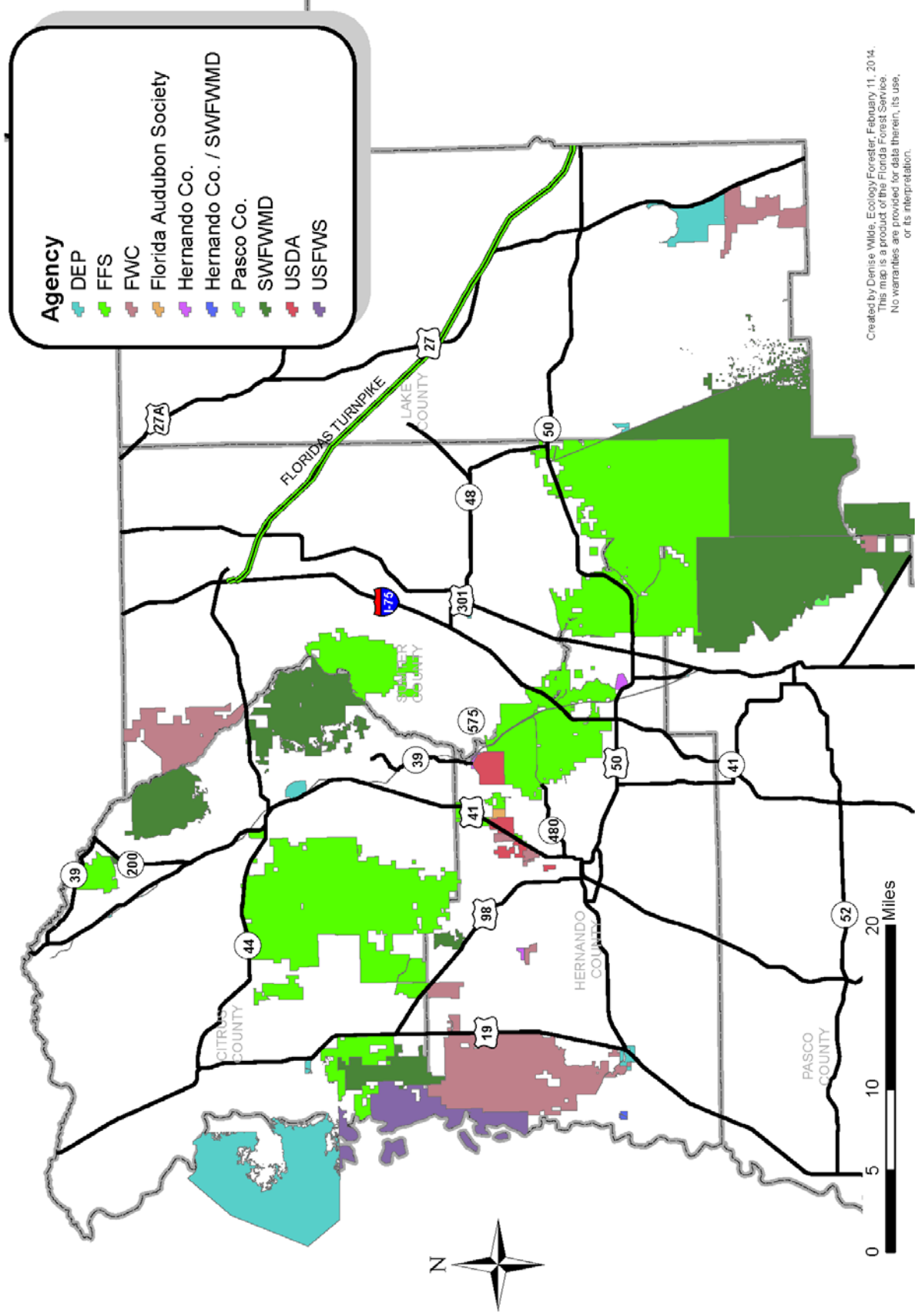


Exhibit G

Proximity to Significant Managed Lands

Proximity to Other Significant Conservation Lands



Created by Denise Wilde, Ecology Forester, February 11, 2014.
 This map is a product of the Florida Forest Service.
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Exhibit H

Compliance with Local Comprehensive Plan

Exhibit H

Exhibit I

Department of State Report on Archeological Sites and Historical Sites

Withlacooche State Forest Cultural Sites Table		
SITE ID	SITE NAME	SITE TYPE
CI00083	FLORAL CITY 10MI WEST	Habitation (prehistoric)
CI00148	COW PASTURE SOUTH	Lithic scatter/quarry (prehistoric: no ceramics)
CI00149	COW PASTURE CENTRAL	Lithic scatter/quarry (prehistoric: no ceramics)
CI00150	COW PASTURE NORTH	Lithic scatter/quarry (prehistoric: no ceramics)
CI00153	LIZZIE HART SINK	Lithic scatter/quarry (prehistoric: no ceramics)
CI00154	WITHLACOOCHEE STATE FOREST ROCK SHELTER	Campsite (prehistoric)
CI00155	TOM CASON FLINT KNAPPING QUARRY	Lithic scatter/quarry (prehistoric: no ceramics)
CI00156	BRUSH SINK	Lithic scatter/quarry (prehistoric: no ceramics)
CI00157	WITHLACOOCHEE STATE FOREST QUARRY	Lithic scatter/quarry (prehistoric: no ceramics)
CI00792	NN	Land-terrestrial
CI00795	ETNA TURPENTINE CAMP	Agriculture/Farm structure
CI00796	NN	Land-terrestrial
CI00797	NN	Land-terrestrial
CI00798	NN	Land-terrestrial
CI00799	NN	Land-terrestrial
CI00801	35-1	Campsite (prehistoric)
CI00802	35-2	Land-terrestrial
CI00968	HAMBURG PHOSPHATE MINE	Land-terrestrial
CI00969	HOLDER PHOSPHATE MINE II	Land-terrestrial
CI00974	HOLDER UNKNOWN PHOSPHATE MINE I	Land-terrestrial
CI00977	BEVENS STATION UNK PHOSPHATE MINE I	Land-terrestrial
CI00991	BLUEBIRD SPRINGS MIDDEN	Inundated land site
CI01024	FRINGETREE	Land-terrestrial
CI01053	BIG SINK	Specialized site for procurement of raw materials
CI01054	MANNFIELD POND LITHIC SCATTER	Specialized site for procurement of raw materials
CI01055	MANNFIELD DIP LITHIC SCATTER	Specialized site for procurement of raw materials
CI01056	HISTORIC ONE	Farmstead
CI01254	Small Quarry Doline	Agriculture/Farm structure
CI01255	Small Quarry Hill Top	Land-terrestrial
CI01256	Legendary Quarry	Land-terrestrial
CI01257	Sugar Hill	Land-terrestrial
CI01258	WSF-CU 6	Land-terrestrial
CI01259	Topper	Land-terrestrial
CI01260	Hard Hat Hill	Land-terrestrial
CI01261	Stage 1	Land-terrestrial
CI01262	SP 1896 Post Office Area	Land-terrestrial
CI01263	SP 1879 Post Office Area	Land-terrestrial
CI01264	SP Chimney Ruin	Building remains
CI01265	SP Turpentine Still	Building remains
CI01266	Stage Valley	Land-terrestrial
ci01267	WSF-CU-3	Land-terrestrial

SITE ID	SITE NAME	SITE TYPE
CI01268	Porter's Hill	Land-terrestrial
CI01269	Mimosa Hill	Land-terrestrial
CI01270	Sugar Rae	Land-terrestrial
CI01271	WSF-CU-5	Land-terrestrial
CI01075	G2-01	Campsite (prehistoric)
CI01111	BECK PRAIRIE	Cave or rockshelter
CI01221	Till Hill Citrus Tract Withlacoochee SF	Farmstead
CI01237	Sandy Mounder	Campsite (prehistoric)
CI01238	Mannfield Refuse	Campsite (prehistoric)
CI01240	Mannfield Cattle Field Dip Vat	Land-terrestrial
CI01242	Werner House	Homestead
CI01243	Case Cave	Cave or rockshelter
CI01244	WSF-CU 1	Land-terrestrial
CI01245	S-1954	Building remains
CI01246	WSF-CU2	Land-terrestrial
CI01247	Etna resin and refuse I	Agriculture/Farm structure
CI01248	Etna resin and refuse II	Agriculture/Farm structure
CI01249	Etna Turpentine Still	Agriculture/Farm structure
CI01250	Etna Well	Agriculture/Farm structure
CI01251	Etna Barrel Bands	Agriculture/Farm structure
CI01252	Etna Area of Large Structures	Agriculture/Farm structure
CI01253	Etna Residential Ruin A	Agriculture/Farm structure
CI01272	JP35	Land-terrestrial
CI01273	Dump Hill	Land-terrestrial
CI01274	WSF-CU-8	Land-terrestrial
CI01277	Etna Residential Ruin B	Agriculture/Farm structure
CI01278	Etna Residential Ruin C	Agriculture/Farm structure
CI01279	Etna Residential Ruin D	Agriculture/Farm structure
CI01280	Etna Residential Ruin E	Agriculture/Farm structure
CI01333	Williams	Unknown
CI01334	Ashley's Camp	Land-terrestrial
CI01350	Girlscout Cave	Land-terrestrial
CI01351	Taylor's Herty Cache	Land-terrestrial
CI01352	Bridgers	Building remains
CI01353	Whatever II	Land-terrestrial
CI01354	Dolin Slough East	Land-terrestrial
CI01355	Dolin Slough West	Land-terrestrial
CI01356	Peace Cave	Land-terrestrial
CI01357	Whatever I	Land-terrestrial
HE00039	GORDON SPRATT FLINT KNAPPING QUARRY	Campsite (prehistoric)
HE00261	HAMMOCK HILLS	Building remains
HE00275	COOPER MINING TOWN	Specialized site for procurement of raw materials
HE00276	MINING TOWN SITE	Specialized site for procurement of raw materials
HE00277	MINING TOWN SITE/MINE	Specialized site for procurement of raw materials
HE00282	DUTTON STILL	Historic burial(s)
HE00289	CROOM	No field investigation--reported by remote sensing

