

WELAKA STATE FOREST
2026 LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN

EXHIBITS

Exhibit A

Eleven-Year Management Accomplishment Summary

Welaka State Forest

11-Year Accomplishments

Site Preparation	Number	Acres
Chop Single Pass	196	85
Burning	N/A	84
Herbicide	N/A	85
Planting	Number	Acres
Longleaf Containerized	35,000	50
Slash Bareroot	25,410	35
Seedling Survival Check	Number	Acres
Survival Checks	N/A	42
Plots	9	N/A
Timber Stand Improvement	Number	Acres
Chopping	N/A	50
Herbicide	N/A	82
Mechanical Treatments	N/A	8
Mowing	N/A	8
Timber Sales	Tons	Acres
Cruising	N/A	133
Harvest	1,191	25
Marking	N/A	33
Timber Inventory	Plots	Acres
Inventory Update	291	2,403
New Inventory	N/A	250
Invasive Control	Number	Acres
Air Potato	N/A	1.00
Camphor Tree	N/A	66.66
Caesars Weed	N/A	65.00
Chinese Tallow	N/A	6.10
Cogon Grass	N/A	15.25
Coral Ardisia	N/A	8.01
Earleaf Acacia	N/A	0.26
Japanese Climbing Fern	N/A	0.10
Natal Grass	N/A	2.60
Wedilia	N/A	7.00
Fire	Number	Acres
Prescribed Fire	N/A	6,091
Recreation	Number	Acres
Day Use Estimated Forest Visitors	164,643	N/A
Overnight Primitive Camping	4,623	N/A
Overnight Full Capacity Camping	9,426	N/A

Annual Entrance Pass	158	N/A
Commercial Vendor Permits	26	N/A
OOF Hunts	4	N/A
Roadwork	Number	Miles
Roads Graded	N/A	10
Roads Rebuilt	N/A	7
Culverts Installed	8	N/A
Boundary Maintenance	Number	Miles
Maintenance / Marking	N/A	39
I&E Activities	Number	Miles
Programs / Tours	13	N/A
Education / Research	9	N/A
Radio / TV Articles	39	N/A
Other Activities	Number	Hours
Arenas Repaired	1	N/A
Culverts Cleaned	6	N/A
Liaison Committee Meetings	6	N/A
Archaeological Sites Monitored	26	N/A
Remark Eagle Tress	4	N/A
Repave Parking Lot	1	N/A
WeSF Educational Trail Dock Rebuilt	1	N/A
WeSF Fall Festival	2	N/A
WeSF Paddler's Rendezvous	1	N/A

Exhibit B

Boundary and Roads Map



Florida Forest Service

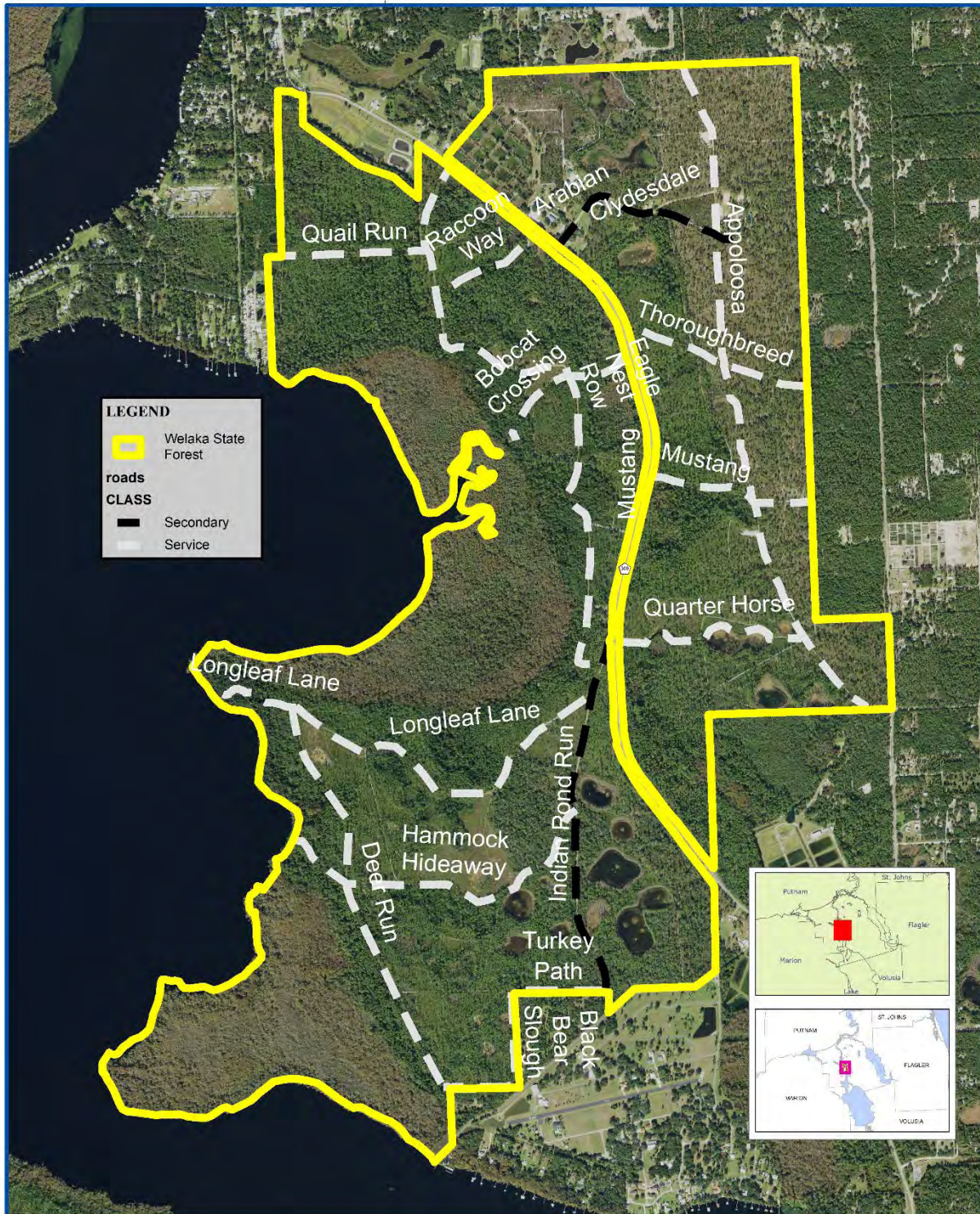
Welaka State Forest

Boundary & Road Map

Coordinate System: Florida Albers
Units: Accuracy: Reference: NAD83 (NARS) Datum

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Managed Area boundaries courtesy of the Florida Forest Service (FFS) using the best available data. The FFS does not warrant the accuracy or completeness of the information presented on this map. The FFS is not responsible for any errors or omissions, or for any consequences arising from the use of the information presented on this map. The FFS is not responsible for any damages, including consequential damages, arising from the use of the information presented on this map. The FFS is not responsible for any claims, damages, or liabilities, including consequential damages, arising from the use of the information presented on this map.



131° 00' 00"

Map Month/Year: August 2025

1,000 500 0 Yards

Exhibit C

Optimal Management Boundary Map



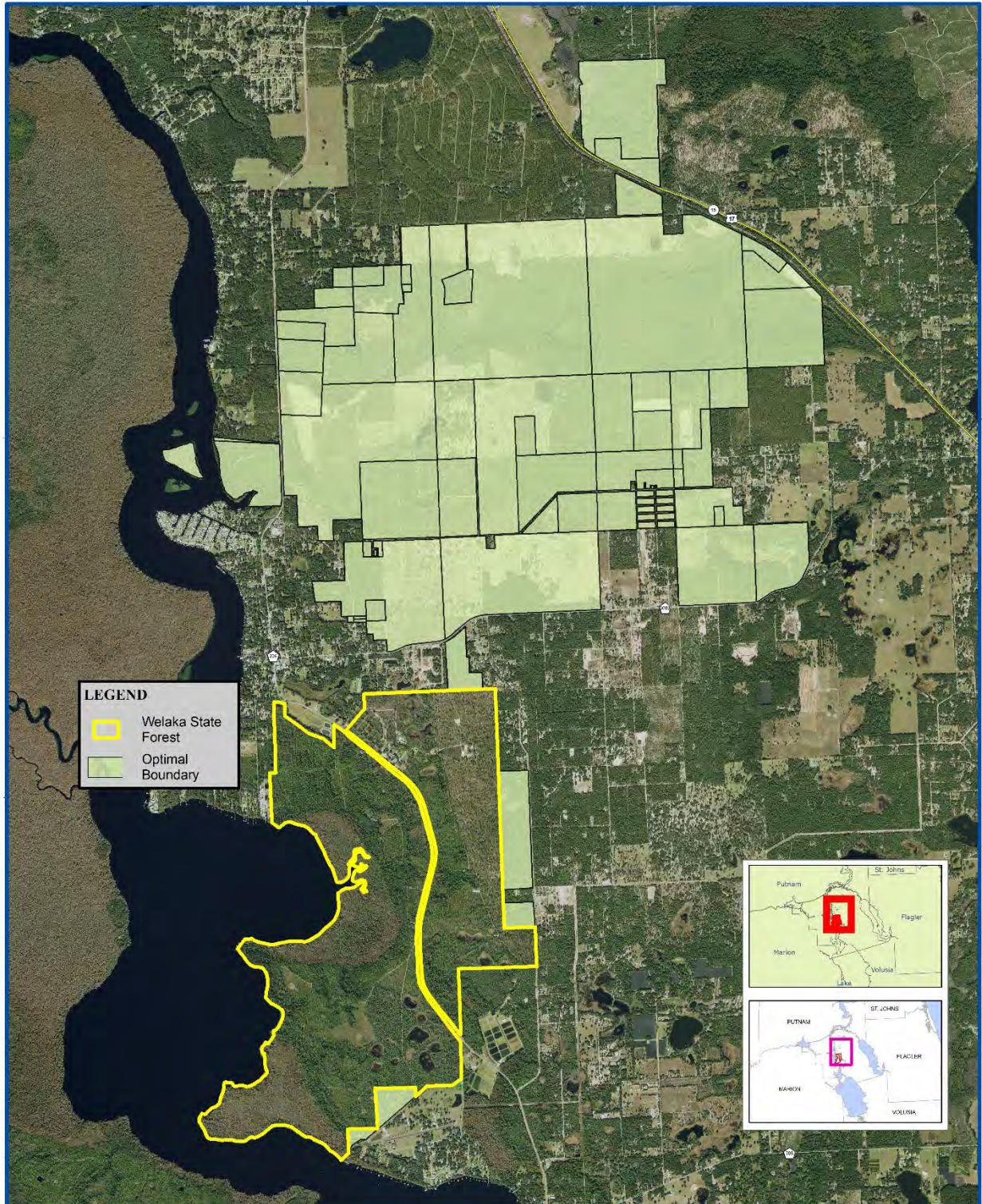
Florida Forest Service

Welaka State Forest Optimal Management Boundary Map

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

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Managed Area Boundaries courtesy of
the Florida Natural Areas Inventory
Formerly used Defense Sites (FUDS)
from the US Army Corps of Engineers
1980s map



0.5 0.25 0 0.5 Miles



Map Month/Year: August 2025

1,000 500 0 1,000 2,000 Yards

Exhibit D

Tract and Acreage Map



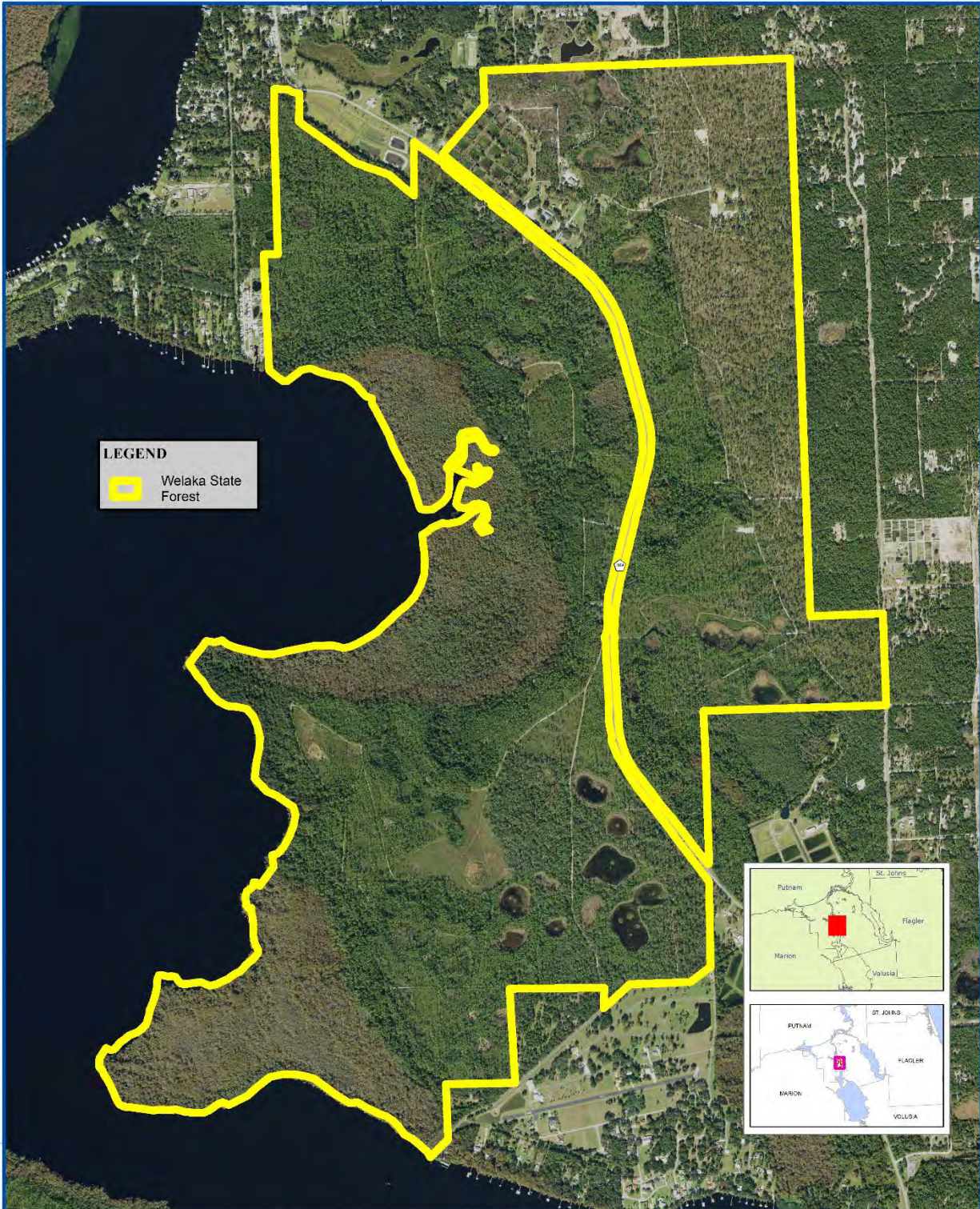
Florida Forest Service

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

Welaka State Forest Tract & Acreage Map 2,218 Acres

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Map data provided courtesy of
the Florida Military Aerial Inventory
Program by United States Army Corps of Engineers
in 2014.



LEGEND

Welaka State Forest



61° 00' 00"

Map Month/Year: August 2025

1,000 500 0
Yards

Exhibit E

Facilities, Recreation, and Improvements Map



Florida Forest Service

Welaka State Forest

Facilities, Recreation and Improvements Map

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

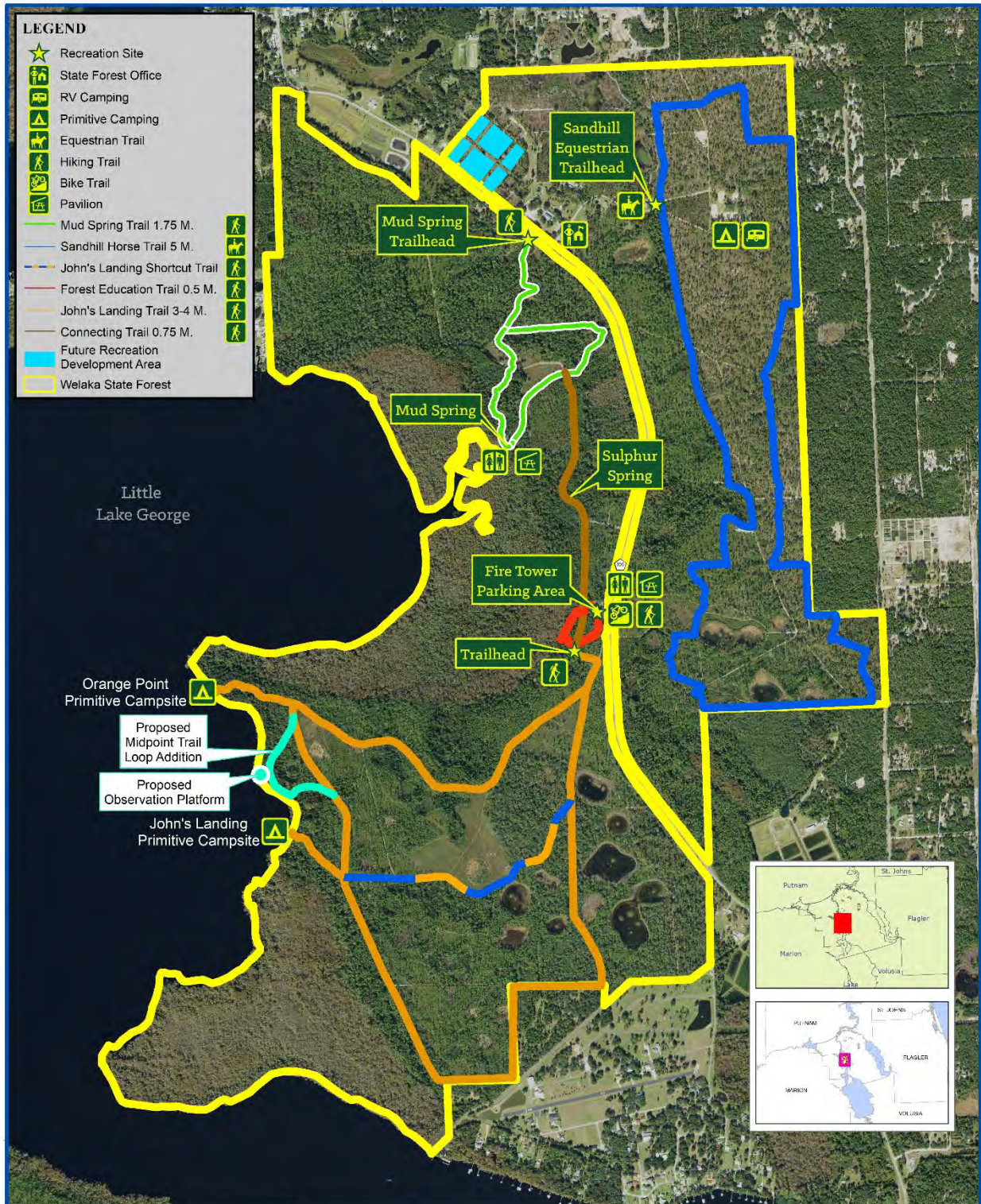
81° 45' 00" W

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Managed Area Boundary as courtesy of the Florida Cultural Areas Inventory, formally State Park Service, (1/2002), from the US Army Corps of Engineers.

LEGEND

- Recreation Site
- State Forest Office
- RV Camping
- Primitive Camping
- Equestrian Trail
- Hiking Trail
- Bike Trail
- Pavilion
- Mud Spring Trail 1.75 M.
- Sandhill Horse Trail 5 M.
- John's Landing Shortcut Trail
- Forest Education Trail 0.5 M.
- John's Landing Trail 3-4 M.
- Connecting Trail 0.75 M.
- Future Recreation Development Area
- Welaka State Forest



81° 45' 00" W

Map Month/Year: October 2025

1,000 500 0 Yards

Exhibit F

Proximity
to
Significant Managed Lands Map

Welaka State Forest

Proximity To Significant Managed Lands Map

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

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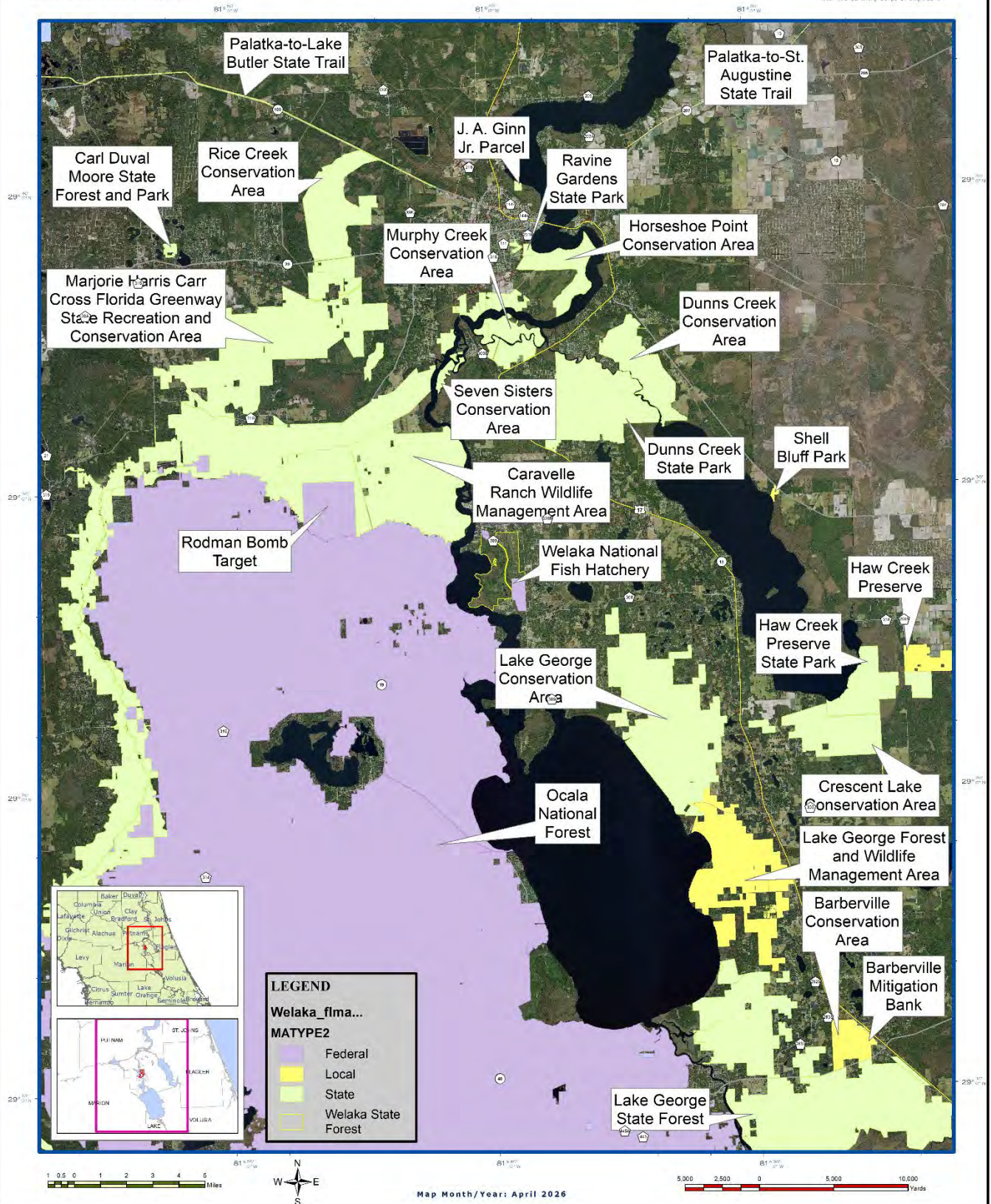


Exhibit G

Division of Historical Resources Report on Archaeological Sites and Cultural Sites



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

August 6, 2024



Emily Marsh

State Lands Management Planner
Florida Forest Service
Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services

In response to your inquiry of August 6, 2024, the Florida Master Site File lists 10 archeological sites, 13 standing structures and three resource groups recorded for the Welaka State Forest in Putnam County, Fla.

