

PLANK ROAD STATE FOREST
2019 LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN

EXHIBITS

Exhibit A

Ten-Year Management Accomplishment Summary

**Plank Road State Forest
2-Year Accomplishments**

Timber Inventory	New Inventory	Acres	1,874
	Plots	Acres	313

Invasive Control	Japanese Climbing Fern	Acres	<1
	Mimosa	Acres	<1

Fire	Wildfire	No.	0
		Acres	0
	Prescribed Burning	Acres	1,374

Recreation	Day Use Estimated Forest Visitors	No.	32,125
	OOF Hunt	No.	1

Roadwork	Roads Graded	Miles	17
	Roads Rebuilt	Miles	9
	Culverts Installed	No.	8
	Low Water Crossing	No.	6

Boundary Maintenance	Maintenance/Marking	Miles	29
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Other Activities	Road Mowed	Acres	54
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Exhibit B

Boundary, Location, and Roads Map

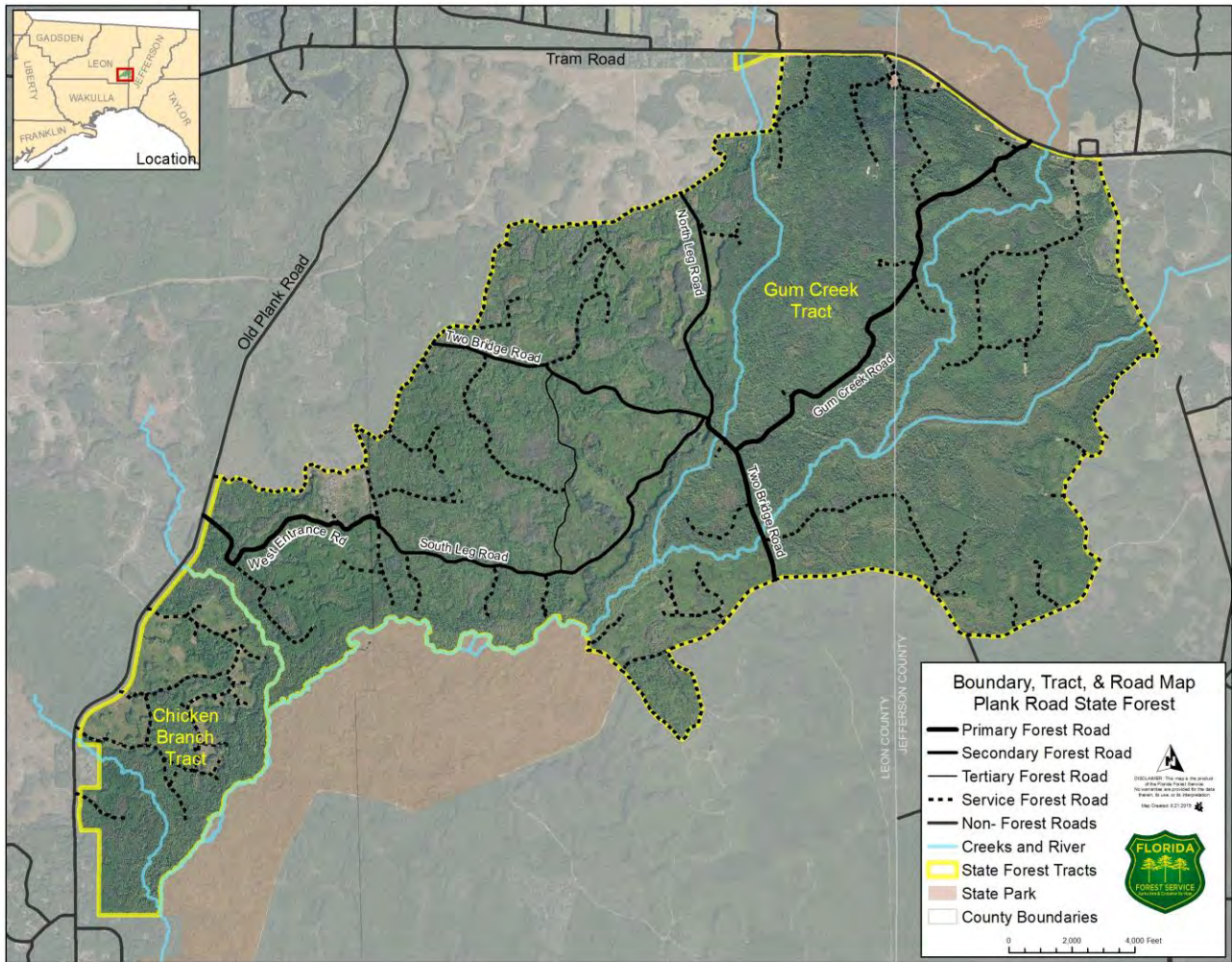


Exhibit C

Optimal Management Boundary Map

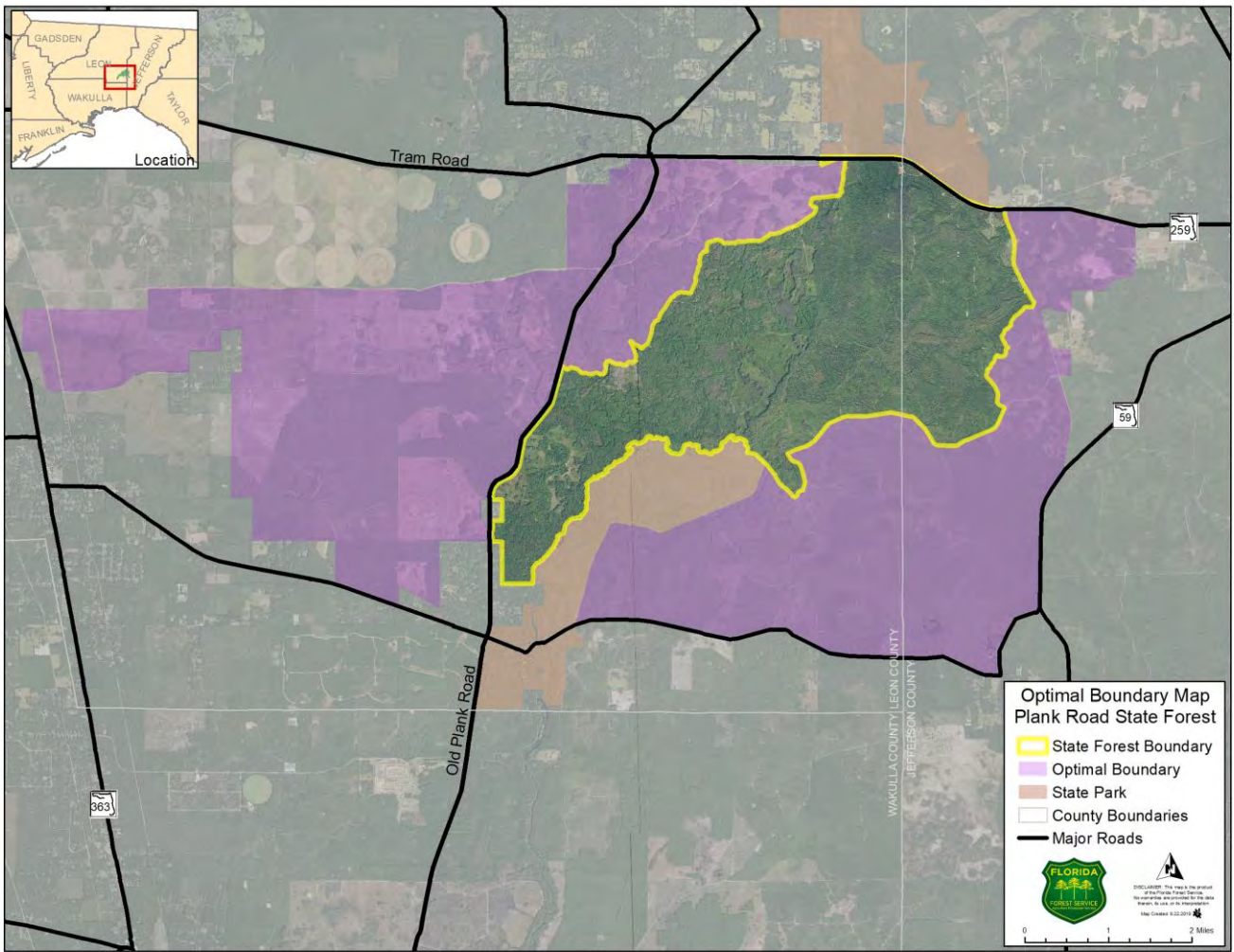


Exhibit D

Facilities, Recreation & Improvements Map

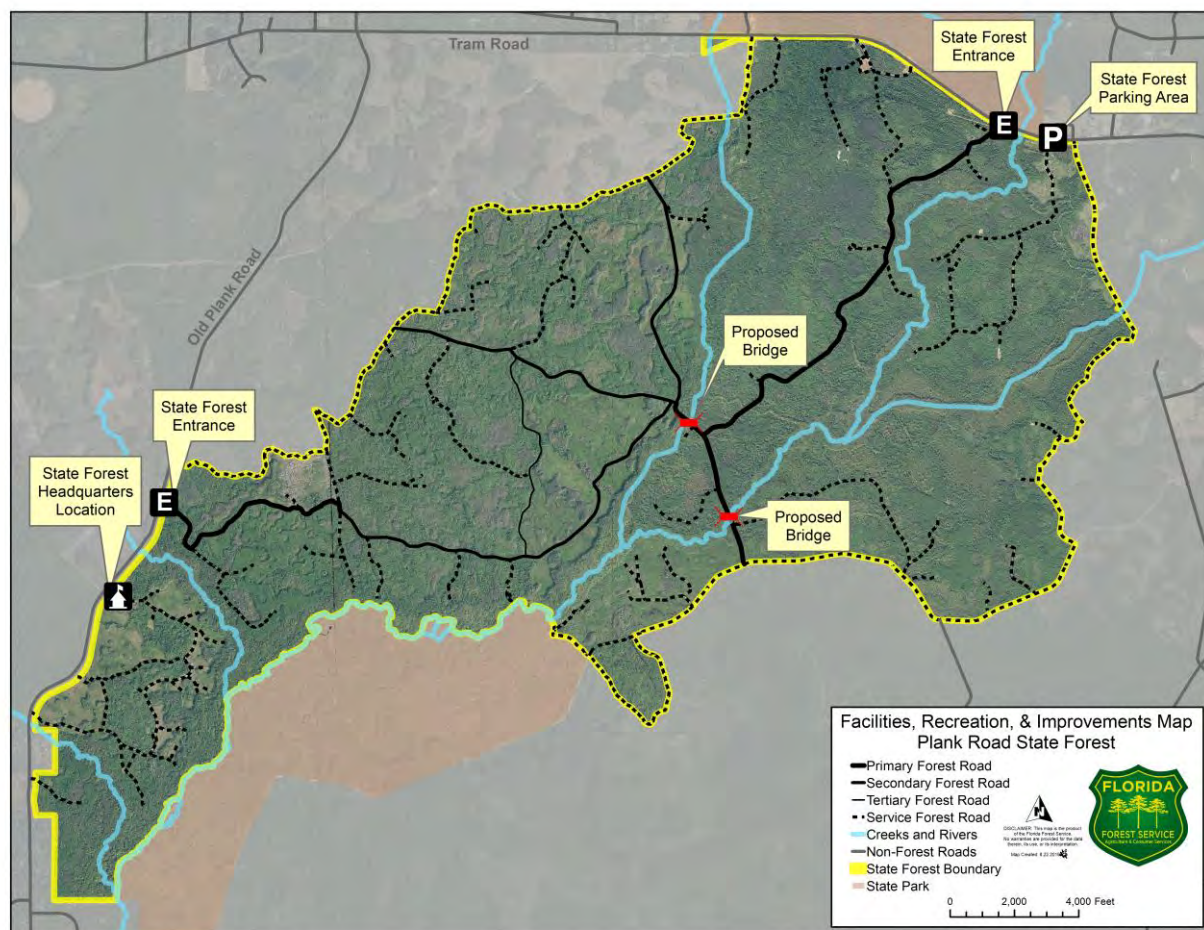


Exhibit E

Proximity to Significant Managed Lands

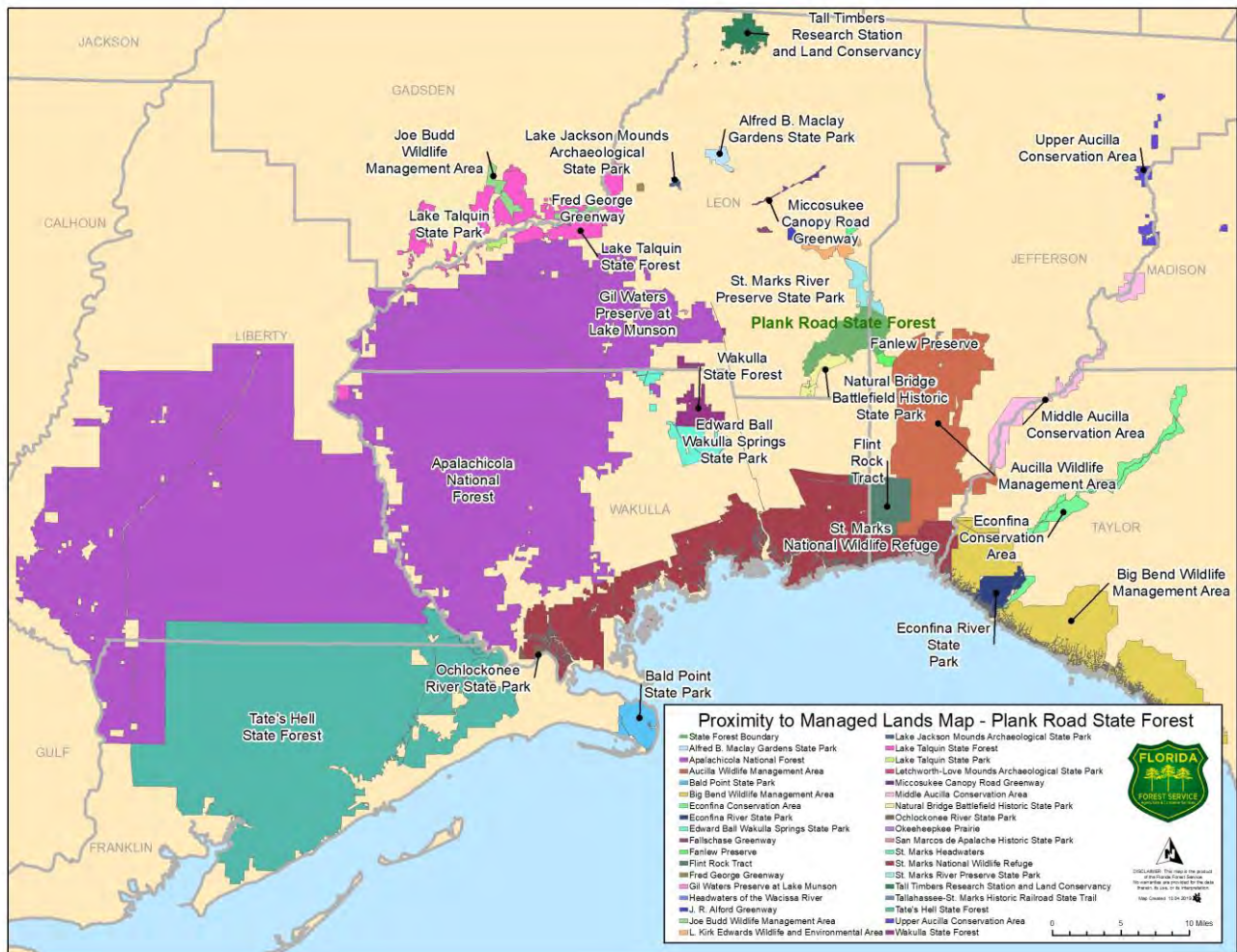


Exhibit F

Florida Forever Projects near PRdSF

St. Joe Timberland

Bay, Franklin, Gadsden, Jefferson, Leon, Liberty,
Taylor, Wakulla, Walton and Washington Counties

Climate Change Lands

Purpose for State Acquisition

The St. Joe Company is one of the largest landowners in Florida. The St. Joe Timberland project will consolidate the St. Joe ownerships already included in other projects, thus helping to preserve large undeveloped tracts of land for native plants and animals and giving the public an opportunity to experience large natural areas throughout north Florida. This project may also help complete the Florida National Scenic Trail, a statewide non-motorized trail that crosses a number of Florida Forever project sites.

Manager

The sites will be managed by various agencies. See the summaries for the projects listed below.

General Description

The St. Joe Timberland project includes the St. Joe Company ownerships in the following projects: Apalachicola River (Sweetwater Creek 7,040 acres, Gadsden Glades 360 acres, and Aspalaga Landing 600 acres sites); Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem (Tico site 1,780 acres); Dickerson Bay/Bald Point (Bald Point site 3,840 acres); Florida's First Magnitude Springs (River Sink 40 acres and St. Marks 700 acres springs sites); Lake Powell 600 acres; St. Joseph Bay Buffer 250 acres; Sand Mountain 1,680 acres; Tate's Hell/Carrabelle Tract

St. Joe Timberland FNAI Elements	
<i>Florida Torreya</i>	G1/S1
Florida Black Bear	G5T2/S2
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
Swallow-tailed Kite	G5/S2
<i>Apalachicola Rosemary</i>	G1/S1
Big Blue Spring Cave Crayfish	G1/S1
<i>Chapman's Rhododendron</i>	G1/S1
<i>Curtiss' Loosetrife</i>	G1/S1
<i>Gholson's Blazing Star</i>	G1/S1
Southern Elktoe	G1/S1
<i>Telephus Spurge</i>	G1/S1
Woodville Karst Cave Crayfish	G1/S1
93 rare species are associated with the project	

16,000 acres; Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks 19,840 acres; and Wakulla Springs Protection Zone 2,240 acres. The sites lie in the Panhandle from Bay and Washington Counties to Taylor County, except for the Tico site in Brevard County. They include samples of almost all the natural communities of north and central Florida, from scrub to swamps and springs. See the general descriptions for the projects listed above.

Public Use

The sites are designated for various public uses. See the summaries for the projects listed above.

Acquisition Planning

On December 9, 1999, the Land Acquisition Management Advisory Council (LAMAC) approved the creation of the St. Joe Timberland project and added it to the Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) Priority list. The project was sponsored by the St. Joe Company, Division of State Lands (DSL), and The Nature Conservancy (TNC), and initially consisted of individual tracts owned by St. Joe Company within existing projects. Other sites will be proposed for addition to the project. Approval was given to add an additional 1,318 acres (18 to the Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks project and approximately 1,300 to the Apalachicola River Project – Lake Wimico site) to the project boundary as essential parcels. The initial project consisted of approximately 56,218 acres. The Northwest Florida Water Management District (NFWFMD) has acquired the majority of the Sand Mountain site.

Placed on List	2000
Project Area (GIS Acres)	163,459
Acres Acquired (GIS)	81,228*
at a Cost of	\$76,054,595
Acres Remaining (GIS)	82,231
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$48,576,562

*NFWFMD has purchased acreage in project boundary.



ST. JOE TIMBERLAND: OVERVIEW

BAY, WALTON, WASHINGTON, GADSDEN, LIBERTY, GULF, FRANKLIN, WAKULLA, LEON, JEFFERSON, AND TAYLOR COUNTIES

Map 1

A. Lake Powell Site

Map 2

A. Sand Mountain Site

Map 3

- A. Apalachicola River - Gadsden Glades Site
- B. Apalachicola River - Aspalaga Landing Site
- C. Apalachicola River - Crooked/Short Creek Site
- D. Apalachicola River - Sweetwater Creek Site

Map 4

- A. St. Joseph Bay Buffer Site
- B. St. Vincent Sound-to-Lake Wimico Ecosystem Site
- C. Lake Wimico Site

Map 5

A. Tates Hell/Carrabelle Site

Map 6

A. Dickerson Bay/Bald Point Site

Map 7

- A. Wakulla Springs Protection Zone Site
- B. Florida's First Magnitude Springs - River Sink Spring Site

Map 8

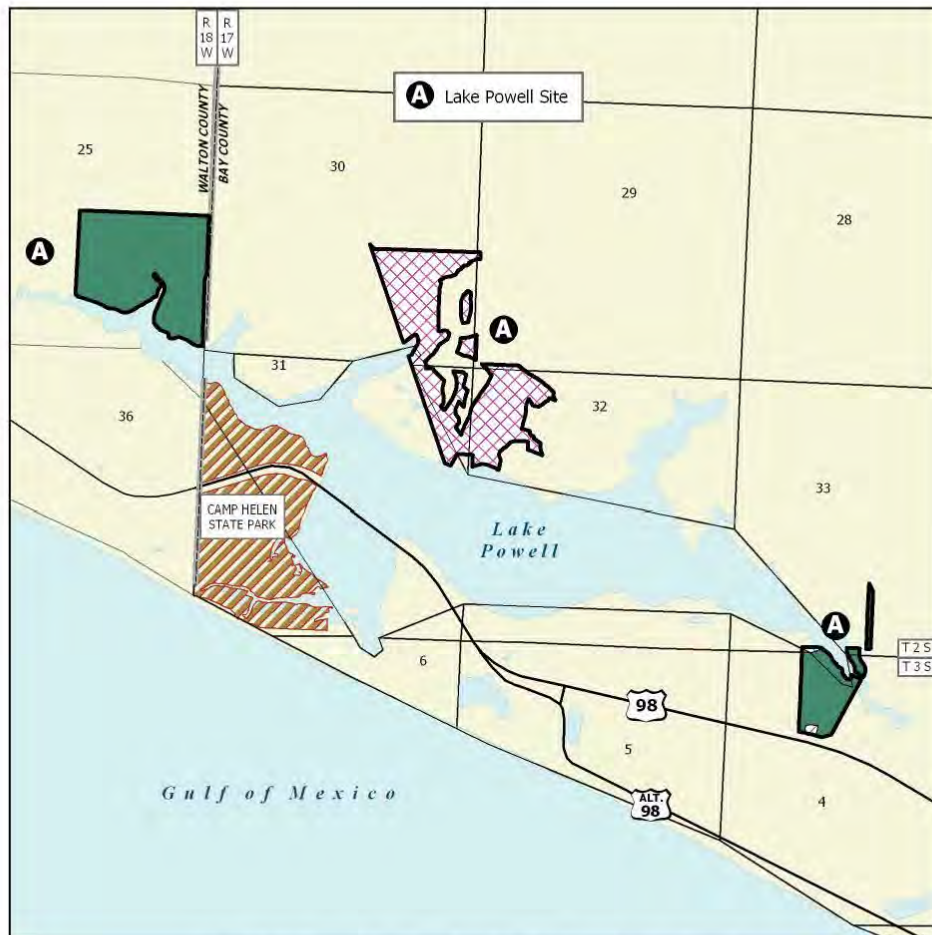
- A. Florida's First Magnitude Springs - St. Marks Springs Site

Map 9

A. Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks Site



MAY 2006



ST. JOE TIMBERLAND: MAP 1 OF 9

BAY AND WALTON COUNTIES

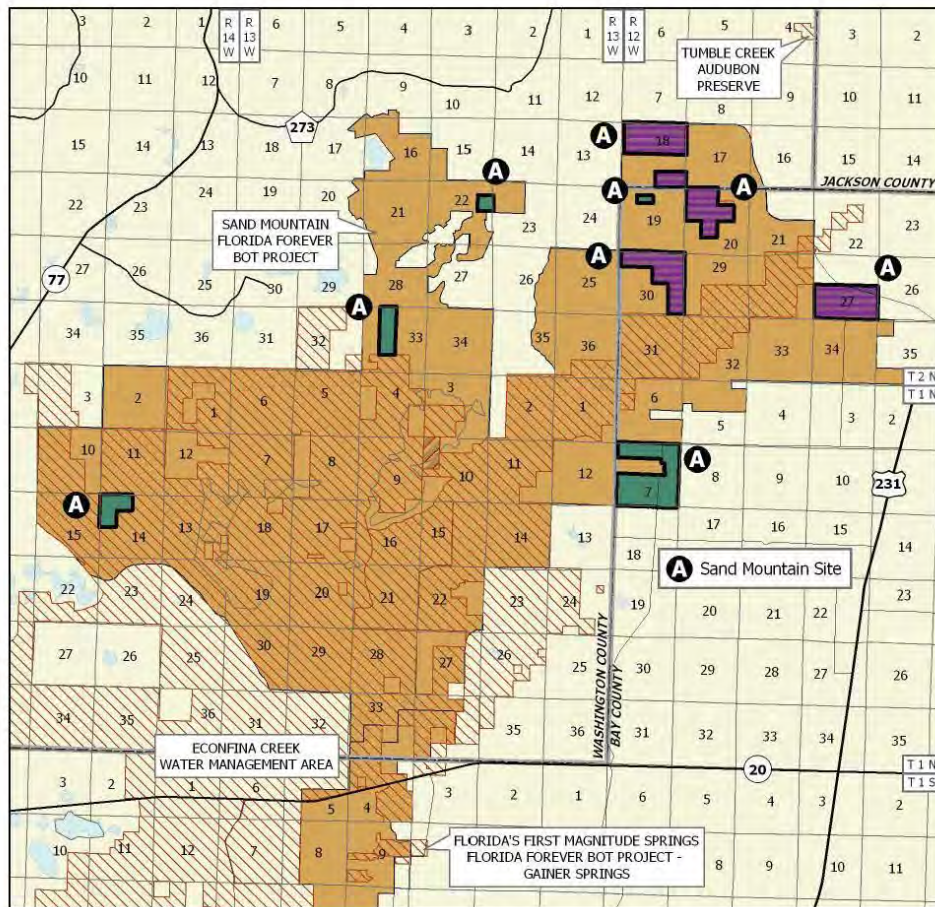
-  Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  Change in Ownership*
-  State Owned Lands

* Ownership boundary has changed since project was first placed on State List.

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Miles



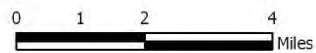
MAY 2006



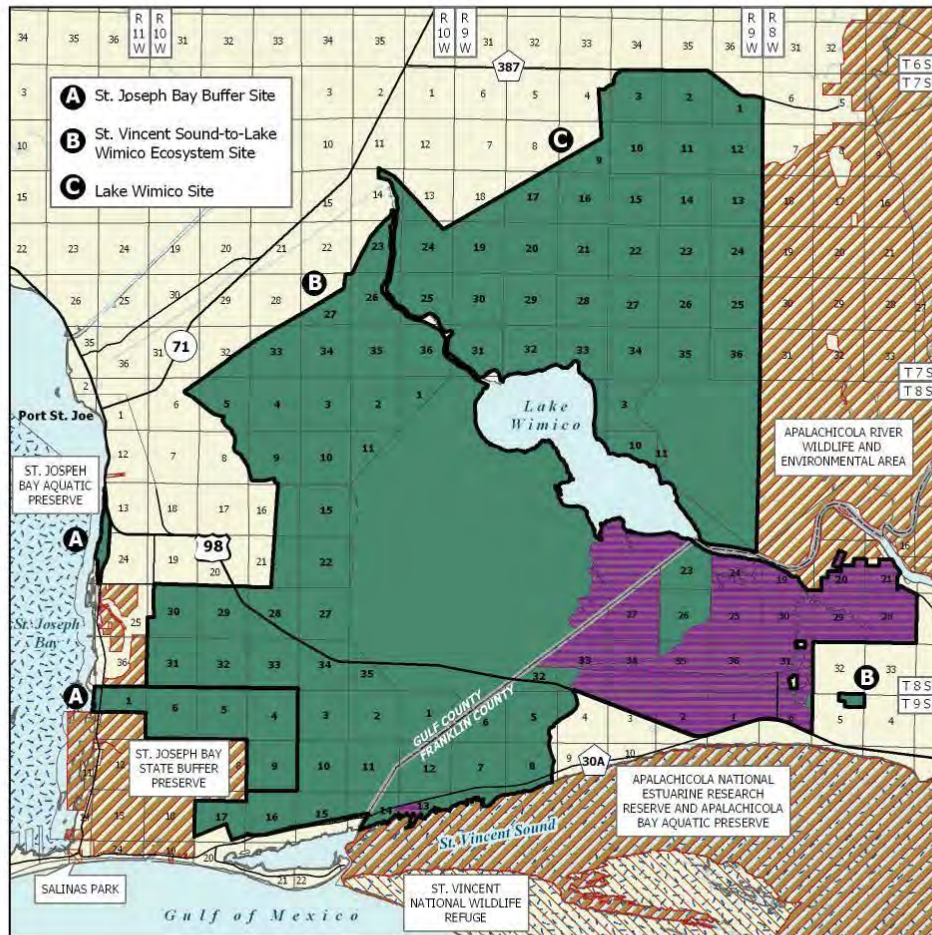
ST. JOE TIMBERLAND: MAP 2 OF 9

BAY AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES

- Florida Forever BOT Project
- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands



JUNE 2007



ST. JOE TIMBERLAND: MAP 4 OF 9

GULF AND FRANKLIN COUNTIES

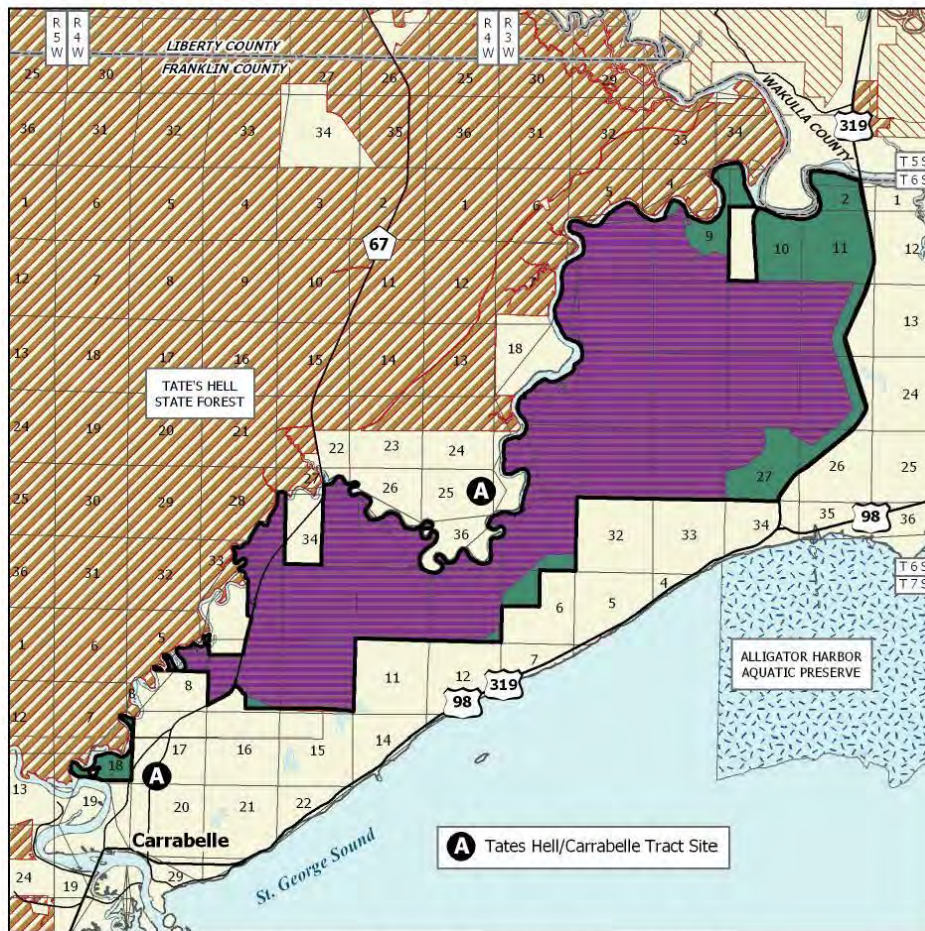
- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands
- State Aquatic Preserve