SITE ID	SITE NAME	SITE TYPE
HE00290	DELEMETER	Campsite (prehistoric)
HE00291	FITZGERALD	Specialized site for procurement of raw materials
HE00293	ORIOLE/MILL FOUNDATIONS	Specialized site for procurement of raw materials
HE00295	RITAL STATION	Land-terrestrial
HE00296	SMITH FORD	No field investigation--reported by remote sensing
HE00297	TERRELL	No field investigation--reported by remote sensing
HE00303	ROCK HILL/ROCK HILL SCHOOL	Building remains
HE00306	RIVERLAND	Building remains
HE00323	LITTLE WITHLACOOCHIE BRIDGE 3	Artifact scatter-low density (< 2 per sq meter)
HE00366	Cypress Glen Campground Utilities	Campsite (prehistoric)
HE00367	VICAR	Land-terrestrial
HE00368	GOAT ROAD	Campsite (prehistoric)
HE00369	SMOOTH OPERATOR	Land-terrestrial
HE00380	SUNSHINE WITHLACOOCHIE NORTH	Campsite (prehistoric)
HE00399	CLARDY 1	Specialized site for procurement of raw materials
HE00400	CLARDY 2	Specialized site for procurement of raw materials
HE00433	MCCORD SITE	Land-terrestrial
HE00434	SILVER LAKE CANOE	Log Boat - Historic or Prehistoric
HE00465	HOG WALLOW	Lithic scatter/quarry (prehistoric: no ceramics)
HE00466	FLOOD GATE	Artifact scatter-dense (> 2 per sq meter)
HE00467	SHIRLEY'S SCRUB	Lithic scatter/quarry (prehistoric: no ceramics)
HE00468	ROCK POND SUMMIT	Campsite (prehistoric)
HE00469	WINDMILL	Homestead
HE00470	HOP SMITH PLACE	Homestead
HE00471	DEAD FROG	Lithic scatter/quarry (prehistoric: no ceramics)
HE00472	SMITH FORD POND	Lithic scatter/quarry (prehistoric: no ceramics)
HE00473	FIVE BUCKS	Lithic scatter/quarry (prehistoric: no ceramics)
HE00474	LONE CHIMNEY	Homestead
HE00475	THREE ROCK HILL	Lithic scatter/quarry (prehistoric: no ceramics)
HE00476	DONATED DIPPING VAT	Other
HE00492	Crooked River Camp Ground	Land-terrestrial
HE00493	Silver Lake Campground	Campsite (prehistoric)
HE00533	Rock Lake Host Site	Ceramic scatter
HE00584	WSF-CU-4	Land-terrestrial
HE00585	Back Road Quarry	Land-terrestrial
HE00586	AntiQ-1 (1 of 15 sites in Resource...	Land-terrestrial
HE00587	AntiQ-2 (1 of 15 sites in Resource...	Land-terrestrial
HE00588	AntiQ-3 (1 of 15 sites in Resource...	Land-terrestrial
HE00589	AntiQ-4 (1 of 15 sites in Resource...	Land-terrestrial
HE00590	AntiQ-5 (1 of 15 sites in Resource...	Land-terrestrial
HE00591	AntiQ-6 (1 of 15 sites in Resource...	Land-terrestrial
HE00592	AntiQ-7 (1 of 15 sites in Resource...	Land-terrestrial
HE00593	AntiQ-8 (1 of 15 sites in Resource...	Land-terrestrial
HE00594	AntiQ-9 (1 of 15 sites in Resource...	Land-terrestrial
HE00595	AntiQ-10 (1 of 15 sites in Resource...	Land-terrestrial
HE00596	Lost Man's Doline (1 of 15 sites in...	Land-terrestrial

SITE ID	SITE NAME	SITE TYPE
HE00597	Morris Sink (1 of 15 sites in...	Land-terrestrial
HE00598	Bald Top North (1 of 15 sites in...	Land-terrestrial
HE00599	Bald Top South (1 of 15 sites in...	Land-terrestrial
HE00600	Hidden Heaven	Land-terrestrial
HE00601	AntiQ-11 (1-15 sites in Resource...	Land-terrestrial
HE00602	JP35	Land-terrestrial
HE00648	East-West Road	Land-terrestrial
HE00665	Cracker Cow Auction Site	Land-terrestrial
LA01149	CARTES ISLAND	Land-terrestrial
PA00233	RIVER BEND	Lithic scatter/quarry (prehistoric: no ceramics)
PA00454	ANVIL HEAD	Land-terrestrial
PA00469	SUNSHINE WITHLACOOCHEE NORTH	Campsite (prehistoric)
PA00470	SUNSHINE WITHLACOOCHEE SOUTH	Artifact scatter-dense (> 2 per sq meter)
PA00510	DUTTON STILL	Land-terrestrial
SM00567	Wahoo Swamp	Land-terrestrial
SM00003	CAMPSITE 1	Prehistoric midden(s)
SM00008	REGISTER'S	Artifact scatter-low density (< 2 per sq meter)
SM00009	SILVER LAKE MOUND AND VILLAGE AREA	Habitation (prehistoric)
SM00017	STILL SUWANNEE	Prehistoric quarry
SM00018	SAUSAGE CAN	Destroyed
SM00019	BIG POND	Lithic scatter/quarry (prehistoric: no ceramics)
SM00020	GATOR HOLE HAMMOCK	Prehistoric midden(s)
SM00021	SNAKE SKIN	Lithic scatter/quarry (prehistoric: no ceramics)
SM00031	POWER LINE ROAD POND	Artifact scatter-low density (< 2 per sq meter)
SM00032	CYPRESS POND	Artifact scatter-low density (< 2 per sq meter)
SM00033	PRAIRIE POND	Lithic scatter/quarry (prehistoric: no ceramics)
SM00035	SHELL ISLAND	Prehistoric shell midden
SM00036	BEAR ISLAND	Prehistoric shell midden
SM00056	BOGGY ISLAND	Prehistoric midden(s)
SM00133	LITTLE WITHLACOOCHEE BRIDGE 2	Campsite (prehistoric)
SM00163	GILLIAN	Campsite (prehistoric)
SM00173	KORN 1	Specialized site for procurement of raw materials
SM00188	ALTERNATE DRILL SITE (NOT TO BE DRILLED)	Unknown
SM00196	BEAR LAKE CANOE GROUP	Log Boat - Historic or Prehistoric
SM00197	WITHLACOOCHEE RIVER CANOE #2	Log Boat - Historic or Prehistoric
SM00198	HOG ISLAND CANOE	Log Boat - Historic or Prehistoric
SM00352	WILD COW SITE	Unknown
SM00353	RIVER JUNCTION CAMPGROUND	Land-terrestrial
SM00354	AXEHEAD POND	Lithic scatter/quarry (prehistoric: no ceramics)
SM00366	Silver Lake Hammock	Habitation (prehistoric)
SM00367	Fish Pro Hatchery	Single artifact or isolated find
SM00381	Baird Tract	Land-terrestrial
SM00403	Jumper Creek Midden 1	Prehistoric shell midden
SM00404	Jumper Creek Midden 2	Prehistoric shell midden
SM00422	Wild Cow Prairie	Campsite (prehistoric)
SM00474	Richloam Borrow	Campsite (prehistoric)

SITE ID	SITE NAME	SITE TYPE
SM00501	Barge Near Jumper Creek	Historic shipwreck
SM00505	Revel's Cow Camp	Building
SM00506	Baird Herty Cups	Land-terrestrial
SM00559	Baird rehab site	Lithic scatter
SM00560	Silver Lake Xeric Hammock	Land-terrestrial
CI00330	STAGE POND CEMETERY	Cemetery
CI00445	MANNFIELD CEMETERY	Cemetery
CI00939	SHILOH CEMETERY	Cemetery
CI00946	ORLEANS CEMETERY	Cemetery
HE00464	GIDDENS HOMESTEAD	Cemetery
HE00664	Tucker Hill Cemetery	Cemetery
PA02428	Puzzle Road New Site	Possible Cemetery
CI00328	CASON, JOHN HOUSE	Building
CI01222	Tillis Hill Residence	Building

Exhibit J

Management Procedures for Archaeological and Historical Sites and Properties

Management Procedures for Archaeological and Historical Sites and Properties on State-Owned or Controlled Properties
(revised March 2013)

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

A. General Discussion

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

B. Agency Responsibilities

Per State Policy relative to historic properties, state agencies of the executive branch must allow the Division of Historical Resources (Division) the opportunity to comment on any undertakings, whether these undertakings directly involve the state agency, i.e., land management responsibilities, or the state agency has indirect jurisdiction, i.e. permitting authority, grants, etc. No state funds should be expended on the undertaking until the Division has the opportunity to review and comment on the project, permit, grant, etc.