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

- **This search area may contain *unrecorded* archaeological sites, historical structures or other resources even if previously surveyed for cultural resources.**
- **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 CompliancePermits@dos.myFlorida.com**

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

Sincerely,

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

Cultural Resource Roster

Created: 8/6/2024

SiteID	Type	Site Name	Address	Additional Info	SHPO Eval	NR Status
PU00035	AR	MOUNT ROYAL MOUND AND MIDDEN	WELAKA	Human Remains May Be Present		NR Listed - May 07, 1973
PU00068	AR	GATEWAY	Welaka			
PU00105	AR	ORANGE POINT MIDDEN	Welaka			
PU01616	RG	Welaka State Forest Fish Hatchery Ponds	Welaka			
PU01632	AR	Welaka State Forest, Deer Run Rd Cistern	Welaka	Rural Historic Landscape - 1 Contrib Resources		
PU01728	AR	Mud Springs	Welaka			
PU01729	AR	Bottle Dump	Welaka			
PU01730	AR	Turpentine Stand	Welaka			
PU01731	AR	John's Landing	Welaka			
PU01732	AR	Midpoint	Welaka			
PU01733	SS	793	793 County Road 390 RD, Welaka	1936+ Frame Vernacular		
PU01734	SS	794-1	794-1 County Road 390 RD, Welaka	c1935 Unspecified		
PU01735	SS	794-2	794-2 County Road 390 RD, Welaka	1935+ Unspecified		
PU01736	SS	794-3	794-3 County Road 390 RD, Welaka	1935+ Unspecified		
PU01737	SS	794-4	794-4 County Road 390 RD, Welaka	1935+ Frame Vernacular		
PU01738	SS	794-5	794-5 County Road 390 RD, Welaka	1935+ Craftsman		
PU01739	SS	794-6 Garage	794-6 County Road 390 RD, Welaka	1935+ Unspecified		
PU01740	SS	794-7	794-7 County Road 390 RD, Welaka	1935+ Unspecified		
PU01741	SS	9914	9914 County Road 390 RD, Welaka	1935+ Frame Vernacular		
PU01742	SS	9918	9918 County Road 390 RD, Welaka	1935+ Unspecified		
PU01743	SS	West Aviary		1935+ Unspecified		
PU01744	SS	East Aviary		1935+ Unspecified		
PU01745	SS	Tower		c1936		
PU01746	RG	WPA Airstrip	Welaka	Linear Resource - 1 Contrib Resources		
PU01747	RG	Welaka Tram Road	Welaka	Linear Resource - 1 Contrib Resources		
PU01780	AR	WeSF Orange Point	Welaka			

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 June 2021)

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

A. Historic Property Definition

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

B. Agency Responsibilities

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

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

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

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

C. Statutory Authority

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

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

D. Management Implementation

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

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

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

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

E. Archaeological Resource Management (ARM) Training

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

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

F. Matrix for Ground Disturbance on State Lands

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

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

G. Human Remains Treatment

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

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

H. Division of Historical Resources Review Procedure

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

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

* * *

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

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

StateLandsCompliance@dos.myflorida.com

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

Exhibit I

Soil Survey Maps and Descriptions



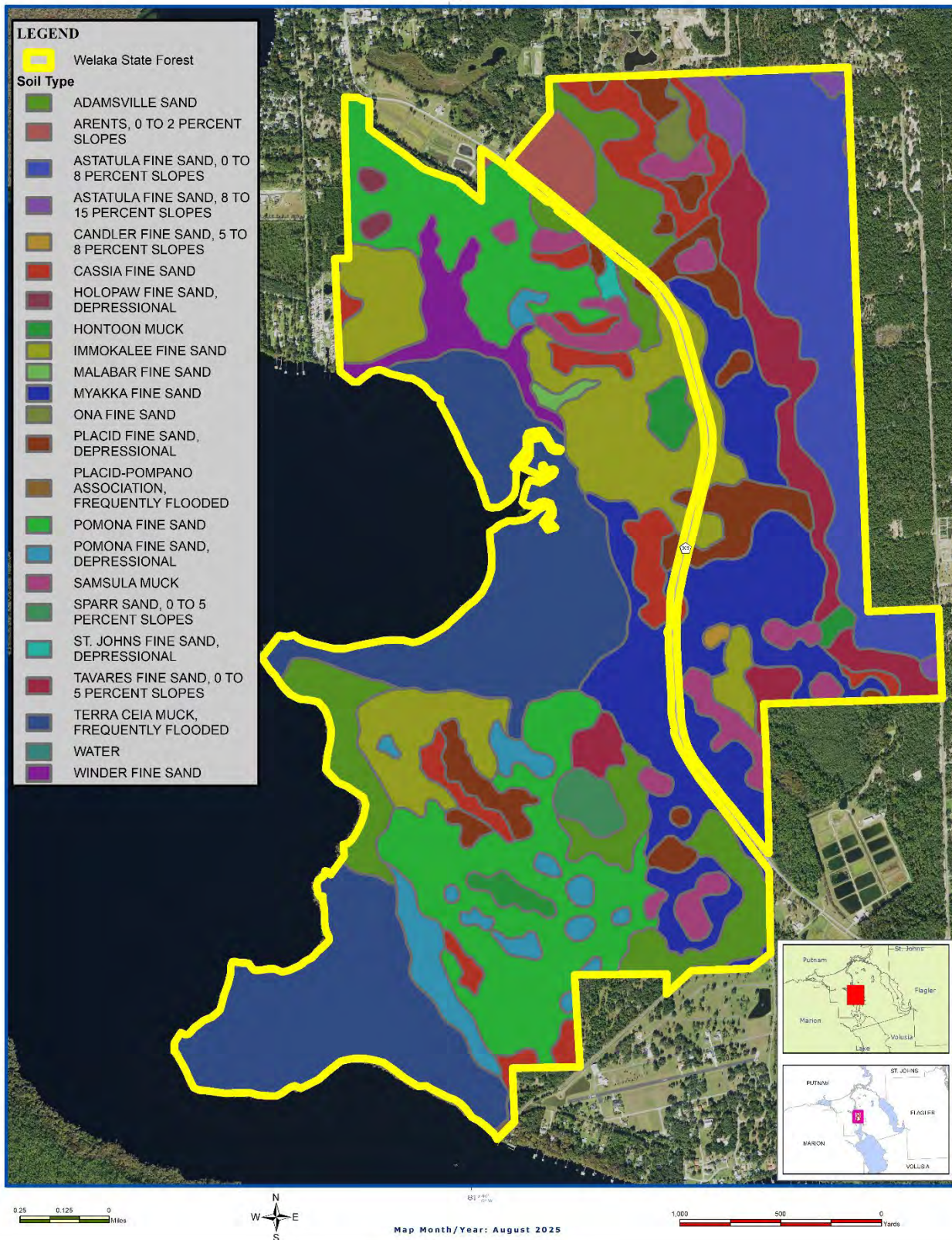
Welaka State Forest

Soils Map

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

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Managed Area boundaries courtesy of the Florida Natural Areas Inventory. Partially US-60 Wildlife Sites (FUDS) from the US Army Corps of Engineers.



Component Legend

This report presents general information about the map units and map unit components in the selected area. It shows map unit symbols and names and the components in each map unit. It also shows the percent of the components in the map units, the kind of component, and the slope range of each component.

Report—Component Legend

Component Legend—Putnam County Area, Florida							
Map unit symbol and name	Map unit acres	Pct. of map unit	Component name	Component kind	Pct. slope		
					Low	RV	High
2—Candler fine sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes	8,820						
		90	Candler	Series	5.0	6.0	8.0
3—Myakka-Myakka, wet, fine sands, 0 to 2 percent slopes	49,200						
		70	Myakka	Series	0.0	1.0	2.0
		15	Myakka, wet	Series	0.0	1.0	2.0
5—Placid fine sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	8,530						
		80	Placid	Series	0.0	0.5	1.0
6—Tavares fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	20,000						
		85	Tavares	Series	0.0	3.0	5.0
7—Immokalee fine sand	8,690						
		75	Immokalee, non-hydric	Series	0.0	1.0	2.0
		10	Immokalee, hydric	Series	0.0	1.0	2.0
8—Arents, 0 to 2 percent slopes	3,020						
		100	Arents	Taxon above family	0.0	1.0	2.0
9—Pomona fine sand	42,500						
		75	Pomona, non-hydric	Series	0.0	1.0	2.0
		10	Pomona, hydric	Series	0.0	1.0	2.0
13—St. Johns fine sand, depressional	6,790						
		80	St. Johns, depressional	Series	0.0	1.0	2.0
14—Cassia fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	6,250						
		80	Cassia	Series	0.0	1.0	2.0
16—Adamsville sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	6,490						
		92	Adamsville	Series	0.0	1.0	2.0

Component Legend--Putnam County Area, Florida							
Map unit symbol and name	Map unit acres	Pct. of map unit	Component name	Component kind	Pct. slope		
					Low	RV	High
19—Pomona fine sand, depressional, 0 to 2 percent slopes	1,240						
		80	Pomona	Series	0.0	1.0	2.0
26—Terra Ceia muck, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded	20,000						
		90	Terra ceia	Series	0.0	0.5	1.0
27—Samsula muck, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	16,300						
		85	Samsula	Series	0.0	0.5	1.0
30—Hontoon muck, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	9,430						
		80	Hontoon	Series	0.0	0.5	1.0
32—Sparr sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	6,180						
		85	Sparr	Series	0.0	3.0	5.0
33—Winder fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	3,150						
		85	Winder	Series	0.0	1.0	2.0
35—Malabar fine sand	3,340						
		45	Malabar, hydric	Series	0.0	1.0	2.0
		30	Malabar, non-hydric	Series	0.0	1.0	2.0
		15	Malabar, depressional	Series	0.0	1.0	2.0
37—Ona-Ona, wet, fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	8,600						
		75	Ona	Series	0.0	1.0	2.0
		12	Ona, wet	Series	0.0	1.0	2.0
39—Holopaw fine sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	2,620						
		85	Holopaw	Series	0.0	0.5	1.0
43—Placid-Pompano association, frequently flooded	15,600						
		55	Placid	Series	0.0	1.0	2.0
		30	Pompano	Series	0.0	1.0	3.0
45—Astatula fine sand, 0 to 8 percent slopes	12,250						
		90	Astatula	Series	0.0	4.0	8.0
46—Astatula fine sand, 8 to 15 percent slopes	1,370						
		90	Astatula	Series	8.0	12.0	15.0

Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated)

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

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

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

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

Report—Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated)

Putnam County Area, Florida

Map Unit: 2—Candler fine sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Candler (90%)

The Candler component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian and sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Tavares (5%)

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

Component: Apopka (3%)

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

Component: Placid (2%)

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

Map Unit: 3—Myakka-Myakka, wet, fine sands, 0 to 2 percent slopes**Component: Myakka (70%)**

The Myakka component makes up 70 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods, coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the F155XY120FL Sandy Flatwoods and Hammocks ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Myakka, wet (15%)

The Myakka, wet component makes up 15 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods, coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the F155XY120FL Sandy Flatwoods and Hammocks ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: EauGallie (5%)

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

Component: Placid (5%)

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

Component: Basinger (5%)

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

Map Unit: 5—Placid fine sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes

Component: Placid (80%)

The Placid component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. This component is in the R155XY070FL Sandy Freshwater Isolated Marshes and Swamps ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Basinger (7%)

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

Component: Myakka (5%)

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

Component: Samsula (3%)

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

Component: Gentry (3%)

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

Component: Felda (2%)

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

Map Unit: 6—Tavares fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes**Component:** Tavares (85%)

The Tavares component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 50 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Candler (5%)

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

Component: Apopka (4%)

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

Component: Zolfo (3%)

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

Component: Narcoossee (3%)

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

Map Unit: 7—Immokalee fine sand**Component:** Immokalee, non-hydric (75%)

The Immokalee, non-hydric component makes up 75 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 10 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the F155XY120FL Sandy Flatwoods and Hammocks ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Immokalee, hydric (10%)

The Immokalee, hydric component makes up 10 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 2 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the F155XY120FL Sandy Flatwoods and Hammocks ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Myakka, non-hydric (5%)

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

Component: Cassia (5%)

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

Component: St. Johns, depressional (5%)

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

Map Unit: 8—Arents, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Arents (100%)

The Arents component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on fills, rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of altered marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 30 inches during January, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Map Unit: 9—Pomona fine sand

Component: Pomona, non-hydric (75%)

The Pomona, non-hydric component makes up 75 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. This component is in the F155XY120FL Sandy Flatwoods and Hammocks ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Pomona, hydric (10%)

The Pomona, hydric component makes up 10 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during June, July, August. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. This component is in the F155XY120FL Sandy Flatwoods and Hammocks ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Pomona, depressional (5%)

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

Component: Myakka, non-hydric (4%)

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

Component: Palmetto, non-hydric (3%)

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

Component: Wauchula, non-hydric (3%)

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

Map Unit: 13—St. Johns fine sand, depressional

Component: St. Johns, depressional (80%)

The St. Johns, depressional component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during February, March, June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This component is in the R155XY070FL Sandy Freshwater Isolated Marshes and Swamps ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Ona, hydric (4%)

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

Component: Pomona, depressional (4%)

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

Component: Samsula (4%)

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

Component: Myakka, depressional (4%)

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

Component: Placid, depressional (4%)

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

Map Unit: 14—Cassia fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes**Component:** Cassia (80%)

The Cassia component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 30 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the F155XY150FL Sandy Upland Mesic Flatwoods and Hammocks on Rises and Knolls ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Myakka (7%)

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

Component: Pomello (6%)

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

Component: Satellite (4%)

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

Component: Jonathan (3%)

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

Map Unit: 16—Adamsville sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Adamsville (92%)

The Adamsville component makes up 92 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on knolls on flatwoods on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 34 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the F155XY150FL Sandy Upland Mesic Flatwoods and Hammocks on Rises and Knolls ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Narcoossee (4%)

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

Component: Riviera (4%)

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

Map Unit: 19—Pomona fine sand, depressional, 0 to 2 percent slopes**Component: Pomona (80%)**

The Pomona component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the R155XY070FL Sandy Freshwater Isolated Marshes and Swamps ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Immokalee (5%)

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

Component: Basinger (5%)

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

Component: St. Johns (5%)

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

Component: Malabar (5%)

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

Map Unit: 26—Terra Ceia muck, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded**Component: Terra Ceia (90%)**

The Terra Ceia component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 75 percent. This component is in the R155XY060FL Organic Freshwater Floodplain Marshes and Swamps ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Gator (3%)

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

Component: Riviera (2%)

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

Component: Samsula (2%)

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

Component: Okeelanta (1%)

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

Component: Bluff (1%)

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

Component: Favoretta (1%)

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

Map Unit: 27—Samsula muck, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes

Component: Samsula (85%)

The Samsula component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material over sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 75 percent. This component is in the R155XY100FL Organic Freshwater Isolated Marshes and Swamps ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Myakka (3%)

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

Component: Kaliga (3%)

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

Component: Basinger (3%)

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

Component: Anclote (2%)

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

Component: Sanibel (2%)

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

Component: Floridana (2%)

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

Map Unit: 30—Hontoon muck, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes**Component:** Hontoon (80%)

The Hontoon component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 50 percent. This component is in the R155XY100FL Organic Freshwater Isolated Marshes and Swamps ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Samsula (7%)

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

Component: Placid (5%)

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

Component: Basinger (4%)

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

Component: Myakka (2%)

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

Component: Pompano (2%)

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

Map Unit: 32—Sparr sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Sparr (85%)

The Sparr component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits and/or loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Tavares (5%)

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

Component: Apopka (5%)

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

Component: Candler (5%)

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

Map Unit: 33—Winder fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Winder (85%)

The Winder component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the F155XY140FL Loamy and Clayey Hardwood Hammocks ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Wabasso (4%)

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

Component: Basinger (4%)

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

Component: Malabar (4%)

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

Component: Holopaw (3%)

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

Map Unit: 35—Malabar fine sand

Component: Malabar, hydric (45%)

The Malabar, hydric component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 2 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This component is in the R155XY070FL Sandy Freshwater Isolated Marshes and Swamps ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Malabar, non-hydric (30%)

The Malabar, non-hydric component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 10 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This component is in the F155XY120FL Sandy Flatwoods and Hammocks ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Malabar, depressional (15%)

The Malabar, depressional component makes up 15 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is occasionally ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This component is in the R155XY070FL Sandy Freshwater Isolated Marshes and Swamps ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Palmetto, hydric (3%)

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

Component: Holopaw, non-hydric (3%)

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

Component: Pompano, hydric (2%)

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

Component: Riviera, non-hydric (2%)

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

Map Unit: 37—Ona-Ona, wet, fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Ona (75%)

The Ona component makes up 75 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This component is in the F155XY120FL Sandy Flatwoods and Hammocks ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Ona, wet (12%)

The Ona, wet component makes up 12 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on sloughs on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 8 inches during July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This component is in the R155XY070FL Sandy Freshwater Isolated Marshes and Swamps ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Myakka (5%)

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

Component: Immokalee (4%)

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

Component: Basinger, hydric (4%)

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

Map Unit: 39—Holopaw fine sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes

Component: Holopaw (85%)

The Holopaw component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This component is in the R155XY070FL Sandy Freshwater Isolated Marshes and Swamps ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Basinger (6%)

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

Component: Riviera (4%)

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

Component: Floridana (3%)

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

Component: Manatee (2%)

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

Map Unit: 43—Placid-Pompano association, frequently flooded

Component: Placid (55%)

The Placid component makes up 55 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains, drainageways on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 1 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. This component is in the R155XY030FL Sandy Freshwater Floodplain Marshes and Swamps ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Pompano (30%)

The Pompano component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 3 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains, drainageways on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 1 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This component is in the R155XY030FL Sandy Freshwater Floodplain Marshes and Swamps ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Samsula (15%)

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

Map Unit: 45—Astatula fine sand, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Astatula (90%)

The Astatula component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Tavares (7%)

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

Component: Apopka (3%)

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

Map Unit: 46—Astatula fine sand, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Component: Astatula (90%)

The Astatula component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 15 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains, knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the R155XY230FL Sandy Scrub on Ridges, Knolls, and Dunes of Xeric Uplands ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Candler (5%)

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

Component: Tavares (5%)

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

Map Unit: 99—Water

Component: Water (100%)

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

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Putnam County Area, Florida

Survey Area Data: Version 21, Sep 1, 2023

Exhibit J

Department of Environmental Protection Outstanding Florida Waters



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF Environmental Protection

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

Ron DeSantis
Governor

Jeanette Nuñez
Lt. Governor

Shawn Hamilton
Secretary

Via Email

August 27th, 2024

Ms. Emily Marsh
State Lands Management Planner, Florida Forest Service
Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
3125 Conner Boulevard, Suite I-258, Mail Stop C-25
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1650

RE: Welaka State Forest

Dear Ms. Marsh:

Thank you for your inquiry regarding the surface water quality classifications and Outstanding Florida Waters (OFW) for Welaka State Forest in Putnam County. All of the surface waters within and adjacent to the state forest are classified as Class III waters according to Rule 62-302.400, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.).

According to our Outstanding Florida Waters layer and rule, the Welaka State Forest itself is not currently designated as an OFW and there are no OFWs within the state forest. The closest OFW is Caravelle Ranch, subparagraph 62-302.700(9)(f)9., F.A.C., which is less than a mile away from the state forest.

Other important managed areas that are adjacent to Welaka State Forest include the Ocala National Forest (light green), Caravelle Ranch Wildlife Management Area and Ocala Wildlife Management Area and some state parks (shown in dark green).

Please see the map below for the boundaries of the Welaka River State Forest and OFWs.

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

Sincerely,

Talia Elisa Smith-Sickler
Standards Development Section
Water Quality Standards Program
Florida Department of Environmental Protection

Map: Welaka State Forest and OFWs

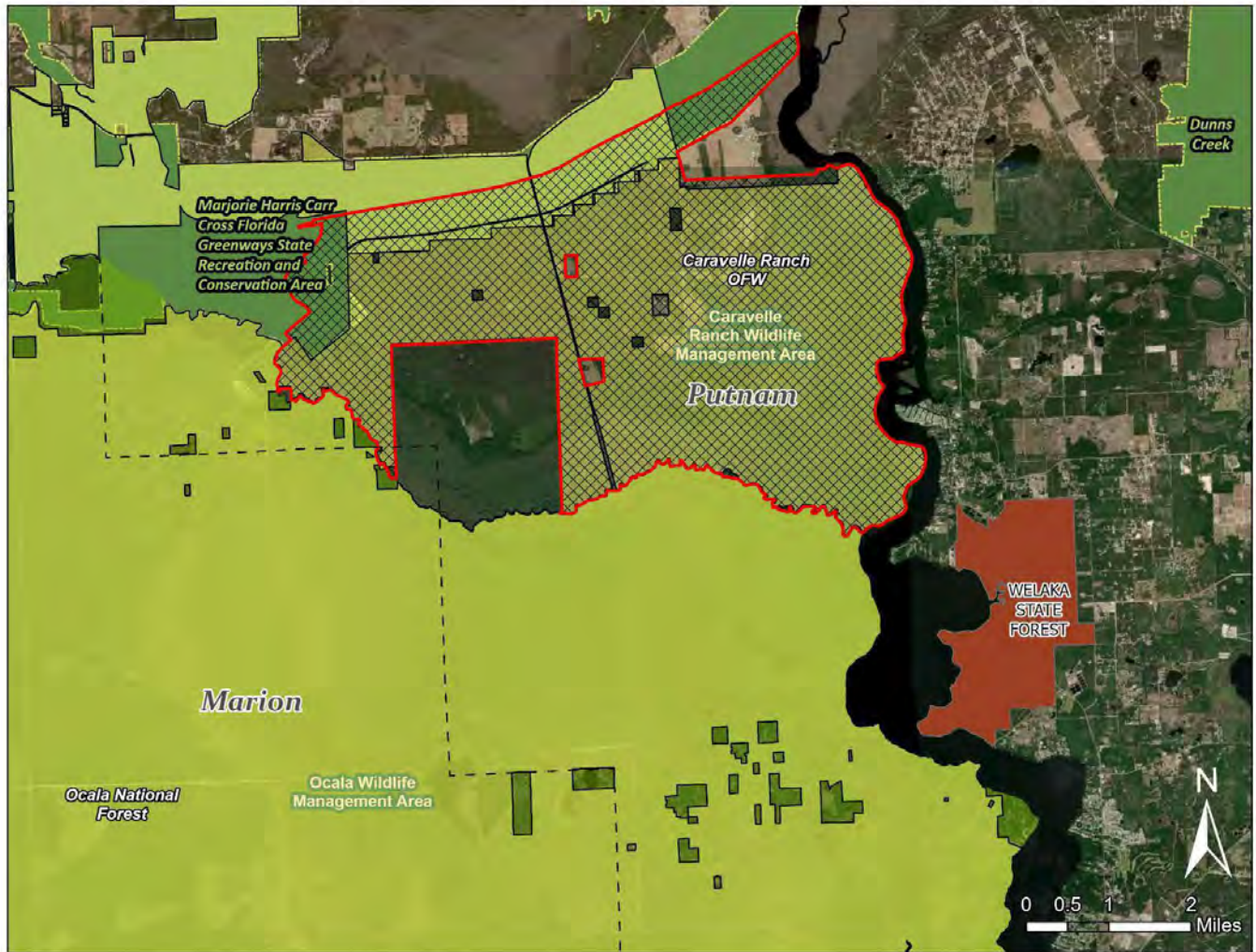


Exhibit K

Water Resources and BMAP Maps



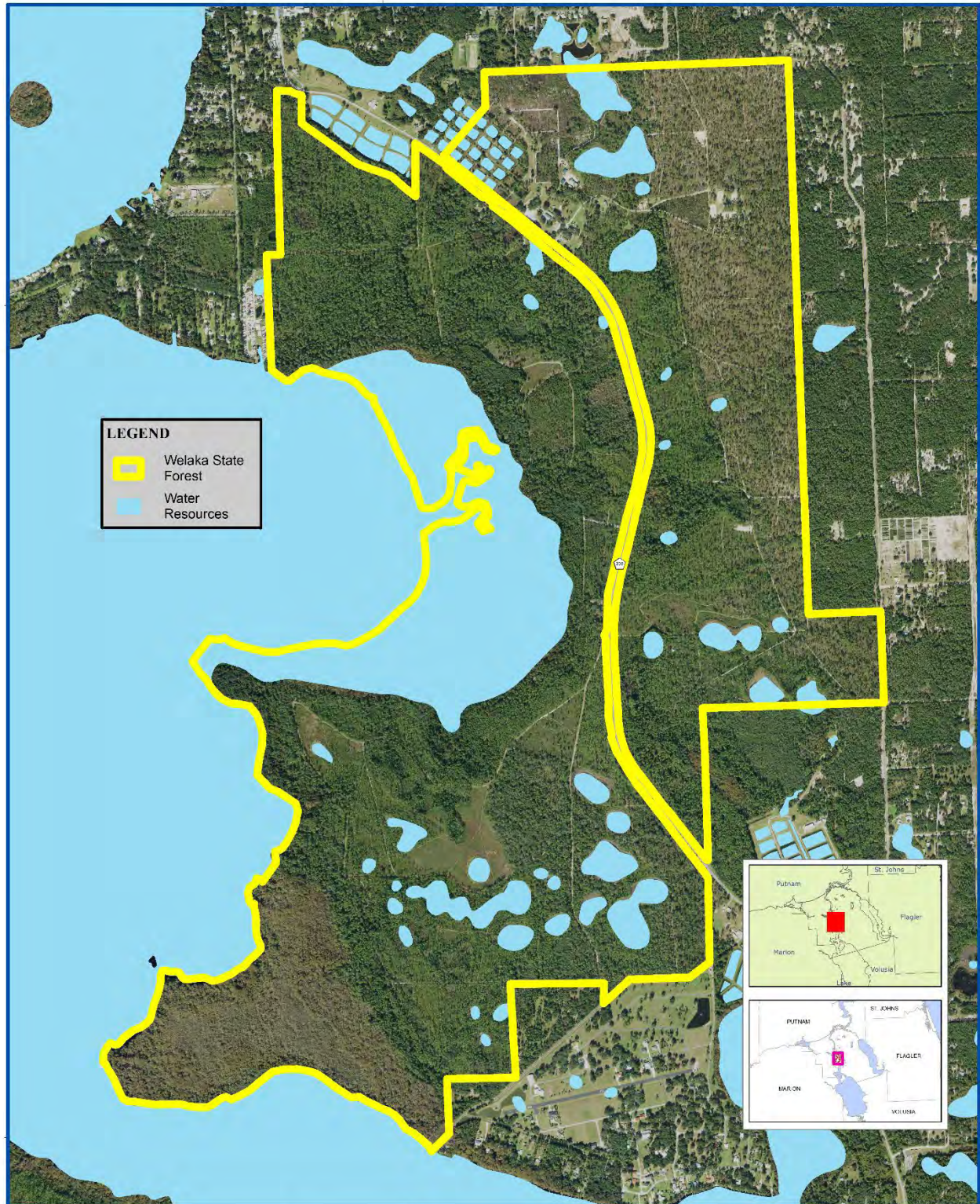
Coordinate System: Florida Albers
High Accuracy Reference Network (HARN) Datum

Welaka State Forest

Water Resources Map

DISCLAIMER:
This map was created by the Atlantic Ocean Service.
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This map is provided as a general guide only. It is not intended to be used for navigation or other purposes. The map is provided as a general guide only. It is not intended to be used for navigation or other purposes. The map is provided as a general guide only. It is not intended to be used for navigation or other purposes.

