTHERN LIMIT OF THEIR RANGES, INCLUDING HEXASTYLIS ARIFOLIA, POLYGONATUM BIFLORUM, UVULARIA PERFOLIATA, CHAMAELIRIUM LUTEUM, LILIUM MICHAUXII, AND SANGUINARIA CANADENSIS. OTHER HERB SPECIES OBSERVED INCLUDE

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									CHASMANTHIUM SP., HYMENOCALLIS OCCIDENTALIS, SANICULA SMALLII, POLYSTICHUM ACROSTICHOIDES, SMILAX LASIONEURON, POLYSTICHUM ACROSTICHOIDES, TRILLIUM UNDERWOODII, SOLIDAGO DISCOIDEA, ARUNDINARIA GIGANTEA, COLLINSONIA SP., SELAGINELLA APODA, AND THELYPTERIS HEXAGONOPTERA. LOWER SLOPES IN THE RAVINES HAVE AN ABUNDANCE OF FERN SPECIES, BOTH NATIVE AND EXOTIC (NATIVE: THELYPTERIS KUNTHII, OSMUNDA CINNAMOMEA, ATHYRIUM FILIX-FEMINA, POLYSTICHUM ACROSTICHOIDES, T. HEXAGONOPTERA; EXOTIC: DIPLAZIUM JAPONICUM, THELYPTERIS TORRESIANA, AND, TO A LESSER EXTENT, LYGODIUM JAPONICUM) (PNDCHA05FLUS). 1989-04-16: RICH SLOPES ON E BANK OF LITTLE RIVER. FAGUS GRANDIFOLIA, MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA, CARPINUS CAROLINIANA, AND HYDRANGEA QUERCIFOLIA (PNDJOH01FLUS).
UPLAFORE*146	Upland hardwood forest		G5	S3	N	N	2004	1997-04-05: SURROUNDING UPLANDS INCLUDE PINE PLANTATIONS,GAME CLEARINGS, AND OLD FIELDS. (CHAFIN). SLOPE FOREST OVERLOOKS HIGH QUALITY FLOODPLAIN FOREST ALONG THE LITTLE RIVER.	2010: Prior to the 2010 natural community reclassification effort this EO had been known as Slope forest EO number 71 (see U10FNA01FLUS for updated community descriptions). 2004: Update to last obs date was based on interpretation of aerial photography (previous value was 1997-04-05) (U05FNA02FLUS). [PATCH OF HIGH QUALITY SLOPE FOREST OF CA.25 ACRES; SEE CTR0000000*060 FOR MORE DETAILS.]

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UPLAFORE*160	Upland hardwood forest		G5	S3	N	N	2004	1993-04-03: TALL MATURE LARGELY DECIDUOUS HARDWOOD FOREST WITH A DIVERSITY OF CANOPY AND SUBCANOPY TREE SPECIES AND A SPARSE UNDERSTORY (PNDJOH01FLUS)	2010: Prior to the 2010 natural community reclassification effort this EO had been known as Slope forest EO number 86 (see U10FNA01FLUS for updated community descriptions). 2004: Update to last obs date was based on interpretation of aerial photography (previous value was 1999-04-03) (U05FNA02FLUS). 1999-04-03: East-facing slope above the Little River floodplain. Slopes range from gentle to very steep in small side ravines. Slope forest has a diverse canopy of Fagus grandifolia, Magnolia grandiflora, Quercus michauxii, Q. alba, Q. velutina, Q. shumardii, Liriodendron tulipifera, Prunus serotina, Nyssa sylvatica, Fraxinus americana, Pinus glabra, P. taeda, Carya glabra, and C. tomentosa. Subcanopy of Ostrya virginiana (which also gets into canopy occasionally), Acer barbatum, Ilex opaca, Carpinus caroliniana, and Halesia diptera. Shrub layer is nearly impenetrable in some areas due to dense patches of Rhapidophyllum hystrix, and open in other areas with scattered Vaccinium elliottii, Symplocos tinctoria, Callicarpa americana, Crataegus marshallii, Viburnum dentatum, Aesculus pavia, and Hamamelis virginiana. There are occasional dense patches of Arundinaria gigantea. The herb layer is dominated by Chasmanthium sessiliflorum in most areas, with Sanguinaria canadensis, Polygonatum biflorum, Arisaema dracontium, A. triphyllum, Sanicula smallii, Aristolochia serpentaria, Trillium underwoodii, Dioscorea quaternata, Passiflora lutea, Corallorhiza wisteriana, Conopholis americanum, Hymenocallis occidentalis, Polystichum acrostichoides, Bignonia capreolata, also present. Lower slopes grading into floodplain have Listera australis, Sabal minor, Mitchella repens, Thelypteris kunthii, Senecio aureus. Large, old stumps indicate logging several decades ago; the dominance of trees with

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									low timber value (beech, magnolia, hophornbeam) suggests that only oaks and other desirable timber species were removed. Fires in the adjacent upland have crept into the upper slopes of this community in the last year (PNDCHA05FLUS).

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UPLAFORE*161	Upland hardwood forest		G5	S3	N	N	1999-10-21	1999-10-21: THE SLOPE FOREST OCCURS ON A NARROW SLOPE TRANSITIONAL FROM XERIC, FIRE-SUPPRESSED AND TIMBERED UPLANDS TO OCHLOCKONEE RIVER FLOODPLAIN. SHALLOWER SLOPES TO THE EAST AND WEST ARE THICKLY OVERGROWN WITH LAUREL OAK AND OTHER "WEEDY" TREE SPECIES (PNDCHA05FLUS).	2010: Prior to the 2010 natural community reclassification effort this EO had been known as Slope forest EO number 87 (see U10FNA01FLUS for updated community descriptions). 1999-10-21: FOREST OCCURS ON A NARRROW, STEEP SLOPE ABOVE THE OCHLOCKONEE RIVER FLOODPLAIN. IT HAS BEEN LOGGED IN THE PAST, PERHAPS SELECTIVELY SINCE THERE ARE A FEW VERY LARGE TREES E.G. BEECH, SPRUCE PINE, LIVE OAK, AND BASSWOOD, LEFT IN THE CANOPY. OTHER CANOPY SPECIES INCLUDE SWAMP CHESTNUT OAK, WHITE OAK, SWEET GUM, BLACK CHERRY, AND LARGE-LOWERED MAGNOLIA. THE UNDERSTORY IS FAIRLY OPEN WITH SCATTERED SWEETLEAF, SMALL-FLOWERED PAWPAW, HOP HORNBEAM, AMERICAN HOLLY, BLUE PALM, DOGWOOD, AND SILVERBELL. IN SOME AREAS, THE DOMINANT UNDERSTORY SPECIES IS THE STATE-LISTED SWEETSHRUB (CALYCANTHUS FLORIDUS), WHICH FORMS PATCHES OR CLONES ON BOTH SIDES OF THE POINT. THE HERB LAYER IS FAIRLY RICH, ESPECIALLY CONSIDERING THE FALL SURVEY TIMING, CONTAINING POLYSTICHUM ACROSTICHOIDES, ASPLENIUM PLATYNEURON, SPIGELIA MARILANDICA, AND CAREX SPP. THERE IS SEEPAGE AT THE BOTTOM OF THE SLOPE ON THE NW SIDE OF THE POINT. THE TRANSITIONS TO BOTH FIRE-SUPPRESSED UPLANDS AND FLOODPLAIN AT THE BOTTOM OF THE SLOPE ARE VERY ABRUPT (PNDCHA05FLUS).

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UPLAFORE*162	Upland hardwood forest		G5	S3	N	N	1999-10-28	1999-10-28: XERIC UPLANDS LARGELY CONVERTED TO SILVICULTURE AND ARE IN NEED IN PRESCRIBED FIRE (PNDCHA05FLUS).	2010: Prior to the 2010 natural community reclassification effort this EO had been known as Slope forest EO number 88 (see U10FNA01FLUS for updated community descriptions). 1999-10-28: INTACT, GOOD QUALITY UPLAND HARDWOOD FOREST OR SLOPE FOREST ON MID AND LOWER SLOPE OF RAVINE WITH STREAM FLOWING NORTH INTO LAKE TALQUIN; CANOPY OF FAGUS GRANDIFOLIA, QUERCUS HEMISPHAERICA, Q. ALBA, ACER RUBRUM, MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA, PINUS GLABRA, OXYDENDRON ARBOREUM, AND CARYA GLABRA; HERBS INCLUDE CHASMANTHIUM SESSILIFOLIUM, MITCHELLA REPENS, AND SMILAX PUMILA; MID TO UPPER SLOPES HAVE BEEN HEAVILY DISTURBED AND ENCROACHED BY WEEDY QUERCUS HEMISPHAERICA; RESTORATION SHOULD FOCUS ON CONTROLLING THIS ENCROACHMENT AND ALLOWING MESIC SPECIES TO MOVE UPSLOPE (PNDCHA05FLUS).

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UPLAFORE*3	Upland hardwood forest		G5	S3	N	N	1999-10-28	1999: FOREST OCCURS ON STEEP SLOPES ABOVE LAKE TALQUIN; RIDGE ABOVE SLOPE IS FIRE-SUPPRESSED AND DOMINATED BY LAUREL OAK AND OTHER WEEDY SPECIES; QUALITY OF UPLAND HARDWOOD FOREST DECLINES SOUTH OF SMALL RAVINE ON WEST SIDE OF PENINSULA (PNDCHA05FLUS).	1999-10-28: SMALL BUT HIGH QUALITY UPLAND HARDWOOD FOREST ON VERY STEEP, NORTH AND WEST FACING SLOPES OVERLOOKING LAKE TALQUIN; CANOPY INCLUDES WHITE OAK, SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA, BEECH, LIVE OAK, FLORIDA MAPLE, BASSWOOD, SPRUCE PINE, SWEET GUM, AND PIGNUT HICKORY; SUBCANOPY INCLUDES HOP HORNBEAM, SASSAFRAS, AMERICAN HOLLY, HACKBERRY, PERSIMMON, AND SILVERBELL; SHRUBS INCLUDE OAK-LEAF HYDRANGEA, STRAWBERRY BUSH, AMERICAN BEAUTYBUSH, RED BUCKEYE, REDBUD, WITCH HAZEL, PARSLEY-LEAVED HAW, FRINGE TREE, HORSE SUGAR/SWEET LEAF, HIGHBUSH BLUEBERRY, BLUE PALM, SMALL-FLOWERED PAWPAW; HERB LAYER INCLUDES EBONY SPLEENWORT, CHRISTMAS FERN, CATBRIER, GOLDENROD, RIVER OATS, POISON IVY, CROSS VINE, CLIMBING MILKWEED, YELLOW PASSIONFLOWER, SARSAPARILLA VINE, AND CORAL BEAN (PNDCHA05FLUS).
UTTEPEGG*6	*Utterbackia peggyae*	Florida Floater	G3	S3	N	N	1993 pre	No general description given	1993: a collection of 15 specimens cited (A95BOG01FLUS).
UVULFLOR*11	*Uvularia floridana*	Florida merrybells	G3	S1	N	E	2003	2003: none given	2003: Observed 1-10 plants in flower/bud, covering less than 1 meter square (F03FNA08FLUS).
UVULFLOR*12	*Uvularia floridana*	Florida merrybells	G3	S1	N	E	2006-04-06	2006-04-06: seepage area in upland hardwood forest. Growing with Lonicera japonica- herbicide use not recommended (F06FNA14FLUS).	2006-04-06: more than 1000 plants in leaf and flower (F06FNA14FLUS).

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UVULFLOR*2	*Uvularia floridana*	Florida merrybells	G3	S1	N	E	2001-03-27	2001-03-27: SEEPY LOWER SLOPE IN A SHALLOW RAVINE WITH A BLACKWATER STREAM FEEDING INTO LAKE TALQUIN; PLANTS ARE WITH SYMPLOCOS TINCTORIA, QUERCUS MICHAUXII, ILEX CORIACEA, LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA, MAGNOLIA GRANDIFOLIA, VITIS ROTUNDIFOLIA, AND ARE IMMEDIATELY UPSLOPE FROM A VERY WET SEEPAGE WITH SPHAGNUM MOSS (PNDCHA05FLUS).	2001-03-27: APPROX 20 PLANTS, MOST SINGLE-STEMMED, ABOUT 5 WITH TWO BRANCHES AND FRUIT (PNDCHA05FLUS).

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Acipenser oxyrinchus desotoi	Gulf Sturgeon	G3T2T3	S2?	T	FT
Alligator mississippiensis	American Alligator	G5	S4	SAT	FT(S/A)
Anodonta heardi	Apalachicola Floater	G2	S1S2	N	N
Apalone spinifera	Spiny Softshell	G5	S3	N	N
Asarum arifolium	little brown jug		S3	N	T
Attenella attenuata	Hirsute Mayfly		S1S2	N	N
Baygall		G4	S4	N	N
Bottomland forest			S3	N	N
Brickellia cordifolia	Flyr's brickell-bush	G3	S2	N	E
Calycanthus floridus	sweet-shrub	G5	S2	N	E
Cordulegaster sayi	Say's Spiketail	G3	S3	N	N
Crotalus adamanteus	Eastern Diamondback Rattlesnake	G4	S3	N	N
Desmognathus apalachicolae	Apalachicola Dusky Salamander		S2S3	N	N
Dryobates borealis	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	G3	S2	E	FE
Elliptio purpurella	Inflated Spike	G2	S2	N	N
Elliptoideus sloatianus	Purple Bankclimber		S1S2	T	FT
Erythronium umbilicatum	trout lily	G5	S2	N	E
Gopherus polyphemus	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	C	ST
Graptemys barbouri	Barbour's Map Turtle	G2	S2	N	ST
Haliaeetus leucocephalus	Bald Eagle	G5	S3	N	N
Hemidactylium scutatum	Four-toed Salamander		S2	N	N
Hesperia attalus slossonae	Seminole Skipper	G3G4T3	S3	N	N
Kalmia latifolia	mountain laurel	G5	S3	N	T
Lilium michauxii	Carolina lily	G4G5	S2	N	E
Lilium superbum	Turk's cap lily	G5	S1	N	E
Lobelia apalachicolensis		G2	SNR	N	N
Macrochelys temminckii	Alligator Snapping Turtle	G3G4	S3	N	N
Magnolia pyramidata	pyramid magnolia	G4	S3	N	E
Matelea floridana	Florida spiny-pod	G2	S2	N	E
Megalonaias nervosa	Washboard	G5	S3	N	N
Mesic flatwoods		G4	S4	N	N
Myriophyllum laxum	Piedmont water milfoil	G3	S3	N	N
Nyctanassa violacea	Yellow-crowned Night-heron	G5	S3	N	N
Pituophis melanoleucus	Pine Snake	G4	S3	N	ST
Pityopsis flexuosa	zigzag silkgrass	G3	S3	N	E
Pleurobema pyriforme	Oval Pigtoe	G2	S1S2	E	FE
Pseudemys concinna suwanniensis	Suwannee Cooter	G5T3	S3	N	N
Quadrula infucata	Sculptured Pigtoe	G3	S2S3	N	N
Rhododendron alabamense	Alabama rhododendron	G4	S2	N	E
Rhododendron austrinum	Florida flame azalea	G3	S3	N	E
Sciurus niger niger	Southeastern Fox Squirrel	G5T5	S3	N	N
Sphodros rufipes	Red-legged Purse-web Spider	G4	S3	N	N
Stewartia malacodendron	silky camellia		S3	N	E
Tachopteryx thoreyi	Gray Petaltail		S3	N	N
Upland hardwood forest		G5	S3	N	N
Uvularia floridana	Florida merrybells	G3	S1	N	E
Documented-Historic					
Alasmidonta wrightiana	Ochlockonee Arc-mussel	GH	SH	N	N
Ameiurus serracanthus	Spotted Bullhead	G3	S3	N	N

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Amphiuma pholeter	One-toed Amphiuma	G3	S3	N	N
Drymarchon couperi	Eastern Indigo Snake		S3	T	FT
Geological feature		GNR	SNR	N	N
Hamiota subangulata	Shiny-rayed Pocketbook	G2	S1S2	E	FE
Likely					
Magnolia ashei	Ashe's magnolia	G3	S2	N	E
Medionidus simpsonianus	Ochlockonee Moccasinshell	G1	S1	E	FE
Mustela frenata olivacea	Southeastern Weasel	G5T4	S3?	N	N
Mycteria americana	Wood Stork	G4	S2	T	FT
Najas filifolia	narrowleaf naiad	G3	S2	N	T
Pandion haliaetus	Osprey	G5	S3S4	N	N
Sandhill		G3	S2	N	N
Sandhill upland lake			S2	N	N
Upland pine			S2	N	N
Ursus americanus floridanus	Florida Black Bear	G5T4	S4	N	N
Utterbackia peggyae	Florida Floater	G3	S3	N	N
Potential					
Achalarus lyciades	Hoary Edge	G5	S2	N	N
Agkistrodon contortrix	Eastern Copperhead		S2	N	N
Agrimonia incisa	incised groove-bur	G3	S2	N	T
Amblyscirtes aesculapius	Lace-winged Roadside Skipper	G3G4	S3S4	N	N
Ambystoma cingulatum	Frosted Flatwoods Salamander	G2	S1	T	FT
Amphinemura nigritta	A Stonefly	G5	S2	N	N
Andropogon arctatus	pinewoods bluestem	G3	S3	N	T
Antigone canadensis pratensis	Florida Sandhill Crane	G5T2	S2	N	ST
Asclepias viridula	southern milkweed	G2	S2	N	T
Asplenium x heteroresiliens	Morzenti's spleenwort		S1	N	N
Athene cunicularia floridana	Florida Burrowing Owl	G4T3	S3	N	ST
Baptisia megacarpa	Apalachicola wild indigo	G2	S1	N	E
Calamintha dentata	toothed savory	G3	S3	N	T
Calopogon multiflorus	many-flowered grass-pink	G2G3	S2S3	N	T
Carex baltzellii	Baltzell's sedge	G3	S3	N	T
Carex chapmannii	Chapman's sedge		S3	N	T
Carex tenax	sandhill sedge	G5?	S3	N	N
Conradina glabra	Apalachicola rosemary	G1	S1	E	E
Corynorhinus rafinesquii	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	G3G4	S1	N	N
Croomia pauciflora	croomia	G3	S2	N	E
Croton elliottii	Elliott's croton		SH	N	N
Cyprinella leedsi	Bannerfin Shiner	G4	S3	N	N
Desmodium ochroleucum	creamflower tick-trefoil	G2G3	S1	N	E
Dichanthelium nudicaule	naked-stemmed panic grass	G3Q	S3	N	T
Eccoptura xanthenes	A Stonefly	G5	S2	N	N
Forestiera godfreyi	Godfrey's swampprivet	G2	S2	N	E
Gentiana pennelliana	wiregrass gentian	G3	S3	N	E
Heterodon simus	Southern Hognose Snake	G2	S2S3	N	N
Lachnocaulon digynum	pineland bogbutton	G3G4	S3	N	T
Lampropeltis getula	Common Kingsnake	G5	S2S3	N	N
Leitneria floridana	corkwood	G3	S3	N	T
Linum westii	West's flax	G1	S1	N	E

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Lithobates capito	Gopher Frog	G3	S3	N	N
Litsea aestivalis	pondspice	G3?	S2	N	E
Lupinus westianus	Gulf Coast lupine	G3T3	S3	N	T
Lythrum curtissii	Curtiss' loosestrife	G1	S1	N	E
Macranthera flammea	hummingbird flower	G3	S2	N	E
Matelea alabamensis	Alabama spiny-pod	G2	S2	N	E
Micropterus notius	Suwannee Bass	G3	S3	N	N
Myotis austroriparius	Southeastern Bat	G4	S3	N	N
Nolina atopocarpa	Florida beargrass	G3	S3	N	T
Notophthalmus perstriatus	Striped Newt	G2G3	S2	N	N
Nuphar advena ssp. ulvacea	West Florida cowlily	G5T2	S2	N	N
Peucaea aestivalis	Bachman's Sparrow	G3	S3	N	N
Phoebanthus tenuifolius	narrow-leaved phoebanthus		S3	N	T
Phyllanthus liebmannianus ssp. platylepis	pinewoods dainties	G4T2	S2	N	E
Phyllophaga clemens	Clemens' June Beetle	G2	S1	N	N
Physostegia godfreyi	Apalachicola dragon-head	G3	S3	N	T
Pinguicula ionantha	Godfrey's butterwort	G2	S2	T	E
Pinguicula primuliflora	primrose-flowered butterwort	G3G4	S3	N	E
Platanthera integra	yellow fringeless orchid		S3	N	E
Pycnanthemum floridanum	Florida mountain-mint	G3	S3	N	T
Quercus arkansana	Arkansas oak		S3	N	T
Rhexia parviflora	small-flowered meadowbeauty	G2	S2	N	E
Rhexia salicifolia	Panhandle meadowbeauty		S2	N	T
Rhododendron chapmanii	Chapman's rhododendron	G1	S1	E	E
Ruellia noctiflora	nightflowering wild petunia	G3?	S2	N	E
Schisandra glabra	bay star-vine	G3	S2	N	E
Scutellaria floridana	Florida skullcap	G2	S2	T	E
Selonodon ferrugineus	Rusty Cebrionid Beetle		S1S2	N	N
Spigelia gentianoides	gentian pinkroot	G1	S1	E	E
Stachydeoma graveolens	mock pennyroyal	G2G3	S2S3	N	E
Taeniopteryx burksi	Eastern Willowfly	G5	S1S2	N	N
Taxus floridana	Florida yew	G2	S2	N	E
Tiedemannia filiformis ssp. greenmanii	giant water cowbane	G3	S3	N	E
Torreya taxifolia	Florida torreya	G1	S1	E	E
Trillium lancifolium	narrow-leaved trillium	G3	S2	N	E
Xyris longisepala	karst pond xyris	G2G3	S2S3	N	E
Xyris scabrifolia	Harper's yellow-eyed grass	G3	S3	N	T

Definitions: *Documented - Rare species and natural communities documented on or near this site.*
Documented-Historic - Rare species and natural communities documented, but not observed/reported within the last twenty years.
Likely - Rare species and natural communities likely to occur on this site based on suitable habitat and/or known occurrences in the vicinity.
Potential - This site lies within the known or predicted range of the species listed.

Elements and Element Occurrences

An **element** is any exemplary or rare component of the natural environment, such as a species, natural community, bird rookery, spring, sinkhole, cave, or other ecological feature.

An **element occurrence (EO)** is an area of land and/or water in which a species or natural community is, or was, present. An EO should have practical conservation value for the Element as evidenced by potential continued (or historical) presence and/or regular recurrence at a given location.

Element Ranking and Legal Status

Using a ranking system developed by NatureServe and the Natural Heritage Program Network, the Florida Natural Areas Inventory assigns two ranks for each element. The global rank is based on an element's worldwide status; the state rank is based on the status of the element in Florida. Element ranks are based on many factors, the most important ones being estimated number of Element Occurrences (EOs), estimated abundance (number of individuals for species; area for natural communities), geographic range, estimated number of adequately protected EOs, relative threat of destruction, and ecological fragility.

