

**RALPH SIMMONS STATE FOREST
LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN
EXHIBITS**

EXHIBIT A

Location Map

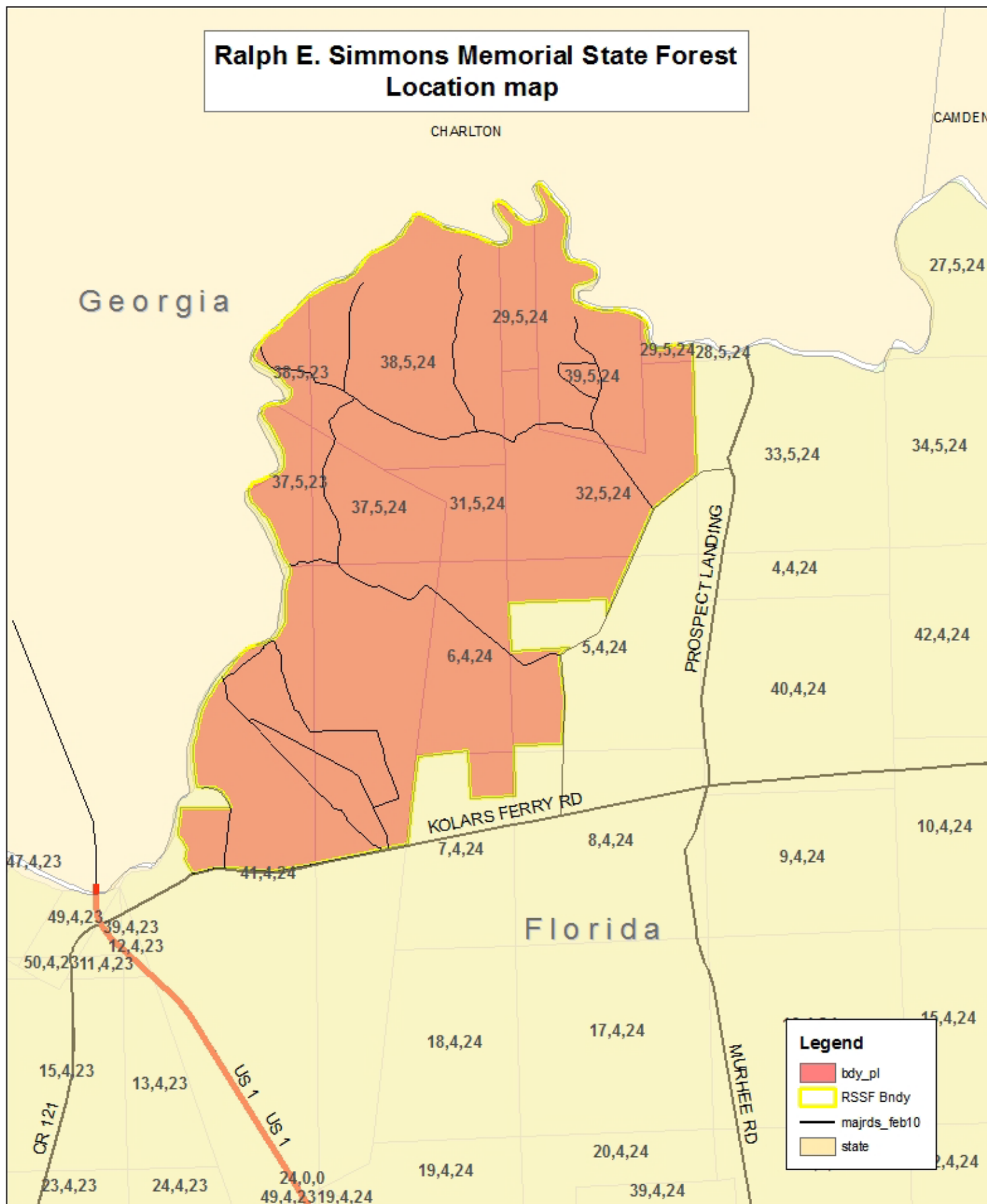


EXHIBIT B

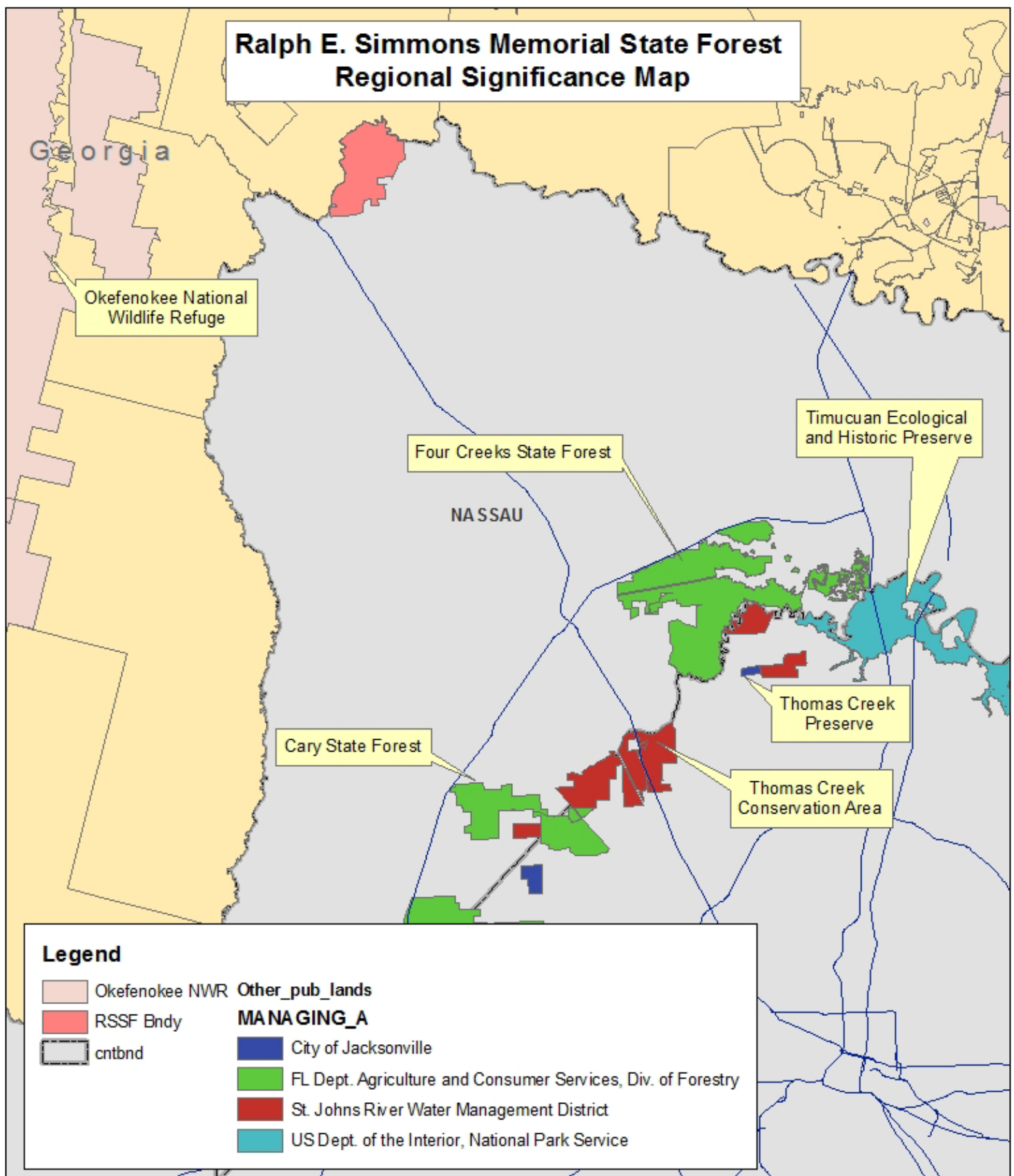
Management Accomplishment Summary for RSSF

Ralph E. Simmons Memorial State Forest

Program	Activity	FY 05/06	FY 06/07	FY 07/08	FY 08/09	FY 09/10	FY 10/11	FY 11/12	FY 12/13	FY 13/14	FY 14/15
Reforestation	Site Prep	-	-	33/ Aerial	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Reforestation	-	1/LL	33/LL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fire	Wildfire	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	Acreage	-	-	-	-	78	-	-	-	-	-
	Prescribed Fire	68/D	200/D	2,011/D	237/D	2,100 G	313 D	33 D	462 D	2555 D	574
		114 G	10/G	328/G	165/G						
Boundary Maintenance	Marked/Maintained	5	6	5	3	-	3	-	5	11	4
Timber Harvests	Total Tons	-	-	-	3166	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Acres	-	-	-	84	-	-	329	-	-	-
Exotic Species Control	Acres Treated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	-	-
Roads	Roads maintained/ Repaired	6	-	3	2	-	-	6	-	-	-
	Culverts Installed/ Replaced	1	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
	Low Water Crossing Rebuilt/Installed	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreation	Day Use	2500	2025	1740	2630	4216	3093	3277	2648	4025	3573
	Camping	219	470	495	124	297	178	432	224	236	141
Information & Education	Education Programs and Articles	-	1	2	1	-	-	2	1	1	5
LL – Longleaf pine (<i>Pinus palustris</i>)											
D – Dormant season (November-February)											

