

**Land Management Plan Compliance Checklist
Plank Road State Forest – 2019**

Section A: Acquisition Information Items			
Item #	Requirement	Statute/ Rule	Page Numbers and/or Appendix
1.	The common name of the property.	18-2.018 & 18-2.021	Page 1 (Executive Summary); Page 8 (II.A.1)
2.	The land acquisition program, if any, under which the property was acquired.	18-2.018 & 18-2.021	Page 1 (Executive Summary); Page 9 (II.A.4)
3.	Degree of title interest held by the Board, including reservations and encumbrances such as leases.	18-2.021	Page 10 (II.B.2)
4.	The legal description and acreage of the property.	18-2.018 & 18-2.021	Page 8 (II.A.2)
5.	A map showing the approximate location and boundaries of the property, and the location of any structures or improvements to the property.	18-2.018 & 18-2.021	Exhibits B, D, E, and F
6.	An assessment as to whether the property, or any portion, should be declared surplus.	18-2.021	Page 13 (II.D.3)
7.	Identification of other parcels of land within or immediately adjacent to the property that should be purchased because they are essential to management of the property.	18-2.021	Page 13 (II.D.2): Exhibit C
8.	Identification of adjacent land uses that conflict with the planned use of the property, if any.	18-2.021	Page 13 (II.D.4)
9.	A statement of the purpose for which the lands were acquired, the projected use or uses as defined in 253.034 and the statutory authority for such use or uses.	259.032(10)	Page 3 (I); Page 3 (I.A); Page 9 (II.A.4)
10.	Proximity of property to other significant State, local or federal land or water resources.	18-2.021	Page 8 (II.A.3), Page 9 (Table 2); Exhibit E

Section B: Use Items			
Item #	Requirement	Statute/ Rule	Page Numbers and/or Appendix
11.	The designated single use or multiple use management for the property, including use by other managing entities.	18-2.018 & 18-2.021	Page 1 (Executive Summary); Page 3 (I.A); Page 10 (II.B.3)
12.	A description of past and existing uses, including any unauthorized uses of the property.	18-2.018 & 18-2.021	Page 4 (I.C. Goals 1-9); Page 12 (II.B); Page 11 (II.C.); Page 13 (II.D.6); Page 14 (II.E.); Page 16 (III.C-D); Page 18 (IV.B.3); Page 18 (IV.C.); Page 23 (V.A-D); Page 24 (VI.A-F); Page 30 (VII.)
13.	A description of alternative or multiple uses of the property considered by the lessee and a statement detailing why such uses were not adopted.	18-2.018	Page 12 (II.D.1)

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Section B: Use Items			
Item #	Requirement	Statute/ Rule	Page Numbers and/or Appendix
14.	A description of the management responsibilities of each entity involved in the property's management and how such responsibilities will be coordinated.	18-2.018	Page 1 (Executive Summary); Page 14 (II.E.1); Exhibit H
15.	Include a provision that requires that the managing agency consult with the Division of Historical Resources, Department of State before taking actions that may adversely affect archaeological or historical resources.	18-2.021	Page 1 (Executive Summary); Page 14 (II.E.1); Exhibit H
16.	Analysis/description of other managing agencies and private land managers, if any, which could facilitate the restoration or management of the land.	18-2.021	Page 14 (II.E.1); Page 15: (II.E.2.)
17.	A determination of the public uses and public access that would be consistent with the purposes for which the lands were acquired.	259.032(10)	Page 11 (II.B.5); Page 23 (V.)
18.	A finding regarding whether each planned use complies with the 1981 State Lands Management Plan, particularly whether such uses represent "balanced public utilization," specific agency statutory authority and any other legislative or executive directives that constrain the use of such property.	18-2.021	Page 11 (II.B.5)
19.	Letter of compliance from the local government stating that the LMP is in compliance with the Local Government Comprehensive Plan.	BOT requirement	Page 12 (II.D.5); Exhibit R
20.	An assessment of the impact of planned uses on the renewable and non-renewable resources of the property, including soil and water resources, and a detailed description of the specific actions that will be taken to protect, enhance and conserve these resources and to compensate/mitigate damage caused by such uses, including a description of how the manager plans to control and prevent soil erosion and soil or water contamination.	18-2.018 & 18-2.021	Page 13 (II.D.6); Page 16 (III.C-D); Page 17 (IV.A); Page 18 (IV.B.3); Page 18 (IV.C.); Page 22 (IV.D); Page 22 (IV.H-I); Page 24 (VI.); Page 30 (VII.); Exhibit I
21.	*For managed areas larger than 1,000 acres, an analysis of the multiple-use potential of the property which shall include the potential of the property to generate revenues to enhance the management of the property provided that no lease, easement, or license for such revenue-generating use shall be entered into if the granting of such lease, easement or license would adversely affect the tax exemption of the interest on any revenue bonds issued to fund the acquisition of the affected lands from gross income for federal income tax purposes, pursuant to Internal Revenue Service regulations.	18-2.021 & 253.036	Page 10 (II.B.3-4)
22.	If the lead managing agency determines that timber resource management is not in conflict with the primary management objectives of the managed area, a component or section, prepared by a qualified professional forester, that assesses the feasibility of managing timber resources pursuant to section 253.036, F.S.	18-2.021	Page 28 (VI.C.1-4)
23.	A statement regarding incompatible use in reference to Ch. 253.034(10).	253.034(10)	Page 12 (II.D.1)

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Section C: Public Involvement Items			
Item #	Requirement	Statute/ Rule	Page Numbers and/or Appendix
24.	A statement concerning the extent of public involvement and local government participation in the development of the plan, if any.	18-2.021	Page 14 (II.E.1): Exhibit R
25.	The management prospectus required pursuant to paragraph (9)(d) shall be available to the public for a period of 30 days prior to the public hearing.	259.032(10)	✓
26.	LMPs and LMP updates for parcels over 160 acres shall be developed with input from an advisory group who must conduct at least one public hearing within the county in which the parcel or project is located.	259.032(10)	Page 15 (II.E.4): Exhibit S
27.	Summary of comments and concerns expressed by the advisory group for parcels over 160 acres	18-2.021	Exhibit S
28.	During plan development, at least one public hearing shall be held in each affected county. Notice of such public hearing shall be posted on the parcel or project designated for management, advertised in a paper of general circulation, and announced at a scheduled meeting of the local governing body before the actual public hearing.	253.034(5) & 259.032(10)	✓
29.	The manager shall consider the findings and recommendations of the land management review team in finalizing the required 10-year update of its management plan.	259.036	Page 15 (II.E.4): Exhibit S
30.	Summary of comments and concerns expressed by the management review team, if required by Section 259.036, F.S.	18-2.021	Exhibit S
31.	If manager is not in agreement with the management review team's findings and recommendations in finalizing the required 10-year update of its management plan, the managing agency should explain why they disagree with the findings or recommendations.	259.036	Exhibit S