FNAI GLOBAL ELEMENT RANK

G1 = Critically imperiled globally because of extreme rarity (5 or fewer occurrences or less than 1000 individuals) or because of extreme vulnerability to extinction due to some natural or man-made factor.
G2 = Imperiled globally because of rarity (6 to 20 occurrences or less than 3000 individuals) or because of vulnerability to extinction due to some natural or man-made factor.
G3 = Either very rare and local throughout its range (21-100 occurrences or less than 10,000 individuals) or found locally in a restricted range or vulnerable to extinction from other factors.
G4 = Apparently secure globally (may be rare in parts of range).
G5 = Demonstrably secure globally.
GH = Of historical occurrence throughout its range, may be rediscovered (e.g., ivory-billed woodpecker).
GX = Believed to be extinct throughout range.
GXC = Extirpated from the wild but still known from captivity or cultivation.
G#? = Tentative rank (e.g., G2?).
G#G# = Range of rank; insufficient data to assign specific global rank (e.g., G2G3).
G#T# = Rank of a taxonomic subgroup such as a subspecies or variety; the G portion of the rank refers to the entire species and the T portion refers to the specific subgroup; numbers have same definition as above (e.g., G3T1).
G#Q = Rank of questionable species - ranked as species but questionable whether it is species or subspecies; numbers have same definition as above (e.g., G2Q).
G#T#Q = Same as above, but validity as subspecies or variety is questioned.
GU = Unrankable; due to a lack of information no rank or range can be assigned (e.g., GUT2).
GNA = Ranking is not applicable because the element is not a suitable target for conservation (e.g. a hybrid species).
GNR = Element not yet ranked (temporary).
GNRTNR = Neither the element nor the taxonomic subgroup has yet been ranked.

FNAI STATE ELEMENT RANK

S1 = Critically imperiled in Florida because of extreme rarity (5 or fewer occurrences or less than 1000 individuals) or because of extreme vulnerability to extinction due to some natural or man-made factor.
S2 = Imperiled in Florida because of rarity (6 to 20 occurrences or less than 3000 individuals) or because of vulnerability to extinction due to some natural or man-made factor.
S3 = Either very rare and local in Florida (21-100 occurrences or less than 10,000 individuals) or found locally in a restricted range or vulnerable to extinction from other factors.
S4 = Apparently secure in Florida (may be rare in parts of range).
S5 = Demonstrably secure in Florida.
SH = Of historical occurrence in Florida, possibly extirpated, but may be rediscovered (e.g., ivory-billed woodpecker).
SX = Believed to be extirpated throughout Florida.
SU = Unrankable; due to a lack of information no rank or range can be assigned.
SNA = State ranking is not applicable because the element is not a suitable target for conservation (e.g. a hybrid species).
SNR = Element not yet ranked (temporary).

FEDERAL LEGAL STATUS

Legal status information provided by FNAI for information only. For official definitions and lists of protected species, consult the relevant federal agency.

Definitions derived from U.S. Endangered Species Act of 1973, Sec. 3. Note that the federal status given by FNAI refers only to Florida populations and that federal status may differ elsewhere.

C = Candidate species for which federal listing agencies have sufficient information on biological vulnerability and threats to support proposing to list the species as Endangered or Threatened.
E = Endangered: species in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.
E, T = Species currently listed endangered in a portion of its range but only listed as threatened in other areas
E, PDL = Species currently listed endangered but has been proposed for delisting.
E, PT = Species currently listed endangered but has been proposed for listing as threatened.
E, XN = Species currently listed endangered but tracked population is a non-essential experimental population.
T = Threatened: species likely to become Endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.
PE = Species proposed for listing as endangered
PS = Partial status: some but not all of the species' infraspecific taxa have federal
PT = Species proposed for listing as threatened
SAT = Treated as threatened due to similarity of appearance to a species which is federally listed such that enforcement personnel have difficulty in attempting to differentiate between the listed and unlisted species.
SC = Not currently listed, but considered a "species of concern" to USFWS.

STATE LEGAL STATUS

Provided by FNAI for information only. For official definitions and lists of protected species, consult the relevant state agency.

Animals: Definitions derived from "Florida's Endangered Species and Species of Special Concern, Official Lists" published by Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, 1 August 1997, and subsequent updates.

C = Candidate for listing at the Federal level by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service
FE = Listed as Endangered Species at the Federal level by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service
FT = Listed as Threatened Species at the Federal level by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service
FXN = Federal listed as an experimental population in Florida
FT(S/A) = Federal Threatened due to similarity of appearance
ST = State population listed as Threatened by the FFWCC. Defined as a species, subspecies, or isolated population which is acutely vulnerable to environmental alteration, declining in number at a rapid rate, or whose range or habitat is decreasing in area at a rapid rate and as a consequence is destined or very likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future.
SSC = Listed as Species of Special Concern by the FFWCC. Defined as a population which warrants special protection, recognition, or consideration because it has an inherent significant vulnerability to habitat modification, environmental alteration, human disturbance, or substantial human exploitation which, in the foreseeable future, may result in its becoming a threatened species. (SSC* for Pandion haliaetus (Osprey) indicates that this status applies in Monroe county only.)
N = Not currently listed, nor currently being considered for listing.

Plants: Definitions derived from Sections 581.011 and 581.185(2), Florida Statutes, and the Preservation of Native Flora of Florida Act, 5B-40.001. FNAI does not track all state-regulated plant species; for a complete list of state-regulated plant species, call Florida Division of Plant Industry, 352-372-3505 or see: http://www.doacs.state.fl.us/pi/.

E = Endangered: species of plants native to Florida that are in imminent danger of extinction within the state, the survival of which is unlikely if the causes of a decline in the number of plants continue; includes all species determined to be endangered or threatened pursuant to the U.S. Endangered Species Act.
T = Threatened: species native to the state that are in rapid decline in the number of plants within the state, but which have not so decreased in number as to cause them to be Endangered.
N = Not currently listed, nor currently being considered for listing.

Element Occurrence Ranking

FNAI ranks of quality of the element occurrence in terms of its viability (EORANK). Viability is estimated using a combination of factors that contribute to continued survival of the element at the location. Among these are the size of the EO, general condition of the EO at the site, and the conditions of the landscape surrounding the EO (e.g. an immediate threat to an EO by local development pressure could lower an EO rank).

A = Excellent estimated viability
A? = Possibly excellent estimated viability
AB = Excellent or good estimated viability
AC = Excellent, good, or fair estimated viability
B = Good estimated viability
B? = Possibly good estimated viability
BC = Good or fair estimated viability
BD = Good, fair, or poor estimated viability
C = Fair estimated viability
C? = Possibly fair estimated viability
CD = Fair or poor estimated viability
D = Poor estimated viability
D? = Possibly poor estimated viability
E = Verified extant (viability not assessed)
F = Failed to find
H = Historical
NR = Not ranked, a placeholder when an EO is not (yet) ranked.
U = Unrankable
X = Extirpated

*For additional detail on the above ranks see: http://www.natureserve.org/explorer/eorankguide.htm

FNAI also uses the following EO ranks:

H? = Possibly historical
F? = Possibly failed to find
X? = Possibly extirpated

The following offers further explanation of the H and X ranks as they are used by FNAI:

The rank of H is used when there is a lack of recent field information verifying the continued existence of an EO, such as (a) when an EO is based only on historical collections data; or (b) when an EO was ranked A, B, C, D, or E at one time and is later, without field survey work, considered to be possibly extirpated due to general habitat loss or degradation of the environment in the area. This definition of the H rank is dependent on an interpretation of what constitutes "recent" field information. Generally, if there is no known survey of an EO within the last 20 to 40 years, it should be assigned an H rank. While these time frames represent suggested maximum limits, the actual time period for historical EOs may vary according to the biology of the element and the specific landscape context of each occurrence (including anthropogenic alteration of the environment). Thus, an H rank may be assigned to an EO before the maximum time frames have lapsed. Occurrences that have not been surveyed for periods exceeding these time frames should not be ranked A, B, C, or D. The higher maximum limit for plants and communities (i.e., ranging from 20 to 40 years) is based upon the assumption that occurrences of these elements generally have the potential to persist at a given location for longer periods of time. This greater potential is a reflection of plant biology and community dynamics. However, landscape factors must also be considered. Thus, areas with more anthropogenic impacts on the environment (e.g., development) will be at the lower end of the range, and less-impacted areas will be at the higher end.

The rank of X is assigned to EOs for which there is documented destruction of habitat or environment, or persuasive evidence of eradication based on adequate survey (i.e., thorough or repeated survey efforts by one or more experienced observers at times and under conditions appropriate for the Element at that location).

Exhibit N

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
Listed Species Occurrence Records

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission

Commissioners
Robert A. Spottswood
Chairman
Key West

Michael W. Sole
Vice Chairman
Tequesta

Rodney Barreto
Coral Gables

Steven Hudson
Fort Lauderdale

Gary Lester
Oxford

Gary Nicklaus
Jupiter

Sonya Rood
St. Augustine

Executive Staff
Eric Sutton
Executive Director

Thomas H. Eason, Ph.D.
Assistant Executive Director

Jennifer Fitzwater
Chief of Staff

Fish and Wildlife Research Institute
Gil McRae
Director

727-896-8626
727-823-0166 FAX

Managing fish and wildlife resources for their long-term well-being and the benefit of people.

Fish and Wildlife Research Institute
100 Eighth Avenue SE
St. Petersburg, Florida
33701-5020
Voice: 727-896-8626
Fax: 727-823-0166
Hearing/speech-impaired:
800-955-8771 (T)
800-955-8770 (V)
MyFWC.com/Research

October 23, 2020

Patti Anderson
Land Management Planner
Florida Forest Service

Dear Patti Anderson:

This letter is in response to your request for listed species occurrence records and critical habitats for your project (Lake Talquin State Forest) located in Gadsden, Leon, Liberty, and Wukulla Counties, Florida. Records from The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission's database indicate that listed species occurrence data and critical habitats are located within the project area. Records of various species were found on, or within a 1-mile distance of, the property. SHCAs were found for swallow-tailed kite, Cooper's hawk, and Florida black bear within a 1-mile distance of, the property. Enclosed are 8.5 x 11 maps prioritized SHCA's, species locations, species richness, priority wetlands for listed species, and land cover for the project site and surrounding area. A list of species occurrences provided by FNAI are enclosed at the end of this document.

This letter and attachments should not be considered as a review or an assessment of the impact upon threatened or endangered species of the project site. It provides FWC's most current data regarding the location of listed species and their associated habitats.

Our SHCA recommendations are intended to be used as a guide. Land development and ownership in Florida is ever-changing and priority areas identified as SHCA might already have been significantly altered due to development or acquired into public ownership. Onsite surveys, literature reviews, and coordination with FWC biologists remain essential steps in documenting the presence or absence of rare and imperiled species and habitats within the project area.

Our fish and wildlife location data represent only those occurrences recorded by FWC staff and other affiliated researchers. It is important to understand that our database does not necessarily contain records of all listed species that may occur in a given area. Also, data on certain species, such as gopher tortoises, are not entered into our database on a site-specific basis. **Therefore, one should not assume that an absence of occurrences in our database indicates that species of significance do not occur in the area.**

The Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) maintains a separate database of listed plant and wildlife species, please contact FNAI directly for specific information on the location of element occurrences within the project area.

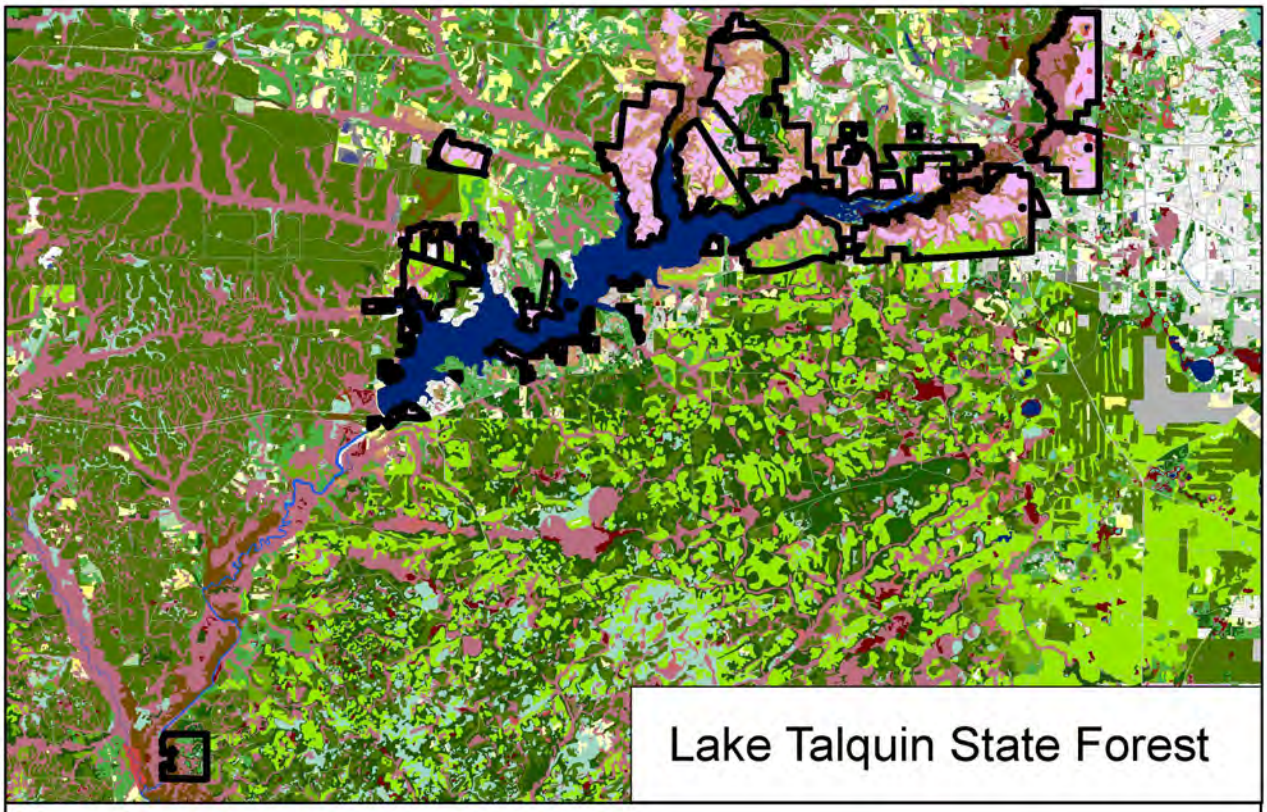
Because FNAI is funded to provide information to public agencies only, you may be required to pay a fee for this information. County-wide listed species information can be located at their website (http://www.fnai.org).

Please credit the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission in any publication or presentation of these data. If you have any questions or further requests, please contact me at gisrequests@myfwc.com.

Sincerely,

Eva Salinas
Research Assistant

ES
2020_6455
Enclosures



Lake Talquin State Forest

Cooperative Land Cover -- State Classes

- Hardwod Forested Uplands
- Mesic Hammock
- High Pine and Scrub
- Scrub
- Upland Pine
- Sandhill
- Mesic Flatwoods
- Palmetto Prairie
- Mixed Hardwood-Coniferous
- Shrub and Brushland
- Cultural - Terrestrial
- Low Intensity Urban
- High Intensity Urban
- Rural
- Cropland/Pasture
- Improved Pasture
- Orchards/Groves
- Tree Plantations
- Vineyard and Nurseries
- Other Agriculture
- Transportation
- Communication
- Utilities
- Extractive
- Bare Soil/Clear Cut
- Freshwater Non-Forested Wetlands
- Prairies and Bogs
- Marshes
- Isolated Freshwater Marsh
- Floodplain Marsh
- Freshwater Forested Wetlands
- Cypress/Tupelo(incl Cy/Tu mixed)
- Cypress
- Dome Swamp
- Basin Swamp
- Floodplain Swamp
- Wet Flatwoods
- Atlantic White Cedar
- Baygall
- Hydric Hammock
- Non-vegetated Wetland
- Cultural-Palustrine
- Lacustrine
- Natural Lakes and Ponds
- Cultural - Lacustrine
- Riverine
- Natural Rivers and Streams

Approximate site boundary

Miles

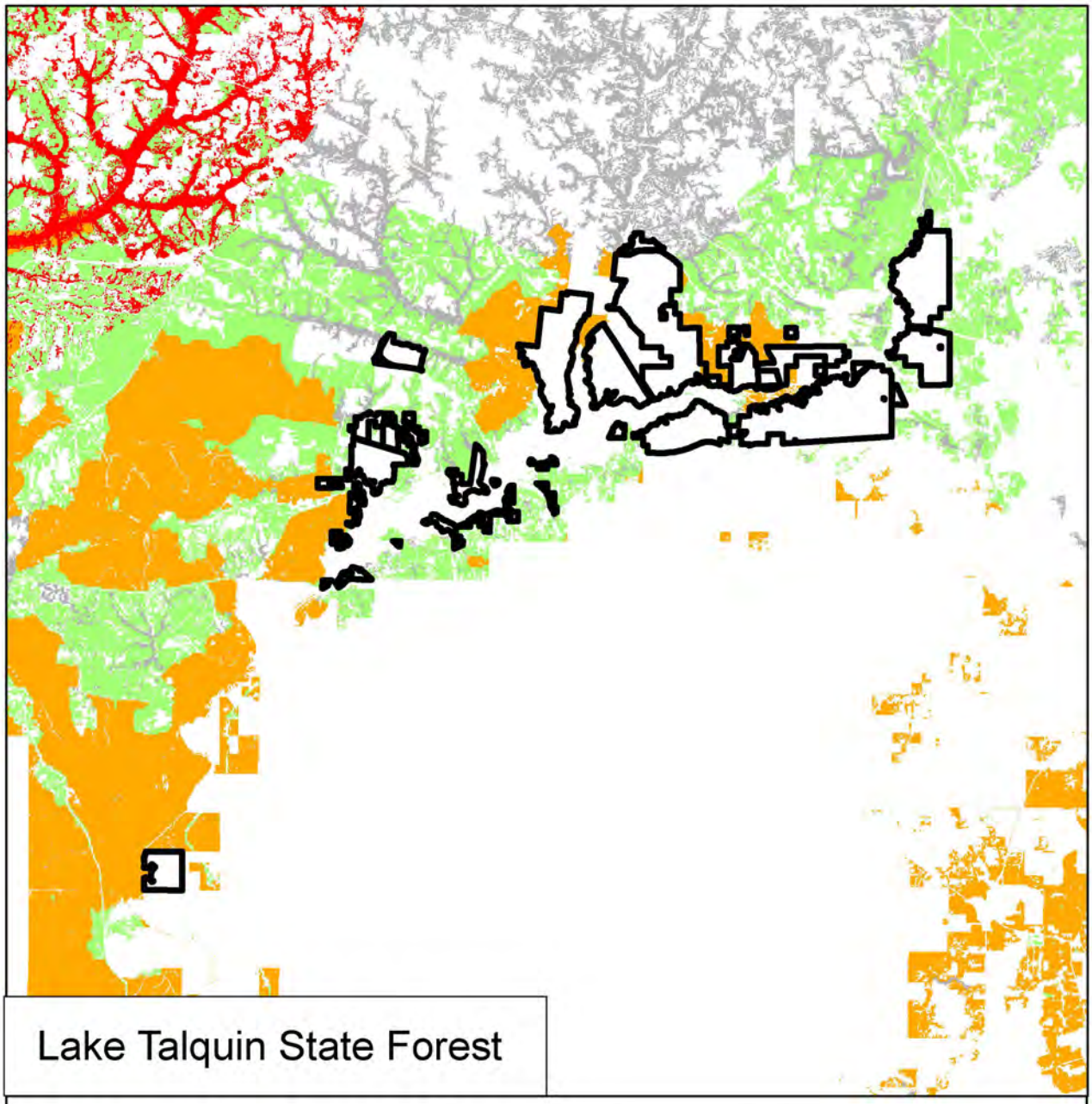
0 2 4 6 8

N

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission

MyFWC.com

FWC ID: 2020_6455 October 20, 2020



Lake Talquin State Forest

Prioritized SHCA's

Priority 1
Priority 2
Priority 3
Priority 4
Priority 5

Approximate site boundary

The prioritized SHCA map identifies 5 classes of SHCA based upon Heritage ranking criteria developed by The Nature Conservancy, the Natural Heritage Program Network, and the Florida Natural Areas Inventory. There are 2 possible ranks used to prioritize a species' SHCA: 1) the global rank based on a species worldwide status, and 2) the state rank based upon the species status in Florida. The state and global ranks are based upon many factors such as known occurrence locations, estimated abundance, range, amount of habitat currently protected, perceived levels of threats towards the species, and ecological fragility.