EXHIBIT C

Proximity to Other Public Lands



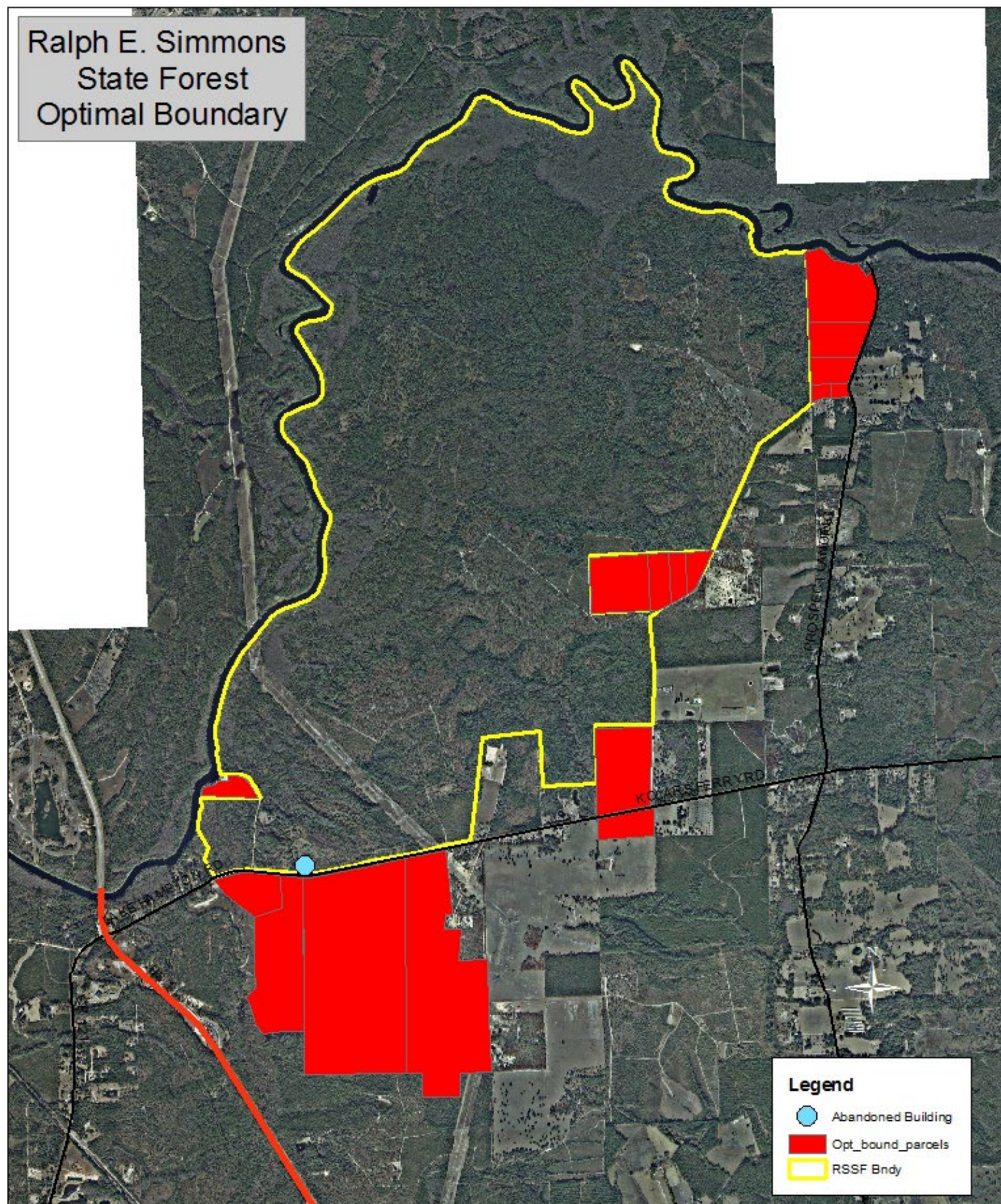
0 2 4 8 12 Miles



EXHIBIT D

Optimal Management Boundary

Ralph E. Simmons
State Forest
Optimal Boundary



0 0.5 1 1.5
Miles



EXHIBIT E

Compliance with Local Comprehensive Plan

(Will be added at a later date)

EXHIBIT F

Comments from the SJRWMD Public Hearing

Public Meeting/Hearing
Ralph Simmons State Forest
5:00 p.m., February 2, 2016
Florida Forest Service Headquarters
7247 Big Oaks Road
Bryceville, Florida 32009

Public Meeting/Hearing Minutes

Florida Forest Service Staff Present:

- Bill Korn, Environmental Manager
- Jennifer Hart, District Manager
- Sam Negaran, Resource Administrator
- Noah Wyatt, Recreation Coordinator
- Terrell Drew, Forest Area Supervisor
- Richard Saltzman, Forester
- Dianne Fleming, Administrative Assistant

Other Agency Staff Present:

- Scotland Talley, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC)
- Steve Miller, St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD)

General Public Present:

- Bill Berthet, Florida Natural Areas Inventory (Volunteer)

Public Meeting

- Mr. Korn began the meeting at 5:01 pm and gave a general overview of the purpose of the public meeting/hearing. Staff and public were all asked to introduce themselves. Mr. Korn reviewed the agenda for the meeting and reviewed the efforts made to announce the public meeting.
- Mr. Korn gave the group a general history on the background of ten-year land management plans for RSSF. Talking points included were the development process of the draft and the presentation to the SJRWMD Governing Board scheduled March 8th. Mr. Korn confirmed that no written comments had been received on the plan draft.
- Richard Saltzman gave a PowerPoint presentation on the history and a brief overview of the management plan including nine agency goals, current and overall plan activities.
- Mr. Korn opened up the floor for a question/answer session regarding the management plan and future goals for the property.
- At this point, Mr. Korn initiated the public hearing portion of the meeting. He announced that just one member of the general public was present and who had completed a *Speaker Form* and wished to provide comment on the plan. He then invited Bill Berthet to speak.
- Mr. Berthet, volunteer with FNAI, complimented FFS on management of Ralph Simmons State Forest. He summarized how unique the forest was especially considering the number of rare butterflies that have been documented on the forest. He gave an overview and discussion of several of these rare butterfly species, explaining their specific habitat needs and their various locations on RSSF where they were found. He commented on his concerns

for possible negative effects of control burns in one area of sandhill and for the timing of fireline construction along a specific trail.

- Scotland Talley discussed possible effects on other species that could be impacted by not burning.
- Steve Miller asked about the impacts of burning on the butterfly vs. the host plant(s). Mr. Berthet clarified that burning had not impacted the host but the butterflies themselves.
- The group had an open discussion regarding options regarding managing butterfly habitat and the ideas Mr. Berthet suggested protecting some of these rare insects. Mr. Miller suggested that contact also be made with Mr. Marc Minno, former SJRWMD employee, regarding these specific butterfly management issues. Mr. Korn suggested to the need for future dialog with the FFS state biologist/ecologist on those issues to see if any adjustments to the plan would be necessary or if these were more operation level concerns not needed in the ten year conceptual management plan.
- Mr. Korn ended the meeting at 5:38 pm.

RE: Public Comment on the Ralph Simmons Memorial State Forest Management Plan

Submitted by: Patrick R. Leary
1291 South 3rd Street
Fernandina Beach, Florida 32034

Overview: As a naturalist and (more recently as a FFS volunteer) I have a long familiarity and relationship with RSSF. Decades past, I collected and compiled a bird species list for the forest and shared same with oversight officials. More recently, my wife (Doris) and I have concentrated on documenting inverts (particularly Odonata species) and flora in the forest. In spring 2015, we documented the first (recognized) occurrence record of Creole Pearly-Eye (*Enodia creola*) in Florida within RSSF. Subsequent investigations confirmed the resident breeding status of this rare Lepidoptera species in the forest. Our report attracted considerable attention and resulted in a paper published in News of the Lepidopterists' Society. This significant discovery suggest that more needs to be learned about the flora and fauna inhabiting RSSF before substantial management measures permanently alter or adversely impact (yet to be discovered or vulnerable) flora and fauna.

Generally, I support the MP's specific goals re restoration of Long Leaf Pine in suitable habitat, the restoration/conversion of the pine plantations to a natural condition, the restoration of seepage slopes via reduction of baygall and periodic burns and the promotion of biological and floral diversity throughout the forest. Conversely, I have concerns re specific MP goals as conveyed below. Furthermore, I have concerns that the FFS may be prematurely implementing management measures specified in the MP draft before all comment is received, evaluated and applied.

GOAL 3: Habitat Restoration and Improvement

Objective 1: Continue sandhill ecosystem improvements through the reduction of hardwoods on at least 75 acres. Improvements should focus on the reduction of turkey oak basal area using fire, fuel wood sales, and herbicides. Estimated costs per year will depend upon treatment but are expected to average \$2,000 per year. (On-going Goal)

Performance Measure: Number of acres with restoration improvements that focus on oak reduction underway.

Response:

UF Florida ecosystems

"Sandhill forests are upland, savanna-like habitats on gently rolling terrain with an open overstory of longleaf pines. While there are many similarities between scrub forests and sandhills (such as dry, sandy soil), sandhills are easily distinguished by the tall, longleaf pines and open, grassy groundcover. Interspersed with the pines are turkey oaks and other hardwood species such as sand post oak, bluejack oak, and persimmon."

FNAI Description of Sandhill

"Description: Sandhill is characterized by widely spaced pine trees with a sparse midstory of deciduous oaks and a moderate to dense groundcover of grasses, herbs, and low shrubs."

Sandhill occurs on the rolling topography and deep sands of the Southeastern U.S. Coastal Plain. Typical associations or indicator species are longleaf pine (Pinus palustris), turkey oak (Quercus laevis), and wiregrass (Aristida stricta var. beyrichiana). On the southern Lake Wales Ridge, South Florida slash pine (P. elliotii var. densa) may replace longleaf pine. The midstory trees and low shrubs can be sparse to dense, depending on fire history, and may include turkey oak, bluejack oak (Q. incana), sand live oak (Q. geminata), sand post oak,....."

Biodiversity in a Florida Sandhill Ecosystem Samantha Robertson University of South Florida
"Calculating biodiversity is a large part of determining the health of an ecosystem, and is important in environmental science."

Personal comment: Given the foregoing descriptions of sand hill ecosystems and their biodiversity, it would appear that proposed management specific to RSSF is too aggressive and exclusionary to maintain this ecotone's diversity and integrity. Analyses and calculation of hardwoods in sandhill habitat in RSSF should be for total forest acreage vs. plot-by-plot or site-by-site. Whereas some sandhill plots may support numerous hardwoods, others (pine plantations) contain few to none. Consequently, I urge reconsideration of management objectives and methods for all sandhill within RSSF.

Seepage Slope:

Personal comment: I fully support the MP draft objective to restore this unique habitat to a natural community via reduction of gallberry and other obstructing vegetation

Prescribed Fire:

Personal comment: Although I understand the purpose and function of prescribed fire, I am concerned that (if applied as specified in the MP) it may be much too aggressive and indiscriminate with adverse impacts to hardwood stands in RSSF. Biodiversity should be a high management priority and the current diversity of trees in the forest should be maintained to provide a broad variation of habitat for all wildlife. Furthermore, forest diversity enhances visitor appeal and ambiance in RSSF in a county and region dominated by pine silviculture.

With a major burn scheduled for the fourth week in February, it may very well be too late to influence the scope and intensity of the prescribed fire. This far ranging and highly impactful management measure is occurring well prior to the approval/acceptance of the current MP.

EXHIBIT G

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 March 2013)

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

A. General Discussion

Historic resources are both archaeological sites and historic structures. Per Chapter 267, Florida Statutes, *'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 State Policy relative to historic properties, state agencies of the executive branch must allow the Division of Historical Resources (Division) the opportunity to comment on any undertakings, 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 project, permit, grant, etc.