Managed Area boundaries courtesy of the Flor da Natural Areas Inventory
Formerly USAD Defense Sites (FUDSI)
from the US Army Corps of Engineers



Map Month/Year: August 2025





Florida Forest Service

Welaka State Forest

Basin Management Action Plan (BMAP) Map

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

NOTES:
This map was prepared by the Florida Forest Service
and is for informational purposes only. It is not intended
to be used for legal or regulatory purposes. The Florida
Forest Service does not warrant the accuracy or
completeness of the information contained herein.
The Florida Forest Service is not responsible for
any errors or omissions in this map. The Florida
Forest Service is not responsible for any damages
resulting from the use of this map.

Managed Area boundaries of
the Florida Natural Areas Inventory
Inventory, dated September 2000, (FNNI-0001)
from the US Army Corps of Engineers

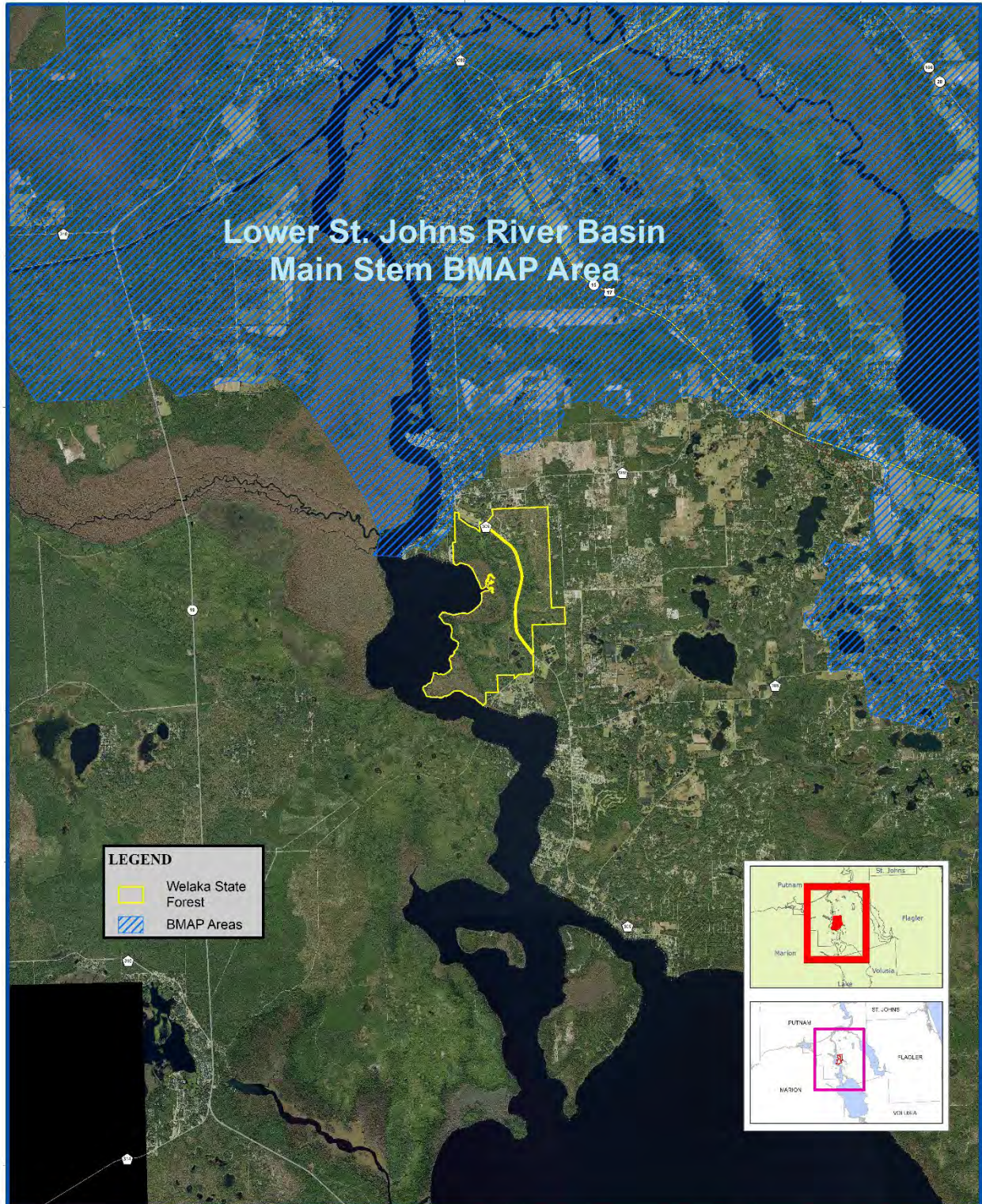


Exhibit L

Florida Natural Areas Inventory

Managed Area Tracking Record



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Tallahassee, FL 32303
850-224-8207
fax 850-681-9364
www.fnai.org

August 29, 2024

Emily Marsh
Florida Forest Service
FL Dept of Agriculture & Consumer Services
3125 Conner Boulevard
Tallahassee, FL 32399

Dear Ms. Marsh,

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

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

Project: Welaka State Forest
Date Received: 8/27/2024
Location: Putnam County

Based on the information available, this site appears to be located on or very near a significant region of scrub habitat, a natural community in decline that provides important habitat for several rare species within a small area.

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.

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



Florida Resources
and Environmental
Analysis Center

Institute of Science
and Public Affairs

The Florida State University

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

Tracking Florida's Biodiversity

Likely and Potential Rare Species

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

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

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

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

CLIP

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

For more information on CLIP, visit <https://www.fnai.org/services/clip>.

Managed Areas

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

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

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

Please visit www.fnai.org/species-communities/tracking-main for county or statewide element occurrence distributions and links to more element information.

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

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

Emily Marsh

Page 3

August 29, 2024

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

Sincerely,

Kerri Brinegar

Kerri Brinegar
GIS / Data Services

Encl

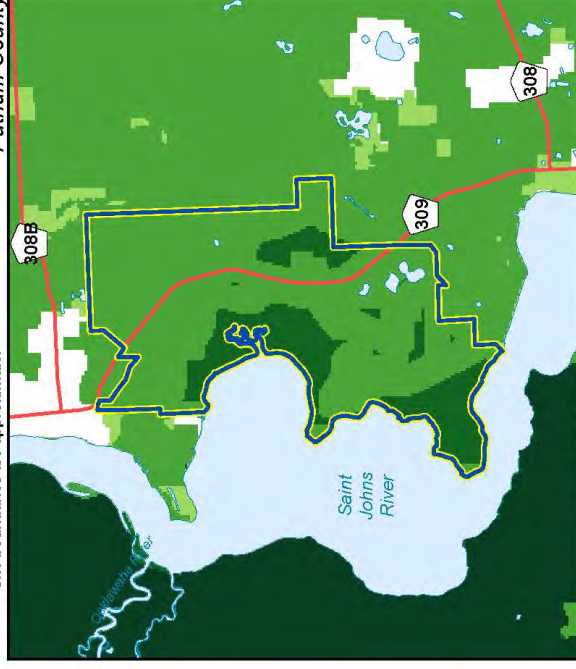
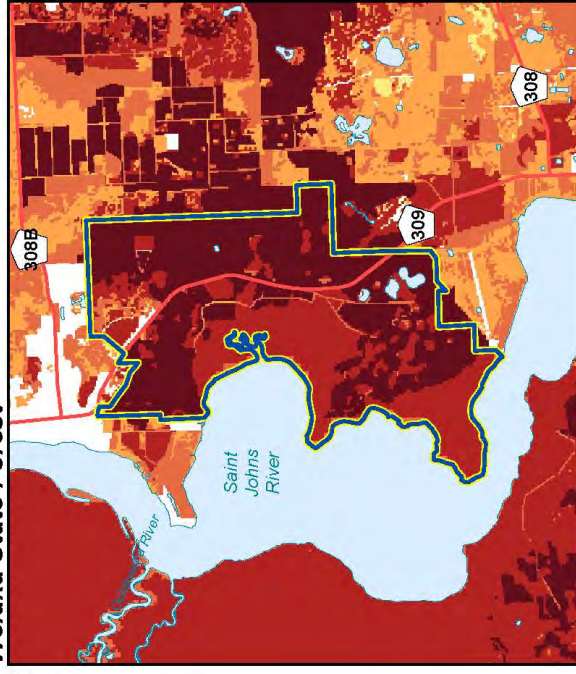


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Welaka State Forest

Site boundaries are approximate.

Putnam County



CLIP v4.0 Resource Priorities

Biodiversity Resource Category

Priority 1 - highest

Priority 2

Priority 3

Priority 4

Priority 5

Landscape Resource Category

Priority 1 - highest

Priority 2

Priority 3

Priority 4

Priority 5

Surface Water Resource Category

Priority 1 - highest

Priority 2

Priority 3

Priority 4

Priority 5

Aggregated CLIP Priorities

Priority 1 - highest

Priority 2

Priority 3

Priority 4

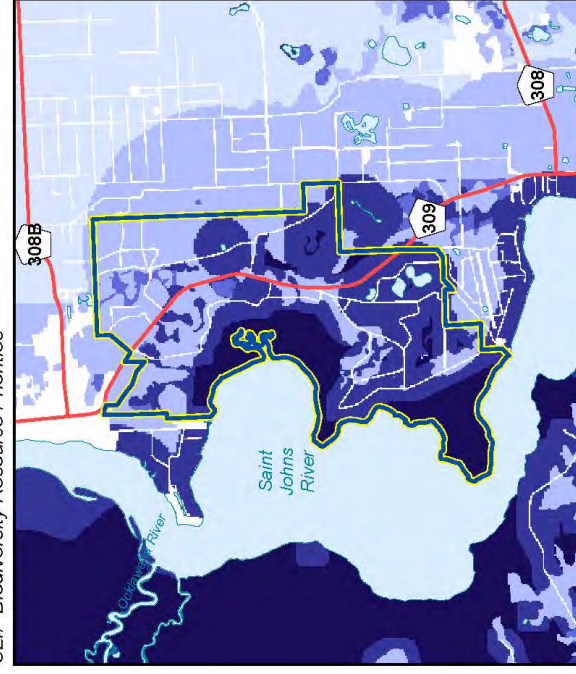
Priority 5

Site Boundary

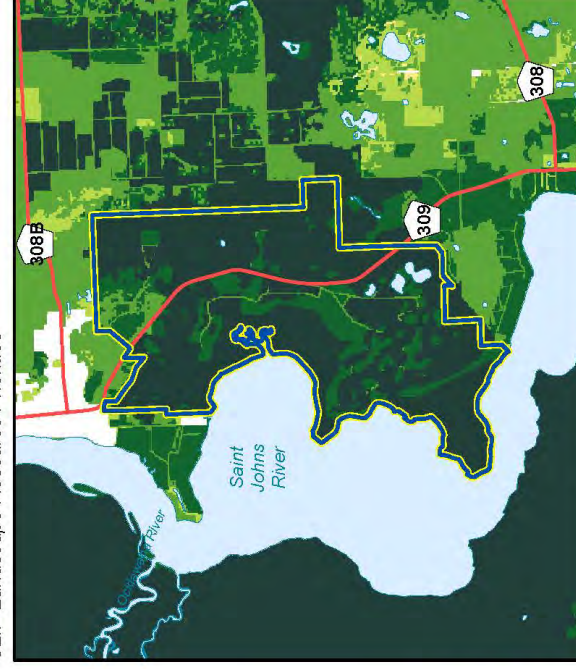
Map should not be interpreted without accompanying documents.

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

CLIP Biodiversity Resource Priorities



CLIP Landscape Resource Priorities



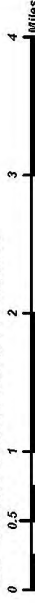
CLIP Surface Water Resource Priorities



CLIP Aggregated Resource Priorities



Map produced by KAB
8/29/2024





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FNAI ELEMENT OCCURRENCE REPORT on or near Welaka State Forest



Map Label	Scientific Name	Common Name	Global State Federal State	Rank	Status	Listing	Observation Date	Description	EO Comments
AMEIBRUN*1	<i>Amelurus brunneus</i>	Snail Bullhead	G4	S4?	N	N	1979-03-21	No general description given	At least 32 specimens collected by various collectors between 1979-03-21 and 1946-05-29 (see attached specimens by locality sheet and old EORs) (U90FSM01FLUS).
AWAOBAN*4	<i>Awaous banana</i>	River Goby	G5	S1S2	N	N	1949-08-12	NO DATA.	ONE SPECIMEN COLLECTED ON 12 AUGUST 1949 (UF-031432).
CICISCAB*5	<i>Cicindela scabrosa</i>	Scrub Tiger Beetle	G3	S3	N	N	1991 pre	SAND PINE SCRUB.	CHOATE HAS FOUND SPECIES HERE (ALONG WITH C. ABDOMINALIS). KNISLEY AND HILL (1991) FAILED TO FIND SPECIES HERE IN BRIEF SURVEY IN LATE JULY 1991, BUT THIS MAY HAVE BEEN DUE TO POOR WEATHER.
DS*34883	<i>Data Sensitive Element</i>	<i>Data Sensitive</i>	G3G4T3	S3	N	N	2009-10-10	<i>Data Sensitive</i>	<i>Data Sensitive</i>
FALCPAUL*101	<i>Falco sparverius paulus</i>	Southeastern American Kestrel	G5T4	S3	N	ST	1999-09-29	1999-09-30: Longleaf pine-turkey oak-wiregrass sandhill with encroaching oaks and some sand pine. Wiregrass relatively dense. Rolling topography, with depression marshes along flatwoods ecotone on western edge. Quality varies with fire plot history; some is excellent, some badly in need of fire (hardwood encroachment). Mature but very few flat-top longleaf pines (PNDJAC01FLUS, U99JAC02FLUS).	1999-09: Jackson and Hipes observed probable breeding pair, even though time of year was beyond "safe dates" necessary to preclude northern migrants. Behavior of pair and habitat suggested residency (U99JAC02FLUS).
FLATLAKE*10	Flatwoods/prairie lake		G4	S3	N	N	2004	ZONE OF HERB VEG DOM BY GRASSES WITH RING OF SAW PALMETTO MARKING BEGINNING OF PINE FLATWOODS, WIDTH OF ZONE DETERM BY WATER LEVEL FLUC.	2004: Update to last obs date was based on interpretation of aerial photography (previous value was 1982) (U05FNA02FLUS).
FLATLAKE*11	Flatwoods/prairie lake		G4	S3	N	N	2004	ZONE OF HERB VEG DOM BY GRASSES WITH RING OF SAW PALMETTO MARKING BEGINNING OF PINE FLATWOODS, WIDTH OF ZONE DETERM BY WATER LEVEL FLUC.	2004: Update to last obs date was based on interpretation of aerial photography (previous value was empty) (U05FNA02FLUS).



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Welaka State Forest



Map Label	Scientific Name	Common Name	Global State Federal State Observation	Rank	Rank	Status	Listing	Date	Description	EO Comments
FLATLAKE*12	Flatwoods/prairie lake			G4	S3	N	N	2004	ZONE OF HERB VEG DOM BY GRASSES WITH RING OF SAW PALMETTO MARKING BEGINNING OF PINE FLATWOODS, WIDTH OF ZONE DETERM BY WATER LEVEL FLUC.	2004: Update to last obs date was based on interpretation of aerial photography (previous value was 1982) (U05FNA02FLUS).
FLATLAKE*13	Flatwoods/prairie lake			G4	S3	N	N	2004	ZONE OF HERB VEG DOM BY GRASSES WITH RING OF SAW PALMETTO MARKING BEGINNING OF PINE FLATWOODS, WIDTH OF ZONE DETERM BY WATER LEVEL FLUC.	2004: Update to last obs date was based on interpretation of aerial photography (previous value was 1982) (U05FNA02FLUS).
FLATLAKE*14	Flatwoods/prairie lake			G4	S3	N	N	2004	ZONE OF HERB VEG DOM BY GRASSES WITH RING OF SAW PALMETTO MARKING BEGINNING OF PINE FLATWOODS, WIDTH OF ZONE DETERM BY WATER LEVEL FLUC.	2004: Update to last obs date was based on interpretation of aerial photography (previous value was 1982) (U05FNA02FLUS).
FLATLAKE*15	Flatwoods/prairie lake			G4	S3	N	N	2004	ZONE OF HERB VEG DOM BY GRASSES WITH RING OF SAW PALMETTO MARKING BEGINNING OF PINE FLATWOODS, WIDTH OF ZONE DETERM BY WATER LEVEL FLUC.	2004: Update to last obs date was based on interpretation of aerial photography (previous value was 1982) (U05FNA02FLUS).
FLATLAKE*16	Flatwoods/prairie lake			G4	S3	N	N	2004	ZONE OF HERB VEG DOM BY GRASSES WITH RING OF SAW PALMETTO MARKING BEGINNING OF PINE FLATWOODS, WIDTH OF ZONE DETERM BY WATER LEVEL FLUC.	2004: Update to last obs date was based on interpretation of aerial photography (previous value was 1982) (U05FNA02FLUS).
FLATLAKE*17	Flatwoods/prairie lake			G4	S3	N	N	2004	ZONE OF HERB VEG DOM BY GRASSES WITH RING OF SAW PALMETTO MARKING BEGINNING OF PINE FLATWOODS, WIDTH OF ZONE DETERM BY WATER LEVEL FLUC.	2004: Update to last obs date was based on interpretation of aerial photography (previous value was 1982) (U05FNA02FLUS).



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Global State Federal State Observation					EO Comments
Map Label	Scientific Name	Common Name	Rank	Status Listing	
Description					EO Comments
Map Label	Scientific Name	Common Name	Rank	Status Listing	
FLATLAKE*18	Flatwoods/prairie lake		G4	S3 N N	2004 ZONE OF HERB VEG DOM BY GRASSES WITH RING OF SAW PALMETTO MARKING BEGINNING OF PINE FLATWOODS, WIDTH OF ZONE DETERM BY WATER LEVEL FLUC. 2004: Update to last obs date was based on interpretation of aerial photography (previous value was 1982) (U05FNA02FLUS).
FLATLAKE*Z	Flatwoods/prairie lake		G4	S3 N N	2004 ZONE OF HERB VEG DOM BY GRASSES WITH RING OF SAW PALMETTO MARKING BEGINNING OF PINE FLATWOODS, WIDTH OF ZONE DETERM BY WATER LEVEL FLUC. 2004: Update to last obs date was based on interpretation of aerial photography (previous value was 1982) (U05FNA02FLUS).
FLATLAKE*20	Flatwoods/prairie lake		G4	S3 N N	2004 ZONE OF HERB VEG DOM BY GRASSES WITH RING OF SAW PALMETTO MARKING BEGINNING OF PINE FLATWOODS, WIDTH OF ZONE DETERM BY WATER LEVEL FLUC. 2004: Update to last obs date was based on interpretation of aerial photography (previous value was 1982) (U05FNA02FLUS).
FLATLAKE*21	Flatwoods/prairie lake		G4	S3 N N	2004 1942: ZONE OF HERBACEOUS VEGETATION DOMINATED BY GRASSES WITH RING OF SAW PALMETTO MARKING BEGINNING OF PINE FLATWOODS, WIDTH OF ZONE DETERMINED BY WATER LEVEL FLUCTUATIONS (B42LAE01 FLUS). 2004: Update to last obs date was based on interpretation of aerial photography (previous value was 1982) (U05FNA02FLUS). 1942: INDIVIDUAL PONDS NOT DESCRIBED; GENERAL VEGETATION: SPARTINA BAKERI, PANICUM HEMITOMON, AMPHICARPUM MUHLBERGIANUM, FIJIRENA SCIRPOIDES, RHYNCHOSPORA SP., JUNCUS SP., CENTELLA REPENS, HYDROCOTYLE SP., LYCOPodium SP.; P. LEV. P. WRI, RHEXIA SP., ETC.(B42LAE01 FLUS).
FLATLAKE*22	Flatwoods/prairie lake		G4	S3 N N	2004 ZONE OF HERB VEG DOM BY GRASSES WITH RING OF SAW PALMETTO MARKING BEGINNING OF PINE FLATWOODS, WIDTH OF ZONE DETERM BY WATER LEVEL FLUC. 2004: Update to last obs date was based on interpretation of aerial photography (previous value was 1982) (U05FNA02FLUS).



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Global State Federal State Observation					EO Comments
Map Label	Scientific Name	Common Name	Rank	Status Listing	
FLATLAKE*23	Flatwoods/prairie lake		G4	S3 N N	2004: Update to last obs date was based on interpretation of aerial photography (previous value was 1982) (U05FNA02FLUS).
FLATLAKE*3	Flatwoods/prairie lake		G4	S3 N N	2004: Update to last obs date was based on interpretation of aerial photography (previous value was 1982) (U05FNA02FLUS).
FLATLAKE*4	Flatwoods/prairie lake		G4	S3 N N	2004: Update to last obs date was based on interpretation of aerial photography (previous value was 1982) (U05FNA02FLUS).
FLATLAKE*5	Flatwoods/prairie lake		G4	S3 N N	2004: Update to last obs date was based on interpretation of aerial photography (previous value was 1982) (U05FNA02FLUS).
FLATLAKE*6	Flatwoods/prairie lake		G4	S3 N N	2004: Update to last obs date was based on interpretation of aerial photography (previous value was 1982) (U05FNA02FLUS).
FLATLAKE*7	Flatwoods/prairie lake		G4	S3 N N	2004: Update to last obs date was based on interpretation of aerial photography (previous value was 1982) (U05FNA02FLUS).