Section D: Natural Resources			
Item #	Requirement	Statute/ Rule	Page Numbers and/or Appendix
32.	Location and description of known and reasonably identifiable renewable and non-renewable resources of the property regarding soil types.	18-2.021	Page 17 (IV.A.): Exhibit I
33.	Insert FNAI based natural community maps when available.	ARC consensus	Exhibits L & P
34.	Location and description of known and reasonably identifiable renewable and non-renewable resources of the property regarding outstanding native landscapes containing relatively unaltered flora, fauna and geological conditions.	18-2.021	Page 17 (IV.A-I)

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Section D: Natural Resources			
Item #	Requirement	Statute/ Rule	Page Numbers and/or Appendix
35.	Location and description of known and reasonably identifiable renewable and non-renewable resources of the property regarding unique natural features and/or resources including but not limited to virgin timber stands, scenic vistas, natural rivers and streams, coral reefs, natural springs, caverns and large sinkholes.	18-2.018 & 18-2.021	Page 17 (IV.A-I): Exhibits I, J, K & L
36.	Location and description of known and reasonably identifiable renewable and non-renewable resources of the property regarding beaches and dunes.	18-2.021	Page 22 (IV.E)
37.	Location and description of known and reasonably identifiable renewable and non-renewable resources of the property regarding mineral resources, such as oil, gas and phosphate, etc.	18-2.018 & 18-2.021	Page 22 (IV.F)
38.	Location and description of known and reasonably identifiable renewable and non-renewable resources of the property regarding fish and wildlife, both game and non-game, and their habitat.	18-2.018 & 18-2.021	Page 18 (IV.C.): Exhibits L & M
39.	Location and description of known and reasonably identifiable renewable and non-renewable resources of the property regarding State and Federally listed endangered or threatened species and their habitat.	18-2.021	Page 18 (IV.C.), Page 19 (Table 5): Exhibits L & M
40.	The identification or resources on the property that are listed in the Natural Areas Inventory.	18-2.021	Page 6 (I.C. Goal 5); Page 18 (IV.C.); Page 30 (VII.): Exhibits K, O, & P
41.	Specific description of how the managing agency plans to identify, locate, protect and preserve or otherwise use fragile, nonrenewable natural and cultural resources.	259.032(10)	Page 16 (III.C-D); Page 17 (IV.A.2); Page 18 (IV.B.3 & 5); Page 18 (IV.C.); Page 22 (IV.D); Page 22 (IV.I); Page 28 (VI.C); Page 29 (VI.D.-E.); Page 30 (VII.); Exhibit I
42.	Habitat Restoration and Improvement		
42-A.	Describe management needs, problems and a desired outcome and the key management activities necessary to achieve the enhancement, protection and preservation of restored habitats and enhance the natural, historical and archaeological resources and their values for which the lands were acquired.		Page 4 (I.C. Goals 1-9); Page 16 (III) Page 30 (VII.); Exhibits H, L, M & Q
42-B.	Provide a detailed description of both short (2-year planning period) and long-term (10-year planning period) management goals, and a priority schedule based on the purposes for which the lands were acquired and include a timeline for completion.		Page 4 (I.C. Goals 1-9)
42-C.	The associated measurable objectives to achieve the goals.		Page 4 (I.C. Goals 1-9)
42-D.	The related activities that are to be performed to meet the land management objectives and their associated measures.		Page 4 (I.C. Goals 1-9); Page 24 (VI, A-D); Page 30 (VII.)

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Section D: Natural Resources			
Item #	Requirement	Statute/ Rule	Page Numbers and/or Appendix
42-E.	A detailed expense and manpower budget in order to provide a management tool that facilitates development of performance measures, including recommendations for cost-effective methods of accomplishing those activities.		Page 4 (I.C. Goals 1-9); Page 11 (II.C.); Exhibit T
43.	***Quantitative data description of the land regarding an inventory of forest and other natural resources and associated acreage.	253.034(5)	Page 11 (II.C.); Page 13 (II.D.6); Page 16 (III.B); Page 17 (IV.A.1); Page 18 (IV.B.1); Page 18 (IV.C.); Page 22 (IV.G); Page 23 (V.A - C); Page 28 (VI.C); Page 30 (VII.): Exhibits A, G, I, J, K, L, M & P
44.	Sustainable Forest Management, including implementation of prescribed fire management		
44-A.	Management needs, problems and a desired outcome.		Page 4 (I.C.); Page 24 (VI.A-C); Page 30 (VII.)
44-B.	Detailed description of both short and long-term management goals.		Page 4 (I.C.); Page 24 (VI.A-C); Page 30 (VII.)
44-C.	Measurable objectives.		Page 4 (I.C.)
44-D.	Related activities.		Page 24 (VI); Page 22 (IV.D); Page 30 (VII.); Page 31 (Table 7): Exhibits A, G, H, L, M, N, Q & U
44-E.	Budgets.		Exhibit T
45.	Imperiled species, habitat maintenance, enhancement, restoration or population restoration		
45-A.	Management needs, problems and a desired outcome.		Page 5 (I.C. Goal 3); Page 6 (I.C. Goal 5); Page 18 (IV.C.); Page 30 (VII.): Exhibits L & M
45-B.	Detailed description of both short and long-term management goals.		Page 5 (I.C. Goal 3); Page 6 (I.C. Goal 5); Page 24 (IV.C.); Page 30 (VII.): Exhibits L & M
45-C.	Measurable objectives.		Page 5 (I.C. Goal 3); Page 6 (I.C. Goal 5)
45-D.	Related activities.		Page 18 (IV. C.); Page 24 (VI.A-C); Page 30 (VII.); Page 19 (Table 5): Exhibits F, L, M & Q
45-E.	Budgets.		Exhibit T
46.	***Quantitative data description of the land regarding an inventory of exotic and invasive plants and associated acreage.	253.034(5)	Page 29 (VI.D & E); Page 29 (Table 6): Exhibit O

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Section D: Natural Resources			
Item #	Requirement	Statute/ Rule	Page Numbers and/or Appendix
47.	Place the Arthropod Control Plan in an appendix. If one does not exist, provide a statement as to what arrangement exists between the local mosquito control district and the management unit.	BOT requirement via lease language	Page 30 (VI.E): Exhibit U
48.	Exotic and invasive species maintenance and control		
48-A.	Management needs, problems and a desired outcome.		Page 6 (I.C. Goal 6); Page 29 (VI. D & E): Exhibit O
48-B.	Detailed description of both short and long-term management goals.		Page 6 (I.C. Goal 6)
48-C.	Measurable objectives.		Page 6 (I.C. Goal 6)
48-D.	Related activities.		Page 29 (VI.D & E); Page 30 (VII.): Exhibits A & P
48-E.	Budgets.		Exhibit T