State agencies shall preserve the historic resources which are owned or controlled by the agency.

Regarding proposed demolition or substantial alterations of historic properties, consultation with the Division must occur, and alternatives to demolition must be considered.

State agencies must consult with Division to establish a program to location, inventory and evaluate all historic properties under ownership or controlled by the agency.

C. Statutory Authority

Statutory Authority and more in depth information can be found at:
<http://www.flheritage.com/preservation/compliance/guidelines.cfm>

D. Management Implementation

Even though the Division sits on the Acquisition and Restoration Council and approves land management plans, these plans are conceptual. Specific information regarding individual projects must be submitted to the Division for review and recommendations.

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. Recommendations may include, but are not limited to: approval of the project as submitted, cultural resource assessment survey by a qualified professional archaeologist, modifications to the proposed project to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects.

Projects such as additions, exterior alteration, or related new construction regarding historic structures must also be submitted to the Division of Historical Resources for review and comment by the Division's architects. Projects involving structures fifty years of age or older, must be submitted to this agency for a significance determination. In rare cases, structures under fifty years of age may be deemed historically significant. These must be evaluated on a case by case basis.

Adverse impacts to significant sites, either archaeological sites or historic buildings, must be avoided. Furthermore, managers of state property should make preparations for locating and evaluating historic resources, both archaeological sites and historic structures.

E. Minimum Review Documentation Requirements

In order to have a proposed project reviewed by the Division, certain information must be submitted for comments and recommendations. The minimum review documentation requirements can be found at:
http://www.flheritage.com/preservation/compliance/docs/minimum_review_documentation_requirements.pdf.

* * *

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

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

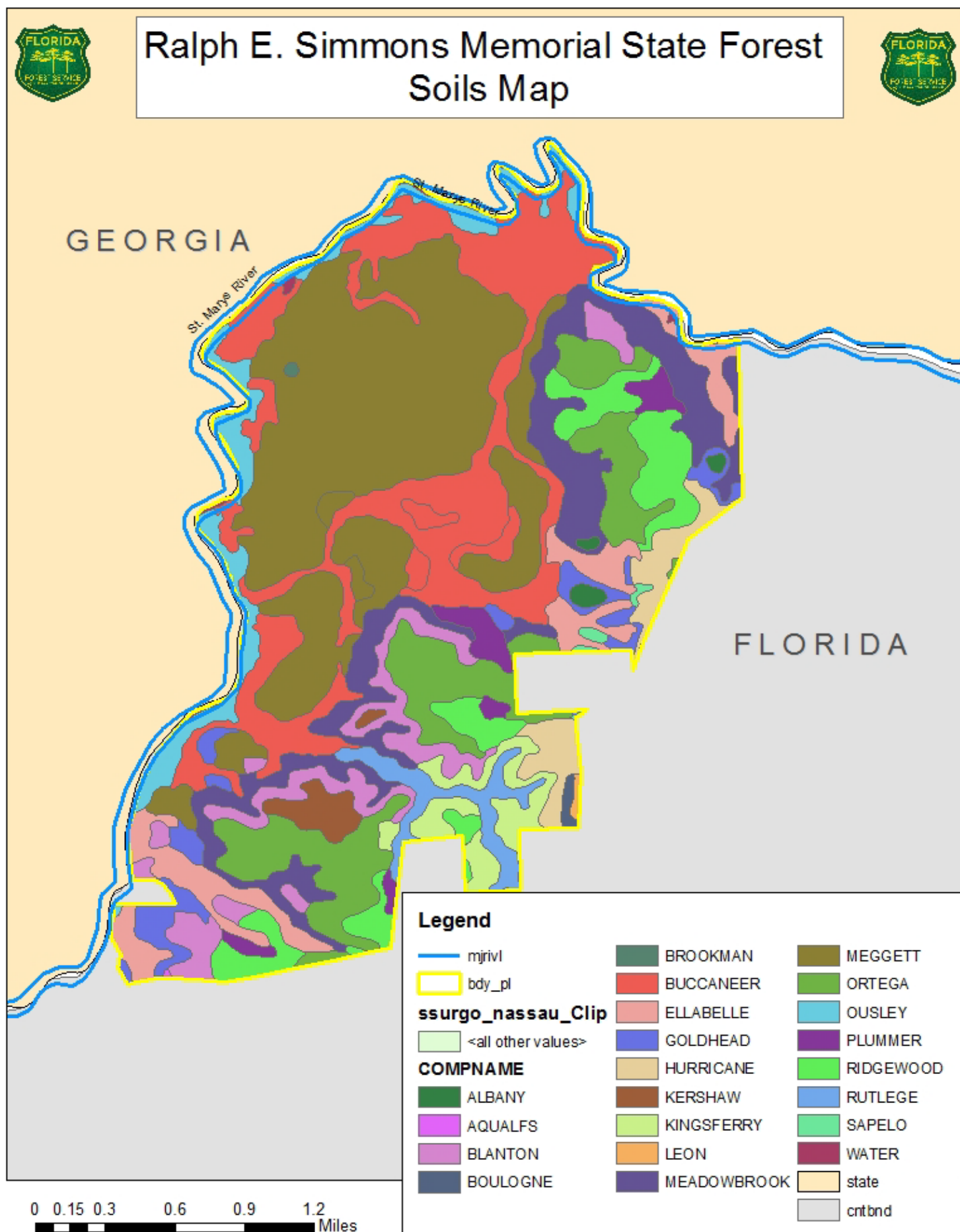
Phone: (850) 245-6425

Toll Free: (800) 847-7278

Fax: (850) 245-6435

EXHIBIT H

Soil Map & Descriptions



Soil Series Descriptions for Ralph E. Simmons State Forest

The **Albany** series consists of moderately deep, somewhat poorly drained soils that formed in marine and fluviomarine deposits or eolian deposits. Slopes range from 0 to 8 percent.

The **Aqualfs** suborder occupy depressional areas or low-gradient landscapes subject to seasonal high water tables. They have aquic conditions for some time in most years within 50 cm of the mineral horizon and redoximorphic features in the upper 12.5 cm of the argillic, natric, or kandic horizon. Their appearance is normally controlled by gray redox depletions and higher-chroma redox concentrations. In some, ground water is near the surface during a considerable part of the year but drops to depths below the argillic (or natric, kandic horizon) in another part of the year. In others, the ground water may be deep most of the year but horizons that have low hydraulic conductivity restrict the downward movement of water and extend the period of saturation.

The **Blanton** series consists of very deep, somewhat excessively drained to moderately well drained, moderately to slowly permeable soils on uplands and stream terraces in the Coastal Plain. They formed in sandy and loamy marine or eolian deposits. Slopes range from 0 to 45 percent

The **Boulogne** series consists of nearly level, poorly drained soils that formed by sandy marine sediments and are found within mostly mesic flatwoods.

The **Brookman** series consists of very deep, very poorly drained, slowly permeable soils that formed in thick clayey sediments on marine terraces of Pleistocene Age. These soils are on broad shallow depressions in the lower Coastal Plains. They are saturated in late winter and early in the spring, and occasionally in the summer and fall. Water runs off the surface very slowly. Slope is dominantly less than 2 percent.

The **Buccaneer** series consists of very poorly drained, very slowly permeable soils that formed in thick deposits of clayey sediments of marine origin. These soils are in well defined drainageway, broad, nearly level swamps and low hammocks on flood plains. They are flooded for six months or more during most years. Slopes are less than 2 percent.

The **Ellabelle** series consists of deep, very poorly drained soils of Coastal Plain depressions and drains. These soils have black loamy sand A horizons over thick gray sandy clay loam Bt horizons. The soil formed in thick beds of medium textured marine and fluvial deposits. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent.

The **Goldhead** series consists of poorly drained and very poorly drained soils on broad areas of the flatwoods and wetlands.

The **Hurricane** series consists of very deep, somewhat poorly drained, moderately rapid permeable soils on broad areas that are slightly higher than the adjacent flatwoods, such as dryer mesic flatwoods sites. They formed in sandy marine sediments. Slopes range from 0 to 5 percent.

The **Kershaw** series consists of very deep, excessively drained, rapid or very rapidly permeable soils on uplands and dune-like landscapes of the Coastal Plain. They formed in thick sandy deposits. Slopes range from 2 to 15 percent.

The **Kingsferry** series consists of very deep very poorly drained sandy soils that have a Bh horizon at a depth of 30 to 50 inches. They formed in thick deposits of sandy marine sediments. They are on nearly level, broad low flats on the flatwoods. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent.

The **Leon** series consists of very deep, poorly and very poorly drained, moderately to moderately slowly permeable soils on upland flats, depressions, stream terraces and tidal areas. They formed in sandy marine sediments of the Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain. Slopes range from 0 to 5 percent.

The **Meadowbrook** series consists of very deep, poorly drained and very poorly drained, moderately slowly permeable soils on flats and small stream flood plains of the Southern Coastal Plain and the Atlantic and Gulf Coast Flatwoods. They formed in thick beds of sandy and loamy marine sediments. Slopes range from 0 to 5 percent.

The **Meggett** series consists of very deep, poorly drained soils on stream terraces, flood plains, flats. They formed in alluvium, fluviomarine deposits. Slopes range from 0 to 3 percent.

The **Ortega** series consists of very deep, moderately well drained soils that formed in a sandy deposit on marine terraces. These soils are on nearly level to strongly sloping upland landscapes. Slopes range from 0 to 12 percent.

The **Ousley** soils consist of very deep, somewhat poorly drained, rapidly permeable soils on terraces and flood plains of the Coastal Plain. They formed in sandy fluvial sediments. Slopes range from 0 to 5 percent.

The **Plummer** series consist of very deep, poorly or very poorly drained soils on flats or depressions. They formed in marine or fluviomarine deposits. Slopes range from 0 to 5 percent, dominantly less than 1 percent.

The **Ridgewood** series consists of very deep, somewhat poorly drained soils on uplands. They formed in beds of sandy marine deposits. Slopes range from 0 to 8 percent.

The **Rutlege** series consists of very deep, very poorly drained soils on flats, depressions, or flood plains. They formed in marine or fluvial sediments. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent.

The **Sapelo** series consists of very deep, somewhat poorly to poorly drained soils that formed in beds of marine sediments. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent.

EXHIBIT I

FNAI Managed Area Element Summary



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

January 26, 2015

Brian Camposano
FL Dept. of Agriculture & Consumer Services
Forest Service
3125 Conner Blvd, I-255
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1650

Dear Mr. Camposano,

Thank you for requesting information from the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI). We have compiled the following information for your project area.