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FNAI ELEMENT OCCURRENCE REPORT on or near Welaka State Forest



Map Label	Scientific Name	Common Name	Global State Federal State Observation			Description	EO Comments
			Rank	Rank	Status	Listing	Date
FLATLAKE*8	Flatwoods/prairie lake		G4	S3	N	N	2004
FLATLAKE*9	Flatwoods/prairie lake		G4	S3	N	N	2004
FLORFRAT*2	<i>Floridobia fraterna</i>	Creek Siltshail	G2	S2	N	N	1996-07-18
GOPHPOLY*1037	<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	N	ST	2011-03

2004: Update to last obs date was based on interpretation of aerial photography (previous value was 1982) (U05FNA02FLUS).

2004: Update to last obs date was based on interpretation of aerial photography (previous value was 1982) (U05FNA02FLUS).

1996-07-18: This species was collected by F. G. Thompson (WINDFLO01FLUS).

2011-03: D. Hipes observed a total of 69 active, 14 inactive, and 40 abandoned tortoise burrows in 128 acres (20%) of transects within 632 acres of potential gopher tortoise habitat at Welaka State Forest (F11FNA05FLUS). 2005-10: M. Tancig (PNDTAND01FLUS) recorded several active burrows (scattered throughout), incidentally, during a natural community survey of the state forest. 1999-09: larger eastern sandhill - relatively dense population with very high activity (following recent rains), mixed ages, apparently good recruitment though no small burrows observed (however, groundcover was dense) (U99JAC02FLUS); west central area - appears to be a relatively sparse population, at least compared to that occupying the sandhill ridge east of CR 309; Jackson and Hipes observed one adult along a trail a few 100 m northeast of Mud Spring on 30 Sep. and Schultz observed an active adult burrow a few 100 m southwest of lookout tower on 28 Oct. (F99JAC02FLUS, F99SCH34FLUS, U99JAC02FLUS). 1939-1941: Laessle (U42LAE01FLUS) noted species' presence.



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FNAI ELEMENT OCCURRENCE REPORT on or near
Welaka State Forest



Map Label	Scientific Name	Common Name	Global State Rank	State Listing	Observation Date	Description	EO Comments
HALILEUC*1557	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle	G5	N	N	2003	2005-07-12: Source does not provide a description.
HALILEUC*1558	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle	G5	N	N	2003	2005-07-12: Source does not provide a description.
HALILEUC*1559	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle	G5	N	N	2003	2005-07-12: Source does not provide a description.
HALILEUC*1564	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle	G5	N	N	2003	2005-07-12: Source does not provide a description.
HALILEUC*1565	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle	G5	N	N	2003	2005-07-12: Source does not provide a description.
HALILEUC*261	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle	G5	N	N	2003	No general description given
HALILEUC*263	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle	G5	N	N	1983	Nest status 1999-2003: Unknown/not assessed - 2003, 2002, 2001, 2000, 1999, Status 1995-98: Inactive - 1998, Unknown/not assessed - 1997, 1996, 1995; (U03FWC01FLUS), Previous data (note different format) NEST: 1981-1983 ACTIVE, 1984-1988 INACTIVE, FLEDGED YOUNG 1981-1983.



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FNAI ELEMENT OCCURRENCE REPORT on or near
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Global State Federal State Observation							EO Comments
Map Label	Scientific Name	Common Name	Rank	Status	Listing	Description	
HALILEUC*550	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle	G5	S3	N	2003	Nest status 1995-2003: Continuously active. (U03FWC01FLUS). Previous data (note different format) Nest; 1991: INACTIVE; 1990: PRODUCED 2 YOUNG; 1989: PRODUCED 1 YOUNG; 1988: PRODUCED 1 YOUNG; 1987: ACTIVE; PRODUCED 0 YOUNG; 1986: NO DATA; 1985: PRODUCED 1 YOUNG.
HALILEUC*551	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle	G5	S3	N	2003	Nest status 1999-2003: Continuously active; Status 1995-98: Active - 1998, 1995: Inactive - 1997, 1996: (U03FWC01FLUS). Previous data (note different format) Nest; 1991: ACTIVE; PRODUCED 0 YOUNG; 1990: ACTIVE; PRODUCED 0 YOUNG; 1989: ACTIVE; PRODUCED 0 YOUNG; 1988: ACTIVE; PRODUCTIVITY UNKNOWN; 1987: ACTIVE. PRODUCTIVITY UNKNOWN; 1986: NO DATA; 1985: PRODUCED 2 YOUNG; 1984: PRODUCED 1 YOUNG.
HALILEUC*563	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle	G5	S3	N	2003	Nest status 1999-2003: Continuously active; Status 1995-98: Active - 1998, 1997, 1996: Unknown/not assessed - 1995; (U03FWC01FLUS). Previous data (note different format) Nest; 1995: PRODUCED 2 young; 1994-92: No data; 1991: Active, produced 0 young; 1990: Produced 2 young.
HALILEUC*564	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle	G5	S3	N	2003	Nest status 1999-2003: Continuously active; Status 1995-98: Active - 1998, 1997, 1996: Unknown/not assessed - 1995; (U03FWC01FLUS). Previous data (note different format) Nest; 1995: Active, produced 0 young; 1994-92: No data; 1991: Produced 1 young; 1990: Active, produced 0 young.
HALILEUC*565	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle	G5	S3	N	2003	Nest status 1999-2003: Continuously active; Status 1995-98: Active - 1998, 1997, 1996: Unknown/not assessed - 1995; (U03FWC01FLUS). Previous data (note different format) Nest; 1995: Produced 1 young; 1994-92: No data; 1991: Produced 1 young; 1990: Produced 2 young; 1989: Produced 2 young.



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Map Label	Scientific Name	Common Name	Global State Federal State Observation			Description	EO Comments
			Rank	Rank	Status	Listing	Date
HALLLEUC*666	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle	G5	S3	N	N	2002
			No general description given				
HYPOSPIS*3	<i>Hypotrictichia spissipes</i>	Florida Hypotrictichia Scarab Beetle	G3G4	S3S4	N	N	1994 pre
			1994-Pre: No description given (B94DEY01FLUS).				
ISCHDUNE*2	<i>Ischyryus dunedinensis</i>	Three Spotted Pleasing Fungus Beetle	G2G3	S2S3	N	N	1994 pre
			1994-Pre: No description given (B94DEY01FLUS).				
LATRBISH*11	<i>Latrodectus bishopi</i>	Red Widow Spider	G3	S3	N	N	1946-05
			1946-05: No description given (U08ALM0101FLUS).				
MELADEL*2	<i>Melanoplus adelogyrus</i>	Volusia Grasshopper	G1G2	S1S2	N	N	2002-12-23
			2002-12-23: No description given (N05LAM01FLUS).				
MUSTOLIV*44	<i>Mustela frenata olivacea</i>	Southeastern Weasel	G5T4	S3?	N	N	1920 -- 1929
			No general description given				
MUSTOLIV*45	<i>Mustela frenata olivacea</i>	Southeastern Weasel	G5T4	S3?	N	N	1925
			No general description given				
NECTTAV*28	<i>Nectopsyche tavana</i>	Tavares White Miller Caddisfly	G3	S3	N	N	2007-04-27
			2007-04-27: No description given other than that the locality was near a river (U09RAS01FLUS).				
NEOFALLE*20	<i>Necrofiber allenii</i>	Round-tailed Muskrat	G2	S2	N	N	1946-08-14
			State forest (formerly a university reserve) that includes many relatively shallow pond basins within an upland matrix chiefly occupied by mesic flatwoods and a sandhill ridge (PNDJAC01FLUS).				
OECERPARV*4	<i>Oecetis parva</i>	Little Oecetis Longhorned Caddisfly	G2	S2	UR	N	2007-04-27
			2007-04-27: No description given other than that the locality was near a river (U09RAS01FLUS).				



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Map Label	Scientific Name	Common Name	Global State Federal State			Observation Date	Description	EO Comments
			Rank	Rank	Status			
PODOFLOR74	<i>Podomys floridanus</i>	Florida Mouse	G3	S3	N	N	1959-02-21 Fire suppressed scrub and sandhill	No recent data (post-1959) to corroborate continued existence. From 1940-1948, 26 specimens were collected by various collectors. In 1959, 1 was captured (U99LAY01FLUS). In 1956 and 1999 trapping efforts failed to capture this species (U99JAC02FLUS, U99LAY01FLUS).
PTERWELA*5	<i>Pteronotops welaka</i>	Bluenose Shiner	G3G4	S3S4	N	ST	1897-02-19 No general description given	1 SPECIMEN COLLECTED (TYPE SPECIMEN, USNM 48786), BY W. C. KENDALL ON 19 FEBRUARY 1897.
ROMUGLOB*4	<i>Romulus globosus</i>	Round-Necked Romulus Long-Horned Beetle	G1G2	S1S2	N	N	1994 pre (B94DEY01FLUS).	1994-Pre: This species was collected at this site, the earliest collection date being 10 May and the latest was 27 July (B94DEY01FLUS).
SANDHILL*102	Sandhill		G3	S2	N	N	1999-09-30: Longleaf pine-turkey oak-wiregrass sandhill with encroaching oaks and some sand pine. Wiregrass relatively dense. Rolling topography, with depression marshes along flatwoods ecotone on western edge. Quality varies with fire plot history; some is excellent, some badly in need of fire (hardwood encroachment). Mature but very few flat-top longleaf pines (PNDJAC01FLUS, U99JAC02FLUS).	Good quality [see comments].
SCHWAMER* (X)2	<i>Schwalbea americana</i>	chaffseed	G2	S1	E	E	1942 2018: The sandhills in good condition, though extremely dry. The flatwoods and flatwoods transitions shrubby. 1985: Sandhill with encroaching oaks. Some wiregrass is still present. 1940: Sandhills bordering flatwoods.	Last seen in 1942. In 1985, 1999 and 2018 surveys no plants were found.



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FNAI ELEMENT OCCURRENCE REPORT on or near

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Inventory

Global State Federal State Observation									
Map Label	Scientific Name	Common Name	Rank	Status	Listing Date	Description	EO Comments		
SCUNIGE*195	<i>Sciurus niger niger</i>	Southeastern Fox Squirrel	G5T5	S3	N	N	1999-09-30	1999-09-30: Longleaf pine-turkey oak-wiregrass sandhill with encroaching oaks and some sand pine. Wiregrass relatively dense. Rolling topography, with depression marshes along flatwoods ecotone on western edge. Quality varies with fire plot history; some is excellent, some badly in need of fire (hardwood encroachment). Mature but very few flat-top longleaf pines (PNDJAC01FLUS, U99JAC02FLUS). 1940-1942: Moore (1946) noted species in sandhill and open flatwoods, but only very infrequently in oak hammock and river swamp.	1999-09: small population; Jackson and Hipes made two observations 28-30 September, but these may have been one individual (U99JAC02FLUS). 1940-1942: Moore (1946) observed species regularly.
SCRUB****1020	Scrub		G2	S2	N	N	2004	1999: Overgrown sand pine scrub in need of fire management. See Laessle (1942: A42LAE01FLUS), Jackson et al. (1999; U99JAC02FLUS), and Schultz (1999: F99SCH34FLUS) for descriptions of vegetation. Nearby is a larger sandhill ridge that supports longleaf pine-turkey oak-wiregrass community with encroaching oaks and some sand pine.	2004: Update to last obs date was based on interpretation of aerial photography (previous value was 1999-10-273) (U05FNA02FLUS). 1999-10-27: open canopy of Pinus clausa with continuous tall shrub layer of Quercus myrtifolia, Q. geminata and Q. chapmanii, plus Lyonia ferruginea. Serenoa repens is in the short shrub layer which makes up less than 5% cover; herbaceous vegetation is sparse consistinf of Rhynchospora megalocarpa and Cladina evansii (F99SCH34FLUS; U99JAC02FLUS). Species list attached to hard copy of EOR. [See also A42LAE01FLUS for description and plants.]
SELOFLOR*18	<i>Selonodon floridensis</i>	Florida Cebionid Beetle	G2G4	S2S4	N	N	1955-05-12	1955-05-12: No description given (B99GAL01FLUS).	1955-05-12: One specimen was collected (B99GAL01FLUS).



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Global State Federal State Observation						
Map Label	Scientific Name	Common Name	Rank	Status	Listing	Description
SPRISTRE*59	Spring-run stream		G2	S2	N N N	2004 SOME EICHORNIA CRA, PISTIA STR, BIDENS NAS, PERSICARIA POR, MYRIOPHYLLUM PRO, SALVINIA AUR, PONTEDERIA LAN, SAGITTARIA LAN, SCIRPUS VAL, CYPERUS ART, HIBISCUS COC, CRINUM AME, ACNIDA CAN, RHYNCHOSPORA COR.
TRIAFLOR*8	<i>Trienodes florida</i>	Floridian Trienode Caddisfly	G3	S2	N N	2007-04-27 No description given other than that the locality was near a river (U09RAS01FLUS).
TRIGFLOR*2	<i>Trigonopeltastes florida</i>	Scrub Palmetto Flower Scarab Beetle	G3	S3	N N	1994-Pre: No description given (B94DEY01FLUS).
URSUFLO*66	<i>Ursus americanus floridanus</i>	Florida Black Bear	G5T4	S4	N N	2020-11-19 Large area of pine plantation, mesic and wet flatwoods, and dome and basin swamps. Largely private commercial timberland, nurseries, and small neighborhoods; public lands are dominated by pine plantation but also have flatwoods interspersed with dome swamps and patches of scrub. Large area of sand pine and oak scrub, mesic flatwoods, sandhill, depression marshes and hardwood swamps, pine plantation, regular harvesting of sand pine (U05SIM01FLUS).
						2004: Update to last obs date was based on interpretation of aerial photography (previous value was 1982) (U05FNA02FLUS). MOUTH OF CREEK SHALLOW AND CHOKED W/ CERATOPHYLLUM DEMERSUM & NAJAS GUADALUPENSIS; CRYSTAL CLEAR ARTESIAN SPRING 60,000 GAL/HOUR. 2007-04-27: One specimen was collected using a 15 watt black light over an alcohol-filled white pan (U09RAS01FLUS, U08RAS01FLUS). 1994-Pre: This species was collected at this site (B94DEY01FLUS). 2002: 1,025-1,539 bears estimated in the primary ranges in the Ocala-St. John's region. Part of a larger population that includes Okefenokee Swamp National Wildlife Refuge in Georgia (U05SIM01FLUS). 2014: 1,198 bears estimated in the Ocala-St. John's region and 495 estimated in the Osceola region (A16HUM01FLUS). 2016: polygons created to show where bears are considered 'Abundant' and 'Common' (U16FWC01FLUS)-br />-br />Primary is the FWC-designated core area that represents breeding range and contains documented evidence of reproduction or female bears within available habitat, and Secondary is the FWC-designated area where bears occur within available habitat but outside primary bear range (evidence of bears without documented evidence of reproduction) (U12FWC02FLUS, U05SIM01FLUS). These boundaries are based on decades of bear observations, roadkill distribution, nuisance bear locations, and bear research projects. For detailed location data contact the FWC.



Florida
Natural Areas
Inventory

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Florida Natural Areas Inventory

Managed Area Element Summary

Welaka State Forest



SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	Global rank	State rank	Federal status	State status
AMPHIBIANS					
<i>Lithobates capito</i>	Gopher Frog	G2G3	S3	UR	N
REPTILES					
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	N	ST
BIRDS					
<i>Falco sparverius paulus</i>	Southeastern American Kestrel	G5T4	S3	N	ST
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle	G5	S3	N	N
MAMMALS					
<i>Mustela frenata olivacea</i>	Southeastern Weasel	G5T4	S3?	N	N
<i>Neofiber alleni</i>	Round-tailed Muskrat	G2	S2	N	N
<i>Sciurus niger niger</i>	Southeastern Fox Squirrel	G5T5	S3	N	N
<i>Ursus americanus floridanus</i>	Florida Black Bear	G5T4	S4	N	N
INVERTEBRATES					
<i>Hesperia attalus slossonae</i>	Seminole Skipper	G3G4T3	S3	N	N
<i>Melanoplus adelogyus</i>	Volusia Grasshopper	G1G2	S1S2	N	N

Note: Summary includes all documented and likely species occurrence records currently in the FNAI database.



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Florida Natural Areas Inventory
Managed Area Element Summary
Welaka State Forest



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

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

FNAI GLOBAL ELEMENT RANK

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

FNAI STATE ELEMENT RANK

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

FEDERAL LEGAL STATUS

Note: Summary includes all documented and likely species occurrence records currently in the FNAI database.



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Florida Natural Areas Inventory

Managed Area Element Summary

Welaka State Forest



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

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

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

STATE LEGAL STATUS

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

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

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

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

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



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Florida Natural Areas Inventory
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to the U.S. Endangered Species Act.

LT = Threatened: species native to the state that are in rapid decline in the number of plants within the state, but which have not so decreased in number as to cause them to be Endangered.

N = Not currently listed, nor currently being considered for listing.

Exhibit M

Florida Fish and Wildlife
Conservation Commission

Listed Species Occurrence Records



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and Wildlife
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Commission**

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MyFWC.com

September 9, 2024

Emily Marsh
Florida Forest Service
3125 Conner Boulevard
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1650
emily.marsh@fdacs.gov

Dear Ms. Marsh:

This letter is in response to your request for listed species occurrence records and critical habitats for the Welaka State Forest, located in Putnam County.

FWC staff conducted a geographic information system (GIS) analysis of the project area utilizing a variety of internal datasets. The analysis found that the project area contains documented occurrences and potential habitat for the following listed and managed species:

- American alligator (*Alligator mississippiensis*, Federally Threatened due to similarity of appearance)
- Bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*)
- Eastern indigo snake (*Drymarchon couperi*, Federally Threatened [FT])
- Florida black bear (*Ursus americanus floridanus*)
- Florida pine snake (*Pituophis melanoleucus mugitus*, State Threatened [ST])
- Florida sandhill crane (*Antigone canadensis pratensis*, ST)
- Florida scrub-jay (*Aphelocoma coerulescens*, FT)
- Little blue heron (*Egretta caerulea*, ST)
- Gopher tortoise (*Gopherus polyphemus*, ST)
- Red-cockaded woodpecker (*Picoides borealis*, Federally Endangered)
- Sand skink (*Neoseps reynoldsi*, FT)
- Southeastern American kestrel (*Falco sparverius paulus*, ST)
- Striped newt (*Notophthalmus perstriatus*, ST)
- Wood stork (*Mycteria americana*, Federally Threatened)

The wildlife occurrence data represents only species recorded by FWC staff and other affiliated researchers and the available databases do not necessarily contain records of all listed species that may occur in a given area. Therefore, the absence of a species in this list does not mean that species does not occur in the area. On-site surveys using appropriate methodologies are always the most reliable method to determine the potential presence of listed species and their habitat.

The enclosed maps are based on aggregated species models and include listed species Strategic Habitat Conservation Areas (SHCAs), species richness, and priority wetlands for listed species. These data highlight areas with enhanced value for multiple listed and managed species of wildlife.

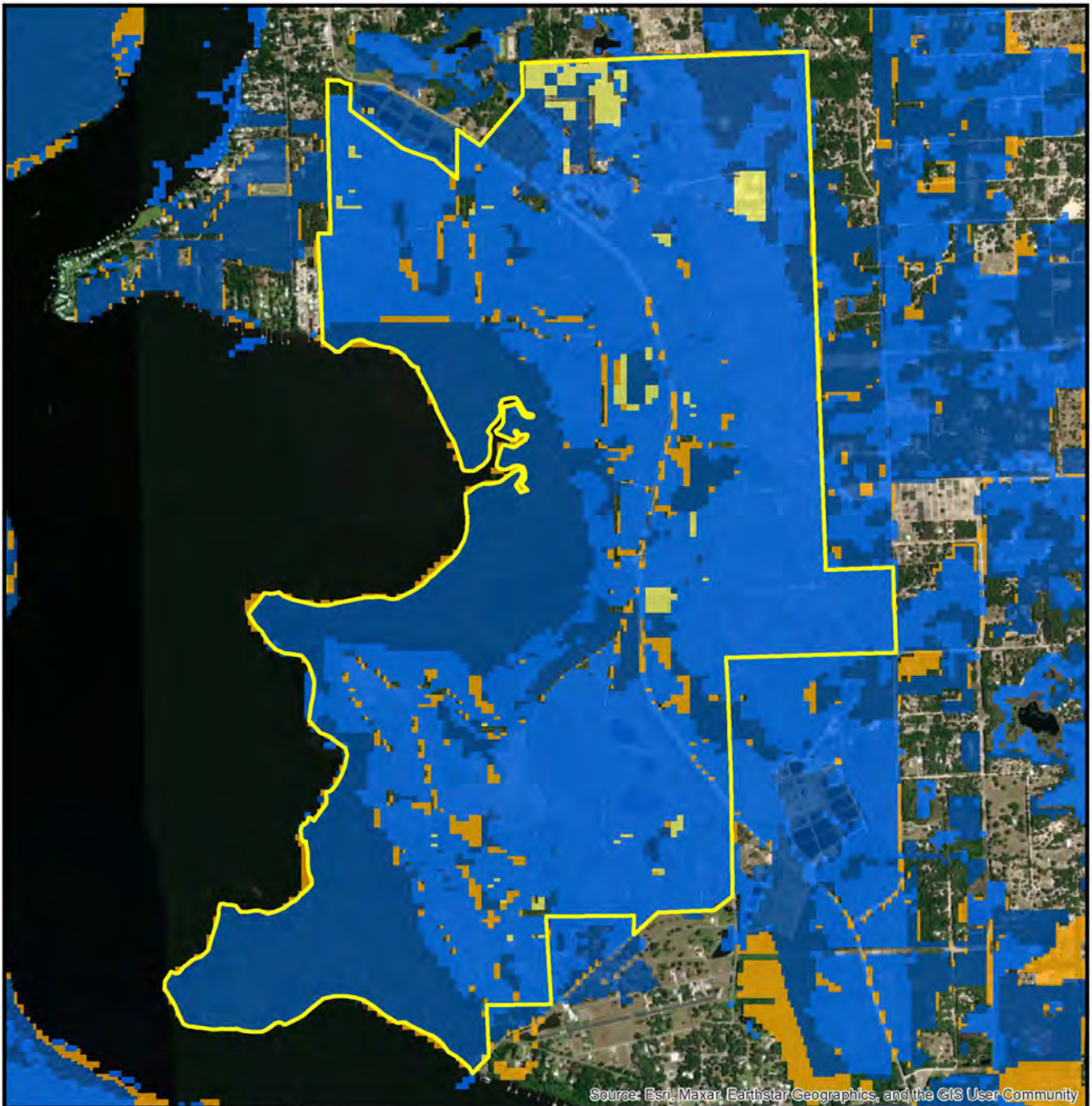
Emily Marsh
Page 2
September 9, 2024

For specific technical questions regarding the content of this letter, please contact Alex Flores Bonilla at 850-488-8783 or by email at Alex.Flores@MyFWC.com. All other inquiries may be sent to ConservationPlanningServices@MyFWC.com.

Sincerely,



Laura DiGruttolo
Land Use Planning Supervisor
Office of Conservation Planning Services



Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community

Prioritized SHCA's

-  Welaka State Forest
-  Priority 1
-  Priority 2
-  Priority 3
-  Priority 4
-  Priority 5

Welaka State Forest

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.