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APRIL 2007



ST. JOE TIMBERLAND: MAP 5 OF 9

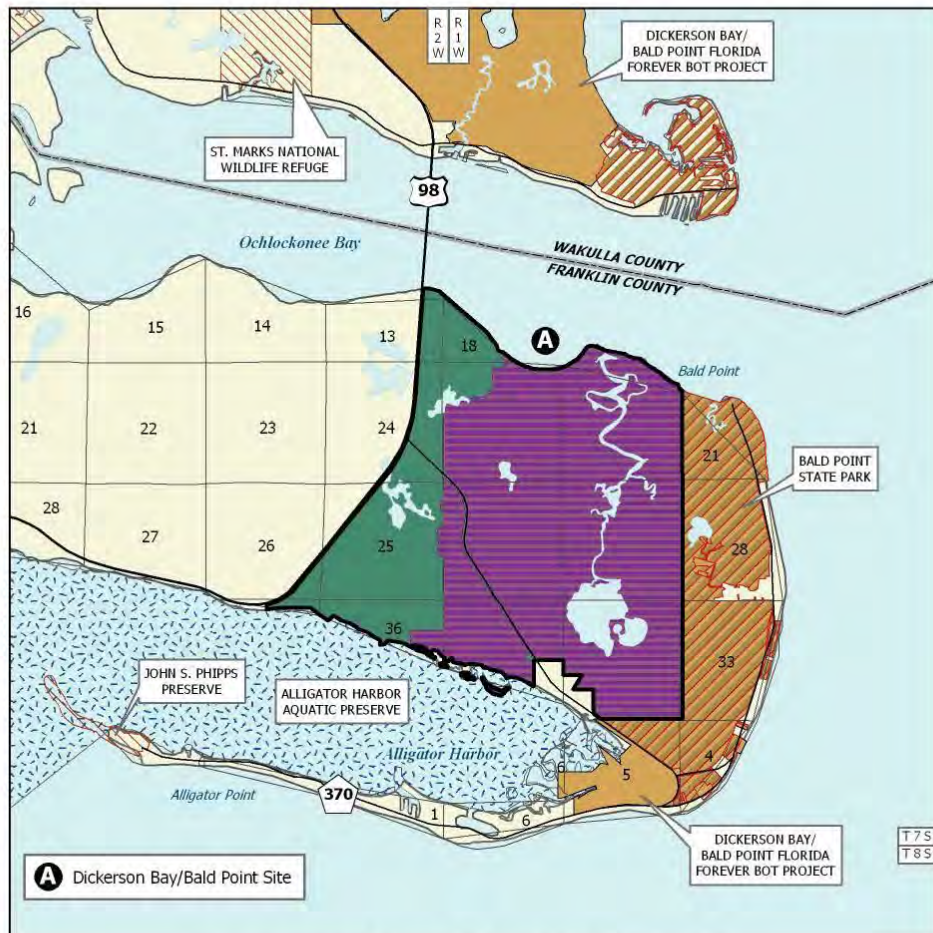
FRANKLIN COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands
- State Aquatic Preserve

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MAY 2006



ST. JOE TIMBERLAND: MAP 6 OF 9

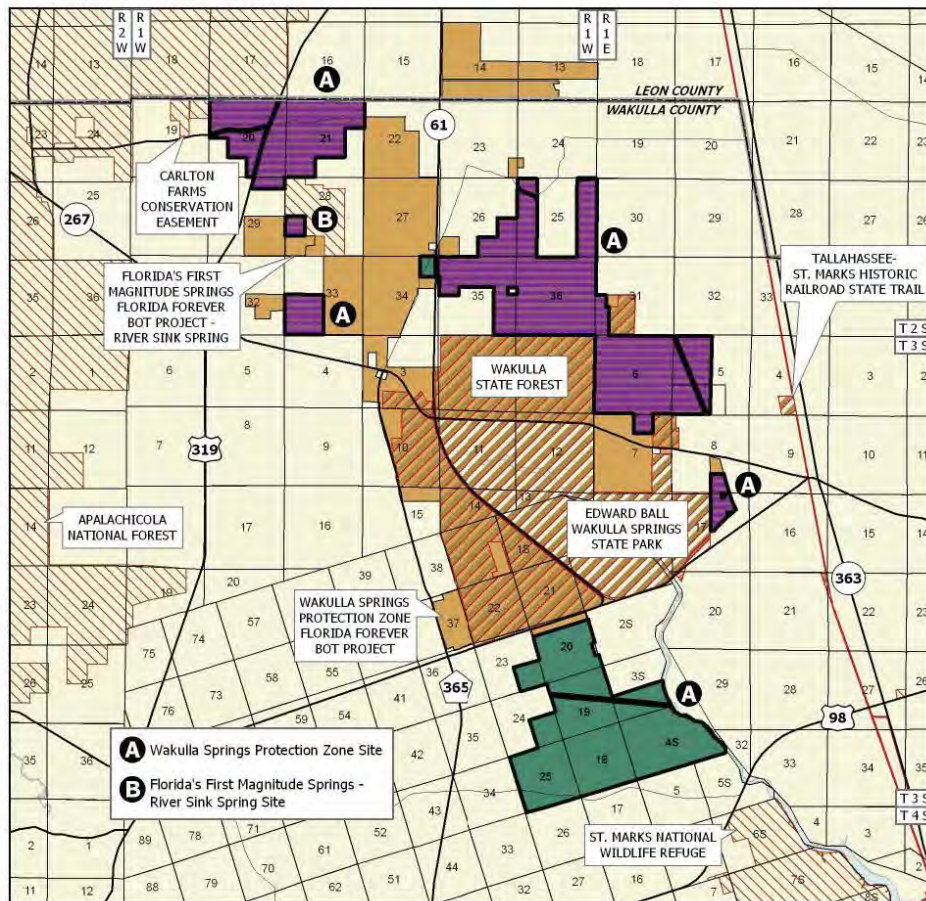
FRANKLIN COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands
- State Aquatic Preserve

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MAY 2006



ST. JOE TIMBERLAND: MAP 7 OF 9

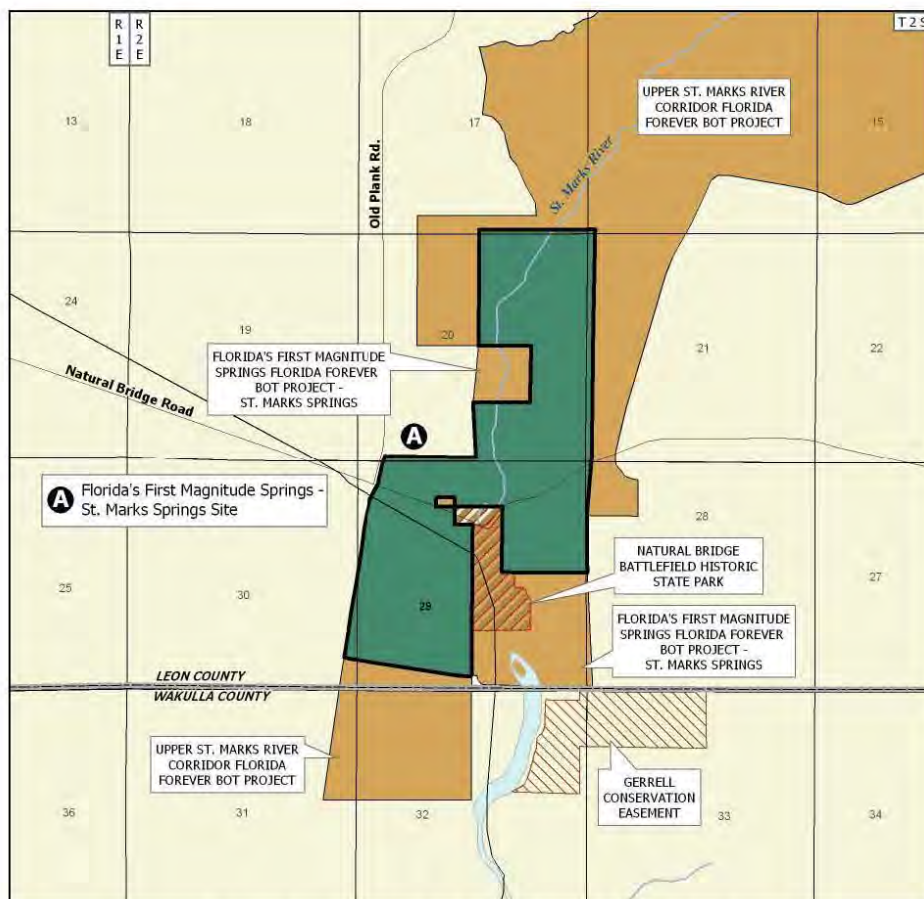
WAKULLA COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundaries
- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

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Miles



JANUARY 2008



ST. JOE TIMBERLAND: MAP 8 OF 9

LEON COUNTY

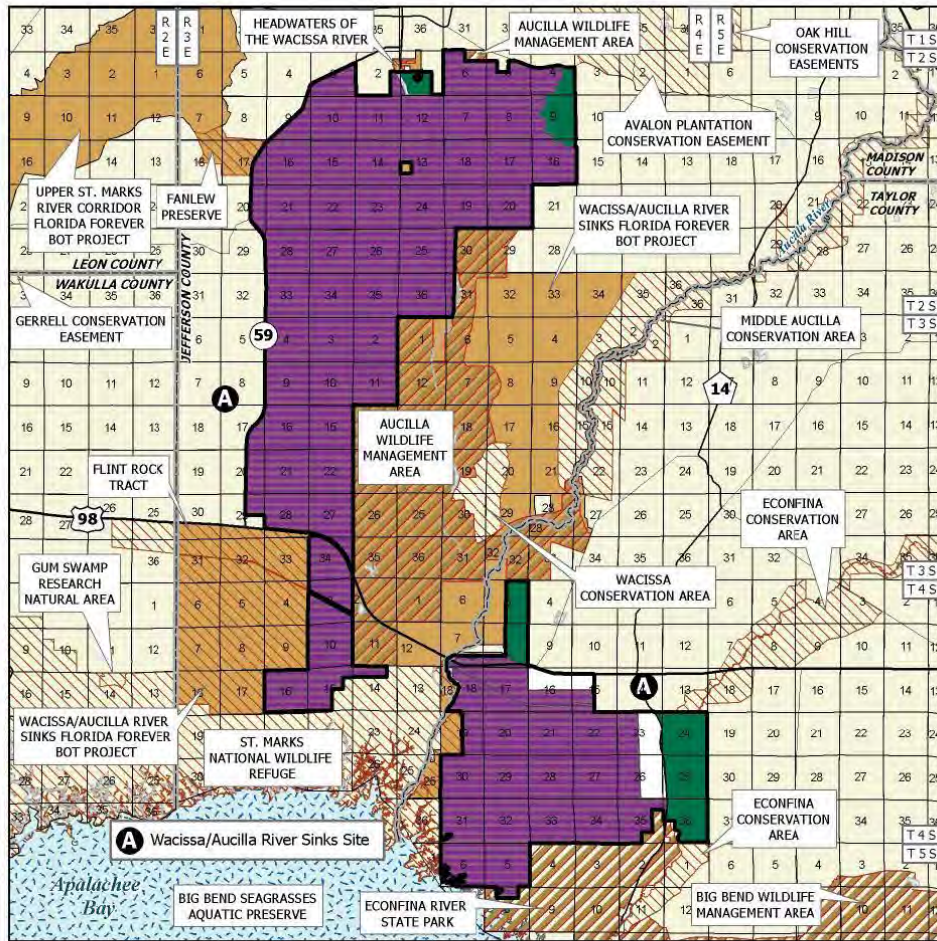
- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands



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Miles



JULY 2009

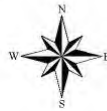


ST. JOE TIMBERLAND: MAP 9 OF 9

JEFFERSON AND TAYLOR COUNTIES

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands
- State Aquatic Preserve

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Miles



MAY 2012

On August 22, 2000, the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) approved a fee-simple, 12,360-acre addition, known as Lake Wimico site in Gulf County, to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC), consisted of one owner, the St. Joe Company. Also on August 22, 2000 the ARC approved a fee-simple, 1,592-acre addition, known as Snipe Island, to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the TNC, consisted of one owner, the St. Joe Company.

On July 12, 2001, the ARC approved a fee-simple, 22,260-acre addition to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the FWC, consisted of one owner, the St. Joe Company. About 19,445 acres are located in Jefferson County, the remainder in Taylor County. Also at that meeting, the ARC approved a fee-simple, 2,560-acre addition, to the St. Joseph Bay buffers project boundary. It was sponsored by the FWC, consisted of one owner, the St. Joe Company. The property is located in Gulf County.

On April 25, 2002, the ARC approved a fee-simple, 2,194-acre addition, known as the Tiger Hammock Conservation Area, to the project boundary. It was sponsored by Dr. John Epler and consisted of one owner, the St. Joe Company.

Also, the ARC approved a fee-simple, 1,656-acre addition, known as Crooked Creek (1,365 acres, Gadsden/Liberty Counties) and Short Creek (291 acres, Liberty County), to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the TNC, consisted of one owner, the St. Joe Company.

On June 6, 2003, the ARC approved a fee-simple, 49,565-acre addition, known as St. Vincent Sound to Lake Wimico, to the project boundary in Gulf and Franklin counties. It was sponsored by the TNC, consisted of one owner, the St. Joe Company.

On June 4, 2004, the ARC approved a fee-simple, 10,444-acre addition in Jefferson County, known as the Flint Rock tract, to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the TNC and consisted of one owner, the St. Joe Company.

In January 2008 TNC acquired 10,905 acres known as Flint Rock.

On April 6, 2010, the FWC acquired from TNC approximately 2,836 acres of the Flint Rock site for \$5,246,371.

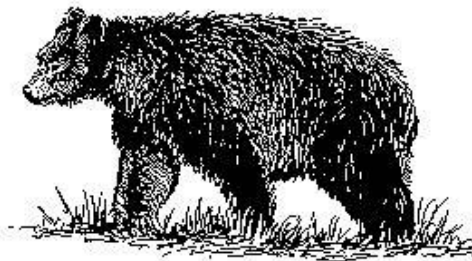
On December 9, 2011 ARC voted to place this project in the Climate Change Lands category of Florida Forever.

On April 20, 2012, the ARC approved transferring the Flint Rock tract to the Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks Florida Forever project, as this was no longer in St. Joe ownership.

Coordination

TNC is an acquisition intermediary for this project.

Updated April 1, 2015



Upper St. Marks River Corridor

Jefferson, Leon and Wakulla Counties

Critical Natural Lands

Purpose for State Acquisition

Public acquisition of this project will contribute to the Florida Forever goals of protecting Florida's biodiversity at the species, natural community, and landscape levels and beginning a long-sought and permanent wildlife corridor along the St. Marks River. The project forms a corridor to conservation lands to the north and south, thereby helping to form a contiguous landscape-sized Protection Area. This project is also important to protect water resources within this project and the surrounding area, protect twelve known historic sites, and increase public recreational and education opportunities.

Manager

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection's Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP) is recommended as manager. The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) will manage the Wood Sink Tract.

General Description

This project covers 15,670 acres located in Wakulla, Jefferson and Leon Counties that extend from the Wood Sink property north of U.S. Highway 27, along both sides of the St. Marks River, south to the Natural Bridge Battlefield State Historic Site. The majority of the project is owned by the St. Joe Company. The corridor ranges from 1 to 3 miles wide along approximately 15 miles of the upper St. Marks River. Approximately 50 percent of the proposal is in natural condition and consists of forested wetland communities, and upland hardwood forest/mesic hammocks. The natural communities are considered to be in good condition, and include an old-growth stand of cypress. Most of the remaining uplands are pine plantations of varying ages.

Upper St. Marks River Corridor FNAI Elements	
Florida Black Bear	G5T2/S2
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
<i>Alabama Rhododendron</i>	G4/S2
Eastern Diamondback Rattlesnake	G4/S3
Southeastern Weasel	G5T4/S3?
6 rare species are associated with the project	

Acquiring the project would also assist with the protection of the water quality in the river and numerous springs in the area.

The majority of the project is located within the ecological greenways network identified by the Office of Greenways and Trails and the University of Florida.

Public Use

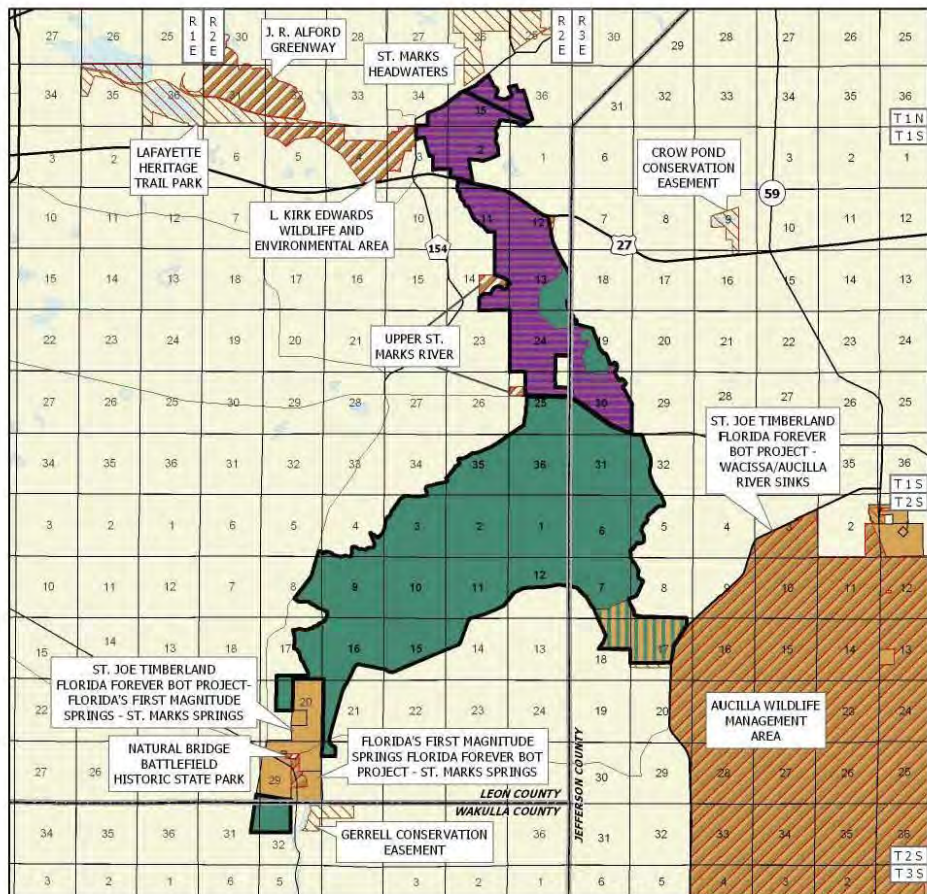
The landscape connectivity and diversity provided by the Upper St. Marks River Corridor project has the potential for many resource-based public outdoor recreation activities, including canoeing, fishing, hiking, hunting and wildlife viewing. This project is an excellent recreational trail opportunity, which provides a connection to other conservation and recreation lands in Leon County, such as the J.R. Alford Greenway, L. Kirk Edwards Wildlife and Environmental Area, Lafayette Heritage Trail Park, Tom Brown State Park, and Natural Bridge Battlefield Historic State Park.

Acquisition Planning

On June 6, 2003, the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) added the Upper St. Marks River Corridor project to Group A of the Florida Forever Priority list. This fee-simple project, sponsored by The Nature Conservancy (TNC), is about 13,999 acres and has a single owner, St. Joseph Land and Development Company, and was designated essential.

On April 21, 2006, the ARC approved a fee-simple 1,671-acre addition to the project boundary. TNC sponsored the addition that consisted of multiple parcels

Placed on List	2003
Projects Area (GIS Acres)	14,570
Acres Acquired (GIS)	3,545
at a Cost Of	\$15,711,316
Acres Remaining (GIS)	11,025
Estimated 2001 (tax assessed) value	\$3,497,344



UPPER ST. MARKS RIVER CORRIDOR

LEON, JEFFERSON, AND WAKULLA COUNTIES

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- TNC Owned Lands Within Project
- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

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Miles



MAY 2009

owned by the St. Joe Company. Two tracts made up the addition: Wood Sink Tract with 1,057 acres and Fanlew Tract with 614 acres. DRP will manage Fanlew and FWC will manage Wood Sink. All parcels within the addition were designated as essential.

On June 30, 2006, the BOT acquired 2,589.67 acres from the St. Joe Land Development Company for \$10,617,647. In September 2006 TNC acquired 611 acres known as Fanlew Preserve.

In March 2007 TNC acquired 1,064 acres known as Wood Sink, and in December 2008, the BOT acquired the Wood Sink (1,064 acres) from TNC for \$5,093,669.37.

On December 9, 2011, ARC put this project in the Critical Natural Lands category.

Coordination

TNC, NFWFMD, Leon County are acquisition partners for this project.

Management Policy Statement

A primary goal of the Upper St. Marks River Corridor proposal is to buffer the upper St. Marks River from development and preserve its water quality, while also protecting the natural communities in its floodplain. Presumably this would also protect, at least to some extent, the water quality of the first magnitude St. Marks Spring just south of the proposal boundary. The proposal encompasses all but 270 acres of the 940-acre Florida Forever First Magnitude Springs project surrounding St. Marks Spring. The Florida black bear, a threatened species, is also known to occur on the project area. Black bears need large contiguous tracts of land in order to ensure a viable breeding population of more than 200 individuals (COX et al. 1994). Special deliberation should be given to this fact when considering the value of this property as conservation lands. Considering the importance of the Upper St. Marks River Corridor as black bear habitat, together with its diverse plant and animal communities and the potential for resource-based public outdoor recreation, acquisition of this tract is warranted.

DRP Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation A significant portion of the acreage within this project is floodplain. The project has frontage on both sides of the upper

portion of the St. Marks River south of US 27. The project is defined as Phases I and II, with Phase II being the more southern portion. Of the two phases, Phase II

has the greater potential for providing a diverse resource-based recreational experience of a regional context. This project is also adjacent to and fast becoming part of the Tallahassee urban area and the already existing Natural Bridge Historic State Park. It is the combination of all these factors that makes Phase II desirable as a unit of the state park system.

Manager DRP is recommended as manager. FWC will manage the Wood Sink Tract.

Conditions affecting intensity of management

Portions of Phase II are in planted pine that will require thinning over time to provide for a natural looking landscape. Otherwise the property should not require a high level of management intensity in the short term, except for the possible need to construct or maintain existing bridges or elevated pathways to provide access within the floodplain of the river. Over the long term, the intensity of management and related costs will significantly increase as management emphasis shifts from protection and restoration efforts with limited public uses to a broader public use area with more substantial infrastructure.

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

Once the property is acquired and assigned to the DRP, the acquired lands will be secured and management planning implemented. Natural Bridge Historic State Park will serve initially as a point of access for low intensity resource-based recreation, such as canoeing and hiking. Consideration will be given in the management planning process for the provision of access from other locations as such may be considered necessary to accommodate recreation demand. The magnitude and diversity of future resource-based recreation opportunities offered will in great part depend on establishment of a management plan for the property and funding for positions and infrastructure.

Revenue-generating potential No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially. Some revenue may be generated through timber sales as the land is being restored. The degree of future revenue generated will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities placed on the land.

Cooperators in management activities No local governments or others are recommended for management of this project. The DRP will cooperate with and seek the advice of other state agencies, local government entities and interested parties as appropriate.

Management costs and sources of revenue It is anticipated that management funding will come from the CARL Trust Fund. Estimated budget needs for interim management are as follows:

Salary (1-FTE,1-OPS)	\$52,000
Expense	\$10,000
OCO	\$22,000
TOTAL	\$84,000

FWC Management Prospectus

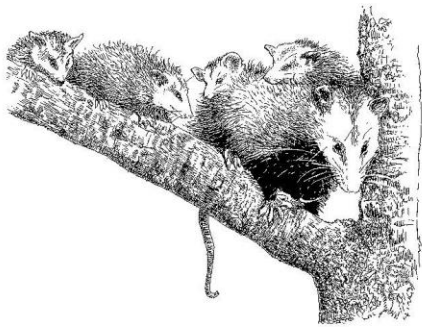
Wood Sink Tract

The Wood Sink Tract proposed addition to the Upper St. Marks River Corridor Florida Forever Project (FFP) is about 1,057 acres from Capitola Road on the north, Cap Tram Road (State Highway 364) and private lands in the St. Marks River Basin on the east, Apalachee Parkway (U. S. Highway 27) on the South, and private lands and Chaires Cross Road to the west. Acquiring Wood Sink Tract conserves river corridor to protect resources of the St. Marks River ecosystem, and connect other conservation lands. This addition is approximately 52 percent forested uplands and pasture, and 48 percent forested wetlands extending along the Upper St. Marks River. The outflow canal entering the western boundary of the tract is the hydrological connection to Lower Lake Lafayette and L. Kirk Edwards WEA. The uplands consist primarily of pine plantations, upland mixed forest, upland hardwood forest, and perhaps some bottomland forest. The pine plantations, although disturbed, include native midstory trees such as flowering dogwood and American holly as well as other native shrubs and herbs. The upland hardwoods are dominated by live oak and other hardwoods in the tree canopy, and an open understory consisting of saw palmetto, sparkleberry, American beautyberry, and other native shrubs and herbs. The wetlands consist of relatively less disturbed natural communities including bottomland forest and floodplain swamp, the latter mostly dominated by bald cypress mixed with more sparse swamp hardwood species including red maple and swamp magnolia. A diversity of native trees, including southern magnolia, in better drained areas, occur in the bottomland forest. These natural communities offer a protective buffer for the St. Marks River, an Outstanding Florida Water, and a habitat mosaic for wildlife. This addition is named after Wood Sink, a small (approximately 60 ft diameter) sinkhole which occurs on the tract, and which provides a direct connection to the Floridan aquifer. The Wood Sink addition is habitat for rare and listed species. Gopher tortoise and swallow-tailed kite been observed to occur on the property. The mosaic of pine and upland hardwood communities could provide habitats for fox squirrels and other species which occur elsewhere on the Upper St. Marks River Corridor FFP. This tract constitutes secondary range for the Florida black bear

(Much of the remainder of the Upper St. Marks River FFP is primary range for the Apalachicola population of the Florida black bear). Neotropical migrant species, in decline due to loss of habitat, use the hardwood forests during spring and fall migration as stopover and foraging habitat. Breeding passerines, thought to be in decline in these habitats, include the following species: prothonotary warbler, Kentucky warbler, hooded warbler, Swainson's warbler, wood thrush, and yellow-billed cuckoo. The floodplain swamp provides potential habitat for the Louisiana waterthrush at the southern edge of its breeding range. This species is in decline and prefers contiguous forest tracts and unpolluted headwater streams. Wading birds likely feed in shallows along the length of the St. Marks River. The floodplain swamp may also provide ephemeral breeding habitats for rare amphibian species. Other species occurring on the Wood Sink Tract are northern bobwhite, Virginia white-tailed deer, and wild turkey. Protection of this headwaters part of the St. Marks River helps preserve aquatic habitats for numerous species in this river system. Restoring the degraded upland natural communities of Wood Sink and protecting intact natural floodplain hardwood communities supports functioning ecosystem for wildlife diversity. This addition has the potential for many resource-based public outdoor recreation activities including bicycling, canoeing, environmental education, fishing, hiking, and wildlife viewing. The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) is recommended as lead manager, with the Department of Environmental Protection, the Division of Forestry, and the Northwest Florida Water Management District as cooperating agencies.

Qualifications This project contributes to the following goals of the Florida Forever Act:

- (b) Increase the protection of Florida's biodiversity at the species, natural community, and landscape levels.
- (c) Protect, restore, and maintain the quality and natural functions of land, water, and wetland systems of the state.
- (d) Ensure that sufficient quantities of water are available to meet the current and future needs of natural systems and the citizens of the state.
- (e) Increase natural resource-based public recreational and educational opportunities.
- (g) Increase the amount of forestland available for sustainable management of natural resources.
- (h) Increase the amount of open space available in urban areas.



Management goals Priority will be given to conserving and protecting unique native habitats and threatened and endangered species. Management goals will conserve, protect, manage and/or restore important ecosystems, forests, landscapes, water resources, and wildlife populations as intended by the Florida Forever Act. Management goals will coordinate uses, especially conserving and protecting archaeological and historic sites, fish and wildlife resources, forage, habitat, timber, and water resources for their long-term benefits to the user community. The configuration and location of the Wood Sink addition within the landscape provides areas of functional wetlands for protection of surface water and natural river floodplain, and important habitat for wildlife populations. It provides unique opportunities for outdoor recreation. Management goals will conserve and protect resources, and provide for resource-oriented public uses.

Conditions affecting intensity of management Parts of the Wood Sink addition include lands that require resource management actions such as conservation of soil and water, resource protection, and prescribed fire. Ecological restoration activities will be planned for areas previously disturbed for silviculture or other purposes. Management of the less disturbed natural communities may include control of human access, removal of invasive exotic species, and use of prescribed fire. Biotic surveys will be a priority, since many rare or listed species are expected to be present. Development of facilities, as on all wildlife management areas, will be kept to the minimum level necessary to assure a high quality recreational experience. Any such development will be confined to areas of previous disturbance.

Timetable for implementing management provisions

During the first year after acquisition, emphasis will be on site security, posting boundaries, public access, fire management, resource inventory, and removal of refuse. A conceptual management plan will be developed by the FWC including management goals and objectives for the area. Essential roads will be stabilized to provide all-weather public access and management operations. Programs providing multiple recreational uses will be implemented. Project plans for resource inventory, monitoring and management will be developed, implemented and adapted using conventional land management and scientific guidance. Management activities will strive to manage natural plant communities to benefit native wildlife resources and to conserve soil and water. These resources will be managed in pursuit of wildlife habitat objectives, where it is appropriate and practical, using acceptable silvicultural practices as recommended by the FFS. Archaeological and historic sites will be managed in coordination with the Division of Historical Resources. Environmentally sensitive areas will be identified and protected. Unnecessary hydrological alterations, fire lanes, and roads will be abandoned or restored as practical. Existing infrastructure will be protected and used.

Estimate of revenue-generating potential The FWC will conduct resource management activities to promote revenue-generating potential by conserving cultural and natural resources and providing opportunities for resource-based recreation on the Wood Sink tract. No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially. Resource management that conserves and maintains environmental quality ecosystem-wide will best support future revenue generation. Revenue-generating sources may include sales of daily use fees, fishing licenses, and other revenues from recreational uses. Some revenue may be generated through timber sales as the land is being restored.

Recommendations as to cooperators in management

Activities The FWC should cooperate with other state and local governmental agencies including Department of Environmental Protection, the Division of Forestry, and the Northwest Florida Water Management District in managing the area.