Project: Ralph Simmons State Forest
Date Received: 1/22/2015
Location: Nassau County

Based on the information available, this site appears to be located in a significant region of natural areas and habitat for several rare species. Special consideration should be taken to avoid and/or mitigate impacts to these natural resources, and to design land uses that are compatible with these resources.

Element Occurrences

A search of our maps and database indicates that we currently have several 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, particularly *Drymarchon couperi* (Eastern Indigo Snake), are present on or very near this site (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.

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



Florida Resources
and Environmental
Analysis Center

Institute of Science
and Public Affairs

The Florida State University

Tracking Florida's Biodiversity

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.

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. FNAI data may not be resold for profit.

This report is made available at no charge as a public service of the Florida Natural Areas Inventory.

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

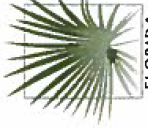
Sincerely,

Nathan Pasco

Nathan Pasco
GIS / Data Services

Encl

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



FLORIDA NATURAL AREAS INVENTORY

Element Occurrences

- Animals
- Plants
- Communities
- Other
- Data Sensitive
- Point Indicates General Vicinity of Element

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Scrub Jay Survey 1992-96

Conservation Lands

- Federal
- State
- Local
- Private
- State Aquatic Preserves

Land Acquisition Projects
Florida Forever
Board of Trustees Projects

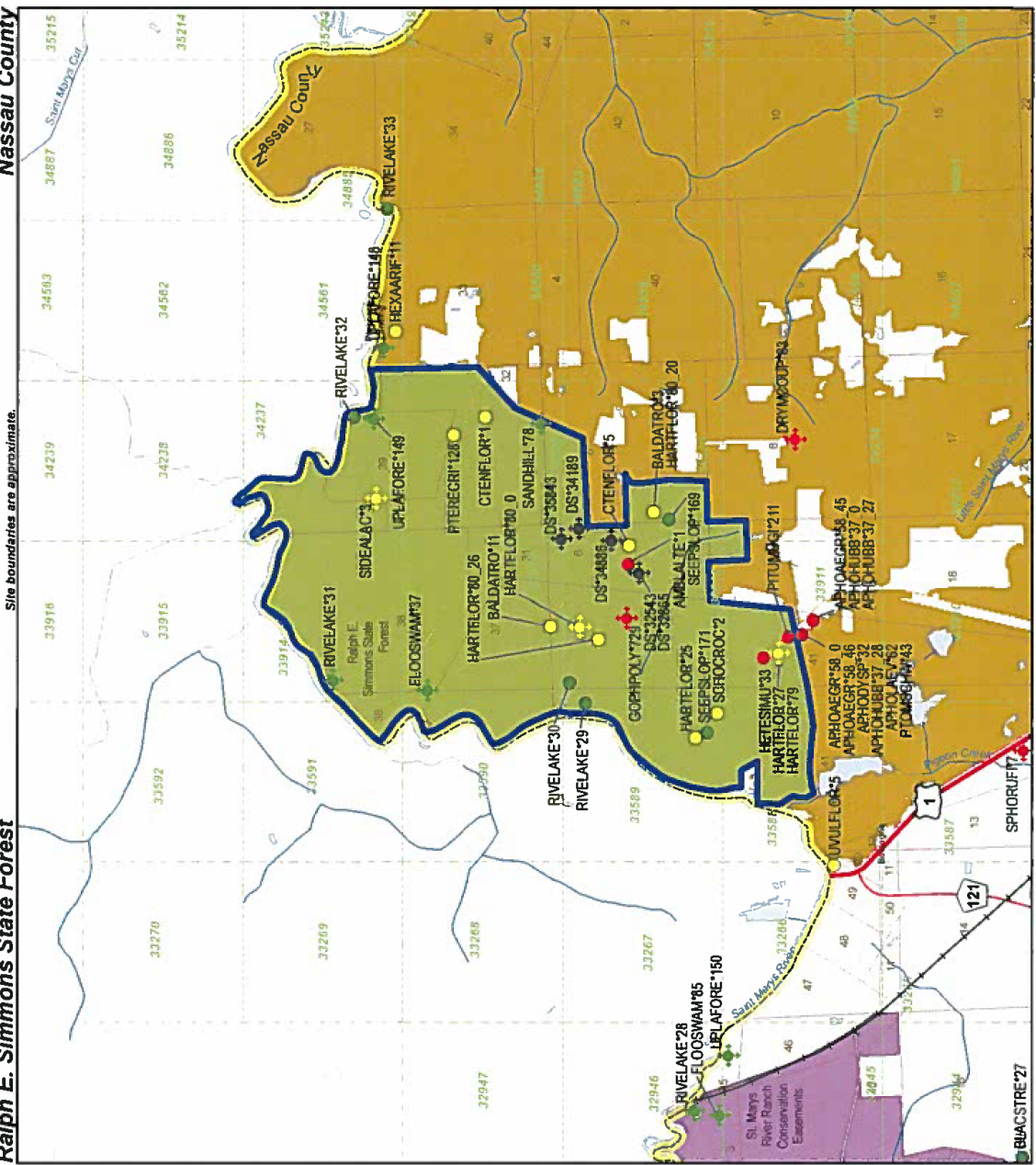
- FNAI Rare Species Habitat
- FNAI Biodiversity Matrix Square Mile Units

- County Boundary
- Interstate
- Turnpike
- Major Highway
- Local Road
- Railroad (inactive railroads shown in Gray)
- Water

NOTE
Map should not be interpreted without accompanying documents.

Ralph E. Simmons State Forest

Nassau County



Map produced by NDP
12/8/2015



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

FNAI ELEMENT OCCURRENCE REPORT on or near Ralph E. Simmons State Forest



Map Label	Scientific Name	Common Name	Global State Federal State	Rank	Status	Listing	Observation	Description	EO Comments
AMBLALTE*1	<i>Amblyscirtes alternata</i>	Dusky Roadside-Skipper	G2G3	S2	N	N	2009-03-15	2007-04-11: The state forest is bounded on the north by the Nassau River, less than a mile away. The area to the south is farmland and pasture at the present time. There is evidence of both old and recent logging activity in the state forest itself. The	2009-03-15: Occurrence reported but no specific numbers provided (F09MAL01FLUS). 2008-03-09: Three adults found (F08BER01FLUS). 2008-03-03: One adult found (F08BER01FLUS). 2007-09-16: One adult seen and photographed (F07MAL02
APHOAEGR*58_0	<i>Aphodius aegrotus</i>	Small Pocket Gopher Aphodius Beetle	G3G4	S3?	N	N	1997-11-20 -- 1997-12-08	This is a parent EO. Refer to individual sub-EOs for detailed information.	This is a parent EO for two sub-EOs. Refer to individual sub-EOs for detailed information.
APHOAEGR*58_45	<i>Aphodius aegrotus</i>	Small Pocket Gopher Aphodius Beetle	G3G4	S3?	N	N	1997-02-19 -- 1997-03-18	No information given (U06SKE01FLUS).	1997-03-18: One specimen was collected from 1997-02-19 to 1997-03-18, most likely at light or in a malt and dung-baited pitfall trap in a pocket gopher burrow (U06SKE01FLUS, A01SKE02FLUS).
APHOAEGR*58_46	<i>Aphodius aegrotus</i>	Small Pocket Gopher Aphodius Beetle	G3G4	S3?	N	N	1997-11-20 -- 1997-12-08	No information given (U06SKE01FLUS).	1997-12-08: Nine specimens were collected from 1997-11-20 to 1997-12-08, most likely at light or in malt and dung-baited pitfall traps set in pocket gopher burrows (U06SKE01FLUS, A01SKE02FLUS).
APHODYSP*32	<i>Aphodius dyspistus</i>	Surprising Pocket Gopher Aphodius Beetle	G3G4	S3?	N	N	1997-12-08 -- 1998-01-14	No information given (U06SKE01FLUS).	1998-01-14: Eight specimens were collected from 1997-11-20 to 1998-01-14, most likely in malt and dung-baited pitfall traps set in pocket gopher burrows (U06SKE01FLUS, A01SKE02FLUS).
APHOHUBB*37_0	<i>Aphodius hubbelli</i>	Hubbell's Pocket Gopher Aphodius Beetle	GNR	S3?	N	N	1997-11-20 -- 1997-12-08	This is a parent EO. Refer to individual sub-EOs for detailed information.	This is a parent EO for two sub-EOs. Refer to individual sub-EOs for detailed information.
APHOHUBB*37_27	<i>Aphodius hubbelli</i>	Hubbell's Pocket Gopher Aphodius Beetle	GNR	S3?	N	N	1997-02-15 -- 1997-02-19	No information given (U06SKE01FLUS).	1997-02-19: One specimen was collected from 1997-02-15 to 1997-02-19, most likely in a malt and dung-baited pitfall trap in a pocket gopher burrow (U06SKE01FLUS, A01SKE02FLUS, A91SKE01FLUS).