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

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

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

C. Statutory Authority

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

D. Management Implementation

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

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

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

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

E. Minimum Review Documentation Requirements

In order to have a proposed project reviewed by the Division, certain information must be submitted for comments and recommendations. The minimum review documentation requirements can be found at:

http://www.flheritage.com/preservation/compliance/docs/minimum_review_documentation_requirements.pdf.

* * *

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

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

Phone: (850) 245-6425

Toll Free: (800) 847-7278

Fax: (850) 245-6435

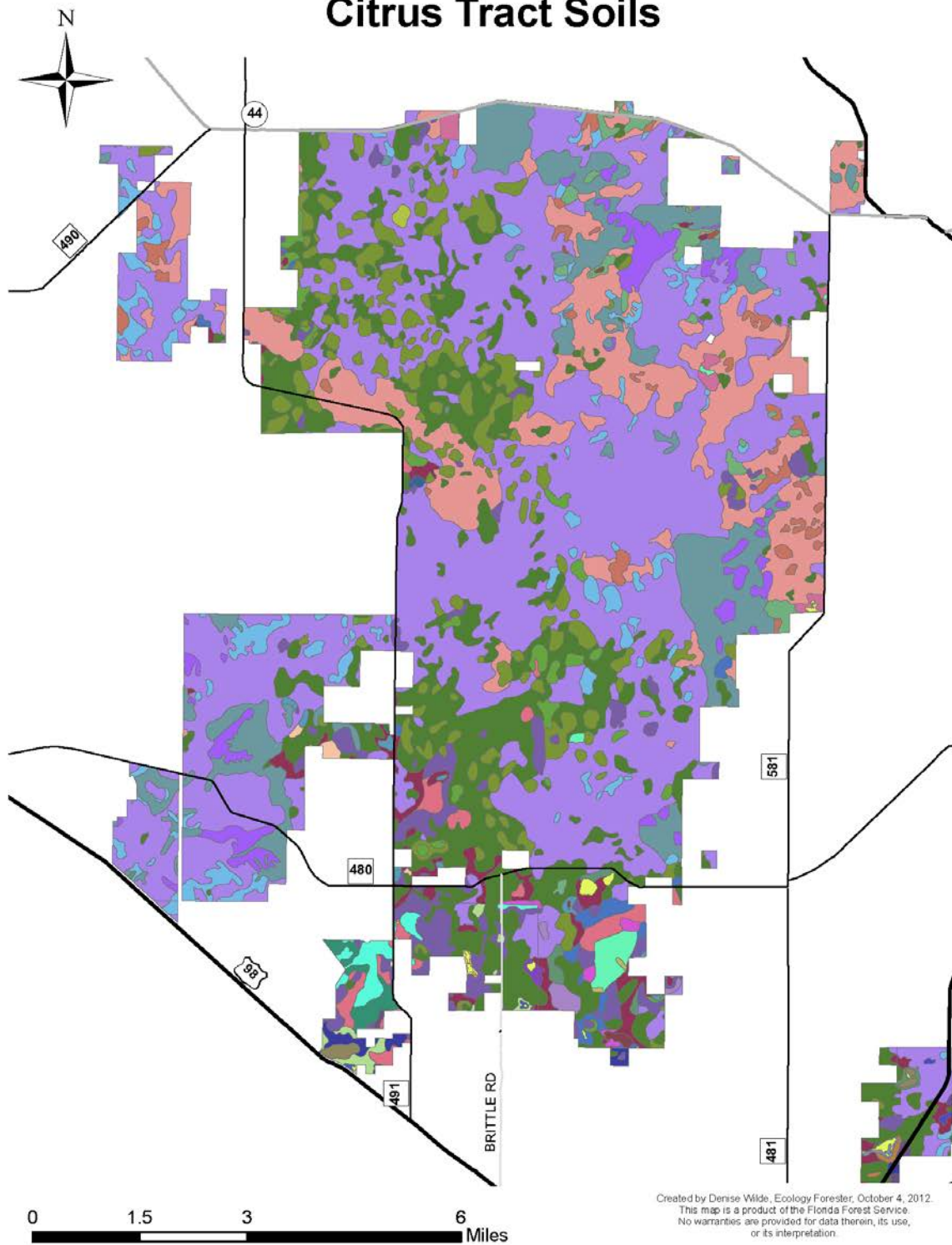
Exhibit K

Soil Maps and Descriptions

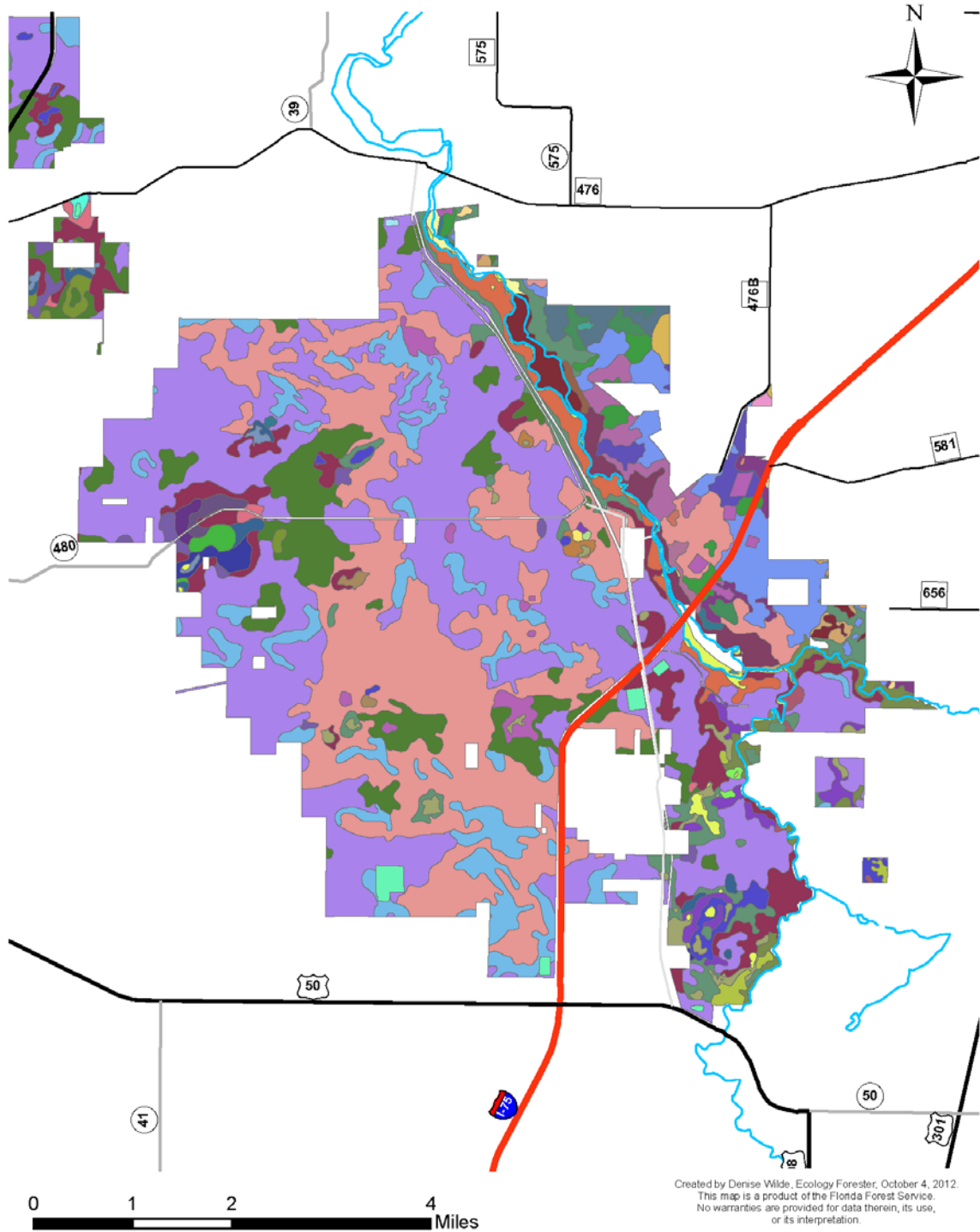
Soils Key

Adamsville fine sand	Floriانا mucky fine sand, depressional	Pineda fine sand
Adamsville fine sand, bouldery subsurface	Floriانا variant loamy fine sand	Pits
Anciole and Myakka soils	Floriانا-Basinger association, frequently flooded	Pits-Dumps complex
Anciole fine sand	Floriانا-Basinger association, occasionally flooded	Placid and Myakka sands, depressional
Anciole-Tavares-Pomello association, flooded	Fort Meade loamy fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Placid fine sand, depressional
Apopka fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Fl. Green fine sand, bouldery subsurface	Placid sand, depressional
Avents	Gator muck	Pomello fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes
Avents, 45 to 65 percent slopes	Gator muck, frequently flooded	Pomello sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes
Arredondo fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Hallandale-Rock outcrop complex, rarely flooded	Pomona fine sand
Arredondo fine sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes	Immokalee fine sand	Pompano fine sand
Astaluia fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Immokalee sand	Pompano fine sand, depressional
Astaluia fine sand, 0 to 8 percent slopes	Kanapaha fine sand	Pompano sand
Astaluia fine sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes	Kanapaha fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Quartzipsammantis, shaped, 0 to 5 percent slopes
Astaluia fine sand, rolling	Kanapaha sand, bouldery subsurface	Rock outcrop-Homosassa-Lacoochee complex
Basinger fine sand	Kendrick fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Samsula muck
Basinger fine sand, depressional	Kendrick fine sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes	Seffner sand
Bilchton loamy fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Lake fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Sellers mucky loamy fine sand
Bilchton loamy fine sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	Lake fine sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes	Smyrna fine sand
Bilchton loamy fine sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes	Lodhiosa fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Sparr fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes
Boca fine sand	Mabel fine sand, bouldery subsurface, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Sparr fine sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes
Borrow Pits	Malabar fine sand, frequently flooded	Sparr fine sand, bouldery subsurface, 0 to 5 percent slopes
Broward fine sand	Micanopy loamy fine sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	Sparr sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes
Candler fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Millhopper fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Sumterville fine sand, bouldery subsurface, 0 to 5 percent slopes
Candler fine sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes	Millhopper sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Swamp
Candler fine sand, 8 to 12 percent slopes	Millhopper sand, bouldery subsurface, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Tavares fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes
Candler sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Monteocha fine sand, depressional	Tavares sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes
Candler sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes	Myakka fine sand	Tavares-Urban land complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes
Candler sand, bouldery subsurface, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Myakka, limestone substratum-EauGallie, limestone substratum complex	Terra Cela muck, frequently flooded
Candle-Urban land complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes	Narcoossee fine sand	Terra Cela-Okeelanta association, very frequently flooded
Cassia fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Nailaw muck, frequently flooded	Tomoka muck
Chobee soils, frequently flooded	Nobleton fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Udallic Arents-Urban land complex
Delray fine sand	Ocoee mucky peat	Udothents, 0 to 5 percent slopes
Delray fine sand, depressional	Okeelanta muck	Wabasso fine sand
Delray mucky fine sand	Okeelanta muck, frequently flooded	Wabasso fine sand, bouldery subsurface
EauGallie fine sand	Okeelanta-Laudenhill-Terra Cela mucks	Wabasso fine sand, depressional
EauGallie fine sand, bouldery subsurface	Okeelanta-Terra Cela association	Wabasso sand
EauGallie fine sand, depressional	Okiawaha muck	Water
Electra Variant fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Oldsmar fine sand, bouldery subsurface	Waters of the Gulf of Mexico
Electra variant fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Ona fine sand	Wauchula fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes
Elizay sand	Paisley fine sand	Wauchula sand
Everglades muck, frequently flooded	Paisley fine sand, bouldery subsurface	Weekiwachee-Durbin mucks
Felda fine sand	Paisley fine sand, depressional	Williston loamy fine sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes
Flemington fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	Palmetto-Zephyr-Sellers complex	Williston variant loamy fine sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes
Flemington fine sandy loam, 8 to 12 percent slopes	Paole fine sand, 0 to 8 percent slopes	Williston-Pedro-Rock outcrop complex, 2 to 5 percent slopes
Floridana fine sand		Zephyr muck