Section E: Water Resources			
Item #	Requirement	Statute/ Rule	Page Numbers and/or Appendix
49.	A statement as to whether the property is within and/or adjacent to an aquatic preserve or a designated area of critical state concern or an area under study for such designation.	18-2.018 & 18-2.021	Page 11 (II.B.7)
50.	Location and description of known and reasonably identifiable renewable and non-renewable resources of the property regarding water resources, including water classification for each water body and the identification of any such water body that is designated as an Outstanding Florida Water under Rule 62-302.700, F.A.C.	18-2.021	Page 17 (IV.B.): Exhibit J
51.	Location and description of known and reasonably identifiable renewable and non-renewable resources of the property regarding swamps, marshes and other wetlands.	18-2.021	Page 1 (Executive Summary); Page 17 (IV.B.); Page 30 (VII): Exhibits J, K, M & P
52.	***Quantitative description of the land regarding an inventory of hydrological features and associated acreage.	253.034(5)	Page 1 (Executive Summary); Page 17 (IV.B.); Page 30 (VII): Exhibits J, K, M & P
53.	Hydrological Preservation and Restoration		
53-A.	Management needs, problems and a desired outcome.		Page 7 (Goal 8); Page 17 (IV.B): Exhibits F & Q
53-B.	Detailed description of both short and long-term management goals.		Page 7 (Goal 8): Exhibit T
53-C.	Measurable objectives.		Page 7 (Goal 8): Exhibit T
53-D.	Related activities		Page 7 (Goal 8); Page 17 (IV.B): Exhibits K & T
53-E.	Budgets.		Exhibit T

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Section F: Historical, Archaeological and Cultural Resources			
Item #	Requirement	Statute/ Rule	Page Numbers and/or Appendix
54.	**Location and description of known and reasonably identifiable renewable and non-renewable resources of the property regarding archaeological and historical resources.	18-2.018, 18-2.021 & per DHR's request	Page 16 (III.B): Exhibit G
55.	***Quantitative data description of the land regarding an inventory of significant land, cultural or historical features and associated acreage.	253.034(5)	Page 16 (III.B); Page 16 (Table 4): Exhibit G
56.	A description of actions the agency plans to take to locate and identify unknown resources such as surveys of unknown archaeological and historical resources.	18-2.021	Page 16 (III.C & D): Exhibits G & H
57.	Cultural and Historical Resources		
57-A.	Management needs, problems and a desired outcome.		Page 7 (I.C. Goal 7)
57-B.	Detailed description of both short and long-term management goals.		Page 7 (I.C. Goal 7)
57-C.	Measurable objectives.		Page 7 (I.C. Goal 7)
57-D.	Related activities.		Page 7 (I.C. Goal 7); Page 16 (III): Exhibits G & H
57-E.	Budgets.		Exhibit T

Section G: Facilities (Infrastructure, Access, Recreation)			
Item #	Requirement	Statute/ Rule	Page Numbers and/or Appendix
58.	***Quantitative data description of the land regarding an inventory of infrastructure and associated acreage.	253.034(5)	Page 11 (II.C): Exhibits B, D, & E
59.	Capital Facilities and Infrastructure		
59-A.	Management needs, problems and a desired outcome.		Page 7 (I.C. Goal 9)
59-B.	Detailed description of both short and long-term management goals.		Page 7 (I.C. Goal 9)
59-C.	Measurable objectives.		Page 7 (I.C. Goal 9)
59-D.	Related activities.		Page 11 (II.C.); Page 23 (V.): Exhibits B, D, & E
59-E.	Budgets.		Exhibit T
60.	*** Quantitative data description of the land regarding an inventory of recreational facilities and associated acreage.	253.034(5)	Page 1 (Executive Summary); Page 11 (II.C.); Page 23 (V.); Page 30 (VII.): Exhibits B, D, & E
61.	Public Access and Recreational Opportunities		

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Section G: Facilities (Infrastructure, Access, Recreation)			
Item #	Requirement	Statute/ Rule	Page Numbers and/or Appendix
61-A.	Management needs, problems and a desired outcome.		Page 5 (I.C. Goal 2)
61-B.	Detailed description of both short and long-term management goals.		Page 5 (I.C. Goal 2)
61-C.	Measurable objectives.		Page 5 (I.C. Goal 2)
61-D.	Related activities.		Page 23 (V.): Exhibits A, B, D, & E
61-E.	Budgets.		Exhibit T

Section H: Other/ Managing Agency Tools			
Item #	Requirement	Statute/ Rule	Page Numbers and/or Appendix
62.	LMP Compliance Checklist at the front of the plan.	ARC and managing agency consensus	✓
63.	Executive Summary at the front of the LMP. Include a physical description of the land.	ARC and 253.034(5)	Page 1 (Executive Summary)
64.	The accomplishments since the drafting of the last LMP set forth in an organized format.	ARC consensus	Page 4 (I.B): Exhibit A
65.	Key management activities necessary to achieve the desired outcomes regarding other appropriate resource management.	259.032(10)	Page 4 (I.C. Goals 1-9); Page 30 (VII.): Exhibits A, B, D, H, J, L, M, P, Q, R, T & U
66.	Summary budget for the scheduled land management activities of the LMP including any potential fees anticipated from public or private entities for projects to offset adverse impacts to imperiled species or such habitat, which fees shall be used to restore, manage, enhance, repopulate, or acquire imperiled species habitat for lands that have or are anticipated to have imperiled species or such habitat onsite. The summary budget shall be prepared in such a manner that it facilitates computing an aggregate of land management costs for all state-managed lands using the categories described in s. 259.037(3) which are resource management, administration, support, capital improvements, recreation visitor services, law enforcement activities.	253.034(5)	Page 4 (I.C. Goals 1-9); Page 12 (II.C.4): Exhibit T
67.	Cost estimate for conducting other management activities which would enhance the natural resource value or public recreation value for which the lands were acquired, include recommendations for cost-effective methods in accomplishing those activities.	259.032(10)	Page 4 (I.C. Goals 1-9)
68.	A statement of gross income generated, net income and expenses.	18-2.018	Exhibit T

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- * The following taken from 253.034(10) is not a land management plan requirement; however, it should be considered when developing a land management plan: The following additional uses of conservation lands acquired pursuant to the Florida Forever program and other state-funded conservation land purchase programs shall be authorized, upon a finding by the Board of Trustees, if they meet the criteria specified in paragraphs (a)-(e): water resource development projects, water supply development projects, storm-water management projects, linear facilities and sustainable agriculture and forestry. Such additional uses are authorized where: (a) Not inconsistent with the management plan for such lands; (b) Compatible with the natural ecosystem and resource values of such lands; (c) The proposed use is appropriately located on such lands and where due consideration is given to the use of other available lands; (d) The using entity reasonably compensates the titleholder for such use based upon an appropriate measure of value; and (e) The use is consistent with the public interest.
- ** While maps of Native American sites should not be included in the body of the management plan, the DSL urges each managing agency to provide such information to the Division of Historical Resources for inclusion in their proprietary database. This information should be available for access to new managers to assist them in developing, implementing and coordinating their management activities.
- *** The referenced inventories shall be of such detail that objective measures and benchmarks can be established for each tract of land and monitored during the lifetime of the plan. All quantitative data collected shall be aggregated, standardized, collected, and presented in an electronic format to allow for uniform management reporting and analysis. The information collected by the DEP pursuant to s. 253.0325(2) shall be available to the land manager and his or her assignee.