FNAI ELEMENT OCCURRENCE REPORT on or near Ralph E. Simmons State Forest



Map Label	Scientific Name	Common Name	Global State Rank	Federal Status	State Listing	Observation Date	Description	EO Comments
APHOHUBB'37_28	<i>Aphodius hubbelli</i>	Hubbell's Pocket Gopher <i>Aphodius Beelle</i>	GNR	S3?	N	N	1997-11-20 -- 1997-12-08 1997-12-08 (U06SKE01FLUS).	1997-12-08: Eleven specimens were collected from 1997-11-20 to 1997-12-08, most likely in malt and dung-baited pitfall traps set in pocket gopher burrows (U06SKE01FLUS, A01SKE02FLUS, A91SKE01FLUS).
APHOLAEV'62	<i>Aphodius laevigatus</i>	Large Pocket Gopher <i>Aphodius Beelle</i>	G3G4	S3?	N	N	1997-11-20 -- 1997-12-08 1997-12-08 (U06SKE01FLUS).	1997-12-08: Eighteen specimens were collected from 1997-11-20 to 1997-12-08, most likely at light or in malt and dung-baited pitfall traps set in pocket gopher burrows (U06SKE01FLUS, A01SKE02FLUS).
BALDATRO'11	<i>Balduina atropurpurea</i>	Purple Honeycomb-head	G2	S1	N	LE	2007-02-27: Mesic flatwoods disturbed by forestry operations (bedded loblolly pine plantation), fire suppression, overstory shading (PNDDIA02FLUS).	2007-02-27: Estimate of 1-10 plants in area less than one square meter. Observed old inflorescence and two basal leaves (PNDDIA02FLUS).
BALDATRO'3	<i>Balduina atropurpurea</i>	Purple Honeycomb-head	G2	S1	N	LE	1991-10-18 SEEPAGE BOG COMMUNITY (SEE SEEPAGE SLOPE EO #169). AT LEAST 41 VASCULAR PLANTS (IN ADDITION TO BALDUINA AND HARTWRIGHTIA FLORIDANA) WERE OBSERVED AT THE SITE. THESE INCLUDE: RHYNCHOSPORA MACRA AND SARRACENIA PSITTACINA AMONG OTHER BOG-ADAPTED SPECIES. DO ASSOCIATES INCLUDE ANTHAENANTIA VILLOSA, PTEROCAULON PYNCHOSTACHYUM, PITYOPSIS GRAMINIFOLIA, ORZELL-CUTOVER SANDHILL WITH REMNANT LONGLEAF AND WIREGRASS. DOT AERIAL PHOTO PD 3806-4A-03 FLOWN 89-04-01.	A VIABLE, REPRODUCING POPULATION WAS PRESENT.
CTENFLOR'1	<i>Ctenium floridanum</i>	Florida Toothache Grass	G2	S2	N	LE	1991-10-18	1988: 11-50 INDIVIDUALS IN FRUIT. 1991: SEVERAL HUNDRED FLOWERING INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED BY S. ORZELL ON 10-18-91 FIELD SURVEY.
CTENFLOR'5	<i>Ctenium floridanum</i>	Florida Toothache Grass	G2	S2	N	LE	1991-10-18 CUT OVER SANDHILL WITH REMNANT LONGLEAF PINE AND WIREGRASS. DOT AERIAL PHOTO PD 3806-4A-03. FLOWN ON 89-04-01.	SEVERAL HUNDRED FLOWERING INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED BY S. ORZELL ON 10-18 1991 FIELD SURVEY.



FNAI ELEMENT OCCURRENCE REPORT on or near Ralph E. Simmons State Forest



Global State Federal State Observation									
Map Label	Scientific Name	Common Name	Rank	Rank	Status	Listing	Date	Description	EO Comments
DRYMCOUP*83	<i>Drymarchon couperi</i>	Eastern Indigo Snake	G3	S3	LT	FT	2007-03-01	2007-03-01: state forest; sighting in cleared sandhill planted with longleaf pine (F07FNA19FLUS). 2004 DOQQ shows area of 1970-Post sightings (U82MOL01FLUS) to be mix of natural to disturbed forests and ruderal; the latter includes farming homesteads, w	2007-03-01: P. Russo found shed skin at tortoise burrow in degraded sandhill ca. 440 m southwest of St. Marys River, northwest part of state forest (gps point in F07FNA19FLUS). 1970-Post: B. Mansell observed indigo in section 8, T4N, R24E, and another i
DS*12543	<i>Data Sensitive Element</i>	Data Sensitive	G3	S1	N	N	2009-03-15	Data Sensitive	Data Sensitive
DS*12865	<i>Data Sensitive Element</i>	Data Sensitive	G3G4T3	S3	N	N	2007-09-16	Data Sensitive	Data Sensitive
DS*34189	<i>Data Sensitive Element</i>	Data Sensitive	G5	S2	N	N	2009-03-15	Data Sensitive	Data Sensitive
DS*34886	<i>Data Sensitive Element</i>	Data Sensitive	G3G4T3	S2S3	N	N	2009-05-31	Data Sensitive	Data Sensitive
DS*35843	<i>Data Sensitive Element</i>	Data Sensitive	G5	S3S4	N	N	2010-03-25	Data Sensitive	Data Sensitive
FLOOSWAM*37	Floodplain swamp		G4	S4	N	N	2004	THE SWAMP FOREST IS DOMINATED BY BALD CYPRES (TAXODIUM DISTICHUM) AND SWAMP BLACKGUM (NYSSA BIFLORA) IN THE CANOPY ALONG WITH RED MAPLE (ACER RUBRUM), POP ASH (FRAXINUS CAROLINIANA), VIRGINIA WILLOW (ITEA VIRGINICA), SWEETBAY (MAGNOLIA VIRGINIANA), BUTTO	2004: Update to last obs date was based on interpretation of aerial photography (previous value was empty) (U05FNA02FLUS).
GOPHPOLY*729	<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	C	ST	2010-10	Sandhill natural community; nearby floodplain swamp, bald cypress forest, slope forest, floodplain lakes; extensive natural groundcover vegetation; this is the most extensive sandhill with natural ground cover in St. Mary's basin; mostly timbered but reg	2010-10: FNAI staff surveyed 160 acres of transects within 819 acres of potential gopher tortoise habitat and observed 266 active, 98 inactive, and 234 abandoned tortoise burrows (F11FNA05FLUS). 1988: Lynch reported "large population" (U88LYN01FLUS).
HARTFLOR*25	<i>Hartwrightia floridana</i>	Hartwrightia	G2	S2	N	LT	1992-07-02	HIGH TO MID-SLOPE HILLSIDE SEEPAGE BOG. SEE DOT AERIAL PHOTO PD 3806-4A-03 FLOWN ON 4-1-89.	MOST VEGETATIVE PLANTS SEEN OCCUR ON THE UPPER SLOPE OF THE SEEPAGE BOG IN PARTIALLY SHADE OF MYRICA HETEROPHYLLA.



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FNAI ELEMENT OCCURRENCE REPORT on or near Ralph E. Simmons State Forest



Map Label	Scientific Name	Common Name	Global State Rank	State Rank	Status	Listing	Observation Date	Description	EO Comments
HARTFLOR'27	<i>Hartwrightia floridana</i>	Hartwrightia	G2	S2	N	LT	2007-02-27	2007-02-27: Along sphagnum/saturated upper edge of seepage slope with <i>Hypocnemum fasciculatum</i> , <i>Smilax laurifolia</i> , <i>Rubus argutus</i> , <i>Sphagnum</i> sp., <i>Solidago</i> sp., <i>Agalinis</i> sp., <i>Rhynchospora</i> sp. Location severely disturbed by utility corridor and fire suppression	2007-02-27: Six basal rosettes at Northeast corner of EO (U07FNA17FLUS). 1991-10-18: Estimated 370 plants, approximately 120 flowering, in three large patches along right of way (PNDORZ01FLUS).
HARTFLOR'79	<i>Hartwrightia floridana</i>	Hartwrightia	G2	S2	N	LT	2007-02-27	This is a parent EO for two sub-EOs: refer to individual sub-EOs for detailed information.	This is a parent EO for two sub-EOs: refer to individual sub-EOs for detailed information.
HARTFLOR'80_0	<i>Hartwrightia floridana</i>	Hartwrightia	G2	S2	N	LT	2007-02-27	This is a parent EO: refer to individual sub-EOs for detailed information.	This is a parent EO for two sub-EOs: refer to individual sub-EOs for detailed information.
HARTFLOR'80_20	<i>Hartwrightia floridana</i>	Hartwrightia	G2	S2	N	LT	1992-07-02	SEEPAGE BOG COMMUNITY (SEE SEEPAGE SLOPE EO #169) - AT LEAST 41 VASCULAR PLANTS (IN ADDITION TO HARTWRIGHTIA AND BALDWINA ATROPURPUREA) WERE OBSERVED AT THE SITE. THESE INCLUDE: RHYNCHOSPORA MACRA AND SARRACENIA PSITTACINA AMONG OTHER BOG-ADAPTED SPECIES	PROBABLY OVER 300 PLANTS OF THIS SPECIES IN A NATURAL SEEPAGE BOG COMMUNITY SETTING.
HARTFLOR'80_26	<i>Hartwrightia floridana</i>	Hartwrightia	G2	S2	N	LT	2007-02-27	2007-02-27: Roadside opening in baygall. This disturbance/opening is the only factor allowing the plants to persist at this location (U07FNA17FLUS). 1992-07-02: LOWER- TO MID-SLOPE HILLSIDE SEEPAGE BOG, SEVERELY OVERGROWN WITH WOODY SPECIES (PNDORZ01FL)	2007-02-27: 12 basal rosettes (U07FNA17FLUS). 1992-07-02 Small population (PNDORZ01FLUS).



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Map Label	Scientific Name	Common Name	Global State Rank	Federal Rank	Status	Listing	Observation Date	Description	EO Comments
HETESIMU*33	<i>Heterodon simus</i>	Southern Hognose Snake	G2	S2	N	N	2010-10	2010: Isolated, moderately large patch of sandhill in variable condition, surrounded by flatwoods, upland pine, and baygall. Some portions of sandhill have good cover of wiregrass (F11FNA05FLUS).	2010-10: Hips observed 1 individual in sandhill during tortoise transect survey (PNDHIP01FLUS, F11FNA05FLUS).
HEXAARF*11	<i>Hexastylis arifolia</i>	Heartleaf	G5	S3	N	LT	1988-11-01	SLOPE FOREST. CLIMAX COMMUNITY DOMINATED BY MESIC HARDWOODS IN THE OVERSTORY. CARPINUS CAROLINIANA DOMINATES THE UNDERSTORY. WOODWARIA AREOLATA, HYDROCOTYLE SP., ELEPHANTOPUS SP., MITCHELLIA REPENS, SMILAX PUMILA AND OTHER HERBS ARE DOMINANT GROUNDCOVERS.	HUNDREDS OF PLANTS.
PITUMUG*211	<i>Pituophis melanoleucus mugitus</i>	Florida Pine Snake	G4T3	S3	N	SSC	2009-10-21	2009: xeric uplands, some of which supports good sandhill, other parts disturbed; bordered by highway, crossed by powerline corridor.	2009-10-21: D. Stevenson photographed adult female in sandhill at tortoise burrow 2.4 km east-northeast of US-301 (at-long is in powerline right-of-way; A10STE03FLUS) (note: possibly the same snake as 2002 observation-DRJ). 2002-04-24: 2007-03-01: 1 dormant individual with capsules (U07FNA17FLUS).
PTERECRI*128	<i>Pteroglossaspis ecristata</i>	Giant Orchid	G2G3	S2	N	LT	2007-03-01	2007-03-01: Sandhill with planted <i>Pinus palustris</i> and disturbance from firebreaks (U07FNA17FLUS).	
PTOMSCHW*43	<i>Ptomaphagus schwarzi</i>	Schwarz' Pocket Gopher Ptomaphagus Beelle	G3	S3	N	N	1997-11-20 ~ 1997-12-08	1997-12-08: No information given (U06SKE01FLUS).	1997-12-08: Six specimens were collected from 1997-11-20 to 1997-12-08, most likely in malt and dung-baited pitfall traps set in pocket gopher burrows (U06SKE01FLUS, A01PEC01FLUS).
RIVELAKE*29	River floodplain lake		G4	S2	N	N	2004	No general description given	2004: Update to last obs date was based on interpretation of aerial photography (previous value was 1982-pre) (U05FNA02FLUS).