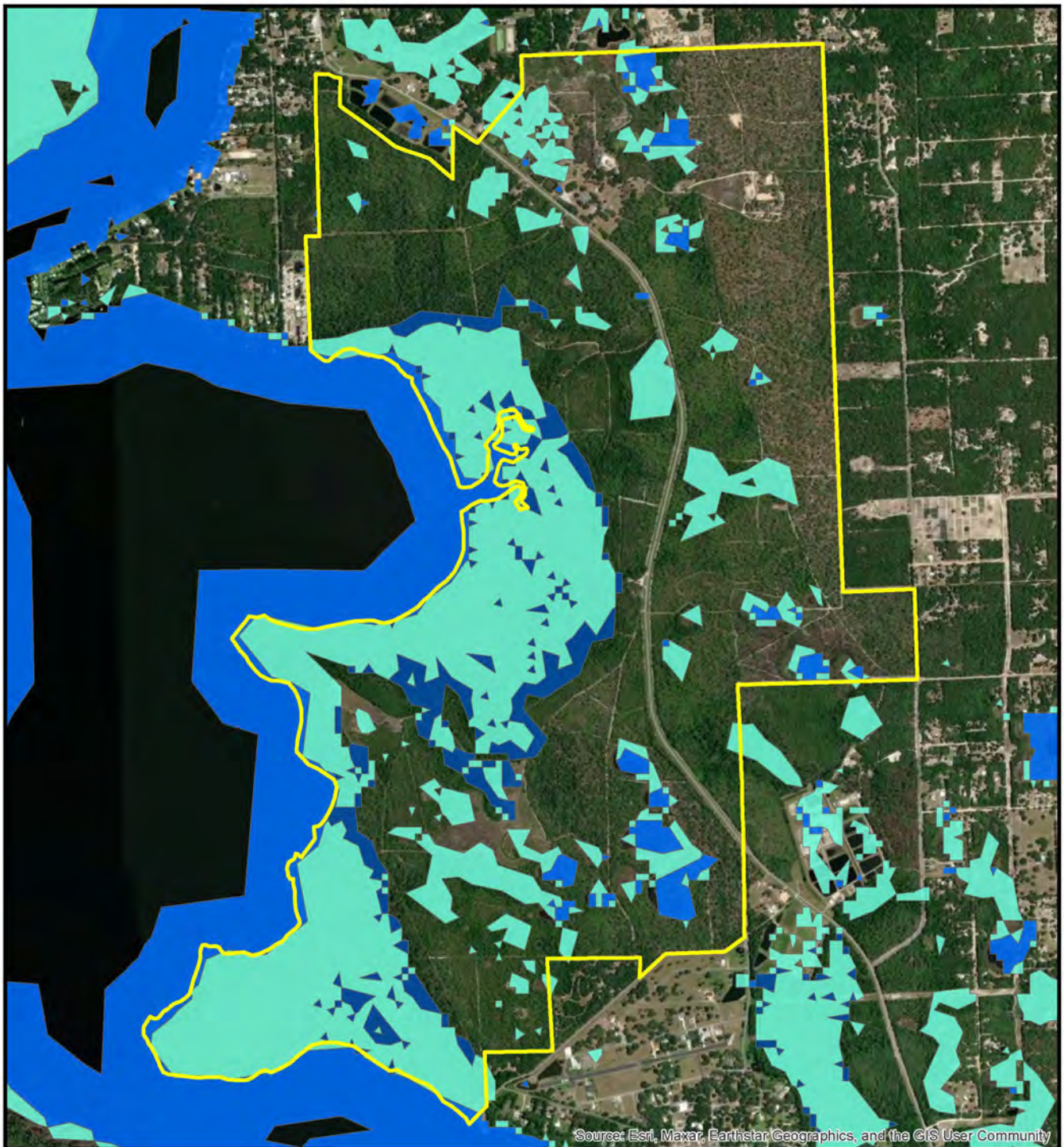
There are 2 possible ranks used to prioritize a species' SHCA:

- 1) the global rank based on a species world wide 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 Approximate site boundary and 10-mile buffer fragility.

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles





Prioritized Wetlands

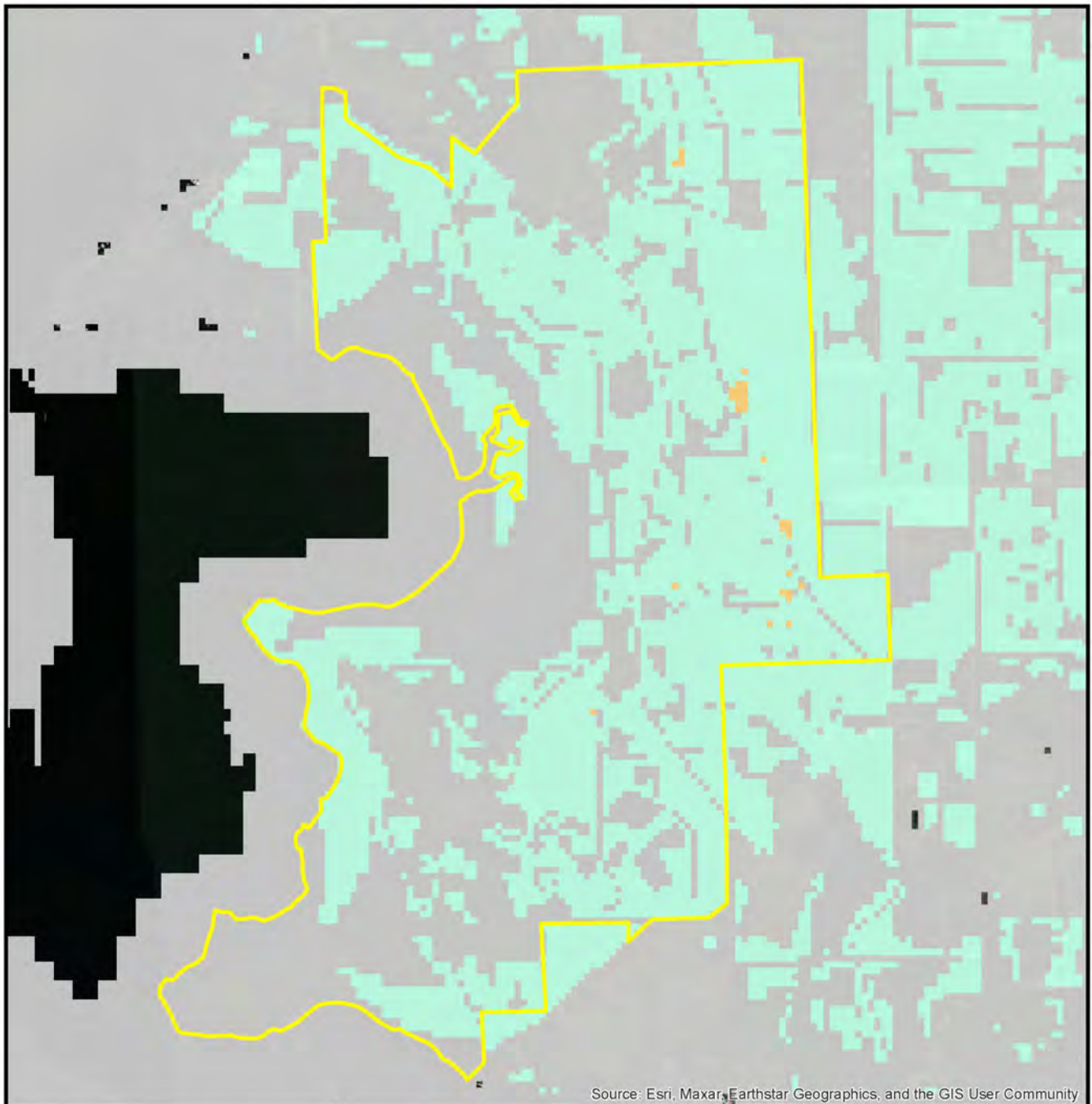
- Welaka State Forest
- 1-3 Species, Wetlands habitat
- 4-6 Species, Wetlands habitat
- 7-9 Species, Wetlands habitat
- 10-11 Species, Wetlands habitat



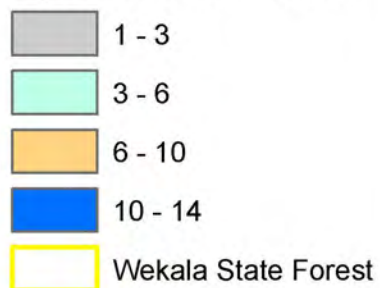
0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

Welaka State Forest





Species Richness



Wekala State Forest

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

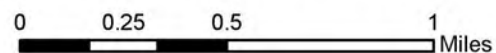


Exhibit N

Eleven-Year Fire History

Welaka State Forest Burn Acres by Fiscal Year



Exhibit O

Invasive Species Map



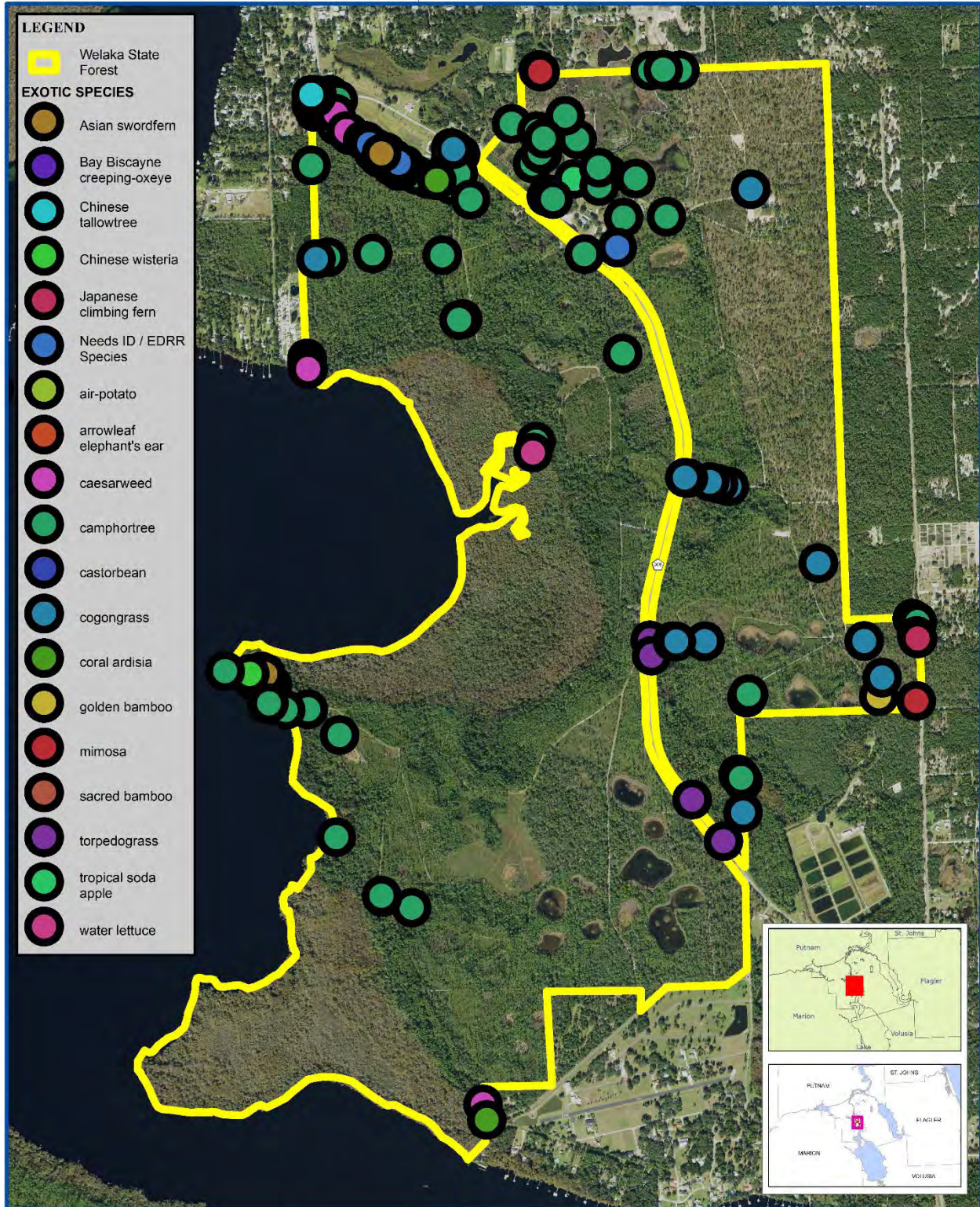
Florida Forest Service

Welaka State Forest Non-Native Invasive Species Map

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

DISCLAIMER:
This map was created by the Florida Forest Service
and is intended to provide a general overview of the
distribution of non-native invasive species in the
forest. It is not intended to be used for legal
purposes. The Florida Forest Service does not
warrant the accuracy or completeness of the data
presented on this map.

Managed Area boundaries courtesy of
the Florida Natural Areas Inventory
managed under Defense Science and
Engineering Agency (DSEA) from the US Army Corps of Engineers



Map Month/Year: August 2025

1,000 500 0
Yards

Exhibit P

Current FNAI Natural Communities and Cover Types Map



Florida Forest Service

Welaka State Forest

FNAI Current Natural Community Types Map

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

81° 50' W

DISCLAIMER:
This map was prepared for the Florida Forest Service
and is not intended to be used for any other purpose.
The Florida Forest Service does not warrant the accuracy
of the information shown on this map. The Florida Forest
Service does not warrant the accuracy of the information
shown on this map. The Florida Forest Service does not
warrant the accuracy of the information shown on this
map. The Florida Forest Service does not warrant the
accuracy of the information shown on this map.

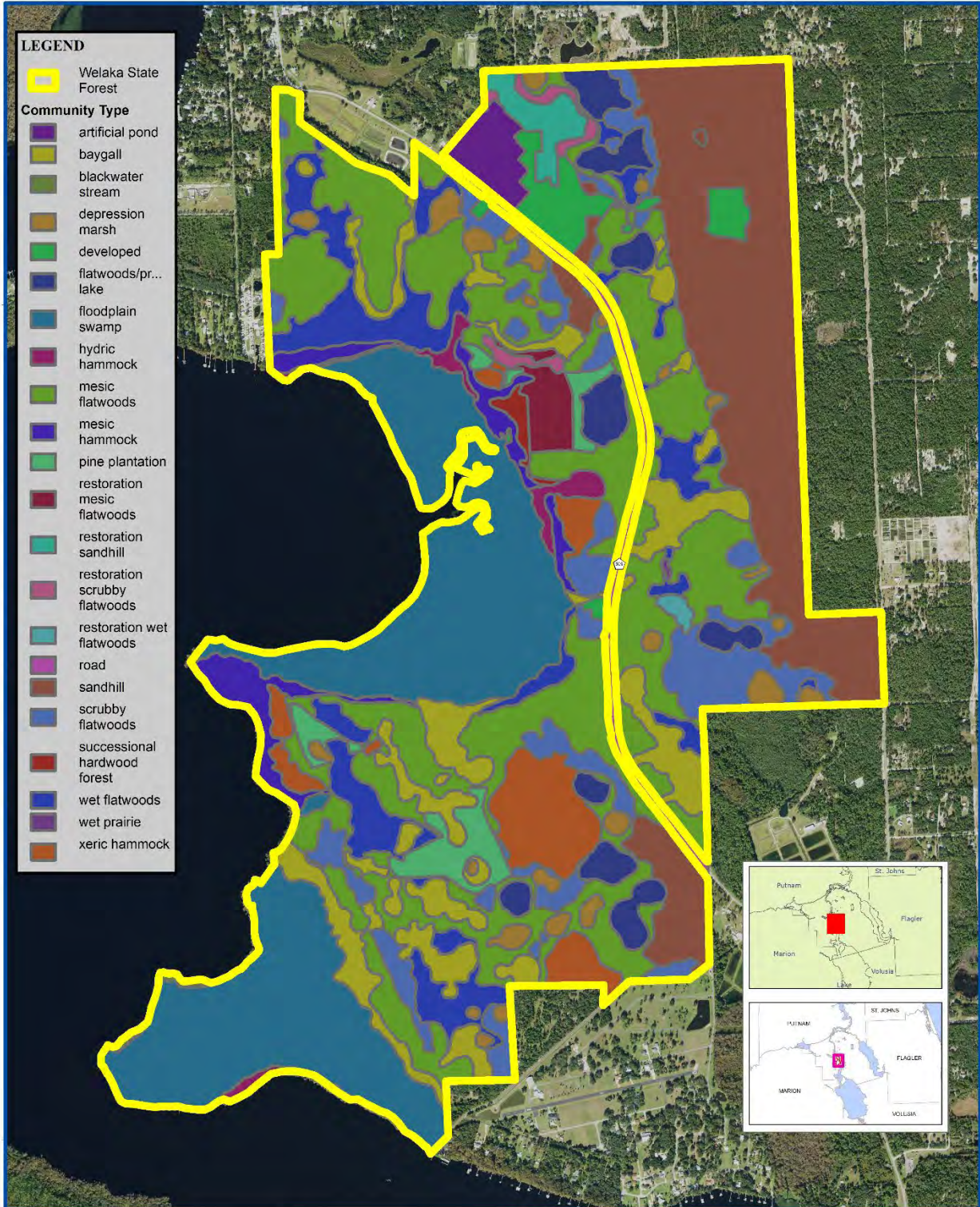
Managed Area boundaries courtesy of
the Florida Natural Areas Inventory
FNAI (www.fnaifl.com) (FNAI 2002)
from the US Army Corps of Engineers

LEGEND

Welaka State Forest

Community Type

- artificial pond
- baygall
- blackwater stream
- depression marsh
- developed
- flatwoods/pr... lake
- floodplain swamp
- hydric hammock
- mesic flatwoods
- mesic hammock
- pine plantation
- restoration mesic flatwoods
- restoration sandhill
- restoration scrubby flatwoods
- restoration wet flatwoods
- road
- sandhill
- scrubby flatwoods
- successional hardwood forest
- wet flatwoods
- wet prairie
- xeric hammock



81° 50' W

Map Month/Year: August 2025

1,000 500 0
Yards

Exhibit Q

Historic FNAI Natural Communities and Cover Types Map



Florida Forest Service

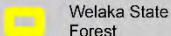
Welaka State Forest

FNAI Historic Natural Community Types Map

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

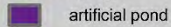
DISCLAIMER:
This map was developed by the Florida Forest Service (FFS) and is intended for informational purposes only. It is not intended to be used for legal or regulatory purposes. The FFS does not warrant the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein. The FFS is not responsible for any errors or omissions in this map. The FFS is not responsible for any damages or liabilities arising from the use of this map. The FFS is not responsible for any damages or liabilities arising from the use of this map.

LEGEND

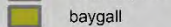


Welaka State Forest

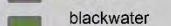
Community Type



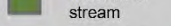
artificial pond



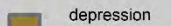
baygall



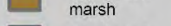
blackwater stream



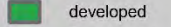
depression marsh



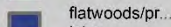
developed



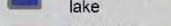
flatwoods/prairie lake



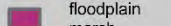
floodplain marsh



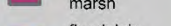
floodplain swamp



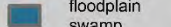
hydric hammock



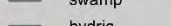
mesic flatwoods



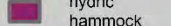
mesic hammock



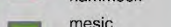
pine plantation



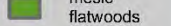
restoration mesic flatwoods



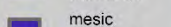
restoration sandhill



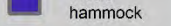
restoration scrubby flatwoods



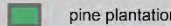
restoration wet flatwoods



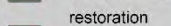
road



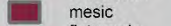
sandhill



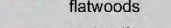
scrubby flatwoods



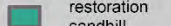
successional hardwood forest



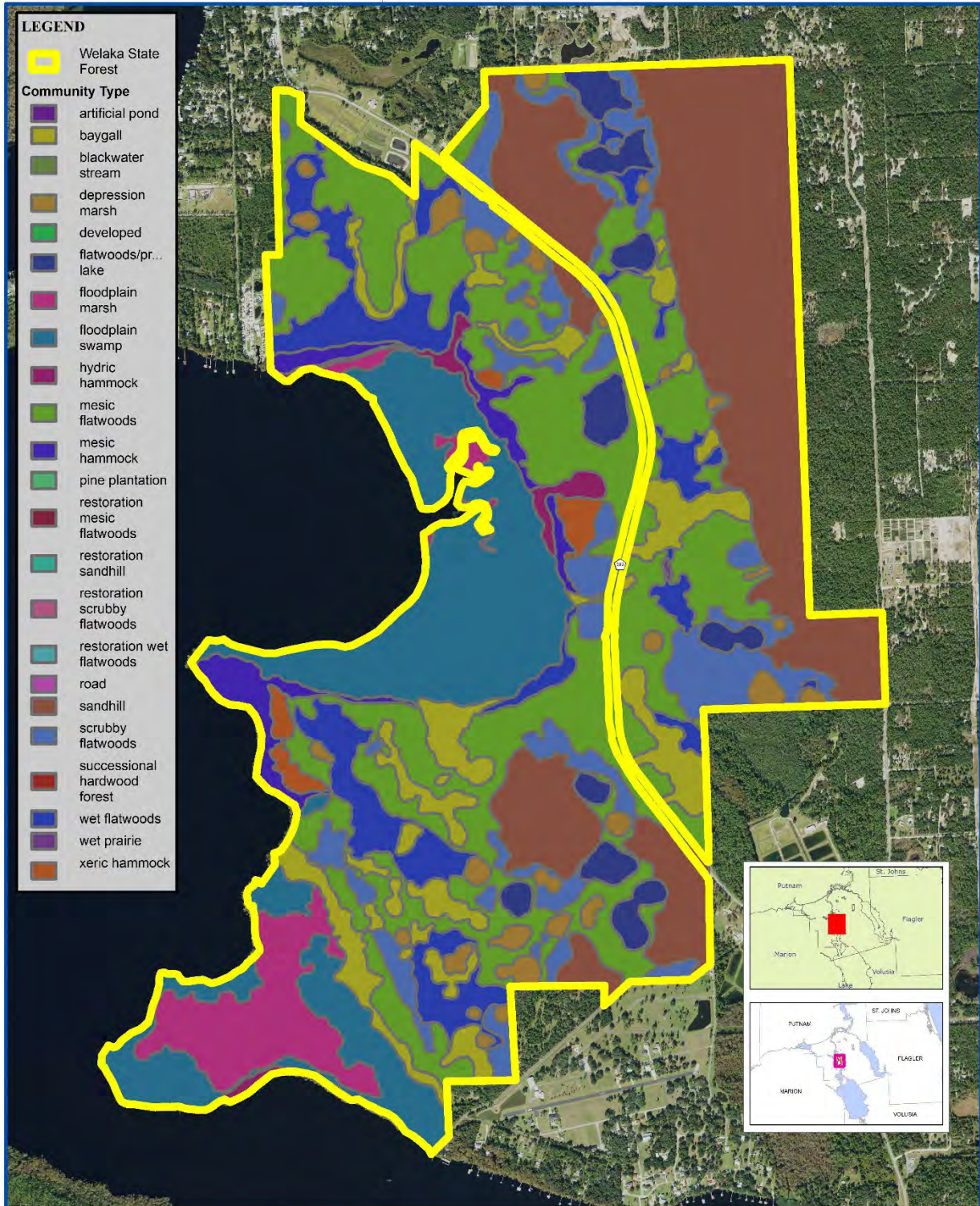
wet flatwoods



wet prairie



xeric hammock



81° 45' W
29° 15' N

Map Month/Year: August 2025

1,000 500 0
Yards

Exhibit R

Land Management Reviews (2016 & 2021)

2016 Land Management Review Team Report for Welaka State Forest

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2.1. Field Review Checklist Findings.....	5
2.2. Items Requiring Improvement Actions in the Field	5
2.3. Field Review Checklist and Scores	6
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1. Introduction

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

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

Each land management review report is divided into three sections. Section 1 provides the details of the property being reviewed as well as the overall results of the report. Section 2 provides details of the field review, in which the review team inspects the results of management actions on the site. Section 3 provides details of the land management plan review, in which the team determines the extent to which the management plan provides for and documents adequate natural and recreational resource protection.

Finally, each report may also contain an Appendix that lists individual team member comments. This Appendix is a compilation of feedback, concerns or other thoughts provided by individual team members. It is not necessarily indicative of the final consensus reached by the land management review team.

1.1. Property Reviewed in this Report

Name of Site: Welaka State Forest

Managed by: Florida Forest Service (FFS)

Acres: 2,287.10

County: Putnam

Purpose(s) for Acquisition: Acquired under the auspices of the Bankhead Jones Farm Tenant Act.