Revenue sources, management costs and employees

needed The Wood Sink Addition, when acquired by the State, will require one FTE position to manage the project area, as shown in the following cost estimate:



FWC Management Prospectus: Cost Estimate for single-year expenditure for the Upper St. Marks River Wood Sink Tract--1,057 acres:

	Startup	Recurring
<u>Resource Management</u>		
Exotic Species Control	\$4,228	\$8,456
Prescribed Burning	\$645	\$1,290
Hydrological Management	\$40,000	\$4,475
Other	\$18,021	\$18,021
Subtotal:	\$62,893	\$32,241
<u>Administration</u>		
Central Office/HQ	\$57,642	\$23,151
Districts/Regions	\$24,704	\$9,922
Subtotal	\$82,345	\$33,072
<u>Support</u>		
Land Management Planning	\$28,000	\$1,000
Land Management Reviews	\$0	\$500
Training/Staff Development	\$0	\$1,000
Vehicle Purchase	\$25,836	\$3,691
Vehicle Operation/Mainten.	\$13,230	\$13,230
Subtotal	\$67,066	\$19,421
<u>Capital Improvements</u>		
New Facility Construction	\$236,074	\$0
Facility Maintenance	\$0	\$19,598
Subtotal	\$236,074	\$19,598
<u>Visitor Services/Recreation</u>		
Operations	\$50,243	\$38,178
Subtotal	\$50,243	\$38,178
<u>Law Enforcement</u>		
All Activities	\$740	\$740
TOTAL	\$499,362	\$143,251

Figures include the salary of 1 Full Time Employee

Updated February 10, 2016

Exhibit G

Archeological 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 850-245-6333 for project review information.

November 29, 2017

Thomas Christopher, Senior Forester
Plank Road State Forest
Florida Forest Service
Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
Office# 850-597-4504
Thomas.Christopherr@freshfromflorida.com

In response to your inquiry of November 29, 2017, the Florida Master Site File lists 11 archeological sites and one standing structure found at the designated area of the **Plank Road State Forest** with the primary crossroads being Old Plank Road and Tram Rd., in Jefferson/Leon counties, Florida.

When interpreting the results of our 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.

Sincerely,

Eman M. Vovsi, Ph.D.
Florida Master Site File
Eman.Vovsi@DOS.MyFlorida.com

Cultural Resource Roster

SiteID	Type	Site Name	Address	Additional Info	SHPO Eval	NR Status
JE00068	AR	8/E58	Cody		Not Eligible	
JE00069	AR	NN				
JE00880	AR	P103-1-4			Eligible	
JE01549	AR	SURVEY AREA #99-12	Cody			
JE01624	AR	#8/E1624				
JE01643	AR	FL-Leon-105-2AR-A3	Cody		Not Eligible	
LE00565	SS	LOGGERS' DAM	ST MARKS RIVER, NATURAL BRIDGE	c1900	Not Eligible	
LE01549	AR	SOUTH TRAM			Eligible	
LE02106	AR	X156F-2	CODY		Not Eligible	
LE02125	AR	S5-68-1	CODY		Not Eligible	
LE04946	AR	Enigmatic Abo	unknown		Not Eligible	
LE05496	AR	8/E5496	Unspecified		Not Eligible	

Exhibit H

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 September 2019)

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

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:

https://dos.myflorida.com/media/31392/minimum_review_documentation_requirements.pdf

* * *

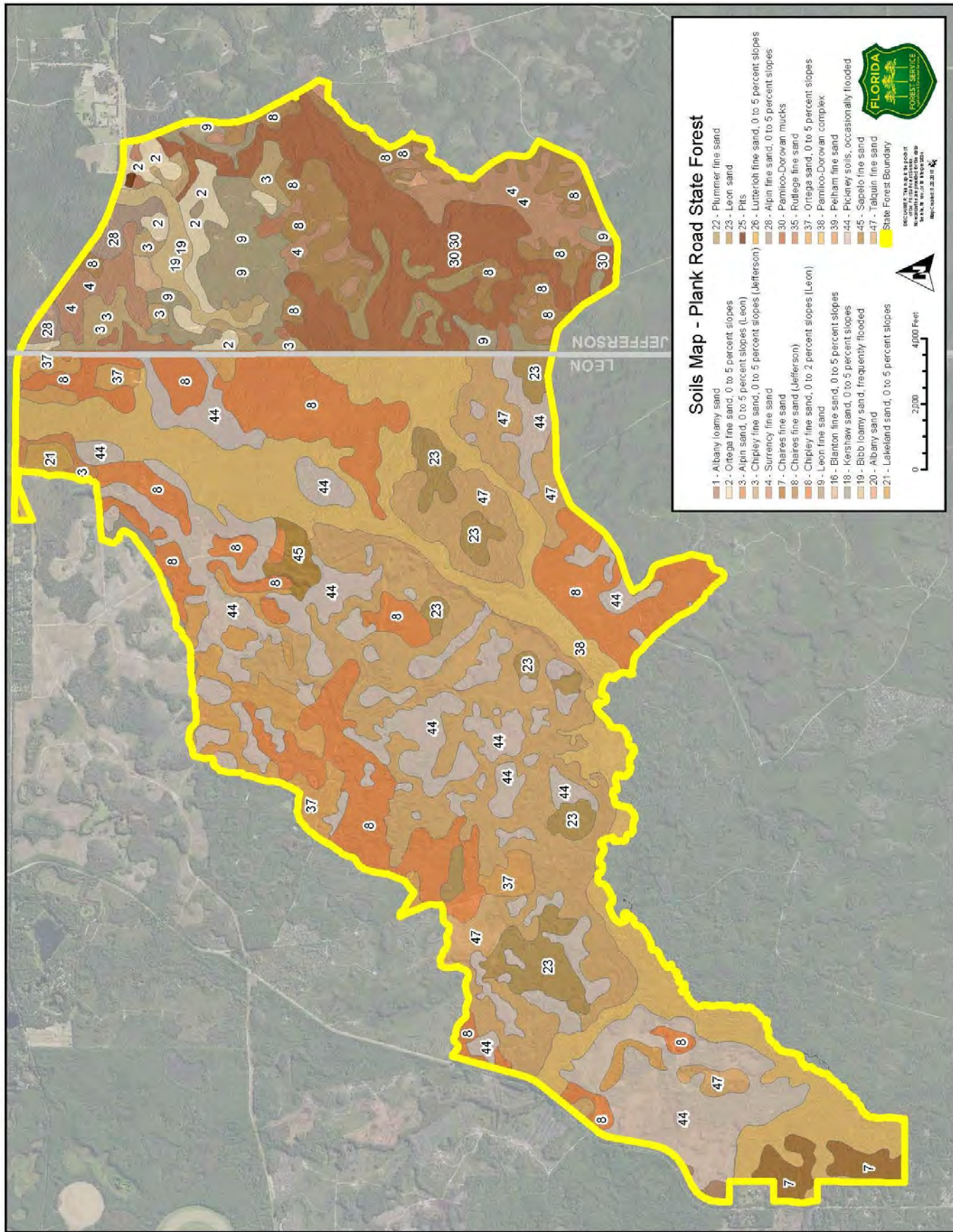
Questions relating to the treatment of archaeological and historic resources on state lands should be directed to:

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

Email: Robin.Jackson@DOS.MyFlorida.com
Phone: (850) 245-6496
Toll Free: (800) 847-7278
Fax: (850) 245-6439

Exhibit I

Soil Maps and Descriptions





United States
Department of
Agriculture

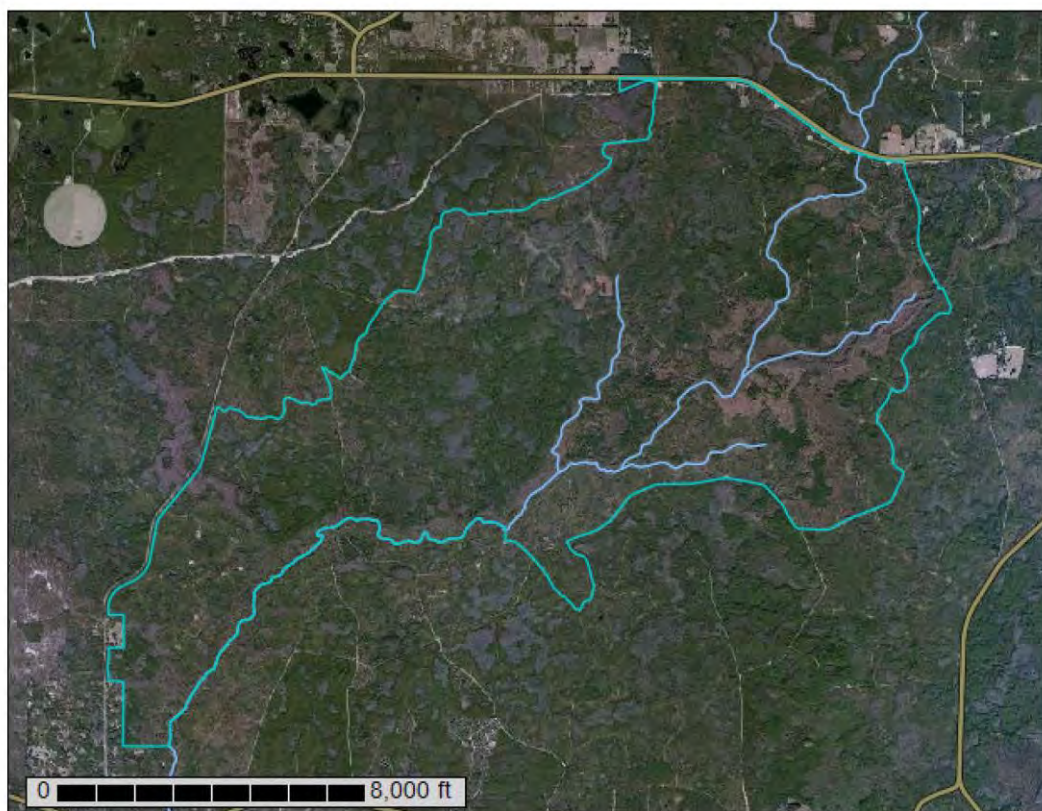
NRCS

Natural
Resources
Conservation
Service

A product of the National
Cooperative Soil Survey,
a joint effort of the United
States Department of
Agriculture and other
Federal agencies, State
agencies including the
Agricultural Experiment
Stations, and local
participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for Jefferson County, Florida, and Leon County, Florida

Plank Road State Forest



November 29, 2017

Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/>) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (<https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs>) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2_053951).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and where applicable, sex, marital status, familial status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, genetic information, political beliefs, reprisal, or because all or a part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require

alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD). To file a complaint of discrimination, write to USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250-9410 or call (800) 795-3272 (voice) or (202) 720-6382 (TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

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How Soil Surveys Are Made

Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil

scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and

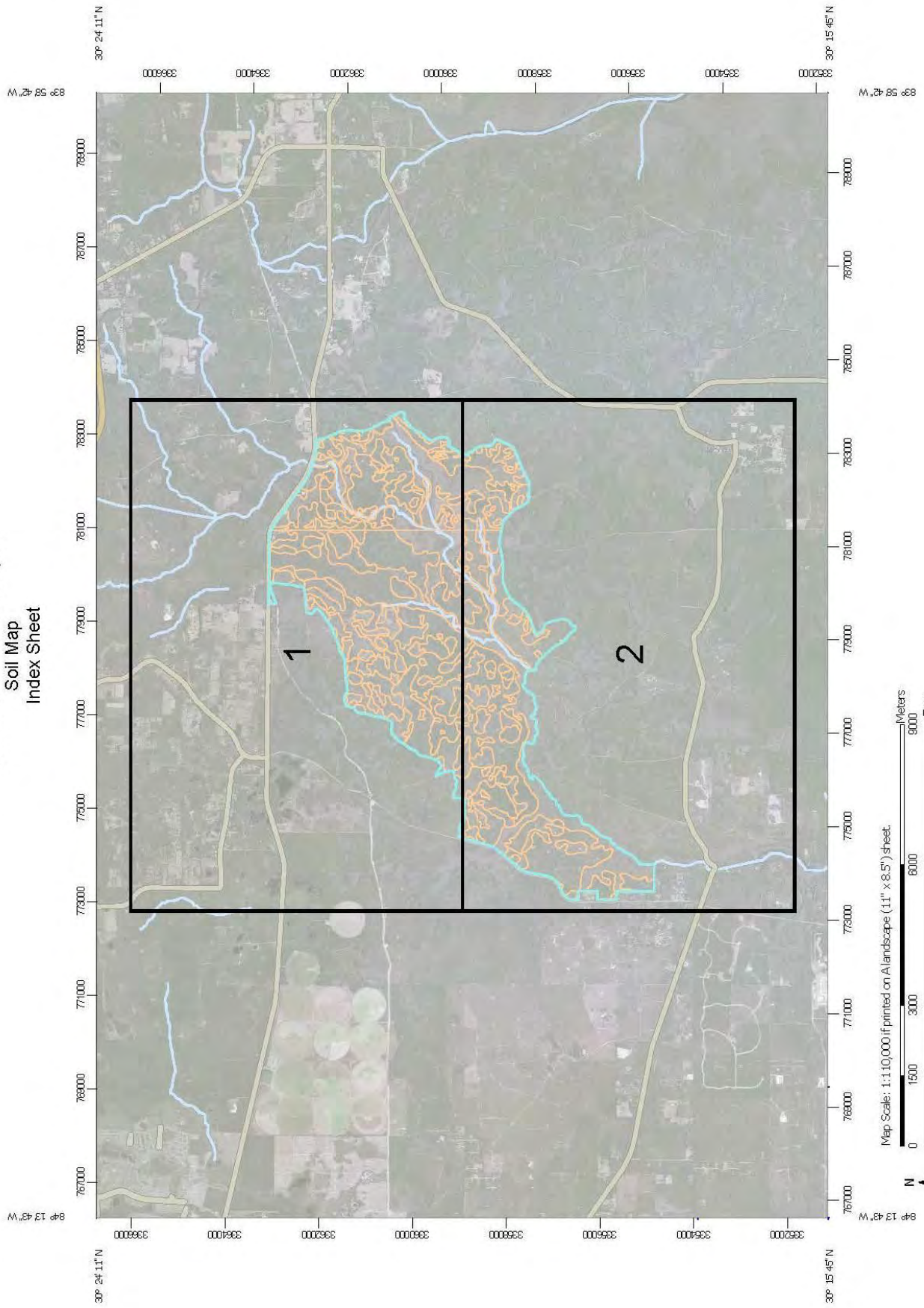
Custom Soil Resource Report

identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

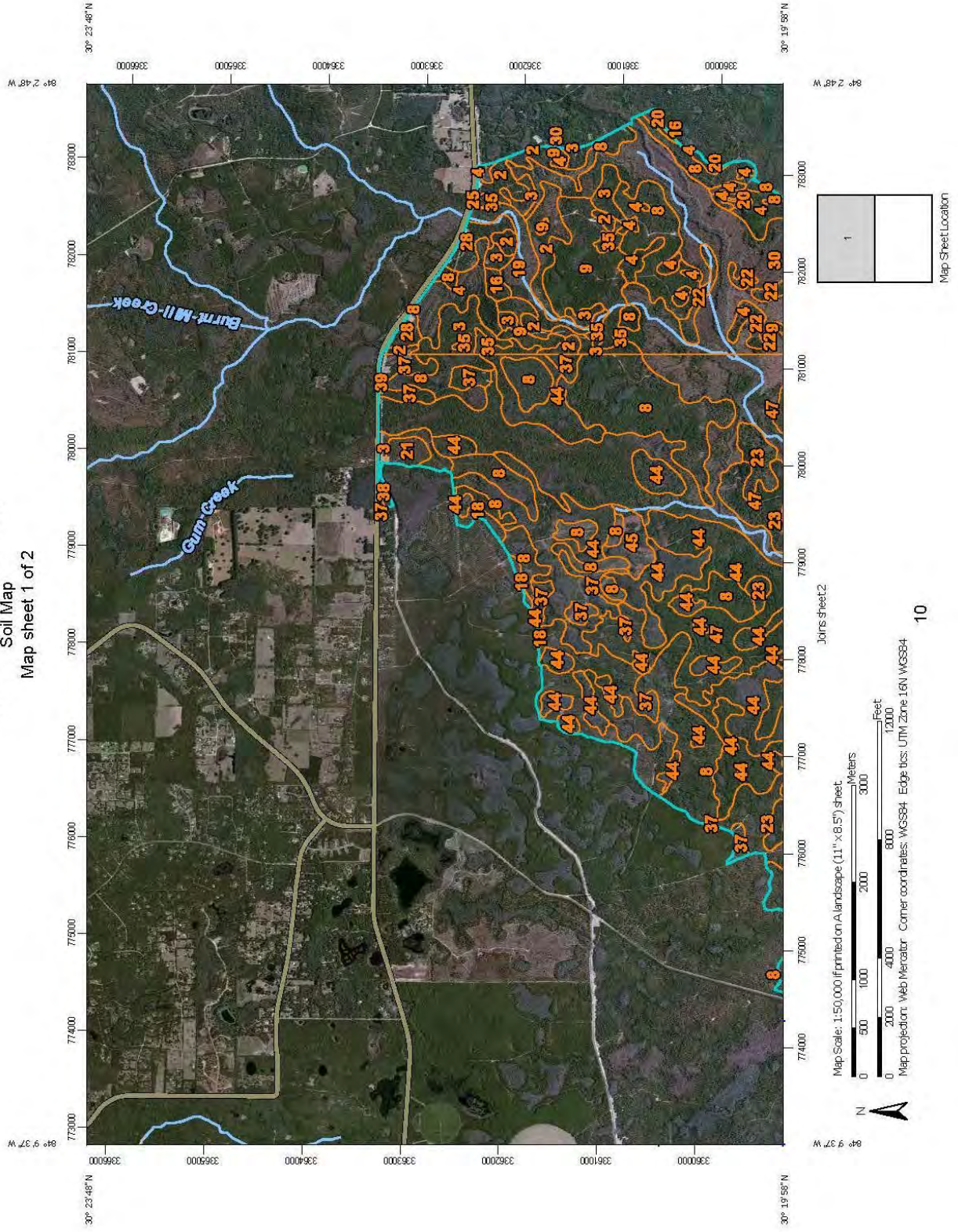
Soil Map

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.

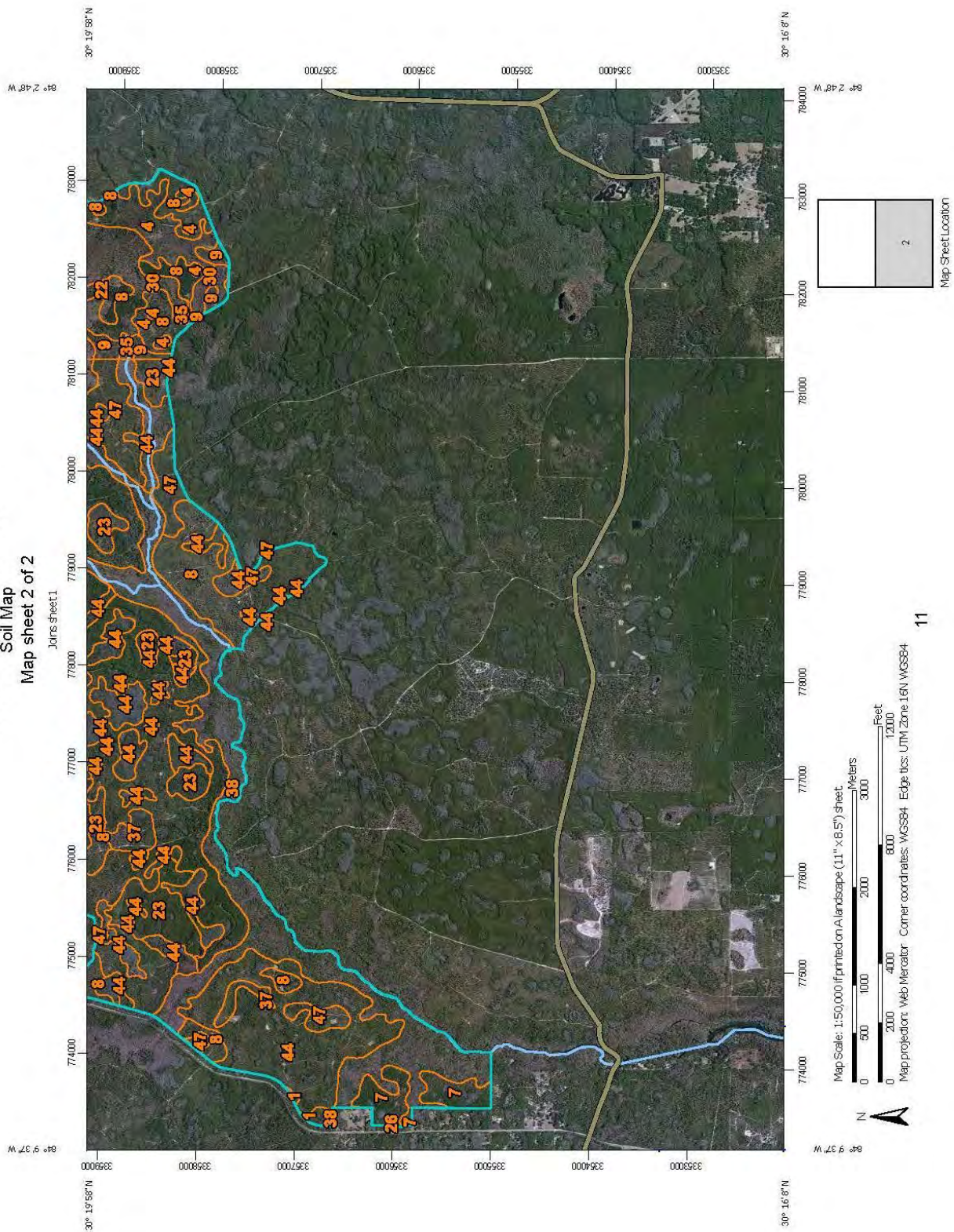
Custom Soil Resource Report Soil Map Index Sheet



Custom Soil Resource Report
Soil Map
Map sheet 1 of 2



Custom Soil Resource Report
Soil Map
Map sheet 2 of 2



MAP LEGEND

 Area of Interest (AOI)	 Spoil Area
 Soils	 Stony Spot
 Soil Map Unit Polygons	 Very Stony Spot
 Soil Map Unit Lines	 Wet Spot
 Soil Map Unit Points	 Other
 Special Point Features	 Special Line Features
 Blowout	 Streams and Canals
 Borrow Pit	 Transportation
 Clay Spot	 Rails
 Closed Depression	 Interstate Highways
 Gravel Pit	 US Routes
 Gravelly Spot	 Major Roads
 Landfill	 Background
 Lava Flow	 Aerial Photography
 Marsh or swamp	
 Mine or Quarry	
 Miscellaneous Water	
 Perennial Water	
 Rock Outcrop	
 Saline Spot	
 Sandy Spot	
 Severely Eroded Spot	
 Sinkhole	
 Slide or Slip	
 Sodic Spot	

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:20,000.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Jefferson County, Florida
Survey Area Data: Version 14, Sep 19, 2017

Soil Survey Area: Leon County, Florida
Survey Area Data: Version 15, Sep 19, 2017

Your area of interest (AOI) includes more than one soil survey area. These survey areas may have been mapped at different scales, with a different land use in mind, at different times, or at different levels of detail. This may result in map unit symbols, soil properties, and interpretations that do not completely agree across soil survey area boundaries.

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Apr 4, 2010—Jan 12, 2011

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background

MAP LEGEND

MAP INFORMATION

imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
2	Ortega fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	147.2	1.6%
3	Chipleys fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	155.0	1.7%
4	Surrency fine sand	320.4	3.5%
8	Chaires-Chaires, wet, fine sands, 0 to 2 percent slopes	415.5	4.6%
9	Leon fine sand	309.1	3.4%
16	Blanton fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	15.8	0.2%
19	Bibb loamy sand, frequently flooded	86.8	1.0%
20	Albany sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	20.4	0.2%
22	Plummer fine sand	74.2	0.8%
25	Pits	2.7	0.0%
28	Alpin fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	58.1	0.6%
30	Pamlico-Dorovan mucks	684.3	7.6%
35	Rutledge fine sand	50.3	0.6%
Subtotals for Soil Survey Area		2,340.1	25.9%
Totals for Area of Interest		9,049.5	100.0%

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
1	Albany loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	11.4	0.1%
3	Alpin sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	28.5	0.3%
7	Chaires fine sand	102.6	1.1%
8	Chipleys fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	1,249.2	13.8%
18	Kershaw sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	27.4	0.3%
21	Lakeland sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	27.3	0.3%
23	Leon sand	309.0	3.4%
26	Lutterloh fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	0.6	0.0%
37	Ortega sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	387.0	4.3%
38	Pamlico-Dorovan complex	1,363.1	15.1%

Custom Soil Resource Report

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
39	Pelham fine sand	2.1	0.0%
44	Pickney soils, occasionally flooded	1,583.3	17.5%
45	Sapelo fine sand	48.3	0.5%
47	Talquin fine sand	1,569.7	17.3%
Subtotals for Soil Survey Area		6,709.4	74.1%
Totals for Area of Interest		9,049.5	100.0%

Map Unit Descriptions

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, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

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.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however,

onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

Jefferson County, Florida

2—Ortega fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: rhwn
Elevation: 10 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 54 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 234 to 264 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Ortega and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Ortega

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Eolian or sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: fine sand
C - 5 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (6.00 to 20.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 42 to 60 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA121FL)
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Blanton

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluvium

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA121FL)

Hydric soil rating: No

Chipley

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvium

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA131FL)

Hydric soil rating: No

Sapelo

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G133AA141FL)

Hydric soil rating: No

3—Chipley fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: rhwp

Elevation: 10 to 450 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 54 to 62 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F

Frost-free period: 234 to 264 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Chipley and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit

Description of Chipley

Setting

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvium

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 12 inches: fine sand

C - 12 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Runoff class: Negligible

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (6.00 to 20.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 24 to 36 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA131FL)

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Sapelo

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G133AA141FL)

Hydric soil rating: No

Albany

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvium, talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Custom Soil Resource Report

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA131FL)

Hydric soil rating: No

Ortega

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvium

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA121FL)

Hydric soil rating: No

4—Surrency fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: rhwq

Elevation: 20 to 450 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 54 to 62 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F

Frost-free period: 234 to 264 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Surrency and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the map unit.

Description of Surrency

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 15 inches: fine sand

Eg - 15 to 26 inches: fine sand

Btg - 26 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained

Runoff class: Negligible

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 inches

Custom Soil Resource Report

Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G133AA245FL)
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Pamlico

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces, flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Flat
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G133AA645FL)
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Plummer

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G133AA141FL)
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Pelham

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G133AA245FL)
Hydric soil rating: Yes

8—Chaires-Chaires, wet, fine sands, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2tsy8

Custom Soil Resource Report

Elevation: 10 to 130 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 54 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 230 to 260 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Chaires and similar soils: 62 percent
Chaires, wet, and similar soils: 30 percent
Minor components: 8 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Chaires

Setting

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand
E - 6 to 20 inches: fine sand
Bh - 20 to 30 inches: fine sand
Bw - 30 to 52 inches: fine sand
Btg - 52 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL)
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Chaires, Wet

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex

Custom Soil Resource Report

Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand
E - 6 to 20 inches: fine sand
Bh - 20 to 30 inches: fine sand
Bw - 30 to 52 inches: fine sand
Btg - 52 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G152AA141FL)
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Moriah

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on karstic marine terraces, rises on karstic marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R152AY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA231FL)
Hydric soil rating: No

Leon

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R152AY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G133AA141FL)
Hydric soil rating: No

Tooles

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Convex, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Ecological site: North Florida Flatwoods (R152AY004FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G152AA245FL)
Hydric soil rating: Yes

9—Leon fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: rhww
Elevation: 0 to 300 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 54 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 234 to 264 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Leon, non-hydric, and similar soils: 55 percent
Leon, hydric, and similar soils: 30 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Leon, Non-hydric

Setting

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: fine sand
E - 5 to 21 inches: fine sand
Bh - 21 to 53 inches: fine sand
E' - 53 to 57 inches: fine sand
B'h - 57 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very low

Custom Soil Resource Report

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 6.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Other vegetative classification: sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G133AA141FL)

Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Leon, Hydric

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: fine sand

E - 5 to 21 inches: fine sand

Bh - 21 to 53 inches: fine sand

E' - 53 to 57 inches: fine sand

B'h - 57 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: Very low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 6.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Other vegetative classification: sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G133AA141FL)

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Chaires

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tall
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G133AA141FL)
Hydric soil rating: No

Chipley

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvium
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA131FL)
Hydric soil rating: No

Rutledge

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G133AA145FL)
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Surrency

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G133AA245FL)
Hydric soil rating: Yes

16—Blanton fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: rhx3
Elevation: 20 to 350 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 54 to 62 inches

Custom Soil Resource Report

Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F

Frost-free period: 234 to 264 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Blanton and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 12 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Blanton

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluvium

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: fine sand

E - 7 to 63 inches: fine sand

Bt - 63 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained

Runoff class: Negligible

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 60 to 72 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 3.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA121FL)

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Troup

Percent of map unit: 7 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvium

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G133AA111FL)

Hydric soil rating: No

Albany

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvial, talus

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands
(G133AA131FL)

Hydric soil rating: No

19—Bibb loamy sand, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: rhx6

Elevation: 20 to 450 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 54 to 62 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F

Frost-free period: 234 to 264 days

Farm land classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Bibb and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the map unit.

Description of Bibb

Setting

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talus

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Loamy and sandy alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 10 inches: loamy sand

Cg - 10 to 80 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: Very high

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: Frequent

Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Custom Soil Resource Report

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G133AA345FL)

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Plummer

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G133AA141FL)

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Pelham

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G133AA245FL)

Hydric soil rating: No

Albany

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluv, talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA131FL)

Hydric soil rating: No

Leeffield

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluv

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA231FL)

Hydric soil rating: No

20—Albany sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2wywx

Elevation: 100 to 400 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 69 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 55 to 70 degrees F

Frost-free period: 190 to 310 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Albany and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Albany

Setting

Landform: Interfluves, flats

Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex, linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 6 inches: sand

E1 - 6 to 20 inches: sand

E2 - 20 to 40 inches: sand

E3 - 40 to 53 inches: sand

Bt1 - 53 to 64 inches: sandy loam

Bt2 - 64 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Runoff class: Negligible

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 12 to 30 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Custom Soil Resource Report

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA131FL)

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Pelham

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Depressions, flats

Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip, talf

Down-slope shape: Concave, linear

Across-slope shape: Concave, linear

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Plummer

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Concave, linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G133AA141FL)

Hydric soil rating: No

Lakeland

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Hillslopes

Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluv

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R133AY002FL)

Hydric soil rating: No

Blanton

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluv

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA121FL)

Hydric soil rating: No

Leefield

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Interfluv

Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluv

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA221FL)

Hydric soil rating: No

22—Plummer fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: rhx9

Elevation: 10 to 450 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 54 to 62 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F

Frost-free period: 234 to 264 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Plummer, hydric, and similar soils: 65 percent

Plummer, non-hydric, and similar soils: 20 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Plummer, Hydric

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand

Eg - 6 to 69 inches: fine sand

Btg - 69 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: Very low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 7.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Custom Soil Resource Report

Other vegetative classification: sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands

(G133AA141FL)

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Description of Plummer, Non-hydric

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand

Eg - 6 to 69 inches: fine sand

Btg - 69 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: Very low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 7.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Other vegetative classification: sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G133AA141FL)

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Pelham

Percent of map unit: 7 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G133AA245FL)

Hydric soil rating: No

Sapelo

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Custom Soil Resource Report

Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands
(G133AA141FL)
Hydric soil rating: No

Surrency

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood
plains, or in depressions (G133AA245FL)
Hydric soil rating: Yes

25—Pits

Map Unit Composition

Pits: 100 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Pits

Setting

Landform: Marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G133AA999FL)
Hydric soil rating: Unranked

28—Alpin fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: rhxg
Elevation: 40 to 300 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 54 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 234 to 264 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Alpin and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Alpin

Setting

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Eolian deposits or sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sand

E - 4 to 47 inches: fine sand

E/Bt - 47 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Excessively drained

Runoff class: Very low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (2.00 to 6.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G133AA111FL)

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Ortega

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA121FL)

Hydric soil rating: No

Blanton

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluvium

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA121FL)

Hydric soil rating: No

Lakeland

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvium

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G133AA111FL)

Hydric soil rating: No

30—Pamlico-Dorovan mucks

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: rnhxh

Elevation: 10 to 450 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 54 to 62 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F

Frost-free period: 234 to 264 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Pamlico and similar soils: 45 percent

Dorovan and similar soils: 30 percent

Minor components: 25 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the map unit.