TEN-YEAR LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN
FOR
PLANK ROAD STATE FOREST
LEON AND JEFFERSON COUNTIES



PREPARED BY THE
FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CONSUMER SERVICES
FLORIDA FOREST SERVICE

APPROVED ON

Month DD, 2019

TEN-YEAR LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN
FOR
PLANK ROAD STATE FOREST



Approved by:

Jim Karels, Director
Florida Forest Service

Date

James Roberts, Chief
Forest Management Bureau

Date

**TEN-YEAR LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN
PLANK ROAD
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**TEN-YEAR LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN
PLANK ROAD
EXHIBITS**

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Optimal Management Boundary Map	Exhibit C
Facilities, Recreation and Improvements	Exhibit D
Proximity to Significant Managed Lands	Exhibit E
Florida Forever Projects near PRdSF	Exhibit F
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State Forest Management Plan Advisory Group Summary	Exhibit S
State Forest Summary Budget	Exhibit T
Arthropod Control Plans	Exhibit U

LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

LEAD AGENCY: Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS), Florida Forest Service
COMMON NAME: Plank Road
LOCATION: Leon and Jefferson Counties
ACREAGE TOTAL: 9,043.5 acres

Historic Natural Communities	Approximate Acreage
Basin swamp	1,260
Bottomland forest	766
Dome swamp	415
Floodplain swamp	1,999
Mesic flatwoods	1,328
Sandhill	502

Historic Natural Communities	Approximate Acreage
Shrub bog	195
Sinkhole lake	4
Upland hardwood forest	9
Upland pine	238
Wet flatwoods	2,326

TIITF LEASE AGREEMENT NUMBER: 4806

USE: Single ☐ Multiple ☒

MANAGEMENT AGENCY

FDACS, Florida Forest Service
Florida Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission
Northwest Florida Water Management District
Department of State, Division of Historical Resources

RESPONSIBILITY

General Forest Resource Management
Wildlife Resources and Laws
Water Resource Protection and Restoration
Historical and Archaeological Resource Management

DESIGNATED LAND USE:

Multiple-Use State Forest

SUBLEASES:

None

ENCUMBRANCES:

Non-exclusive common road easements along adjacent property boundary; oil, gas and mineral reservations; Natural Gas Pipeline Easement; Easement in favor of Talquin Electric Cooperative, Inc.

TYPE ACQUISITION:

Division of State Lands – Land Acquisition Trust Fund

UNIQUE FEATURES:

St. Marks River and associated floodplain

ARCHAEOLOGICAL / HISTORICAL:

12 known sites

MANAGEMENT NEEDS:

Restoration and maintenance of native ecosystems, reintroduction of historic fire regimes, and improve public access

ACQUISITION NEEDS:

Acquisitions of adjacent uplands needed to increase spring shed buffer, improve access and eliminate potential conflicts created by common road easements

SURPLUS ACREAGE:

None

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT:

Management Plan Advisory Group and Public Hearing, and DEP Acquisition and Restoration Council Public Hearing

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE (FOR DIVISION OF STATE LANDS USE ONLY)

ARC Approval Date: _____ TITF Approval Date: _____

Comments: _____

I. Introduction

Plank Road State Forest (PRdSF) consists of 9,043.5 acres along the upper St. Marks River corridor in Leon and Jefferson Counties. Its name is derived from the historic wood plank road which was constructed in the mid-1800's with the purpose of transporting cotton and other goods from Newport, where the St. Marks River ceases to be reasonably navigable, to the Georgia line. The road was never finished and only made it to what is currently US 27, east of Tallahassee. Although there are no signs of the original plank road, what is now a paved portion of Old Plank Road makes up part of the PRdSF boundary on the west. See Exhibit B.

The St. Marks River is the dominant feature flowing through the forest. The intact forested wetlands of PRdSF provide a water quality buffer for this Outstanding Florida Water, as well as protection of numerous springs, including the second magnitude Horn Spring located on the boundary of the adjacent State Park, and to the first magnitude St. Marks Spring just to the south.

The property is habitat for an abundance of wildlife and serves as a corridor between the St. Marks River Headwaters, L. Kirk Edwards Wildlife and Environmental Area (WEA) to the Aucilla Wildlife Management Area (WMA), St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge, and the Gulf of Mexico.

A. General Mission and Management Plan Direction

The primary mission of the Florida Forest Service (FFS) is to “protect Florida and its people from the dangers of wildland fire and manage the forest resources through a stewardship ethic to assure they are available for future generations”.

Management strategies for PRdSF center on the multiple-use concept, as defined in sections 589.04(3) and 253.034(2)(a) F.S. Implementation of this concept will utilize and conserve state forest resources in a harmonious and coordinated combination that will best serve the people of the state of Florida, and that is consistent with the purpose for which the forest was acquired. Multiple-use management for PRdSF will be accomplished with the following strategies:

- Practice sustainable forest management for the efficient generation of revenue and in support of state forest management objectives;
- Provide for resource-based outdoor recreation opportunities for multiple interests;
- Restore and manage healthy forests and native ecosystems ensuring the long-term viability of populations and species listed as endangered, threatened or rare, and other components of biological diversity including game and non-game wildlife and plants;
- Protect known archaeological, historical, and cultural resources;
- Restore, maintain, and protect hydrological functions related water resources and the health of associated wetland and aquatic communities;
- Provide research and educational opportunities related to natural resource management.

This management plan is provided according to requirements of Sections 253.034, 259.032 and 373, Florida Statutes, and was prepared utilizing guidelines outlined in Section 18-2.021 of the Florida Administrative Code. It is not an annual work plan or detailed operational plan but provides general guidance for the management of PRdSF for the next

ten-year period and outlines the major concepts that will guide management activities on the forest.

B. Past Accomplishments

A compilation of interim management activities and public use on PRdSF has been completed and is available from the forest manager. A table has been prepared for this plan that summarizes the accomplishments for the past two years. The table does not attempt to account for all activities on the forest but summarizes major activities. It does not list the multitude of daily activities and public interactions involved in managing the forest. See Exhibit A.

Since the assignment of interim management of the property in November 2017, there have been many events, developments, and accomplishments. Among the most noteworthy have been the following:

- 1,374 acres of prescribed fire
- In cooperation with FWC, establishment of the Plank Road Wildlife Management Area
- Conducted the first Operation Outdoor Freedom (OOF) hunt event hosting 3 veterans
- The timber inventory of 1,874 acres comprises 20% of the forested land area of PRdSF
- Marking and posting 29 miles of forest boundaries
- Preparation of 172 acres for timber thinning
- 5 miles of road surface stabilized
- 1 low water crossing installed
- 3 culverts installed

C. Goals / Objectives for the Next Ten-Year Period

The following goals and objectives provide direction and focus management resources for the next ten-year planning period. Funding, agency program priorities, and the potential for wildfire during the planning period will determine the degree to which these objectives can be met. Management activities on PRdSF during this management period must serve to conserve, protect, utilize, and enhance the natural and historical resources and manage resource-based public outdoor recreation, which is compatible with the conservation and protection of this forest. The majority of the management operations will be conducted by the FFS, although appropriate activities will be contracted to private sector vendors or completed with the cooperation of other agencies. All activities will enhance the property's natural resource or public recreational value.