Acquisition Program(s): NA

Original Acquisition Date: 5/19/1992

Area Reviewed: Entire Property

Last Management Plan Approval Date: 8/15/2014

Review Date: 5/27/2016

Agency Manager

- Scott Crosby

Key Staff Present:

- Ernie Ash, Jason Foshee, Charlie Pedersen, Nicole Barbieri

Review Team Members Present (voting)

- DRP:
- FWC: Cully Lord
- FFS: Bill Korn
- DEP: Chrissy Sellers

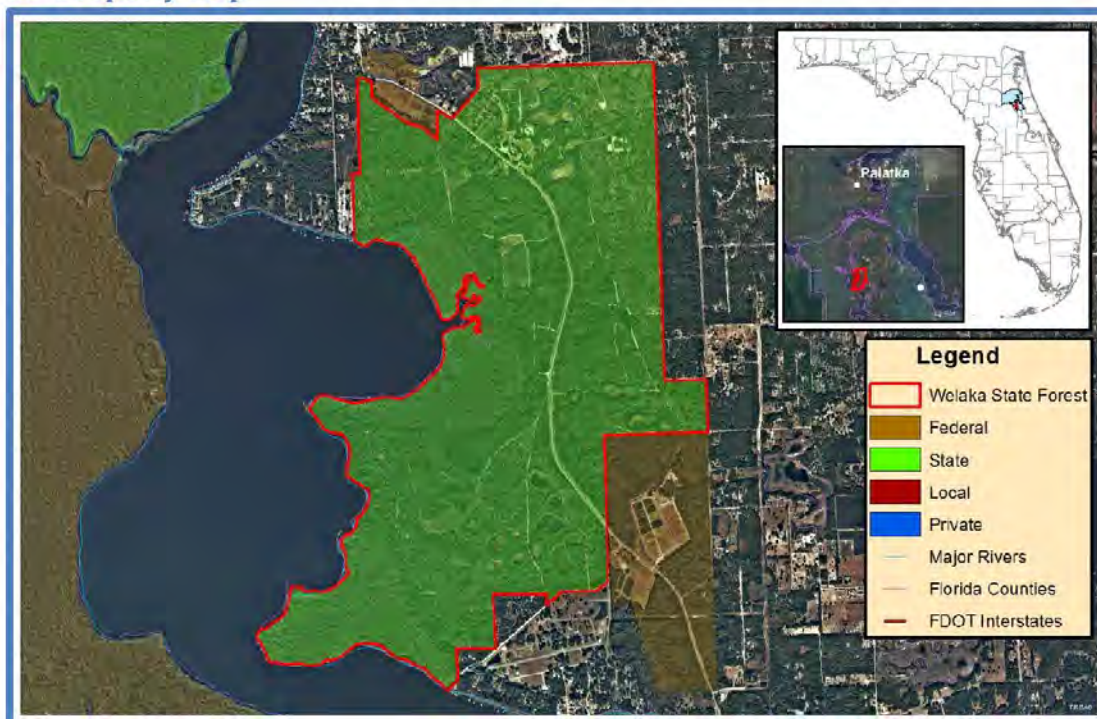
- SWCD:
- Local gov't:
- Conservation organization: Michael Bubb
- Private land manager: Ben Williams

Other Non-Team Members Present (attending)

- Keith Singleton, DEP/DSL
- John Browne, FFS

- Catherine Ingram, FFS

1.2 Property Map



1.3. Overview of Land Management Review Results

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

Yes = 5, No = 0

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

Yes = 5, No = 0

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

Table 1: Results at a glance.

Major Land Management Categories	Field Review	Management Plan Review
Natural Communities / Forest Management	4.24	4.52
Prescribed Fire / Habitat Restoration	4.50	4.33
Hydrology	4.33	4.44
Imperiled Species	4.13	4.15
Exotic / Invasive Species	3.97	4.42
Cultural Resources	4.38	4.25
Public Access / Education / Law Enforcement	4.45	4.34
Infrastructure / Equipment / Staffing	4.08	N/A

Color Code (See Appendix A for detail)

Excellent	Above Average	Below Average	Poor
-----------	---------------	---------------	------

1.3.1 Consensus Commendations for the Managing Agency

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

1. The review team commends FFS for outstanding efforts at increasing burning which has greatly enhanced ecological conditions in the sandhills and better defined historic ecotones. (5+, 0-)
2. The review team commends FFS for motivation of local staff and great use of inmates to accomplish renovation of Welaka facilities. (5+, 0-)
3. The review team commends FFS for efforts by staff to increase interest in the property and improve public visitation and use of the dormitories and other facilities. (5+, 0-)
4. The review team commends FFS for work to initiate efforts to prescribe burn long fire suppressed mesic flatwoods sites west of County Road 309. (5+, 0-)

1.3.2. Consensus Recommendations to the Managing Agency

The following recommendations resulted from a discussion and vote of the review team members. The next management plan update should include information about how these recommendations have been addressed: ***There were no consensus review team recommendations to the managing agency.***

2. Field Review Details

2.1. Field Review Checklist Findings

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

1. Natural Communities, specifically sandhill, wet flatwoods, baygall, floodplain swamp, depression marsh, flatwoods prairie lake, spring run, floodplain marsh, wet prairie, and alluvial forest:
2. Listed Species Protection and Preservation, for listed animal species in general, and specifically for bald eagle and gopher tortoise:
3. Natural resource survey/monitoring, specifically listed species or their habitat monitoring, other non-game species or their habitat monitoring, fire effects monitoring, other habitat management effects monitoring, and invasive species survey and monitoring:
4. Cultural resources, specifically survey and protection/preservation:
5. Prescribed fire, specifically area being burned, and quality:
6. Forest management, specifically timber inventory, timber harvesting, and reforestation:
7. Non-Native, Invasive & Problem Species, specifically prevention and control of invasive plants and animals:
8. Hydrologic/geologic function, specifically roads/culverts, ditches, and Mudd Spring geologic feature:
9. Resource Protection, specifically boundary survey, gates and fencing, signage, and law enforcement presence:
10. Public Access, specifically roads, parking, and boat access:
11. Environmental education and outreach, specifically pertaining to wildlife, invasive species, habitat management activities, interpretive facilities and signs, recreational opportunities, and management of visitor impacts:
12. Management Resources, specifically waste disposal, sanitary facilities, buildings, and equipment:

2.2. Items Requiring Improvement Actions in the Field

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

1. Management resources, specifically funding, received a below average score. The review team is asked to evaluate, based on information provided by the managing agency, whether management resources are sufficient for the property.

Managing Agency Response:

Given the number of state forests in this district – it is difficult to increase allocations at one forest without negatively impacting another state forest. The local district manager however will seek opportunities to identify a source for increasing the funding at WeSF.

2.3. Field Review Checklist and Scores

Field Review Item	Reference #	Anonymous Team Members								Average
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Natural Communities (I.A)										
Sandhill	I.A.1	5	5	5	5					5.00
Scrubby Flatwoods	I.A.2	3	3	4	3					3.25
Xeric Hammock	I.A.3	4	4	4	3					3.75
Mesic Flatwoods	I.A.4	3	3	4	3					3.25
Wet Flatwoods	I.A.5	5	5	4	5					4.75
Baygall	I.A.6	5	5	4	5					4.75
Floodplain Swamp	I.A.7	4	5	4	5					4.50
Depression Marsh/Flatwood Prairie Lake	I.A.8	4	5	4	5					4.50
Spring Run	I.A.9	5	5	4	5					4.75
Floodplain Marsh	I.A.10	5	5	3	4					4.25
Wet Prairie	I.A.11	4	5	3	4					4.00
Alluvial Forest	I.A.13	5	5	4	5					4.75
Natural Communities Average Score										4.29
Listed Species: Protection & Preservation (I.B)										
Animals	I.B.1	5	5	4	4					4.50
Bald Eagle	I.B.1.a	5	5		4					4.67
Gopher Tortoise	I.B.1.b	4	4		4					4.00
Plants	I.B.2	4	3		3					3.33
Listed Species Average Score										4.13
Natural Resources Survey/Management Resources (I.C)										
Listed species or their habitat monitoring	I.C.2	4	5	4	4					4.25
Other non-game species or their habitat monitoring	I.C.3	4	5	4	3					4.00
Fire effects monitoring	I.C.4	4	5	5	4					4.50
Other habitat management effects monitoring	I.C.5	5	5	4	4					4.50
Invasive species survey / monitoring	I.C.6	4	5	4	4					4.25
Cultural Resources (Archeological & Historic sites) (II.A, II.B)										
Cultural Res. Survey	II.A	4	5	4	5					4.50

Protection and preservation	II.B	4	5	4	4					4.25
Cultural Resources Average Score										4.38
Resource Management, Prescribed Fire (III.A)										
Area Being Burned (no. acres)	III.A.1	5	5	4	5					4.75
Frequency	III.A.2	4	4	4	3					3.75
Quality	III.A.3	5	5	5	5					5.00
Resource Management, Prescribed Fire Average Score										4.50
Restoration (III.B)										
Restoration Average Score										NA
Forest Management (III.C)										
Timber Inventory	III.C.1	5	5	3	5					4.50
Timber Harvesting	III.C.2	4	5	3	5					4.25
Reforestation/Afforestation	III.C.3	4	5	5	3					4.25
Site Preparation	III.C.4	3	4	4	4					3.75
Forest Management Average Score										4.19
Non-Native, Invasive & Problem Species (III.D)										
Prevention										
prevention - plants	III.D.1. a	4	5	4	3					4.00
prevention - animals	III.D.1. b	4	5	4	3					4.00
prevention - pests/pathogens	III.D.1. c	4	X	4	3					3.67
Control										
control - plants	III.D.2. a	4	5	4	4					4.25
control - animals	III.D.2. b	4	5	4	4					4.25
control - pest/pathogens	III.D.2. c	4	X	4	3					3.67
Non-Native, Invasive & Problem Species Average Score										3.97
Hydrologic/Geologic function Hydro-Alteration (III.E.1)										
Roads/culverts	III.E.1. a	5		3	4					4.00
Ditches	III.E.1. b	5		3	4					4.00
Mudd Spring Geologic Feature	III.E.1. f	5	5		5					5.00
Hydrologic/Geologic function, Hydro-Alteration Average Score										4.33
Ground Water Monitoring (III.E.2)										
Ground Water Monitoring Average Score										NA
Surface Water Monitoring (III.E.3)										
Surface Water Monitoring Average Score										NA
Resource Protection (III.F)										
Boundary survey	III.F.1	5	5	4	4					4.50
Gates & fencing	III.F.2	4	5	3	5					4.25
Signage	III.F.3	5	5	4	4					4.50
Law enforcement presence	III.F.4	5	5	4	4					4.50
Resource Protection Average Score										4.44
Adjacent Property Concerns (III.G)										
Land Use										

Inholdings/additions	III.G.2	4	X		3					3.50
Public Access & Education (IV.1, IV.2, IV.3, IV.4, IV.5)										
Public Access										
Roads	IV.1. a	5	5	4	5					4.75
Parking	IV.1. b	5	5	4	5					4.75
Boat Access	IV.1.c	4	5	3	4					4.00
Environmental Education & Outreach										
Wildlife	IV.2. a	5	5	4	4					4.50
Invasive Species	IV.2. b	4	5	4	4					4.25
Habitat Management Activities	IV.2. c	4	5	4	4					4.25
Interpretive facilities and signs	IV.3	5	5	4	5					4.75
Recreational Opportunities	IV.4	5	5	4	5					4.75
Management of Visitor Impacts	IV.5	4	5	4	4					4.25
Public Access & Education Average Score										4.47
Management Resources (V.1, V.2, V.3, V.4)										
Maintenance										
Waste disposal	V.1.a	5	5	4	4					4.50
Sanitary facilities	V.1.b	5	5	4	4					4.50
Infrastructure										
Buildings	V.2.a	5	5	4	4					4.50
Equipment	V.2.b	5	5	4	4					4.50
Staff	V.3	4	4	4	3					3.75
Funding	V.4	2	3	4	2					2.75
Management Resources Average Score										4.08

Color Code:

Excellent

Above Average

Below Average

Poor

Missing Vote

Insufficient Information

See Appendix A for detail

3. Land Management Plan Review Details

3.1 Items Requiring Improvements in the Management Plan

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

3.2 Management Plan Review Checklist and Scores

Plan Review Item	Reference #	Anonymous Team Members	Average
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		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Natural Communities (I.A)										
Sandhill	I.A.1	5	5	4	4					4.50
Scrubby Flatwoods	I.A.2	5	5	4	4					4.50
Xeric Hammock	I.A.3	5	5	4	4					4.50
Mesic Flatwoods	I.A.4	5	5	4	4					4.50
Wet Flatwoods	I.A.5	5	5	4	3					4.25
Baygall	I.A.6	5	5	4	4					4.50
Floodplain Swamp	I.A.7	5	5		4					4.67
Depression Marsh/Flatwood Prairie Lake	I.A.8	5	5		4					4.67
Spring Run	I.A.9	5	5		4					4.67
Floodplain Marsh	I.A.10	5	5		4					4.67
Wet Prairie	I.A.11	5	5		3					4.33
Alluvial Forest	I.A.13	5	5		4					4.67
Natural Communities Average Score										4.53
Listed species: Protection & Preservation (I.B)										
Animals	I.B.1	5	5	3	4					4.25
Bald Eagle	I.B.1.a	5	5		4					4.67
Gopher Tortoise	I.B.1.b	5	4		4					4.33
Plants	I.B.2	4	3		3					3.33
Listed Species Average Score										4.15
Natural Resources Survey/Management Resources (I.C)										
Listed species or their habitat monitoring	I.C.2	4	5	4	4					4.25
Other non-game species or their habitat monitoring	I.C.3	5	5	4	3					4.25
Fire effects monitoring	I.C.4	5	5	4	4					4.50
Other habitat management effects monitoring	I.C.5	5	5	4	4					4.50
Invasive species survey / monitoring	I.C.6	5	5	4	4					4.50
Cultural Resources (Archeological & Historic sites) (II.A, II.B)										
Cultural Res. Survey	II.A	5	5	4	3					4.25
Protection and preservation	II.B	5	5	4	3					4.25
Cultural Resources Average Score										4.25
Resource Management, Prescribed Fire (III.A)										
Area Being Burned (no. acres)	III.A.1	5	5	4	4					4.50
Frequency	III.A.2	5	5	4	3					4.25
Quality	III.A.3	5	5	4	3					4.25
Resource Management, Prescribed Fire Average Score										4.33
Restoration (III.B)										
Restoration Average Score										NA
Forest Management (III.C)										
Timber Inventory	III.C.1	5	5	4	4					4.50
Timber Harvesting	III.C.2	5	5	4	4					4.50
Reforestation/Afforestation	III.C.3	5	5	4	4					4.50

Site Preparation	III.C.4	5	5	4	4					4.50
Forest Management Average Score										4.50
Non-Native, Invasive & Problem Species (III.D)										
Prevention										
prevention - plants	III.D.1. a	5	5	4	4					4.50
prevention - animals	III.D.1. b	5	5	4	3					4.25
prevention - pests/pathogens	III.D.1. c	5	5	4	3					4.25
Control										
control - plants	III.D.2. a	5	5	4	5					4.75
control - animals	III.D.2. b	5	5	4	4					4.50
control - pest/pathogens	III.D.2. c	5	5	4	3					4.25
Non-Native, Invasive & Problem Species Average Score										4.42
Hydrologic/Geologic function, Hydro-Alteration (III.E.1)										
Roads/culverts	III.E.1. a	5	5	4						4.67
Ditches	III.E.1. b	5	5	3						4.33
Mudd Spring Geologic Feature	III.E.1. f	5	5		3					4.33
Hydrologic/Geologic function, Hydro-Alteration Average Score										4.44
Ground Water Monitoring (III.E.2)										
Ground Water Monitoring Average Score										NA
Surface Water Monitoring (III.E.3)										
Surface Water Monitoring Average Score										NA
Resource Protection (III.F)										
Boundary survey	III.F.1	5	5	4	3					4.25
Gates & fencing	III.F.2	5	5	4	3					4.25
Signage	III.F.3	5	5	4	3					4.25
Law enforcement presence	III.F.4	5	5	4	4					4.50
Resource Protection Average Score										4.31
Adjacent Property Concerns (III.G)										
Land Use										
Inholdings/additions	III.G.2	5	5		4					4.67
Discussion of Potential Surplus Land Determination	III.G.3	5	5		3					4.33
Surplus Lands Identified?	III.G.4	5	5		3					4.33
Public Access & Education (IV.1, IV.2, IV.3, IV.4, IV.5)										
Public Access										
Roads	IV.1. a	5	5	4	5					4.75
Parking	IV.1. b	5	5	4	5					4.75
Boat Access	IV.1. c	4	5	3	3					3.75
Environmental Education & Outreach										
Wildlife	IV.2. a	4	5	4	4					4.25
Invasive Species	IV.2. b	4	5	4	4					4.25
Habitat Management Activities	IV.2. c	4	5	4	4					4.25
Interpretive facilities and signs	IV.3	4	5	4	4					4.25
Recreational Opportunities	IV.4	5	5	4	5					4.75

Management of Visitor Impacts	IV.5	4	5	4	4					4.25
Public Access & Education Average Score										4.36
Managed Area Uses (VI.A, VI.B)										
Existing Uses										
Horseback Riding/Horse Shows	VI.A.1	5	5	4	4					4.50
Off-Road Bicycling	VI.A.2	5	5	3	5					4.50
Primitive Camping	VI.A.3	5	5	4	5					4.75
Fishing	VI.A.4	4	5	3	5					4.25
Bird Watching	VI.A.5	4	5	4	5					4.50
Nature Study	VI.A.6	5	5	4	5					4.75
Proposed Uses										
Campsites	VI.B.3	4	5	3	5					4.25
Forest Education Building	VI.B.4	5	5	4	5					4.75

Color Code:

Excellent

Above
Average

Below
Average

Poor

Missing
Vote

Insufficient
Information

See
Appendix A
for detail

Appendix A: Scoring System Detail

Explanation of Consensus Commendations:

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

Explanation of Consensus Recommendations:

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

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

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

Average scores are interpreted as follows:

Scores 4.0 to 5.0 are *Excellent*

Scores 3.0 to 3.99 are *Above Average*

Scores 2.0 to 2.99 are *Below Average*

Scores 1.0 to 1.99 are considered *Poor*

2021 Land Management Review Team Report for Welaka State Forest

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1. Introduction

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

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

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

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

1.1. Property Reviewed in this Report

Name of Site: Welaka State Forest

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

Acres: 2,287

County: Putnam

Purpose(s) for Acquisition: Acquired under the auspices of the Bankhead Jones Farm Tenant Act.

Acquisition Program(s): N/A

Original Acquisition Date: 5/19/92

Area Reviewed: Entire Property

Last Management Plan Approval Date: 8/15/14

Review Date: 2/4/21

Agency Manager and Key Staff Present:

- Stephen Montgomery, Forestry Resource Administrator
- Matt Kennard
- Andrew Usina, Forester
- Charlie Pederson, Biologist

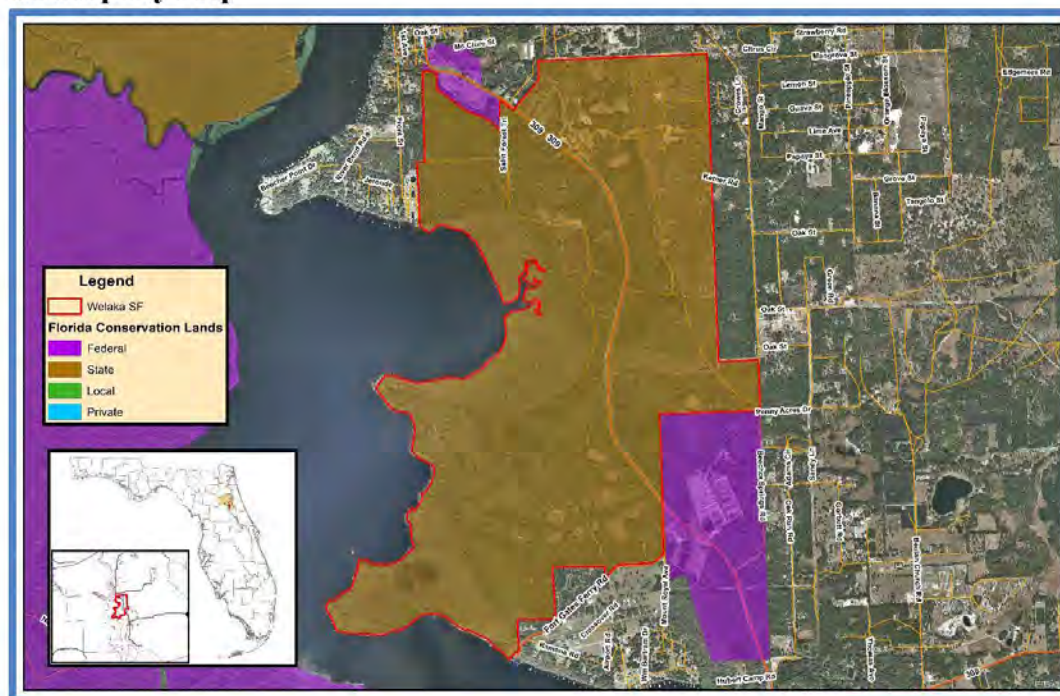
Review Team Members Present (voting)

- Mark Romagosa, DRP District
- Local Gov't., None
- Tyler Turner, FWC
- Linda Oliva, DEP District
- Ronda Sutphen, FFS
- Sandy Oxenrider, SJRWMD
- Walter Bryant, Conservation Org.
- Private Land Manager, None

Other Non-Team Members Present (attending)

- Keith Singleton, DEP/DSL

1.2 Property Map



1.3. Overview of Land Management Review Results

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

Yes = 6, No = 0

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

Yes = 6, No = 0

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

Table 1: Results at a glance.

Major Land Management Categories	Field Review	Management Plan Review	
Natural Communities / Forest Management	4.42	4.54	
Prescribed Fire / Habitat Restoration	4.39	4.67	
Hydrology	4.56	4.56	
Imperiled Species	4.33	4.08	
Exotic / Invasive Species	4.51	4.14	
Cultural Resources	4.50	4.25	
Public Access / Education / Law Enforcement	4.59	4.45	
Infrastructure / Equipment / Staffing	4.67	N/A	
Color Code (See Appendix A for detail)			
Excellent	Above Average	Below Average	Poor

1.3.1 Consensus Commendations for the Managing Agency

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

1. The team commends the Florida Forest Service (FFS) staff for the addition of the steps in Mud Spring, for sediment and erosion control in that area, as well as for safe public access to the spring. (6+, 0-)
2. The team commends the FFS staff for their efforts to protect the historic structures on the state forest. (6+, 0-)
3. The team commends the FFS staff for the maintenance and upkeep of all recreational areas and the repurposing of the horse stalls into pavilions for more suitable uses. (6+, 0-)
4. The team commends the FFS staff for their efforts to identify and treat invasive plant as they are found. (6+, 0-)

1.3.2. Consensus Recommendations to the Managing Agency

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

1. The team recommends more growing season fire in the communities in order to meet the goals of the management plan. (4+, 0-, 2 abstain)

Managing Agency Response: The Florida Forest Service supports transitioning burn units to growing season burns when appropriate to meet our management objectives as outlined in the 10-year resource management plan. All of the acreage burned at WeSF in 2020 was completed in the dormant season, in 2021 69% of the acres burned at WeSF were in the early growing season (March and April). The Florida Forests Service

intends to continue this trend in the future to control unwanted woody species and promote a floristic response from desirable groundcover.

2. Field Review Details

2.1 Field Review Checklist Findings

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

1. Natural communities, specifically sandhill, scrubby flatwoods, xeric hammock, mesic flatwoods, baygall, floodplain swamp, depression marsh, flatwoods prairie lake, spring run, floodplain marsh, wet prairie, and alluvial forest.
2. Listed Species Protection and Preservation, animals and plants in general, and specifically bald eagle and gopher tortoise.
3. Natural resource survey/monitoring resources, specifically listed species or their habitat monitoring, other non-game species or their habitat monitoring, fire effects monitoring, other habitat management effects monitoring, and invasive species survey and monitoring.
4. Cultural resources, specifically survey and protection/preservation.
5. Resource management (prescribed fire), specifically area being burned, frequency, and quality.
6. Forest management, specifically timber inventory, timber harvesting, reforestation, and site preparation.
7. Non-native, invasive, and problem species, specifically prevention and control of plants, animals, and pests/pathogens.
8. Hydrologic/geologic function, specifically roads/culverts, ditches, and Mudd Spring geologic feature.
9. Resource protection, specifically boundary survey, gates and fencing, signage, and law enforcement presence.
10. Adjacent property concerns, land use, specifically inholdings and additions.
11. Public access, specifically roads, parking, and boat access.
12. Environmental education and outreach, specifically wildlife, interpretive facilities and signs, recreational opportunities, and management of visitor impacts.
13. Management resources, specifically waste disposal, sanitary facilities, buildings, equipment, staff, and funding.