Description of Pamlico

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces, flood plains on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Flat

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Herbaceous organic material over sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 27 inches: muck

Cg - 27 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G133AA645FL)
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Description of Dorovan

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvial, talus
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Organic material over sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 65 inches: muck
Cg - 65 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very high (about 19.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

Custom Soil Resource Report

Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains

(G133AA645FL)

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Plummer

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands
(G133AA141FL)

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Pelham

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood
plains, or in depressions (G133AA245FL)

Hydric soil rating: No

Surrency

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood
plains, or in depressions (G133AA245FL)

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Plummer, flooded

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in
depressions (G133AA145FL)

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Chaires, depressional

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in
depressions (G133AA145FL)

Hydric soil rating: Yes

35—Rutlege fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: rhxn
Elevation: 0 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 54 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 234 to 264 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Rutlege and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Rutlege

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits and/or fluviomarine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 12 inches: fine sand
Cg - 12 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (6.00 to 20.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G133AA145FL)

Custom Soil Resource Report

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Plummer

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G133AA141FL)

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Pelham

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G133AA245FL)

Hydric soil rating: No

Surrency

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G133AA245FL)

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Leon County, Florida

1—Albany loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2wz2h
Elevation: 100 to 400 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 69 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 55 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 190 to 310 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of local importance

Map Unit Composition

Albany and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Albany

Setting

Landform: Interfluves on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve, tread, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex, linear
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: loamy sand
E1 - 4 to 21 inches: loamy sand
E2 - 21 to 36 inches: loamy sand
E3 - 36 to 50 inches: loamy sand
Bt1 - 50 to 63 inches: sandy loam
Bt2 - 63 to 78 inches: sandy clay loam
C - 78 to 100 inches: very fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 12 to 30 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (Irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Custom Soil Resource Report

Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G133AA999FL)
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Troup

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hillslopes on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope, interfluvium, riser
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R133AY002FL)
Other vegetative classification: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R133AY002FL),
Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G133AA111FL)
Hydric soil rating: No

Plummer

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talus
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned
(G133AA999FL)
Hydric soil rating: Yes

3—Alpin sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1ktgc
Elevation: 40 to 500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 223 to 253 days
Farm land classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Alpin and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the map unit.

Description of Alpin

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvium
Down-slope shape: Convex

Custom Soil Resource Report

Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Eolian deposits or sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: sand
E - 4 to 55 inches: sand
E and Bt - 55 to 90 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Excessively drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high (19.98 to 50.02 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G133AA111FL)
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Troup

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvium
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G133AA111FL)
Hydric soil rating: No

Blanton

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluvium
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA121FL)
Hydric soil rating: No

Kershaw

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvium

Custom Soil Resource Report

Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G133AA111FL)
Hydric soil rating: No

Ortega

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvium
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA121FL)
Hydric soil rating: No

7—Chaires fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1kth8
Elevation: 10 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 223 to 253 days
Farm land classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Chaires, non-hydric, and similar soils: 60 percent
Chaires, hydric, and similar soils: 20 percent
Minor components: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the map unit.

Description of Chaires, Non-hydric

Setting

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: fine sand
E - 7 to 28 inches: fine sand
Bh - 28 to 54 inches: fine sand
Btg1 - 54 to 68 inches: sandy clay loam
Btg2 - 68 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Custom Soil Resource Report

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G133AA141FL)
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Chaires, Hydric

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tall
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: fine sand
E - 7 to 28 inches: fine sand
Bh - 28 to 54 inches: fine sand
Btg1 - 54 to 68 inches: sandy clay loam
Btg2 - 68 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G133AA141FL)

Custom Soil Resource Report

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Leon

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands
(G133AA141FL)

Hydric soil rating: No

Plummer

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands
(G133AA141FL)

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Pelham

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic
lowlands (G133AA241FL)

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Sapelo

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands
(G133AA141FL)

Hydric soil rating: No

Talquin

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands
(G133AA141FL)

Hydric soil rating: No

Lutterloh

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Custom Soil Resource Report

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvium
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA131FL)
Hydric soil rating: No

8—Chipley fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1kth9
Elevation: 20 to 350 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 223 to 253 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Chipley and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the map unit.

Description of Chipley

Setting

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvium
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 15 inches: fine sand
C - 15 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 24 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Custom Soil Resource Report

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA131FL)

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Albany

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvial, talus

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA131FL)

Hydric soil rating: No

Ortega

Percent of map unit: 7 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvial

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA121FL)

Hydric soil rating: No

Pickney

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talus

Down-slope shape: Linear, concave

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G133AA145FL)

Hydric soil rating: Yes

18—Kershaw sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1ktfy

Elevation: 40 to 500 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F

Frost-free period: 223 to 253 days

Farm land classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Kershaw and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Kershaw

Setting

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvium

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: sand

C - 7 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Excessively drained

Runoff class: Negligible

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high (19.98 to 50.02 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G133AA111FL)

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Alpin

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvium

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G133AA111FL)

Hydric soil rating: No

Lakeland

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Custom Soil Resource Report

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G133AA111FL)
Hydric soil rating: No

Troup

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G133AA111FL)
Hydric soil rating: No

Ortega

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA121FL)
Hydric soil rating: No

21—Lakeland sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2rz0n
Elevation: 30 to 300 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 236 to 295 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Lakeland and similar soils: 77 percent
Minor components: 23 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Lakeland

Setting

Landform: Hills on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex

Custom Soil Resource Report

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy eolian deposits and/or marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: sand

C - 7 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Excessively drained

Runoff class: Very low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3s

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Other vegetative classification: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R133AY002FL)

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Troup

Percent of map unit: 14 percent

Landform: Knolls, ridges

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R133AY002FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G133AA111FL)

Hydric soil rating: No

Bonifay

Percent of map unit: 9 percent

Landform: Hills on marine terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Linear, convex

Across-slope shape: Convex, linear

Other vegetative classification: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R133AY002FL),

Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA121FL)

Hydric soil rating: No

23—Leon sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1ktg4

Elevation: 10 to 450 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F

Frost-free period: 223 to 253 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Leon, non-hydric, and similar soils: 50 percent

Leon, hydric, and similar soils: 30 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit

Description of Leon, Non-hydric

Setting

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tall

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: sand

E - 6 to 25 inches: sand

Bh - 25 to 41 inches: sand

BC - 41 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: Medium

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Custom Soil Resource Report

Other vegetative classification: sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands
(G133AA141FL)
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Leon, Hydric

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tall
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: sand
E - 6 to 25 inches: sand
Bh - 25 to 41 inches: sand
BC - 41 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands
(G133AA141FL)
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Talquin

Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tall
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands
(G133AA141FL)
Hydric soil rating: No

Sapelo

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Custom Soil Resource Report

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands
(G133AA141FL)
Hydric soil rating: No

Pickney

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in
depressions (G133AA145FL)
Hydric soil rating: Yes

26—Lutterloh fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1ktg7
Elevation: 10 to 400 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 223 to 253 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Lutterloh and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Lutterloh

Setting

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvial
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 7 inches: fine sand
E - 7 to 59 inches: fine sand
Btg - 59 to 71 inches: very fine sandy loam
2Btg - 71 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Custom Soil Resource Report

Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Runoff class: Negligible

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 18 to 30 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA131FL)

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Chaires

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G133AA141FL)

Hydric soil rating: No

Albany

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluv, talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA131FL)

Hydric soil rating: No

Plummer

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G133AA141FL)

Hydric soil rating: Yes

37—Ortega sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1ktgm
Elevation: 40 to 500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 223 to 253 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Ortega and similar soils: 75 percent
Minor components: 25 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Ortega

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvial
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Eolian or sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 10 inches: sand
C - 10 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 42 to 60 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA121FL)
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Blanton

Percent of map unit: 13 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluvium

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA121FL)

Hydric soil rating: No

Kershaw

Percent of map unit: 12 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvium

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G133AA111FL)

Hydric soil rating: No

38—Pamlico-Dorovan complex

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1ktgn

Elevation: 20 to 100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F

Frost-free period: 223 to 253 days

Farm land classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Pamlico and similar soils: 50 percent

Dorovan and similar soils: 40 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the map unit

Description of Pamlico

Setting

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tall

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Herbaceous organic material over sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 4 inches: mucky peat

Oa - 4 to 32 inches: muck

Custom Soil Resource Report

2Cg - 32 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained

Runoff class: High

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 inches

Frequency of flooding: Frequent

Frequency of ponding: Frequent

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: High (about 9.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G133AA645FL)

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Description of Dorovan

Setting

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tall

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Organic material over sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 5 inches: mucky peat

Oa - 5 to 65 inches: muck

2Cg - 65 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained

Runoff class: High

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 inches

Frequency of flooding: Frequent

Frequency of ponding: Frequent

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Very high (about 22.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w

Custom Soil Resource Report

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains
(G133AA645FL)

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Pickney

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear, concave

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in
depressions (G133AA145FL)

Hydric soil rating: Yes

39—Pelham fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1ktgp

Elevation: 20 to 450 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F

Frost-free period: 223 to 253 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Pelham, hydric, and similar soils: 60 percent

Pelham, non-hydric, and similar soils: 30 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Pelham, Hydric

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: fine sand

E - 5 to 26 inches: fine sand

Btg - 26 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Custom Soil Resource Report

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G133AA241FL)
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Description of Pelham, Non-hydric

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tall
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: fine sand
E - 5 to 26 inches: fine sand
Btg - 26 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G133AA241FL)
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Plummer

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tall
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G133AA141FL)
Hydric soil rating: Yes

44—Pickney soils, occasionally flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1ktgw
Elevation: 10 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 223 to 253 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Pickney, occasionally flooded, and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Pickney, Occasionally Flooded

Setting

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tall
Down-slope shape: Linear, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits and/or fluvio-marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 24 inches: loamy fine sand
C - 24 to 82 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: Occasional

Custom Soil Resource Report

Frequency of ponding: Frequent

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G133AA145FL)

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Pamlico

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G133AA645FL)

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Leon

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G133AA141FL)

Hydric soil rating: No

Plummer

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G133AA141FL)

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Dorovan

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G133AA645FL)

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Talquin

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands
(G133AA141FL)
Hydric soil rating: No

Sapelo

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands
(G133AA141FL)
Hydric soil rating: No

45—Sapelo fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1ktgx
Elevation: 10 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F
Frost-free period: 223 to 253 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Sapelo, non-hydric, and similar soils: 70 percent
Sapelo, hydric, and similar soils: 15 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Sapelo, Non-hydric

Setting

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand
E - 6 to 14 inches: fine sand
Bh - 14 to 26 inches: loamy fine sand
E' - 26 to 48 inches: fine sand

Custom Soil Resource Report

Btg - 48 to 80 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: High

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 12 to 30 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

Other vegetative classification: sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G133AA141FL)

Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Sapelo, Hydric

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tall

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand

E - 6 to 14 inches: fine sand

Bh - 14 to 26 inches: loamy fine sand

E' - 26 to 48 inches: fine sand

Btg - 48 to 80 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: High

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

Other vegetative classification: sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands
(G133AA141FL)

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Plummer

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands
(G133AA141FL)

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Pickney

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear, concave

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in
depressions (G133AA145FL)

Hydric soil rating: Yes

47—Talquin fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1ktgz

Elevation: 10 to 450 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F

Frost-free period: 223 to 253 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Talquin, non-hydric, and similar soils: 70 percent

Talquin, hydric, and similar soils: 15 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Talquin, Non-hydric

Setting

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 10 inches: fine sand
E - 10 to 25 inches: fine sand
Bh - 25 to 37 inches: fine sand
C - 37 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G133AA141FL)
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Talquin, Hydric

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 10 inches: fine sand
E - 10 to 25 inches: fine sand
Bh - 25 to 37 inches: fine sand
C - 37 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Custom Soil Resource Report

Runoff class: Medium

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Other vegetative classification: sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G133AA141FL)

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Pickney

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Concave, linear

Across-slope shape: Concave, linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G133AA145FL)

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Plummer

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G133AA141FL)

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Sapelo

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G133AA141FL)

Hydric soil rating: No

Leon

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Custom Soil Resource Report

Other vegetative classification: sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands
(G133AA141FL)

Hydric soil rating: No

Chaires

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands
(G133AA141FL)

Hydric soil rating: No

References

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- United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. National range and pasture handbook. <http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/landuse/rangepasture/?cid=stelpdb1043084>

Custom Soil Resource Report

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United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service. 1961. Land capability classification. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 210. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_052290.pdf

Exhibit J

Department of Environmental Protection
Outstanding Florida Waters



Florida Department of Environmental Protection

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

Rick Scott
Governor

Carlos Lopez-Cantera
Lt. Governor

Noah Valenstein
Secretary

November 30, 2017

Mr. Alan L. Davis
Land Planning Coordinator
Florida Forest Service
Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
The Conner Building
3125 Conner Boulevard
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1650

RE: Plank Road State Forest

Dear Mr. Davis:

Thank you for your inquiry regarding the surface water quality classifications on and near Plank Road State Forest in Leon and Jefferson Counties. A significant portion of the state forest is designated as Outstanding Florida Waters (OFW) as part of the St. Marks River "special waters" OFW designation. Attached is a map showing the extent of the OFW designation. All surface waters in the state forest are classified as Class III waters (subparagraphs 62-302.400(17)(b)33. and 37., FAC), which is the statewide default classification.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please feel free to contact me at the letterhead address (mail station 6511), by phone at 850/245-8429, or via E-mail at Eric.Shaw@dep.state.fl.us.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Eric Shaw".

Eric Shaw
Environmental Manager
Water Quality Standards Program
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
2600 Blair Stone Road, MS 6511
Tallahassee, FL 32399-2400
Phone: (850) 245-8429
Email: Eric.Shaw@dep.state.fl.us

Attachment (map)

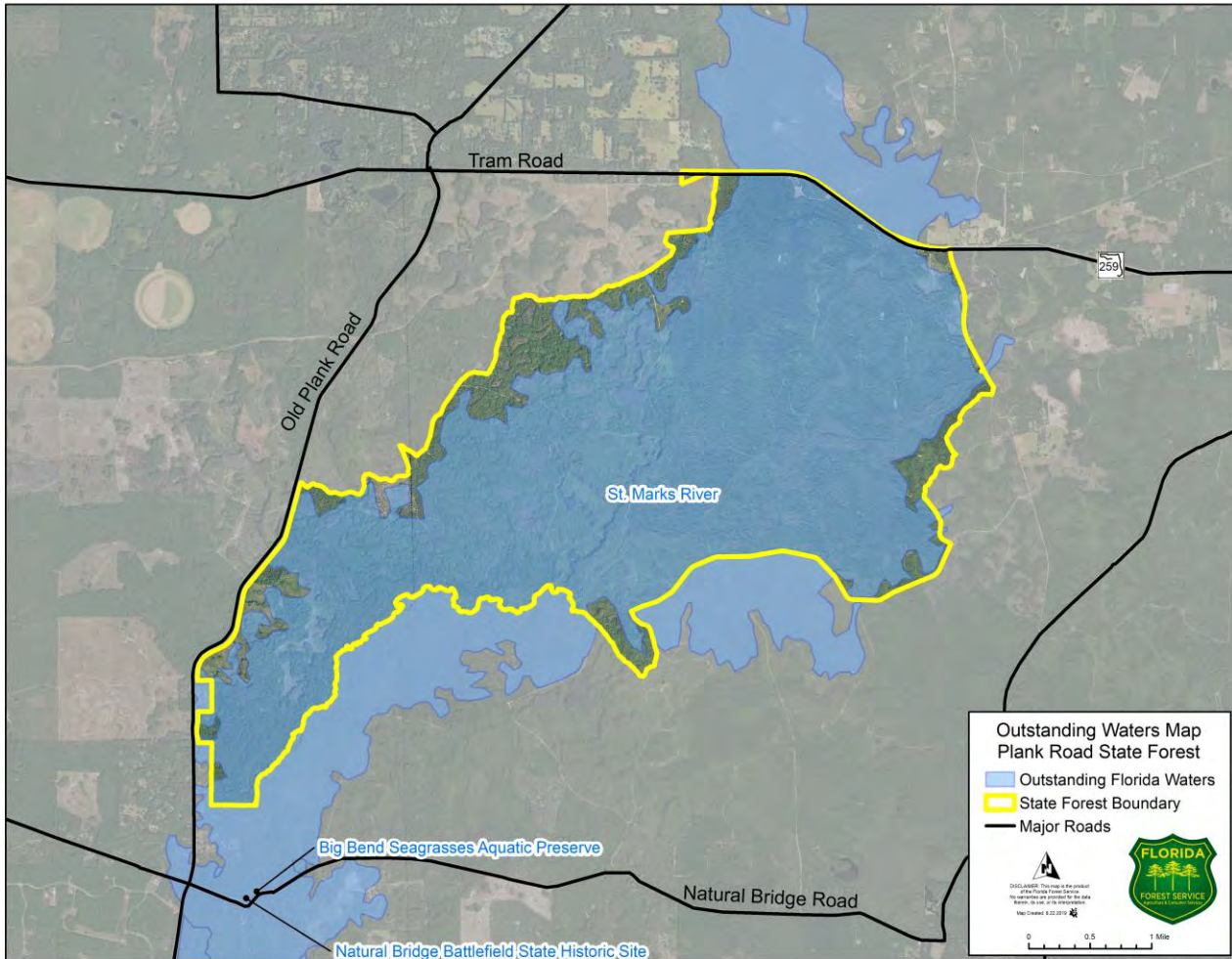


Exhibit K

Water Resources

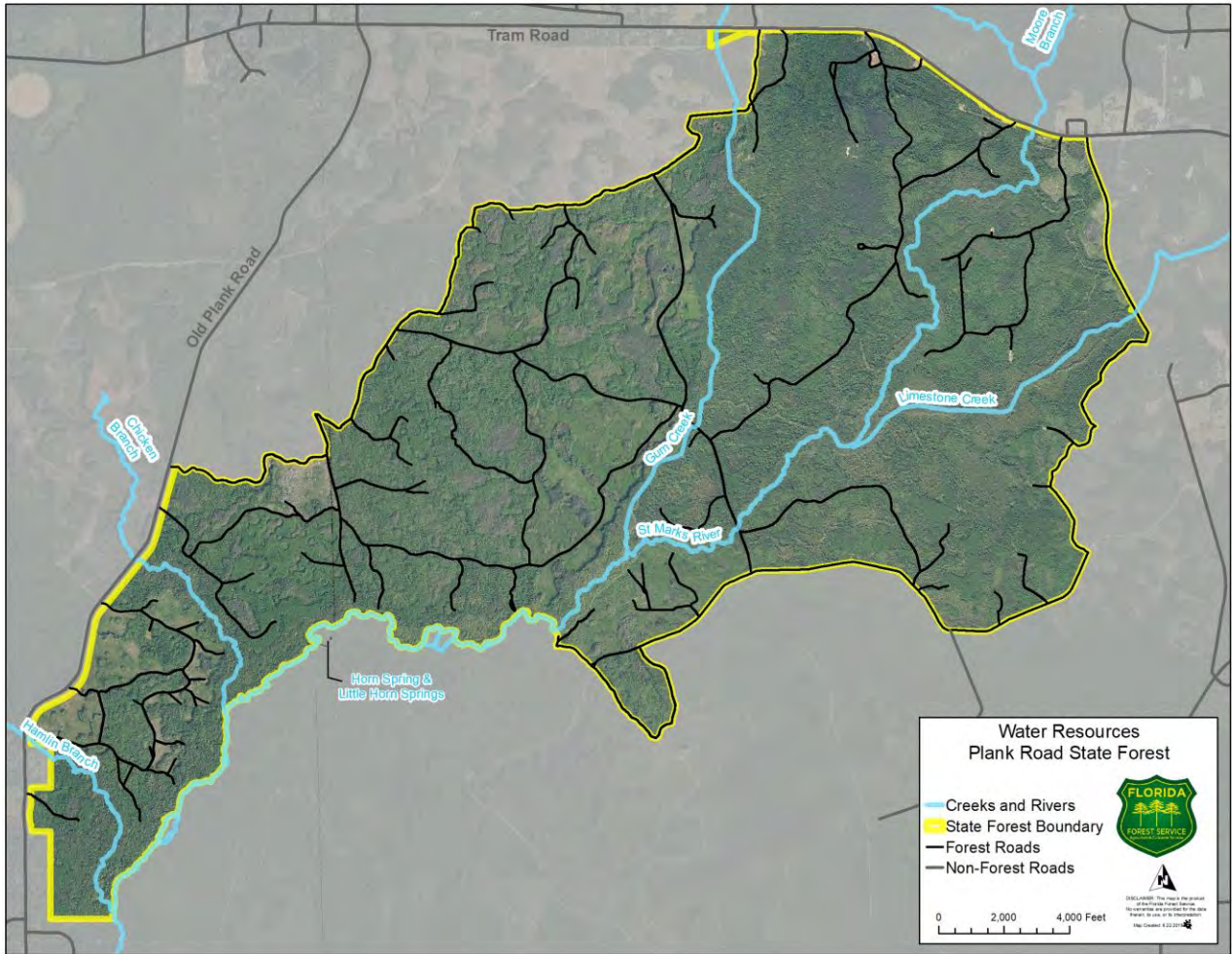


Exhibit L

Florida Natural Areas Inventory Managed Area Tracking Record



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

December 7, 2017

Alan Davis
FL Dept. of Agriculture & Consumer Services
Florida Forest Service
3125 Conner Boulevard
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1650

Dear Mr. Davis,

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

Project: Plank Road State Forest
Date Received: 11/30/2017
Location: Leon 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 were present historically 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.

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.



Florida Resources
and Environmental
Analysis Center

Institute of Science
and Public Affairs

The Florida State University

Tracking Florida's Biodiversity

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.

Managed Areas

Portions of the site appear to be located adjacent to the Fanlew Preserve managed by The Nature Conservancy and the St. Marks River Preserve State Park managed by the Florida Dept. of Environmental Protection, Div. of Recreation and Parks.

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.

Land Acquisition Projects

Portions of this site appear to be located within the St. Joe Timberland Florida's First Magnitude Springs - St. Marks Springs Florida Forever BOT Project and Upper St. Marks River Corridor Florida Forever BOT Project, which is part of the State of Florida's Conservation and Recreation Lands land acquisition program. For more information on this Florida Forever Project, contact the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Division of State Lands.

Florida Forever Board of Trustees (BOT) projects are proposed and acquired through the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Division of State Lands. The state has no specific land management authority over these lands until they are purchased.

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 due to funding from the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Division of State Lands.

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.fsu.edu.

Sincerely,

Nathan Pasco

Nathan Pasco
GIS / Data Services

Encl

**1018 Thomasville Road
Suite 200-C
Tallahassee, FL 32303
(850) 224-9207
(850) 661-9364 Fax
www.fna.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
- Florida Forever
- Board of Trustees Projects

Land Acquisition Projects

- FNAI Rare Species
- Habitat
- FNAI Biodiversity Matrix
- FNAI Diversity Matrix
- FNAI Diversity Matrix
- FNAI Diversity Matrix

County Boundary

- Interstate
- Turnpike
- Major Highway
- Local Road
- Railroad (Inactive)
- Water

NOTE
Map should not be interpreted without accompanying documents.

Plank Road State Forest

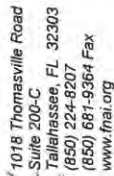
Leon County

Map produced by KAB 12/6/2017



FNAI ELEMENT OCCURRENCE REPORT on or near **Plank Road State Forest**

Map Label	Scientific Name	Common Name	Global State Rank	Federal State Rank	Status	Listing	Observation Date	Description	EO Comments
BLACSTRE*18	Blackwater stream		G4	S3	N	N	2005	No general description given	2005: extant, black, high water (PNDJACO1FLUS). 1982-Pri: see U82NPS01FLUS.
CROTADAM*176	<i>Crotalus adamanteus</i>	Eastern Diamondback Rattlesnake	G4	S3	N	N	1957	No general description given	1957: Snake measured 59 inches (S57JACCM).
DRYMCOUN*259	<i>Drymarchon couperi</i>	Eastern Indigo Snake	G3Q	S3	T	FT	1970	No general description given	INDIGO OBSERVED BY KYLE HILL (GFC) POST 1970 (MOLER INTERVIEW OF K. HILL, 1981-12-14).
DRYMCOUN*38	<i>Drymarchon couperi</i>	Eastern Indigo Snake	G3Q	S3	T	FT	1964	No general description given	1964: D. B. MEANS OBSERVED INDIGO (P. MOLER INTERVIEW OF 24 SEPT 1981: U82MOL01FLUS).
GOPHPOLY*1311	<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	C	ST	2007-05-15	2007-05-15: xeric slash pine area, sandhill (PNDGIL06FLUS, U07GIL01FLUS).	2007-05-15: one active burrow. (PNDGIL06FLUS, U07GIL01FLUS).
HALLEUC*1273	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	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)
MACRAPAL*35	<i>Macrochelys apalachicola</i>	Apalachicola Alligator Snapping Turtle	G2G3	S2	N	SSC	1992-05-08	Riverine (blackwater stream), with Upland Mixed Forest along river according to Studenroth (U92STU05FLUS).	This occurrence is based on a single carcass found in 1992, so verification of a living population is needed. For specific data, references, and sites, see individual source features as well as Additional Topics field in this record.
MUSTOLV*23	<i>Mustela frenata olivacea</i>	Southeastern Weasel	G5T4	S3?	N	N	1992-01-05	No general description given	1992-01-05: A. Whitehouse, DEP, observation. Roadkill; not collected.
PROCYOUN*1	<i>Procambarus youngi</i>	Florida Longbeak Crayfish	G1G2	S1S2	N	N	2001-04-07	Blackwater river at site where river sinks and rises. Specimens collected in aquatic vegetation around edge of sinking side. Vegetation includes <i>Egeria densa</i> (elodea), <i>Pistia</i> (water lettuce), <i>Lemna</i> minor (lesser duckweed). Mud had unpleasant odor (stagna	2001-04-07: D. Jackson and R. Walker collected ca. two dozen adult and immature animals, including one ovigerous female and at least three form I males, preserved and live specimens provided to R. Franz for study and deposition (PNDJACO1FLUS, PNDFRAD1FLU
STENFLOR*82	<i>Stenacron floridense</i>	A Mayfly	G3G4	S3S4	N	N	2001-11-27	2001-11-27: No description given (U09DEP01FLUS).	2001-11-27: Staff from the Florida Department of Environmental Protection collected this species on this date and on 2001-09-18 (U09DEP01FLUS).

FLORIDA
Natural Areas
INVENTORY

Plank Road State Forest



Map Label	Scientific Name	Common Name	Global State Federal State			Observation Date	Description	EO Comments
			Rank	Status	Listing			
URS/JFLOR93	<i>Ursus americanus floridanus</i>	Florida Black Bear	G5T2	S2	N	N	2012	Area dominated by Apalachicola National Forest, a large area consisting of mesic and wet flatwoods, sandhill, and bay swamps (U05S1M01FLUS). The Chipola, Apalachicola, Ochlockonee, St. Marks, Aucilla, Econfina River, and a short stretch of the St. Johns River. 2012: Estimated population of 438-695 individuals (U05S1M01FLUS). This EO represents the Primary and Secondary Bear Ranges for the Apalachicola Population. Primary is the FWC-designated core area that represents breeding range and contains documented ev

Florida Natural Areas Inventory
Biodiversity Matrix Report



Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Federal Status	State Listing
Matrix Unit ID: 13285					
Likely					
<i>Drymarchon couperi</i>	Eastern Indigo Snake	G3Q	S3	LT	FT
Mesic flatwoods		G4	S4	N	N
<i>Mycteria americana</i>	Wood Stork	G4	S2	LT	FT
<i>Procambarus youngi</i>	Florida Longbeak Crayfish	G1G2	S1S2	N	N
<i>Ursus americanus floridanus</i>	Florida Black Bear	G5T2	S2	N	N
Potential					
<i>Agrimonia incisa</i>	Incised Groove-bur	G3	S2	N	T
<i>Ambystoma cingulatum</i>	Frosted Flatwoods Salamander	G2	S2	LT	FT
<i>Asclepias viridula</i>	Southern Milkweed	G2	S2	N	T
<i>Corynorhinus rafinesquii</i>	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	G3G4	S2	N	N
<i>Forestiera godfreyi</i>	Godfrey's Swampprivet	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	C	ST
<i>Heterodon simus</i>	Southern Hognose Snake	G2	S2	N	N
<i>Lithobates capito</i>	Gopher Frog	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Litsea aestivalis</i>	Pondspice	G3?	S2	N	E
<i>Macrochelys apalachicola</i>	Apalachicola Alligator Snapping Turtle	G2G3	S2	N	SSC
<i>Matelea floridana</i>	Florida Spiny-pod	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Micropterus notius</i>	Suwannee Bass	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Myotis austroriparius</i>	Southeastern Bat	G4	S3	N	N
<i>Neovison vison hallimnetes</i>	Gulf Salt Marsh Mink	G5T3	S3	N	N
<i>Notophthalmus perstriatus</i>	Striped Newt	G2G3	S2	C	N
<i>Phyllanthus liebmannianus ssp. platylepis</i>	Pinewoods Dainties	G4T2	S2	N	E
<i>Pityopsis flexuosa</i>	Zigzag Silkgrass	G3	S3	N	E
<i>Pseudemys concinna suwanniensis</i>	Suwannee Cooter	G5T3	S3	N	N
<i>Rhexia parviflora</i>	Small-flowered Meadowbeauty	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Rhexia salicifolia</i>	Panhandle Meadowbeauty	G2	S2	N	T
<i>Salix floridana</i>	Florida Willow	G2	S2	N	E

Matrix Unit ID: 13286

Likely

<i>Drymarchon couperi</i>	Eastern Indigo Snake	G3Q	S3	LT	FT
Mesic flatwoods		G4	S4	N	N
<i>Mycteria americana</i>	Wood Stork	G4	S2	LT	FT
<i>Procambarus youngi</i>	Florida Longbeak Crayfish	G1G2	S1S2	N	N
<i>Ursus americanus floridanus</i>	Florida Black Bear	G5T2	S2	N	N

Potential

<i>Agrimonia incisa</i>	Incised Groove-bur	G3	S2	N	T
<i>Ambystoma cingulatum</i>	Frosted Flatwoods Salamander	G2	S2	LT	FT
<i>Asclepias viridula</i>	Southern Milkweed	G2	S2	N	T
<i>Corynorhinus rafinesquii</i>	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	G3G4	S2	N	N
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	C	ST
<i>Heterodon simus</i>	Southern Hognose Snake	G2	S2	N	N
<i>Lithobates capito</i>	Gopher Frog	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Litsea aestivalis</i>	Pondspice	G3?	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.