The management activities listed below will be addressed within the ten-year management period and are defined as short-term goals, long-term goals, or ongoing goals. Short-term goals are goals that are achievable within a two-year planning period, and long-term goals are achievable within a ten-year planning period. Objectives are listed in priority order for each goal. Other activities will be completed with minimal overhead expense and existing staff.

➤ GOAL 1: Sustainable Forest Management

Objective 1: Develop and implement the Five-Year Silviculture Management Plan including reforestation, harvesting, prescribed burning, restoration, and timber stand

improvement activities and goals. (Ongoing Goal)

Performance Measures:

- The Five-Year Silviculture Management Plan is developed and updated annually.
- Continued implementation of the Five-Year Silviculture Management Plan (acres treated).

Objective 2: Continue to implement and conduct the FFS process for conducting stand descriptions and forest inventory updates according to established criteria in the State Forest Handbook including a Geographic Information System (GIS) database containing forest stands, roads, and other attributes (including but not limited to rare, threatened, and endangered species, archaeological resources, non-native invasive species locations, and historical areas). (Ongoing Goal)

Performance Measures:

- Complete GIS database and re-inventory of all attributes required by FFS procedures
- Number of acres inventoried according to FFS procedures

➤ **GOAL 2: Public Access and Recreational Opportunities**

Objective 1: Maintain public access and recreational opportunities to allow for compatible recreational users. (Ongoing Goal)

Performance Measure: Number of visitor opportunities maintained.

Objective 2: Develop additional public access and recreational opportunities to allow for all users. (Long Term Goal)

Performance Measure: Number of additional visitor opportunities per day.

Objective 3: To continue to safely integrate human use into PRdSF, develop and follow the Five-Year Outdoor Recreation Plan and update annually. (Ongoing Goal)

Performance Measures:

- Development and implementation of the Five-Year Outdoor Recreation Plan.
- Annual updates of the Five-Year Outdoor Recreation Plan completed.

Objective 4: Solicit and organize a liaison committee. The committee should consist of a mix of local residents, community leaders and special interest group representatives (canoe vendors, hunters, trail hikers, military, organized equestrian groups, etc.), environmental groups, and other public / private entities to establish communication and seek constructive feedback regarding the management of PRdSF. (Short Term Goal)

Performance Measures:

- Liaison group is organized.
- Meetings are held.

➤ **GOAL 3: Habitat Restoration and Improvement**

Objective 1: Utilize prescribed fire, mechanical and other treatments as necessary to enhance restoration of native groundcover. Evaluate areas where native groundcover has been eliminated or heavily impacted from historical land use on a case by case basis for alternative methods to address reestablishment of native groundcover plants. Restore

native groundcover where it has been eliminated or heavily impacted from historical land use. (Long Term Goal)

Performance Measure: Number of acres restored.

➤ **GOAL 4: Fire Management**

Objective 1: The PRdSF currently contains approximately 2,459 acres suitable for prescribed burning. PRdSF staff will conduct habitat / natural community improvement on the forest annually. In order to achieve an average fire return interval of two to four years across the forest, approximately 600 to 1,600 acres will be prescribed burned annually. (Ongoing Goal)

Performance Measures:

- Number of acres burned during the dormant and growing seasons, and number of acres burned within target fire return interval.

Objective 2: Continue to annually update and implement the Five-Year Prescribed Burning Management Plan and the prescribed burning goals. (Ongoing Goal)

Performance Measures:

- Annual updates of the Five-Year Prescribed Burning Management Plan completed.
- Continued implementation of the Five-Year Prescribed Burning Management Plan (acres treated with prescribed fire).

Objective 3: Reduce the threat of wildfire within the Wildland Urban Interface on PRdSF and the surrounding community through a comprehensive mitigation strategy that includes evaluating vegetative fuels near residential areas and identifying potential fuel reduction projects. (Long Term Goal)

Performance Measures:

- Evaluation complete.
- Should the evaluation determine that fuel reduction is necessary, number of projects underway.

➤ **GOAL 5: Listed and Rare Species Habitat Maintenance, Enhancement, Restoration, or Population Restoration**

Objective 1: In cooperation with the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, develop a Wildlife Management Strategy that addresses fish and wildlife species for PRdSF, with emphasis on imperiled species and associated management prescriptions for their habitats. (Long Term Goal)

Performance Measures:

- Imperiled species management strategy completed.
- Baseline listed, and rare species list completed for PRdSF.

Objective 2: In consultation with FWC, implement survey and monitoring protocols, where feasible, for listed and rare species. (Long Term Goal)

Performance Measure: Number of species for which monitoring is ongoing.

➤ **GOAL 6: Non-Native Invasive Species Maintenance and Control**

Objective 1: Continue to follow and annually update the Five-Year Ecological Plan for

PRdSF, specifically to locate, identify, and control non-native invasive species. (Ongoing Goal)

Performance Measures:

- Total number of acres identified and successfully treated.
- Annual updates of the Five-Year Ecological Plan completed.

Objective 2: Implement prevention measures such as training for state forest staff and ensuring special conditions for preventing the spread of non-native invasive species are included and enforced in vendor contracts (Ongoing Goal)

Performance Measures:

- Number of staff trained.
- Number of conditions included and enforced.

➤ **GOAL 7: Cultural and Historical Resources**

Objective 1: Ensure all known sites are recorded in the Department of State, Division of Historical Resources (DHR) Florida Master Site file. (Ongoing Goal)

Performance Measure: Number of recorded sites.

Objective 2: Monitor recorded sites and send updates to the DHR Florida Master Site File as needed. (Ongoing Goal)

Performance Measure: Number of sites monitored. Reports submitted to DHR.

Objective 3: Maintain at least one qualified staff member as an archaeological site monitor. (Ongoing Goal)

Performance Measure: Number of local staff trained.

➤ **GOAL 8: Hydrological Preservation and Restoration**

Objective 1: Conduct or obtain a site assessment / study to identify potential hydrology restoration needs. (Long Term Goal)

Performance Measure: Assessment conducted.

Objective 2: Protect water resources during management activities through the implementation of Silviculture Best Management Practices (BMPs) (Ongoing Goal)

Performance Measure: Percent compliance with Silviculture BMPs.

Objective 3: Close, rehabilitate, or restore those roads, firelines, and trails that have evidence of erosion into surrounding water bodies causing alterations to the hydrology and/or water quality. (Ongoing Goal)

Performance Measure: Total number of roads, firelines, and trails closed, rehabilitated, and/or restored.

➤ **GOAL 9: Capital Facilities and Infrastructure**

Objective 1: PRdSF staff, along with help from volunteers, will continue maintenance of all primary, secondary, tertiary, service roads and parking areas. (Ongoing Goal)

Performance Measure: The number of existing facilities, miles of roads, and miles of trails maintained.

Objective 2: Continue to follow the Five-Year Roads and Bridges Management Plan and update annually. (Ongoing Goal)

Performance Measures:

- Continued implementation of the Five-Year Roads and Bridges Management Plan.
- Annual updates of the Five-Year Roads and Bridges Management Plan completed.