2.2. Items Requiring Improvement Actions in the Field

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

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

2.3. Field Review Checklist and Scores

3. Land Management Plan Review Details

Field Review Item	Reference #	Anonymous Team Members								Average
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Natural Communities (I.A)										
Sandhill	I.A.1	5	5	5	5	5	5			5.00
Scrubby Flatwoods	I.A.2	4	4	4	4	4	5			4.17
Xeric Hammock	I.A.3	5	5	5	4	5				4.80
Mesic Flatwoods	I.A.4	4	4	4	4	5	4			4.17
Wet Flatwoods	I.A.5	3	3	3	4	3	3			3.17
Baygall	I.A.6	4	5	4	5	4	4			4.33
Floodplain Swamp	I.A.7	5	5	5	5	5	5			5.00
Depression Marsh/Flatwood Prairie Lake	I.A.8	5	5	5	5	4	5			4.83
Spring Run	I.A.9	5	5	5	5	4	5			4.83
Floodplain Marsh	I.A.10	5	5	5	5	4	5			4.83
Wet Prairie	I.A.11	5	5	5	5	4	5			4.83
Alluvial Forest	I.A.12	5	5	5	5	5	5			5.00
Natural Communities Average Score										4.58
Listed species: Protection & Preservation (I.B)										
Animals	I.B.1	5	5	4	5	5	3			4.50
Bald Eagle	I.B.1.a	5	5	5	5	5	3			4.67
Gopher Tortoise	I.B.1.b	4	4	4	5	5	3			4.17
Plants	I.B.2	5	4	3	5	3				4.00
Listed Species Average Score										4.33
Natural Resources Survey/Management Resources (I.C)										
Listed species or their habitat monitoring	I.C.2	5	4	4	5	4	3			4.17
Other non-game species or their habitat monitoring	I.C.3	5	4	4	4	4	3			4.00
Fire effects monitoring	I.C.4	5	5	4	5	5	5			4.83
Other habitat management effects monitoring	I.C.5	3	4	4	4	5	3			3.83
Invasive species survey / monitoring	I.C.6	5	5	4	5	5	3			4.50
Cultural Resources (Archeological & Historic sites) (II.A, II.B)										
Cultural Res. Survey	II.A	4	5	5	5	5	3			4.50
Protection and preservation	II.B	4	4	5	5	5	4			4.50
Cultural Resources Average Score										4.50
Resource Management, Prescribed Fire (III.A)										
Area Being Burned (no. acres)	III.A.1	4	5	5	5	5	5			4.83
Frequency	III.A.2	4	5	5	4	4	5			4.50
Quality	III.A.3	4	4	4	4	4	3			3.83
Resource Management, Prescribed Fire Average Score										4.39

Forest Management (III.C)										
Timber Inventory	III.C.1	4	5	4	5	5	4			4.50
Timber Harvesting	III.C.2	4	5	4	5	5	3			4.33
Reforestation/Afforestation	III.C.3	4	5	4	4	4	3			4.00
Site Preparation	III.C.4	4	5	4	5	4	3			4.17
Forest Management Average Score										4.25
Non-Native, Invasive & Problem Species (III.D)										
Prevention										
prevention - plants	III.D.1.a	4	5	4	5	5	3			4.33
prevention - animals	III.D.1.b	5	5	4	5	5	3			4.50
prevention - pests/pathogens	III.D.1.c	4	5	4	5	4	3			4.17
Control										
control - plants	III.D.2.a	5	5	4	5	5	5			4.83
control - animals	III.D.2.b	5	5	4	5	5	x			4.80
control - pest/pathogens	III.D.2.c	4	5	4	5	4	x			4.40
Non-Native, Invasive & Problem Species Average Score										4.51
Hydrologic/Geologic function Hydro-Alteration (III.E.1)										
Roads/culverts	III.E.1.a	5	5	4	5	5	5			4.83
Ditches	III.E.1.b	5	4	4	5	4	4			4.33
Mudd Spring Geologic Feature	III.E.1.f	5	5	4	5	3	5			4.50
Hydrologic/Geologic function, Hydro-Alteration Average Score										4.56
Resource Protection (III.F)										
Boundary survey	III.F.1	5	5	4	5	5	5			4.83
Gates & fencing	III.F.2	5	5	4	5	4	5			4.67
Signage	III.F.3	5	5	5	5		5			5.00
Law enforcement presence	III.F.4	5	5	5	5	5	5			5.00
Resource Protection Average Score										4.88
Adjacent Property Concerns (III.G)										
Land Use										
Inholdings/additions	III.G.2	5		4	5	5	4			4.60
Public Access & Education (IV.1, IV.2, IV.3, IV.4, IV.5)										
Public Access										
Roads	IV.1.a	5	5	5	5	5	4			4.83
Parking	IV.1.b	5	5	5	5	5	4			4.83
Boat Access	IV.1.c	4	5	4	5	4	4			4.33
Environmental Education & Outreach										
Wildlife	IV.2.a	5	3	5	4	4	3			4.00
Invasive Species	IV.2.b	5	3	4	4	3	3			3.67
Habitat Management Activities	IV.2.c	5	3	4	4	3	3			3.67
Interpretive facilities and signs	IV.3	5	4	5	5	4	3			4.33
Recreational Opportunities	IV.4	5	5	5	5	5	3			4.67
Management of Visitor Impacts	IV.5	5	5	5	5	4	3			4.50
Public Access & Education Average Score										4.31

Management Resources (V.1, V.2, V.3, V.4)										
Maintenance										
Waste disposal	V.1.a	5	5	5	5	5	5			5.00
Sanitary facilities	V.1.b	5	5	5	5	5	5			5.00
Infrastructure										
Buildings	V.2.a	5	5	5	5	5	5			5.00
Equipment	V.2.b	5	5	4	4	5	5			4.67
Staff	V.3	5	4	5	4	5	3			4.33
Funding	V.4	5	3	4	4	5	3			4.00
Management Resources Average Score										4.67
Color Code: Excellent Above Average Below Average Poor Missing Vote Insufficient Information See Appendix A for detail										

3.1 Items Requiring Improvements in the Management Plan

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

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

3.2 Management Plan Review Checklist and Scores

Plan Review Item	Reference #	Anonymous Team Members								Average
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Natural Communities (I.A)										
Sandhill	I.A.1	5	5	5	5	5	4			4.83
Scrubby Flatwoods	I.A.2	4	5	5	5	5	4			4.67
Xeric Hammock	I.A.3	5	4	5	5	4	4			4.50
Mesic Flatwoods	I.A.4	4	5	5	5	5	4			4.67
Wet Flatwoods	I.A.5	4	5	5	5	5	4			4.67
Baygall	I.A.6	5	5	5	5	4	4			4.67
Floodplain Swamp	I.A.7	5	5	5	5	4	4			4.67
Depression Marsh/Flatwood Prairie Lake	I.A.8	5	5	5	5	4	4			4.67
Spring Run	I.A.9	5	5	5	5	4	4			4.67
Floodplain Marsh	I.A.10	5	5	5	5	4	4			4.67
Wet Prairie	I.A.11	5	5	5	5	4	4			4.67
Alluvial Forest	I.A.12	4	5	5	5	5	4			4.67
Natural Communities Average Score										4.67
Listed species: Protection & Preservation (I.B)										

Animals	I.B.1	5	5	4	5	3	3			4.17
Bald Eagle	I.B.1.a	5	5	4	5	3	3			4.17
Gopher Tortoise	I.B.1.b	5	4	4	5	3	3			4.00
Plants	I.B.2	5	4	3	5	3				4.00
Listed Species Average Score										4.08
Natural Resources Survey/Management Resources (I.C)										
Listed species or their habitat monitoring	I.C.2	5	4	4	5	3	3			4.00
Other non-game species or their habitat monitoring	I.C.3	5	4	4	5	4	3			4.17
Fire effects monitoring	I.C.4	5	5	4	5	4	3			4.33
Other habitat management effects monitoring	I.C.5	4	4	3	5	3	3			3.67
Invasive species survey / monitoring	I.C.6	5	5	5	5	4	3			4.50
Cultural Resources (Archeological & Historic sites) (II.A, II.B)										
Cultural Res. Survey	II.A	4	5	5	5	4	3			4.33
Protection and preservation	II.B	4	4	5	5	4	3			4.17
Cultural Resources Average Score										4.25
Resource Management, Prescribed Fire (III.A)										
Area Being Burned (no. acres)	III.A.1	5	5	5	5	5	4			4.83
Frequency	III.A.2	5	5	5	5	5	4			4.83
Quality	III.A.3	5	5	4	5	4	3			4.33
Resource Management, Prescribed Fire Average Score										4.67
Forest Management (III.C)										
Timber Inventory	III.C.1	4	5	4	5	5	4			4.50
Timber Harvesting	III.C.2	4	5	4	5	5	4			4.50
Reforestation/Afforestation	III.C.3	5	5	4	5	3	4			4.33
Site Preparation	III.C.4	5	5	4	5	3	4			4.33
Forest Management Average Score										4.42
Non-Native, Invasive & Problem Species (III.D)										
Prevention										
prevention - plants	III.E.1.a	5	5	4	5	4	3			4.33
prevention - animals	III.E.1.b	5	5	3	5	3	3			4.00
prevention - pests/pathogens	III.E.1.c	4	5	4	5	3	3			4.00
Control										
control - plants	III.E.2.a	5	5	4	5	4	3			4.33
control - animals	III.E.2.b	5	5	3	5	3	3			4.00
control - pest/pathogens	III.E.2.c	5	5	4	5	3	3			4.17
Non-Native, Invasive & Problem Species Average Score										4.14
Hydrologic/Geologic function, Hydro-Alteration (III.E.1)										
Roads/culverts	III.F.1.a	5	5	4	5	5	4			4.67
Ditches	III.F.1.b	5	5	4	5	4	4			4.50
Mudd Spring Geologic Feature	III.F.1.f	5	5	4	5	4	4			4.50
Hydrologic/Geologic function, Hydro-Alteration Average Score										4.56

Resource Protection (III.F)										
Boundary survey	III.G.1	5	5	4	5	3	4			4.33
Gates & fencing	III.G.2	5	5	4	5	3	4			4.33
Signage	III.G.3	5	5	4	5		4			4.60
Law enforcement presence	III.G.4	5	5	4	5	5	4			4.67
Resource Protection Average Score										4.48

Adjacent Property Concerns (III.G)										
Land Use										
Inholdings/additions	III.H.2	5		5	5	3	3			4.20
Discussion of Potential Surplus Land Determination	III.H.3	3	3	4	3	3	3			3.17
Surplus Lands Identified?	III.H.4	4	5	5	5	5	3			4.50

Public Access & Education (IV.1, IV.2, IV.3, IV.4, IV.5)										
Public Access										
Roads	IV.1.a	5	5	5	5	5	4			4.83
Parking	IV.1.b	5	5	5	5	5	4			4.83
Boat Access	IV.1.c	5	5	4	5	4	4			4.50
Environmental Education & Outreach										
Wildlife	IV.2.a	5	4	4	5	3	4			4.17
Invasive Species	IV.2.b	5	4	4	5	3	4			4.17
Habitat Management Activities	IV.2.c	5	4	4	5	3	4			4.17
Interpretive facilities and signs	IV.3	5	4	4	5	3	4			4.17
Recreational Opportunities	IV.4	5	5	5	5	3	4			4.50
Management of Visitor Impacts	IV.5	5	5	4	5	3	4			4.33
Public Access & Education Average Score										4.41

Managed Area Uses (VI.A, VI.B)										
Existing Uses										
Horseback Riding/Horse Shows	VI.A.1	5	5	4	5	5	5			4.83
Off-Road Bicycling	VI.A.2	5	5	5	5	5	3			4.67
Primitive Camping	VI.A.3	5	5	5	5	5	4			4.83
Fishing	VI.A.4	4	5	5	5	5	4			4.67
Bird Watching	VI.A.5	5	5	5	5	5	3			4.67
Nature Study	VI.A.6	5	5	5	5	5	3			4.67
Proposed Uses										
Campsites	VI.B.1	5	5	5	5	5	4			4.83
Forest Education Building	VI.B.2	5	5	5	5	5	4			4.83

Color Code:

Excellent

Above Average

Below Average

Poor

Missing Vote

Insufficient Information

See Appendix A for detail

Appendix A: Scoring System Detail

Explanation of Consensus Commendations:

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

Explanation of Consensus Recommendations:

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

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

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

Average scores are interpreted as follows:

Scores 4.0 to 5.0 are *Excellent*

Scores 3.0 to 3.99 are *Above Average*

Scores 2.0 to 2.99 are *Below Average*

Scores 1.0 to 1.99 are considered *Poor*

Exhibit S

Compliance with Local Comprehensive Plan (Putnam County)

**PUTNAM COUNTY
PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT SERVICES**

2509 Crill Avenue, Suite 300
Palatka, FL 32177
Fax: 386-329-1213
Email: pzb@putnam-fl.gov



Planning & Zoning: (386) 329-0491
Building: (386) 329-0307
Code Enforcement: (386)-329-0317
Website: www.putnam-fl.gov

May 12, 2026

Emily Marsh, State Lands Management Planner
3125 Conner Boulevard
Tallahassee, FL 32399

Dear Ms. Marsh,

The Putnam County Board of Commissioners, at their May 12, 2026, regularly scheduled meeting, reviewed the Welaka State Forest 10-Year Lands Management Plan. The Commission has found that the proposed land management plan is consistent with the goals, objectives, and policies of the Putnam County Comprehensive Plan.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Leota Wilkinson". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Leota" being more prominent.

Leota Wilkinson
Chair, Putnam County Board of Commissioners

Exhibit T

State Forest Management Plan Advisory Group Summary

Management Plan Advisory Group Public Hearing
Welaka State Forest
10-Year Land Management Plan
April 2, 2026
9:30 A.M.
Meeting Minutes

MPAG Members Present:

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| • Stephen Montgomery | Waccasassa Forestry Center Manager, Florida Forest Service (FFS) |
| • Jeremy Olson | Land Management Program Manager,
Representing Brent Bachelder, St. Johns River Water Management District |
| • Jason Slater | Area Wildlife Biologist, Florida Fish and Wildlife Commission |
| • Willy the Losen | CEO and Conservation Director, Putnam Land Conservancy |
| • Bill Heitz | Lawyer, Representing John Morris, Local Property Owner |
| • Julianne Young | Deputy County Administrator,
Representing Commissioner JR Newbold, Putnam County |

MPAG Members Not Present:

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| • Gina Allen | District Secretary, Putnam Soil and Water Conservation District |
| • Adam Bass | Local Property Owner |

FFS Staff:

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| • Alan Davis | Land Administration Manager |
| • Brian Camposano | Forest Management Assistant Bureau Chief |
| • Mark Larson | Forestry Resource Administrator |
| • Aaron Levine | Forestry Supervisor II |
| • Charlie Pedersen | Biologist Scientist III |
| • Amelia McKnight | Government Operations Consultant I |
| • Dylan Fay | Forester |
| • Emily Marsh | Land Management Planner |

Guests:

- Nancy Salmon
- Nancy Stephens
- Karen Pando
- Ron Smith
- Glenn Lowe
- Steve & Karen Rossman

Public Meeting Start Time: 9:32 A.M.

- Land Administration Manager, Alan Davis (FFS) opened the meeting by introducing himself and explained the purpose and statutory framework for the Welaka State Forest 10-Year Land Management Plan process. He explained that the Plan is not an annual work plan or detailed operational plan but provides general and conceptual guidance for management of Welaka State Forest (WeSF) for the next 10-year period.

- Mr. Davis confirmed compliance with the Florida Sunshine Law advising MPAG members to not discuss the draft outside of the public meetings. He stated that the meetings are open to the public, recorded, and minutes taken.
- Mr. Davis stated that both MPAG meetings are open to the public and proper notice was given. The meetings were advertised in the Palatka Daily News Newspaper on February 5, 2026; Florida Administrative Register, FFS webpage, as well as posted at the kiosks in the Waccasassa Forestry Center. The meetings were announced at the Putnam County Commissioners meeting on February 10, 2026. He noted that the draft plan goes through various approvals before and after the MPAG meetings but that the FFS Director is granted final authority on changes to the draft plan. He described the day's two meetings: The first meeting is informational and provides opportunity for public comment; the 12:00 p.m. Workshop meeting provides opportunity for the MPAG members to discuss the public input and to share their personal comments on the draft plan. The public is welcome to attend the Workshop, but participation is limited to MPAG members.
- Mr. Davis then requested MPAG Member introductions and attendance was taken.
- Mr. Davis asked if there are any questions at this time.
- Mr. Davis then introduced Forestry Resource Administrator, Mark Larson, who presented a PowerPoint presentation of the 10-Year Plan. Mr. Davis asked if there were any clarifying questions regarding the presentation.
- Mr. Davis asked if there are any questions. No questions followed.
- Mr. Davis announced there were three (3) public speaker comment forms and invited the individuals to come up and speak when their names are called out.
- Ms. Stephens stated thank you and that she will leave her written comment with Mr. Davis and expressed that it was a lot. She then thanked the group for the opportunity to speak today and for gathering together to do this important work. Ms. Stephens then stated that she is the Chairman of the Backcountry Horseman of Florida and the North Florida Backcountry Horseman Chapter. She then stated that they have four (4) chapters in the State of Florida and asked the equestrian users that are in attendance to raise their hands. She then thanked them for driving here with the price of gas these days and added that it is more important than ever that they are all here. She further stated for FFS to take notice of that. She continued to state that her members have been riding, camping and participating in equestrian events in Welaka for decades. She further stated that the group is very supportive of the forest and loves the forest and the infrastructure that supports the equestrians. She then stated that she had the opportunity to drive by there the other day and has not been to WeSF in over a year. She stated that she is impressed with the improvements made within the last year. She then thanked the WeSF Team and gave them kudos regarding the redesign of the horse stalls, and the flat RV site. She then stated that she wished that they had more of them. She again expressed appreciation to the WeSF staff and noted how clean it is out there. Ms. Stephens stated that she is going to turn her attention to the 10-year plan and expressed her understanding of the plan being broad and catered towards the next 10 years but has some statements to it and drill down a bit because it is their opportunity to express to FFS what they like, what they do not like, and how things have changed for equestrians. She then stated that the group supports expansion of WeSF and that there was mention of possible expansion by 5,000 acres. Ms. Stephens applauds that and thinks that there would be more equestrian use if the size of the forest was expanded and thereby having more trails to ride. She then stated that instead of a drive-in day site, where people will drive in there for one day and go for a day ride, people would come in for three (3) days there and ride. She further stated that more trails equal longer stays. Ms. Stephens then stated that she supports recruiting volunteers and organizations. She explained that her organization is a nationwide organization and they do maintenance and planning all over the country and that they are available to help with WeSF's projects. She expressed her support for the suggestion for improving equestrian facilities and the organization always has recommendations for that. Ms. Stephens then noted that the suggestion to improve the main vehicle access road to and from the equestrian camping areas is very important to her group. She then explained that their camping rigs (horse trailers) are costing upwards to \$100,000 or more when the truck and horse trailer is added together. She

further stated that they would like to have roads that will not tear up their equipment or make their horses lame on the way into the site. Ms. Stephens stated that they support the continued marking of boundaries because they do not want to be on anyone's private property inadvertently and it helps them stay within the boundaries of the forest. She added that they also support excluding the forest from Gopher Tortoise Recipient Site status since they do not think WeSF is large enough to be a recipient site and may interfere with the trails. She then stated that they support allowing for vegetation buffers along the trails when the forest is logged. She further stated that there was mention of the aesthetics and that they appreciate the forest's aesthetics and understand the dual purpose of having to log these forests. Ms. Stephens continued to state that if there was a perimeter or corridor beside the trail that was left with the beautiful trees, they would really like that. Ms. Stephens then stated that she wants FFS to state in the plan that the Sandhill Equestrian Trail is a Trail Trotter Trail. She explained that they all know that the trail is there, but they find that there is a disconnect with the websites with the Trail Trotter Program and maps across WeSF and other state forests. She continued to state that some of her members are trying to ride all the Trail Trotter trails in the State of Florida right now; so anytime FFS can mention there is a Trail Trotter Trail and what it is, to keep the name consistent across websites, maps, etc. would be wonderful. She further stated to provide visitors with ways to get around by linking events and maps of the state forest where possible, because they are finding more and more people becoming reluctant to go out on a state forest and get on a horse and ride. She continued to state that back in the day, people would get on their horses and go, and now, people want maps and marked trails because they are afraid of getting lost themselves, or they have a horse that is not in condition for a 16 mile trail but is for an 8 mile trail. Ms. Stephens further stated that it is not just about them but is also about the horses. Ms. Stephens then stated that, in comparison to horse camping facilities at Blackwater River State Forest (BRSF) or the Withlacoochee State Forest (WSF), the WeSF facilities are under-utilized by equestrians, in their opinion. She continued to state that that is contributed to two (2) things: The number of marked trails for horses do not currently support 2 to 3 day camping trip. There are too few RV hookup and primitive campsites for club groups. If a club group wanted to come in, then they will probably use more than 5 RV sites. Ms. Stephens continued to state that the RV hookups are often reserved by non-equestrians, to which Ms. Stephens has experienced.

- Ms. Stephens continued to state that she would love to see more equestrian traffic and noted that WeSF has done an awesome job with the facilities there and they would like to see them to be up to speed with BRSF or Goethe State Forest (GSF) as far as how many equestrians are using it.
- Ms. Stephens then stated that she wants to talk more about the specifics and hit the ones that she has not spoken to. She continued to state that they would like to have the ability to access a focal point on the St. Johns River. She explained that, at this time, they are on the east side of the forest, and there is nothing that equestrians can do on the west side. She further stated that they like focal points and interest points and is more attractive to equestrians when they are riding out there. She then stated that if there was a way to implement a spur trail to a point of interest at the St. Johns River, that would be awesome. Ms. Stephens then stated that obviously, if staff does add acreage to the forest, then they would like FFS to expand the trails and Ms. Stephens' group volunteers to do that. Ms. Stephens stated that they would like utilization of the paths, firelines, and service roads for marked trails. She then stated that they want to use the roads that are not well-used by vehicles. She explained that on a lot of forests, they get put out onto the roads used by vehicles and that does not mix, and the surface does not work very well with the horses because of the rocks. Ms. Stephens stated that related to the arenas on WeSF, there are two (2), and she knows that they have been used for shows and that sort of thing in the past. She continued to state that what she is seeing is at Tillis Hill and at Blackwater, that they have taken larger areas and cut them down into smaller paddocks; so that when equestrians are there staying for a few days with their horses, not only do they have a stall for the horses, but they have some turn-out time after a ride and let the horses roll before going back to their stalls. She then stated that she knows at Tillis Hill they limit it to a certain amount of time and at BRSF too. Ms. Stephens then stated that without losing character of those big arenas, staff can take one (1) arena and divide it into paddocks and still have one (1) arena for shows or whatever. She further stated that WeSF has a round pen but there is no signage telling people where it is

or that they can use it; so just a simple sign stating "Round Pen" with an arrow would be a great addition. Ms. Stephens noted that there is an apartment stated in the plan located in the equestrian area. She further stated that she thinks she knows where it is and explained that there are equestrians that travel without their living quarters and that they would love to stay in the apartment, to which she believes is by the bathrooms. She then stated for FFS to tell her if she is right or wrong. Ms. Stephens stated further that if that is the place, people would love to rent that if they just come without living quarters. Ms. Stephens then spoke about reserving camping spots for equestrians during the prime winter riding, and non-hunted times. She explained that, unfortunately for them, the best time to hunt falls within their prime time to ride, but fortunately for the group at WeSF, the hunting window is very short. She then stated that that is also the time when the Snowbirds come down from the north and she and the equestrians would like to have first dibs on the RV sites during the best riding season. She then stated that she noticed that there were no bugs out there, given that it was the last day of March. Ms. Stephens stated that she supports continuing to manage the forest as a nonhunted area, except for the special, disabled hunts, and to evaluate the roads for use as connector trails as opposed to closing them. Ms. Stephens concluded by stating that they really appreciate this opportunity to talk to everyone and her comments have bearing on all of the state forests. She stated that she knows that many of the FFS staff manage multiple state forests and they think that WeSF is a treasure that really has not been discovered in decades and the group wants it to be as much of a gem as BRSF, Tillis Hill and GSF are. Ms. Stephens thanked FFS again for the opportunity to speak. Mr. Davis thanked Ms. Stephens.