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FNAI ELEMENT OCCURRENCE REPORT on or near Ralph E. Simmons State Forest



Map Label	Scientific Name	Common Name	Global State Federal State Rank Rank Status Listing	Observation Date	Description	EO Comments
RIVELAKE*30	River floodplain lake		G4 S2 N N N	2004	No general description given	2004: Update to last obs date was based on interpretation of aerial photography (previous value was 1982-pre) (U05FNA02FLUS).
RIVELAKE*31	River floodplain lake		G4 S2 N N N	2004	ADJACENT TO RIVER CHANNEL WITHIN CYPRESS-GUM SWAMP FOREST COMMUNITY.	2004: Update to last obs date was based on interpretation of aerial photography (previous value was 1988) (U05FNA02FLUS).
RIVELAKE*32	River floodplain lake		G4 S2 N N N	2004	ADJACENT TO RIVER CHANNEL WITHIN CYPRESS-GUM SWAMP FOREST COMMUNITY.	2004: Update to last obs date was based on interpretation of aerial photography (previous value was 1988) (U05FNA02FLUS).
RIVELAKE*33	River floodplain lake		G4 S2 N N N	2004	No general description given	2004: Update to last obs date was based on interpretation of aerial photography (previous value was empty) (U05FNA02FLUS).
SANDHILL*78	Sandhill		G3 S2 N N N	2004	COMMUNITY IS DOMINATED BY AN OPEN STAND OF YOUNG LONGLEAF PINE (PINUS PALUSTRIS) LESS THAN 40 YEARS OLD. THE UNDERSTORY IS COMPOSED OF A DISTINCT SMALL TREE ZONE DOMINATED BY TURKEY OAK (QUERCUS LAEVIS), BLUEJACK OAK (QUERCUS INCANA), AND SAND POST OAK (	2004: Update to last obs date was based on interpretation of aerial photography (previous value was 1988) (U05FNA02FLUS).
SCHOCROC*2	<i>Schoenolirion croceum</i>	Yellow Sunnysbell	G4 S2 N N N	2000-05-01	2000-05-01: moist loamy clay in full sun in clearing of powertine corridor (S00ANDFSFLUS).	2000-05-01: plants frequent (S00ANDFSFLUS).
SEEPSLOP*169	Seepage slope		G2 S2 N N N	1992-07-02	MID-SLOPE HILLSIDE SEEPAGE HERB BOG GRADING INTO A LOBLOLLY BAY (GORDONIA LASIANTHUS) AND POND CYPRESS (TAXODIUM ASCENDENS) COMMUNITY. BOG IS DOWNSLOPE OF A CUTOVER PINE-GALLBERRY HOLLY (ILEX GLABRA)-WIREGRASS (ARISTIDA STRICTA) PINELAND. SEE DOT AERIAL	AT LEAST 50 VASCULAR PLANT TAXA RECORDED BY ORZELL DURING TWO FIELD SURVEYS (10-18-1991 AND 7-2-1992). TWO SPECIES OF PITCHER PLANT ARE PRESENT (SARRACENIA MINOR & S. PSITTACINA). HARTWRIGHTIA FLORIDANA AND BALDWINA ATROPURPUREA BOTH FNAI LISTED PLANTS H



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FNAI ELEMENT OCCURRENCE REPORT on or near Ralph E. Simmons State Forest



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			Rank	Rank	Status	Listing	Date
SEEPSLOP*171	Seepage slope		G2	S2	N	N	1992-07-02
SIDEALAC*3	Sideroxylon alachuense	Silver Buckthorn	G1	S1	N	LE	1999-07-18
UPLAFORE*148	Upland hardwood forest		G5	S3	N	N	2004
UPLAFORE*149	Upland hardwood forest		G5	S3	N	N	2004

39 VASCULAR PLANT TAXA
RECORDED ON 7-2-92 FIELD SURVEY
BY STEVE ORZELL. WET PARTS OF
BOG PROPER SATURATED BY
SEEPAGE ARE DOMINATED BY
RHYNCHOSPORA OLIGANTHA A
SEEPAGE ADAPTED CYPEROID.

1999: SHRUB, INFREQUENT,
FLOWERING (S99ANDFSFLUS).

2010: Prior to the 2010 natural community
reclassification effort this EO had been
known as Slope forest EO number 73 (see
U10FNA01FLUS for updated community
descriptions). 2004: Update to last obs
date was based on interpretation of aerial
photography (

HIGH TO MID-SLOPE HILLSIDE
SEEPAGE HERB-BOG. SEE
DOT AERIAL PHOTO PD
3806-4A-03 FLOWN ON 4-1-89.
SITE SHOWS AS NATURAL
OPENING ON SLOPE.

1999: LOAMY SAND OF
HARDWOOD FOREST ALONG
EDGE OF BLUFF
OVERLOOKING ST. MARY'S
RIVER (S99ANDFSFLUS).

CLIMAX COMMUNITY
DOMINATED BY MESIC
HARDWOODS IN THE
OVERSTORY. CARPINUS
CAROLINIANA DOMINATES
THE UNDERSTORY.
WOODWARIA AVEOLATA,
HYDROCOTYLE SP.,
ELEPHANTOPUS SP.,
MITCHELLIA REPENS, SMILAX
PUMILA AND OTHER HERBS
ARE DOMINATE
GROUNDCOVERS. THE
RAVINE IS

CLOSED CANOPY OF MATURE
HARDWOODS DOMINATED BY
QUERCUS HEMISPHAERICA,
CARYA GLABRA, MAGNOLIA
GRANDIFLORA, AND
QUERCUS ALBA. QUERCUS
AUSTRINA AND QUERCUS
SHUMARDII ARE AT OR NEAR
THEIR EASTERN LIMITS HERE.
THE SCATTERED
UNDERSTORY SPECIES
INCLUDE: CARPINUS

2010: Prior to the 2010 natural community
reclassification effort this EO had been
known as Slope forest EO number 74 (see
U10FNA01FLUS for updated community
descriptions). 2004: Update to last obs
date was based on interpretation of aerial
photography (



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FNAI ELEMENT OCCURRENCE REPORT on or near

Ralph E. Simmons State Forest



Map Label	Scientific Name	Common Name	Global State Federal State Observation			Description	EO Comments
			Rank	Rank	Status Listing		
UWULFLORES	Uvularia floridana	Florida Menybells	G3	S1	N	LE	1988
SLOPE FOREST, MID-SLOPE, MOIST NORTH ASPECT; COMMON ASSOCIATES INCLUDE LIRIODENDRON TULPIFERA, LIQUIDAMBAR, MAGNOLIA VIRGINIANA, WOODWARDIA AREOLATA, EVIDENCE OF SELECTIVE CUTTING AREA APPARENTLY NOT USED EXCEPT BY OCCASIONAL FISHERMEN.							1000-10,000 PLANTS; FLOWERS, FRUIT, SEEDLINGS.



Florida Natural Areas Inventory

Biodiversity Matrix Report



Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Federal Status	State Listing
Documented					
<i>Amblyscirtes alternata</i>	Dusky Roadside-Skipper	G2G3	S2	N	N
<i>Aphodius aegrotus</i>	Small Pocket Gopher Aphodius Beetle	G3G4	S3?	N	N
<i>Aphodius dyspistus</i>	Surprising Pocket Gopher Aphodius B		S3?	N	N
<i>Aphodius hubbelli</i>	Hubbell's Pocket Gopher Aphodius Be	GNR	S3?	N	N
<i>Aphodius laevigatus</i>	Large Pocket Gopher Aphodius Beetle	G3G4	S3?	N	N
<i>Balduina atropurpurea</i>	Purple Honeycomb-head	G2	S1	N	LE
<i>Drymarchon couperi</i>	Eastern Indigo Snake	G3	S3	LT	FT
<i>Hartwrightia floridana</i>	Hartwrightia	G2	S2	N	LT
<i>Heterodon simus</i>	Southern Hognose Snake		S2	N	N
<i>Pituophis melanoleucus mugitus</i>	Florida Pine Snake	G4T3	S3	N	SSC
<i>Pteroglossaspis ecristata</i>	Giant Orchid	G2G3	S2	N	LT
<i>Ptomaphagus schwarzi</i>	Schwarz' Pocket Gopher Ptomaphagu	G3	S3	N	N
River floodplain lake		G4	S2	N	N
Documented-Historic					
<i>Ctenium floridanum</i>	Florida Toothache Grass	G2	S2	N	LE
Seepage slope			S2	N	N
Likely					
Floodplain swamp		G4	S4	N	N
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	C	ST
Mesic flatwoods		G4	S4	N	N
Sandhill		G3	S2	N	N
<i>Schoenolirion croceum</i>	Yellow Sunnysbell	G4	S2	N	LE
Scrub		G2	S2	N	N
<i>Sideroxylon alachuense</i>	Silver Buckthorn	G1	S1	N	LE
Upland hardwood forest		G5	S3	N	N
Upland pine		G3	S2	N	N
Potential					
<i>Acipenser oxyrinchus oxyrinchus</i>	Atlantic Sturgeon	G3T3	S1	PS:LE,LT	SSC
<i>Callophrys henrici</i>	Henry's Elfin	G5	S3S4	N	N
<i>Callophrys irus</i>	Frosted Elfin	G3	S1	N	N
<i>Calopogon multiflorus</i>	Many-flowered Grass-pink	G2G3	S2S3	N	LE
<i>Coreopsis integrifolia</i>	Ciliate-leaf Tickseed	G1G2	S1	N	LE
<i>Corynorhinus rafinesquii</i>	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	G3G4	S2	N	N
<i>Cupido comyntas</i>	Eastern Tailed Blue	G5	S2	N	N
<i>Hesperia attalus slossonae</i>	Seminole Skipper	G3G4T3	S3	N	N
<i>Hesperia meskei straton</i>	Eastern Meske's Skipper		S2S3	N	N
<i>Hexastylis arifolia</i>	Heartleaf	G5	S3	N	LT
<i>Linum westii</i>	West's Flax	G1	S1	N	LE
<i>Lithobates capito</i>	Carolina Gopher Frog	G3	S3	N	SSC
<i>Matelea floridana</i>	Florida Spiny-pod	G2	S2	N	LE
<i>Notophthalmus perstriatus</i>	Striped Newt	G2G3	S2	C	N
<i>Peucaea aestivalis</i>	Bachman's Sparrow	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker		S2	LE	FE
<i>Sciurus niger shermani</i>	Sherman's Fox Squirrel	G5T3	S3	N	SSC
<i>Uvularia floridana</i>	Florida Merrybells	G3	S1	N	LE
<i>Verbesina heterophylla</i>	Variable-leaf Crownbeard	G2	S2	N	N