Objective 3: Continue to implement the Five-Year Boundary Survey and Maintenance Management Plan and update annually. The entire boundary will be reworked at minimum every five years including harrowing where appropriate, reposting signage, and repainting boundary trees. (Ongoing Goal)

Performance Measures:

- Continued implementation of the Five-Year Boundary Survey and Maintenance Management Plan.
- Percentage of forest boundary maintained each year.
- Annual updates of the Five-Year Boundary Survey and Maintenance Management Plan completed.

II. Administration Section

A. Descriptive Information

1. Common Name of Property

The common name of the property is the Plank Road State Forest.

2. Legal Description and Acreage

The PRdSF is comprised 9,043.5 acres in eastern Leon, and western Jefferson Counties, Florida. The state forest is along the Upper St. Marks River corridor between Tram Road and Natural Bridge Road. The PRdSF is located in Sections 25, 26, 34 through 36, Township 1 South, Range 2 East. Sections 30 through 32, Township 1 South, Range 3 East. Sections 1 through 5, 8 through 12, 14, 16, 17, 20, Township 2 South, Range 2 East. Sections 5 through 8, Township 2 South, Range 3 East.

Table 1. PRdSF Acreage by Funding Source

	Funding Source	Acres
DSL-LATF	DSL – Land Acquisition Trust Fund	9,043.5

A complete legal description of lands owned by the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund (TIITF) is on record at the Tallahassee Forestry Center Office, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), and the FFS State Office in Tallahassee.

3. Proximity to Other Public Resources

Lands managed by state, federal, or local government for conservation of natural or cultural resources that are located within approximately 30 miles of the PRdSF are included in Exhibit E as well as the table below:

Table 2. Nearby Public Conservation Land and Easements

Tract	Agency	Distance
St. Marks River Preserve State Park	DRP	Adjacent N
Natural Bridge Battlefield State Park	DRP	Adjacent S
Aucilla Wildlife Management Area	FWC	1 Mile SE
Headwaters of the Wacissa River	Jefferson County	3 Miles E
L Kirk Edwards Wildlife Environmental Area	FWC	5 Miles N
Tallahassee-St. Marks Historic Railroad State Trail	DRP	5 Miles W
J. R. Alford Greenway	Leon County	6 Miles NW
Apalachicola National Forest	USFS	6 Miles W
Wakulla State Forest	FFS	7 Miles W
Edward Ball Wakulla Springs State Park	DRP	8 Miles SW
St. Marks Headwaters	Leon County	9 Miles N
Flint Rock Tract	TNC	9 Miles S
Miccosukee Canopy Road Greenway	Leon County	10 Miles N
St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge	USFWS	10 Miles S
San Marcos de Apalache Historic State Park	DRP	10 Miles S
Middle Aucilla Conservation Area	SRWMD	11 Miles SE
Letchworth-Love Mounds Archaeological State Park	DRP	11 Miles N
Fallschase Greenway	Leon County	12 Miles NW
Big Bend Wildlife Management Area	FWC	13 Miles SE
Gil Waters Preserve at Lake Munson	Leon County	13 Miles W
Alfred B. Maclay Gardens State Park	DRP	13 Miles N
Lake Jackson Mounds Archaeological State Park	DRP	15 Miles NE
Okecheepkee Prairie	Leon County	15 Miles NW
Fred George Greenway	Leon County	17 Miles NW
Lake Talquin State Forest	FFS	17 Miles NW
Upper Aucilla Conservation Area	SRWMD	17 Miles E
Econfina River State Park	DRP	18 Miles SE
Upper Aucilla Conservation Area	SRWMD	19 Miles E
Tall Timbers Research Station and Land Conservancy	Tall Timbers Research, Inc.	21 Miles N
Joe Budd Wildlife Management Area	FWC	23 Miles NW
Lake Talquin State Park	DRP	24 Miles NW
Bald Point State Park	DRP	26 Miles SW
Ochlockonee River State Park	DRP	27 Miles SW
Tate's Hell State Forest	FFS	30 Miles SW

DRP – Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Recreation and Parks

DSL-Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Division of State Lands

FFS – Florida Forest Service

FWC – Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission

SRWMD-Suwannee River Water Management District

TNC – The Nature Conservancy

USFS – United States Forest Service

USFWS – United States Fish & Wildlife Service

4. Property Acquisition and Land Use Considerations

The property is a Florida Forever Project acquired in 2017 with funding from the Land Acquisition Trust Fund. As the largest Florida Forever acquisition since 2006, the 11,027-acre parcel was formally owned by St. Joe Timberlands and more recently Deseret Cattle and Timber. The Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP) assumed management of approximately 1,985 acres (added to Natural Bridge Battlefield S.P.), with the remaining 9,043 acres becoming FFS managed PRdSF. See Exhibit F.

Table 3. Parcel Acquisition

Parcel Name	Deed Date	Lease Date	Acres (County)
Natural Bridge Timberlands	5/23/2017	11/27/2017	9,043.5 (Leon and Jefferson)

B. Management Authority, Purpose and Constraints

1. Purpose for Acquisition / Management Prospectus

As a Florida Forever project acquired through the Land Acquisition Trust Fund, the property serves as a conservation corridor for the upper St. Marks River, maintaining biodiversity, increasing public recreation opportunities, and protecting water resources within the forest as well as the surrounding area. See Exhibit Q.

As lead-managing agency, the Florida Forest Service will manage PRdSF for the conservation and protection of natural and historical resources, and for resource based public outdoor activities and education which are compatible with the conservation and protection of these public lands.

2. Degree of Title Interest Held by the Board

The Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund (TIITF) holds fee simple title.

3. Designated Single or Multiple-Use Management

PRdSF is managed under a multiple-use concept by the FFS, under the authority of Chapters 253 and 589, Florida Statutes. The FFS is the lead managing agency as stated in TIITF Management Lease Number 4806.

Multiple use is the harmonious and coordinated management of timber, recreation, conservation of fish and wildlife, forage, archaeological and historic sites, habitat and other biological resources, or water resources so that they are utilized in the combination that will best serve the people of the state, making the most judicious use of the land for some or all of these resources and giving consideration to the relative values of the various resources. Local demands, acquisition objectives, and other factors influence the array of uses that are compatible with and allowed on any specific area of the forest. This management approach is believed to provide for the greatest public benefit, by allowing compatible uses while protecting overall forest health, native ecosystems, and the functions and values associated with them.

4. Revenue Producing Activities

Numerous activities on PRdSF provide for multiple-use as well as generate revenue to offset management costs. Revenue producing activities will be considered when they have been determined to be financially feasible and will not adversely impact management of the forest. Current and potential revenue producing activities for the PRdSF include, but are not limited to:

- *Timber Harvests* – Timber harvests on PRdSF will be conducted as needed to improve forest health, promote wildlife habitat, restore plant communities, and provide other benefits.

- *Recreation Fees* – As recreational opportunities and infrastructure develop, fees may be collected for day use, camping (both walk-up and through online reservation system), and miscellaneous commercial vendor permits.
- *Apiaries* – Potential sites for apiaries have been identified in accordance with the FFS State Forest Handbook.
- *Other miscellaneous* – Other miscellaneous forest products including but not limited to worm harvesting (grunting), firewood permits, and pine straw raking may be considered.