Miles

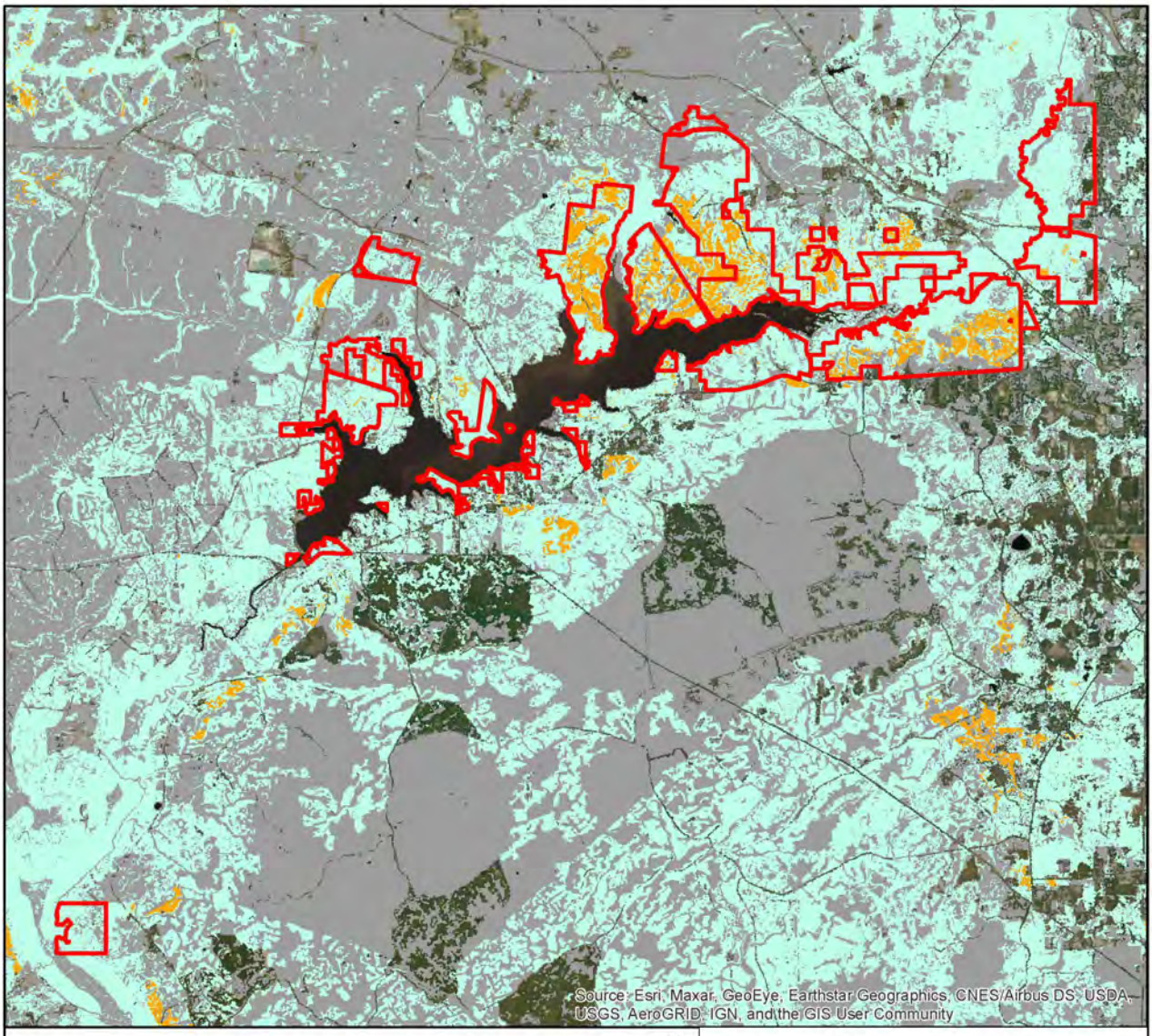
0 2 4 6 8

N

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission

MyFWC.com

FWC ID: 2020_6455 October 20, 2020



Species Richness

1 - 3
4 - 6
7 - 9
10 - 13

State Forest site boundary

N

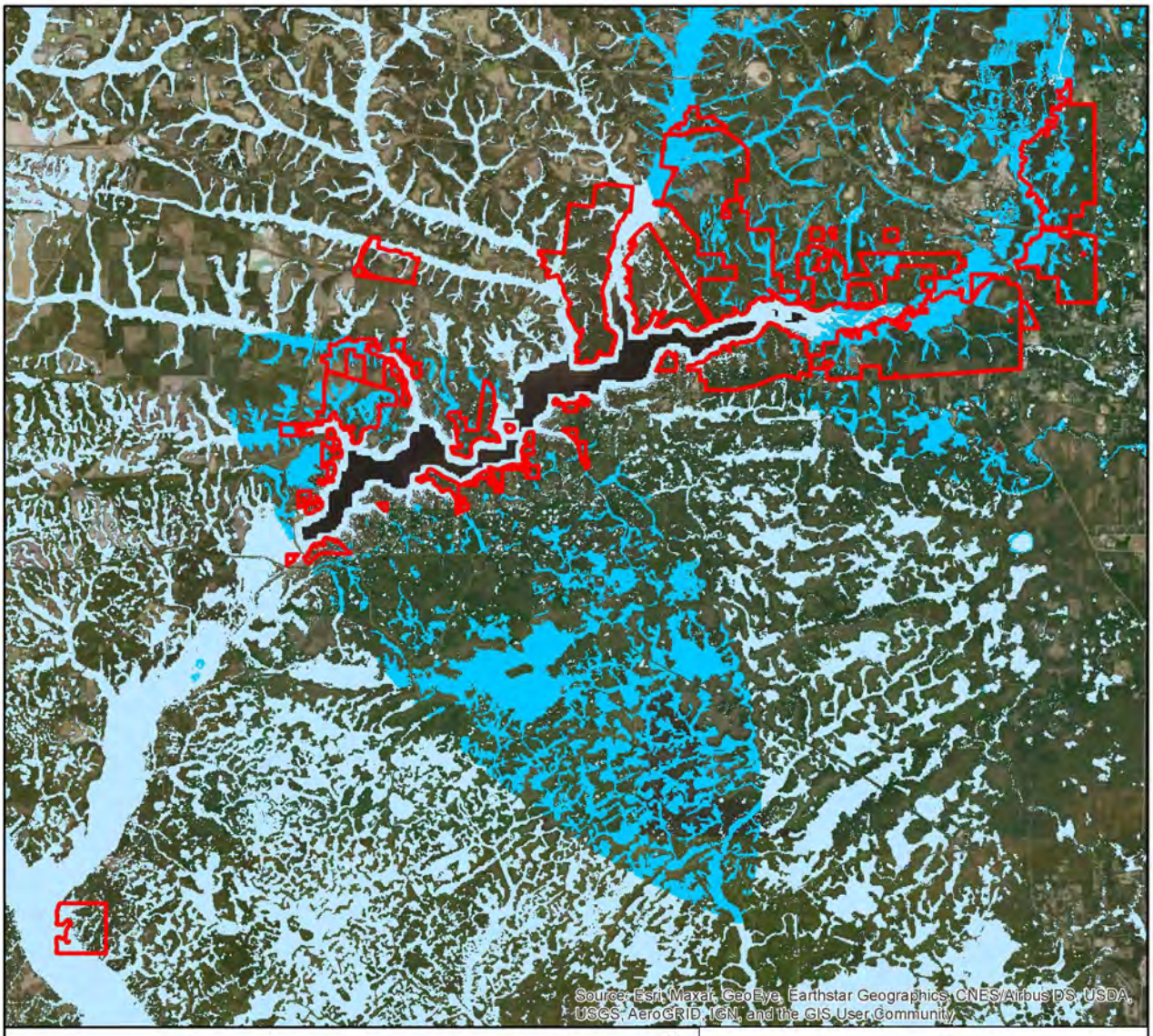
Lake Talquin State Forest

This dataset represents the richness of potential habitat for selected focal species in Florida. Potential habitat includes areas that have been occupied by the species and areas where occupancy is unknown based on available occurence records. We combined the potential habitats generated for Florida into a single grid layer indicating diversity. Pixel cell value indicates the total number of species potential habitat identified at the specific location.

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
MyFWC.com

Miles
0 2 4 6 8

FWC ID: 2021_6532 December 21, 2021



Priority Wetlands

- 1-3 Species, Wetlands habitat
- 4-6 Species, Wetlands habitat
- 7-9 Species, Wetlands habitat
- 10-11 Species, Wetlands habitat

State Forest site boundary

N

Lake Talquin State Forest

This raster dataset identifies Florida wetlands important to wetland-dependent vertebrates listed by the State of Florida as endangered, threatened, or species of special concern. The dataset also ranks the relative importance of wetland areas based on species richness of the selected vertebrate species.

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
MyFWC.com

Miles
0 2 4 6 8

FWC ID: 2021_6532 December 21, 2021

Exhibit O

Lake Talquin State Forest
Twelve-Year Fire History

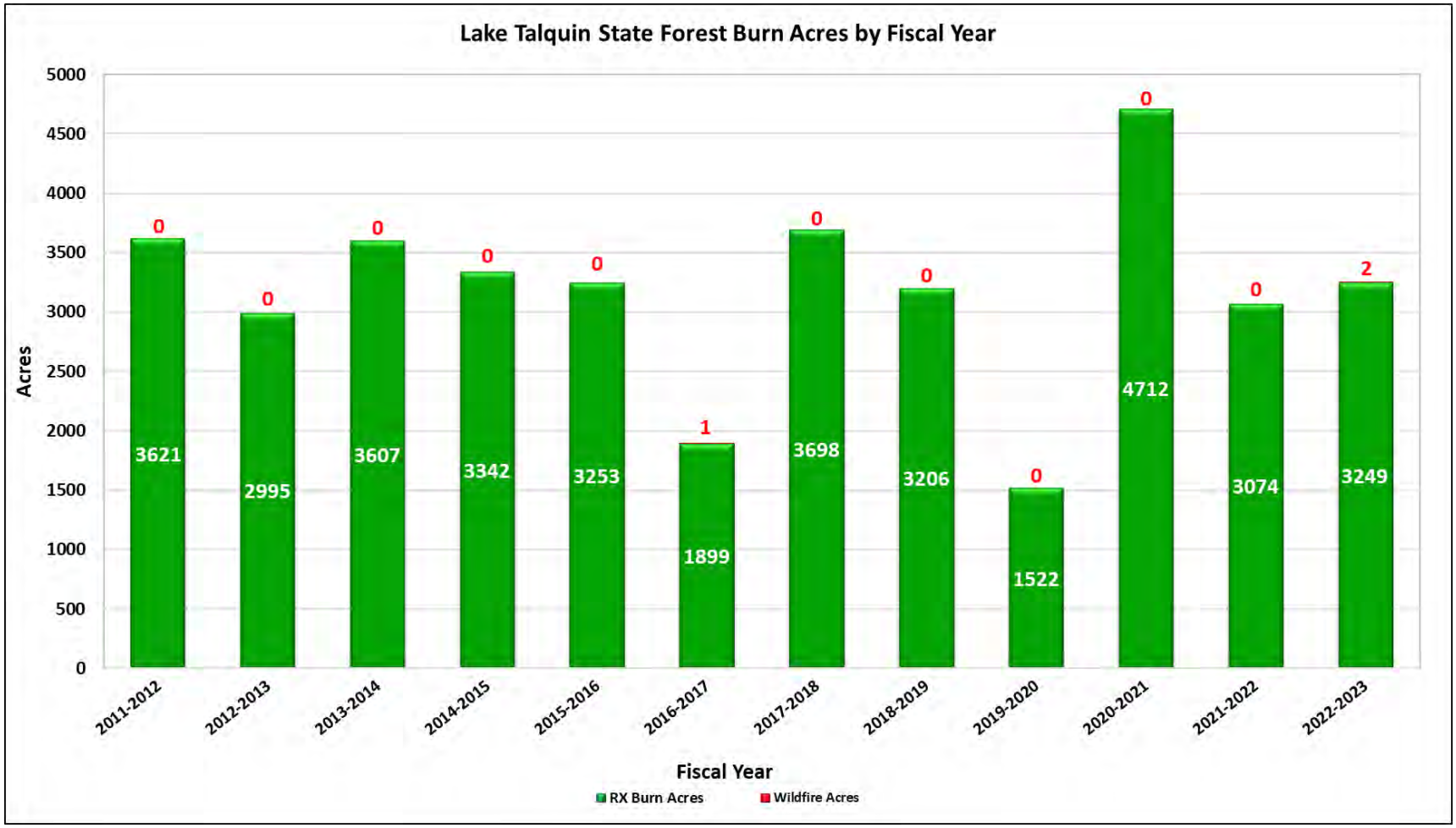
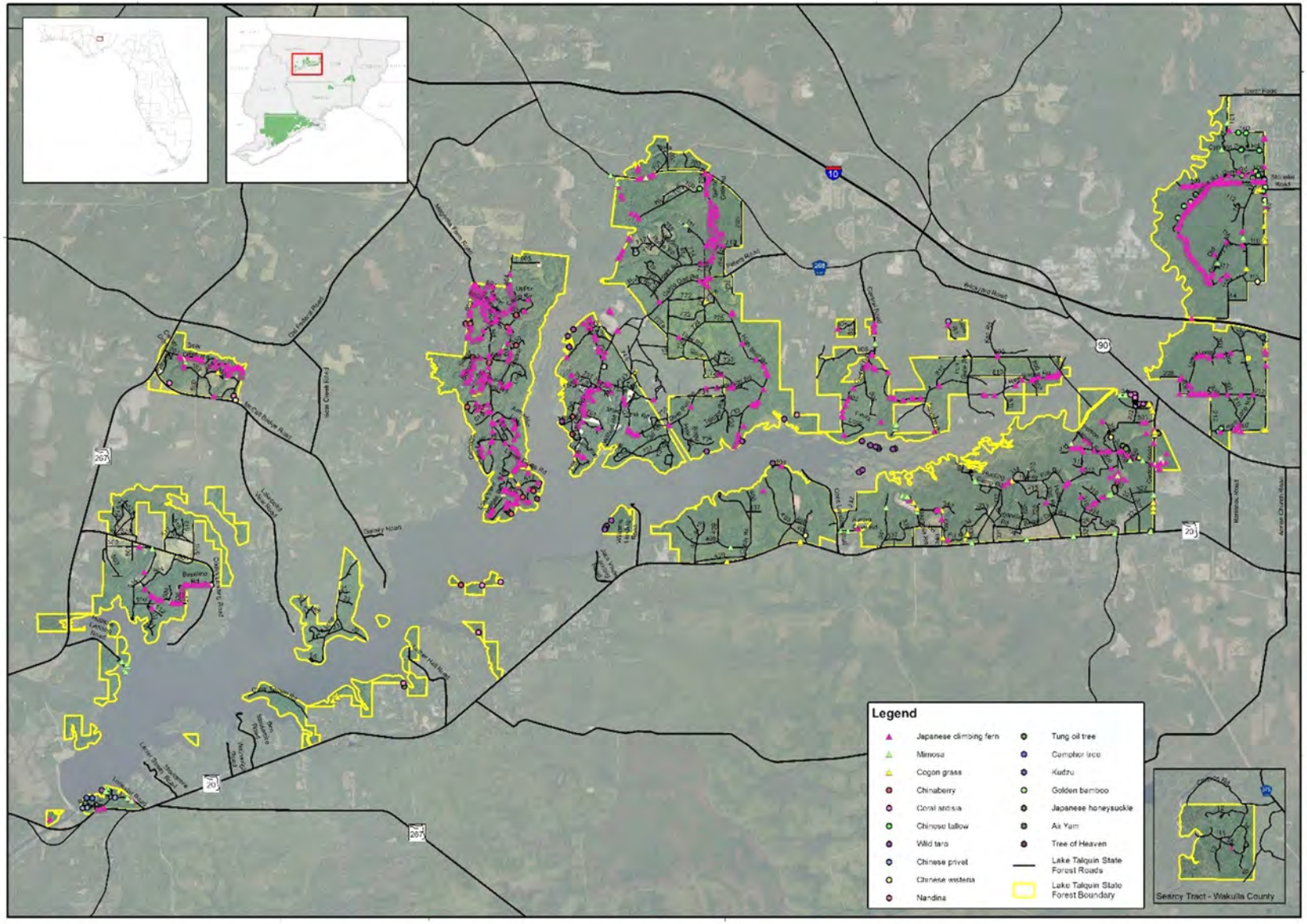

Lake Talquin State Forest Burn Acres by Fiscal Year
Acres
5000
4500
4000
3500
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
500
0
3621
0
2995
0
3607
0
3342
0
3253
0
1899
1
3698
0
3206
0
1522
0
4712
0
3074
0
3249
2
2011-2012
2012-2013
2013-2014
2014-2015
2015-2016
2016-2017
2017-2018
2018-2019
2019-2020
2020-2021
2021-2022
2022-2023
Fiscal Year
RX Burn Acres
Wildfire Acres

Exhibit P

Invasive Species Map



FLORIDA FOREST SERVICE

Lake Talquin State Forest - Non Native Invasive Species Map

Map Month/Year: June 2021

0 4 Miles

0 4 Kilometers

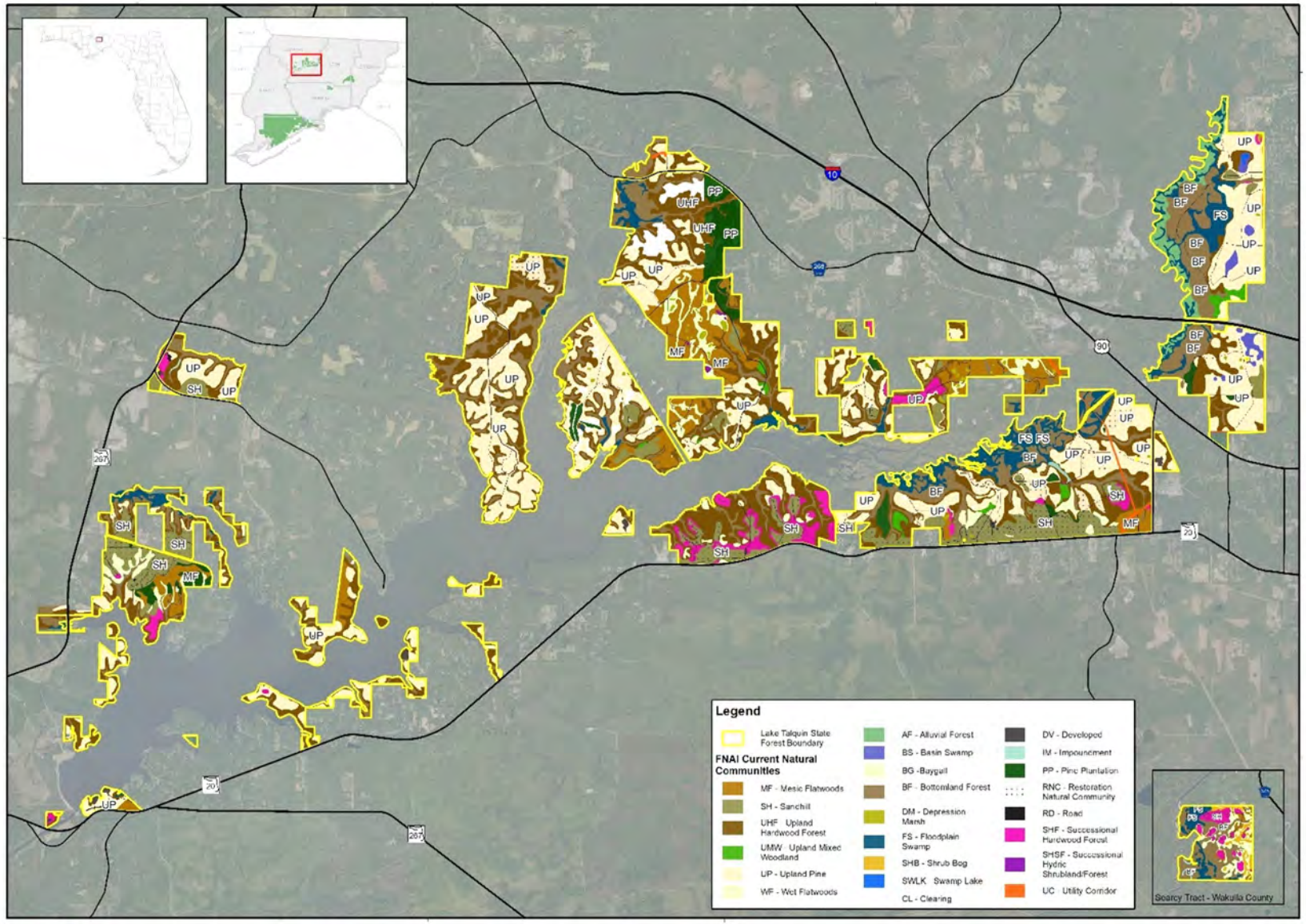
N

DISCLAIMER:
This map was published by the Florida Forest Service. All geospatial information System (GIS) data used was from available sources. Maps created by FFS are designed for display use and for use by resident public agencies. Data products are not legal descriptions or documents.
The Florida Forest Service reserves the right to correct, update, modify, or replace GIS products without notice. The Florida Forest Service makes no warranty, representation or guarantee as to the accuracy or completeness of the information in this map.

Coordinate System: Florida Albers
Horizontal Datum: North American 1983 (NAD83)

Exhibit Q

Current FNAI Natural Communities
and
Cover Type Map



Lake Talquin State Forest - FNAI Current Natural Communities Map

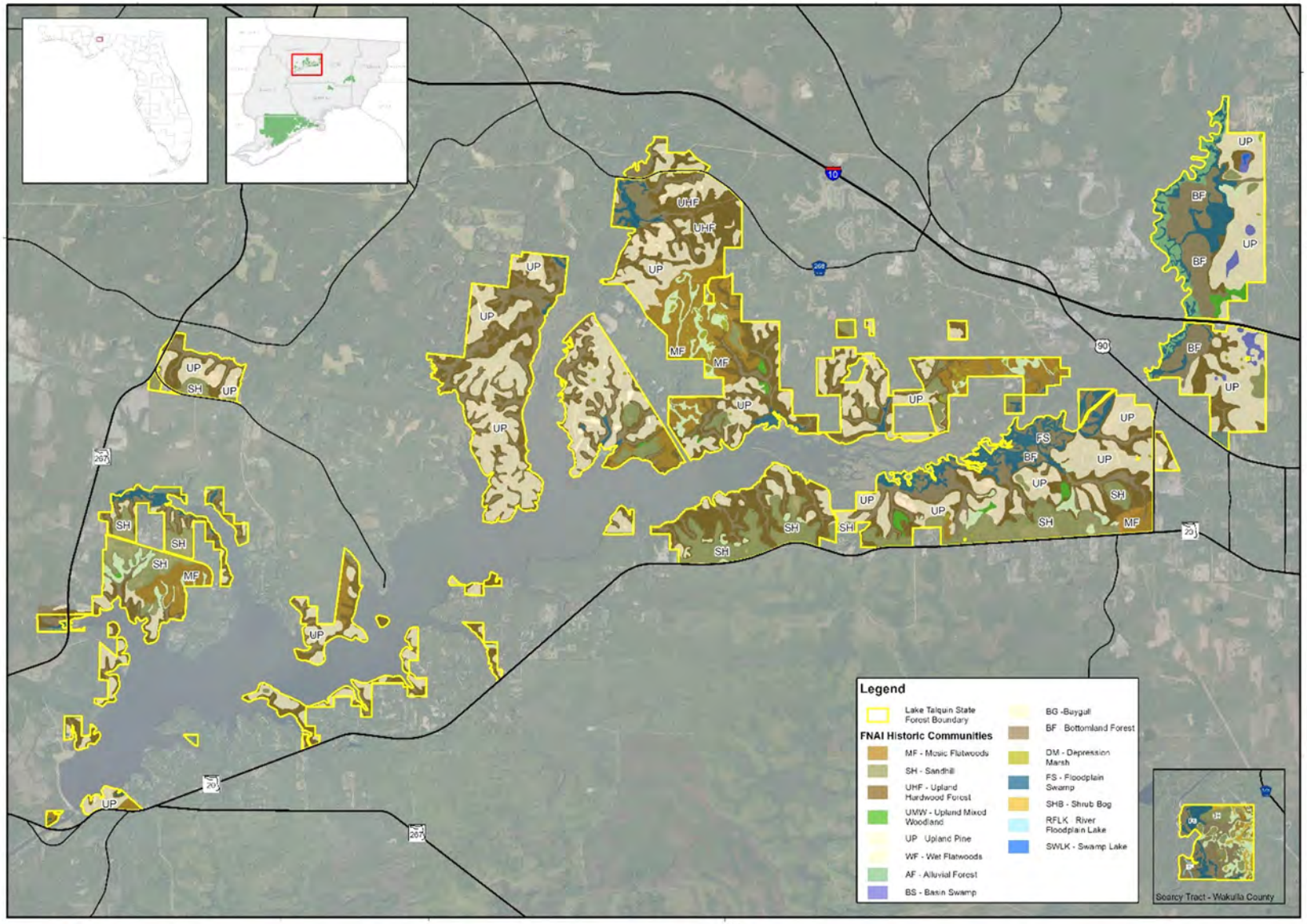
Map Month/Year: June 2021

0 4 Miles

0 4 Kilometers

Exhibit R

Historic FNAI Natural Communities
and
Cover Type Map



Lake Talquin State Forest - FNAI Historic Natural Communities Map

Map Month/Year: June 2021

0 4 Miles

0 4 Kilometers

DISCLAIMER:
This map was created by the Florida Forest Service
GIS & Geospatial Information System (GIS) staff using data
from available sources. Been created by FFS and designed for
display use and analysis by related public agencies. Does preclude
any other legal descriptions or documents.
The United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service
assumes no responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of the information
in this map.