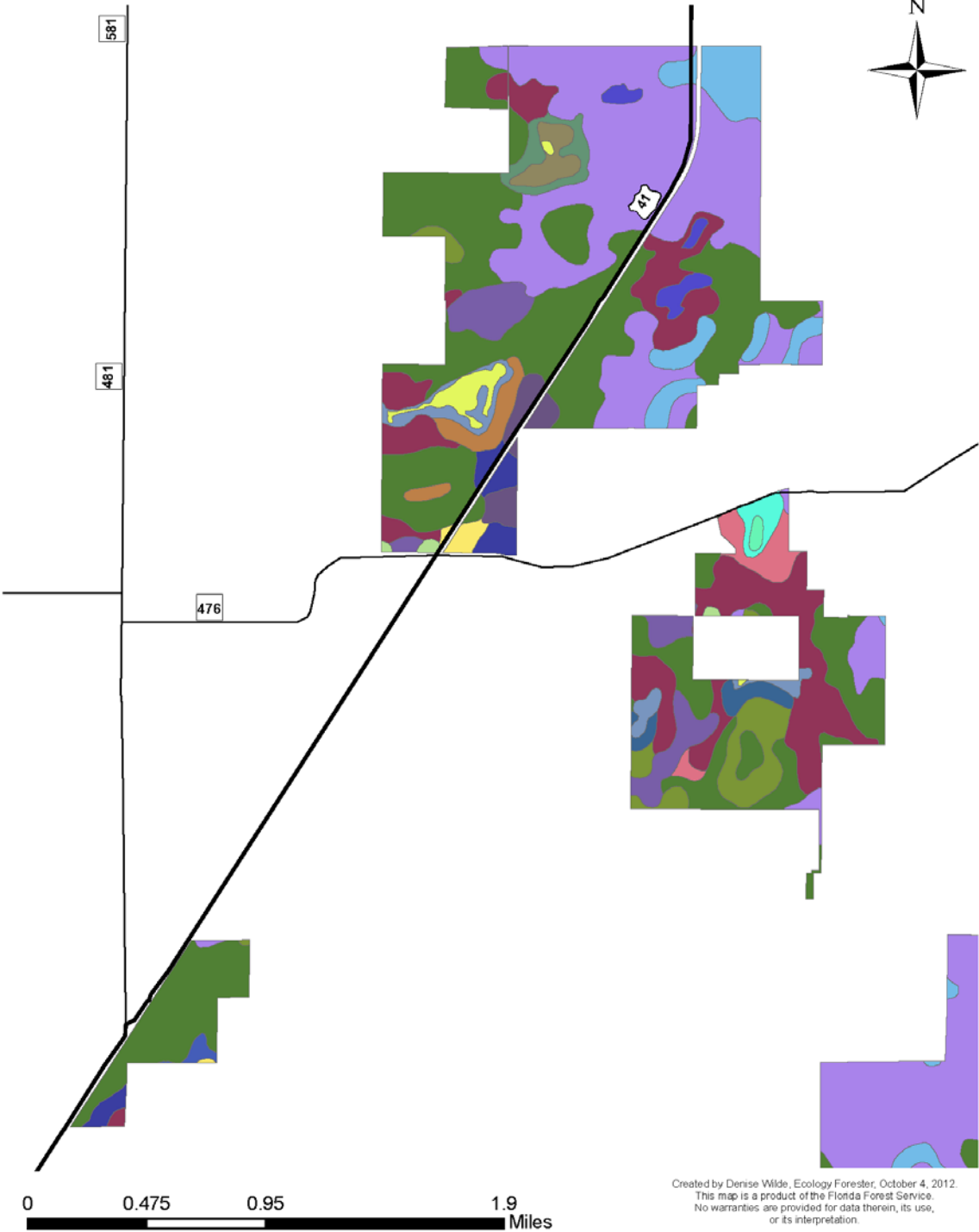
Citrus Tract Soils



Croom Tract Soils



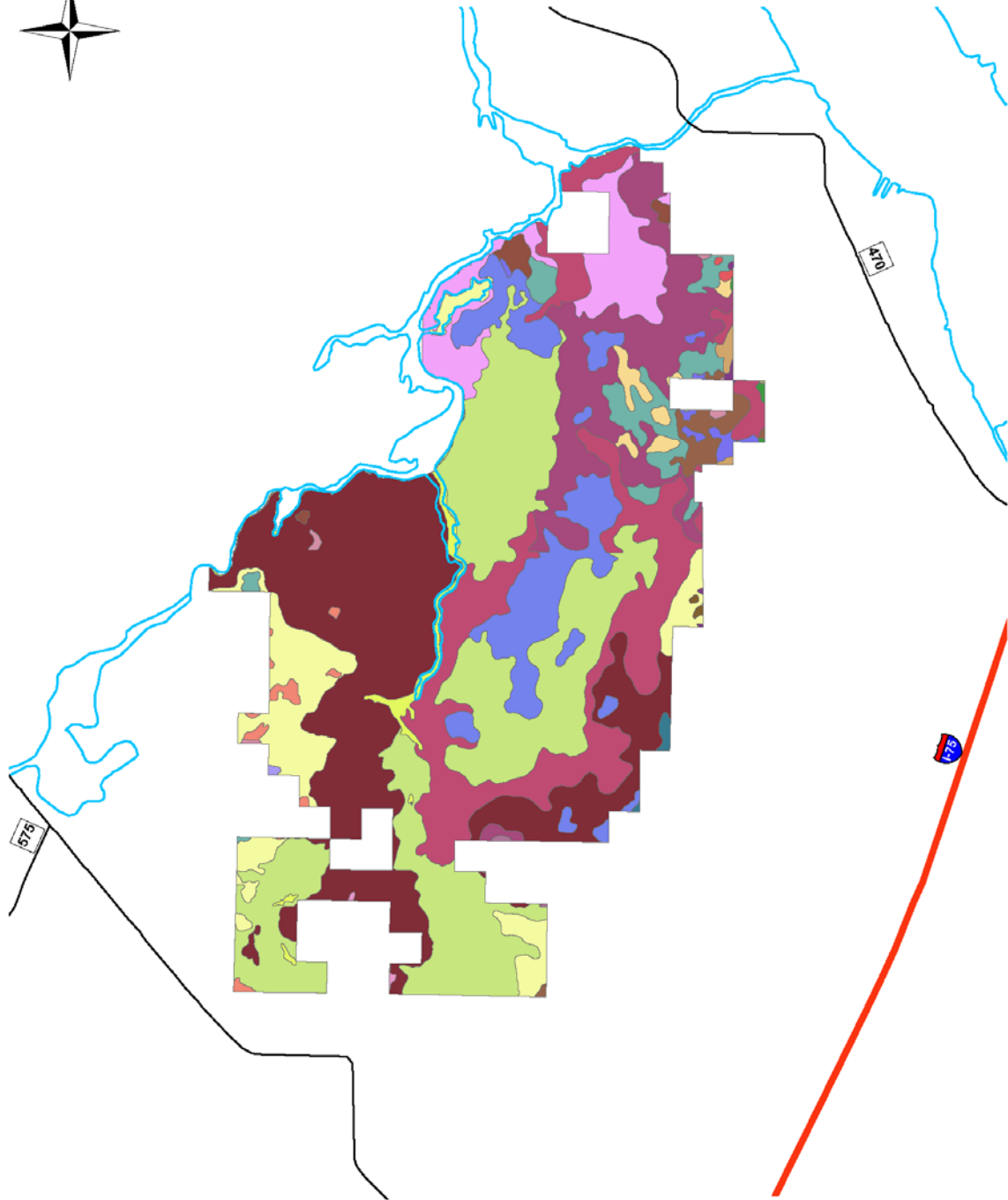
Headquarters Tract Soils



Homosassa Tract Soils



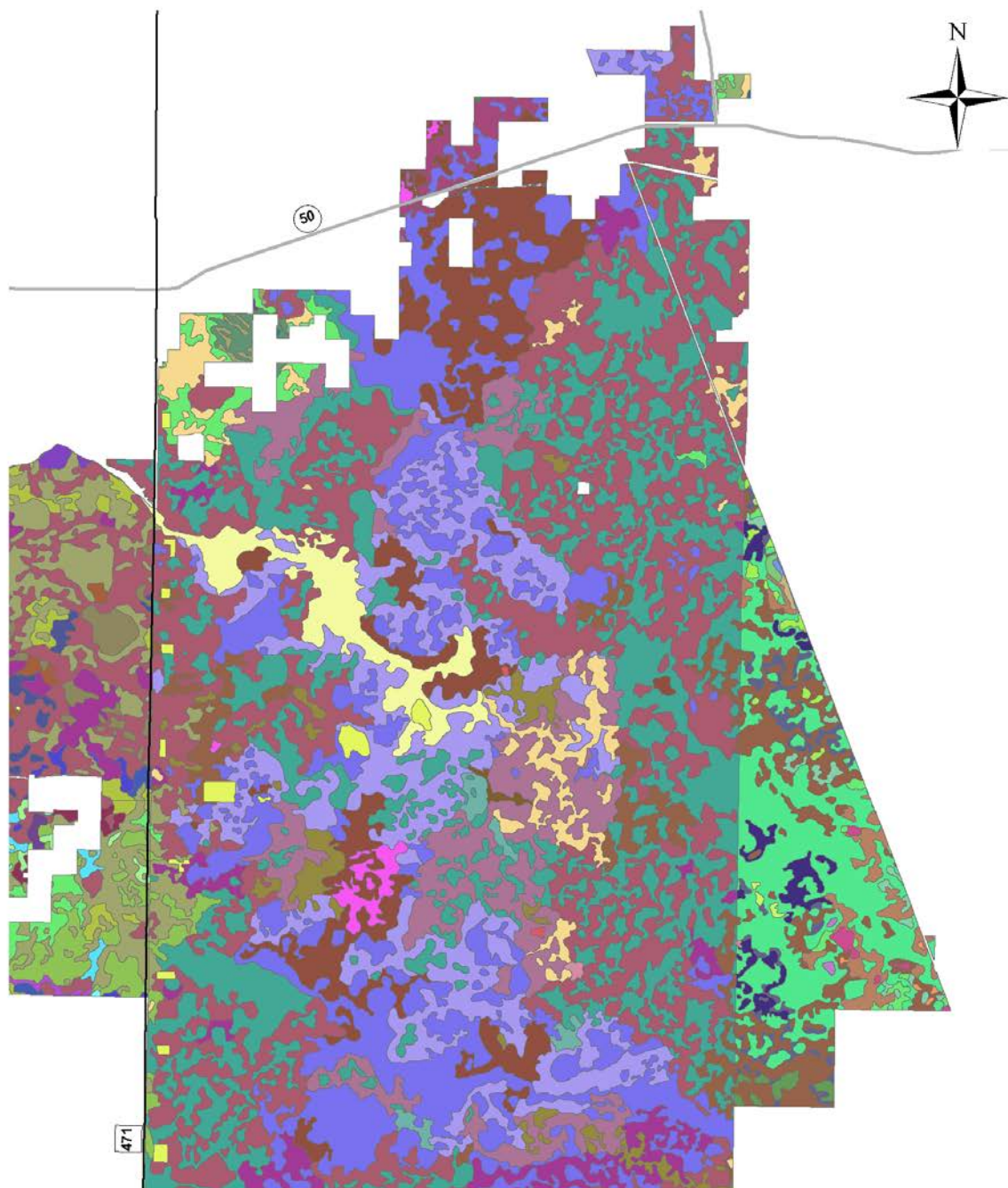
Jumper Creek Soils