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

Florida Natural Areas Inventory Biodiversity Matrix Report



Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Federal Status	State Listing
<i>Matelea floridana</i>	Florida Spiny-pod	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Myotis austroriparius</i>	Southeastern Bat	G4	S3	N	N
<i>Neovison vison halilimnetes</i>	Gulf Salt Marsh Mink	G5T3	S3	N	N
<i>Notophthalmus perstriatus</i>	Striped Newt	G2G3	S2	C	N
<i>Phyllanthus liebmannianus ssp. platylepis</i>	Pinewoods Dainties	G4T2	S2	N	E
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	G3	S2	LE	FE
<i>Pityopsis flexuosa</i>	Zigzag Silkgrass	G3	S3	N	E
<i>Rhexia parviflora</i>	Small-flowered Meadowbeauty	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Rhexia salicifolia</i>	Panhandle Meadowbeauty	G2	S2	N	T
<i>Salix floridana</i>	Florida Willow	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Xyris longisepala</i>	Karst Pond Xyris	G2G3	S2S3	N	E
<i>Xyris scabrifolia</i>	Harper's Yellow-eyed Grass	G3	S3	N	T

Matrix Unit ID: 13287

Likely

<i>Drymarchon couperi</i>	Eastern Indigo Snake	G3Q	S3	LT	FT
Mesic flatwoods		G4	S4	N	N
<i>Mycteria americana</i>	Wood Stork	G4	S2	LT	FT
Upland hardwood forest		G5	S3	N	N
<i>Ursus americanus floridanus</i>	Florida Black Bear	G5T2	S2	N	N

Potential

<i>Agrimonia incisa</i>	Incised Groove-bur	G3	S2	N	T
<i>Ambystoma cingulatum</i>	Frosted Flatwoods Salamander	G2	S2	LT	FT
<i>Asclepias viridula</i>	Southern Milkweed	G2	S2	N	T
<i>Corynorhinus rafinesquii</i>	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	G3G4	S2	N	N
<i>Forestiera godfreyi</i>	Godfrey's Swampprivet	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	C	ST
<i>Heterodon simus</i>	Southern Hognose Snake	G2	S2	N	N
<i>Lithobates capito</i>	Gopher Frog	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Litsea aestivalis</i>	Pondspice	G3?	S2	N	E
<i>Matelea floridana</i>	Florida Spiny-pod	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Myotis austroriparius</i>	Southeastern Bat	G4	S3	N	N
<i>Neovison vison halilimnetes</i>	Gulf Salt Marsh Mink	G5T3	S3	N	N
<i>Notophthalmus perstriatus</i>	Striped Newt	G2G3	S2	C	N
<i>Phyllanthus liebmannianus ssp. platylepis</i>	Pinewoods Dainties	G4T2	S2	N	E
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	G3	S2	LE	FE
<i>Pityopsis flexuosa</i>	Zigzag Silkgrass	G3	S3	N	E
<i>Rhexia parviflora</i>	Small-flowered Meadowbeauty	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Rhexia salicifolia</i>	Panhandle Meadowbeauty	G2	S2	N	T
<i>Salix floridana</i>	Florida Willow	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Xyris longisepala</i>	Karst Pond Xyris	G2G3	S2S3	N	E
<i>Xyris scabrifolia</i>	Harper's Yellow-eyed Grass	G3	S3	N	T

Matrix Unit ID: 13335

Likely

<i>Drymarchon couperi</i>	Eastern Indigo Snake	G3Q	S3	LT	FT
Mesic flatwoods		G4	S4	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.

Florida Natural Areas Inventory
Biodiversity Matrix Report



Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Federal Status	State Listing
<i>Mycteria americana</i>	Wood Stork	G4	S2	LT	FT
<i>Procambarus youngi</i>	Florida Longbeak Crayfish	G1G2	S1S2	N	N
<i>Ursus americanus floridanus</i>	Florida Black Bear	G5T2	S2	N	N
Potential					
<i>Agrimonia incisa</i>	Incised Groove-bur	G3	S2	N	T
<i>Ambystoma cingulatum</i>	Frosted Flatwoods Salamander	G2	S2	LT	FT
<i>Asclepias viridula</i>	Southern Milkweed	G2	S2	N	T
<i>Athene cunicularia floridana</i>	Florida Burrowing Owl	G4T3	S3	N	ST
<i>Corynorhinus rafinesquii</i>	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	G3G4	S2	N	N
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	C	ST
<i>Heterodon simus</i>	Southern Hognose Snake	G2	S2	N	N
<i>Lithobates capito</i>	Gopher Frog	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Litsea aestivalis</i>	Pondspice	G3?	S2	N	E
<i>Macrochelys apalachicola</i>	Apalachicola Alligator Snapping Turtle	G2G3	S2	N	SSC
<i>Matelea floridana</i>	Florida Spiny-pod	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Micropterus notius</i>	Suwannee Bass	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Myotis austroriparius</i>	Southeastern Bat	G4	S3	N	N
<i>Neovison vison halilimnetes</i>	Gulf Salt Marsh Mink	G5T3	S3	N	N
<i>Notophthalmus perstriatus</i>	Striped Newt	G2G3	S2	C	N
<i>Phyllanthus liebmannianus ssp. platylepis</i>	Pinewoods Dainties	G4T2	S2	N	E
<i>Pityopsis flexuosa</i>	Zigzag Silkgrass	G3	S3	N	E
<i>Pseudemys concinna suwanniensis</i>	Suwannee Cooter	G5T3	S3	N	N
<i>Rhexia parviflora</i>	Small-flowered Meadowbeauty	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Rhexia salicifolia</i>	Panhandle Meadowbeauty	G2	S2	N	T
<i>Salix floridana</i>	Florida Willow	G2	S2	N	E
Matrix Unit ID: 13336					
Likely					
<i>Drymarchon couperi</i>	Eastern Indigo Snake	G3Q	S3	LT	FT
Mesic flatwoods		G4	S4	N	N
<i>Mycteria americana</i>	Wood Stork	G4	S2	LT	FT
<i>Procambarus youngi</i>	Florida Longbeak Crayfish	G1G2	S1S2	N	N
Upland hardwood forest		G5	S3	N	N
<i>Ursus americanus floridanus</i>	Florida Black Bear	G5T2	S2	N	N
Potential					
<i>Agrimonia incisa</i>	Incised Groove-bur	G3	S2	N	T
<i>Ambystoma cingulatum</i>	Frosted Flatwoods Salamander	G2	S2	LT	FT
<i>Asclepias viridula</i>	Southern Milkweed	G2	S2	N	T
<i>Athene cunicularia floridana</i>	Florida Burrowing Owl	G4T3	S3	N	ST
<i>Corynorhinus rafinesquii</i>	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	G3G4	S2	N	N
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	C	ST
<i>Heterodon simus</i>	Southern Hognose Snake	G2	S2	N	N
<i>Lithobates capito</i>	Gopher Frog	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Litsea aestivalis</i>	Pondspice	G3?	S2	N	E
<i>Macrochelys apalachicola</i>	Apalachicola Alligator Snapping Turtle	G2G3	S2	N	SSC
<i>Magnolia ashei</i>	Ashe's Magnolia	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Matelea floridana</i>	Florida Spiny-pod	G2	S2	N	E

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Florida Natural Areas Inventory
Biodiversity Matrix Report



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<i>Micropterus notius</i>	Suwannee Bass	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Myotis austroriparius</i>	Southeastern Bat	G4	S3	N	N
<i>Neovison vison hallimnetes</i>	Gulf Salt Marsh Mink	G5T3	S3	N	N
<i>Notophthalmus perstriatus</i>	Striped Newt	G2G3	S2	C	N
<i>Peucaea aestivalis</i>	Bachman's Sparrow	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Phyllanthus liebmannianus ssp. platylepis</i>	Pinewoods Dainties	G4T2	S2	N	E
<i>Pityopsis flexuosa</i>	Zigzag Silkgrass	G3	S3	N	E
<i>Pseudemys concinna suwanniensis</i>	Suwannee Cooter	G5T3	S3	N	N
<i>Rhexia parviflora</i>	Small-flowered Meadowbeauty	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Rhexia salicifolia</i>	Panhandle Meadowbeauty	G2	S2	N	T
<i>Salix floridana</i>	Florida Willow	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Xyris longisepala</i>	Karst Pond Xyris	G2G3	S2S3	N	E
<i>Xyris scabrifolia</i>	Harper's Yellow-eyed Grass	G3	S3	N	T

Matrix Unit ID: 13337

Likely

<i>Drymarchon couperi</i>	Eastern Indigo Snake	G3Q	S3	LT	FT
Mesic flatwoods		G4	S4	N	N
<i>Mycteria americana</i>	Wood Stork	G4	S2	LT	FT
<i>Ursus americanus floridanus</i>	Florida Black Bear	G5T2	S2	N	N

Potential

<i>Agrimonia incisa</i>	Incised Groove-bur	G3	S2	N	T
<i>Ambystoma cingulatum</i>	Frosted Flatwoods Salamander	G2	S2	LT	FT
<i>Corynorhinus rafinesquii</i>	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	G3G4	S2	N	N
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	C	ST
<i>Heterodon simus</i>	Southern Hognose Snake	G2	S2	N	N
<i>Lithobates capito</i>	Gopher Frog	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Litsea aestivalis</i>	Pondspice	G3?	S2	N	E
<i>Magnolia ashei</i>	Ashe's Magnolia	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Matelea floridana</i>	Florida Spiny-pod	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Myotis austroriparius</i>	Southeastern Bat	G4	S3	N	N
<i>Neovison vison hallimnetes</i>	Gulf Salt Marsh Mink	G5T3	S3	N	N
<i>Notophthalmus perstriatus</i>	Striped Newt	G2G3	S2	C	N
<i>Peucaea aestivalis</i>	Bachman's Sparrow	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Phyllanthus liebmannianus ssp. platylepis</i>	Pinewoods Dainties	G4T2	S2	N	E
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	G3	S2	LE	FE
<i>Pityopsis flexuosa</i>	Zigzag Silkgrass	G3	S3	N	E
<i>Rhexia parviflora</i>	Small-flowered Meadowbeauty	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Rhexia salicifolia</i>	Panhandle Meadowbeauty	G2	S2	N	T
<i>Salix floridana</i>	Florida Willow	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Sciurus niger shermani</i>	Sherman's Fox Squirrel	G5T3	S3	N	SSC
<i>Xyris longisepala</i>	Karst Pond Xyris	G2G3	S2S3	N	E
<i>Xyris scabrifolia</i>	Harper's Yellow-eyed Grass	G3	S3	N	T

Matrix Unit ID: 13386

Documented

<i>Stenacron floridense</i>	A Mayfly	G3G4	S3S4	N	N
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Florida Natural Areas Inventory
Biodiversity Matrix Report



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Likely					
<i>Drymarchon couperi</i>	Eastern Indigo Snake	G3Q	S3	LT	FT
Mesic flatwoods		G4	S4	N	N
<i>Mycteria americana</i>	Wood Stork	G4	S2	LT	FT
Upland hardwood forest		G5	S3	N	N
<i>Ursus americanus floridanus</i>	Florida Black Bear	G5T2	S2	N	N
Potential					
<i>Agrimonia incisa</i>	Incised Groove-bur	G3	S2	N	T
<i>Ambystoma cingulatum</i>	Frosted Flatwoods Salamander	G2	S2	LT	FT
<i>Athene cunicularia floridana</i>	Florida Burrowing Owl	G4T3	S3	N	ST
<i>Corynorhinus rafinesquii</i>	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	G3G4	S2	N	N
<i>Forestiera godfreyi</i>	Godfrey's Swampprivet	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	C	ST
<i>Heterodon simus</i>	Southern Hognose Snake	G2	S2	N	N
<i>Lithobates capito</i>	Gopher Frog	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Litsea aestivalis</i>	Pondspice	G3?	S2	N	E
<i>Macrochelys apalachicola</i>	Apalachicola Alligator Snapping Turtle	G2G3	S2	N	SSC
<i>Matelea floridana</i>	Florida Spiny-pod	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Micropterus notius</i>	Suwannee Bass	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Myotis austroriparius</i>	Southeastern Bat	G4	S3	N	N
<i>Neovison vison hallimnetes</i>	Gulf Salt Marsh Mink	G5T3	S3	N	N
<i>Notophthalmus perstriatus</i>	Striped Newt	G2G3	S2	C	N
<i>Peucaea aestivalis</i>	Bachman's Sparrow	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Phyllanthus liebmannianus ssp. platylepis</i>	Pinewoods Dainties	G4T2	S2	N	E
<i>Pityopsis flexuosa</i>	Zigzag Silkgrass	G3	S3	N	E
<i>Pseudemys concinna suwanniensis</i>	Suwannee Cooter	G5T3	S3	N	N
<i>Rhexia parviflora</i>	Small-flowered Meadowbeauty	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Rhexia salicifolia</i>	Panhandle Meadowbeauty	G2	S2	N	T
<i>Salix floridana</i>	Florida Willow	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Sciurus niger shermani</i>	Sherman's Fox Squirrel	G5T3	S3	N	SSC
<i>Xyris longisepala</i>	Karst Pond Xyris	G2G3	S2S3	N	E

Matrix Unit ID: 13387

Likely

<i>Drymarchon couperi</i>	Eastern Indigo Snake	G3Q	S3	LT	FT
Mesic flatwoods		G4	S4	N	N
<i>Mycteria americana</i>	Wood Stork	G4	S2	LT	FT
<i>Ursus americanus floridanus</i>	Florida Black Bear	G5T2	S2	N	N

Potential

<i>Agrimonia incisa</i>	Incised Groove-bur	G3	S2	N	T
<i>Ambystoma cingulatum</i>	Frosted Flatwoods Salamander	G2	S2	LT	FT
<i>Corynorhinus rafinesquii</i>	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	G3G4	S2	N	N
<i>Forestiera godfreyi</i>	Godfrey's Swampprivet	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	C	ST
<i>Heterodon simus</i>	Southern Hognose Snake	G2	S2	N	N
<i>Lithobates capito</i>	Gopher Frog	G3	S3	N	N

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Florida Natural Areas Inventory
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<i>Litsea aestivalis</i>	Pondspice	G3?	S2	N	E
<i>Matelea floridana</i>	Florida Spiny-pod	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Myotis austroriparius</i>	Southeastern Bat	G4	S3	N	N
<i>Neovison vison hallimnetes</i>	Gulf Salt Marsh Mink	G5T3	S3	N	N
<i>Notophthalmus perstriatus</i>	Striped Newt	G2G3	S2	C	N
<i>Peucaea aestivalis</i>	Bachman's Sparrow	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Phyllanthus liebmannianus ssp. platylepis</i>	Pinewoods Dainties	G4T2	S2	N	E
<i>Rhexia parviflora</i>	Small-flowered Meadowbeauty	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Rhexia salicifolia</i>	Panhandle Meadowbeauty	G2	S2	N	T
<i>Salix floridana</i>	Florida Willow	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Sciurus niger shermani</i>	Sherman's Fox Squirrel	G5T3	S3	N	SSC
<i>Xyris longisepala</i>	Karst Pond Xyris	G2G3	S2S3	N	E

Matrix Unit ID: 13388

Likely

<i>Drymarchon couperi</i>	Eastern Indigo Snake	G3Q	S3	LT	FT
Mesic flatwoods		G4	S4	N	N
<i>Mycteria americana</i>	Wood Stork	G4	S2	LT	FT
Upland hardwood forest		G5	S3	N	N
<i>Ursus americanus floridanus</i>	Florida Black Bear	G5T2	S2	N	N

Potential

<i>Agrimonia incisa</i>	Incised Groove-bur	G3	S2	N	T
<i>Ambystoma cingulatum</i>	Frosted Flatwoods Salamander	G2	S2	LT	FT
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	C	ST
<i>Heterodon simus</i>	Southern Hognose Snake	G2	S2	N	N
<i>Lithobates capito</i>	Gopher Frog	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Litsea aestivalis</i>	Pondspice	G3?	S2	N	E
<i>Matelea floridana</i>	Florida Spiny-pod	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Myotis austroriparius</i>	Southeastern Bat	G4	S3	N	N
<i>Notophthalmus perstriatus</i>	Striped Newt	G2G3	S2	C	N
<i>Peucaea aestivalis</i>	Bachman's Sparrow	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Phyllanthus liebmannianus ssp. platylepis</i>	Pinewoods Dainties	G4T2	S2	N	E
<i>Pityopsis flexuosa</i>	Zigzag Silkgrass	G3	S3	N	E
<i>Rhexia parviflora</i>	Small-flowered Meadowbeauty	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Rhexia salicifolia</i>	Panhandle Meadowbeauty	G2	S2	N	T
<i>Salix floridana</i>	Florida Willow	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Sciurus niger shermani</i>	Sherman's Fox Squirrel	G5T3	S3	N	SSC
<i>Xyris longisepala</i>	Karst Pond Xyris	G2G3	S2S3	N	E

Matrix Unit ID: 13389

Likely

<i>Drymarchon couperi</i>	Eastern Indigo Snake	G3Q	S3	LT	FT
Mesic flatwoods		G4	S4	N	N
<i>Mycteria americana</i>	Wood Stork	G4	S2	LT	FT
<i>Ursus americanus floridanus</i>	Florida Black Bear	G5T2	S2	N	N

Potential

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<i>Ambystoma cingulatum</i>	Frosted Flatwoods Salamander	G2	S2	LT	FT
<i>Forestiera godfreyi</i>	Godfrey's Swampprivet	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	C	ST
<i>Heterodon simus</i>	Southern Hognose Snake	G2	S2	N	N
<i>Lithobates capito</i>	Gopher Frog	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Matelea floridana</i>	Florida Spiny-pod	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Myotis austroriparius</i>	Southeastern Bat	G4	S3	N	N
<i>Notophthalmus perstriatus</i>	Striped Newt	G2G3	S2	C	N
<i>Peucaea aestivalis</i>	Bachman's Sparrow	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Pityopsis flexuosa</i>	Zigzag Silkgrass	G3	S3	N	E
<i>Rhexia parviflora</i>	Small-flowered Meadowbeauty	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Rhexia salicifolia</i>	Panhandle Meadowbeauty	G2	S2	N	T
<i>Rhododendron austrinum</i>	Florida Flame Azalea	G3	S3	N	E
<i>Salix floridana</i>	Florida Willow	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Sciurus niger shermani</i>	Sherman's Fox Squirrel	G5T3	S3	N	SSC
<i>Xyris longisepala</i>	Karst Pond Xyris	G2G3	S2S3	N	E
Matrix Unit ID: 13436					
Documented					
Blackwater stream		G4	S3	N	N
Likely					
<i>Drymarchon couperi</i>	Eastern Indigo Snake	G3Q	S3	LT	FT
Mesic flatwoods		G4	S4	N	N
<i>Mycteria americana</i>	Wood Stork	G4	S2	LT	FT
<i>Ursus americanus floridanus</i>	Florida Black Bear	G5T2	S2	N	N
Potential					
<i>Agrimonia incisa</i>	Incised Groove-bur	G3	S2	N	T
<i>Ambystoma cingulatum</i>	Frosted Flatwoods Salamander	G2	S2	LT	FT
<i>Corynorhinus rafinesquii</i>	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	G3G4	S2	N	N
<i>Forestiera godfreyi</i>	Godfrey's Swampprivet	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	C	ST
<i>Heterodon simus</i>	Southern Hognose Snake	G2	S2	N	N
<i>Lithobates capito</i>	Gopher Frog	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Litsea aestivalis</i>	Pondspice	G3?	S2	N	E
<i>Macrochelys apalachicola</i>	Apalachicola Alligator Snapping Turtle	G2G3	S2	N	SSC
<i>Matelea floridana</i>	Florida Spiny-pod	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Micropterus notius</i>	Suwannee Bass	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Myotis austroriparius</i>	Southeastern Bat	G4	S3	N	N
<i>Neovison vison halimnites</i>	Gulf Salt Marsh Mink	G5T3	S3	N	N
<i>Notophthalmus perstriatus</i>	Striped Newt	G2G3	S2	C	N
<i>Peucaea aestivalis</i>	Bachman's Sparrow	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Phyllanthus liebmannianus ssp. platylepis</i>	Pinewoods Dainties	G4T2	S2	N	E
<i>Pityopsis flexuosa</i>	Zigzag Silkgrass	G3	S3	N	E
<i>Pseudemys concinna suwanniensis</i>	Suwannee Cooter	G5T3	S3	N	N
<i>Rhexia parviflora</i>	Small-flowered Meadowbeauty	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Rhexia salicifolia</i>	Panhandle Meadowbeauty	G2	S2	N	T
<i>Salix floridana</i>	Florida Willow	G2	S2	N	E

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Florida Natural Areas Inventory Biodiversity Matrix Report



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<i>Sciurus niger shermani</i>	Sherman's Fox Squirrel	G5T3	S3	N	SSC

Matrix Unit ID: 13437

Likely

<i>Drymarchon couperi</i>	Eastern Indigo Snake	G3Q	S3	LT	FT
Mesic flatwoods		G4	S4	N	N
<i>Mycteria americana</i>	Wood Stork	G4	S2	LT	FT
<i>Ursus americanus floridanus</i>	Florida Black Bear	G5T2	S2	N	N

Potential

<i>Agrimonia incisa</i>	Incised Groove-bur	G3	S2	N	T
<i>Ambystoma cingulatum</i>	Frosted Flatwoods Salamander	G2	S2	LT	FT
<i>Corynorhinus rafinesquii</i>	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	G3G4	S2	N	N
<i>Forestiera godfreyi</i>	Godfrey's Swampprivet	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	C	ST
<i>Heterodon simus</i>	Southern Hognose Snake	G2	S2	N	N
<i>Lithobates capito</i>	Gopher Frog	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Litsea aestivalis</i>	Pondspice	G3?	S2	N	E
<i>Macrochelys apalachicola</i>	Apalachicola Alligator Snapping Turtle	G2G3	S2	N	SSC
<i>Matelea floridana</i>	Florida Spiny-pod	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Micropterus notius</i>	Suwannee Bass	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Myotis austroriparius</i>	Southeastern Bat	G4	S3	N	N
<i>Neovison vison hallimnetes</i>	Gulf Salt Marsh Mink	G5T3	S3	N	N
<i>Notophthalmus perstriatus</i>	Striped Newt	G2G3	S2	C	N
<i>Phyllanthus liebmannianus ssp. platylepis</i>	Pinewoods Dainties	G4T2	S2	N	E
<i>Pseudemys concinna suwanniensis</i>	Suwannee Cooter	G5T3	S3	N	N
<i>Rhexia salicifolia</i>	Panhandle Meadowbeauty	G2	S2	N	T
<i>Salix floridana</i>	Florida Willow	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Sciurus niger shermani</i>	Sherman's Fox Squirrel	G5T3	S3	N	SSC

Matrix Unit ID: 13438

Likely

<i>Drymarchon couperi</i>	Eastern Indigo Snake	G3Q	S3	LT	FT
Mesic flatwoods		G4	S4	N	N
<i>Mycteria americana</i>	Wood Stork	G4	S2	LT	FT
<i>Ursus americanus floridanus</i>	Florida Black Bear	G5T2	S2	N	N

Potential

<i>Agrimonia incisa</i>	Incised Groove-bur	G3	S2	N	T
<i>Ambystoma cingulatum</i>	Frosted Flatwoods Salamander	G2	S2	LT	FT
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	C	ST
<i>Heterodon simus</i>	Southern Hognose Snake	G2	S2	N	N
<i>Lithobates capito</i>	Gopher Frog	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Litsea aestivalis</i>	Pondspice	G3?	S2	N	E
<i>Matelea floridana</i>	Florida Spiny-pod	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Myotis austroriparius</i>	Southeastern Bat	G4	S3	N	N
<i>Neovison vison hallimnetes</i>	Gulf Salt Marsh Mink	G5T3	S3	N	N
<i>Notophthalmus perstriatus</i>	Striped Newt	G2G3	S2	C	N

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Florida Natural Areas Inventory
Biodiversity Matrix Report



Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Federal Status	State Listing
<i>Peucaea aestivalis</i>	Bachman's Sparrow	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Phyllanthus liebmannianus</i> ssp. <i>platylepis</i>	Pinewoods Dainties	G4T2	S2	N	E
<i>Pityopsis flexuosa</i>	Zigzag Silkgrass	G3	S3	N	E
<i>Rhexia parviflora</i>	Small-flowered Meadowbeauty	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Rhexia salicifolia</i>	Panhandle Meadowbeauty	G2	S2	N	T
<i>Salix floridana</i>	Florida Willow	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Sciurus niger shermani</i>	Sherman's Fox Squirrel	G5T3	S3	N	SSC

Matrix Unit ID: 13439

Likely

<i>Drymarchon couperi</i>	Eastern Indigo Snake	G3Q	S3	LT	FT
Mesic flatwoods		G4	S4	N	N
<i>Mycteria americana</i>	Wood Stork	G4	S2	LT	FT
<i>Ursus americanus floridanus</i>	Florida Black Bear	G5T2	S2	N	N

Potential

<i>Agrimonia incisa</i>	Incised Groove-bur	G3	S2	N	T
<i>Ambystoma cingulatum</i>	Frosted Flatwoods Salamander	G2	S2	LT	FT
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	C	ST
<i>Heterodon simus</i>	Southern Hognose Snake	G2	S2	N	N
<i>Lithobates capito</i>	Gopher Frog	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Litsea aestivalis</i>	Pondspice	G3?	S2	N	E
<i>Matelea floridana</i>	Florida Spiny-pod	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Myotis austroriparius</i>	Southeastern Bat	G4	S3	N	N
<i>Neovison vison hallimnetes</i>	Gulf Salt Marsh Mink	G5T3	S3	N	N
<i>Notophthalmus perstriatus</i>	Striped Newt	G2G3	S2	C	N
<i>Peucaea aestivalis</i>	Bachman's Sparrow	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Phyllanthus liebmannianus</i> ssp. <i>platylepis</i>	Pinewoods Dainties	G4T2	S2	N	E
<i>Pityopsis flexuosa</i>	Zigzag Silkgrass	G3	S3	N	E
<i>Rhexia parviflora</i>	Small-flowered Meadowbeauty	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Rhexia salicifolia</i>	Panhandle Meadowbeauty	G2	S2	N	T
<i>Rhododendron austrinum</i>	Florida Flame Azalea	G3	S3	N	E
<i>Salix floridana</i>	Florida Willow	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Sciurus niger shermani</i>	Sherman's Fox Squirrel	G5T3	S3	N	SSC
<i>Xyris longispala</i>	Karst Pond Xyris	G2G3	S2S3	N	E

Matrix Unit ID: 13484

Likely

<i>Drymarchon couperi</i>	Eastern Indigo Snake	G3Q	S3	LT	FT
Mesic flatwoods		G4	S4	N	N
<i>Mycteria americana</i>	Wood Stork	G4	S2	LT	FT
<i>Ursus americanus floridanus</i>	Florida Black Bear	G5T2	S2	N	N

Potential

<i>Agrimonia incisa</i>	Incised Groove-bur	G3	S2	N	T
<i>Ambystoma cingulatum</i>	Frosted Flatwoods Salamander	G2	S2	LT	FT
<i>Corynorhinus rafinesquii</i>	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	G3G4	S2	N	N
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	C	ST

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Florida Natural Areas Inventory Biodiversity Matrix Report



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<i>Heterodon simus</i>	Southern Hognose Snake	G2	S2	N	N
<i>Lithobates capito</i>	Gopher Frog	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Litsea aestivalis</i>	Pondspice	G3?	S2	N	E
<i>Matelea floridana</i>	Florida Spiny-pod	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Myotis austroriparius</i>	Southeastern Bat	G4	S3	N	N
<i>Neovison vison halilimnetes</i>	Gulf Salt Marsh Mink	G5T3	S3	N	N
<i>Notophthalmus perstriatus</i>	Striped Newt	G2G3	S2	C	N
<i>Peucaea aestivalis</i>	Bachman's Sparrow	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Phyllanthus liebmannianus ssp. platylepis</i>	Pinewoods Dainties	G4T2	S2	N	E
<i>Pityopsis flexuosa</i>	Zigzag Silkgrass	G3	S3	N	E
<i>Rhexia parviflora</i>	Small-flowered Meadowbeauty	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Rhexia salicifolia</i>	Panhandle Meadowbeauty	G2	S2	N	T
<i>Salix floridana</i>	Florida Willow	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Sciurus niger shermani</i>	Sherman's Fox Squirrel	G5T3	S3	N	SSC

Matrix Unit ID: 13485

Likely

<i>Drymarchon couperi</i>	Eastern Indigo Snake	G3Q	S3	LT	FT
Mesic flatwoods		G4	S4	N	N
<i>Mycteria americana</i>	Wood Stork	G4	S2	LT	FT
<i>Ursus americanus floridanus</i>	Florida Black Bear	G5T2	S2	N	N

Potential

<i>Agrimonia incisa</i>	Incised Groove-bur	G3	S2	N	T
<i>Ambystoma cingulatum</i>	Frosted Flatwoods Salamander	G2	S2	LT	FT
<i>Corynorhinus rafinesquii</i>	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	G3G4	S2	N	N
<i>Forestiera godfreyi</i>	Godfrey's Swampprivet	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	C	ST
<i>Heterodon simus</i>	Southern Hognose Snake	G2	S2	N	N
<i>Lithobates capito</i>	Gopher Frog	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Litsea aestivalis</i>	Pondspice	G3?	S2	N	E
<i>Macrochelys apalachicola</i>	Apalachicola Alligator Snapping Turtle	G2G3	S2	N	SSC
<i>Matelea floridana</i>	Florida Spiny-pod	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Micropterus notius</i>	Suwannee Bass	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Myotis austroriparius</i>	Southeastern Bat	G4	S3	N	N
<i>Neovison vison halilimnetes</i>	Gulf Salt Marsh Mink	G5T3	S3	N	N
<i>Notophthalmus perstriatus</i>	Striped Newt	G2G3	S2	C	N
<i>Peucaea aestivalis</i>	Bachman's Sparrow	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Phyllanthus liebmannianus ssp. platylepis</i>	Pinewoods Dainties	G4T2	S2	N	E
<i>Pseudemys concinna suwanniensis</i>	Suwannee Cooter	G5T3	S3	N	N
<i>Rhexia salicifolia</i>	Panhandle Meadowbeauty	G2	S2	N	T
<i>Salix floridana</i>	Florida Willow	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Sciurus niger shermani</i>	Sherman's Fox Squirrel	G5T3	S3	N	SSC

Matrix Unit ID: 13486

Likely

<i>Drymarchon couperi</i>	Eastern Indigo Snake	G3Q	S3	LT	FT
Mesic flatwoods		G4	S4	N	N

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Florida Natural Areas Inventory
Biodiversity Matrix Report