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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Florida Natural Areas Inventory

Biodiversity Matrix Report



Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Federal Status	State Listing
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Definitions: Documented - Rare species and natural communities documented on or near this site.
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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).
GNR TNR = 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:

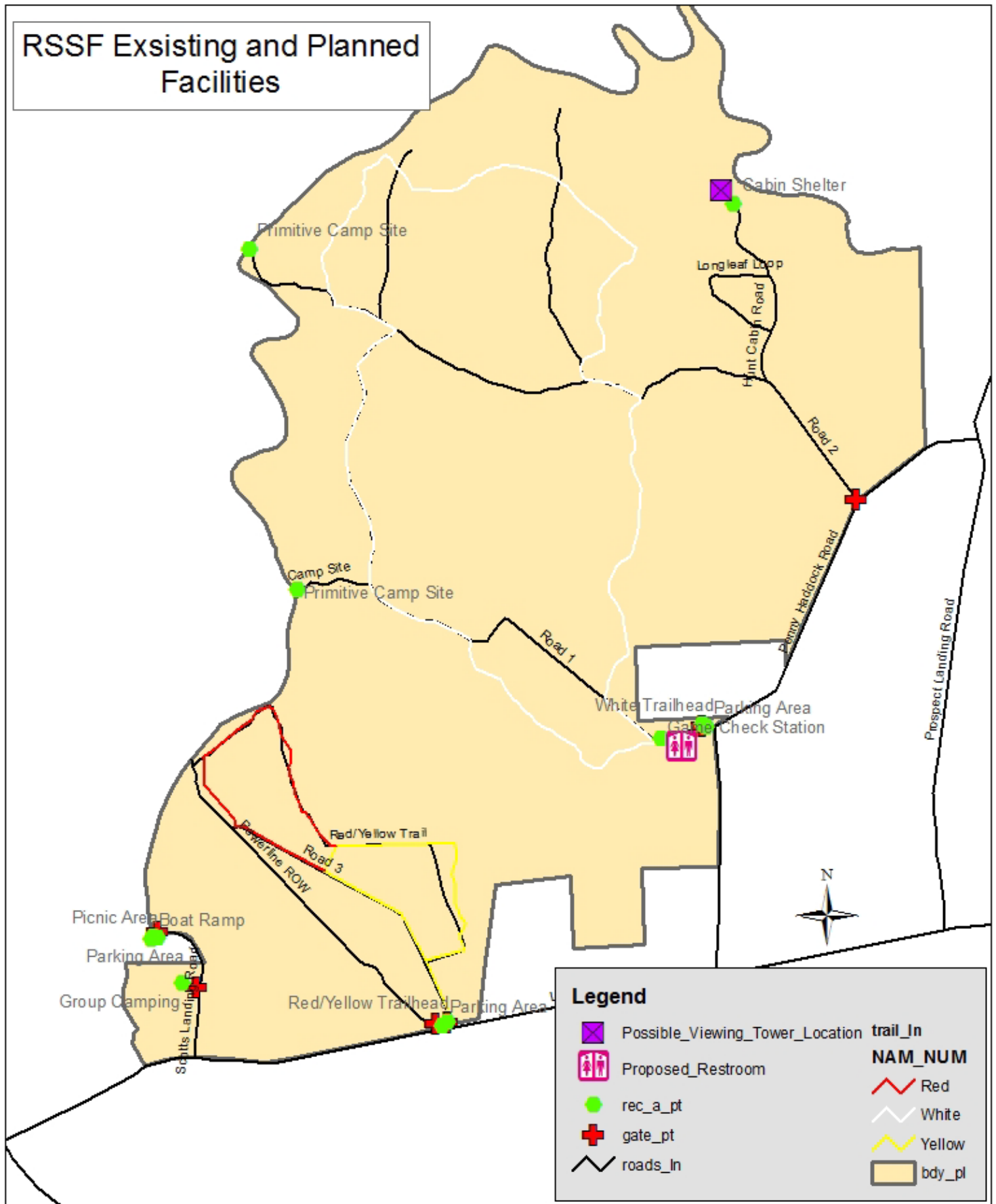
The rank of H is used when there is a lack of recent field information verifying the continued existence of an EO, such as (a) when an EO is based only on historical collections data; or (b) when an EO was ranked A, B, C, D, or E at one time and is later, without field survey work, considered to be possibly 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 J

Existing and Planned Facilities

RSSF Existing and Planned Facilities



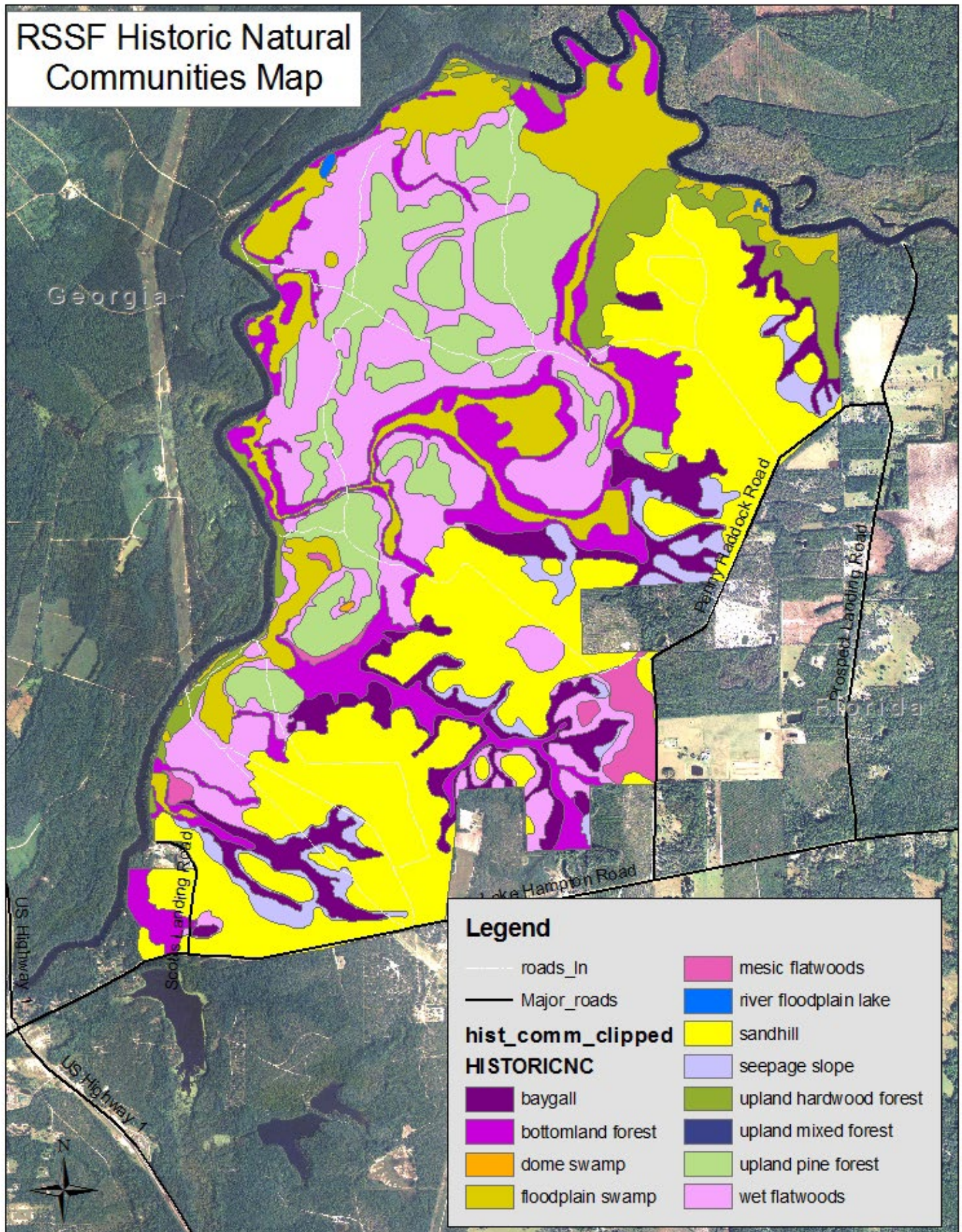
0 0.125 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 Miles