5. Conformation to State Lands Management Plan

Management of the forest under the multiple-use concept complies with the State Lands Management Plan and provides optimum balanced public utilization of the property. Specific authority for the FFS's management of public land is derived from Chapters 589, 259 and 253, Florida Statutes.

6. Legislative or Executive Constraints

There are no Florida Statutes specifically directed toward PRdSF; however, there are numerous statutes, rules, and ordinances that have the potential to impact the FFS's ability to manage the property. FFS makes every effort to comply with applicable statutes, rules, and ordinances when managing the forest. For example, when public facilities are developed on state forests, every effort is made to comply with Public Law 101-336, the Americans with Disabilities Act. As new facilities are developed, the universal access requirements of this law are followed in all cases except where the law allows reasonable exceptions (e.g., where handicap access is structurally impractical or where providing such access would change the fundamental character of the facility being provided).

7. Aquatic Preserve / Area of Critical State Concern

This area is not within an aquatic preserve or an area of critical state concern, nor is it in an area under study for such designation.

C. Capital Facilities and Infrastructure

1. Property Boundaries Establishment and Preservation

PRdSF boundary lines are managed by state forest personnel in accordance with the guidelines of the State Forest Handbook.

2. Improvements

The state forest headquarters office and equipment pole barn on the southwest corner of the forest on Old Plank Rd was completed in 2019. The replacement of two bridges crossing Gum Creek and the St. Marks River are approved, pending funding availability.

3. On-Site Housing

There are no residences located on PRdSF.

FFS may establish on-site housing (mobile / manufactured home) on PRdSF if deemed necessary to alleviate security and management issues. The need and feasibility specific for the state forest will be evaluated and established if considered appropriate by the Center Manager and approved by the FFS Director. Prior to the occurrence of any ground disturbing activity for establishing on-site housing, a notification will be sent to the DHR and Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) for review and recommendations. This type of housing will not exceed three homes per location with the possibility of more than one on-site housing location occurring if considered necessary by the Center Manager and approved by the Director.

4. Operations Infrastructure

a. Operations Budget

For Fiscal Year 2018-2019, the total annual budget for PRdSF was \$81,934. This amount includes salaries, expenses, contractual services, and OPS. A summary budget for PRdSF is contained in Exhibit T. Implementation of any of the activities within this management plan is contingent on availability of available funding, other resources, and other statewide priorities.

b. Equipment

Equipment assigned to the PRdSF includes a pick-up truck, a type-6 engine (brush truck), a farm tractor with a mowing deck, and a UTV side-by-side. One medium dozer with transport will be stationed at PRdSF headquarters and although not directly assigned to PRdSF, will be available for resource management activities when not engaged in wildfire suppression or private landowner assistance.

c. Staffing

A Senior Forester is the only staff assigned to PRdSF.

The Senior Forester will work to achieve the goals outlined in this management plan. Resource management activities, such as timber cruising, planning, and sale administration, etc., are the responsibility of the Senior Forester under the direction of the Forestry Supervisor II and Center Manager. Forest operations, such as road maintenance, prescribed burning, etc., are the responsibility of the FFS Tallahassee Forestry Center fire control personnel under the direction of the respective Forest Area Supervisors.

D. Additional Acquisitions and Land Use Considerations

1. Alternate Uses Considered

No alternate uses are being considered at this time. Alternate uses will be considered as requests are made and will be accommodated as appropriate if they are determined to be compatible with existing uses and with the management goals and objectives of the forest. Uses determined as incompatible include but are not limited to: water resource development projects, water supply projects, storm-water management projects, sewage treatment facilities, linear facilities, off highway vehicle use, communication towers and antennas, dumping, mining, and oil well stimulation (e.g. hydraulic fracturing/fracking), or as determined by law, regulation or other

incompatible uses as described elsewhere in the management plan.

2. Additional Land Needs

The acquisition of additional land within the optimal management boundary would facilitate restoration, protection, maintenance, and management of the resources on PRdSF.

The land adjacent to PRdSF on the eastern, northern, southern, and western borders should be considered for acquisition. Additional lands outlined on the optimal management boundary map is recommended for future inclusion in PRdSF. See Exhibit C.

3. Surplus Land Assessment

On conservation lands where FFS is the lead manager, FFS assesses and identifies areas for potential surplus land. This consists of an examination of: resource and operational management needs, public access and recreational use, and GIS modeling and analysis.

The evaluation of PRdSF by FFS has determined that all portions of the area are being managed and operated for the original purposes of acquisition, as well as, center on the multiple-use concept, as defined in sections 589.04(3) and 253.034(2)(a) F.S. Implementation of this concept will utilize and conserve state forest resources in a harmonious and coordinated combination that will best serve the people of the state of Florida. Therefore, no portion of the PRdSF is recommended for potential surplus.

4. Adjacent Conflicting Uses

During the development of this management plan, FFS staff identified and evaluated adjacent land uses, reviewed current comprehensive plans, and future land use maps in making the determination there are currently no known conflicting adjacent land uses. Additionally, FFS staff have met with adjacent land owners and maintains liaison with those land owners to ensure that any conflicting future land uses may be readily identified and addressed.

Residential development of adjacent property and adjoining county highways may hinder prescribed burning due to smoke management concerns.

FFS will cooperate with adjacent property owners, prospective owners, or prospective developers to discuss methods to minimize negative impacts on management, resources, facilities, roads, recreation, etc., and discuss ways to minimize encroachment onto the forest.

5. Compliance with Comprehensive Plan

This plan was submitted to the Board of County Commissioners in Leon and Jefferson Counties for review and compliance with their local comprehensive plans. See Exhibit R.

6. Utility Corridors and Easements

The Florida Gas Transmission company has a permanent easement along the northern

boundary adjacent to the Tram Road right-of-way. On the northwest, southeast and portions of the east side of the forest, where the boundary follows the centerline of the road between the forest and adjacent landowners, there is a non-exclusive easement agreement for ingress/egress.

FFS does not favor the fragmentation of natural communities with linear facilities. Consequently, easements for such uses will be discouraged to the greatest extent practical. FFS does not consider PRdSF suitable for any new linear facilities.

When such encroachments are unavoidable, previously disturbed sites will be the preferred location. The objectives, when identifying possible locations for new linear facilities, will be to minimize damage to sensitive resources (e.g., listed species and archaeological sites), to minimize habitat fragmentation, to limit disruption of management activities, including prescribed burns, and to limit disruption of resource-based multiple use activities such as recreation.

Collocation of new linear facilities with existing corridors will be considered but will be used only where expansion of existing corridors does not increase the level of habitat fragmentation and disrupt management of multiple-use activities. FFS will further encourage the use of underground cable where scenic considerations are desirable. Easements for such utilities are subject to the review and approval of the TIITF. Requests for linear facility uses will be handled according to the Governor and the Cabinet's linear facilities policy.