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<i>Mycteria americana</i>	Wood Stork	G4	S2	LT	FT
<i>Ursus americanus floridanus</i>	Florida Black Bear	G5T2	S2	N	N
Potential					
<i>Agrimonia incisa</i>	Incised Groove-bur	G3	S2	N	T
<i>Ambystoma cingulatum</i>	Frosted Flatwoods Salamander	G2	S2	LT	FT
<i>Corynorhinus rafinesquii</i>	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	G3G4	S2	N	N
<i>Forestiera godfreyi</i>	Godfrey's Swampprivet	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	C	ST
<i>Heterodon simus</i>	Southern Hognose Snake	G2	S2	N	N
<i>Lithobates capito</i>	Gopher Frog	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Litsea aestivalis</i>	Pondspice	G3?	S2	N	E
<i>Macrochelys apalachicola</i>	Apalachicola Alligator Snapping Turtle	G2G3	S2	N	SSC
<i>Matelea floridana</i>	Florida Spiny-pod	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Micropterus notius</i>	Suwannee Bass	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Myotis austroriparius</i>	Southeastern Bat	G4	S3	N	N
<i>Neovison vison hallimnetes</i>	Gulf Salt Marsh Mink	G5T3	S3	N	N
<i>Notophthalmus perstriatus</i>	Striped Newt	G2G3	S2	C	N
<i>Peucaea aestivalis</i>	Bachman's Sparrow	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Phyllanthus liebmannianus ssp. platylepis</i>	Pinewoods Dainties	G4T2	S2	N	E
<i>Pseudemys concinna suwanniensis</i>	Suwannee Cooter	G5T3	S3	N	N
<i>Rhexia salicifolia</i>	Panhandle Meadowbeauty	G2	S2	N	T
<i>Salix floridana</i>	Florida Willow	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Sciurus niger shermani</i>	Sherman's Fox Squirrel	G5T3	S3	N	SSC
Matrix Unit ID: 13487					
Likely					
<i>Drymarchon couperi</i>	Eastern Indigo Snake	G3Q	S3	LT	FT
Mesic flatwoods		G4	S4	N	N
<i>Mycteria americana</i>	Wood Stork	G4	S2	LT	FT
<i>Ursus americanus floridanus</i>	Florida Black Bear	G5T2	S2	N	N
Potential					
<i>Agrimonia incisa</i>	Incised Groove-bur	G3	S2	N	T
<i>Corynorhinus rafinesquii</i>	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	G3G4	S2	N	N
<i>Forestiera godfreyi</i>	Godfrey's Swampprivet	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	C	ST
<i>Heterodon simus</i>	Southern Hognose Snake	G2	S2	N	N
<i>Lithobates capito</i>	Gopher Frog	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Litsea aestivalis</i>	Pondspice	G3?	S2	N	E
<i>Matelea floridana</i>	Florida Spiny-pod	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Myotis austroriparius</i>	Southeastern Bat	G4	S3	N	N
<i>Neovison vison hallimnetes</i>	Gulf Salt Marsh Mink	G5T3	S3	N	N
<i>Notophthalmus perstriatus</i>	Striped Newt	G2G3	S2	C	N
<i>Peucaea aestivalis</i>	Bachman's Sparrow	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Phyllanthus liebmannianus ssp. platylepis</i>	Pinewoods Dainties	G4T2	S2	N	E
<i>Pityopsis flexuosa</i>	Zigzag Silkgrass	G3	S3	N	E
<i>Rhexia parviflora</i>	Small-flowered Meadowbeauty	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Rhexia salicifolia</i>	Panhandle Meadowbeauty	G2	S2	N	T

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Florida Natural Areas Inventory
Biodiversity Matrix Report



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<i>Rhododendron austrinum</i>	Florida Flame Azalea	G3	S3	N	E
<i>Salix floridana</i>	Florida Willow	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Sciurus niger shermani</i>	Sherman's Fox Squirrel	G5T3	S3	N	SSC
<i>Xyris longisepala</i>	Karst Pond Xyris	G2G3	S2S3	N	E

Matrix Unit ID: 13488

Likely

<i>Drymarchon couperi</i>	Eastern Indigo Snake	G3Q	S3	LT	FT
Mesic flatwoods		G4	S4	N	N
<i>Mycteria americana</i>	Wood Stork	G4	S2	LT	FT
Sandhill		G3	S2	N	N
<i>Ursus americanus floridanus</i>	Florida Black Bear	G5T2	S2	N	N

Potential

<i>Agrimonia incisa</i>	Incised Groove-bur	G3	S2	N	T
<i>Amphiuma pholeter</i>	One-toed Amphiuma	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Corynorhinus rafinesquii</i>	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	G3G4	S2	N	N
<i>Forestiera godfreyi</i>	Godfrey's Swampprivet	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	C	ST
<i>Heterodon simus</i>	Southern Hognose Snake	G2	S2	N	N
<i>Lithobates capito</i>	Gopher Frog	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Litsea aestivalis</i>	Pondspice	G3?	S2	N	E
<i>Magnolia ashei</i>	Ashe's Magnolia	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Matelea floridana</i>	Florida Spiny-pod	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Myotis austroriparius</i>	Southeastern Bat	G4	S3	N	N
<i>Notophthalmus perstriatus</i>	Striped Newt	G2G3	S2	C	N
<i>Pityopsis flexuosa</i>	Zigzag Silkgrass	G3	S3	N	E
<i>Pycnanthemum floridanum</i>	Florida Mountain-mint	G3	S3	N	T
<i>Rhexia parviflora</i>	Small-flowered Meadowbeauty	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Rhexia salicifolia</i>	Panhandle Meadowbeauty	G2	S2	N	T
<i>Rhododendron austrinum</i>	Florida Flame Azalea	G3	S3	N	E
<i>Sciurus niger shermani</i>	Sherman's Fox Squirrel	G5T3	S3	N	SSC
<i>Xyris longisepala</i>	Karst Pond Xyris	G2G3	S2S3	N	E

Matrix Unit ID: 13532

Likely

<i>Drymarchon couperi</i>	Eastern Indigo Snake	G3Q	S3	LT	FT
Mesic flatwoods		G4	S4	N	N
<i>Mycteria americana</i>	Wood Stork	G4	S2	LT	FT
<i>Ursus americanus floridanus</i>	Florida Black Bear	G5T2	S2	N	N

Potential

<i>Agrimonia incisa</i>	Incised Groove-bur	G3	S2	N	T
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	C	ST
<i>Lithobates capito</i>	Gopher Frog	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Litsea aestivalis</i>	Pondspice	G3?	S2	N	E
<i>Matelea floridana</i>	Florida Spiny-pod	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Myotis austroriparius</i>	Southeastern Bat	G4	S3	N	N

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Florida Natural Areas Inventory Biodiversity Matrix Report



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<i>Neovison vison halilimnetes</i>	Gulf Salt Marsh Mink	G5T3	S3	N	N
<i>Notophthalmus perstriatus</i>	Striped Newt	G2G3	S2	C	N
<i>Peucaea aestivalis</i>	Bachman's Sparrow	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Phyllanthus liebmannianus</i> ssp. <i>platylepis</i>	Pinewoods Dainties	G4T2	S2	N	E
<i>Pityopsis flexuosa</i>	Zigzag Silkgrass	G3	S3	N	E
<i>Rhexia parviflora</i>	Small-flowered Meadowbeauty	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Rhexia salicifolia</i>	Panhandle Meadowbeauty	G2	S2	N	T
<i>Salix floridana</i>	Florida Willow	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Sciurus niger shermani</i>	Sherman's Fox Squirrel	G5T3	S3	N	SSC

Matrix Unit ID: 13533

Likely

<i>Drymarchon couperi</i>	Eastern Indigo Snake	G3Q	S3	LT	FT
Mesic flatwoods		G4	S4	N	N
<i>Mycteria americana</i>	Wood Stork	G4	S2	LT	FT
<i>Ursus americanus floridanus</i>	Florida Black Bear	G5T2	S2	N	N

Potential

<i>Agrimonia incisa</i>	Incised Groove-bur	G3	S2	N	T
<i>Corynorhinus rafinesquii</i>	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	G3G4	S2	N	N
<i>Forestiera godfreyi</i>	Godfrey's Swampprivet	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	C	ST
<i>Heterodon simus</i>	Southern Hognose Snake	G2	S2	N	N
<i>Lithobates capito</i>	Gopher Frog	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Litsea aestivalis</i>	Pondspice	G3?	S2	N	E
<i>Macrochelys apalachicola</i>	Apalachicola Alligator Snapping Turtle	G2G3	S2	N	SSC
<i>Matelea floridana</i>	Florida Spiny-pod	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Micropterus notius</i>	Suwannee Bass	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Myotis austroriparius</i>	Southeastern Bat	G4	S3	N	N
<i>Neovison vison halilimnetes</i>	Gulf Salt Marsh Mink	G5T3	S3	N	N
<i>Notophthalmus perstriatus</i>	Striped Newt	G2G3	S2	C	N
<i>Peucaea aestivalis</i>	Bachman's Sparrow	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Phyllanthus liebmannianus</i> ssp. <i>platylepis</i>	Pinewoods Dainties	G4T2	S2	N	E
<i>Pityopsis flexuosa</i>	Zigzag Silkgrass	G3	S3	N	E
<i>Pseudemys concinna suwanniensis</i>	Suwannee Cooter	G5T3	S3	N	N
<i>Rhexia parviflora</i>	Small-flowered Meadowbeauty	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Rhexia salicifolia</i>	Panhandle Meadowbeauty	G2	S2	N	T
<i>Salix floridana</i>	Florida Willow	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Sciurus niger shermani</i>	Sherman's Fox Squirrel	G5T3	S3	N	SSC

Matrix Unit ID: 13534

Likely

<i>Drymarchon couperi</i>	Eastern Indigo Snake	G3Q	S3	LT	FT
Mesic flatwoods		G4	S4	N	N
<i>Mustela frenata olivacea</i>	Southeastern Weasel	G5T4	S3?	N	N
<i>Mycteria americana</i>	Wood Stork	G4	S2	LT	FT
<i>Ursus americanus floridanus</i>	Florida Black Bear	G5T2	S2	N	N

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Potential					
<i>Agrimonia incisa</i>	Incised Groove-bur	G3	S2	N	T
<i>Corynorhinus rafinesquii</i>	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	G3G4	S2	N	N
<i>Forestiera godfreyi</i>	Godfrey's Swampprivet	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	C	ST
<i>Heterodon simus</i>	Southern Hognose Snake	G2	S2	N	N
<i>Lithobates capito</i>	Gopher Frog	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Litsea aestivalis</i>	Pondspice	G3?	S2	N	E
<i>Macrochelys apalachicola</i>	Apalachicola Alligator Snapping Turtle	G2G3	S2	N	SSC
<i>Matelea floridana</i>	Florida Spiny-pod	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Micropterus notius</i>	Suwannee Bass	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Myotis austroriparius</i>	Southeastern Bat	G4	S3	N	N
<i>Neovison vison halilimnetes</i>	Gulf Salt Marsh Mink	G5T3	S3	N	N
<i>Notophthalmus perstriatus</i>	Striped Newt	G2G3	S2	C	N
<i>Peucaea aestivalis</i>	Bachman's Sparrow	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Phyllanthus liebmannianus ssp. platylepis</i>	Pinewoods Dainties	G4T2	S2	N	E
<i>Pityopsis flexuosa</i>	Zigzag Silkgrass	G3	S3	N	E
<i>Pseudemys concinna suwanniensis</i>	Suwannee Cooter	G5T3	S3	N	N
<i>Rhexia parviflora</i>	Small-flowered Meadowbeauty	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Rhexia salicifolia</i>	Panhandle Meadowbeauty	G2	S2	N	T
<i>Salix floridana</i>	Florida Willow	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Sciurus niger shermani</i>	Sherman's Fox Squirrel	G5T3	S3	N	SSC
Matrix Unit ID: 13535					
Likely					
<i>Drymarchon couperi</i>	Eastern Indigo Snake	G3Q	S3	LT	FT
Mesic flatwoods		G4	S4	N	N
<i>Mustela frenata olivacea</i>	Southeastern Weasel	G5T4	S3?	N	N
<i>Mycteria americana</i>	Wood Stork	G4	S2	LT	FT
Sandhill		G3	S2	N	N
Upland hardwood forest		G5	S3	N	N
<i>Ursus americanus floridanus</i>	Florida Black Bear	G5T2	S2	N	N
Potential					
<i>Agrimonia incisa</i>	Incised Groove-bur	G3	S2	N	T
<i>Corynorhinus rafinesquii</i>	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	G3G4	S2	N	N
<i>Forestiera godfreyi</i>	Godfrey's Swampprivet	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	C	ST
<i>Heterodon simus</i>	Southern Hognose Snake	G2	S2	N	N
<i>Lithobates capito</i>	Gopher Frog	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Litsea aestivalis</i>	Pondspice	G3?	S2	N	E
<i>Macrochelys apalachicola</i>	Apalachicola Alligator Snapping Turtle	G2G3	S2	N	SSC
<i>Matelea floridana</i>	Florida Spiny-pod	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Micropterus notius</i>	Suwannee Bass	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Myotis austroriparius</i>	Southeastern Bat	G4	S3	N	N
<i>Neovison vison halilimnetes</i>	Gulf Salt Marsh Mink	G5T3	S3	N	N
<i>Notophthalmus perstriatus</i>	Striped Newt	G2G3	S2	C	N
<i>Peucaea aestivalis</i>	Bachman's Sparrow	G3	S3	N	N

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Florida Natural Areas Inventory
Biodiversity Matrix Report



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<i>Phyllanthus liebmannianus</i> ssp. <i>platylepis</i>	Pinewoods Dainties	G4T2	S2	N	E
<i>Pityopsis flexuosa</i>	Zigzag Silkgrass	G3	S3	N	E
<i>Pseudemys concinna</i> <i>suwanniensis</i>	Suwannee Cooter	G5T3	S3	N	N
<i>Rhexia parviflora</i>	Small-flowered Meadowbeauty	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Rhexia salicifolia</i>	Panhandle Meadowbeauty	G2	S2	N	T
<i>Rhododendron austrinum</i>	Florida Flame Azalea	G3	S3	N	E
<i>Salix floridana</i>	Florida Willow	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Sciurus niger shermani</i>	Sherman's Fox Squirrel	G5T3	S3	N	SSC
<i>Xyris longisepala</i>	Karst Pond Xyris	G2G3	S2S3	N	E
<i>Xyris scabrifolia</i>	Harper's Yellow-eyed Grass	G3	S3	N	T

Matrix Unit ID: 13536

Likely

<i>Drymarchon couperi</i>	Eastern Indigo Snake	G3Q	S3	LT	FT
Mesic flatwoods		G4	S4	N	N
<i>Mustela frenata olivacea</i>	Southeastern Weasel	G5T4	S3?	N	N
<i>Mycteria americana</i>	Wood Stork	G4	S2	LT	FT
Sandhill		G3	S2	N	N
<i>Ursus americanus floridanus</i>	Florida Black Bear	G5T2	S2	N	N

Potential

<i>Agrimonia incisa</i>	Incised Groove-bur	G3	S2	N	T
<i>Brickellia cordifolia</i>	Flyr's Brickell-bush	G3	S2	N	E
<i>Corynorhinus rafinesquii</i>	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	G3G4	S2	N	N
<i>Forestiera godfreyi</i>	Godfrey's Swampprivet	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	C	ST
<i>Heterodon simus</i>	Southern Hognose Snake	G2	S2	N	N
<i>Lithobates capito</i>	Gopher Frog	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Litsea aestivalis</i>	Pondspice	G3?	S2	N	E
<i>Macrochelys apalachicola</i>	Apalachicola Alligator Snapping Turtle	G2G3	S2	N	SSC
<i>Magnolia ashei</i>	Ashe's Magnolia	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Matelea floridana</i>	Florida Spiny-pod	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Micropterus notius</i>	Suwannee Bass	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Myotis austroriparius</i>	Southeastern Bat	G4	S3	N	N
<i>Notophthalmus perstriatus</i>	Striped Newt	G2G3	S2	C	N
<i>Pityopsis flexuosa</i>	Zigzag Silkgrass	G3	S3	N	E
<i>Pseudemys concinna</i> <i>suwanniensis</i>	Suwannee Cooter	G5T3	S3	N	N
<i>Rhexia parviflora</i>	Small-flowered Meadowbeauty	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Rhexia salicifolia</i>	Panhandle Meadowbeauty	G2	S2	N	T
<i>Rhododendron austrinum</i>	Florida Flame Azalea	G3	S3	N	E
<i>Sciurus niger shermani</i>	Sherman's Fox Squirrel	G5T3	S3	N	SSC
<i>Xyris longisepala</i>	Karst Pond Xyris	G2G3	S2S3	N	E
<i>Xyris scabrifolia</i>	Harper's Yellow-eyed Grass	G3	S3	N	T

Matrix Unit ID: 13580

Likely

<i>Drymarchon couperi</i>	Eastern Indigo Snake	G3Q	S3	LT	FT
Mesic flatwoods		G4	S4	N	N

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Federal Status	State Listing
<i>Mycteria americana</i>	Wood Stork	G4	S2	LT	FT
<i>Ursus americanus floridanus</i>	Florida Black Bear	G5T2	S2	N	N
Potential					
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	C	ST
<i>Heterodon simus</i>	Southern Hognose Snake	G2	S2	N	N
<i>Lithobates capito</i>	Gopher Frog	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Litsea aestivalis</i>	Pondspice	G3?	S2	N	E
<i>Matelea floridana</i>	Florida Spiny-pod	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Myotis austroriparius</i>	Southeastern Bat	G4	S3	N	N
<i>Neovison vison halilimnetes</i>	Gulf Salt Marsh Mink	G5T3	S3	N	N
<i>Notophthalmus perstriatus</i>	Striped Newt	G2G3	S2	C	N
<i>Peucaea aestivalis</i>	Bachman's Sparrow	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Pityopsis flexuosa</i>	Zigzag Silkgrass	G3	S3	N	E
<i>Rhexia parviflora</i>	Small-flowered Meadowbeauty	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Rhexia salicifolia</i>	Panhandle Meadowbeauty	G2	S2	N	T
<i>Salix floridana</i>	Florida Willow	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Sciurus niger shermani</i>	Sherman's Fox Squirrel	G5T3	S3	N	SSC

Matrix Unit ID: 13581

Likely

<i>Drymarchon couperi</i>	Eastern Indigo Snake	G3Q	S3	LT	FT
Mesic flatwoods		G4	S4	N	N
<i>Mycteria americana</i>	Wood Stork	G4	S2	LT	FT
<i>Ursus americanus floridanus</i>	Florida Black Bear	G5T2	S2	N	N

Potential

<i>Corynorhinus rafinesquii</i>	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	G3G4	S2	N	N
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	C	ST
<i>Heterodon simus</i>	Southern Hognose Snake	G2	S2	N	N
<i>Lithobates capito</i>	Gopher Frog	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Litsea aestivalis</i>	Pondspice	G3?	S2	N	E
<i>Matelea floridana</i>	Florida Spiny-pod	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Myotis austroriparius</i>	Southeastern Bat	G4	S3	N	N
<i>Neovison vison halilimnetes</i>	Gulf Salt Marsh Mink	G5T3	S3	N	N
<i>Notophthalmus perstriatus</i>	Striped Newt	G2G3	S2	C	N
<i>Peucaea aestivalis</i>	Bachman's Sparrow	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Pityopsis flexuosa</i>	Zigzag Silkgrass	G3	S3	N	E
<i>Rhexia parviflora</i>	Small-flowered Meadowbeauty	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Rhexia salicifolia</i>	Panhandle Meadowbeauty	G2	S2	N	T
<i>Salix floridana</i>	Florida Willow	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Sciurus niger shermani</i>	Sherman's Fox Squirrel	G5T3	S3	N	SSC

Matrix Unit ID: 13582

Likely

<i>Drymarchon couperi</i>	Eastern Indigo Snake	G3Q	S3	LT	FT
Mesic flatwoods		G4	S4	N	N
<i>Mustela frenata olivacea</i>	Southeastern Weasel	G5T4	S3?	N	N

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Federal Status	State Listing
<i>Mycteria americana</i>	Wood Stork	G4	S2	LT	FT
<i>Ursus americanus floridanus</i>	Florida Black Bear	G5T2	S2	N	N
Potential					
<i>Agrimonia incisa</i>	Incised Groove-bur	G3	S2	N	T
<i>Ambystoma cingulatum</i>	Frosted Flatwoods Salamander	G2	S2	LT	FT
<i>Corynorhinus rafinesquii</i>	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	G3G4	S2	N	N
<i>Forestiera godfreyi</i>	Godfrey's Swampprivet	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	C	ST
<i>Heterodon simus</i>	Southern Hognose Snake	G2	S2	N	N
<i>Lithobates capito</i>	Gopher Frog	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Litsea aestivalis</i>	Pondspice	G3?	S2	N	E
<i>Macrochelys apalachicola</i>	Apalachicola Alligator Snapping Turtle	G2G3	S2	N	SSC
<i>Matelea floridana</i>	Florida Spiny-pod	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Myotis austroriparius</i>	Southeastern Bat	G4	S3	N	N
<i>Neovison vison hallimnetes</i>	Gulf Salt Marsh Mink	G5T3	S3	N	N
<i>Notophthalmus perstriatus</i>	Striped Newt	G2G3	S2	C	N
<i>Peucaea aestivalis</i>	Bachman's Sparrow	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Phyllanthus liebmannianus ssp. platylepis</i>	Pinewoods Dainties	G4T2	S2	N	E
<i>Pityopsis flexuosa</i>	Zigzag Silkgrass	G3	S3	N	E
<i>Pseudemys concinna suwanniensis</i>	Suwannee Cooter	G5T3	S3	N	N
<i>Rhexia parviflora</i>	Small-flowered Meadowbeauty	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Rhexia salicifolia</i>	Panhandle Meadowbeauty	G2	S2	N	T
<i>Salix floridana</i>	Florida Willow	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Sciurus niger shermani</i>	Sherman's Fox Squirrel	G5T3	S3	N	SSC
Matrix Unit ID: 13583					
Likely					
<i>Drymarchon couperi</i>	Eastern Indigo Snake	G3Q	S3	LT	FT
Mesic flatwoods		G4	S4	N	N
<i>Mustela frenata olivacea</i>	Southeastern Weasel	G5T4	S3?	N	N
<i>Mycteria americana</i>	Wood Stork	G4	S2	LT	FT
Sandhill		G3	S2	N	N
Upland hardwood forest		G5	S3	N	N
<i>Ursus americanus floridanus</i>	Florida Black Bear	G5T2	S2	N	N
Potential					
<i>Agrimonia incisa</i>	Incised Groove-bur	G3	S2	N	T
<i>Brickellia cordifolia</i>	Flyr's Brickell-bush	G3	S2	N	E
<i>Corynorhinus rafinesquii</i>	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	G3G4	S2	N	N
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	C	ST
<i>Heterodon simus</i>	Southern Hognose Snake	G2	S2	N	N
<i>Lithobates capito</i>	Gopher Frog	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Litsea aestivalis</i>	Pondspice	G3?	S2	N	E
<i>Macrochelys apalachicola</i>	Apalachicola Alligator Snapping Turtle	G2G3	S2	N	SSC
<i>Magnolia ashei</i>	Ashe's Magnolia	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Matelea floridana</i>	Florida Spiny-pod	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Micropterus notius</i>	Suwannee Bass	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Myotis austroriparius</i>	Southeastern Bat	G4	S3	N	N

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Florida Natural Areas Inventory
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<i>Neovison vison halilimnetes</i>	Gulf Salt Marsh Mink	G5T3	S3	N	N
<i>Notophthalmus perstriatus</i>	Striped Newt	G2G3	S2	C	N
<i>Peucaea aestivalis</i>	Bachman's Sparrow	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Pityopsis flexuosa</i>	Zigzag Silkgrass	G3	S3	N	E
<i>Pseudemys concinna suwanniensis</i>	Suwannee Cooter	G5T3	S3	N	N
<i>Pycnanthemum floridanum</i>	Florida Mountain-mint	G3	S3	N	T
<i>Rhexia parviflora</i>	Small-flowered Meadowbeauty	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Rhexia salicifolia</i>	Panhandle Meadowbeauty	G2	S2	N	T
<i>Salix floridana</i>	Florida Willow	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Sciurus niger shermani</i>	Sherman's Fox Squirrel	G5T3	S3	N	SSC
<i>Xyris longisepala</i>	Karst Pond Xyris	G2G3	S2S3	N	E
<i>Xyris scabrifolia</i>	Harper's Yellow-eyed Grass	G3	S3	N	T

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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 M

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission Response



**Florida Fish
and Wildlife
Conservation
Commission**

Commissioners

Brian Yablonski
Chairman
Tallahassee

Aliese P. "Liesa" Priddy
Vice Chairman
Immokalee

Ronald M. Bergeron
Fort Lauderdale

Richard Hanas
Oviedo

Bo Rivard
Panama City

Charles W. Roberts III
Tallahassee

Robert A. Spottswood
Key West

Executive Staff

Nick Willey
Executive Director

Eric Sutton
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

11/30/2017

Alan Davis
Florida Forest Service
The Conner Building
3125 Conner Boulevard
Tallahassee, FL

Dear Alan Davis:

This letter is in response to your request for maps illustrating species occurrences, Strategic Habitat Conservation Areas (SHCA's), black bear range, species richness, priority wetlands, and land cover on Plank Road State Forest located in Leon and Jefferson County, Florida.

This letter and/or 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.

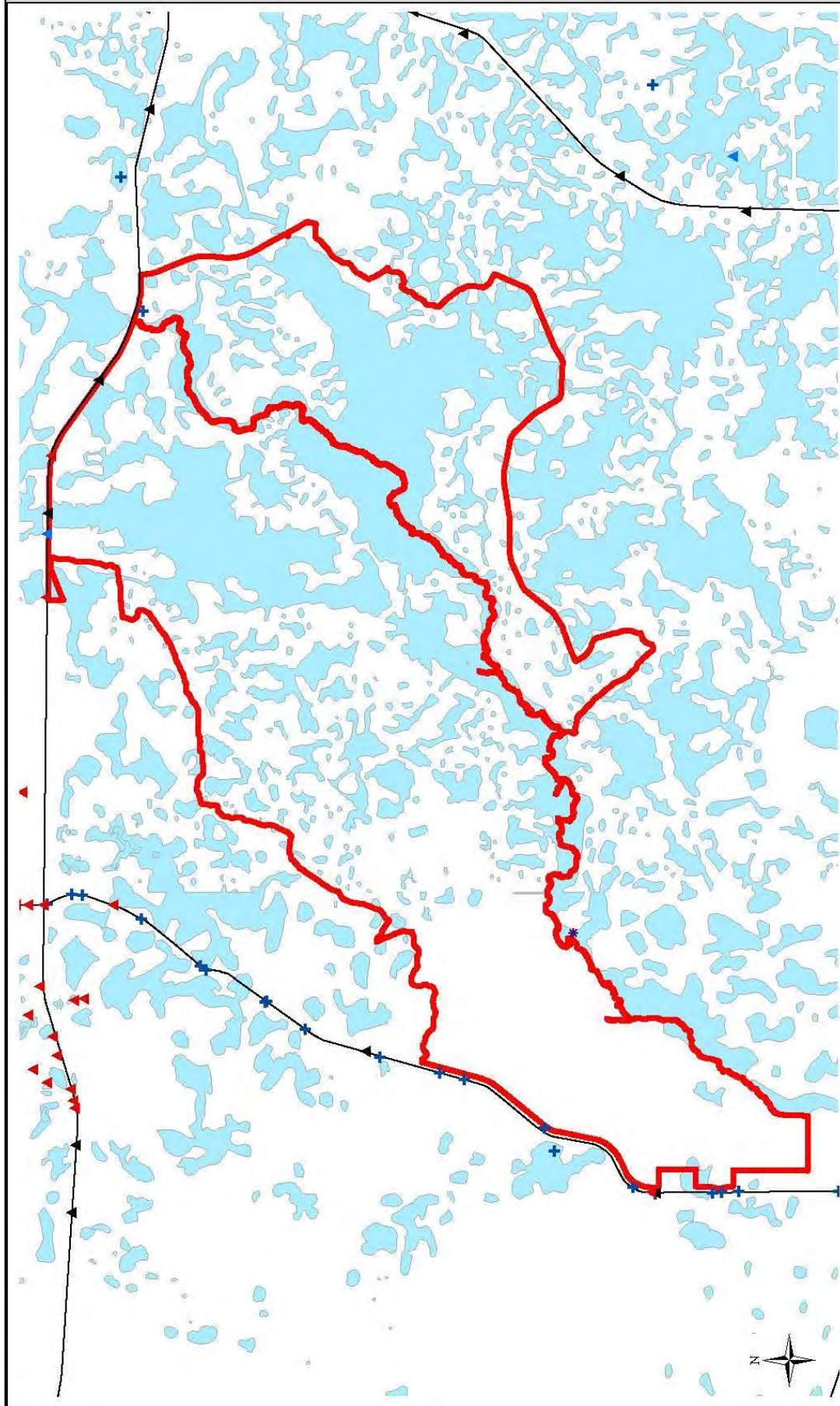
Our fish and wildlife location data represents only those occurrences recorded by FWC staff and other affiliated researchers. Please note that our database does not necessarily contain records of all listed species that may occur in a given area. Also, data on certain species, such as gopher tortoises, 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.**

If you have any questions or further requests, please contact me at (850) 488-0588 or gisrequests@myfwc.com

Sincerely,

Eva Salinas
Research Assistant

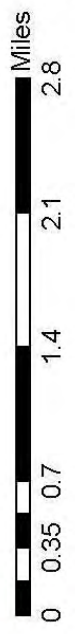
2017_6245



- * Rare and Imperiled Fish
- ▲ Bear Calls
- ▲ Bear Roadkill
- ▲ Bear Mortality
- + Wildlife Observations