Coordinate System: Florida Albers
Horizontal Reference Datum (NAD83) Datum

Exhibit S

Land Management Reviews
(2014 & 2019)

2014 Land Management Review Team Report for Lake Talquin State Forest

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1. Introduction

Section 259.036, F.S. requires a periodic on-site review of conservation and recreation lands titled in the name of the Board of Trustees to determine (1) whether the lands are being managed for the purposes for which they were acquired and (2) whether they are being managed in accordance with their land management plan adopted pursuant to s. 259.032, F.S. In case where the managed areas exceed 1,000 acres in size, such a review must be scheduled at least every five years. In conducting this review, a statutorily constructed review team "shall evaluate the extent to which the existing management plan provides sufficient protection to threatened or endangered species, unique or important natural or physical features, geological or hydrological functions or archaeological features. The review shall also evaluate the extent to which the land is being managed for the purposes for which it was acquired and the degree to which actual management practices, including public access, are in compliance with the adopted management plan."

The land management review teams are coordinated by the Division of State Lands and consist of representatives from the Division of Recreation and Parks (DEP), the Florida Forest Service (DACS), the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, the local government in which the property is located, the DEP District in which the parcel is located, the local soil and water conservation district, a conservation organization member, and a local private land manager.

Each Land Management Review Report is divided into three sections. Section 1 provides the details of the property being reviewed as well as the overall results of the report. Section 2 provides details of the Field Review, in which the Review Team inspects the results of management actions on the site. Section 3 provides details of the Land Management Plan Review, in which the team determines the extent to which the Management Plan provides for and documents adequate natural and recreational resource protection.

Finally, each report may also contain an Appendix that lists individual team member comments. This is a compilation of feedback, concerns or other thoughts raised by individual team members, but not necessarily indicative of the final consensus reached by the Land Management Review Team.

1.1. Property Reviewed in this Report

Name of Site: Lake Talquin State Forest

Managed by: Florida Forest Service

Acres: 19,347.00 **County(ies):** Leon, Gadsden

Purpose(s) for Acquisition: To conserve, protect, manage and restore important ecosystems, landscapes and forests, especially if the protection and conservation of such lands is necessary to enhance or protect significant surface water, ground water, coastal, recreational, timber, or fish and wildlife resources which cannot otherwise be accomplished through local and state regulatory programs.

Acquisition Program(s): P2000/Florida Forever **Original Acquisition Date:** 10/18/73

Area Reviewed: Entire Property **Last Management Plan Approval Date:** 2/24/11

Review Date: 9/15/14

Agency Manager and Key Staff Present:

- Keith Cummings, Manager
- Chris Colburn, Forestry Center Manager
- Tom Gilpin, Senior Forester
- Marti Miller, Recreation Coordinator
- Randy Gregory, Operations Administrator

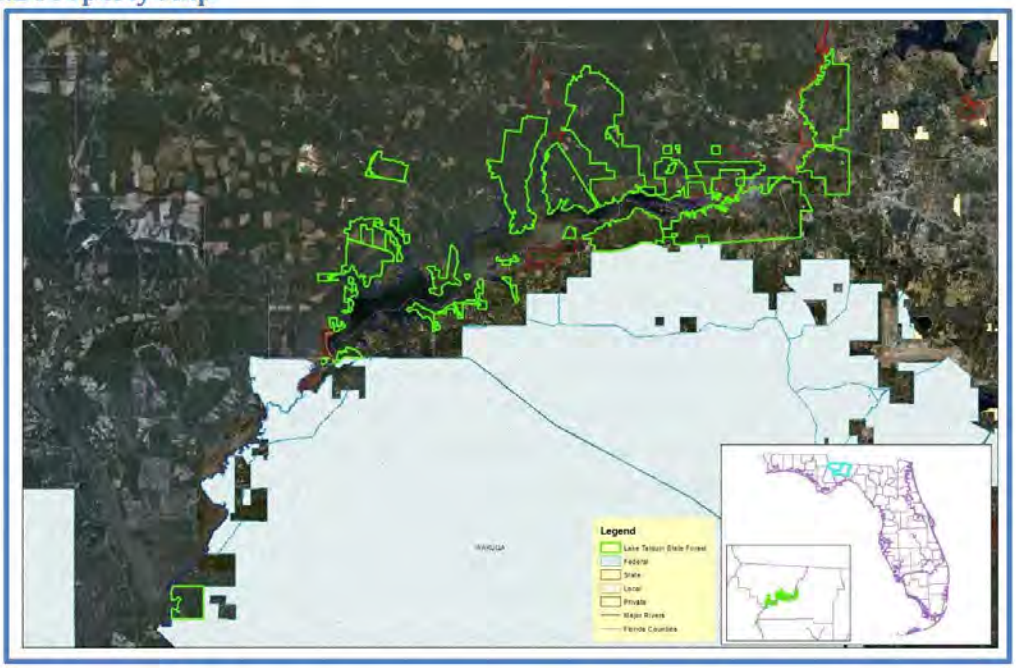
Review Team Members Present (voting)

- DRP: John Bente
- FWC: Diana Pepe
- FFS: Bill Korn
- DEP: Jeanne Williams
- SWCD:
- Local gov't:
- Conservation organization: Scott Copeland
- Private land manager:

Other Non-Team Members Present (attending)

- Keith Singleton, DEP/DSL
- Aric Larson, DEP/DSL

1.2 Property Map



1.3. Overview of Land Management Review Results

Is the property managed in accordance with the purposes for which it was acquired?

Yes = 5, No = 0

Are the management practices, including public access, in compliance with the management plan?

Yes = 5, No = 0

Table 1 shows the average scores received for each applicable category of review. *Field Review* scores refer to the adequacy of management actions in the field, while *Management Plan Review* scores refer to adequacy of discussion of these topics in the management plan. Scores range from 1 to 5 with 5 signifying excellence. For a more detailed key to the scores, please see *Appendix A*.

Table 1: Results at a glance.

Major Land Management Categories	Field Review	Management Plan Review
Natural Communities / Forest Management	4.71	4.68
Prescribed Fire / Habitat Restoration	4.33	4.27
Hydrology	3.78	3.77
Imperiled Species	4.30	4.25
Exotic / Invasive Species	4.40	4.30
Cultural Resources	3.88	3.68
Public Access / Education / Law Enforcement	4.49	4.46
Infrastructure / Equipment / Staffing	3.30	N/A

Color Code (See Appendix A for detail)

Excellent	Above Average	Below Average	Poor

1.3.1 Consensus Commendations for the Managing Agency

The following commendations resulted from discussion and vote of the review team members:

1. The team commends the FFS for the Bear Creek Education Center and the programs offered by Mr. Gilpin. (5+, 0-)

2. The team commends the FFS for the prescribed burning program and sandhill/upland pine restoration efforts on those pyrogenic habitat types. The team especially commends FFS for ongoing history of achieving a high percentage of growing season burns – this accomplishment surpasses most state forest efforts within the state. (5+, 0-)

3. The team commends the FFS for maintaining the high level of cooperation with FWC and Gadsden County in managing roads, signage, public visitation, and resource management in general. (5+, 0-)

4. The team commends FFS and FWC's cooperative efforts to improve law enforcement at this forest. (5+, 0-)

1.3.2. Consensus Recommendations to the Managing Agency

The following recommendations resulted from a discussion and vote of review team members. The next management plan update should include information about how these recommendations have been addressed:

There were no consensus recommendations proposed by the team members.

2. Field Review Details

2.1 Field Review Checklist Findings

The following items received high scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions exceeded expectations.

1. **Natural Communities, specifically upland hardwood forest, floodplain forest (alluvial forest), mesic flatwoods, sandhill, floodplain swamp, bottomland forest, baygall, wet flatwoods, basin swamp, depression marsh and swamp lake:**
2. **Listed Species Protection and Preservation, specifically animals and plants:**
3. **Natural Resources Survey/Monitoring Resources, specifically fire effects monitoring, other habitat management effects monitoring, and invasive species survey and monitoring:**
4. **Cultural Resources, specifically protection and preservation:**
5. **Prescribed Fire, specifically area being burned, frequency and quality:**
6. **Forest Management, specifically timber inventory, timber harvesting, reforestation/afforestation and site preparation:**
7. **Non-Native, Invasive & Problem Species, specifically plants, animals and pests/pathogens prevention and control:**
8. **Hydrological/Geologic function Hydro-Alteration, specifically roads and culverts, ditches and dams, reservoirs or other impoundment:**
9. **Resource Protection, specifically boundary survey, gates and fencing, signage and law enforcement presence:**
10. **Adjacent Property Concerns, specifically inholdings and additions:**
11. **Public Access and Education, specifically roads, parking and boat access:**
12. **Environmental Education & Outreach, specifically wildlife, invasive species, habitat management activities, interpretive facilities and signs, recreational opportunities and management of visitor impacts:**
13. **Management Resources, specifically sanitary facilities and buildings:**

2.2. Items Requiring Improvement Actions in the Field

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions noted during the Field Review were not considered sufficient (less than 3.0 score on average). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team

requiring remediation. **The management plan update should include information on how these items have been addressed:**

1. **The maintenance condition of the Natural Communities, specifically upland pine forest, received a below average score. The review team is asked to evaluate, based on their perspective, what percent of the natural community is in maintenance condition. The scores range from 1 to 5, with 1 being 0-20% in maintenance condition, 2 being 21-40%, 3 being 41-60%, 4 being 16-80% and 5 being 81-100%.**

   Managing Agency Response:

   Current and completed restoration projects in upland pine and sandhill communities exceed 2,000 acres on LTSF. The FFS recognizes that given the extensive degradation in the upland pine forest at the time of acquisition, much work remains to bring this community into maintenance condition. The FFS will continue to engage in these efforts as frequently as funding will allow. Additionally, many of the most degraded areas could be reclassified from upland pine to an altered cover type, given the disturbance from past land uses. The FFS will consider a reclassification of these sites to an altered landcover type (FNAI Exhibit 2) that more aptly identifies the site, and would result in an increased score.

2. **Management Resources, specifically staff and funding, received below average scores. The review team is asked to evaluate, based on information provided by the managing agency, whether management resources are sufficient.**

   Managing Agency Response:

   Additional staff and funding would indeed benefit management of LTSF, particularly with regard to natural community and ground cover restoration. The FFS will continue to utilize, to the greatest possible efficiency and effect, the resources allocated each year through the legislative budget process.

2.3. Field Review Checklist and Scores

Field Review Item	Reference #	Anonymous Team Members								Average
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Natural Communities (I.A)										
Upland Pine Forest	I.A.1	1	2	2	2	2				1.80
Upland Hardwood Forest	I.A.2	5	5	5	5	5				5.00
Floodplain Forest (Alluvial Forest)	I.A.3	4	5	5	5	5				4.80
Mesic Flatwoods	I.A.4	4	5	5	4	5				4.60
Sandhill	I.A.5	4	4	4	4	4				4.00
Floodplain Swamp	I.A.6	5	5	5	5	4				4.80

Bottomland Forest	I.A.7	5	5	5	5	4				4.80
Baygall	I.A.8	5	5	5	5	4				4.80
Wet Flatwoods	I.A.9	5	5	4	5	5				4.80
Basin Swamp	I.A.11	5	5	5	5	4				4.80
Depression Marsh	I.A.12	4	4	4	4	4				4.00
Swamp Lake	I.A.13	4	5	5	5	5				4.80
									Natural Communities Average Score	4.42
Listed species:Protection & Preservation (I.B)										
Animals	I.B.1	4	4	4	5	5				4.40
Plants	I.B.2	4	4	3	5	5				4.20
									Listed Species Average Score	4.30
Natural Resources Survey/Management Resources (I.C)										
Listed species or their habitat monitoring	I.C.2	4	3	3	5	3				3.60
Other non-game species or their habitat monitoring	I.C.3	3	3	4	5	4				3.80
Fire effects monitoring	I.C.4	5	5	4	5	5				4.80
Other habitat management effects monitoring	I.C.5	5		4	5	5				4.75
Invasive species survey / monitoring	I.C.6	5		4	5	5				4.75
Cultural Resources (Archeological & Historic sites) (II.A, II.B)										
Cultural Res. Survey	II.A	4		3	4	3				3.50
Protection and preservation	II.B	5		3	4	5				4.25
									Cultural Resources Average Score	3.88
Resource Management, Prescribed Fire (III.A)										
Area Being Burned (no. acres)	III.A1	5	5	5	5	4				4.80
Frequency	III.A.2	5	5	5	5	5				5.00
Quality	III.A.3	5	5	5	4	5				4.80
									Resource Management, Prescribed Fire Average Score	4.87
Restoration (III.B)										
Upland Pine Restoration	III.B.1	3	4	4	4	4				3.80
									Restoration Average Score	3.80
Forest Management (III.C)										
Timber Inventory	III.C.1	5	5	5	5	5				5.00
Timber Harvesting	III.C.2	5	5	5	5	5				5.00
Reforestation/Afforestation	III.C.3	X	5	5	5	5				5.00
Site Preparation	III.C.4	X	5	5	5	5				5.00
									Forest Management Average Score	5.00
Non-Native, Invasive & Problem Species (III.D)										
Prevention										
prevention - plants	III.D.1.a	5	5	5	5	5				5.00
prevention - animals	III.D.1.b	4	4	3	5	4				4.00
prevention - pests/pathogens	III.D.1.c	4	3	5	5	5				4.40
Control										
control - plants	III.D.2.a	5	5	4	5	5				4.80
control - animals	III.D.2.b	3	4	3	5	5				4.00

control - pest/pathogens	III.D.2.c	4	3	4	5	5				4.20
									Non-Native, Invasive & Problem Species Average Score	4.40
Hydrologic/Geologic function Hydro-Alteration (III.E.1)										
Roads/culverts	III.E.1.a	5	4	4	4	5				4.40
Ditches	III.E.1.b	5	4	5	4	5				4.60
Dams, Reservoirs or other impoundments	III.E.1.e	4	4	3	4	5				4.00
									Hydrologic/Geologic function, Hydro-Alteration Average Score	4.33
Ground Water Monitoring (III.E.2)										
Ground water quality	III.E.2.a		3	3	4	4				3.50
									Ground Water Monitoring Average Score	3.50
Surface Water Monitoring (III.E.3)										
Surface water quality	III.E.3.a	4	3	3	4	X				3.50
Surface water quantity	III.F.3.b	4	3	3	4	X				3.50
									Surface Water Monitoring Average Score	3.50
Resource Protection (III.F)										
Boundary survey	III.F.1	5	4	4	3	5				4.20
Gates & fencing	III.F.2	5	4	4	4	5				4.40
Signage	III.F.3	5	4	4	3	5				4.20
Law enforcement presence	III.F.4	5	4	5	5	5				4.80
									Resource Protection Average Score	4.40
Adjacent Property Concerns (III.G)										
Land Use										
Expanding development	III.G.1.a	4	4		3	4				3.75
Inholdings/additions	III.G.2	5	3		3	5				4.00
Public Access & Education (IV.1, IV.2, IV.3, IV.4, IV.5)										
Public Access										
Roads	IV.1.a	5	4	5	4	5				4.60
Parking	IV.1.b	5	4	4	4	5				4.40
Boat Access	IV.1.c	5	3	4	4	5				4.20
Environmental Education & Outreach										
Wildlife	IV.2.a	5	4	4	5	5				4.60
Invasive Species	IV.2.b	5	4	4	5	5				4.60
Habitat Management Activities	IV.2.c	5	5	4	5	5				4.80
Interpretive facilities and signs	IV.3	4	4	5	5	5				4.60
Recreational Opportunities	IV.4	5	5	5	5	5				5.00
Management of Visitor Impacts	IV.5	5	5	4	5	3				4.40
									Public Access & Education Average Score	4.58
Management Resources (V.1, V.2, V.3. V.4)										
Maintenance										
Waste disposal	V.1.a	5	3	3	4	3				3.60
Sanitary facilities	V.1.b	5	3	3	4	5				4.00
Infrastructure										
Buildings	V.2.a	4	4	4	4	4				4.00

Equipment	V.2.b	3	3	3	4	3				3.20
Staff	V.3	2	2	3	3	4				2.80
Funding	V.4	1	2	2	3	3				2.20
									Management Resources Average Score	3.30

Color Code:	Excellent	Above Average	Below Average	Poor	See Appendix A for detail
		Missing Vote	Insufficient Information		

3. Land Management Plan Review Details

3.1 Items Requiring Improvements in the Management Plan

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that the text noted in the Management Plan Review does not sufficiently address this issue (less than 3.0 score on average.). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The next management plan update should address the checklist items identified below:

1. **Managed area uses proposed in the management plan, specifically equestrian campground, received below average scores. This is an indication that the management plan does not sufficiently address to what degree the proposed use is consistent with purposes for which property was acquired and other restrictions.**

Managing Agency Response:

The FFS agrees that the proposed uses could be discussed in more detail. This will be addressed in the next management plan.

3.2 Management Plan Review Checklist and Scores

Plan Review Item	Reference #	Anonymous Team Members								Average
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Natural Communities (I.A)										
Upland Pine Forest	I.A.1	5	4	5	5	5				4.80
Upland Hardwood Forest	I.A.2	5	4	5	5	5				4.80
Floodplain Forest (Alluvial Forest)	I.A.3	5	3	5	5	5				4.60
Mesic Flatwoods	I.A.4	4	5	5	5	5				4.80
Sandhill	I.A.5	5	4	5	5	5				4.80
Floodplain Swamp	I.A.6	4	5	5	5	5				4.80
Bottomland Forest	I.A.7	5	5	5	5	5				5.00
Baygall	I.A.8	5	5	5	5	5				5.00
Wet Flatwoods	I.A.9	5	4	5	5	5				4.80
Basin Swamp	I.A.11	5	5	5	5	5				5.00
Depression Marsh	I.A.12	4	3	5	5	5				4.40

Swamp Lake	I.A.13	5	5	5	5	5				5.00
									Natural Communities Average Score	4.82
Listed species: Protection & Preservation (I.B)										
Animals	I.B.1	4	3		5	5				4.25
Plants	I.B.2	4	3		5	5				4.25
									Listed Species Average Score	4.25
Natural Resources Survey/Management Resources (I.C)										
Listed species or their habitat monitoring	I.C.2	4	3	3	5	4				3.80
Other non-game species or their habitat monitoring	I.C.3	3	3	3	5	4				3.60
Fire effects monitoring	I.C.4	5	4	4	5	5				4.60
Other habitat management effects monitoring	I.C.5	5		4	5	5				4.75
Invasive species survey / monitoring	I.C.6	5		4	5	5				4.75
Cultural Resources (Archeological & Historic sites) (II.A,II.B)										
Cultural Res. Survey	II.A	5	3	3	4	3				3.60
Protection and preservation	II.B	5		3	4	3				3.75
									Cultural Resources Average Score	3.68
Resource Management, Prescribed Fire (III.A)										
Area Being Burned (no. acres)	III.A.1	5	4	4	5	5				4.60
Frequency	III.A.2	5	4	4	5	5				4.60
Quality	III.A.3	5	4	4	4	5				4.40
									Resource Management, Prescribed Fire Average Score	4.53
Restoration (III.B)										
Upland Pine Restoration	III.B.1	5	3	3	5	4				4.00
									Restoration Average Score	4.00
Forest Management (III.C)										
Timber Inventory	III.C.1	5	4	4	5	5				4.60
Timber Harvesting	III.C.2	5	4	4	5	5				4.60
Reforestation/Afforestation	III.C.3		4	4	5	5				4.50
Site Preparation	III.C.4		4	4	5	5				4.50
									Forest Management Average Score	4.55
Non-Native, Invasive & Problem Species (III.D)										
Prevention										
prevention - plants	III.E.1.a	5	3	3	5	5				4.20
prevention - animals	III.E.1.b	5	3	3	5	5				4.20
prevention - pests/pathogens	III.E.1.c	5	3	3	5	5				4.20
Control										
control - plants	III.E.2.a	5	4	3	5	5				4.40
control - animals	III.E.2.b	5	4	3	5	5				4.40
control - pest/pathogens	III.E.2.c	5	4	3	5	5				4.40
									Non-Native, Invasive & Problem Species Average Score	4.30
Hydrologic/Geologic function, Hydro-Alteration (III.E.1)										
Roads/culverts	III.F.1.a	5	3	3	5	5				4.20

Ditches	III.F.1.b	5	3	3	5	5				4.20
Dams, Reservoirs or other impoundments	III.F.1.e	5	3	3	5	5				4.20
									Hydrologic/Geologic function, Hydro-Alteration Average Score	4.20
Ground Water Monitoring (III.E.2)										
Ground water quality	III.F.2.a		3	3	4	4				3.50
									Ground Water Monitoring Average Score	3.50
Surface Water Monitoring (III.E.3)										
Surface water quality	III.F.3.a	4	3	3	4	4				3.60
Surface water quantity	III.F.3.b	4	3	3	4	4				3.60
									Surface Water Monitoring Average Score	3.60
Resource Protection (III.F)										
Boundary survey	III.G.1	5	4	3	5	5				4.40
Gates & fencing	III.G.2	5	4	4	5	5				4.60
Signage	III.G.3	5	4	4	5	5				4.60
Law enforcement presence	III.G.4	5	3	4	5	5				4.40
									Resource Protection Average Score	4.50
Adjacent Property Concerns (III.G)										
Land Use										
Expanding development	III.H.1.a	5	4		5	4				4.50
Inholdings/additions	III.H.2	5	4		5	5				4.75
Discussion of Potential Surplus Land Determination	III.H.3	5	4		5	4				4.50
Surplus Lands Identified?	III.H.4	5	4	4	5	5				4.60
Public Access & Education (IV.1, IV.2, IV.3, IV.4, IV.5)										
Public Access										
Roads	IV.1.a	5	4	3	5	5				4.40
Parking	IV.1.b	5	4	3	5	5				4.40
Boat Access	IV.1.c	5	3	3	5	5				4.20
Environmental Education & Outreach										
Wildlife	IV.2.a	5	4	3	5	5				4.40
Invasive Species	IV.2.b	5	4	3	5	5				4.40
Habitat Management Activities	IV.2.c	5	4	3	5	5				4.40
Interpretive facilities and signs	IV.3	5	4	3	5	5				4.40
Recreational Opportunities	IV.4	5	4	4	5	5				4.60
Management of Visitor Impacts	IV.5	5	4	4	5	5				4.60
									Public Access & Education Average Score	4.42
Managed Area Uses (VI.A, VI.B)										
Existing Uses										
Hiking	VI.A.1	5	5	5	5	5				5.00
Horseback Riding	VI.A.2	5	5	5	5	5				5.00
Off-road Bicycling	VI.A.3	4	5	5	5	5				4.80
Nature Study	VI.A.4	5	5	5	5	5				5.00
Hunting	VI.A.5	5	5	5	5	5				5.00
Fishing	VI.A.6	5	5	5	5	4				4.80

Birdwatching	VI.A.7	5	5	5	5	3				4.60
Primitive Camping	VI.A.8	5	5	5	5	4				4.80
Proposed Uses										
Equestrian Campground	VI.B.1		1	2	3	1				1.75

Color Code:	Excellent	Above Average	Below Average	Poor	See Appendix A for detail
		Missing Vote	Insufficient Information		

Appendix A: Scoring System Detail

Explanation of Consensus Commendations:

Often, the exceptional condition of some of the property's attributes impress review team members. In those instances, team members are encouraged to offer positive feedback to the managing agency in the form of a commendation. The teams develop commendations generally by standard consensus processes or by majority vote if they cannot obtain a true consensus.