- Ms. Rossman stated that she was grateful to be here today and thanked Ms. Stephens for inviting them to listen to the presentation. She then introduced herself as the president as one of the other Backcountry Horseman chapters (Florida Forever Backcountry Horsemen) to which they primarily serve and take joy in the Citrus Tract on WSF. She then thanked Mr. Larson for presenting earlier and that it was the best presentation on forest management and really announcing the goals of FFS, and it was wonderful. The group and audience cheered and applauded. Ms. Rossman stated that her chapter is devoted to preserving and caring for equine trails in WSF but also cooperate with other chapters in Florida to assist them when they need it, because we all have common goals, interests and needs. She continued to state that it is imperative that they work closely with FFS and keep up with the established relationship. She concluded by stating that she was glad to be there and is excited about the potentials for the equestrian users and also excited about the tremendous show of cooperation within this community and thanked the group. Mr. Davis thanked Ms. Rossman.
- Ms. Pando stated that she is with the Backcountry Horseman with the Southeast Ocala Forest. She stated that they primarily work out of the southeast and when they formed their chapter, they wanted to work on the horse trails on the Ocala Forest because it is really big. She continued to state that when they were trying to come up with a name and Ocala Forest was mentioned, one lady stated that she was not going to be in charge of the whole forest, and therefore their chapter is primarily out of the southeast end of the forest where most of the horse trails are located. She then stated that, like Ms. Pando stated, that they will go out to other areas that are needed, and to public lands that need some help to help clear some trails. Ms. Pando then stated that they have four (4) or five (5) sawyers in the club; so, they have guys that can go out there with chainsaws on a tree that is blocking the WeSF trail. She then introduced one of the sawyers, Ron Smith, who has been doing this for many, many years. Ms. Stephens then applauded and thanked Ms. Stephens' earlier comments and thanked FFS for having the group here today. She then stated that she lives in Altuna and comes up to WeSF for day rides. She explained that Altuna resides in Lake County and is about an hour away from WeSF. She then stated that the forest is very nice and very pretty, but right now, there are only enough trails for a day ride. She continued to state that, while WeSF has a beautiful place to camp, and keep their horses in those nice stalls; to which she thanked FFS and continued to state that there is not enough riding to keep them there for two (2) or three (3) days of camping. Ms. Pando stated that she would like more trails and trails through the woods, not having all the trails on the roads and that they like to have side trails going through the woods, and would love to get down to the river. Ms. Pando stated that water is always wonderful and when you are riding and come upon a body of water, it is

just so soothing and relaxing. She then stated that she just did that down in the Green Swamp, down in Polk County where folks can get to some of the lakes down there, stand there and take it all in. Ms. Pando continued to state that there is also Two Rivers State Park up in Jasper, Florida, then corrected herself by stating Twin Rivers. She then stated that they have a beautiful, long trail that goes right along the Withlacoochee River. She continued to state that she does not know how long it is, but takes about 15 to 20 minutes to ride, and is so pretty, and would like to have something like that at WeSF west of the road. Ms. Pando stated that she is in support of more trails and if there is acquisition of additional land, as Ms. Stephens mentioned, more horse trails would be appreciated. Ms. Pando concluded by thanking FFS for all that they do for making the state forest available for equestrians. She then stated that if there are trails out there, they will find them and ride them and that is what they do now. Ms. Pando thanked the group for the opportunity to speak. Mr. Davis thanked Ms. Pando.

- Mr. Davis inquired if there were any additional questions before closing the meeting. None followed.
- Mr. Davis closed the meeting.

Public Meeting End Time: 10:12 A.M.

Management Plan Advisory Group Workshop
Welaka State Forest
10-Year Land Management Plan

April 2, 2026
12:00 P.M.

Meeting Minutes

MPAG Members Present:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Stephen Montgomery• Jeremy Olson
• Jason Slater• Willy the Losen | <p>Waccasassa Forestry Center Manager, Florida Forest Service (FFS)
Land Management Program Manager,
Representing Brent Bachelder, St. Johns River Water Management District
Area Wildlife Biologist, Florida Fish and Wildlife Commission
CEO and Conservation Director, Putnam Land Conservancy</p> |
|---|---|

MPAG Members Not Present:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Gina Allen• Julianne Young
• Bill Heitz• Adam Bass | <p>District Secretary, Putnam Soil and Water Conservation District
Deputy County Administrator,
Representing Commissioner JR Newbold, Putnam County
Lawyer, Representing John Morris, Local Property Owner
Local Property Owner</p> |
|---|---|

FFS Staff:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Alan Davis• Brian Camposano• Mark Larson• Aaron Levine• Charlie Pedersen• Amelia McKnight• Dylan Fay• Emily Marsh | <p>Land Administration Manager
Forest Management Assistant Bureau Chief
Forestry Resource Administrator
Forestry Supervisor II
Biologist Scientist III
Government Operations Consultant I
Forester
Land Management Planner</p> |
|--|--|

Guests:

- None

Workshop Meeting Start Time: 12:00 P.M.

- Land Administration Manager, Alan Davis introduced himself and opened the WeSF MPAG Workshop. He reminded the MPAG members of the Florida Sunshine law and that the purpose of the workshop is to review and discuss the draft and that any edits made to the draft would be presented to the FFS Director for approval. He noted that minutes will be recorded and emailed to the MPAG members and will be approved via negative response review. MPAG member appointment will terminate when the final draft is submitted to the Acquisition Restoration Council. Mr. Davis asked the advisory group to elect an MPAG chairperson. Stephen Montgomery was elected to serve as chairperson. Forestry Resources Administrator Mark Larson was available to make proposed changes to the draft during the page-by-page review. Mr. Davis read off submitted public comments to MPAG Committee.

- Page 3: Mr. Olson stated that where it says, "Mud Springs empties..." to change the word "empties" to "provides". Mr. Davis suggested "discharges" and Mr. Olson agreed and stated that that works as well. Mr. Larson inquired if track changes were on and Mr. Davis confirmed that track changes were turned on. Mr. Larson inquired Mr. Olson to repeat what he said. Mr. Olson stated that "discharges" or "provides" will work. The gentlemen agreed on "provides" and track change was made. Mr. Montgomery joked that he likes "discharges" better, and Mr. Davis agreed but group agreed on "provide." Mr. Davis inquired the group of any additional questions. None followed.
- Page 10: Mr. Olson stated that it mentions that SJRWMD is on record under subsection 3 of the Legal Description section. He further stated that he does not think that they should be on that, and inquired if they co-own anything with FFS. Mr. Larson stated that that is a good point and that no, there is not co-ownership. Mr. Montgomery suggested to delete it and FFS can look it up to make sure. Mr. Camposano stated that he will check really quick and that we can delete it, if not, but he will still check. Mr. Olson thanked Mr. Camposano.
- Mr. Olson stated that another change to be made is in the list of properties because the Nine Mile Swamp is no more and has been incorporated into Rice Creek Conservation Area. Mr. Larson and Ms. Marsh discussed the track change feature and Ms. Marsh stated not to worry, and that she will clean it up after the meeting. Ms. Marsh observed the issue with the track change and guided Mr. Larson in undoing the previous change and making the corrected track change. The group thanked Ms. Marsh. Mr. Davis also thanked Mr. Larson and Mr. Olson.
- Willy The Losen inquired about including privately owned land and easements. He then exemplified a conservation easement that the North Florida Lands Trust holds just southeast that consists of a few hundred acres. Mr. Davis inquired if it is privately held. Willy The Losen indicated that it is privately held by the North Florida Land Trust, but it is a perpetual conservation land easement. Mr. Davis explained that, for consistency throughout the rest of the state, FFS usually only calls out state-owned or government owned. Willy The Losen stated ok and stated that that does not really pertain to this plan and/or section. Mr. Davis stated correct.
- Mr. Camposano inquired to chime in really quick. Mr. Davis stated yes. Mr. Camposano stated that Mr. Olson was correct and that SJRWMD is not within the legal description. He further stated that WeSF is all Board of Internal Improvement Trust Fund-owned (TIITF). Mr. Davis then instructed Mr. Larson to strike that language from the draft plan. Mr. Davis inquired if there were any additional changes to page 10. None followed.
- Page 11: Mr. Olson suggested to add the parcel number instead of "N/A" under the parcel name of Table 3 but does not have a strong opinion. Mr. Larson inquired Mr. Olson that the fact that the table shows "N/A" should be updated. Mr. Olson stated yes, and that in their plans they would normally have something there for that. Mr. Camposano stated to just put "Welaka State Forest" there. Mr. Davis stated yes and then inquired if the forest consists only of one (1) tract. Mr. Larson stated correct. Mr. Davis suggested to Mr. Larson to make Mr. Camposano's suggested change. Mr. Davis inquired whether there were any additional changes to page 11. None followed.
- Page 13: Willy The Losen inquired, for informational purposes, about the industry for Palmetto fronds. Mr. Levine stated yes and explained that they have been used overseas in the past for Palm Sunday events. He continued to state that he believes that they are used for building tiki huts as well. Mr. Camposano inquired if the question was about Palmetto frond use. Ms. Marsh stated yes. Mr. Camposano explained that the language is added into the plan in case there is a future use for them. He then stated that there is a contract down in FFS's southern end of the state, like near Picayune Strand State Forest (PSSF), people will get contracts to harvest the cabbage palm fronds, and they will make the tiki huts out of them. An MPAG member agreed. Mr. Davis inquired if there were any additional changes to page 13. None followed.
- Page 14: Mr. Fay inquired if the number of onsite housing units is correct. He then stated that one (1) was recently demolished. Mr. Levine stated that that is correct. Mr. Montgomery agreed and stated that they are down to two (2) onsite housing units now. Then they guided Mr. Larson to where the track change is to be implemented. Mr. Davis thanked Mr. Fay for catching that. Mr. Davis inquired if there were any additional changes to page 14. None followed.
- Page 23: Mr. Olson stated that under subsection A(2) it states no significant soil erosion problems, but there is another mention of erosion of road somewhere; where the plans talks about repaving road, because there is

ongoing road erosion mentioned somewhere else in the document. He then suggested to possibly delete that sentence. Mr. Olson further stated that “major” is a qualifier but elsewhere in the document it does say that there is erosion going on. Mr. Montgomery inquired if Mr. Olson is referring to the Campground Road or the sinkhole. Mr. Larson stated no and that he believes it is in reference to the assessment done and it talks about 309 channelization and how 309 was paved. Mr. Olson stated that the other section he is talking about is on page 36 where it talks about the ongoing road erosion at the equestrian campground. Mr. Montgomery inquired if it is the road that goes up the hill. Mr. Larson stated yes. Mr. Davis inquired Mr. Montgomery if striking “significant” would suffice and what his thoughts were. Mr. Montgomery stated to delete the entire sentence. He further stated that if they are going to say that there is erosion somewhere, then he agrees with Mr. Olson to maintain consistency even though he does not think it is required to be in there. Mr. Davis agreed and stated that it is not required to be in there. Mr. Montgomery added that they should address that minor erosion in a different area of the draft plan. Mr. Davis inquired if there were any additional changes to page 23. None followed.

- Page 27: Mr. Slater stated that he thought he had a change on the list of species but changed his mind and stated that it is on a different page.
- Page 34: Mr. Davis stated that FFS made one (1) change for accuracy. Ms. Marsh stated that the change had been caught after the draft was sent out to the MPAG Committee for clarity purposes. Ms. Marsh stated that Mr. Levine and Mr. Larson noticed it when they were developing the presentation and when they went back into the plan, they noticed the discrepancy. Mr. Olson joked that he is disappointed that none of his team caught it. Ms. Marsh stated that this is why FFS has multiple eyes on the document throughout this process.
- Page 37: Mr. Slater stated his confusion and this ties into another change on page 43. He continued to state that on page 37 it says that the state forest is not open to hunting, not designated as a WMA, which is fine; but later on page 43, where it talks about invasive species, it talks about wild hogs and hunting to be an ineffective form of population control, but there is no hunting allowed to begin with. He then stated that the group can wait until they get to page 43. Mr. Larson stated that he will put a comment in reference to page 43 stating about hog control. Mr. Slater stated yes and that it is a little confusing reading it, because it states no hunting on page 37, but he will point it out when the group gets to page 43. Mr. Levine stated that there is a sentence in there that alludes to the confusion. Mr. Montgomery stated that yes there is.
- Ms. McKnight stated that FFS has identified the difference between recreational hunting and species control. Mr. Slater stated that that was another question he had when they get to that section about hog trapping. He continued to state that there isn’t more data. He then inquired how many hogs WeSF Staff are currently trapping and how many are trapped annually. Mr. Slater further stated that there is no other supporting data. Mr. Davis stated that he understood.
- Mr. Davis inquired if the group wanted to address any hog trapping here. Mr. Montgomery stated that when they get to page 43 they need to address it, for clarity purposes. Mr. Davis inquired Mr. Montgomery if he was referencing the Invasive Species section on page 43. Mr. Montgomery stated yes and that it is a very confusing sentence. Mr. Davis stated ok and inquired of the group that no changes need to be made on page 37, rather the change is to be made on page 43. Mr. Slater stated correct and that the language on page 37 is fine and then when the reader gets to where it talks about hunting being ineffective, it becomes confusing if no hunting is allowed on the state forest to begin with. Mr. Camposano joked that it is a true statement and then stated that the sentence will need to come out.
- Mr. Olson inquired if it was normal to have Operation Outdoor Freedom (OOF) statewide in FFS’s plans. Mr. Davis stated yes and that OOF is separate from WMAs. He then stated that there is no overlap with WMAs or OOF tracts. Mr. Olson stated right but inquired if the OOF language within the plan is boiler plate language. The group answered yes. Mr. Davis inquired the group of any changes on page 37. None followed. He then thanked Mr. Slater for catching the discrepancy and that it will be addressed on page 43.
- Page 43: Mr. Slater stated that the discrepancy is where it talks about WeSF having a significant population of feral hogs. He then stated that the forest is not hunting the hogs. Mr. Montgomery suggested to delete the sentence and modify the one after where it says, “Additional actions to include...” and proceeded to suggest updated language.

- Mr. Levine stated that he has not seen any evidence of current feral hog activities. He continued to state that it may have been a problem in the past but is not a problem now. Mr. Montgomery agreed with Mr. Levine that the problem is not significant but then inquired Mr. Petersen if he had seen a lot of hogs out there. Mr. Petersen stated no, and that he has seen much worse damage in other places. He then stated that the south end of GSF is a trainwreck. Mr. Montgomery agreed. Mr. Levine added that the recently acquired Suttlemyre Tract on Etoniah Creek State Forest (ECSF) has some recent hog activity. Mr. Montgomery agreed that that is at ECSF. He continued to state that it should be stated in the WeSF plan that there is a limited population of feral hogs in the wetlands. Mr. Montgomery further suggested to change the entire paragraph to say "If hogs become a problem, possible management include..."
- Mr. Slater stated that if the group does change the paragraph then they need to go back to page 29 and adjust the sentence that states that there is a significant population of wild hogs. Mr. Olson stated that he would not call it significant, and Mr. Montgomery agreed. Mr. Slater further stated that if the group is going to change one area, then they need to change the other section too. Mr. Davis inquired Mr. Larson to go back to page 29.
- Page 29: Mr. Slater stated that the change would be under number 4 on page 29. Mr. Montgomery stated that this is mess and then joked that the hogs got into the plan. The group laughed and Mr. Davis joked further and stated to leave it to the hogs. Mr. Slater guided Mr. Larson to the area within the section that required updates. Mr. Larson inquired Mr. Slater that it is just to strike through the sentence indicating that there is a significant population of wild hogs. Mr. Slater stated yes.
- Mr. Olson inquired of Mr. Slater if FWC was still doing hog hunting permits. He continued to state that he understood that regulations have changed and inquired if the sentence was still valid. Mr. Slater stated that as far as he knows, yes. Mr. Olson stated ok and that he knows he works with them on WMAs.
- Mr. Davis inquired Mr. Larson to strike the first sentence. Mr. Montgomery stated that they have to delete it because it does not make sense. Mr. Davis then inquired the group if they were ok with the sentence being stricken completely. Mr. Montgomery suggested to state "Infrequent damage from feral hogs observed" and then stated that he believes it is important to note that there could be feral hogs in there. He continued to state that if they become a problem, then WeSF staff are going to trap them and try to control them so there needs to be some language alluding to that. Mr. Montgomery reiterated his suggested change to the written language. Mr. Slater then suggested to add language that states "Maintain a hog control permit through FWC." So that FFS can utilize FWC as necessary. Mr. Olson inquired if that was in reference to the last sentence on that page and was wondering if that was still valid. The group stated yes. Mr. Montgomery guided Mr. Larson in the track change. Ms. Marsh suggested using the phrase "as needed" at the end of the sentence and Mr. Montgomery agreed. Mr. Davis inquired the group if they were satisfied with the changes made. Mr. Olson stated to add "currently an issue" instead of "currently a issue". Mr. Montgomery then further inquired about hog permits. Mr. Olson stated that he thinks the sentence is fine as is and noted that FWC has lightened up on their permitting requirements. He further stated that it is needed for WMAs but was under the impression that FWC's permission is not needed to shoot hogs for non-WMA lands. Mr. Olson then stated that they can leave it because FFS has a statewide agreement with FWC. Mr. Larson stated that that is not very clearly stated and explained that they turn to FWC related to any hog trapping activities and questions. An MPAG member suggested to leave it in there and Mr. Olson stated ok. Mr. Larson inquired Mr. Camposano if he knows anything differently. Mr. Camposano stated that to leave it as is but as he has sat here and thought about it more, they are correct that FFS can authorize hog hunting on a non-WMA forest without FWC's blessing. He further stated that the moment it comes onto WMA land, then it has to be under that statewide agreement; whether that is issued for all of FFS's WMAs and all of the data is reported back at the end of the year. Mr. Camposano continued to state that what they are reviewing is technically template language that is in all FFS Ten-Year Land Management Plans; especially the last sentence that was being discussed. He concluded by inquiring the group if they are ok with the language and if they are good to keep the language in the draft. He further stated that it is the MPAG Committee's decision whether or not the language stays in. The MPAG Committee agreed to leave the language within the plan. Mr. Davis inquired if there were any additional changes to page 43. None followed.

- Page 68: Mr. Olson joked that there is an “a” missing in the plant communities of WeSF section. There was a brief pause before Mr. Olson stated that he was joking. Mr. Davis and the MPAG Committee laughed. Mr. Davis inquired about deleting the hyperlinks within the reference section. Mr. Larson stated that the reader cannot access them from reading the printed version but can access it if the reader is reading the plan posted online. Mr. Davis explained that broken links can be an issue with IT. Mr. Montgomery suggested that would be a decision for Mr. Davis and Mr. Camposano to make. Mr. Olson stated that he likes how that is referenced throughout the document and the link was accessible. Mr. Davis stated ok.
- After Mr. Davis finished going through the draft land management plan, Mr. Davis inquired if there were any additional changes to the draft. None followed. He then inquired if any discussion was needed for the exhibits. None followed.
- Mr. Davis asked each MPAG member to comment on the draft plan. Mr. Montgomery stated that he thinks the team did a great job building the plan making it thorough and thoughtful. He continued to state that even though there has not been much change to the property over the past 10 years, they are still moving forward with the property. Mr. Slater stated that the plan looked great to him and his organization follows the same template with their management plans. He concluded by stating that other than what he had pointed out earlier, he did not see anything else that required changing. Mr. Olson stated his agreement with Mr. Slater and continued to state that the thought historic and current community types were well done and is not seen in a lot of plans. Mr. Olson further stated that the historical accounts, imagery and reference to the historic natural communities is unique and thought FFS did a good job on that. Willy The Losen stated that he agreed with everything that has been stated so far. He continued to state that it was a very comprehensive and well done plan and is honored to be part of the WeSF MPAG Committee.
- Mr. Davis noted that the draft will be submitted to the Acquisition and Restoration Council for review. Consideration by the Council will likely occur at the August 14, 2026, public meeting.
- Mr. Davis thanked everyone for their time and participation and adjourned the meeting.

Workshop Meeting End Time: 12:39 P.M.

Exhibit U

State Forest Summary Budget

	WELAKA STATE FOREST 2024-25 EXPENDITURES	Percentages Based on Total Dollar Amount of Expenditures	Assessed Needed Funding Based Upon LMUAC Resource Management
Resource Management	\$ 60,800	26.17%	\$ 28,206.28
Exotic Species Control	\$ 9,739	3.83%	\$ 4,122.15
Prescribed Burning	\$ 4,286	3.98%	\$ 4,285.96
Cultural Resources Management	\$ 525	0.21%	\$ 222.00
Timber Management	\$ 21,118	8.29%	\$ 8,938.33
Hydrological Management	\$ 1,321	0.52%	\$ 559.32
	\$ -		\$ -
OTHER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	\$ 23,811	9.35%	\$ 10,078.52
Listed Species Management	\$ -		\$ -
Forest Pest and Disease	\$ -		\$ -
Plant Conservation Program	\$ -		\$ -
State Forest Research Projects	\$ -		\$ -
Boundary Surveys for State Forests	\$ -		\$ -
Other Activities Also Include: Liaison Community Meetings / Boundary Line Maintenance / Forest Inventories and Various Other Activities / Wildfire Suppression on State Forests	\$ -		\$ -
			\$ -
Administration	\$ -	7.78%	\$ -
Central Office Headquarters	\$ -		\$ -
District/Regions	\$ -	7.78%	\$ -
Units/Projects	\$ -		\$ -
	\$ -		\$ -
Support	\$ 82,996	32.60%	\$ 35,129.34
Land Management Planning	\$ 4,580	1.80%	\$ 1,938.76
Land Management Reviews	\$ 698	0.27%	\$ 295.29
Training/Staff Development	\$ 18,391	7.22%	\$ 7,784.13
Vehicle Purchase	\$ 968	0.38%	\$ 409.52
Vehicle Operations and Maintenance	\$ 42,737	16.79%	\$ 18,088.96
	\$ -		\$ -
OTHER SUPPORT	\$ 15,623	6.14%	\$ 6,612.68
State Forest Land Acquisition Support			\$ -
Other Support Activities Also Include: Computer Maintenance / Radio Maintenance / Technical Support / Management of Apiary and Cattle Leases / State Forest Leases, Lease Amendments, Easements and Other Various Activities	\$ -		\$ -
	\$ -		\$ -
			\$ -
Capital Improvements	\$ 48,089	18.89%	\$ 20,354.26
New Facility Construction	\$ 5,273	2.07%	\$ 2,231.89
Facility Maintenance	\$ 42,816	16.82%	\$ 18,122.37
			\$ -
Visitor Services/Recreation	\$ 37,097	14.57%	\$ 15,701.89
Information/Education	\$ 9,128	3.59%	\$ 3,863.51
Operations	\$ 27,969	10.99%	\$ 11,838.38
			\$ -
Law Enforcement	\$ -	0.00%	\$ -
Total	\$ 254,612.80	100.00%	\$107,768.62

Exhibit V

Arthropod Control Plan (Putnam County)



PUTNAM COUNTY

P.O. BOX 2499

PALATKA, FLORIDA 32178-2499

PHONE: (386) 329-0395

SUNCOM: 860-0395

FAX: (386) 329-0486

SANITATION DEPARTMENT

LANDFILL OPERATIONS
RECYCLING & EDUCATION
SOLID WASTE COLLECTION
MOSQUITO CONTROL

September 30, 2024

Aaron Levine
Forestry Supervisor II
Welaka State Forest
Florida Forest Service
Florida Dept. of Agriculture and Consumer Services
PO Box 174
Welaka, FL 32193

RE: Arthropod Control Plan for Welaka State Forest

Dear Mr. Levine:

Per your email dated August 28, 2024, we deem that an Arthropod Control Plan (ACP) is not needed as there are no mosquito control services conducted within the Welaka State Forest boundaries.

Thank you and please contact us with any questions or if you need anything further.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "J. Tilton III".

John J. Tilton III
Solid Waste Director
Putnam County Sanitation Department