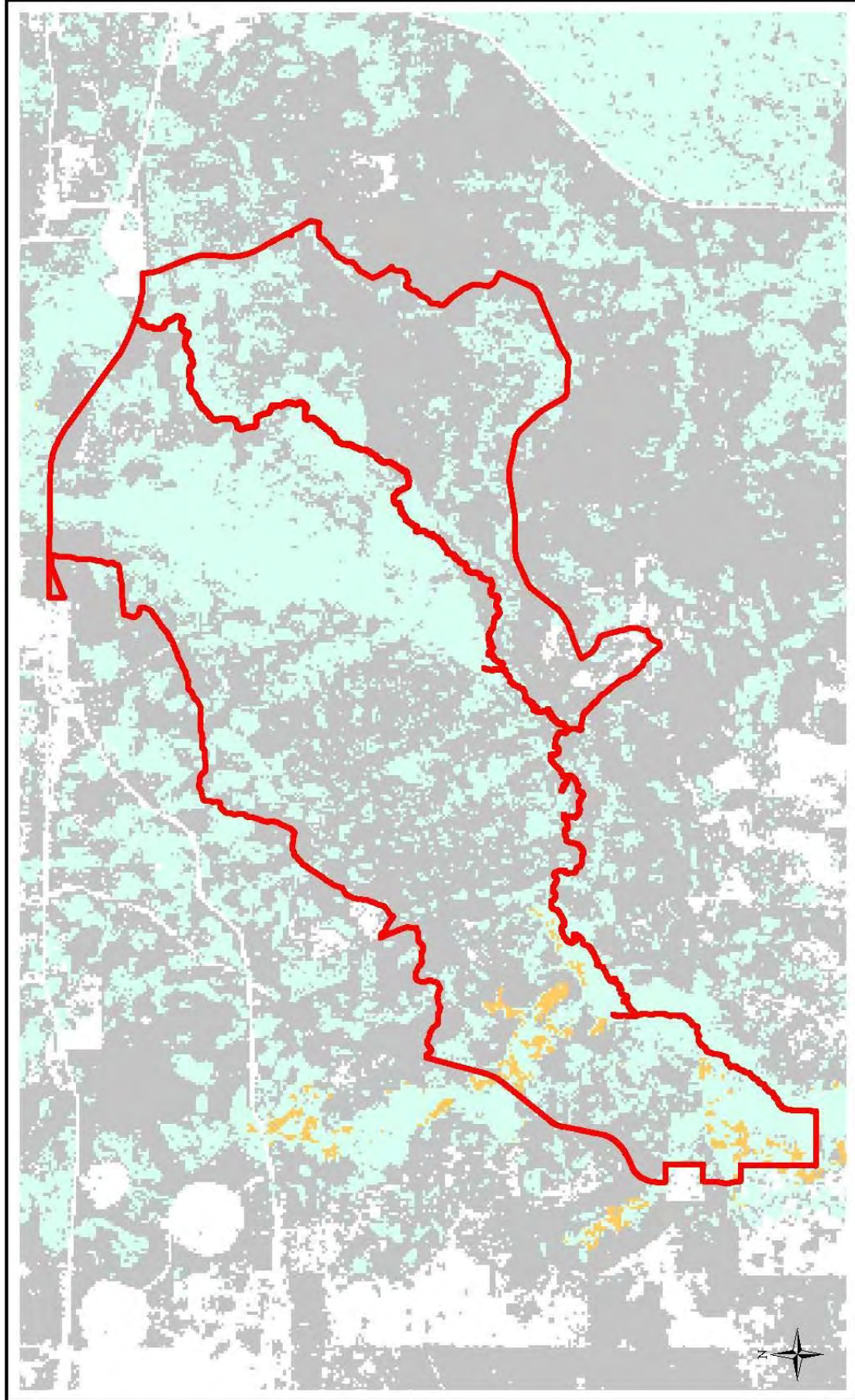
— FL DOT Major Roads

USGS Hydrologic Features

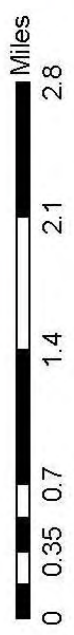
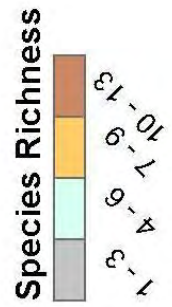


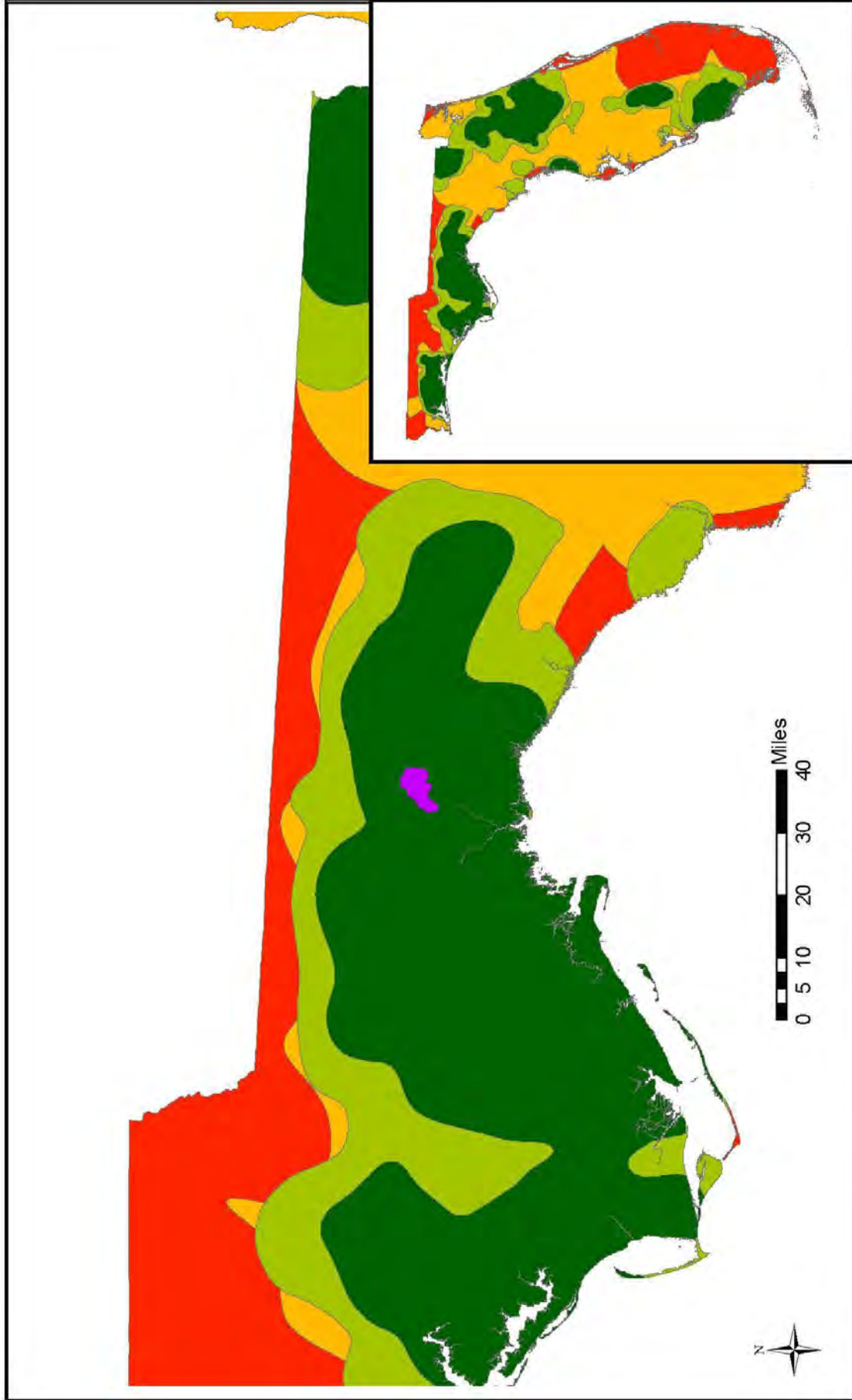
Plank Road State Forest





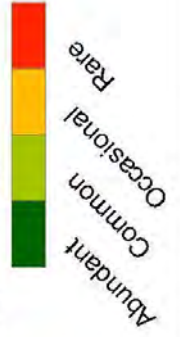
Plank Road State Forest



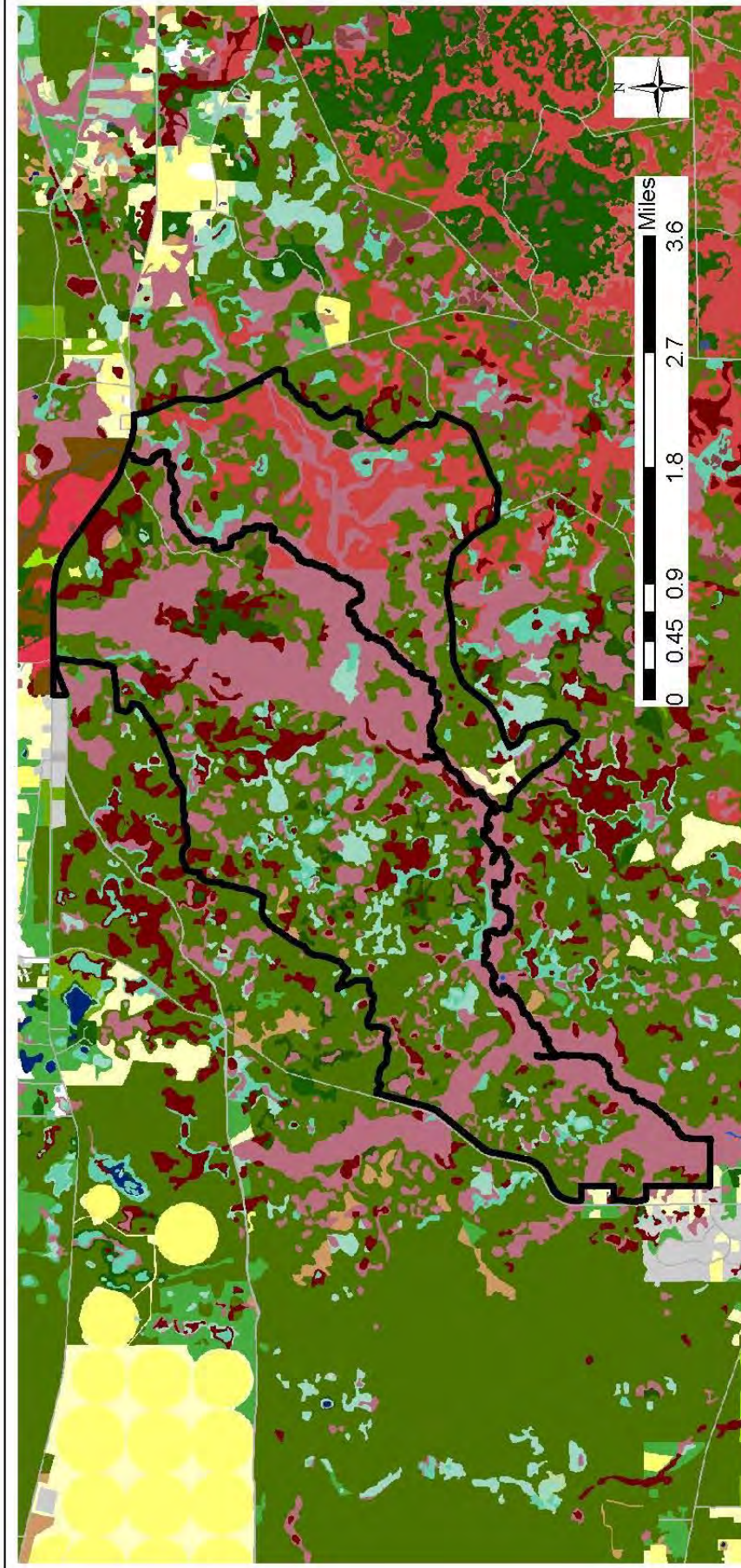


Plank Road State Forest

Bear Range



Plank Road
State Forest



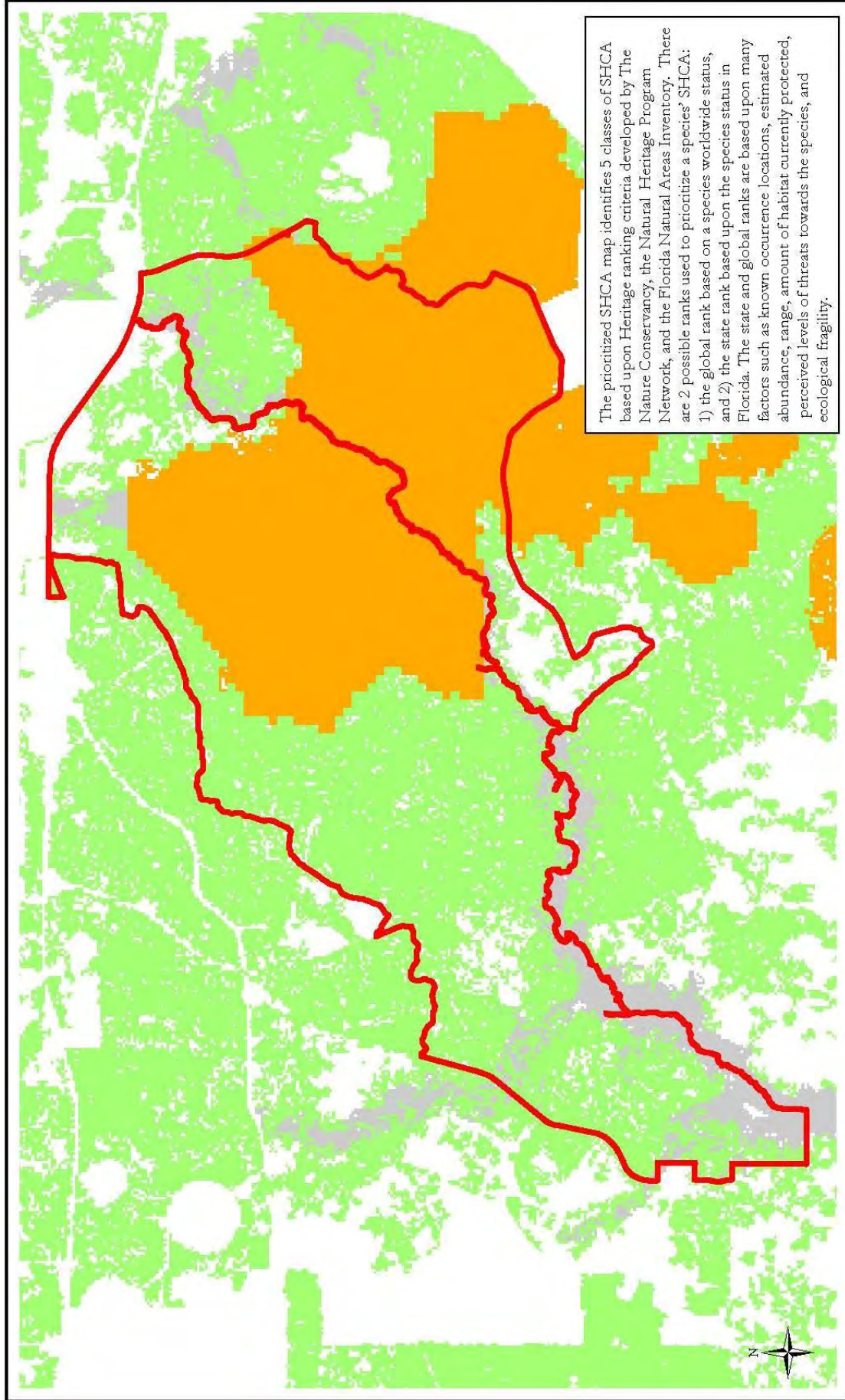
Cooperative Land Cover

1110 - Hardwood Forested Uplands	183313 - Improved Pasture	2200 - Freshwater Forested Wetlands
1200 - High Pine and Scrub	18333 - Tree Plantations	2211 - Cypress
1214 - Coastal Scrub	18334 - Vineyard and Nurseries	22131 - Dome Swamp
1240 - Sandhill	18335 - Other Agriculture	22132 - Basin Swamp
1311 - Mesic Flatwoods	1840 - Transportation	2215 - Floodplain Swamp
1400 - Mixed Hardwood-Coniferous	1850 - Communication	2221 - Wet Flatwoods
1500 - Shrub and Brushland	1860 - Utilities	2231 - Baygall
1821 - Low Intensity Urban	2100 - Freshwater Non-Forested Wetlands	2400 - Cultural-Palustrine
1822 - High Intensity Urban	2110 - Prairies and Bogs	3100 - Natural Lakes and Ponds
1830 - Rural	2120 - Marshes	3200 - Cultural - Lacustrine
18331 - Cropland/Pasture	2121 - Isolated Freshwater Marsh	4100 - Natural Rivers and Streams

Plank Road State Forest

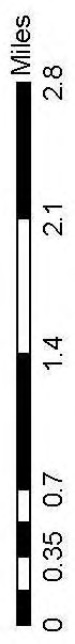
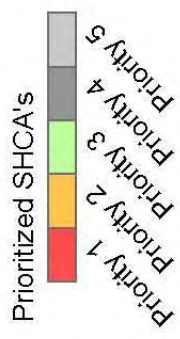


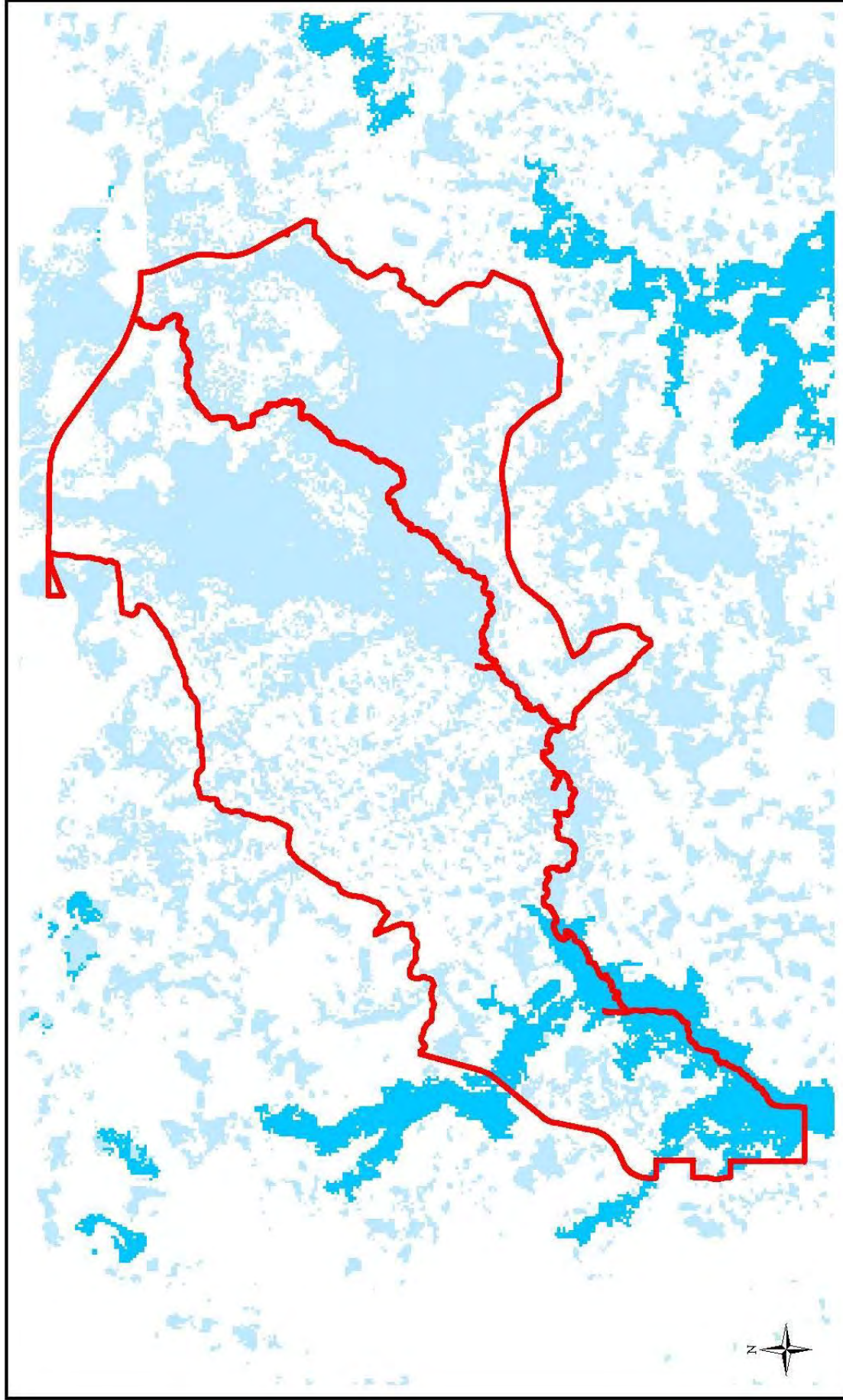
FWC ID: 2017_8245 November 30, 2017



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.

Plank Road State Forest





Priority Wetlands

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



**Plank Road
State Forest**



Exhibit N

Fire History

Plank Road SF Burn Acres by FY

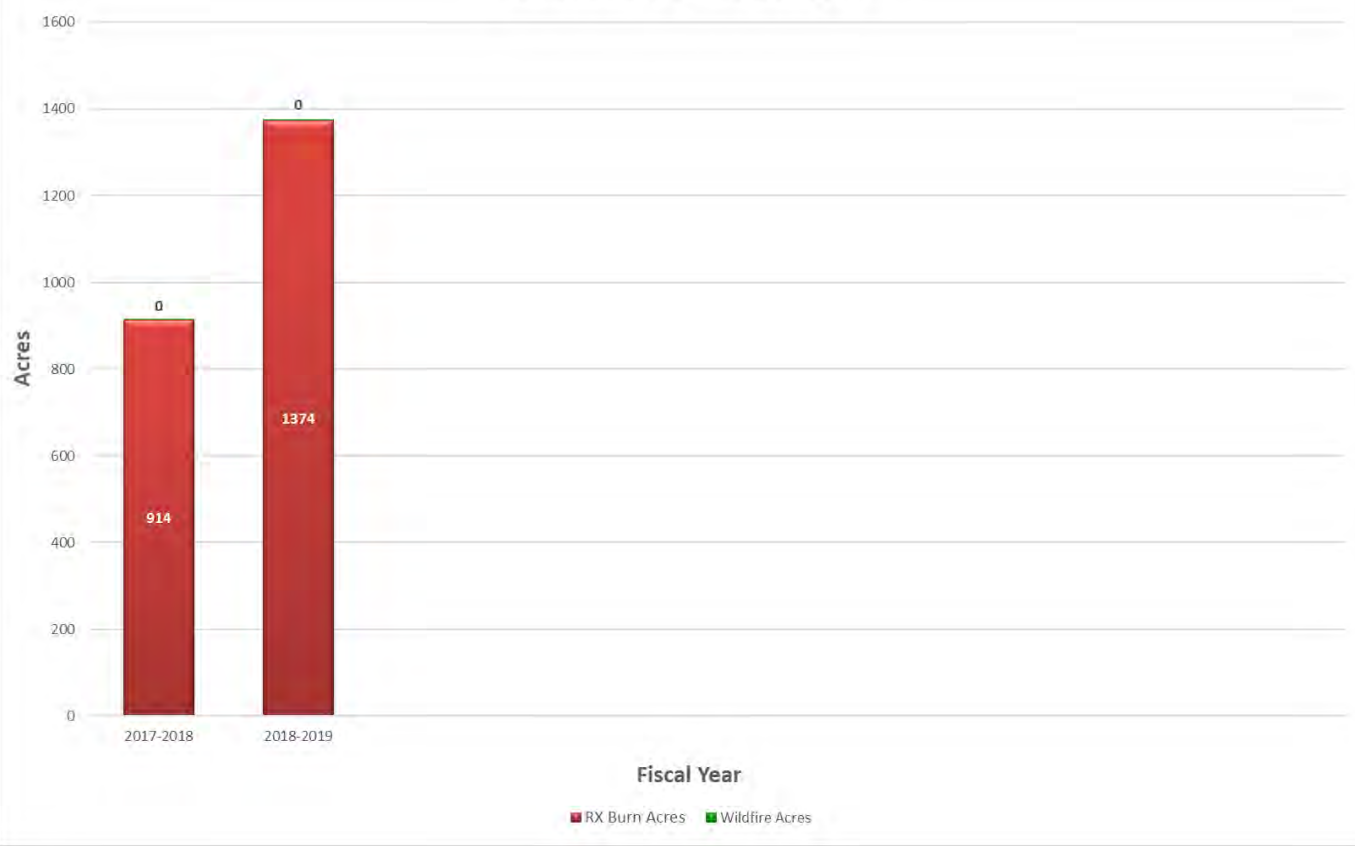


Exhibit O

Non-Native Invasive Species

Exhibit P

Historic Natural Communities

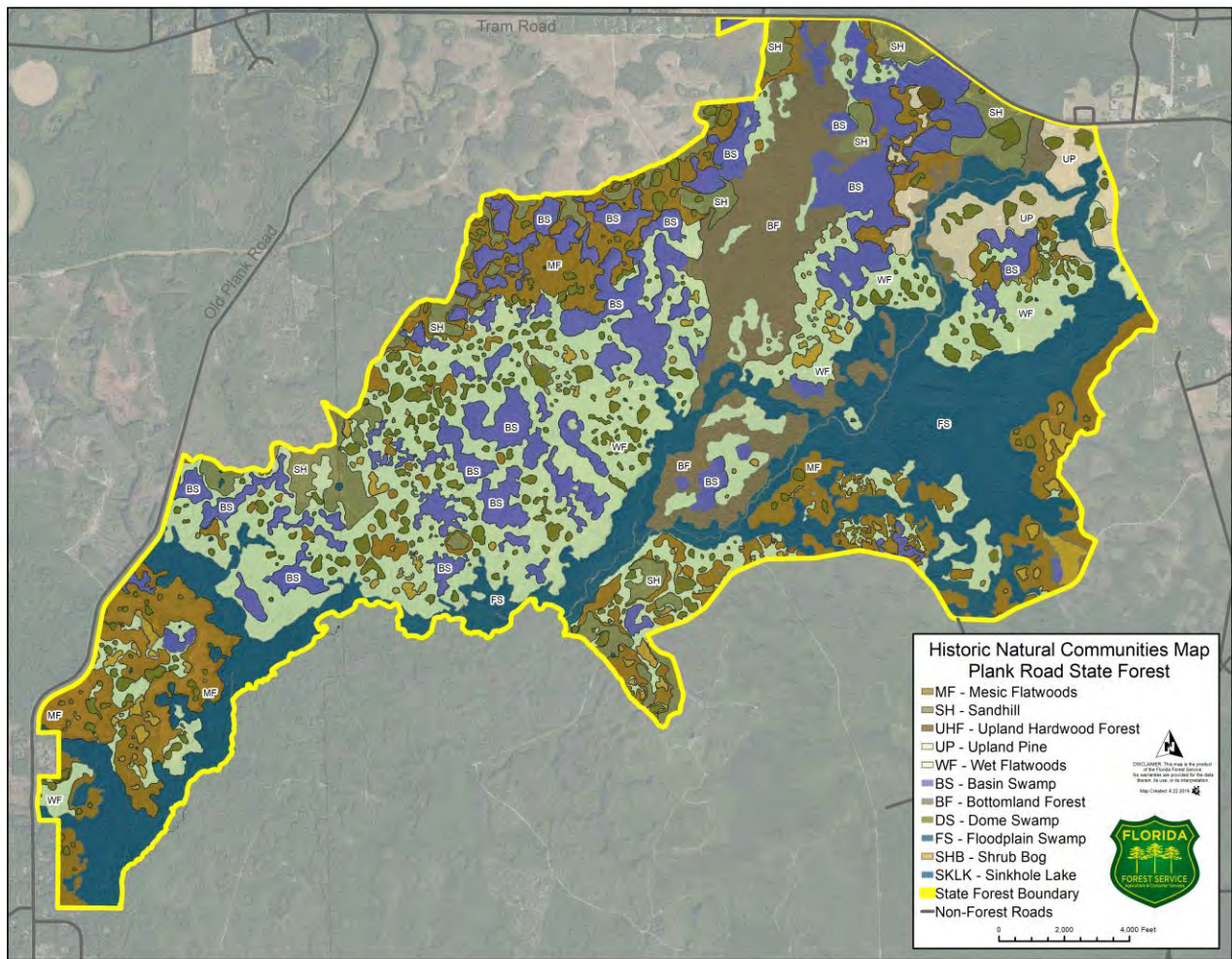


Exhibit Q

Management Prospectus

Upper St. Marks River Corridor

Jefferson, Leon and Wakulla Counties

Critical Natural Lands

Purpose for State Acquisition

Public acquisition of this project will contribute to the Florida Forever goals of protecting Florida's biodiversity at the species, natural community, and landscape levels and beginning a long-sought and permanent wildlife corridor along the St. Marks River. The project forms a corridor to conservation lands to the north and south, thereby helping to form a contiguous landscape-sized Protection Area. This project is also important to protect water resources within this project and the surrounding area, protect twelve known historic sites, and increase public recreational and education opportunities.

Manager

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection's Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP) is recommended as manager. The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) will manage the Wood Sink Tract.

General Description

This project covers 15,670 acres located in Wakulla, Jefferson and Leon Counties that extend from the Wood Sink property north of U.S. Highway 27, along both sides of the St. Marks River, south to the Natural Bridge Battlefield State Historic Site. The majority of the project is owned by the St. Joe Company. The corridor ranges from 1 to 3 miles wide along approximately 15 miles of the upper St. Marks River. Approximately 50 percent of the proposal is in natural condition and consists of forested wetland communities, and upland hardwood forest/mesic hammocks. The natural communities are considered to be in good condition, and include an old-growth stand of cypress. Most of the remaining uplands are pine plantations of varying ages.

Acquiring the project would also assist with the protection of the water quality in the river and numerous springs in the area.

The majority of the project is located within the ecological greenways network identified by the Office of Greenways and Trails and the University of Florida.

Public Use

The landscape connectivity and diversity provided by the Upper St. Marks River Corridor project has the potential for many resource-based public outdoor recreation activities, including canoeing, fishing, hiking, hunting and wildlife viewing. This project is an excellent recreational trail opportunity, which provides a connection to other conservation and recreation lands in Leon County, such as the J.R. Alford Greenway, L. Kirk Edwards Wildlife and Environmental Area, Lafayette Heritage Trail Park, Tom Brown State Park, and Natural Bridge Battlefield Historic State Park.

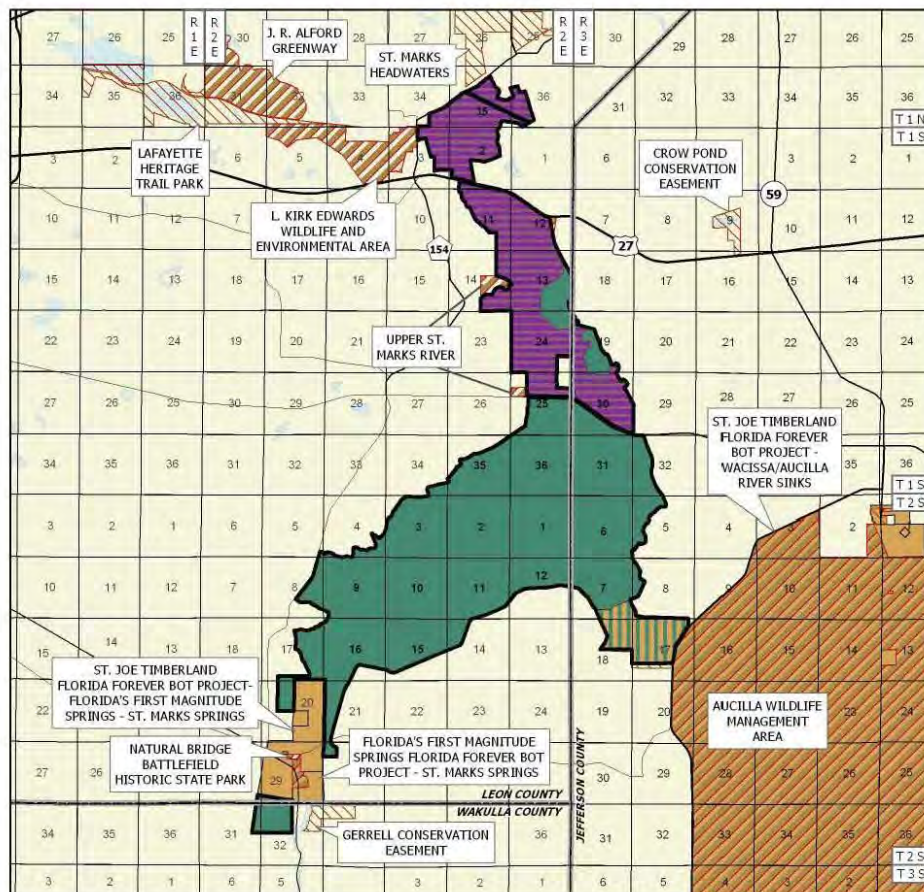
Acquisition Planning

On June 6, 2003, the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) added the Upper St. Marks River Corridor project to Group A of the Florida Forever Priority list. This fee-simple project, sponsored by The Nature Conservancy (TNC), is about 13,999 acres and has a single owner, St. Joseph Land and Development Company, and was designated essential.