Explanation of Consensus Recommendations:

Subsection 259.036(2), F.S., specifically states that the managing entity shall consider the findings and recommendations of the land management review. We ask team members to provide general recommendations for improving the management or public access and use of the property. The teams discuss these recommendations and develop consensus recommendations as described above. We provide these recommendations to the managing agency to consider when finalizing the required ten-year management plan update. We encourage the manager to respond directly to these recommendations and include their responses in the final report when received in a timely manner.

Explanation of Field Review Checklist and Scores, and Management Plan Review Checklist and Scores:

We provide team members with a checklist to fill out during the evaluation workshop phase of the Land Management Review. The checklist is the uniform tool used to evaluate both the management actions and condition of the managed area, and the sufficiency of the management plan elements. During the evaluation workshop, team members individually provide scores on each issue on the checklist, from their individual perspective. Team members also base their evaluations on information provided by the managing agency staff as well as other team member discussions. Staff averages these scores to evaluate the overall conditions on the ground, and how the management plan addresses the issues. Team members must score each management issue 1 to 5: 1 being the management practices are clearly insufficient, and 5 being that the management practices are excellent. Members may choose to abstain if they have inadequate expertise or information to make a cardinal numeric choice, as indicated by an "X" on the checklist scores, or they may not provide a vote for other unknown reasons, as indicated by a blank. If a majority of members failed to vote on any issue, that issue is determined to be irrelevant to management of that property or it was inadequately reviewed by the team to make an intelligent choice. In either case staff eliminated the issue from the report to the manager.

Average scores are interpreted as follows:

Scores 4.0 to 5.0 are *Excellent*

Scores 3.0 to 3.99 are *Above Average*

Scores 2.0 to 2.99 are *Below Average*

Scores 1.0 to 1.99 are considered *Poor*

2019 Land Management Review Team Report for Lake Talquin State Forest

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1. Introduction

Section 259.036, F.S. requires a periodic on-site review of conservation and recreation lands titled in the name of the Board of Trustees to determine (1) whether the lands are being managed for the purposes for which they were acquired and (2) whether they are being managed in accordance with their land management plan adopted pursuant to s. 259.032, F.S. In cases where the managed areas exceed 1,000 acres in size, such a review must be scheduled at least every five years. In conducting this review, a statutorily constructed review team "shall evaluate the extent to which the existing management plan provides sufficient protection to threatened or endangered species, unique or important natural or physical features, geological or hydrological functions or archaeological features. The review shall also evaluate the extent to which the land is being managed for the purposes for which it was acquired and the degree to which actual management practices, including public access, are in compliance with the adopted management plan."

The land management review teams are coordinated by the Division of State Lands and consist of representatives from the Division of Recreation and Parks (DEP), the Florida Forest Service (DACS), the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, the local government in which the property is located, the DEP District in which the parcel is located, the local soil and water conservation district or jurisdictional water management district, a conservation organization member, and a local private land manager.

Each Land Management Review Report is divided into three sections. Section 1 provides the details of the property being reviewed as well as the overall results of the report. Section 2 provides details of the Field Review, in which the Review Team inspects the results of management actions on the site. Section 3 provides details of the Land Management Plan Review, in which the team determines the extent to which the Management Plan provides for and documents adequate natural and recreational resource protection.

Finally, each report may also contain an Appendix that lists individual team member comments. This is a compilation of feedback, concerns or other thoughts raised by individual team members, but not necessarily indicative of the final consensus reached by the Land Management Review Team.

1.1. Property Reviewed in this Report

Name of Site: Lake Talquin State Forest

Managed by: Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Florida Forest Service

Acres: 11,039 **Counties:** Leon, Gadsden

Purpose(s) for Acquisition: To conserve, protect, manage and restore important ecosystems, landscapes and forests, especially if the protection and conservation of such lands is necessary to enhance or protect significant surface water, ground water, coastal, recreational, timber, or fish and wildlife resources which cannot otherwise be accomplished through local and state regulatory programs.

Acquisition Program(s): P2000/Florida Forever **Original Acquisition Date:** 10/18/73

Area Reviewed: Entire Property **Last Management Plan Approval Date:** 2/24/2011

Review Date: 7/17/19

Agency Manager and Key Staff Present:

- Ryan Slyter, Manager
- Randall Gregory
- Chris Colburn

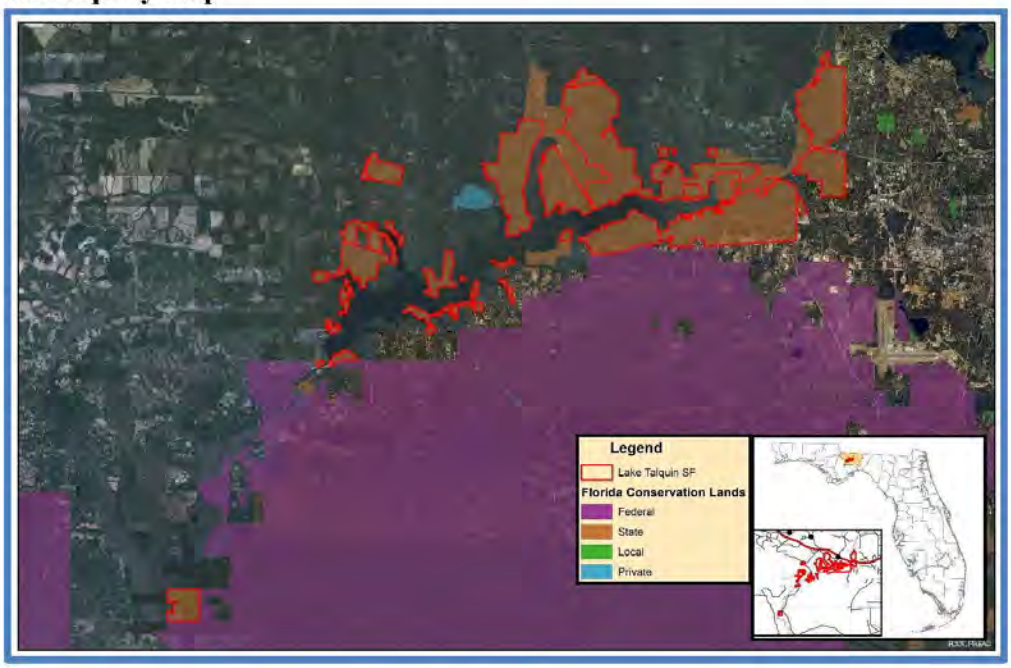
Review Team Members Present (voting)

- Daryl Hatfield, DRP District
- Sherry Carpenter, Local Gov't.
- Diana Pepe, FWC
- Mark Gillman, DEP District
- Heather Schmiege, FFS
- Tyler Macmillan, NWFWMD
- Scott Copeland, Cons. Organization
- Private Land Manager, None

Other Non-Team Members Present (attending)

- Keith Singleton, DEP/DSL
- Jason O'Donoughue, DHR
- Linda King, FWC
- Brandon Ackermann, DHR

1.2 Property Map



1.3. Overview of Land Management Review Results

Is the property managed for purposes that are compatible with conservation, preservation, or recreation?

Yes = 7, No = 0

Are the management practices, including public access, in compliance with the management plan?

Yes = 7, No = 0

Table 1 shows the average scores received for each applicable category of review. *Field Review* scores refer to the adequacy of management actions in the field, while *Management Plan Review* scores refer to adequacy of discussion of these topics in the management plan. Scores range from 1 to 5 with 5 signifying excellence. For a more detailed key to the scores, please see *Appendix A*.

Table 1: Results at a glance.

Major Land Management Categories	Field Review	Management Plan Review
Natural Communities / Forest Management	4.60	4.64
Prescribed Fire / Habitat Restoration	4.86	4.67
Hydrology	4.62	4.41
Imperiled Species	4.14	3.83
Exotic / Invasive Species	4.62	4.44
Cultural Resources	4.36	3.08
Public Access / Education / Law Enforcement	4.68	4.52
Infrastructure / Equipment / Staffing	4.31	N/A

Color Code (See Appendix A for detail)

Excellent	Above Average	Below Average	Poor

1.3.1 Consensus Commendations for the Managing Agency

The following commendations resulted from discussion and vote of the review team members:

1. The team commends the Florida Forest Service (FFS) for the improvements and educational programs being provided at Bear Creek. (7+, 0-)
2. The team commends the FFS for participation in Operation Outdoor Freedom. (7+, 0-)
3. The team commends the FFS for continued progress restoring upland pine and sandhill communities. (7+, 0-)
4. The team commends the FFS for the excellent prescribed burning program, consistently achieving annual objectives. (7+, 0-)
5. The team commends the FFS for their timber harvest and reforestation program. (7+, 0-)

1.3.2. Consensus Recommendations to the Managing Agency

The following recommendations resulted from a discussion and vote of review team members. The next management plan update should include information about how these recommendations have been addressed:

There were no concensus recommendations.

2. Field Review Details

2.1 Field Review Checklist Findings

The following items received high scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions exceeded expectations.

1. **Natural communities, specifically upland pine forest, upland hardwood forest, alluvial forest, floodplain swamp, bottomland forest, basin swamp, and swamp lake.**
2. **Listed species, plants and animals in general.**
3. **Natural resource survey/monitoring resources, listed species or their habitat monitoring, other non-game species or their habitat monitoring, fire effects monitoring, other habitat management effects monitoring, and invasive species survey and monitoring.**
4. **Cultural resources, specifically, cultural resource survey and protection and preservation.**
5. **Resource management (prescribed fire), specifically area being burned, frequency, and quality.**
6. **Restoration, specifically upland pine restoration.**
7. **Forest management, specifically timber inventory, timber harvesting, reforestation/afforestation, and site preparation.**
8. **Non-native, invasive, and problem species, specifically prevention and control of plants, animals, and pest/pathogens.**
9. **Hydrologic/geologic function, specifically roads/culverts, and dams, reservoirs or other impoundments.**
10. **Ground water wonitoring, specifically quality.**
11. **Surface water monitoring, specifically quality, and quantity.**
12. **Resource protection, specifically boundary survey, gates and fencing, signage, and law enforcement presence.**
13. **Adjacent property concerns, land use, specifically expanding development, and inholdings and additions.**
14. **Public access, specifically roads, parking, and boat access.**
15. **Environmental education and outreach, specifically wildlife, invasive species, habitat management activities, interpretive facilities and signs, recreational opportunities, and management of visitor impacts.**
16. **Management resources, specifically waste disposal, sanitary facilities, buildings, equipment, staff, and funding.**

2.2. Items Requiring Improvement Actions in the Field

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions noted during the Field Review were not considered sufficient (less than 3.0 score on average). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. **The management plan update should include information on how these items have been addressed:**

The review team scores did not identify items requiring improvement in the field.

2.3. Field Review Checklist and Scores

Field Review Item	Reference #	Anonymous Team Members								Average
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Natural Communities (I.A)										

Upland Pine Forest	I.A.1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		4.00
Upland Hardwood Forest	I.A.2	5	5	5	5	5	4	5		4.86
Floodplain Forest (Alluvial Forest)	I.A.3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		5.00
Mesic Flatwoods	I.A.4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4		3.86
Sandhill	I.A.5	3	4	4	4	4	3	4		3.71
Floodplain Swamp	I.A.6	5	5	5	5	5	4	5		4.86
Bottomland Forest	I.A.7	5	5	5	5	5	4	5		4.86
Baygall	I.A.8	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		5.00
Wet Flatwoods	I.A.9	3	4	3	4	4	3	4		3.57
Basin Swamp	I.A.10	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		5.00
Depression Marsh	I.A.11	3	4	4	3	3	4	3		3.43
Swamp Lake	I.A.12	5	5	5	5	5	4	5		4.86
									Natural Communities Average Score	4.42
Listed species: Protection & Preservation (I.B)										
Animals	I.B.1	5	4	4	4	4	3	5		4.14
Plants	I.B.2	5	4	4	4	4	3	5		4.14
									Listed Species Average Score	4.14
Natural Resources Survey/Management Resources (I.C)										
Listed species or their habitat monitoring	I.C.2	5	5	5	4	4	4	5		4.57
Other non-game species or their habitat monitoring	I.C.3	5	5	4	4	4	4	5		4.43
Fire effects monitoring	I.C.4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		5.00
Other habitat management effects monitoring	I.C.5	5	5	4	4	5	4	5		4.57
Invasive species survey / monitoring	I.C.6	5	5	5	5	4	5	5		4.86
Cultural Resources (Archeological & Historic sites) (II.A, II.B)										
Cultural Res. Survey	II.A	4	4	5	4	4	4	5		4.29
Protection and preservation	II.B	5	4	5	4	4	4	5		4.43
									Cultural Resources Average Score	4.36
Resource Management, Prescribed Fire (III.A)										
Area Being Burned (no. acres)	III.A.1	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		5.00
Frequency	III.A.2	5	4	5	5	5	5	5		4.86
Quality	III.A.3	5	4	5	5	5	4	5		4.71
									Resource Management, Prescribed Fire Average Score	4.86
Restoration (III.B)										
Upland Pine Restoration	III.B.1	5	5	5	5	5	4	5		4.86
									Restoration Average Score	4.86
Forest Management (III.C)										
Timber Inventory	III.C.1	5	5	5	5	4	5	5		4.86
Timber Harvesting	III.C.2	5	5	5	5	4	4	5		4.71
Reforestation/Afforestation	III.C.3	5	5	5	5	5	4	5		4.86
Site Preparation	III.C.4	5	5	5	5	4	4	5		4.71
									Forest Management Average Score	4.79
Non-Native, Invasive & Problem Species (III.D)										
Prevention										
prevention - plants	III.D.1.a	5	5	5	4	4	4	5		4.57

prevention - animals	III.D.1.b	5	5	5	4	4	4	5		4.57
prevention - pests/pathogens	III.D.1.c	5	5	3	5	4	4	5		4.43
Control										
control - plants	III.D.2.a	5	5	5	5	5	4	5		4.86
control - animals	III.D.2.b	5	5	5	4	5	4	5		4.71
control - pest/pathogens	III.D.2.c	5	5	4	4	5	4	5		4.57
									Non-Native, Invasive & Problem Species Average Score	4.62
Hydrologic/Geologic function Hydro-Alteration (III.E.1)										
Roads/culverts	III.E.1.a	5	5	5	5	5	4	5		4.86
Dams, Reservoirs or other impoundments	III.E.1.e	5	4		5	5	5	5		4.83
									Hydrologic/Geologic function, Hydro-Alteration Average Score	4.85
Ground Water Monitoring (III.E.2)										
Ground water quality	III.E.2.a	5	4	5	4	4	4	5		4.43
									Ground Water Monitoring Average Score	4.43
Surface Water Monitoring (III.E.3)										
Surface water quality	III.E.3.a	5	4	5	4	5	4	5		4.57
Surface water quantity	III.F.3.b	5	4	5	4	5	4	5		4.57
									Surface Water Monitoring Average Score	4.57
Resource Protection (III.F)										
Boundary survey	III.F.1	5	5	5	5	4	4	5		4.71
Gates & fencing	III.F.2	5	5	4	5	4	4	5		4.57
Signage	III.F.3	5	5	4	4	4	4	5		4.43
Law enforcement presence	III.F.4	5	5	5	5	4	4	5		4.71
									Resource Protection Average Score	4.61
Adjacent Property Concerns (III.G)										
Land Use										
Expanding development	III.G.1.a	5	5	4	4	5	4	5		4.57
Inholdings/additions	III.G.2	5	5	4	4	5	4	4		4.43
Public Access & Education (IV.1, IV.2, IV.3, IV.4, IV.5)										
Public Access										
Roads	IV.1.a	5	5	5	4	4	4	5		4.57
Parking	IV.1.b	5	5	5	4	4	4	4		4.43
Boat Access	IV.1.c	5	5	5	4	4	4	5		4.57
Environmental Education & Outreach										
Wildlife	IV.2.a	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		5.00
Invasive Species	IV.2.b	5	5	5	5	4	4	5		4.71
Habitat Management Activities	IV.2.c	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		5.00
Interpretive facilities and signs	IV.3	5	5	5	5	4	5	5		4.86
Recreational Opportunities	IV.4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5		4.86
Management of Visitor Impacts	IV.5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5		4.71
									Public Access & Education Average Score	4.75
Management Resources (V.1, V.2, V.3. V.4)										
Maintenance										
Waste disposal	V.1.a	5	5	5	4	5	4	5		4.71

Sanitary facilities	V.1.b	4	5	5	4	5	4	5		4.57
Infrastructure										
Buildings	V.2.a	4	5	4	3	4	4	5		4.14
Equipment	V.2.b	5	5	4	3	3	4	5		4.14
Staff	V.3	4	5	5	3	3	4	5		4.14
Funding	V.4	5	5	5	3	3	3	5		4.14
									Management Resources Average Score	4.31

Color Code:	Excellent	Above Average	Below Average	Poor	See Appendix A for detail
		Missing Vote	Insufficient Information		

3. Land Management Plan Review Details

3.1 Items Requiring Improvements in the Management Plan

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that the text noted in the Management Plan Review does not sufficiently address this issue (less than 3.0 score on average.). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The next management plan update should address the checklist items identified below:

The review team scores did not identify items requiring improvement in the management plan.

3.2 Management Plan Review Checklist and Scores

Plan Review Item	Reference #	Anonymous Team Members								Average
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Natural Communities (I.A)										
Upland Pine Forest	I.A.1	5	4	5	4	5	5			4.67
Upland Hardwood Forest	I.A.2	5	4	5	4	5	5			4.67
Floodplain Forest (Alluvial Forest)	I.A.3	5	4	5	4	5	5			4.67
Mesic Flatwoods	I.A.4	5	4	5	4	5	5			4.67
Sandhill	I.A.5	5	4	5	4	5	5			4.67
Floodplain Swamp	I.A.6	5	4	5	4	5	5			4.67
Bottomland Forest	I.A.7	5	4	5	4	5	5			4.67
Baygall	I.A.8	5	4	5	3	5	5			4.50
Wet Flatwoods	I.A.9	5	4	5	4	5	5			4.67
Basin Swamp	I.A.10	5	4	5	4	5	5			4.67
Depression Marsh	I.A.11	5	4	5	4	5	5			4.67
Swamp Lake	I.A.12	5	4	5	4	5	5			4.67
									Natural Communities Average Score	4.65
Listed species: Protection & Preservation (I.B)										
Animals	I.B.1	5	4	4	3	3	4			3.83
Plants	I.B.2	5	4	4	3	3	4			3.83
									Listed Species Average Score	3.83

Natural Resources Survey/Management Resources (I.C)										
Listed species or their habitat monitoring	I.C.2	5	4	4	3	4	5			4.17
Other non-game species or their habitat monitoring	I.C.3	5	4	4	3	4	4			4.00
Fire effects monitoring	I.C.4	5	4	4	3	5	5			4.33
Other habitat management effects monitoring	I.C.5	5	4	4	3	4	4			4.00
Invasive species survey / monitoring	I.C.6	5	4	5	4	4	5			4.50
Cultural Resources (Archeological & Historic sites) (II.A, II.B)										
Cultural Res. Survey	II.A	4	4	4	4	4	4			4.00
Protection and preservation	II.B	5	4	4	4	4	4			4.17
									Cultural Resources Average Score	4.08
Resource Management, Prescribed Fire (III.A)										
Area Being Burned (no. acres)	III.A.1	5	4	5	4	5	5			4.67
Frequency	III.A.2	5	4	5	5	5	5			4.83
Quality	III.A.3	5	4	4	4	5	5			4.50
									Resource Management, Prescribed Fire Average Score	4.67
Restoration (III.B)										
Upland Pine Restoration	III.B.1	5	4	5	4	5	5			4.67
									Restoration Average Score	4.67
Forest Management (III.C)										
Timber Inventory	III.C.1	5	5	4	4	5	5			4.67
Timber Harvesting	III.C.2	5	5	4	4	5	5			4.67
Reforestation/Afforestation	III.C.3	5	5	4	4	5	4			4.50
Site Preparation	III.C.4	5	5	4	4	5	5			4.67
									Forest Management Average Score	4.63
Non-Native, Invasive & Problem Species (III.D)										
Prevention										
prevention - plants	III.E.1.a	5	4	4	4	5	5			4.50
prevention - animals	III.E.1.b	5	4	4	4	5	5			4.50
prevention - pests/pathogens	III.E.1.c	5	4	3	4	5	5			4.33
Control										
control - plants	III.E.2.a	5	4	4	4	5	5			4.50
control - animals	III.E.2.b	5	4	4	4	5	5			4.50
control - pest/pathogens	III.E.2.c	5	4	3	4	5	5			4.33
									Non-Native, Invasive & Problem Species Average Score	4.44
Hydrologic/Geologic function, Hydro-Alteration (III.E.1)										
Roads/culverts	III.F.1.a	5	4	5	3	5	5			4.50
Dams, Reservoirs or other impoundments	III.F.1.e	5	4		4	5	5			4.60
									Hydrologic/Geologic function, Hydro-Alteration Average Score	4.55
Ground Water Monitoring (III.E.2)										
Ground water quality	III.F.2.a	5	4	4	3	5	4			4.17
									Ground Water Monitoring Average Score	4.17
Surface Water Monitoring (III.E.3)										

Surface water quality	III.F.3.a	5	4	5	4	5	4			4.50
Surface water quantity	III.F.3.b	5	4	5	4	5	4			4.50
									Surface Water Monitoring Average Score	4.50
Resource Protection (III.F)										
Boundary survey	III.G.1	5	4	5	5	5	5			4.83
Gates & fencing	III.G.2	5	4	4	3	5	4			4.17
Signage	III.G.3	5	4	3	3	5	5			4.17
Law enforcement presence	III.G.4	5	4	5	4	5	5			4.67
									Resource Protection Average Score	4.46
Adjacent Property Concerns (III.G)										
Land Use										
Expanding development	III.H.1.a	5	4	4	4	5	4			4.33
Inholdings/additions	III.H.2	5	4	3	5	5	5			4.50
Discussion of Potential Surplus Land Determination	III.H.3	5	4	4	3	5	5			4.33
Surplus Lands Identified?	III.H.4	5	4	5	5	5	5			4.83
Public Access & Education (IV.1, IV.2, IV.3, IV.4, IV.5)										
Public Access										
Roads	IV.1.a	5	4	5	3	5	5			4.50
Parking	IV.1.b	5	4	5	3	4	5			4.33
Boat Access	IV.1.c	5	4	5	3	5	5			4.50
Environmental Education & Outreach										
Wildlife	IV.2.a	5	4	5	4	5	5			4.67
Invasive Species	IV.2.b	5	4	5	4	5	5			4.67
Habitat Management Activities	IV.2.c	5	4	5	4	5	5			4.67
Interpretive facilities and signs	IV.3	5	4	5	5	5	5			4.83
Recreational Opportunities	IV.4	5	4	5	5	4	5			4.67
Management of Visitor Impacts	IV.5	5	4	4	4	4	5			4.33
									Public Access & Education Average Score	4.57
Managed Area Uses (VI.A, VI.B)										
Existing Uses										
Hiking	VI.A.1	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		5.00
Horseback Riding	VI.A.2	5	5	5	3	4	4	5		4.43
Off-road Bicycling	VI.A.3	5	5	3	4	4	3	5		4.14
Nature Study	VI.A.4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		5.00
Hunting	VI.A.5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		5.00
Fishing	VI.A.6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		5.00
Birdwatching	VI.A.7	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		5.00
Primitive Camping	VI.A.8	5	5	5	5	4	5	5		4.86
Apiaries	VI.A.9	5	5	3	5	4	2	5		4.14
Proposed Uses										
Equestrian Campground	VI.B.1	5	5	3	3	3	4	5		4.00

Color Code:	Excellent	Above Average	Below Average	Poor	See Appendix A for detail
		Missing Vote	Insufficient Information		

Appendix A: Scoring System Detail

Explanation of Consensus Commendations:

Often, the exceptional condition of some of the property's attributes impress review team members. In those instances, team members are encouraged to offer positive feedback to the managing agency in the form of a commendation. The teams develop commendations generally by standard consensus processes or by majority vote if they cannot obtain a true consensus.