0 1 2 4 Miles

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No warranties are provided for data therein, its use,
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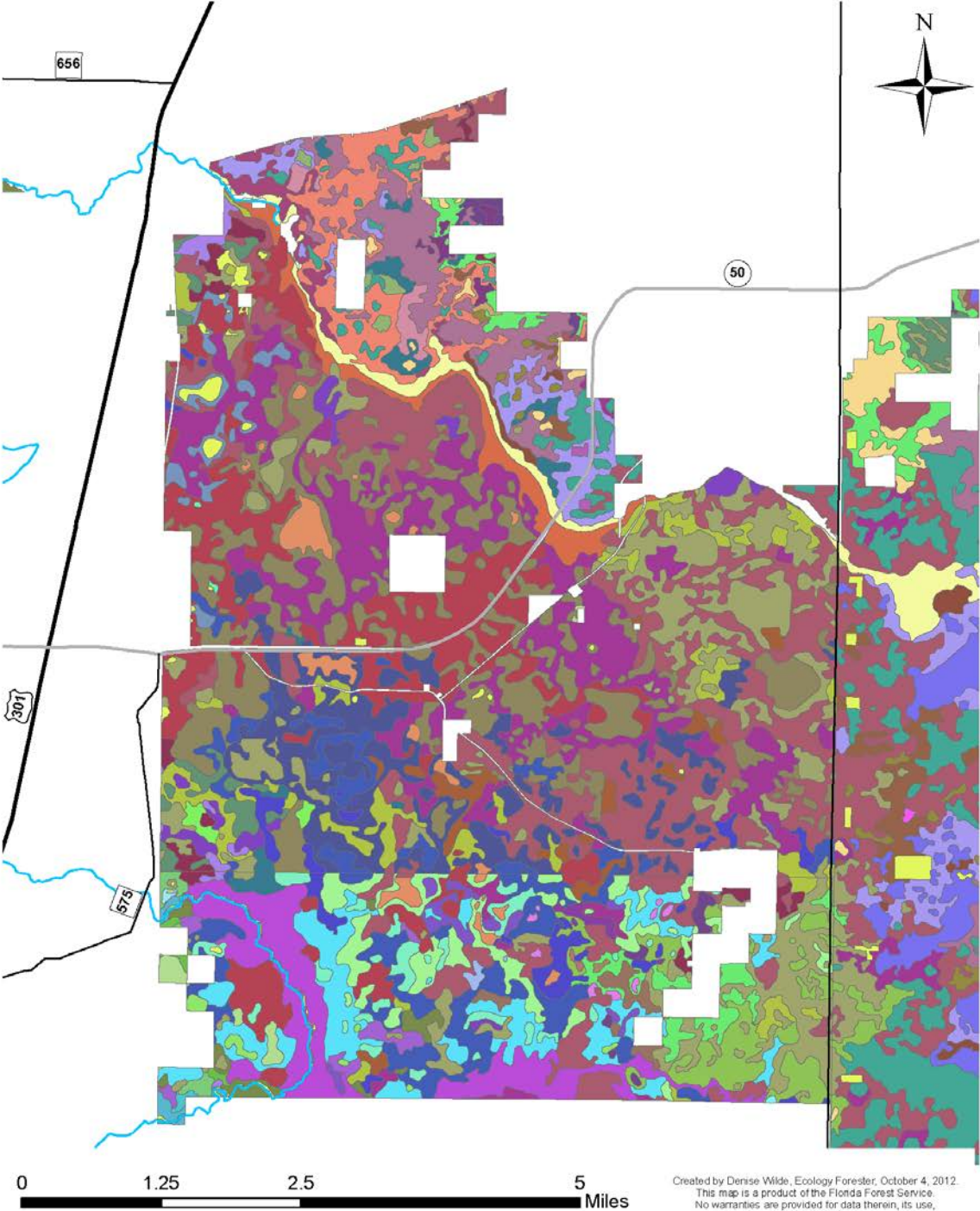
Richloam (East) Soils