EXHIBIT K

Historical Natural Communities

RSSF Historic Natural Communities Map



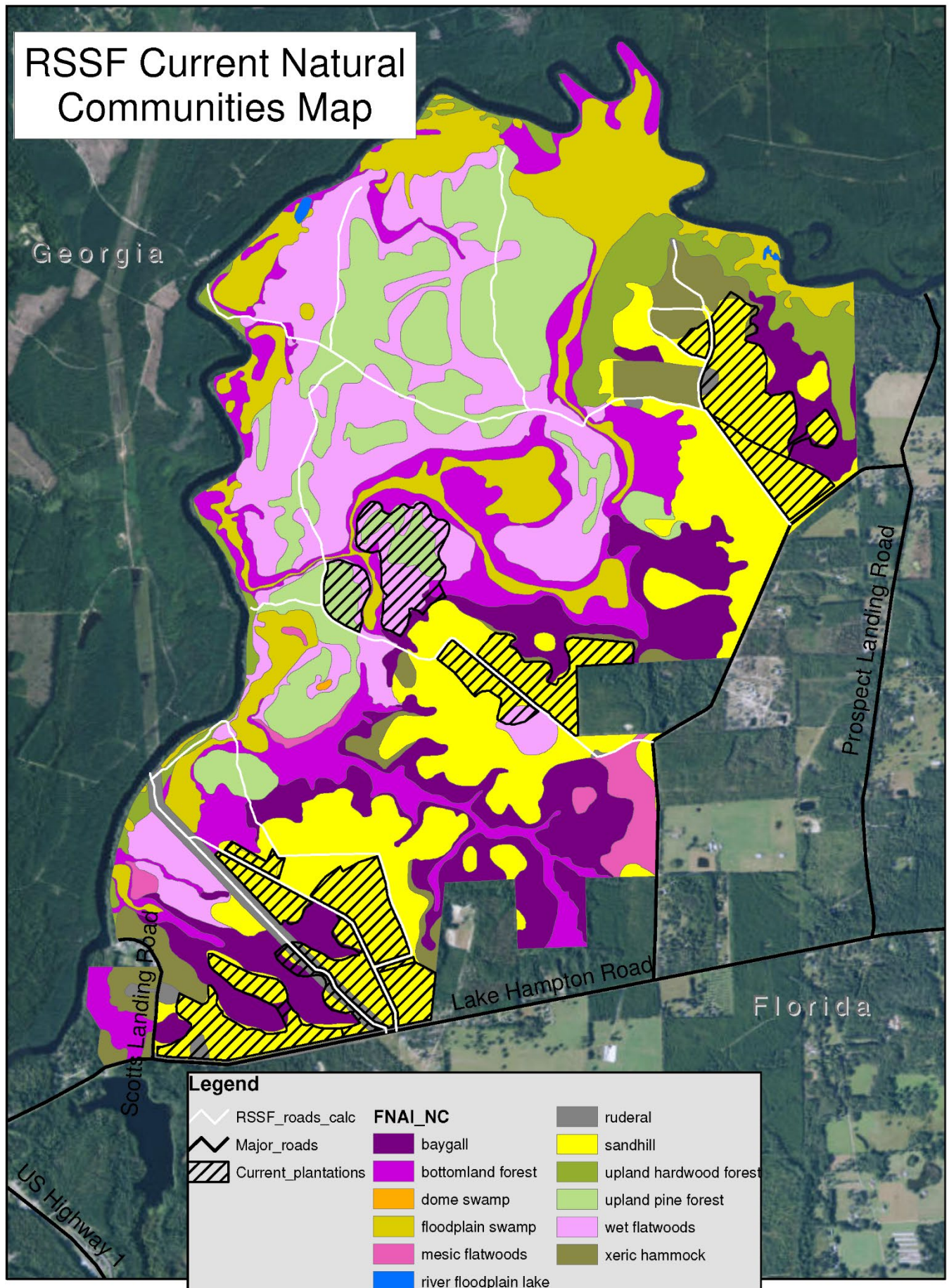
0 0.25 0.5 1 1.5 Miles



EXHIBIT L

Current Natural Communities and Cover Type Map

RSSF Current Natural Communities Map



0 0.15 0.3 0.6 0.9 1.2 Miles



EXHIBIT M

Summary Budget

	RALPH E. SIMMONS STATE FOREST LANDS MGT. ONLY 14-15 EXPENDITURES -	Percentage of Total for FY 2014-15	RESSF Based Upon LMUAC Resource Management Funding Need
Resource Management	\$ 13,759	30.40%	\$ 29,152.99
Exotic Species Control	\$ 833	2.50%	\$ 2,397.45
		5.80%	
Prescribed Burning	\$ 5,562		\$ 5,562.08
Cultural Resources Management	\$ 33	0.10%	\$ 95.90
Timber Management	\$ 3,366	10.10%	\$ 9,685.70
Hydrological Management	\$ 233	0.70%	\$ 671.29
	\$ -		\$ -
<u>OTHER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT</u>	\$ 3,732	11.20%	\$ 10,740.58
<i>Listed Species Management</i>	\$ -		\$ -
<i>Forest Pest and Disease</i>	\$ -		\$ -
<i>Plant Conservation Program</i>	\$ -		\$ -
<i>State Forest Research Projects</i>	\$ -		\$ -
<i>Boundary Surveys for State Forests</i>	\$ -		\$ -
<i>Other Activities Also Include:</i>	\$ -		\$ -
<i>Liaison Community Meetings / Boundary Line Maintenance / Forest Inventories and Various Other Activities / Wildfire Suppression on State Forests</i>			
			\$ -
Administration	\$ 2,599	7.80%	\$ 7,480.04
Central Office Headquarters	\$ 2,599	7.80%	\$ 7,480.04
District/Regions	\$ -		\$ -
Units/Projects	\$ -		\$ -
	\$ -		\$ -
Support	\$ 9,830	29.50%	\$ 14,001.11
Land Management Planning	\$ 600	1.80%	\$ 1,726.16
Land Management Reviews	\$ 100	0.30%	\$ 287.69
Training/Staff Development	\$ 1,899	5.70%	\$ 5,466.19
Vehicle Purchase	\$ 133	0.40%	\$ 383.59
Vehicle Operations and Maintenance	\$ 4,965	14.90%	\$ -
	\$ -		\$ -
OTHER SUPPORT	\$ 2,133	6.40%	\$ 6,137.47
<i>State Forest Land Acquisition Support</i>			\$ -
<i>Other Support Activities Also Include:</i>	\$ -		\$ -
<i>Computer Maintenance / Radio Maintenance / Technical Support / Management of Apiary and Cattle Leases / State Forest Easements and Other Various Activities</i>	\$ -		\$ -
			\$ -
Capital Improvements	\$ 6,498	19.50%	\$ 18,700.11
New Facility Construction	\$ 1,533	4.60%	\$ 4,411.31
Facility Maintenance	\$ 4,965	14.90%	\$ 14,288.80
			\$ -
Visitor Services/Recreation	\$ 4,265	12.80%	\$ 12,274.94
Information/Education	\$ 966	2.90%	\$ 2,781.04
Operations	\$ 3,299	9.90%	\$ 9,493.90
			\$ -
Law Enforcement	\$ -	0.00%	\$ -
Total	\$ 33,322	100.00%	\$ 95,898.00

EXHIBIT N

Fire History

Ralph Simmons State Forest Rx Burn Acres by FY

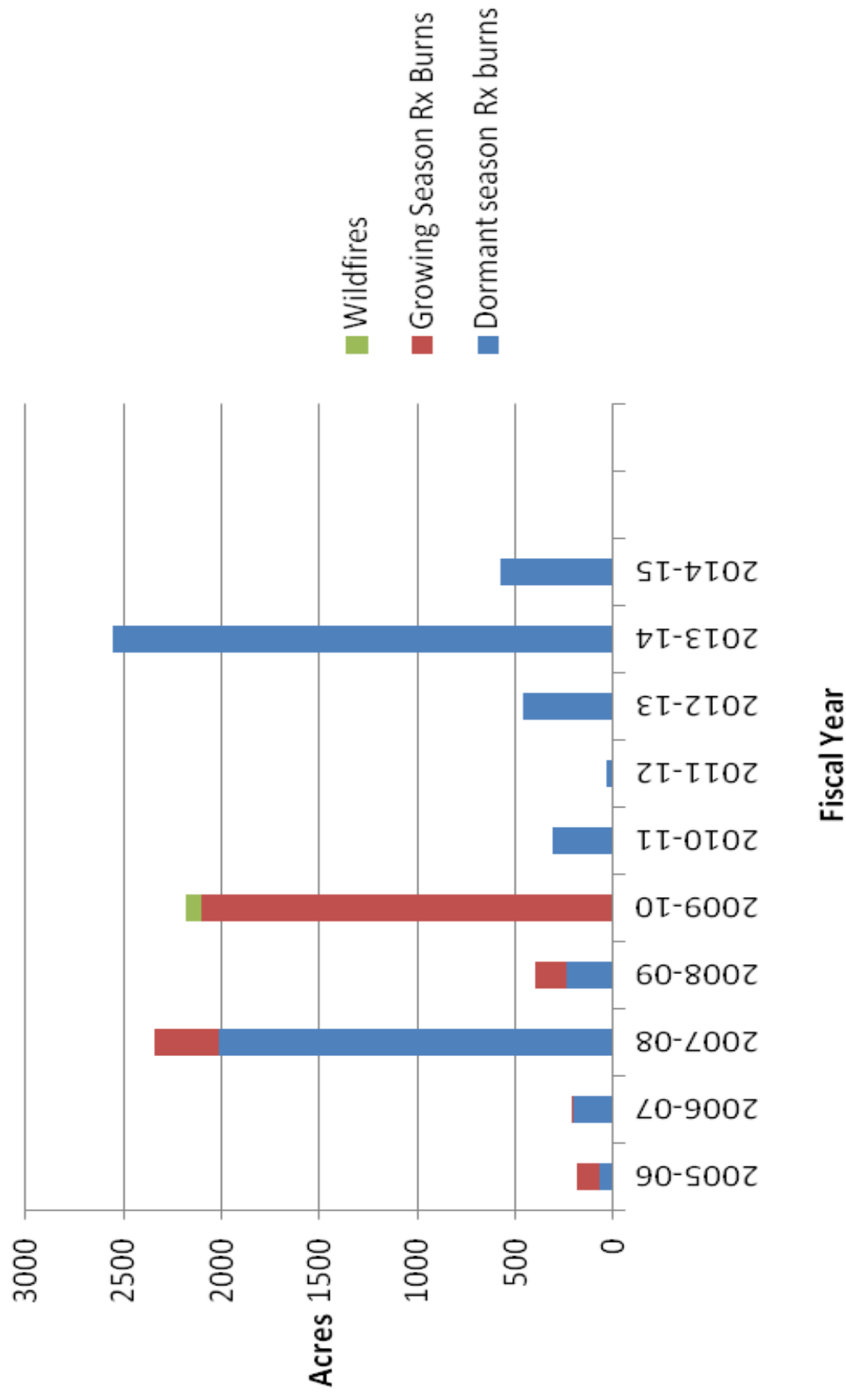


EXHIBIT O

Arthropod Control Plan



NASSAU COUNTY
BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
96135 Nassau Place, Suite 1
Yulee, Florida 32097

Daniel B. Leeper
Stephen W. Kelley
Pat Edwards
George V. Spicer
Walter J. Boatright

Dist. No. 1 Fernandina Beach
Dist. No. 2 Amelia Island
Dist. No. 3 Yulee
Dist. No. 4 Bryceville/Hilliard
Dist. No. 5 Callahan

JOHN A. CRAWFORD
Ex-Officio Clerk

MICHAEL S. MULLIN
County Attorney

TED SELBY
County Manager

November 3, 2015

Jennifer Reed
Land Program Coordinator
Florida Forest Service
Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services

Dear Ms. Reed,

I understand that the Florida Forest Service is completing a 10-year management plan for the Ralph Simmons State Forest located 6 miles north of Hilliard and that you have inquired about mosquito control within the County limits.

Please be advised that the County does not have a mosquito control district. The only mosquito control district in Nassau County is located within the city limits of the City of Fernandina Beach. That service is paid for by the citizens residing within the municipality in the form of an Ad Valorem assessment on their tax bills. In the event that the Nassau County Board of County Commissioners do establish a mosquito control district, the County would comply with any guidelines set in place by the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Selby".

Ted Selby
County Manager

cc: Shanea Jones, OMB Director/Assistant County Manager

(904) 530-6010 or (866)-474-1446

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