Explanation of Consensus Recommendations:

Subsection 259.036(2), F.S., specifically states that the managing entity shall consider the findings and recommendations of the land management review. We ask team members to provide general recommendations for improving the management or public access and use of the property. The teams discuss these recommendations and develop consensus recommendations as described above. We provide these recommendations to the managing agency to consider when finalizing the required ten-year management plan update. We encourage the manager to respond directly to these recommendations and include their responses in the final report when received in a timely manner.

Explanation of Field Review Checklist and Scores, and Management Plan Review Checklist and Scores:

We provide team members with a checklist to fill out during the evaluation workshop phase of the Land Management Review. The checklist is the uniform tool used to evaluate both the management actions and condition of the managed area, and the sufficiency of the management plan elements. During the evaluation workshop, team members individually provide scores on each issue on the checklist, from their individual perspective. Team members also base their evaluations on information provided by the managing agency staff as well as other team member discussions. Staff averages these scores to evaluate the overall conditions on the ground, and how the management plan addresses the issues. Team members must score each management issue 1 to 5: 1 being the management practices are clearly insufficient, and 5 being that the management practices are excellent. Members may choose to abstain if they have inadequate expertise or information to make a cardinal numeric choice, as indicated by an "X" on the checklist scores, or they may not provide a vote for other unknown reasons, as indicated by a blank. If a majority of members failed to vote on any issue, that issue is determined to be irrelevant to management of that property or it was inadequately reviewed by the team to make an intelligent choice. In either case staff eliminated the issue from the report to the manager.

Average scores are interpreted as follows:

Scores 4.0 to 5.0 are *Excellent*

Scores 3.0 to 3.99 are *Above Average*

Scores 2.0 to 2.99 are *Below Average*

Scores 1.0 to 1.99 are considered *Poor*

Exhibit T

Compliance
with
Local Comprehensive Plans

Gadsden, Leon, Liberty, and Wakulla Counties

Gadsden COUNTY

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
9-B East Jefferson Street / P. O. Box 1799 · Quincy, Florida 32353
OFFICE: (850) 875-8650 · FAX: (850) 875-8655 · www.GadsdenCountyFl.gov

December 11, 2023

Emily Marsh, State Lands Management Planner
Florida Forest Service
3125 Connor Boulevard
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1650

RE: Review of Draft Copy of Lake Talquin State Forest Ten-Year Land Management Plan and Exhibits

Dear Ms. Marsh,

Thank you for providing us the opportunity to review the draft of the Ten-Year Land Management Plan and Exhibits for Lake Talquin State Forest. The draft plan is very thorough and well-written and is consistent with the Gadsden Comprehensive Plan. We have no additional comments.

Sincerely,

Ellen Andrews

Ellen Andrews
Senior Planner
Gadsden County Planning Division

October 25, 2023

Emily Marsh, State Lands Management Planner
Forest Management Bureau
Florida Forest Service
3125 Conner Boulevard
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1650

Dear Ms. Marsh,

At your request, the Tallahassee – Leon County Planning Department has reviewed the draft Ten-year Land Management Plan and Exhibits for the Lake Talquin State Forest for consistency with the Tallahassee – Leon County Comprehensive Plan. The management objectives outlined in the Land Management Plan are oriented towards multiple uses with a primary emphasis on the restoration and maintenance of native plant ecosystems and native wildlife populations, including forested upland areas and wetlands, as well as hunting and other passive or resource-based recreation activities. Restoration and maintenance activities include timbering, the use of prescribed fire as a tool to help restore native ecosystems by stimulating native herbaceous and grassy ground cover and promoting the regeneration of native pine and other fire-adapted species, and identification and management of non-native exotic invasive plants and animals.

With the exception of hunting, these management objectives are similar to those that guide the management of greenways owned and/or managed by local government in Leon County. They include integrated natural resources management and protection, resource-based recreation, and educational and historical interpretive opportunities. Additionally, several goals in the Conservation Element of the Tallahassee – Leon County Comprehensive Plan address these management objectives. These include:

- Goal 1, which requires local government to preserve, protect and conserve the ecological value and diversity of natural resources in Tallahassee and Leon County.
- Goal 3, which requires local government to protect, enhance, and restore natural resources, wildlife habitat, and natural vegetative communities to maintain a diversity of native flora and fauna to assure the maintenance of a viable population of native species.

We have listed below those objectives and policies in the relevant elements of the Comprehensive Plan that are consistent with and support the draft Land Management Plan:

Conservation Element

1. <u>Intergovernmental Coordination</u>

   Objective 1.2: [C] (Effective 7/16/90)

   State and regional agencies shall coordinate and participate with local government on environmental planning, regulations and management techniques that affect the conservation and preservation of area natural resources.

   Policy 1.2.1: [C] (Effective 7/16/90)

   Local government shall work with all applicable private, local, state and federal programs such as the Conservation and Recreation Lands program, Save Our Rivers, Surface Water Improvement and management (SWIM), Land Acquisition Trust Fund program and others in the acquisition and

maintenance of unique vegetative communities, as well as protecting and enhancing surface and groundwater.

Policy 1.2.2: [C] (Effective 7/16/90)

By 1991, involve other area governments, such as adjacent counties, regional, state and federal agencies, in the review process regarding ordinances and policies that affect surface waters and unique environmental communities shared by other jurisdictions.

2. Use of Prescribed Fire

Policy 1.2.3: [C] (Effective 6/14/00; Revision Effective 4/10/09)

In conjunction with the appropriate state, federal and regional agencies and property owners, local government shall implement, maintain, and promote land management practices that enhance fire protection, wildlife habitat and sustainable silviculture practices. These practices shall include, but not be limited to, the use of prescribed burns, the creation of defensible space buffers, vegetative maintenance, and the control or removal of invasive exotics.

In areas of wildfire hazard, the land development regulations shall require the provision of defensible space buffers surrounding new developments and multiple exits from large developments. To further the effectiveness of these practices, public awareness programs will be developed by 2010 to inform and educate existing and new property owners that these practices, prescribed burns in particular, may be regularly employed nearby and may affect their property.

3. Protect Wetland Areas

Policy 2.2.1: [C] (Effective 7/16/90)

Protect and conserve the natural function of wetlands by limiting wetland destruction and adverse impacts.

4. Endangered Species Protection

Objective 3.1: [C] (E FF . 7/16/90)

Protect and enhance populations of endangered, threatened and species of special concern listed by Leon County and the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, and their habitat so there is no loss of wildlife species that are in Leon County at the time of adoption of the comprehensive plan.

Policy 3.1.1: [C] (Effective 7/16/90)

Local government shall identify all endangered, threatened, and species of special concern identified on the state and federal list which exist within Leon County. Local government shall allow private groups to inventory and develop a list of endangered, threatened or species of special concern unique to Leon County, and will present such Leon County lists for inclusion on the state and federal list.

Policy 3.1.4: [C] (Revision Effective 12/7/99)

By 2001, local government shall develop habitat protection and management guidelines that at a minimum meet or exceed state and federal requirements for threatened, endangered species and species of special concern. Through local ordinances, continue to require proposed development to indicate any habitats of endangered, threatened, and species of special concern which may exist onsite or may be expected to occur on-site. In addition, the applicant must discuss the wildlife habitat characteristics of the site and list any wildlife species observed through field survey. State and Federal requirements will give guidance until local management guidelines are developed.

Policy 3.1.6: [C] (Effective 7/16/90)

By 1993, local government shall have developed and implemented management plans for listed species found on all lands owned by city and county governments, especially passive parks.

Policy 3.1.7: [C] (Revision Effective 7/1/94)

All development sites that contain endangered, threatened or species of special concern shall submit a management plan that must be submitted to Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission or other appropriate Federal, State and local government agency for review and comment prior to development approval. Recommendations from the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission and if applicable, other appropriate Federal, State and local government agencies shall be incorporated into the management plan.

5. Greenways Connectivity

Policy 6.1.1: [C] (Effective 6/25/96; Revision Effective 7/20/05)

The greenways network shall attempt to interconnect existing dedicated open space areas and be comprised primarily of preservation and conservation features as described in Policy 1.3.1 [C] and 1.3.2 [C]. Floodplains and natural drainageways shall receive particular emphasis for inclusion in the network. Other lands that do not qualify as preservation or conservation features may be included in the network based on connectivity, historical value, or value as a natural resource buffer. To the maximum extent practicable, bicycle trails, pedestrian pathways, and where appropriate, utility corridors, shall be included in the greenways network.

Policy 6.1.2: [C] (Effective 6/25/96; Revision Effective 7/20/05)

The Tallahassee-Leon County Greenways Master Plan is the overall guiding document for the planning, acquisition, development, and management of the local greenways network. Local government shall incorporate the objectives of the Greenways Master Plan in its long-range land use, leisure, conservation, and transportation planning activities where applicable, and reflect the presence of greenway features and design in permitting activities. The Planning Department in consultation with other City and County departments and other local agencies as appropriate, shall be responsible for identifying and coordinating the acquisition or protection of the elements of a county-wide greenways system.

Policy 6.1.3: [C] (Effective 6/25/9; Revision Effective 7/20/05)

Local government shall prepare specific management plans for lands acquired, preserved, or otherwise included in the greenways network. The management plans shall address natural resources protection, public access, recreation, education, and opportunities for economic development that is complementary to maintaining the network. The management plans shall identify the anticipated costs and departments responsible for implementation of the plans.

Policy 6.1.4: [C] (Effective 7/2/99)

Properties acquired to implement the county-wide Greenways network shall be managed to ensure that the resources for which the sites are acquired are protected or restored to the greatest extent practicable while supportive of other objectives such as passive recreation, education, and interpretation. Such management shall include, but not be limited to, reforestation and replanting of Policy 1.1.3 of the Parks and Recreation Element [R]; and appropriate terrestrial and aquatic or wetland vegetation, removal of noxious exotic terrestrial and aquatic vegetation, and physical modification and biological enhancement of streambeds, ditches and shorelines to improve water quality or minimize erosion.

Land Use Element

1. Future Land Use Map Categories

   Policy 2.2.14: [L] RECREATION/OPEN SPACE (E FF . 8/17/92; R EV . E FF . 7/26/06; RENUMBERED 3/14/07)

   This category contains:

   (1) Government owned lands which have active or passive recreational facilities, historic sites, forests, cemeteries, or wildlife management areas.

   (2) Privately owned lands which have golf courses, cemeteries, or wildlife management areas.

   Permitted uses include passive recreation and silviculture. Active recreation facilities are included if the site is within the USA or a rural community.

Based on an analysis of existing policies, the draft Ten-year Land Management Plan and Exhibits for the Lake Talquin State Forest is consistent with the Tallahassee – Leon County Comprehensive Plan.

Thank you for the opportunity to review this draft plan. If you have any questions or need additional information, please feel free to contact Stephen Hodges at the Tallahassee-Leon County Planning Department.

Sincerely,

Laurel Harbin
Planning Manager
Tallahassee-Leon County Planning Department

LH/SMH/smh

Liberty County Board of County Commissioners

P.O. Box 399; Bristol, FL 32321 (850) 643-2215

December 7, 2023

Florida Forest Service
Attn: Emily Marsh
State Lands Management Planner
3125 Connor Boulevard
Tallahassee, Florida 32399

Dear Ms. Emily,

County staff has reviewed the proposed 10-year land management plan for Lake Talquin State Forest. The proposed plan does not conflict with any component of Liberty County's Comprehensive Plan, Land Development Code, or Codified Ordinances.

Sincerely,

Hannah Causseaux

Hannah Causseaux
Chairwoman, Liberty County Board of County Commissioners

WAKULLA
COUNTY

BOARD OF
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

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Chairman, District 1

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County Attorney
(850) 224-4070

Planning and Community Development
3093 Crawfordville Highway
Crawfordville, FL 32327
(850) 926-3695
(850) 926-1528 FAX

October 24, 2023

Emily Marsh
State Lands Management Planner
Florida Forest Service
Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
3125 Conner Blvd.
Tallahassee, Florida 32399

Re: Ten-Year Land Management Plan - Talquin State Forest

Ms. Marsh,

Thank you for the opportunity to review the Ten-Year Land Management Plan for the Talquin State Forest of which a portion exists within the jurisdictional boundaries of Wakulla County. After reviewing the Management Plan, Wakulla County has determined the Land Management Plan to be consistent with the Wakulla County Comprehensive Growth Management Plan.

At this time, Wakulla County has not identified any concerns nor has any comments related to the Land Management Plan. Please feel free to contact me if you have any additional questions.

Thank you,

Somer Pell
Assistant County Administrator
of Community Development

Exhibit U

State Forest Management Plan
Advisory Group Summary

Management Plan Advisory Group Public Hearing
Lake Talquin State Forest
10-Year Land Management Plan

September 27, 2023
10:30 A.M.

Meeting Minutes

MPAG Members Present:

- Chris Colburn — Tallahassee Forestry Center (TFC) Manager, Florida Forest Service (FFS)
- Benjamin Faure — Northwest Florida Water Management District
- David Nicholson — Representing Justin VanGorder with Florida Fish and Wildlife Commission
- Ricky Lackey — National Wild Turkey Federation
- Sam McCall — Local Property Owner
- Bill Stinson — Local Property Owner
- Commissioner Christian Caban — Leon County Elected Official

MPAG Members Not Present:

- Tabitha Frazier — Leon County Soil and Water Conservation District
- Commissioner Ron Green — Gadsden County Elected Official

FFS Staff:

- Alan Davis — Land Planning Coordinator
- Brian Camposano — Forest Management Assistant Bureau Chief
- Ryan Slyter — Forestry Supervisor II
- Emily Marsh — State Lands Management Planner

Guests:

- Mark Alexander
- Matt Conislio
- Leatha Flowers
- Jacob Fortunas
- Sharon Haughton
- Devin Martins
- Maria Morales
- Joyce Papp
- Wendy Trawick
- Linda Vause

Public Meeting Start Time: 10:30 A.M.

- Land Planning Coordinator, Alan Davis (FFS) opened the meeting by introducing himself and explained the purpose and statutory framework for the Lake Talquin State Forest 10-Year Land Management Plan process. He explained that the Plan is not an annual work plan or detailed operational plan but provides general and conceptual guidance for management of Lake Talquin State Forest (LTSF) for the next 10-year period.
- Mr. Davis confirmed compliance with the Florida Sunshine Law advising MPAG members to not discuss the draft outside of the public meetings. He stated that the meetings are open to the public, recorded, and minutes taken.

- Mr. Davis stated that both MPAG meetings are open to the public and proper notice was given. The meetings were advertised to the public in the Tallahassee Democrat on August 31, 2023, in the Florida Administrative Register on September 15, 2023, FFS webpage, as well as posted at the kiosks on LTSF. The meetings were announced at the Leon County Commissioners meeting on September 12, and at the Gadsden County Commissioners meeting on September 19, 2023. He noted that the draft plan goes through various approvals before and after the MPAG meetings but that the FFS Director is granted final authority on changes to the draft plan. He described the day's two meetings: The first meeting is informational and provides opportunity for public comment; the 1:00 p.m. Workshop meeting provides opportunity for the MPAG members to discuss the public input and to share their personal comments on the draft plan. The public is welcome to attend the Workshop, but participation is limited to MPAG members.
- Mr. Davis then requested MPAG Member introductions and attendance was taken.
- Mr. Davis asked the advisory group to elect an MPAG chairperson. Chris Colburn was elected to serve as chairperson.
- Mr. Davis reiterated the purpose of this meeting is to receive public input which would be later discussed in the Workshop.
- Mr. Davis then introduced Forestry Supervisor Ryan Slyter who presented a PowerPoint presentation of the 10-Year Plan. A member of the public asked what qualifies something as an archeological resource. Mr. Camposano provided the definition of an archeological resource. Mr. Davis asked if there were any clarifying questions regarding the presentation. Mr. Fortunas inquired about any challenges or obstacles FFS encounters regarding meeting some of the goals stated in the presentation. Mr. Davis explained that any challenges faced are due to personnel and available funding resources. Mr. Colburn stressed that they are lucky to have various resources to tap into within FFS to be able to accomplish goals and day-to-day duties on LTSF.
- Mr. Davis asked if there are any further questions.
- Mr. Davis transitioned to presenting the submitted Speaker/Comment Forms. Ms. Flowers appreciates the ongoing efforts of FFS and the partnership between FFS and the Southern Trailriders Association (STA). As a 50 + year resident of Ft. Braden, Ms. Flowers presented a Wish List on behalf of the STA for FFS to consider regarding the improvement of the equestrian community's experience and safety on LTSF. Specifically, concerns about being pushed out by the mountain biking community within the Leon County boundaries of LTSF, and concerns regarding lack of signage directing users to trailheads and existing service roads to provide additional equestrian riding options within the Ft. Braden Tract. Ms. Flowers requested signage suggesting equestrian routes on Joe Budd Tract. Ms. Flowers requested signage for recreational users on the North Ochlockonee Tract to increase the number of visitors. Ms. Flowers also requested a connecting trail from the Ft. Braden Tract across Coe Landing Road into the Hwy 20, Lake Talquin Tract to expand the riding mileage onto the service roads. Also requested was a connecting trail from Joe Budd Tract to the Rocky Comfort Tract. Ms. Flowers also requests a connecting trail from the Lines Tract to access a significant tract of land within a current Florida Forever project. Lastly, Ms. Flowers requested gravel not be used on trails due to damage and danger to horses.
- Mr. Fortunas, representing the Tallahassee and Leon County Planning Department, requested increased access for hiking and biking, particularly within the North and South Ochlockonee Tracts and the Hwy 20 Tract on LTSF. Increased access would help increase educational and conservation opportunities. Mr. Fortunas also represents the Tallahassee Mountain Biking Association (TMBA). Mr. Fortunas stated that TMBA is advocating for better single tract trail options in the North and South Ochlockonee Tracts and Hwy 20 Tract. These hiking and biking trails would be relatively low impact and would not require significant maintenance after initial installation and would be highly compatible with nearby conservation areas. Enhanced access as well as increasing the presence of a new user group on LTSF would be beneficial to the state forest. Mr. Fortunas supported Ms. Flowers' suggestion in a connecting trail across Coe Landing Road. Mr. Fortunas does not advocate a trail that would welcome hikers, bikers, *and* equestrian riders; rather, a tract that runs parallel to the trail for equestrian riders due to trail erosion concerns.

- Mr. Alexander supported Mr. Fortunas' proposals with no further comment.
- Mr. Conislio supported Mr. Fortunas' proposals. Mr. Conislio also announced that TMBA has weekly board meetings in which FFS and any members of the public are welcome to attend.
- Mr. Davis asked if there were any more questions or comments from the public. Ms. Flowers stated that the Ft. Braden Trail was initially designated for equestrian use only. Hiking was added to the trail at a later date. Ms. Flowers stated the dangers of bike riders to equestrian riders due to biking speed. Ms. Flowers' concerns stem from a safety perspective, rather than an attempt to exile the biking community. Ms. Flowers disagrees on Mr. Fortunas' statement about road erosion due to equestrian use. Ms. Flowers has observed erosion can occur from bikers, specifically due to the quantity of bikers, and should be considered moving forward.
- Mr. Alexander stated that he understands that the plan is to have the Lines Tract allow for equestrian use but does not believe this to be ideal. Due to personal past use and previous maintenance done on the tract, equestrian use would make this challenging for the biking community. Mr. Alexander offered to help clear off tract and if it will be open to horseback riding.
- Ms. Flowers stated that they have been out at the Lines Tract scouting and helping with maintaining the trail.
- An STA member stressed that they are trying to work with the TMBA community, not against them.
- Mr. Davis then thanked everyone for participating and adjourned the public hearing portion of the meetings.

Public Meeting End Time: 11:23 A.M.

Management Plan Advisory Group <u>Workshop Meeting</u>
Lake Talquin State Forest
10-Year Land Management Plan

September 27, 2023
1:00 P.M.

<u>Meeting Minutes</u>

MPAG Members Present:

- Chris Colburn — Tallahassee Forestry Center (TFC) Manager, Florida Forest Service (FFS)
- Benjamin Faure — Northwest Florida Water Management District
- David Nicholson — Representing Justin VanGorder with Florida Fish and Wildlife Commission
- Ricky Lackey — National Wild Turkey Federation
- Sam McCall — Local Property Owner
- Bill Stinson — Local Property Owner

MPAG Members Not Present:

- Commissioner Christian Caban — Leon County Elected Official
- Commissioner Ron Green — Gadsden County Elected Official
- Tabitha Frazier — Leon County Soil and Water Conservation District

FFS Staff:

- Alan Davis — Land Planning Coordinator
- Brian Camposano — Forest Management Assistant Bureau Chief
- Ryan Slyter — Forestry Supervisor II
- Emily Marsh — State Lands Management Planner

Guests:

- Leatha Flowers
- Joyce Papp

Workshop Meeting Start Time: 1:00 P.M.