0 1.25 2.5 5 Miles

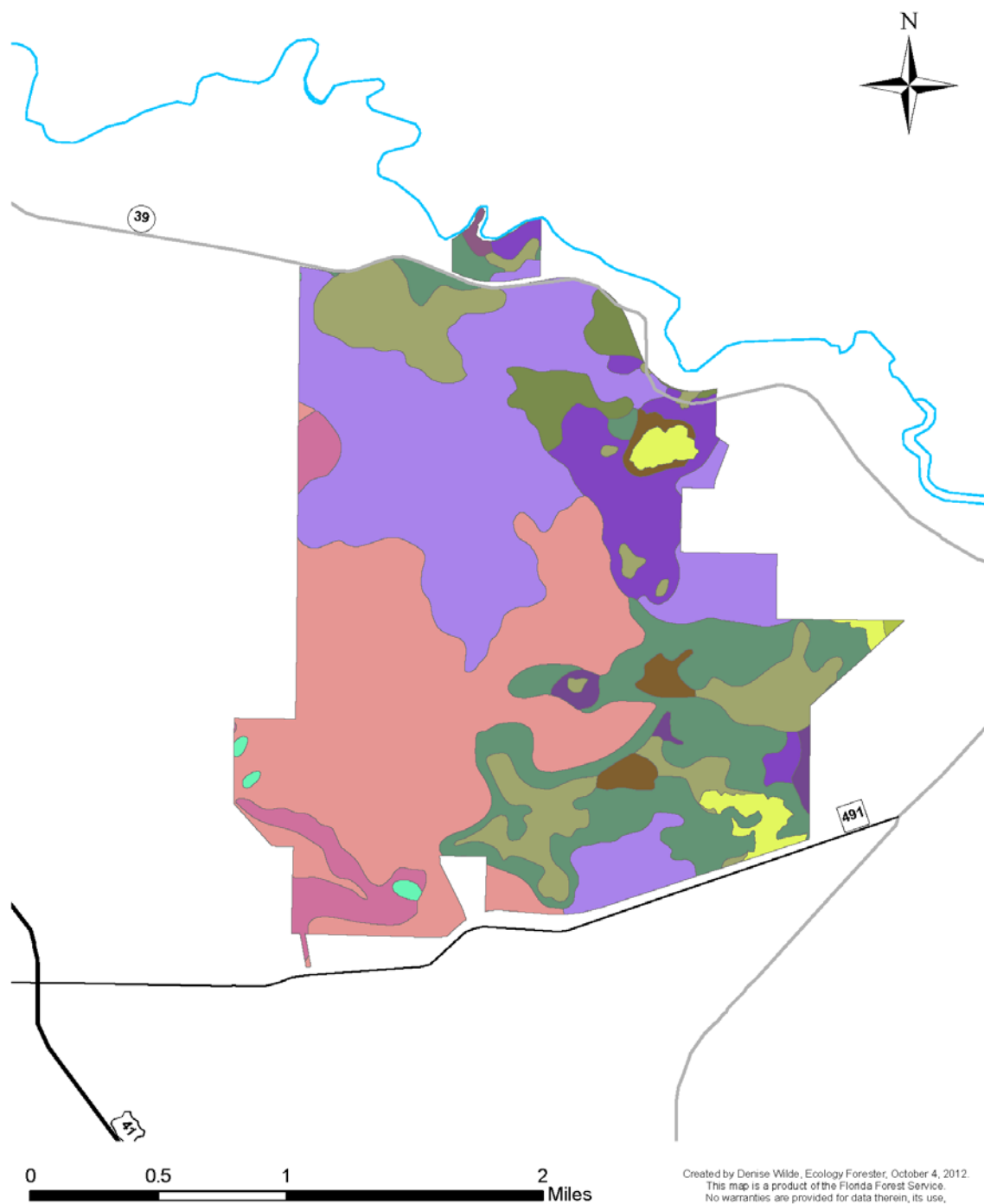
Created by Denise Wilde, Ecology Forester, October 4, 2012.
This map is a product of the Florida Forest Service.
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Richloam (West) Soils



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This map is a product of the Florida Forest Service.
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or its interpretation.

Two Mile Prairie Soils



Soil Series Descriptions for Withlacoochee State Forest

The **Adamsville** series consists of very deep, somewhat poorly drained, rapidly permeable soils on broad flats, low knolls, and lower side slopes. They formed in thick sandy marine sediments in central and southern Florida. Near the type location, the mean annual temperature is about 74 degrees F., and the mean annual precipitation is about 52 inches. Slopes range from 0 to 5 percent. With adequate water control, many areas are used for citrus. Some areas are in improved pasture. Natural vegetation consists of pines, laurel, and water oaks with a ground cover of saw palmetto, pineland threeawn, indiagrass, bluestem grasses, and several low panicums.

The **Anclote** series consists of very deep, very poorly drained, rapidly permeable soils in depressions, poorly defined drainage ways, and flood plains. They formed in thick beds of sandy marine sediments. Near the type location, the mean annual temperature is about 75 degrees F., and the mean annual precipitation is about 55 inches. Slopes range from 0 to 1 percent. Anclote soils are used mainly for range and woodland. A few cleared areas are used for truck, bulb, and flower crops, and improved pasture. Native vegetation consists of cypress, bay, popash, pond pine, cabbage palm, red maple, and juncus species.

The **Apopka** series consists of very deep, well drained, moderately permeable soils on ridges and side slopes in the Lower Coastal Plain. They formed in thick beds of sandy and loamy marine or eolian deposits. Near the type location, the mean annual temperature is about 73 degrees F., and the mean annual precipitation is about 55 inches. Slopes range from 0 to 25 percent. Large areas are cleared and used for citrus and tame pasture. Natural vegetation consists of bluejack oak, turkey oak, post oak, live oak, and longleaf pine. The understory vegetation consists of bluestem, dogfennel, paspalum, pineland threeawn, and other native grasses and weeds.

The **Arredondo** series consists of well drained soils that are rapidly permeable in the thick sandy surface and subsurface layers and moderate to very slow in the subsoil. They formed from sandy and loamy marine sediments in central Florida on slopes ranging from 0 to 12 percent. Large areas are cleared. Citrus, peanuts, watermelons, corn, and improved pasture are the principal crops. Natural vegetation consists of slash, longleaf, and loblolly pines, magnolia; red, live, laurel and water oaks; hickory, sweetgum and dogwood.

The **Astatula** series consists of very deep, excessively drained, rapidly permeable soils that formed in eolian and marine sands. Near the type location, the mean annual temperature is about 73 degrees F., and the mean annual precipitation is about 52 inches. Slopes range from 0 to 30 percent. Used mainly for citrus, truck crops, and improved pasture. Natural vegetation consists of bluejack, blackjack, turkey oaks, longleaf pine, sand pine, and an understory of rosemary, pineland threeawn, bluestem, paspalum, lopsided indiagrass, and panicum.

The **Basinger** series consists of very deep, poorly drained and very poorly drained, rapidly permeable soils in sloughs, depressions, low flats, and poorly defined drainageways. They formed in sandy marine sediments. Near the type location, the mean annual temperature is about 72 degrees F., and the mean annual precipitation is about 55 inches. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent. Most areas of Basinger soil that are cleared are used for rangeland. With water control, they are used for winter truck crops and tame pasture. The natural vegetation consists of waxmyrtle, St. Johnswort, maidencane, pineland threeawn, cypress, slash pine, longleaf pine, pond pine, and other water tolerant plants.

The **Blichton** series consists of very deep, very poorly drained, moderately slow or slowly permeable soils on uplands in central Florida. They formed in thick beds of loamy and sandy marine sediments. Near the type location, the mean annual temperature is about 72 degrees F., and the mean annual precipitation is about 55 inches. Slopes range from 0 to 8 percent. Most of this soil is in forest. Many areas have been cleared and are used for improved pasture with small areas being used for growing watermelons, peanuts, corn, tomatoes, oranges, and grapefruit. The native vegetation consists of sweetgum, magnolia, hickory, live oak, laurel oak, red maple, dogwood, pineland threeawn, slash pine, longleaf pine, and loblolly pine.

The **Boca** series consists of moderately deep, poorly drained and very poorly drained, moderately permeable soils in low broad flats, poorly defined drainageways and depressions of the flatwoods and adjacent tidal flats. They formed in sandy and loamy marine sediments deposited over limestone bedrock. Near the type location, the mean annual temperature is about 72 degrees F., and the mean annual precipitation is about 55 inches. Slopes range from 0 to 1 percent. Most areas of Boca soils are used for rangeland. With adequate water control, some areas are used for truck crops, citrus, and pasture. Native vegetation consists of gallberry, sawpalmetto, cabbage palmettos, slash pine, and an understory of pineland threeawn.

The **Broward** series consists of moderately deep, somewhat poorly drained, rapidly permeable soils on low-lying broad ridges in Peninsular Florida. They formed in sandy marine deposits over limestone. Near the type location, the mean annual temperature is about 72 degrees F., and the mean annual precipitation is about 55 inches. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent. Most areas of Broward soils are used for range and woodland. A few small areas are used for vegetables, pasture, and urban development. The native vegetation is dominated by cabbage palms and scattered slash pines in the overstory. The understory is composed of pineland threeawn, fetterbush, grassleaf goldaster, chalky bluestem, creeping bluestem, panicum, lopsided indiagrass, switchgrass, and sawpalmetto.

The **Candler** series consists of very deep, excessively drained, rapidly permeable soils on uplands. They formed in thick beds of eolian or marine deposits of coarse textured materials. Near the type location, the mean annual temperature is about 72 degrees F., and the mean annual precipitation is about 55 inches. Slopes range from 0 to up to 25 percent in dissected areas. Many areas are used for citrus crops and tame pasture. Native vegetation consists of bluejack oak, turkey oak, post oak, live oak, and longleaf pine with a sparse understory of indiagrass, chalky bluestem, pineland threeawn, hairy panicum, and other annual forbs.