On April 21, 2006, the ARC approved a fee-simple 1,671-acre addition to the project boundary. TNC sponsored the addition that consisted of multiple parcels

Upper St. Marks River Corridor FNAI Elements	
Florida Black Bear	G5T2/S2
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
Alabama Rhododendron	G4/S2
Eastern Diamondback Rattlesnake	G4/S3
Southeastern Weasel	G5T4/S3?
6 rare species are associated with the project	

Placed on List	2003
Projects Area (GIS Acres)	14,570
Acres Acquired (GIS)	3,545
at a Cost Of	\$15,711,316
Acres Remaining (GIS)	11,025
Estimated 2001 (tax assessed) value	\$3,497,344



UPPER ST. MARKS RIVER CORRIDOR

LEON, JEFFERSON, AND WAKULLA COUNTIES

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- TNC Owned Lands Within Project
- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

0 0.5 1 2
Miles



MAY 2009

owned by the St. Joe Company. Two tracts made up the addition: Wood Sink Tract with 1,057 acres and Fanlew Tract with 614 acres. DRP will manage Fanlew and FWC will manage Wood Sink. All parcels within the addition were designated as essential.

On June 30, 2006, the BOT acquired 2,589.67 acres from the St. Joe Land Development Company for \$10,617,647. In September 2006 TNC acquired 611 acres known as Fanlew Preserve.

In March 2007 TNC acquired 1,064 acres known as Wood Sink, and in December 2008, the BOT acquired the Wood Sink (1,064 acres) from TNC for \$5,093,669.37.

On December 9, 2011, ARC put this project in the Critical Natural Lands category.

Coordination

TNC, NFWMD, Leon County are acquisition partners for this project.

Management Policy Statement

A primary goal of the Upper St. Marks River Corridor proposal is to buffer the upper St. Marks River from development and preserve its water quality, while also protecting the natural communities in its floodplain. Presumably this would also protect, at least to some extent, the water quality of the first magnitude St. Marks Spring just south of the proposal boundary. The proposal encompasses all but 270 acres of the 940-acre Florida Forever First Magnitude Springs project surrounding St. Marks Spring. The Florida black bear, a threatened species, is also known to occur on the project area. Black bears need large contiguous tracts of land in order to ensure a viable breeding population of more than 200 individuals (COX et al. 1994). Special deliberation should be given to this fact when considering the value of this property as conservation lands. Considering the importance of the Upper St. Marks River Corridor as black bear habitat, together with its diverse plant and animal communities and the potential for resource-based public outdoor recreation, acquisition of this tract is warranted.

DRP Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation A significant portion of the acreage within this project is floodplain. The project has frontage on both sides of the upper

portion of the St. Marks River south of US 27. The project is defined as Phases I and II, with Phase II being the more southern portion. Of the two phases, Phase II

has the greater potential for providing a diverse resource-based recreational experience of a regional context. This project is also adjacent to and fast becoming part of the Tallahassee urban area and the already existing Natural Bridge Historic State Park. It is the combination of all these factors that makes Phase II desirable as a unit of the state park system.

Manager DRP is recommended as manager. FWC will manage the Wood Sink Tract.

Conditions affecting intensity of management

Portions of Phase II are in planted pine that will require thinning over time to provide for a natural looking landscape. Otherwise the property should not require a high level of management intensity in the short term, except for the possible need to construct or maintain existing bridges or elevated pathways to provide access within the floodplain of the river. Over the long term, the intensity of management and related costs will significantly increase as management emphasis shifts from protection and restoration efforts with limited public uses to a broader public use area with more substantial infrastructure.

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

Once the property is acquired and assigned to the DRP, the acquired lands will be secured and management planning implemented. Natural Bridge Historic State Park will serve initially as a point of access for low intensity resource-based recreation, such as canoeing and hiking. Consideration will be given in the management planning process for the provision of access from other locations as such may be considered necessary to accommodate recreation demand. The magnitude and diversity of future resource-based recreation opportunities offered will in great part depend on establishment of a management plan for the property and funding for positions and infrastructure.

Revenue-generating potential No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially. Some revenue may be generated through timber sales as the land is being restored. The degree of future revenue generated will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities placed on the land.

Cooperators in management activities No local governments or others are recommended for management of this project. The DRP will cooperate with and seek the advice of other state agencies, local government entities and interested parties as appropriate.

Management costs and sources of revenue It is anticipated that management funding will come from the CARL Trust Fund. Estimated budget needs for interim management are as follows:

Salary (1-FTE,1-OPS)	\$52,000
Expense	\$10,000
OCO	\$22,000
TOTAL	\$84,000

FWC Management Prospectus

Wood Sink Tract

The Wood Sink Tract proposed addition to the Upper St. Marks River Corridor Florida Forever Project (FFP) is about 1,057 acres from Capitola Road on the north, Cap Tram Road (State Highway 364) and private lands in the St. Marks River Basin on the east, Apalachee Parkway (U. S. Highway 27) on the South, and private lands and Chaires Cross Road to the west. Acquiring Wood Sink Tract conserves river corridor to protect resources of the St. Marks River ecosystem, and connect other conservation lands. This addition is approximately 52 percent forested uplands and pasture, and 48 percent forested wetlands extending along the Upper St. Marks River. The outflow canal entering the western boundary of the tract is the hydrological connection to Lower Lake Lafayette and L. Kirk Edwards WEA. The uplands consist primarily of pine plantations, upland mixed forest, upland hardwood forest, and perhaps some bottomland forest. The pine plantations, although disturbed, include native midstory trees such as flowering dogwood and American holly as well as other native shrubs and herbs. The upland hardwoods are dominated by live oak and other hardwoods in the tree canopy, and an open understory consisting of saw palmetto, sparkleberry, American beautyberry, and other native shrubs and herbs. The wetlands consist of relatively less disturbed natural communities including bottomland forest and floodplain swamp, the latter mostly dominated by bald cypress mixed with more sparse swamp hardwood species including red maple and swamp magnolia. A diversity of native trees, including southern magnolia, in better drained areas, occur in the bottomland forest. These natural communities offer a protective buffer for the St. Marks River, an Outstanding Florida Water, and a habitat mosaic for wildlife. This addition is named after Wood Sink, a small (approximately 60 ft diameter) sinkhole which occurs on the tract, and which provides a direct connection to the Floridan aquifer. The Wood Sink addition is habitat for rare and listed species. Gopher tortoise and swallow-tailed kite been observed to occur on the property. The mosaic of pine and upland hardwood communities could provide habitats for fox squirrels and other species which occur elsewhere on the Upper St. Marks River Corridor FFP. This tract constitutes secondary range for the Florida black bear

(Much of the remainder of the Upper St. Marks River FFP is primary range for the Apalachicola population of the Florida black bear). Neotropical migrant species, in decline due to loss of habitat, use the hardwood forests during spring and fall migration as stopover and foraging habitat. Breeding passerines, thought to be in decline in these habitats, include the following species: prothonotary warbler, Kentucky warbler, hooded warbler, Swainson's warbler, wood thrush, and yellow-billed cuckoo. The floodplain swamp provides potential habitat for the Louisiana waterthrush at the southern edge of its breeding range. This species is in decline and prefers contiguous forest tracts and unpolluted headwater streams. Wading birds likely feed in shallows along the length of the St. Marks River. The floodplain swamp may also provide ephemeral breeding habitats for rare amphibian species. Other species occurring on the Wood Sink Tract are northern bobwhite, Virginia white-tailed deer, and wild turkey. Protection of this headwaters part of the St. Marks River helps preserve aquatic habitats for numerous species in this river system. Restoring the degraded upland natural communities of Wood Sink and protecting intact natural floodplain hardwood communities supports functioning ecosystem for wildlife diversity. This addition has the potential for many resource-based public outdoor recreation activities including bicycling, canoeing, environmental education, fishing, hiking, and wildlife viewing. The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) is recommended as lead manager, with the Department of Environmental Protection, the Division of Forestry, and the Northwest Florida Water Management District as cooperating agencies.

Qualifications This project contributes to the following goals of the Florida Forever Act:

- (b) Increase the protection of Florida's biodiversity at the species, natural community, and landscape levels.
- (c) Protect, restore, and maintain the quality and natural functions of land, water, and wetland systems of the state.
- (d) Ensure that sufficient quantities of water are available to meet the current and future needs of natural systems and the citizens of the state.
- (e) Increase natural resource-based public recreational and educational opportunities.
- (g) Increase the amount of forestland available for sustainable management of natural resources.
- (h) Increase the amount of open space available in urban areas.



Management goals Priority will be given to conserving and protecting unique native habitats and threatened and endangered species. Management goals will conserve, protect, manage and/or restore important ecosystems, forests, landscapes, water resources, and wildlife populations as intended by the Florida Forever Act. Management goals will coordinate uses, especially conserving and protecting archaeological and historic sites, fish and wildlife resources, forage, habitat, timber, and water resources for their long-term benefits to the user community. The configuration and location of the Wood Sink addition within the landscape provides areas of functional wetlands for protection of surface water and natural river floodplain, and important habitat for wildlife populations. It provides unique opportunities for outdoor recreation. Management goals will conserve and protect resources, and provide for resource-oriented public uses.

Conditions affecting intensity of management Parts of the Wood Sink addition include lands that require resource management actions such as conservation of soil and water, resource protection, and prescribed fire. Ecological restoration activities will be planned for areas previously disturbed for silviculture or other purposes. Management of the less disturbed natural communities may include control of human access, removal of invasive exotic species, and use of prescribed fire. Biotic surveys will be a priority, since many rare or listed species are expected to be present. Development of facilities, as on all wildlife management areas, will be kept to the minimum level necessary to assure a high quality recreational experience. Any such development will be confined to areas of previous disturbance.

Timetable for implementing management provisions

During the first year after acquisition, emphasis will be on site security, posting boundaries, public access, fire management, resource inventory, and removal of refuse. A conceptual management plan will be developed by the FWC including management goals and objectives for the area. Essential roads will be stabilized to provide all-weather public access and management operations. Programs providing multiple recreational uses will be implemented. Project plans for resource inventory, monitoring and management will be developed, implemented and adapted using conventional land management and scientific guidance. Management activities will strive to manage natural plant communities to benefit native wildlife resources and to conserve soil and water. These resources will be managed in pursuit of wildlife habitat objectives, where it is appropriate and practical, using acceptable silvicultural practices as recommended by the FFS. Archaeological and historic sites will be managed in coordination with the Division of Historical Resources. Environmentally sensitive areas will be identified and protected. Unnecessary hydrological alterations, fire lanes, and roads will be abandoned or restored as practical. Existing infrastructure will be protected and used.

Estimate of revenue-generating potential The FWC will conduct resource management activities to promote revenue-generating potential by conserving cultural and natural resources and providing opportunities for resource-based recreation on the Wood Sink tract. No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially. Resource management that conserves and maintains environmental quality ecosystem-wide will best support future revenue generation. Revenue-generating sources may include sales of daily use fees, fishing licenses, and other revenues from recreational uses. Some revenue may be generated through timber sales as the land is being restored.

Recommendations as to cooperators in management

Activities The FWC should cooperate with other state and local governmental agencies including Department of Environmental Protection, the Division of Forestry, and the Northwest Florida Water Management District in managing the area.

Revenue sources, management costs and employees

needed The Wood Sink Addition, when acquired by the State, will require one FTE position to manage the project area, as shown in the following cost estimate:

FWC Management Prospectus: Cost Estimate for single-year expenditure for the Upper St. Marks River Wood Sink Tract--1,057 acres:



	Startup	Recurring
<u>Resource Management</u>		
Exotic Species Control	\$4,228	\$8,456
Prescribed Burning	\$645	\$1,290
Hydrological Management	\$40,000	\$4,475
Other	\$18,021	\$18,021
Subtotal:	\$62,893	\$32,241
<u>Administration</u>		
Central Office/HQ	\$57,642	\$23,151
Districts/Regions	\$24,704	\$9,922
Subtotal	\$82,345	\$33,072
<u>Support</u>		
Land Management Planning	\$28,000	\$1,000
Land Management Reviews	\$0	\$500
Training/Staff Development	\$0	\$1,000
Vehicle Purchase	\$25,836	\$3,691
Vehicle Operation/Mainten.	\$13,230	\$13,230
Subtotal	\$67,066	\$19,421
<u>Capital Improvements</u>		
New Facility Construction	\$236,074	\$0
Facility Maintenance	\$0	\$19,598
Subtotal	\$236,074	\$19,598
<u>Visitor Services/Recreation</u>		
Operations	\$50,243	\$38,178
Subtotal	\$50,243	\$38,178
<u>Law Enforcement</u>		
All Activities	\$740	\$740
TOTAL	\$499,362	\$143,251

Figures include the salary of 1 Full Time Employee

Updated February 10, 2016

Exhibit R

Compliance with Local Comprehensive Plan(s)

TO: Patti Anderson, State Lands Plan Coordinator,
Florida Dept. of Agriculture and Consumer Services

THROUGH: Artie White, Administrator of Comprehensive Planning,
Tallahassee-Leon County Planning Department

FROM: Mindy Mohrman, Urban Forester,
Tallahassee-Leon County Planning Department

DATE: August 19, 2019

SUBJECT: Consistency Review: Plank Road State Forest 10-Year Management Plan, is Consistent
with the Tallahassee-Leon County Comprehensive Plan

Staff has reviewed the Florida Forest Service's draft Ten Year Land Management Plan for Plank Road State Forest, prepared in accordance with F.S. 253.034. This property is habitat for an abundance of wildlife and serves as a corridor between the St. Marks River Headwaters, L. Kirk Edwards Wildlife Management Area to the Aucilla Wildlife Management Area, St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge, and the Gulf of Mexico.

Staff finds the draft Ten Year Land Management Plan for Plank Road State Forest consistent with the Comprehensive Plan based on the following objectives and policies in the Conservation Element:

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION

Objective 1.2: [C]

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]

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]

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.

WATER BODIES PROTECTION

Objective 2.2: [C]

By 1992, local government shall have in place programs and procedures to improve water quality in degraded water bodies. In other natural water bodies, local government shall have in place programs and procedures to maintain water quality in order to meet local standards or state standards if no local standards are designated.

Policy 2.2.1: [C]

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

ENDANGERED SPECIES PROTECTION

Objective 3.1: [C]

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 3.1.4: [C]

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 on-site 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.

Jefferson County, Florida
Planning Department
445 W. Palmer Mill Rd
Monticello, FL 32344
Phone (850) 342-0223
Fax: (850) 342-0225



August 20, 2019

Ms. Patti Anderson
State Land Plans Coordinator
3125 Conner Blvd
Tallahassee, FL 32399
(850) 681-5889

Re: Plank Road State Forest 10-Year Land Management Plan

Ms. Anderson:

After reviewing the plans for the Florida Forest Service's draft Ten-Year Land Management Plan, I have determined that all activities are consistent with the Jefferson County Comprehensive Plan.

We greatly appreciate the continued effort of the State of Florida to conserve and preserve our Florida State history.

If there are any further questions, please feel free to contact us here at the Jefferson County Planning Department at (850) 342-0223.

Regards,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Shannon Metty". The signature is stylized with a large "S" and "M".

Shannon Metty
Planning Official

Exhibit S

State Forest Management Plan Advisory Group Summary

Management Plan Advisory Group Organizational Meeting

Plank Road State Forest

10-Year Land Management Plan

September 27, 2019

10:30 a.m.

Meeting Minutes

MPAG Members Present:

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| • Chris Colburn | Tallahassee Forestry Center Manager, Florida Forest Service (FFS) |
| • David Nicholson | District Biologist, National Wild Turkey Federation (NWTf) |
| • Morgan Wilbur | Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) |
| • Tyler Macmillan | Northwest Florida Water Management District (NFWFMD) |
| • Doug Brinkley | Local Property Owner |
| • Tabitha Frazier | Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD) |

MPAG Members Not Present:

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------------|
| • Bill Proctor | Leon County Commissioner |
| • Stephen Walker | Jefferson County Commissioner |

Staff:

- Alan Davis, Land Planning Coordinator, FFS
- Patti Anderson, Assistant Land Planning Coordinator, FFS
- Ryan Slyter, Senior Forester, FFS
- Randy Gregory, Forestry Operations Supervisor, FFS
- Ronda Sutphen, Land Management Coordinator, FFS

Meeting Start Time: 10:30 a.m.

- Mr. Davis opened the meeting, introduced himself, and explained the purpose, statutory framework and management plan development process within which MPAG members are called upon to provide input into the draft land management plan.
- Mr. Davis explained the Sunshine Law's role in the MPAG public hearings and MPAG member appointment.
- Mr. Davis stated the MPAG meeting was advertised to the public through local newspapers (Leon County's *Tallahassee Democrat* and Jefferson County's *The Monticello News*), Florida Administrative Register, and FFS webpage. The meeting was also announced at the Board of County Commissioners meetings on September 17, 2019 in Leon County, and September 19, 2019 in Jefferson County.
- Mr. Davis provided an overview of the various approvals the draft land management plan must go through both before and after the MPAG public hearings occur.
- Next, everyone in the room introduced themselves and stated what entity or organization they were with.
- Mr. Davis stated that after a PowerPoint presentation at the public hearing, there would be a question and answer session, and all were welcome to ask questions. Mr. Davis encouraged MPAG members to listen to the public's ideas/concerns during the hearing. He advised that at the MPAG Workshop meeting following the hearing there would be an opportunity to share their thoughts on what they heard from the public and their ideas on the draft management plan.
- Mr. Davis explained the concept of consensus and how it relates to the group's determinations. He also explained that the FFS Director is the ultimate authority on any changes made to the draft plan.

- Mr. Davis then asked the advisory group to designate a chairperson. All agreed to designate Chris Colburn as MPAG chairperson.
- Mr. Davis thanked everyone and adjourned the organizational meeting.

Meeting End Time: 10:39 a.m.

Management Plan Advisory Group Public Hearing
Plank Road State Forest
10-Year Land Management Plan
September 27, 2019
11:00 a.m.
Meeting Minutes

MPAG Members Present:

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| • Chris Colburn | Tallahassee Forestry Center Manager, Florida Forest Service (FFS) |
| • David Nicholson | District Biologist, National Wild Turkey Federation (NWTf) |
| • Morgan Wilbur | Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) |
| • Tyler Macmillan | Northwest Florida Water Management District (NFWFMD) |
| • Doug Brinkley | Local Property Owner |
| • Tabitha Frazier | Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD) |

MPAG Members Not Present:

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------------|
| • Bill Proctor | Leon County Commissioner |
| • Stephen Walker | Jefferson County Commissioner |

Staff:

- Alan Davis, Land Planning Coordinator, FFS
- Patti Anderson, Assistant Land Planning Coordinator, FFS
- Ryan Slyter, Senior Forester, FFS
- Randy Gregory, Forestry Operations Supervisor, FFS
- Ronda Sutphen, Land Management Coordinator, FFS
- Keith Rowell, Land Programs Administrator, FFS

Meeting Start Time: 11:00 a.m.

- Mr. Davis introduced MPAG chairperson Chris Colburn.
- Mr. Colburn, the MPAG Chairperson, welcomed everyone to the public hearing and thanked all in attendance for coming, then introduced the MPAG members.
- Mr. Davis explained the purpose of the public hearing.
- Mr. Davis stated that no members of the public were present thus no speaker forms were filled out. Mr. Davis then introduced Ryan Slyter, Forestry Supervisor II, FFS.
- Mr. Slyter gave a PowerPoint presentation of the Plank Road State Forest draft plan. The plan included the location of Plank Road State Forest with its naming, boundaries, forest management philosophy, Florida statutes concerning State Forest management, historical data and nine (9) goals and objectives to be accomplished on the forest during the next ten (10) years. The presentation included the current status of the forest.
- With no speakers, Mr. Davis thanked everyone for their time, and adjourned the public hearing.

Meeting End Time: 11:37 a.m.

Management Plan Advisory Group Workshop Meeting

Plank Road State Forest

10-Year Land Management Plan

September 27, 2019

1:30 p.m.

Meeting Minutes

MPAG Members Present:

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| • Chris Colburn | Tallahassee Forestry Center Manager, Florida Forest Service (FFS) |
| • David Nicholson | District Biologist, National Wild Turkey Federation (NWTf) |
| • Morgan Wilbur | Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) |
| • Tyler Macmillan | Northwest Florida Water Management District (NFWFMD) |
| • Doug Brinkley | Local Property Owner |
| • Tabitha Frazier | Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD) |

MPAG Members Not Present:

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------------|
| • Bill Proctor | Leon County Commissioner |
| • Stephen Walker | Jefferson County Commissioner |

Staff:

- Alan Davis, Land Planning Coordinator, FFS
- Patti Anderson, Assistant Land Planning Coordinator, FFS
- Ryan Slyter, Senior Forester, FFS
- Randy Gregory, Forestry Operations Supervisor, FFS
- Ronda Sutphen, Land Management Coordinator, FFS
- Keith Rowell, Land Programs Administrator, FFS

Meeting Start Time: 1:30 p.m.

- Mr. Davis started the meeting by going over the meeting structure that would take place and specifics regarding Forestry staff and MPAG member responsibilities for the meeting minutes in the coming days/week.
- Mr. Davis declared a "page-by-page" process would be used for reviewing and commenting on the draft plan. The notion of "consensus" was again addressed.
- Mr. Brinkley expressed concerns over feral hog rooting and coyote predation on gopher tortoises.
- Mr. Macmillan recommended adding paddling as a recreational opportunity with kayak launches
- Mr. Colburn stated there are 12 archaeology sites. Changed "11" to "12" on Page 1.
- Mr. Wilbur corrected that L Kirk Edwards is a Wildlife and Environmental Area, rather than a WMA, then recommended changing Aucilla WMA to Aucilla Wildlife Management Area on Page 3.
- Mr. Nicholson suggested correcting "accomplishments for the past ten years" to "accomplishments for the past two years" on Page 5 and Exhibit A.
- Mr. Wilbur recommended adding "compatible" to "recreational opportunities" on Page 5.
- Mr. Nicholson recommended adding "and mechanical and other treatments as necessary" on Page 6.
- Mr. Colburn recommended replacing "54 miles" with "all" on Page 7.

- Mr. Nicholson mentioned that our proximity to managed lands table (page 9) and Exhibit E Proximity map are missing some WMD land and specifically mentioned the Middle Aucilla and Econfinia Conservation Areas. FFS will correct the map.
- Mr. Colburn recommended prefacing "east side of the forest" with "and portions of the" on Page 13.
- Mr. Wilbur recommended replacing "appear to be" with "are" on Page 20.
- Mr. Nicholson requested that the Page 21 reference to feral hogs be moved to section for invasive species.
- Group discussion on evaluating possible canoe/kayak launch, Page 23.
- It was recommended that verbiage be added about restoration and increasing suitable acreage for burning, Page 25.
- Regarding Exhibit B Boundary Map, Mr. Macmillan noted that since the boundary roads are not open to public vehicle access, the proposed new bridges would help provide better internal access.
- Mr. Wilbur pointed out that the Big Bend Seagrass Aquatic Preserve should not be labeled on Exhibit J. FFS will correct the map.
- Mr. Brinkley commended work on the forest by FFS.
- Mr. Davis asked the group if everyone, as a consensus, was generally accepting of the plan. All agreed.
- Mr. Davis explained the next steps of the process, and the FFS Director makes the final decision on any edits to the plan. The next public hearing will be at the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) meeting in February 2020.
- Mr. Davis thanked everyone for their time and participation, then adjourned the workshop meeting.

Meeting End Time: 2:33 p.m.

Exhibit T

State Forest Summary Budget

	PLANK ROAD STATE FOREST MGT. ONLY 17 18 EXPENDITURES	Percentages Based on Total Dollar Amount of Expenditures	Assessed Needed Funding Based Upon LMUAC Resource Management
Resource Management	\$ 23,181	25.50%	\$ 41,737.92
Exotic Species Control	\$ 3,314	4.10%	\$ 7,077.99
Prescribed Burning	\$ 4,834	2.80%	\$ 2,550.00
Cultural Resources Management	\$ 81	0.10%	\$ 172.63
Timber Management	\$ 6,870	8.50%	\$ 14,673.89
Hydrological Management	\$ 404	0.50%	\$ 883.17
	\$ -		\$ -
<u>OTHER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT</u>	\$ 7,678	9.50%	\$ 16,400.23
<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	\$ 5,819	7.20%	\$ 12,429.65
Central Office Headquarters	\$ 5,819	7.20%	\$ 12,429.65
District/Regions	\$ -		\$ -
Units/Projects	\$ -		\$ -
	\$ -		\$ -
Support	\$ 27,399	33.90%	\$ 58,522.93
Land Management Planning	\$ 1,132	1.40%	\$ 2,416.88
Land Management Reviews	\$ 323	0.40%	\$ 690.54
Training/Staff Development	\$ 7,759	9.60%	\$ 16,572.86
Vehicle Purchase	\$ 727	0.90%	\$ 1,553.71
Vehicle Operations and Maintenance	\$ 11,558	14.30%	\$ 24,686.66
	\$ -		\$ -
OTHER SUPPORT	\$ 5,900	7.30%	\$ 12,602.28
<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 Leases, Lease Amendments, Easements and Other Various Activities</i>	\$ -		\$ -
			\$ -
Capital Improvements	\$ 16,569	20.50%	\$ 35,389.97
New Facility Construction	\$ 4,122	5.10%	\$ 8,804.33
Facility Maintenance	\$ 12,447	15.40%	\$ 26,585.64
			\$ -
Visitor Services/Recreation	\$ 10,426	12.90%	\$ 22,269.79
Information/Education	\$ 2,425	3.00%	\$ 5,179.02
Operations	\$ 8,001	9.90%	\$ 17,090.77
			\$ -
Law Enforcement	\$ -	0.00%	\$ -
Total	\$ 80,823	100.00%	\$ 172,634

Exhibit U

Arthropod Control Plans on PRdSF
Responses from Leon County, Florida
and Jefferson County, Florida



ADAM H. PUTNAM
COMMISSIONER

Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
Division of Agricultural Environmental Services

ARTHROPOD MANAGEMENT PLAN - PUBLIC LANDS

Section 388 4111, F.S.
Telephone (850) 617-7995

Return to:

Mosquito Control Program
3125 Conner Blvd. Bldg 6,
Tallahassee Florida 32399-1650

For use in documenting an Arthropod Control Plan for lands designated by the State of Florida or any political subdivision thereof as being environmentally sensitive and biologically highly productive therein. Fill this form out if control work is necessary or planned.

Name of Designated Land: Plank Road State Forest

Is Control Work Necessary: Yes

Location: Those sections of the Plank Road State Forest located within Leon County

Land Management Agency: Florida Forest Service

Are Arthropod Surveillance Activities Necessary?

If yes, please explain:

Although it is not likely that mosquito control applications will be necessary, there are numerous residents adjacent to the sections of the Plank Road State Forest located within Leon County. In the event of arbovirus activity it may be necessary to conduct surveillance and treat both larvae and adult mosquitoes on Forest property. Additionally, as the private parcels adjacent to the Forest property are developed, mosquito larvae from surrounding Forest areas may need to be treated to prevent large numbers of mosquitoes from invading these residents.

Surveillance techniques proposed:

☒ Landing Rate Counts ☒ Light Traps ☐ Sentinel Chickens
☒ Citizen Complaints ☒ Larval Dips ☐ Other

If "Other", please explain:

- 1.
- 2.

Arthropod Species of importance:

Culex nigripalpus, Aedes infirmatus, Psorophora ferox and other floodwater mosquitoes.

Any adulticiding on Plank Road State Forest may be done only in the event of a public health emergency and/or bioterrorism as ordered by the Florida Public Health Service, the Florida Department of Agriculture, and/or the Florida Forest Service. Any control on the State Forest utilizing adulticides must comply with the US EPA and State of Florida Department of Agriculture approved pesticide label language restrictions and guidelines.

Proposed Larval Control:

Proposed Larval Monitoring Procedure: Larval dip counts.
Are post treatment counts being obtained: Yes.

Biological Control of Larvae:

Might predacious fish be stocked: No.
Other biological controls that might be used: None.

Material to be Used for Larviciding Applications: (Please Check All That Apply)

☒ Bti
☒ Bs
☒ Methoprene
☐ Non-Petroleum Surface Film
☐ Other, please specify----

Please specify the following for each larvacide:

Chemical or common name; Ground Aerial; Rate of Application; and Method of Application

Bti, Bs, Methoprene – Applied aerially by helicopter and on the ground by hand broadcast and backpack sprayer at label rates.

Proposed Adult Mosquito Control: When requested by the Forest Supervisor, and only in high public use, residences and maintenance areas. For example, the Forest Supervisor may request that we adulticide in the area of his residence or a specific site in the Forest in preparation for a special event.

Please specify the following for each adulticide:

Chemical or common name, Rate of application, Method of Application

Permethrin, Sumithrin – Applied by hand and/or truck mounted sprayer at label rates

Proposed Modifications for Public Health Emergency Control:

Arthropod control agency may request special exception to this plan during a threat to public or animal health declared by State Health Officer or Commissioner of Agriculture.

Proposed Notification Procedure of Control Activities:

The Mosquito Control Director will notify the State Forest of any activity by contacting the State Lands Forester at:

Plank Road State Forest Office
8701 Old Plank Road
Tallahassee, Florida 32305

Records:

Are Records being kept in accordance with Chapter 388, F.S.: Yes.

Records Location: Leon County Mosquito Control, 2280 Miccosukee Road, Tallahassee, FL 32308

Length of time records are maintained: Records are maintained a minimum of 3 years.

Vegetation Modification:

Proposed trimming or alteration of vegetation to conduct surveillance or treatment: None.

Proposed Land Modifications:

Is any land modification, i.e., rotary ditching proposed: No.

Include proposed operational schedules for water fluctuations: N/A

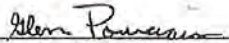
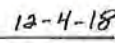
List any periodic restrictions, as applicable, for example peak fish spawning times: N/A

Proposed modification of Aquatic Vegetation: None.

Land Management Comments:

Adult mosquito spraying will be initiated by Leon County and/or its agents, on Florida State Forests land only in the event of a public health emergency and/or bioterrorism as ordered by the Florida Public Health Service, the Florida Department of Agriculture, and/or the Florida Forest Service.

Arthropod Management Comments:

	
Signature of Lands Manager or Representative	Date
	
Signature of Mosquito Control Director/Manager	Date



BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS JEFFERSON COUNTY, FLORIDA

THE KEYSTONE COUNTY-ESTABLISHED 1827
1484 SOUTH JEFFERSON STREET, MONTICELLO, FLORIDA 32344
PHONE: (850)-342-0287

Stephen Fulford
District 1 Chairman

Gene Hall
District 2

J T Surles
District 3

Betsy Barfield
District 4 Vice Chair

Stephen Walker
District 5

March 12, 2018

Mr. Alan Davis
Florida Forest Service
FL Dept. of Agriculture
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1650

Mr. Davis:

The Jefferson County Mosquito Control District is responsible for pest control and oversight of our local Arthropod Control Plan. At this time there are no special activities related to or within the Plank Road State Forest located in Jefferson County. Our Mosquito Control Offices have not been requested to provide service within the forested area to date, therefore no spraying has occurred. With that being said, any property within Jefferson County is a part of our Mosquito Control District and should service be warranted or requested; we would act accordingly.

Sincerely,

Parrish Barwick

Parrish Barwick, Director
Jefferson County Mosquito Control

Tim Sanders
Clerk of Courts

Parrish Barwick
County Coordinator

T. Buckingham Bird
County Attorney