- Land Planning Coordinator, Alan Davis introduced himself and opened the LTSF MPAG Workshop. He reminded the MPAG members of the Florida Sunshine law and that the purpose of the workshop is to review and discuss the draft and that any edits made to the draft would be presented to the FFS Director for approval. He noted that minutes will be recorded and emailed to the MPAG members and will be approved via negative response review. MPAG member appointment will terminate when the final draft is submitted to the Acquisition Restoration Council. Forestry Supervisor II Ryan Slyter was available to make proposed changes to the draft during the page-by-page review.
- Mr. Davis requested that if any MPAG members had comments regarding the public hearing conducted earlier that they be addressed when we reached the part of the draft LMP it pertained to during the page-by-page process.
- Page 4: Mr. Stinson observed that the project known output archeological resources and restore, maintain, and protect hydrological resources was not listed in the past accomplishments section. Mr. Stinson inquired if these were new goals in the plan. Mr. Davis stressed that the listed past accomplishments are what has been accomplished since the last plan. Mr. Colburn confirmed that these are not new goals, and that only the main accomplishments are captured within the plan as opposed to every individual accomplishment. Mr. Colburn

further confirmed that archeological resources are monitored annually. Mr. McCall inquired what happens to the wild hogs after they have been captured and removed from the property. Mr. Colburn relayed that the hogs are destroyed. Mr. Lackey observed that prescribed burning was significantly lower during Fiscal Year 2019-2020 but was later compensated in the following fiscal years. Mr. Lackey inquired if extra staff was needed to complete those subsequent burns or if the same crew was utilized. Mr. Slyter confirmed that it was the same crew. Mr. Lackey inquired the annual acreage goal for prescribed burning on LTSF. Mr. Slyter relayed 2,500 to 3,800 acres is the goal, but they have been burning 3,200 acres the last couple of years. Mr. Lackey inquired if raising the goal, given the stellar year in 2021, while utilizing the same staff is feasible. Mr. Slyter agrees that more burning will occur due to the stands falling within the fire regime. FFS does not want to adjust the fire regime too much. Mr. Colburn added that Mr. Lackey's question is common, and that FFS will strive to burn more acres. However, such language is not recommended to avoid pigeonholing the staff to that updated acreage goal; should it be difficult for the staff to achieve. Mr. Lackey inquired if the plan has the goal of 3,200 acres already listed. Mr. Colburn confirms that goal acreage is listed in the plan, as well as more detail is explained within each community type. Mr. Lackey encourages FFS to burn as much as they can. Mr. Davis confirmed no changes made to Page 4.

- Page 5: Mr. Stinson, while referencing Goal 2, stated that counting visitors need to be more accurate. Mr. Stinson noted the sign that references day use fees, but there is no place to deposit the money, which makes tracking visitors inaccurate. Thus, Mr. Stinson is unsure how LTSF staff are tracking the number of visitors. Mr. Stinson stresses that getting accurate numbers are important. Mr. Camposano explained that counting visitors is a fluid process; that day use fees, camping fees, etc. are all purchased online through the camping reservation system as one way to track visitors. Traffic counters on different main roads within the state forests that are rotated annually are also used to count visitors. FFS tracks hunters, camping stays, etc. There is a lot of data that the State Recreation Coordinator, Bin Wan, uses for tracking. Bin Wan actually has a PHD in Recreation Management; specifically, he went to school and learned how to manage people and manage visitors and so he has a very formulaic, reputable way to accurately track the number of visitors for not just LTSF, but for all of our state forests. The numbers will never be completely accurate, but the way we are doing it now allows us to be consistent. Mr. Stinson inquired if FFS means to say there is no reason to have an entrance kiosk at the forest. Mr. Colburn confirmed the sign in, and fee collection strategies have never been accurate data. Mr. Faure expressed that it is a very labor-intensive strategy to have a volunteer count the number of visitors. It is time consuming, and it depends on how much the staff can commit to it. Mr. Davis reiterate that while the conversation is good to have, the purpose of this meeting is to suggest changes to the plan to keep within time. Mr. Stinson observed there are no reports online of the annual liaison meetings, and wanted to know if these meetings were occurring. Mr. Slyter confirmed these meetings occur on an annual basis and minutes are recorded during said meetings. Mr. Stinson strongly suggests for these minutes to be posted online. Mr. Davis stressed that a copy of the minutes is housed locally. Mr. Davis suggests that staff can help Mr. Stinson obtain a copy of those meeting minutes.
- Page 7: Mr. Stinson inquired if the number of acres restored under Goal 3, Objective 4 is different from the number of acres where restoration measures were taken. Did staff plant something but later died? Mr. Slyter confirmed that failed planting has occurred before but is rare. In those cases, the staff tries again. Mr. Faure inquired if staff plants wiregrass. Mr. Colburn responded that they rarely plant wiregrass. Mr. Colburn clarified that this objective relates to restoration using prescribed burning. The measure listed is often blurry, and that is where the Land Management Reviews come in to clarify the measures; when they ask what percentage of our forests is in maintenance condition. That is oftentimes a direct reflection of prescribed burning.
- Page 11: Mr. Colburn recommended to remove language regarding Girl Scouts of Gateway Council. The sublease is expired.
- Page 14: Mr. Stinson observed that under current staffing should read "a permanent, appropriately credentialed staff member for the educational center for serious educational efforts" should replace OPS staff language. Mr. Davis confirmed with Mr. Colburn that this is current staffing. Mr. Colburn explained that OPS Park Rangers are not assigned to Bear Creek Educational Forest. They manage the forests through duties such as cleaning and changing garbage. Mr. Stinson relayed that he will bring up his previous statement elsewhere

in the plan. Mr. McCall, under Additional Land Needs, suggested language to be inserted regarding recommendations to DEP or Florida Forever acquisitions to take in consideration of endangered plants and species. Mr. Davis explained that the information is observed in the Optimal Boundary Map, but at the same time, to acquire land specifically for that, we're looking for lands that help facilitate management and also that that comes with that. Because it is not a detailed operational plan, Mr. McCall's suggested language is not necessarily needed here just because it is conceptual. FFS and DEP discuss the protection of endangered plants and species when acquiring property. Florida Forever projects do have their own write-ups per project, and some of that language is incorporated into those projects. Mr. McCall inquired if FFS makes recommendations to DEP. Mr. Davis confirms this to be true. Additionally, there is a management prospectus, per every Florida Forever Project, and some of those T&E species Mr. McCall referenced to are called out in those project descriptions. Mr. McCall observed the highest ranking of species listed in the table is a G3. The property he owns, which is close to a property near Hammock Creek has Chapmans rhododendron, has some plant species that have a G1S1 rating; the highest rating of federal plants can have which appears that FFS imported their acquisition of most endangered plants then that would be helpful to observing species that you may not ever see again if it is destroyed. Mr. Davis agreed and clarified that the table's data came from The Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) or if FFS observes a species, it is then incorporated into that Endangered Species Table. Mr. McCall expressed that there are adjoining properties with G1 ratings. Mr. Davis stated that this is something that FFS reports to FNAI and asks FNAI if they can FFS help identify those species on FFS property.

- Page 15: Mr. McCall observed that there are conflicting adjacent land uses; namely an increase in mining adjacent to LTSF in South Gadsden County. Mr. McCall mentioned Crowder and a new Bear Creek mine (Bear Creek Mining) and that the individual who owns Twin Springs recently applied or received approval for a sand mine on his property. On property that Mr. McCall owns, an individual applied for a sand mine in which Mr. McCall objected because it is within the Chapmans rhododendron protection zone. With more mining occurring, there is less of an opportunity to do what you want to do, and once it's mined, it's gone forever. Mr. McCall further stressed that there are conflicting adjacent land uses present. Mr. Colburn suggested to pull language used in other state forest land management plans that do have conflicting adjacent land uses related to mining.
- Page 17: Mr. Stinson observed that the 2014 Land Management Review is 10 years out of date, and that the review process appears to be too pristine. Mr. Davis explained that these reviews are done every five years and are facilitated through FDEP, and the dates are like this because these reviews are done on DEP's schedule. LTSF is due for another review in the near future, but it is in five-year increments and based on DEP's schedule, not FFS's. The Land Management Reviews listed in the Exhibits are the most current reviews within this 10-Year planning interval. Mr. Stinson expressed that he does not know how these reviews are conducted but has concerns about the scoring throughout. Scores are almost too perfect except for one area which makes it appear as if an actual evaluation was not completed, and only utilized the staff's observations. Mr. Slyter clarified that there is a review panel that does come out to the forests to conduct these reviews. Mr. Davis asked Mr. Stinson if his questions had been answered, which Mr. Stinson denied. Mr. Stinson continued to stress that the report appears to make it sound like everything is perfect, and no more improvements are needed, which sounds doubtful to Mr. Stinson. Mr. Davis stated that because he was not present at the 2014 or 2019 Land Management Review, that he cannot specifically speak to that review, but there is another one scheduled soon. Mr. Camposano stressed that there is a member from each agency that constitutes as the review panel and gives FFS an honest evaluation of what they think through calculations and weighted averages. The individuals on the panel who makes their recommendations remain anonymous. Mr. Stinson digressed.
- Page 20: Mr. Stinson inquired about FFS's input regarding septic tanks related to maintaining water resources. Mr. Davis requested clarification. Mr. Stinson stated that counties set regulations, best management practices, or questions about proximity of septic tanks to one of the feeder streams. Mr. Davis stated he is not familiar with the permitting process but is certain there are conditions that must be met for septic tanks. Mr. Faure stated that a lot of this falls under the jurisdiction of the Water Management District, as well as, establishing goals like best management practices; like what is being done in the Wakulla County with the Spring Bay system in trying to convert septic to sewer. He is certain that sewer systems have not yet been establish in the area.

Mr. Davis agreed and stated that if you do not have a sewer system in place, then you have to have a septic tank. Mr. Stinson expressed that in some areas in Gadsden County, they have been converted to a tertiary treatment septic tank that was required for new construction around the lake. Mr. Colburn stated that we cannot address any of that in the plan. Mr. McCall stated that in his discussions with Gadsden County Planning and Zoning, you cannot have a septic tank if you are below certain water levels of the lake.

- Page 22: Mr. Nicholson observed in Table 5 of a repeated mammals section. Duplicated section is to be deleted. Mr. Nicholson also inquired if the Chapmans rhododendron extends to any of LTSF property. FFS said no.
- Page 24: Mr. Faure noted that this page addressed some of Mr. McCall's questions about the acquisitions. Mr. Colburn inquired if Mr. McCall's property falls within the Optimal Management Boundary Map. Ms. Marsh provided Mr. McCall a copy of the Optimal Boundary Map. Mr. McCall confirmed that his property does reside within the Optimal Boundary.
- Page 25: Mr. McCall asked why there are food plots and if they are specifically for hunters. FFS confirmed that they are specifically for Operation Outdoor Freedom (OOF) and for hunters. FFS stated that food plots also improve wildlife.
- Page 27: Mr. Stinson inquired if the Gopher Tortoise language means to say that there no Gopher Tortoises found or Bear Creek or if FFS was thinking of moving them but decided not to due to lack of information. Mr. Camposano clarified that the statement is a statutory requirement for all of our plans effective July 2022. FFS is required to assess the feasibility. For LTSF, FWC reached out to FFS to assess the status of the area. There are probably a few areas that FFS can become some recipient sites that will not conflict with FFS' primary objectives with management and might be a little deficient on the number of Gopher Tortoises. At the moment, FFS is attempting to identify potential suitable land that FFS tries to establish Gopher Tortoise Recipient Sites on should that need arise. Mr. Colburn agreed and stated that the sampling in the plan does not refer to the Bear Creek Tract. FFS knows that there are Gopher Tortoises within the Bear Creek Tract. The sampling was originally done on the Joe Budd Tract.
- Page 31: Mr. Davis addressed the public comment regarding the planned activities subsection under the recreation section for trails. Mr. Davis inquired the MPAG members if there was specific language, they would like to include in the plan based on the public comment addressed previously about establishing more trails. Mr. Faure inquired if the Lines Tract was the tract dedicated to equestrian use specifically. Mr. Colburn clarified that it was the Ft. Braden Tract that was designated for equestrian use. Mr. Colburn acknowledged the STA's wish list. Signage concerns can be addressed in the annual action plan without having to be in the 10-Year Land Management Plan. Furthermore, if something is not in plan(s) does not mean that it will not or cannot be accomplished. Mr. Camposano expressed FFS's understanding, on a recreational and agency level, of the demand for additional trails, access, utilization, and that is something FFS is very cognizant of. Mr. Camposano advised that FFS must be cautious in where these trails are established, especially after what was heard today regarding horses and bikes on these trails. So, we must be thoughtful about how we plan for those things, and we have to think about the amount of staffing and resources that are in place. We may be willing to put in certain trail heads or facilities, but it is a question of what staffing, and resources are currently in place to manage these new establishments. We must be sure that we would be able to manage these proposals before they are to be established. Trails are easy to maintain daily as opposed to a campground. Mr. Camposano reiterated that there are the ten-year plans, which are required by law; the five-year plan, which is when FFS looks into requests for funding, and the annual one-year operational plan. Mr. Camposano cautioned against using language that is stronger than "consideration for", because if the plan goes to the Division Director and he is uncomfortable committing us to those resources right now, then it may be kept within the plan but as a consideration. Mr. Stinson inquired if there is a growing demand for trails. Mr. Camposano expressed that the pandemic has increased the demand for more trails. FFS explicitly lists initiatives in the plan that FFS will do and has funding for. Otherwise, this does give FFS the capability in going back and add to the plan at a later date. Mr. Colburn inquired if the panel has addressed everything in the public comment regarding trails. The plan does address the Lines Tract and assessing the needs and feasibility because there is more due diligence needed before FFS completes that initiative. Mr. Colburn stated that it is strong enough that if FFS decides it is feasible, there is an exhibit in place that would allow FFS to proceed without going through an ARC amendment.

Regarding the cyclists' public comment about assessing the need and feasibility for some trails on the North and South Ochlockonnee and Lines Tracts. Mr. Stinson corrected that it was the Hwy 20 Tract, not the Lines Tract the cyclists were referring to. Mr. Colburn stated that the cyclists were satisfied with the plans to the Lines Tract. An MPAG member inquired if language should be inserted stating "assess the need and feasibility for additional multi-use cycling trails in the North Ochlockonee, South Ochlocknee and Hwy 20 Tracts"? Mr. Stinson suggested stating, generally, without naming the tracts; something that would reflect that the demand increases the priority of this initiative. Mr. Colburn confirmed that this would still be covered by the objectives, and just because it says to assess the need and feasibility does not mean that we are committed to it and that we have to do it. It just means that we heard what the public said, and we are willing to take a look at it. Mr. Davis commented that it leaves the door open. Mr. Camposano stated that if there is a demand for it from all different directions, then that will motivate FFS to get a project together. Mr. Lackey inquired where the funding comes from. Mr. Colburn stated that funding comes from requests on annual basis from legislative allotments. Mr. Lackey inquired if funding is from appropriated dollars. Mr. Colburn confirmed this to be true. Mr. Camposano added that there are donors to the Friends of Florida that have specified those funds to go to the state forests. Mr. Lackey inquired if funding comes from timber money. Mr. Camposano stated that timber money goes back into the big pot that gets appropriated each year. Mr. Lackey inquired if that is just a portion of the appropriated amount. Mr. Camposano confirmed to be true. Mr. Faure inquired about the consideration of adding another paragraph about the other two (2) tracts. Mr. Colburn inquired if one of the recreation short-term goals already covers that language. Mr. Davis confirmed that it does. Until there are specifics, FFS can do a plan amendment at a later date. This leaves the door open in the ten-year plan without having to specifically say what went where. Mr. Faure suggested mentioning assessing of needs and feasibility to avoid having to do an amendment at a future date. Mr. Davis commented that an amendment would have to be completed if an initiative is not specifically addressed. Mr. Colburn understood Mr. Faure's stance and stated that if initiatives, such as ground disturbing activities are stated within the plan and do not have a corresponding exhibit which shows the topography, the impact of resources, like stream crossing, then it is not typically addressed in the plan specifically; rather, the plan mentions such initiative in general terms. Mr. Davis once again asked the MPAG members if they agree to the general language on Page 31 and reiterated that the door is still open; the language does not prevent FFS from doing anything; it just does not lay out exactly what FFS will do during the ten-year planning period because FFS do not know that yet. If it comes up again later down the road, it can be addressed during that time. Mr. Davis asked if there are any proposed changes that anyone would like to see. Mr. Stinson commented that he would like to see a word incorporated eluding to "growing demand" to keep this concept within conversation. Mr. Davis suggested the following "single recommendations of recreation will be considered throughout the planning period". Mr. Lackey suggested adding the language "based on demand and the end of the sentence". Mr. Colburn pointed out that "based on demand" language is mentioned in the first sentence of the first paragraph. Mr. Camposano stated that that language is written in all FFS ten-year land management plans. For an example, our Croom Motorcycle area in Withlacoochee gets all kinds of demand, but they don't think they can take more people; so, we're not necessarily going to try to grow that place in order to prevent reaching the carrying capacity. FFS is looking at the demand based on where the numbers of people are, because if the numbers keep growing and the calls keep coming in, then they are going to have to let them in; because otherwise, we are not being good stewards of the land. Mr. Stinson inquired if we should say something about working with interest groups, with the stakeholders who were talking about these recreation recommendations. Though the plan does not sound restrictive, it does respond to what people want. Mr. Davis, again, reiterated that the current language in the plan is not meant to serve as a response, rather, it leaves the door open for future recommendations. Mr. Camposano added that budgetary concerns must also be considered. Mr. Colburn mentioned that having the Liaison Committee is a good outlet for working out these types of considerations and serves as a starting point for those conversations. Mr. Davis inquired if the members are comfortable with the language on page 31.

- Page 32: Mr. McCall inquired the effect of horses and bikes on wildlife, such as bear and turkey, deer and eagles with horses and bikes being in their habitats. Additionally, Mr. McCall inquired how the bikes and horses effect hunting. Mr. Colburn stated that for the Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs), FFS and FWC work together

regarding hunting regulations. Joe Budd is the only WMA that Lake Talquin State Forest has, and therefore all recreation uses other than hunting is prohibited on Joe Budd during hunting season. However, Joe Budd is an area that has a very limited hunt due to quota and specific designated weekends. Mr. Stinson inquired if someone could bring in their horse trailer during hunting season. Mr. Colburn stated no, and no other recreation activities are allowed, except for hunting, during hunting season. In other WMAs, this is not a rule, rather highly encouraged and is discussed annually with FWC with rule changes. If FFS receives a lot of feedback about user conflicts, it is addressed during that period of discussions with FWC. Mr. Stinson inquired if there are major effects to wildlife if there are mountain bikes and horses where hunting does occur and if the animals are compatible or if they leave the area. Mr. Nicholson stated that patterns may change, but hunting can have the same impact as horses and bikes, so generally, they are fairly compatible. If you have an extremely high use area, it will change patterns, but it is not anticipated to see that kind of change on Lake Talquin State Forest. Mr. Colburn added that he has observed deer and other wildlife move into an area where they were harvesting timber with loud equipment happening every day. Mr. Davis, Mr. Nicholson, and Mr. Colburn all agreed that the animals become accustomed to these activities. Mr. Camposano explained that the language is written in a way that does prioritize one initiative, such as recreation, over the other (hunting). FFS must be as open and accommodating as possible to all recreation types. If we prevent one group from their recreational experience, be it hunting or otherwise, that user group will surely have some complaints to FFS. Mr. McCall believed language "highly encouraged" would be better but settled for the current language already in place. Mr. Stinson inquired about an analogous sentence under Education tying back to the Trails section related to partnerships with bikers and equestrian user groups. Mr. Davis stated that the language about the Liaison Committee covers that language. Mr. Stinson stated the language comes off as FFS is working independently, and not consulting other agencies in making choices, but under the Education section, FFS is speaking about partnerships. Mr. Davis suggested adding language geared towards the Liaison Committee. Mr. Camposano suggested the language "we encourage public comment or participation through the Liaison Panel meetings". Mr. Colburn suggested language "FFS may create partnerships with volunteer groups". MPAG members decided to insert the following language: "FFS encourages public participation with the liaison group meetings / partnerships with recreational user groups in support of the forest's recreation goals" under the Recreation section.

- Page 33: Mr. Nicholson suggested adding language that reads "with an emphasis on growing season burns as applicable" at the top of the page. Mr. Camposano agreed with language addition. Mr. Colburn originally suggested to back off strong language to avoid painting FFS into a corner; however, Mr. Nicholson's suggestion would not bind FFS to a specific initiative. MPAG members agreed to add in "as applicable" language. Mr. Stinson stated that the plan talks about more burning, but the past accomplishments reflect the goal had already been met. Mr. Lackey explained that fire return intervals are set based on historical patterns. The goals are set within a specific timeframe, or even at a lower target, but FFS is always trying to surpass and overachieve said goals. Mr. Slyter explained that a 2-to-4-year fire interval can be set, but some stands may be burned in 20 years, and other stands may be burned in 3 years. Then you will have some years like Covid, where stands didn't get burned, and so they are burned in the fourth year, but is a good way for FFS to catch up. Mr. Faure inquired if the language talks about the wildfire prevention program as a means of wildfire reduction. Mr. Lackey stated that on page 34, it states that prescribed burning is a wildfire prevention method.
- Page 37: Mr. Stinson inquired about training in invasive species control. Mr. Stinson requested language inserted about training opportunities for employees. A couple of MPAG members pointed out that some language is already inserted in the last paragraph above the Invasive Species Table. Mr. Camposano stated that there are a lot of foresters that have expressed their interests in learning more about the species found on the forests. Mr. Stinson inquired clarification on species that are listed as stable. Mr. Slyter explained that it depends on what they are noticing within the forest. Mr. Colburn added to Mr. Slyter's statement, that these are cases where FFS has a handle on the control of the species, but reluctant to say that it is decreasing because they know it is invasive and could pop up somewhere else miles away.
- Page 39: Mr. Stinson inquired if recent changes in acres between the historic and current acreage are due to the survey and reclassifying communities as managed community types. Mr. Colburn explained that historic acres represent the communities that were in place prior to European settlement. Mr. Stinson observed that

Sandhill community decreased significantly in size, and if this community was since then, roped in to managed community types. One MPAG member stated that the fire regime can alter the type of communities that could fall under Managed Community Types. Mr. Camposano stated that sometimes the community types are not restored back to its historical acreage. FNAI's earliest aerial photography dates back to the 1950s to get current community types. Mr. Colburn added that FNAI uses other determining factors such as indicator species and soil types to determine the historic and current communities. Mr. Camposano stated that FFS attempts to restore what is restorable. Some communities may not be salvageable. FFS is managing pine plantation communities towards the natural community it should be in, but it is not permanently altered. It is just the current stage of management that it is in. The mapped survey is as accurate as it can possibly be. Mr. Stinson stated that it appears that 8% of the total community is not what it used to be historically and falls under a different category. Mr. Camposano stated that it takes copious amounts of time and money to restore a community back to its historic state. Mr. Stinson inquired how ponds are classified. Mr. Faure noted that they would be classified under communities like Basin Swamp or Basin Marsh. Mr. McCall inquired about the acreage within the table, and if other managed land coverage types needed an extra three (3) asterisks next to the 1,737 acres. Mr. Davis advised that all other managed community types that do not fall under the previous tables are recorded on the following table "Other Managed Land Cover Types".