The **Delray** series consists of very deep, very poorly drained, moderately permeable soils on broad flats, flood plains, and depressions in the Lower Coastal Plain. They formed in sandy and loamy marine sediments. Near the type location, the mean annual temperature is about 73 degrees F., and the mean annual precipitation is about 49 inches. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent. Much of this soil is cleared and where drained, it is used for improved pasture and truck crops. Natural vegetation includes southern bayberry, pickerelweed, sedges, reeds, water tolerant grasses, and cypress, bay, tupelo and other water tolerant trees.

The **EauGallie** series consists of deep or very deep, poorly or very poorly drained, slowly permeable soils in flats, sloughs and depressional areas. They formed in sandy and loamy marine sediments in Peninsula Florida. Near the type location, the mean annual temperature is about 72 degrees F., and the mean annual precipitation is about 55 inches. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent. Many areas of EauGallie soils are used for citrus, truck crops, and pastureland. Natural vegetation consists of longleaf pine, South Florida slash pine, and sawpalmetto. The understory vegetation includes inkberry, southern bayberry, and pineland threeawn.

The **Everglades** series consists of very deep, very poorly drained, rapid to very rapidly permeable organic soils in freshwater swamps and marshes that flood for very long periods. They formed in thick deposits of hydrophytic plant remains. Near the type location, the mean annual temperature is about 73 degrees F., and the mean annual precipitation is about 53 inches. Slopes are less than 1 percent. Drained areas are used for vegetable crops and sugarcane. The natural vegetation includes Florida willow, sawgrass, reeds, lilies, and other aquatic, fibrous, nonwoody plants and hardwood trees.

The **Floridana** series consists of very deep, very poorly drained, slowly to very slowly permeable soils on low broad flats, flood plains, and in depressional areas. They formed in thick beds of sandy and loamy marine sediments. Near the type location, the mean annual temperature is about 74 degrees F., and the mean annual precipitation is about 55 inches. Slopes range from 0 to 1 percent. Many areas of Floridana soils have been cleared and used for pasture. Where water control is adequate, it is used for growing truck crops and citrus. Natural vegetation consists of sand cordgrass, cabbage palmetto, myrtle, and pineland threeawn. In depressional areas, most of the soil has a sparse to dense cover of cypress. In flood plains, the vegetation is mostly sweetgum, blackgum, red maple, and cypress.

The **Fort Meade** series consists of well drained, rapidly permeable soils that formed in moderately thick beds of loamy sands overlying or mixed with phosphatic materials. These soils are on nearly level to gently sloping uplands. Slopes range from 0 to 5 percent. Used mainly for growing citrus, truck crops, and improved pasture. Native vegetation is longleaf pine or slash and loblolly pine, laurel, live, post, and turkey oaks, and some dogwood, hickory, cabbage palm, and magnolia, with an understory of widely spaced sawpalmetto, and pineland threeawn, bluestems, lopsided indiagrass, paspalum, and panicum.

The **Ft. Green** series consists of very deep, poorly drained soils formed in sandy and loamy marine sediments. These soils are rapidly permeable in the A and E horizon and moderately slowly or slowly permeable in the Bt horizon. They are on side slopes breaking into flood plains or depressional areas and on broad nearly level low ridges. Slopes range from 0 to 5 percent. A large part of Ft. Green soils has been cleared, and most is used for tame pastures. Natural vegetation is waxmyrtle, slash pine, cabbage palm, pineland threeawn and many other grasses, vines, and shrubs.

The **Gator** series consists of very poorly drained organic soils that formed in moderately thick beds of hydrophytic plant remains overlying beds of loamy and sandy marine sediments. They are in depressions and on flood plains. Slopes are less than 1 percent. Almost all areas are in marsh or swamp wetlands used for wildlife and water storage. Native vegetation is mostly cordgrass or Jamaica sawgrass, maidencane, Coastal Plain willow, redosier dogwood, or swamp vegetation including baldcypress, sweetgum, red maple, and American hornbeam.

The **Hallandale** series consists of shallow, poorly and very poorly drained, rapidly permeable soils formed in thin deposits of marine sandy materials over limestone. They occur on broad low flats, sloughs, shallow depressions, and adjacent tidal areas in Peninsular Florida. They are saturated during the summer rainy season and after periods of heavy rainfall in other seasons. Slopes are less than 2 percent. In their native state, most of these soils are used for range land and tame pasture. Native vegetation consists of pineland threeawn, paspalum spp., bluejoint panicum, blue maidencane, bluestem, scattered cypress, saw palmettos, and slash pine. In tidal areas the vegetation includes seashore saltgrass, needlegrass rush, Jamaica sawgrass, smooth cordgrass and saltwort.

The **Immokalee** series consists of deep and very deep, poorly drained and very poorly drained soils that formed in sandy marine sediments. They occur on flatwoods and in depressions of Peninsular Florida. Slopes are dominantly 0 to 2 percent but range to 5 percent. Principal vegetation is longleaf and slash pines and undergrowth of sawpalmetto, gallberry, waxmyrtle, and pineland threeawn. In depressions, water tolerant plants such as cypress, loblollybay gorodonia, red maple, sweetbay, maidencane, blue maidencane, chalky bluestem, sand cordgrass, and bluejoint panicum are more common. Most areas are used for range and forest. Large areas with adequate water management are used for citrus, tame pasture, and truck crops.

The **Kanapaha** series consists of poorly drained soils with a slowly or moderately slowly permeable subsoil. The soils formed in thick beds of sandy and loamy marine sediments. They are on nearly level to gently sloping landscapes of upland position in the lower Coastal Plain. Slopes range from 0 to 5 percent. Most of these soils are in forest. Small areas where adequate water control is established are used for growing corn, watermelons, citrus, and tomatoes. Most of the cleared areas are used for improved pasture. Native vegetation consists of sweetgum, maple, live and water oaks; magnolia, hickory, slash, longleaf and loblolly pine; and an understory of several bluestem species, longleaf uniola, hairy panicum, several threeawn species and numerous forbs.

The **Kendrick** series consists of well drained, slowly to moderately slowly permeable soils formed in thick beds of loamy marine sediments on nearly level to sloping areas in the Coastal Plain. Slopes range from 0 to 8 percent. Most of these soils are cleared and used for corn, peanuts, watermelons, citrus, tomatoes, and improved pasture. Natural vegetation is longleaf, loblolly, and slash pines; hickory, magnolia, dogwood; and laurel, live, and water oaks. Understory consists of several bluestem species, indiangrass, hairy panicum, and annual forbs.

The **Lacoochee** series consists of shallow, poorly drained, moderate or moderately rapid permeable soils on broad coastal plain tidal marshes. They formed in sandy and loamy marine sediments overlying soft limestone. Near the type location, the mean annual temperature is about 74 degrees F., and the mean annual precipitation is about 55 inches. Slopes are less than 1 percent. Almost all areas of Lacoochee soils are used for wildlife habitat and remain in native vegetation consisting dominantly of seashore saltgrass, marshhay cordgrass, big cordgrass, needlegrass rush and smooth cordgrass. Vegetation is often sparse.

The **Lake** series consists of excessively drained, rapidly to very rapidly permeable soils formed in thick beds of sand. They are on nearly level to steep slopes in central Florida. Slopes range from 0 to 30 percent. Large areas are used for citrus, and some are used for watermelons and improved pasture. Natural vegetation consists of bluejack, blackjack, turkey and live oaks, scattered longleaf pine, and an understory of scattered palmetto, pineland threeawn, bluestem, and paspalum.

The **Lochloosa** series consists of somewhat poorly drained, slowly permeable soils formed in thick beds of sandy and loamy marine sediments in central Florida. Slopes range from 0 to 8 percent. Most of these soils are cleared. Tame pasture is the dominant use of these areas. Some cleared areas are used for corn, citrus, peanuts, tomatoes, and watermelons. Native vegetation consists of slash and loblolly pine, dogwood, hickory, live, laurel and water oak, sweetgum, red maple, and magnolia. The understory is waxmyrtle, briars, and native grasses.

The **Malabar** series consists of very deep, poorly to very poorly drained soils in sloughs, shallow depressions, and along flood plains. They formed in sandy and loamy marine sediments. Near the type location, the mean annual temperature is about 73 degrees F., and the mean annual precipitation is about 55 inches. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent. Large areas of the Malabar soils are used extensively for range. Some areas are used for citrus crops, truck crops, and improved pasture with adequate water control. Native vegetation consists of scattered slash pine, cypress wax myrtle, cabbage palm, pineland threeawn, and maidencane. In depressions, the vegetation is dominantly St. Johnswort or maidencane.

The **Micanopy** series consists of somewhat poorly drained, slowly to very slowly permeable soils formed in thick beds of sandy and clayey marine sediments on uplands in the Coastal Plain. Slope ranges from 0 to 8 percent. Most of the acreage is cleared and is used for tame pasture. A few cleared areas are used for citrus crops, corn, peanuts, and watermelons. Native vegetation consists of loblolly, slash, and longleaf pine, magnolia, hickory, dogwood, and laurel, live, and water oaks. Understory vegetation consists of creeping bluestem, indiangrass, chalky bluestem, toothachegrass, and numerous annual forbes.

The **Myakka** series consists of deep and very deep, poorly to very poorly drained soils formed in sandy marine deposits. These soils are on flatwoods, high tidal areas, flood plains, depressions, and gently sloping to sloping barrier islands. They have rapid permeability in the A horizon and moderate or moderately rapid permeability in the Bh horizon. Slopes range from 0 to 8 percent. Most areas are used for commercial forest production or native range. Large areas with adequate water control measures are used for citrus, improved pasture, and truck crops. Native vegetation includes longleaf and slash pines with an undergrowth of sawpalmetto, running oak, inkberry, waxmyrtle, huckleberry, chalky bluestem, pineland threeawn, and scattered fetterbush.