- Page 51: Mr. Stinson requested a couple of species to be added to the Current Conditions under the Sandhills Community section. Mr. Davis asked if they are currently there. Mr. Stinson said yes. Mr. Colburn expressed that Sand live oak is already listed. Mr. Stinson requested several species that were not listed to be listed. Mr. Slyter placed a comment of the species in the draft document that Ms. Marsh will update to include missing species. Mr. Colburn requested clarification if Mr. Stinson wanted Sand post oak or Post Oak to be listed. Mr. Stinson requested both to be listed. Mr. Camposano stated that if Mr. Stinson has seen those species on the sandhills of the forest, then FFS can list them in the plan. Mr. Davis advised Mr. Slyter to put in a comment regarding the species to be added (Sand post oak, Tuberosa, and Veriegata).
- Page 56: Mr. Stinson requested Fringe tree be listed under current conditions.
- Page 60: Ms. Marsh noted an extra space between paragraphs that need to be deleted.
- Page 10: Mr. Faure noted that there are a few areas on Table 2, such as the Apalachicola National Forest, which the Water Management District manages. Mr. Camposano stated that only the lead managing agencies are listed for this table.
- Mr. Davis asked if there were any questions or comments on the exhibits. None of the MPAG members had suggested changes to the exhibits.
- He then asked each MPAG member to comment on the draft plan. Mr. Colburn appreciated the time each member took to provide their input. Mr. Nicholson stated that the plan is a thorough and well put together plan. Mr. Faure stated that the plan addressed the optimal boundary for water quality and quantity, which is one of the main goals of the Northwest Florida Water Management District, even though it is an impounded system controlled by the dam. It was a good discussion regarding the endangered species and prescribed fire sections. He commented on the Lake Talquin Dam at Bloxham and suggested to consult with DEP regarding the campground's proximity to the Dam, should the campground be placed nearby. He stated for FFS to focus on the prescribed burning goal and emphasis on the growing season burns. Mr. Davis stated that the representative for the local Soil and Water Conservation District is not present and transitioned to Mr. Lackey. Mr. Lackey appreciated FFS's work with constrained resources and stressed FFS to prescribe burn and surpass those goals. He also suggested to consider the taxpayer's dollars when considering future infrastructures. Mr. McCall stated that he used to write reports for a living and was impressed by the writing and found no spelling or grammar errors. Though the Gadsden County representative was not present, Mr. McCall expressed his appreciation for the conversation related to the adjacent mining and high biodiversity areas in Gadsden County, as this is an important topic. Mr. McCall agreed with the prescribed burning and a job well done from FFS and is concerned about meeting the needs of the hikers, hunters, bikers, and horseback riders while trying to preserve the land. Mr. Stinson stated that this property is an unusually important place to implement these conservation practices, and get folks to use this state forest recreationally, as well as more of an emphasis on the education to let people know what is happening portion of this state forest. Mr. Stinson agreed on

everyone's comments about the plan being well written. He added that it was very easy to read. He also thanked FFS for their hard work.

- Mr. Davis noted that the draft will be submitted to the Acquisition and Restoration Council for review. Consideration by the Council will likely occur at the February 9, 2024, public meeting.
- Mr. Davis thanked everyone for their time and participation and adjourned the meeting.

Workshop Meeting End Time: 2:36 P.M.

Exhibit V

State Forest Summary Budget

	LAKE TALQUIN STATE FOREST MGT. ONLY 22-23 EXPENDITURES	Percentages Based on Total Dollar Amount of Expenditures	Assessed Needed Funding Based Upon LMUAC Resource Management
Resource Management	**$ 24,480**	**23.10%**	**$ 90,273.66**
Exotic Species Control	$ 1,703	2.97%	$ 11,610.02
Prescribed Burning	$ 13,169	3.37%	$ 13,169.22
Cultural Resources Management	$ 40	0.07%	$ 269.64
Timber Management	$ 4,572	7.98%	$ 31,164.56
Hydrological Management	$ 257	0.45%	$ 1,754.59
	$ -		$ -
THER RESOURCE MANAGEMEN	$ 4,739	8.27%	$ 32,305.63
Listed Species Management	$ -		$ -
Forest Pest and Disease	$ -		$ -
Plant Conservation Program	$ -		$ -
State Forest Research Projects	$ -		$ -
Boundary Surveys for State Forests	$ -		$ -
Other Activities Also Include:	$ -		$ -
Liaison Community Meetings / Boundary Line Maintenance / Forest Inventories and Various Other Activities / Wildfire Suppression on State Forests			
			$ -
Administration	**$ -**	**7.02%**	**$ -**
Central Office Headquarters	$ -		$ -
District/Regions	$ -	7.02%	$ -
Units/Projects	$ -		$ -
	$ -		$ -
Support	**$ 20,661**	**36.04%**	**$ 140,844.26**
Land Management Planning	$ 1,052	1.84%	$ 7,174.69
Land Management Reviews	$ 177	0.31%	$ 1,207.50
Training/Staff Development	$ 5,561	9.70%	$ 37,905.48
Vehicle Purchase	$ 218	0.38%	$ 1,484.96
ehicle Operations and Maintenanc	$ 10,066	17.56%	$ 68,620.64
	$ -		$ -
OTHER SUPPORT	$ 3,587	6.26%	$ 24,450.99
ate Forest Land Acquisition Support			$ -
ther Support Activities Also Includ	$ -		$ -
Computer Maintenance / Radio Maintenance / Technical Support / Management of Apiary and Cattle Leases / State Forest Leases, Lease Amendments, Easements and Other Various Activities	$ -		$ -
			$ -
Capital Improvements	**$ 12,075**	**21.06%**	**$ 82,313.51**
New Facility Construction	$ 1,798	3.14%	$ 12,258.71
Facility Maintenance	$ 10,277	17.93%	$ 70,054.80
			$ -
Visitor Services/Recreation	**$ 7,322**	**12.77%**	**$ 49,914.09**
Information/Education	$ 1,781	3.11%	$ 12,141.48
Operations	$ 5,541	9.67%	$ 37,772.62
			$ -
Law Enforcement	$ -	0.00%	$ -
Total	**$ 57,325.63**	**100.00%**	**$390,778.14**

Exhibit W

Arthropod Control Plans

Gadsden, Leon, Liberty, and Wakulla Counties

Gadsden COUNTY

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
9-B East Jefferson Street / P.O. Box 1799 · Quincy, Florida 32353
OFFICE: (850) 875-8650 · FAX: (850) 875-8655 · www.GadsdenCountyFl.gov

To whom it may concern,

Due to budgetary and equipment restraints Gadsden County Mosquito Control will not be able to offer routine mosquito surveillance or control methods or measures in the Lake Talquin State Forest.

5/24/21

Eric Justin

Mosquito Control Director

Leon County

Board of County Commissioners

301 South Monroe Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32301
(850) 606-5300 www.leoncountyfl.gov

Commissioners

RICK MINOR
District 3
Chairman

BILL PROCTOR
District 1
Vice Chairman

JIMBO JACKSON
District 2

BRIAN WELCH
District 4

KRISTIN DOZIER
District 5

CAROLYN D. CUMMINGS
At-Large

NICK MADDOX
At-Large

VINCENT S. LONG
County Administrator

CHASITY H. O'STEEN
County Attorney

May 21, 2021

Ryan Slyter, Forest Supervisor
Tallahassee Forestry Center
Lake Talquin State Forest

Dear Ryan,

As requested, our office has reviewed your request for an Arthropod Control Plan for Lake Talquin State Forest. It has been determined that due to limited resources, Leon County will be unable to provide mosquito control services on these lands.

Please let me know if you have any questions. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Glen Pourciau, Director
Leon County Mosquito Control

Liberty County
Board of County Commissioners
Post Office Box 399
Bristol, Florida 32321
Phone: (850) 643-5404

To whom it may concern,

Liberty County Mosquito Control will not conduct routine mosquito surveillance or any control measures in the Lake Talquin State Forest.

X 5/13/21

Jace Ford
Mosquito Control Director

May 24, 2021

Ryan Slyter
Forest Supervisor II
Florida Forest Service
Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
Ryan.Slyter@fdacs.gov

RE: Arthropod Control for Lake Talquin State Forest

Dear Mr. Slyter,

We have determined that no ACP is necessary for Lake Talquin State Forest.

Douglas O'Connor
Wakulla County Mosquito Control Director
& Environmental Health Aide
48 Oak Street
Crawfordville, FL 32327
Office: (850) 926-0400
Cell: (850) 408-3344
FAX: (850)926-1938

Exhibit X

Lines Tract Trail Plan

Exhibit X

Lines Tract Multi-Use Trail Plan

Introduction

The Lines Tract of Lake Talquin State Forest is located on the far northwest shore of Lake Talquin and has around 8 miles of trail that is currently designated for mountain bikers and hikers, and has a primitive campsite, a vaulted restroom and a day use pavilion. Since the founding of the Line's Tract trails and campsite, usership has remained low in comparison to other recreational sites within the Forest. Allowing for horseback riders to use the trail in conjunction with the other trail users will allow not only for more use of the trails, but more volunteers to help maintain it.

The plan for Line's Tract is to assess the feasibility of turning the existing bike trails into a multi-use trail system that would allow for horseback riders as well as mountain bikers and hikers to use the trails simultaneously. The plan would be to use the existing trails as much as possible to reduce overall ground disturbance but, would require the installation of two bridges to allow horses to cross two (2) sections of stream. The largest ground disturbing part of the project will be the expansion of the current parking lot to allow for large horse trailers to easily park and turn around. In addition, updated kiosks and signs will need to be made to reflect the changes made to the multi-use trail.

Planned Improvements and Cost Estimates

Parking expansion (lime rock surfacing for 6 pull-through horse trailer slots)	$2,800
Installation of informational kiosk (2-panel)	$5,000
Parking lot fencing 300'	$1,500
Bridges over creek (10 - 4"x 8"x 16', 24 - 1"x 6"x 16' composite, hardware)	$2,080
Trail markers (painting supplies)	$400
TOTAL	$11,780

If this project is approved, funding will be requested from annual appropriations to agency in one or more phases based on priority, feasibility, and demand.

Included in this exhibit are the site layout plan, photos and maps of the site, and a Division of Historical Resources Compliance Form.

Location

The location of the proposed project is 12 miles south of Quincy off Cook's Landing Rd in Gadsden County, FL, in:

- Section 3, Township 01 South, Range 04 West,
- Section 4, Township 01 South, Range 04 West,
- Section 33, Township 01 North, Range 04 West,
- Section 34, Township 01 North, Range 04 West

Ground Disturbing Activities

Ground disturbing activities (GDA) considered major include the expansion of the parking area up to 1 acre in size and the installation of 2 low water crossings or bridges. Minor ground disturbing activities include digging post holes for the installation of the parking lot fence and potential vegetation clearing in some parts of the trail.

Impacted Resources

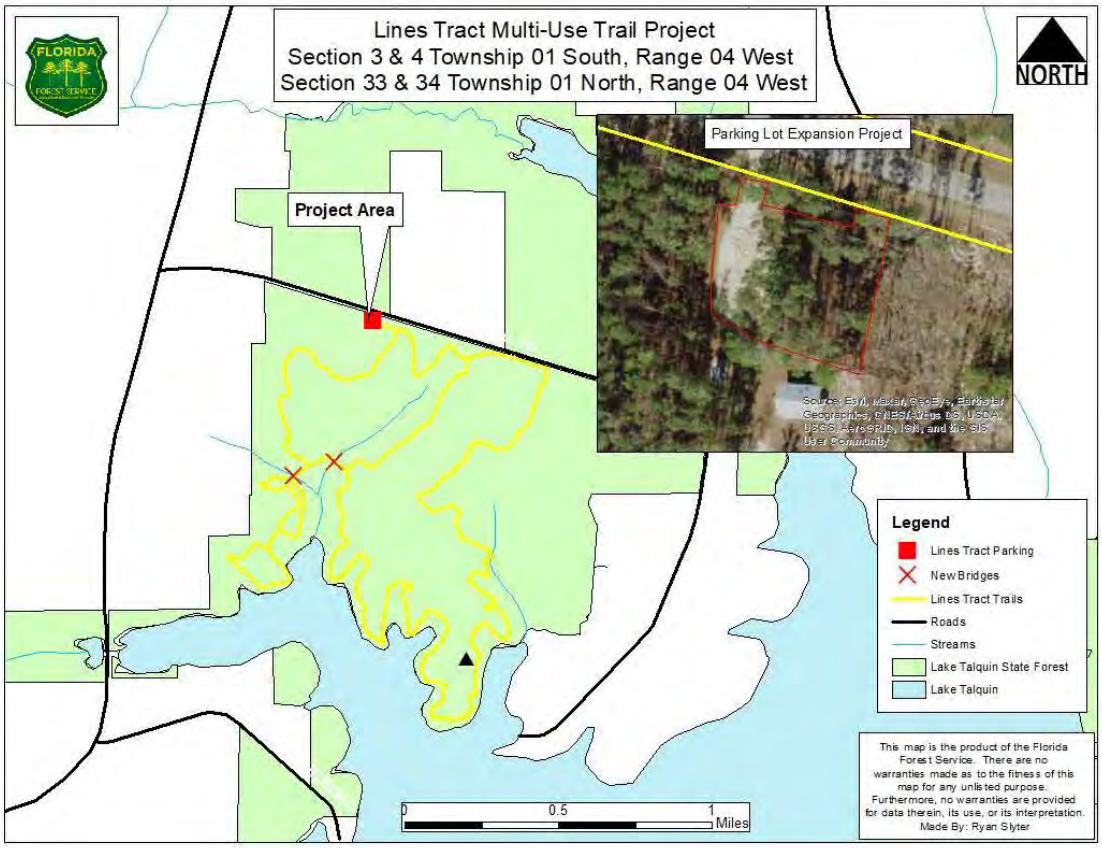
Current and historic natural communities include sandhill, upland pine, baygall, mesic and wet flatwoods, upland hardwood forests, and bottomland forest. No known listed animal or plant species are within the footprint of the project area.

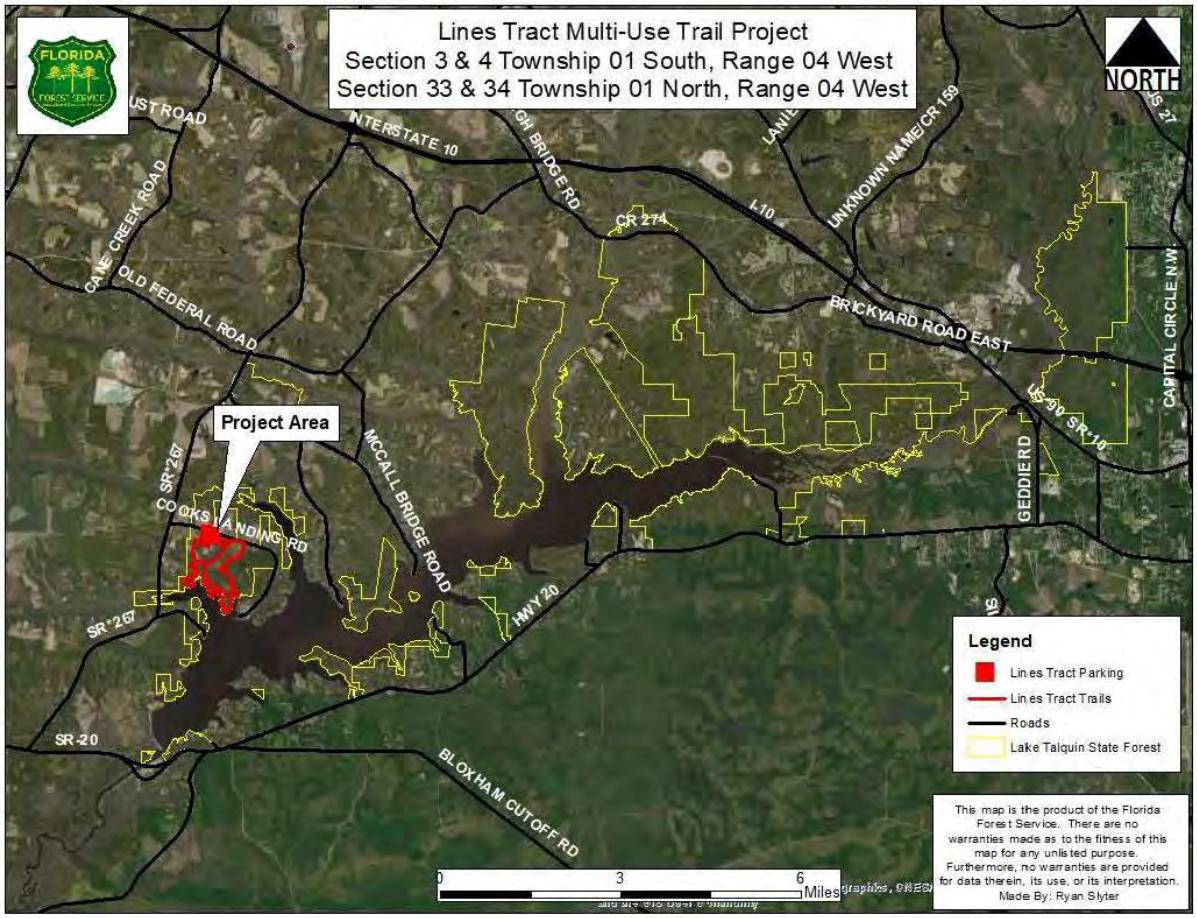
Water resources:
A local stream is located within the project area as well as Lake Talquin south of the trail system.

Cultural/historical resources:
There are no recorded historical resources in the vicinity. Lake Talquin State Forest has Five Archaeological Resource Monitors trained by the Florida Division of Historical Resources for monitoring ground disturbing activities.

Threatened or Endangered Species:

- Animal
  - No known listed plant species are recorded at this site.
- Plant
  - No known listed plant species are recorded at this site.


Lines Tract Multi-Use Trail Project
Section 3 & 4 Township 01 South, Range 04 West
Section 33 & 34 Township 01 North, Range 04 West
NORTH
Parking Lot Expansion Project
Project Area
Legend
Lines Tract Parking
New Bridges
Lines Tract Trails
Roads
Streams
Lake Talquin State Forest
Lake Talquin
0
0.5
1
Miles
This map is the product of the Florida Forest Service. There are no warranties made as to the fitness of this map for any unlisted purpose. Furthermore, no warranties are provided for data therein, its use, or its interpretation.
Made By: Ryan Slyter


Lines Tract Multi-Use Trail Project
Section 3 & 4 Township 01 South, Range 04 West
Section 33 & 34 Township 01 North, Range 04 West
NORTH
FLORIDA FOREST SERVICE
INTERSTATE 10
I-10
CR 274
UNKNOWN NAME/CR 159
BRICKYARD ROAD EAST
CAPITAL CIRCLE N.W.
US-90 SR-10
GEDDIE RD
OLD FEDERAL ROAD
CAME CREEK ROAD
Project Area
SR-267
COOKS LANDING RD
MCCALL BRIDGE ROAD
HWY 20
SR-20
BLOXHAM CUTOFF RD
Legend
Lines Tract Parking
Lines Tract Trails
Roads
Lake Talquin State Forest
0
3
6
Miles
This map is the product of the Florida Forest Service. There are no warranties made as to the fitness of this map for any unlisted purpose. Furthermore, no warranties are provided for data therein, its use, or its interpretation.
Made By: Ryan Slyter

South facing photo of parking lot expansion, Lines Tract, Lake Talquin State Forest.

North facing photo of parking lot expansion, Lines Tract, Lake Talquin State Forest.

Current east bridge, photo taken facing south.

Current west bridge, photo taken south facing.

Exhibit Y

Bloxham Campground Plan

Exhibit Y

Bloxham Campground Plan

Introduction

The Bloxham Tract of Lake Talquin State Forest is about 140 acres on the southwest shore of Lake Talquin, adjacent to the Jackson Bluff Dam. With its proximity to Tallahassee and unique lakefront forest setting, the Bloxham Tract is an attractive site for a campground. It has existing forest roads, a water well, and power on site. Currently the Bloxham Day Use Area on the eastern portion of the Bloxham Tract is available for groups by reservation only and offers a boat ramp with a dock, picnic pavilion, and a house with running water and restrooms. This campground is proposed for the western portion of the tract to provide additional opportunities for public access and recreation.

This plan is for the installation of twelve (12) new primitive campsites, each consisting of a parking pad, fire ring, grill, and picnic table. Campground amenities will include a bathhouse/restroom with septic system, pavilion, canoe/kayak launch and fishing dock. All campsites will have electric hook up and running water except the tent-only sites.

Planned Improvements and Cost Estimates

Installation of underground power and water lines (2,400')	$30,000
Installation of bathhouse pad (plumbing, electrical)	$15,000
Installation of septic system	$12,000
Installation of bathhouse (2-shower, 2-toiliet)	$120,000
Campsite access road improvement (lime rock surfacing 2,400')	$12,000
Installation of 12 campsites	
(12'x 40'parking pads, fire rings, grills, picnic tables)	$12,000
Installation of pavilion (28'x30')	$15,000
Installation of informational kiosk (2-panel)	$3,000
Installation of canoe/kayak launch/fishing dock	$20,000
TOTAL	$239,000

If this project is approved, funding will be requested from annual appropriations to the agency in one or more phases based on priority, feasibility, and demand.

Included in this exhibit are the site layout plan, photos and maps of the site, and a Division of Historical Resources Compliance Form.

Location

The proposed campground site is just off SR 20, about fifteen miles west of Tallahassee in Leon County, FL, in the SW ¼ of the SW ¼ of Section 16, Township 01 South, Range 04 West.

30.389411, -84.643788 USNG 16RGU2639064292

Ground Disturbing Activities

Ground disturbing activities considered major are for trench digging for underground water and power lines along the existing forest roads, and for the installation of a septic system. Minor ground disturbing activities include digging post holes for the installation of the pavilion, kiosk and dock. Other GDA include vegetation removal and surface stabilization for the campsite access road and parking pads. The campsite areas (minimum 12' x 24') adjacent to the parking pads will be cleared of vegetation where a campfire ring, grill, and picnic table will be placed.

Impacted Resources

Current and historic natural communities include upland pine and upland hardwood forests, which at this location occur approximately ten to twelve feet in elevation above the lake. Much of the site was disturbed during the construction of the Jackson Bluff Dam in the early 1930's when the site was used for housing workers. Since then most of the infrastructure was removed and the site reverted as successional hardwood with scattered pine. The understory consists of oak regeneration and various shrub and vine species. Existing roads will be used to access campsites, but understory vegetation and some trees will be removed for the installation of campsites and other infrastructure.

Water resources:
No wetlands occur within the site footprint. A buffer will remain between the campsites and the lake, and appropriate permits will be obtained for the septic system as well as the proposed dock.

Cultural/historical resources:
There are no recorded historical resources in the vicinity, although this specific site has not been surveyed by DHR. Lake Talquin State Forest has Five Archaeological Resource Monitors trained by the Florida Division of Historical Resources for monitoring ground disturbing activities.

Threatened or Endangered Species:

- Animal
  - A gopher tortoise burrow was located approximately 100 ft from the proposed bathhouse in an existing utility corridor.
  - A bald eagle's nest is located near the lakeshore in proximity to the proposed campground. Last known activity for the nest was in 2012, with monitoring ceasing in 2017. FFS will consult FWC regarding the status of the nest prior to any construction commencement.
- Plant
  - No known listed plant species are recorded at this site.

Pavilion

Bathhouse w/Septic System

Canoe/Kayak Launch

Fishing Dock

RV/Tent campsite

Tent Only campsite

Location of Campsite Access Road, Utility Lines

Location of Campsites along Access Road

Location of Bathhouse

Location of Pavilion