The **Oldsmar** series consists of very deep, poorly drained and very poorly drained soils in flats and depressions of Peninsular Florida. They formed in sandy marine sediments overlying loamy materials. Near the type location, the mean annual temperature is about 72 degrees F., and the mean annual precipitation is about 55 inches. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent. Most areas of Oldsmar soils remain in native vegetation. Areas with water control are used for citrus, truck crops, and tame pasture. Native vegetation consists of cabbage palmetto, sawpalmetto, live oak, slash pine, with an undergrowth of laurel, wax myrtle, and pineland threeawn. In depressions the trees are cypress, blackgum, pond pine, loblolly bay, red maple, and sweetbay. Other plants included maidencane, blue maidencane, chalky bluestem, sand cordgrass, and bluejoint panicum.

The **Okeelanta** series consists of very deep, very poorly drained, rapidly permeable soils in large fresh water marshes and small depressional areas. They formed in decomposed hydrophytic non-woody organic material overlying sand. Near the type location, the mean annual temperature is about 74 degrees F., and the mean annual precipitation is about 59 inches. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent. Many areas of Okeelanta soils are cleared and are used for truck crops, sod, sugarcane, and improved pasture grasses. Some areas are not developed and are used for water storage and as a wildlife habitat. Native vegetation consists of sawgrass, lilies, sedges, and other water tolerant plants. Willow, southern bayberry, and melaleuca are common tree species.

The **Paisley** series consists of deep, poorly drained, slowly permeable soils that formed in clayey marine sediments influenced by underlying calcareous materials. These soils are on nearly level, low broad Coastal Plains. Slopes are less than 1 percent. Most areas of Paisley soils remain in native vegetation. A few cleared areas are used for improved pasture. Native vegetation consists of slash, longleaf, and loblolly pine, swamp white oak, swamp maple, and sweetgum with an understory of wax myrtle, cabbage palmetto, bluestem, and native grasses.

The **Placid** series consists of very deep, very poorly drained, rapidly permeable soils on low flats, depressions, poorly defined drainageways on uplands, and flood plains on the Lower Coastal Plain. They formed in sandy marine sediments. Near the type location, the mean annual temperature is about 72 degrees F., and the mean annual precipitation is about 55 inches. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent. Placid soils are used mainly for range and forest. A small acreage has been drained and is used for truck crops, citrus, and pasture. Natural vegetation consists of pond pine, bay, cypress, gum, pickerel weed, and coarse grasses.

The **Pomello** series consists of very deep, moderately well to somewhat poorly drained soils that are sandy to depths of more than 80 inches. Pomello soils formed in sandy marine sediments in the flatwoods areas of Peninsular Florida. Slopes range from 0 to 5 percent. Pomello soils are mostly used for range and forest production. A few areas are used for pasture. In its northern extent of occurrence many areas are used for urban development. Native vegetation is dominated by scrub oak, dwarf live oak, sawpalmetto, longleaf pine, slash pine, and pine land threeawn.

The **Pompano** series consists of very deep, very poorly drained, rapidly permeable soils in depressions, drainageways, and broad flats. They formed in thick beds of marine sands. Near the type location, the mean annual temperature is about 73 degrees F., and the mean annual precipitation is about 50 inches. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent. Most areas of this soil is used for rangeland. Where drained, it is used for growing truck crops, citrus fruits, and improved pasture. Natural vegetation consists of palmetto, widely spaced cypress, gum, and slash pine, and native grasses.

The **Seffner** series consists of very deep, somewhat poorly drained, rapidly permeable soils on the rims of depressions and on lower lying flats and knolls in the Lower Coastal Plain of south Florida. They formed in sandy marine sediments. Near the type location, the mean annual temperature is about 74 degrees F., and the mean annual precipitation is about 52 inches. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent. Most areas of Seffner soils are cultivated. Corn, citrus, melons, strawberries, and tomatoes are the principal crops. Some areas are in improved pasture. The natural vegetation consists of longleaf pine, laurel oak, and water oak with an understory of sawpalmetto, pineland threeawn, indiagrass, bluestem grasses, and several low panicums.

The **Smyrna** series consists of very deep, poorly to very poorly drained soils formed in thick deposits of sandy marine materials. Permeability is rapid in the A, E and C horizons and moderate or moderately rapid in the Bh horizons. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent. Natural vegetation consists of longleaf and slash pines with an undergrowth of sawpalmetto, running oak, gallberry, waxmyrtle, and pineland threeawn. Most areas are used for forest and range. Large areas are used for tame pasture.

The **Sparr** series consists of very deep, somewhat poorly drained, moderately slowly to slowly permeable soils on uplands of the coastal plain. They formed in thick beds of sandy and loamy marine sediments. Near the type location, the mean annual temperature is about 72 degrees F., and the mean annual precipitation is about 55 inches. Slopes range from 0 to 8 percent. Most areas of Sparr soils are used for corn, citrus, peanuts, watermelons, truck crops, and tame pasture. Native vegetation consists of longleaf pine, slash pine, loblolly pine, magnolia, dogwood, hickory, and live oak, laurel oak, and water oak.

The **Sumterville** series consists of very deep, somewhat poorly drained, slowly permeable soils on uplands of the lower coastal plain. They formed in sandy and clayey marine deposits. Near the type location, the mean annual temperature is about 73 degrees F., and the mean annual precipitation is about 56 inches. Slopes range from 0 to 5 percent. Most areas of Sumterville soils are in pasture. The natural vegetation consists of live oak and water oak.

The **Tavares** series consists of very deep, moderately well drained, rapidly or very rapidly permeable soils on lower slopes of hills and knolls of the lower Coastal Plain. They formed in sandy marine or eolian deposits. Near the type location, the mean annual temperature is about 72 degrees F., and the mean annual precipitation is about 55 inches. Slopes range from 0 to 8 percent. Most areas of Tavares soils are used for citrus. A few areas are used for corn, vegetable crops, watermelons, and improved pasture. In most places the natural vegetation consists of slash pine, longleaf pine, a few scattered blackjack oak, turkey oak, and post oak with an undercover of pineland threeawn. In some places natural vegetation consists of turkey oak, blackjack oak, and post oak with scattered slash pine and longleaf pine.

The **Terra Ceia** series consists of very deep, very poorly drained, rapidly permeable soils in fresh water marshes. They formed in more than 50 inches of well decomposed, hydrophytic, herbaceous plant remains. Near the type location, the mean annual precipitation is about 61 inches and the mean annual temperature is about 75 degrees F. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. Drained areas are used for truck and bulb crops, sugarcane, and improved pasture. Large undeveloped areas are used for water storage and as wildlife habitat. The natural vegetation consists of sawgrass, lilies, sedges, reeds, maidencane, spikerush, and other aquatic plants. Wooded plant species include cypress, blackgum, cabbage palm, carolina ash, loblolly bay, red maple, sweetbay, and pond pine. American and white mangrove trees are dominant in tidal areas.

The **Wabasso** series consists of deep or very deep, very poorly and poorly drained, very slowly and slowly permeable soils on flatwoods, flood plains, and depressions in Peninsula Florida. They formed in sandy and loamy marine sediments. Near the type location, the mean annual temperature is about 72 degrees F., and the mean annual precipitation is about 55 inches. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent. Most areas of Wabasso soils are in natural vegetation and are used for native range. Areas with adequate water control measures are used for citrus, truck crops, and tame pasture. The natural vegetation consists of longleaf pine, slash pine, cabbage palm, live oak, with an understory of sawpalmetto, laurel oak, waxmyrtle, chalky bluestem, and pineland threeawn.

The **Wauchula** series consists of very deep, very poorly or poorly drained, moderately slow or slowly permeable soils on flatwoods on the lower coastal plains. They formed in sandy and loamy marine sediments. Near the type location, the mean annual temperature is about 72 degrees F., and the mean annual precipitation is about 55 inches. Slopes range from 0 to 5 percent. Many areas of this soil have been cleared and are used for tame pasture or range. Some areas are used for citrus and vegetable crops where water control is adequate. The natural vegetation consists of longleaf pine, slash pine, sawpalmetto, with an understory of inkberry, fetter, southern bayberry, and pineland threeawn.

The **Weekiwachee** series consists of moderately deep, very poorly drained, soils that formed in well decomposed sapric material overlying sand and soft and hard limestone. These soils are on broad nearly level Coastal Plain tidal marsh areas. They are flooded daily during normal high tides. Slopes are less than 1 percent. Areas of this soil remain in native vegetation consisting dominantly of needlegrass rush, seashore saltgrass, marshhay cordgrass, big cordgrass, and smooth cordgrass.

The **Williston** series consists of moderately deep, well drained, moderately slowly permeable soils that formed in moderately thick beds of clayey marine sediments overlying soft limestone. They are on nearly level to sloping upland landscapes in the Coastal Plain. Water runs off the surface moderately rapidly. Slope is dominantly less than 5 percent but ranges up to 8 percent on hillsides. Most areas remain in native forest vegetation of laurel, live and water oaks, hickory, magnolia, sweetgum, dogwood, redbud, and longleaf, loblolly, and slash pine. Understory vegetation consists of chalky bluestem, hairy panicum, greenbriar, blackberry, and numerous forbes.