E. Agency & Public Involvement

1. Responsibilities of Managing Agencies

FFS is the lead managing agency, responsible for overall forest management and public recreation activities, as stated in TIITF Management Leases numbered 4806. Pursuant to the management lease, the lead managing agency may enter into further agreements or to subleases on any part of the forest.

The FFS has the primary responsibility for prevention, detection, and suppression of wildfires wherever they may occur. The FFS shall provide leadership and direction in the evaluation, coordination, allocation of resources, and monitoring of wildfire management and protection (Florida Statute 590.01). The FFS also has the responsibility of authorizing prescribed burns (Florida Statute 590.02 (1i)).

FFS will cooperate with the DHR regarding appropriate management practices on historical or archaeological sites on the property as stated in Section 267.061, Florida Statutes. DHR will be notified prior to the initiation of any ground disturbing activities by the FFS or any other agency involved with the forest.

The NFWFMD will be consulted and involved in matters relating to water resources as appropriate.

2. Law Enforcement

Primary law enforcement responsibilities will be handled by law enforcement officers from FWC. Rules governing the use of PRdSF are stated in Chapter 5I-4 of the Florida Administrative Code. FWC will enforce fish and wildlife regulations and provide assistance in enforcing state forest rules.

The Office of Agricultural Law Enforcement (OALE) will assist with open burning and wildfire investigations as needed. Additional assistance is provided by the Leon and Jefferson Counties Sheriff's Offices as needed.

Special rules under Chapter 5I-4 of the Florida Administrative Code were promulgated for Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Florida Forest Service, to manage the use of state lands and better control traffic, camping, and other uses in PRdSF.

3. Wildland Fire

The FFS has the primary responsibility for prevention, detection, and suppression of wildfires wherever they may occur. The FFS shall provide leadership and direction in the evaluation, coordination, allocation of resources, and monitoring of wildfire management and protection (Florida Statute 590.01). The FFS also has the responsibility of authorizing prescribed burns (Florida Statute 590.02 (1i)).

4. Public and Local Government Involvement

This plan has been prepared by FFS and will be carried out primarily by that agency. FFS responds to public involvement through liaison panels, management plan advisory groups, public hearings, and through ongoing direct contact with user groups.

The plan was developed with input from the PRdSF Management Plan Advisory Group and was reviewed at a public hearing on September 27, 2019. A summary of the advisory group's meetings and discussions, as well as written comments received on the plan, are included in Exhibit S. The Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) public hearing and meeting serve as an additional forum for public input and review of the plan.

5. Volunteers

Volunteers are important assets to Florida state forests. Depending upon the type of volunteer service needed, volunteer activities may be one-time events or long-term recurring projects and routine maintenance. Volunteer recruitment will be encouraged to assist with other activities to further the FFS's mission.

6. Friends of Florida State Forest

Friends of Florida State Forests Inc. (FFSF) is a Direct Support Organization (DSO) of the Florida Forest Service. FFSF supports management activities and projects on Florida's state forests. FFSF is an organization established by Florida statute that supports programs within Florida's state forests and is governed by a board of directors representing all areas of the state. Through community support, FFSF assists the

Florida Forest Service to expand opportunities for recreation, environmental education, fire prevention, and forest management within Florida's state forests.

The Friends of Florida State Forests program is referenced in Chapter 589.012 of the Florida Statutes. For more information visit: www.floridastateforests.org.

III. Archaeological/Cultural Resources and Protection

A. Past Uses

St. Joe Paper Company held title to the property for several decades and practiced short rotation pine silviculture. Practices such as bedding, and fertilization took place on much of the uplands/flatwoods. Hunting leases were maintained. In 2014, the property was sold to Deseret Cattle and Timber Inc. and was managed similarly until state acquisition in 2017.

B. Archaeological and Historical Resources

A review of information contained in the Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources, Florida Master Site file has determined there are 11 previously recorded archeological sites on PRdSF. Currently, there are no known sites listed in the National Register of Historic Places on PRdSF. See Exhibit G.

Table 4. Cultural Resources on PRdSF

Site ID	Site Name	Site Type
JE00068	8JE68	AR
JE00069	NN	AR
JE00880	P103-1-4	AR
JE01624	#8JE1624	AR
JE01643	FL-Leon-105-2AR-A3	AR
LE00565	Logger's Dam	AR
LE01549	South Tram	AR
LE02106	X156F-2	AR
LE02125	S5-68-1	AR
LE04946	Enigmatic Abo	AR
LE05496	8LE5496	AR

C. Ground Disturbing Activities

Representatives of DHR and Florida Natural Areas Inventory will be consulted prior to the initiation of any proposed significant ground disturbing activity, not listed in this plan, by FFS or any other public agency. FFS will make every effort to protect known archaeological and historical resources. FFS will follow the "Management Procedures for Archaeological and Historical Sites and Properties on State Owned or Controlled Lands" and will comply with all appropriate provisions of Section 267.061(2) Florida Statutes. See Exhibit H. Ground disturbing activities not specifically covered by this plan will be conducted under the parameters of the "List of ARC / Division of State Lands Approved Interim Management Activities".

D. Survey and Monitoring

Currently, five local FFS staff are trained by DHR as an archaeological site monitors. FFS will pursue opportunities for getting additional personnel trained. All archaeological and historical sites within the state forest will be monitored at least annually. FFS field staff will monitor the listed sites to note condition and any existing or potential threats. FFS will consult with public lands archaeologists at DHR to determine any protection measures that may be required for sites with existing or potential threats.

Any known archaeological and historical sites will be identified on maps to aid state forest and law enforcement personnel in patrolling and protecting sites. Applicable surveys will be conducted by FFS staff or others during the process of planning and implementing multiple-use management activities. FFS personnel will remain alert for any environmentally significant resources and protective actions will be taken as necessary. In addition, FFS will seek the advice and recommendations of DHR regarding any additional archaeological survey needs. Trained monitors may oversee limited types of ground disturbing activities in which DHR recommends monitoring. FFS will utilize the services of DHR Public Lands archaeologists, when available, to locate and evaluate unknown resources, and to make recommendations in the management of known resources.

IV. Natural Resources and Protection

A. Soils and Geologic Resources

1. Resources

Soil information for PRdSF was obtained from the United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). PRdSF consists of 27 different soils. The predominant soils listed by the NRCS include: Pickney soils (occasionally flooded), Talquin fine sand, Pamlico-Dorovan complex, Chipley fine sand (0 to 2 percent slopes), and Pamlico-Dorovan mucks. Detailed information on all soils present on the state forest may be found in Exhibit I.

2. Soil Protection

Currently, there are no significant soil erosion problems at PRdSF. Management activities will be executed in a manner to minimize soil erosion. As problems arise, corrective action will be implemented by FFS staff under the direction of the FFS Forest Management Bureau in conjunction with recommendations as contained in the most current version of the Florida Silviculture Best Management Practices Manual.

B. Water Resources

The water resources on PRdSF perform essential roles in the protection of water quality, groundwater recharge, flood control, and aquatic habitat preservation. In the interest of maintaining these valuable resource functions, state forest management personnel will work with the FFS Forest Management Bureau to incorporate wetland restoration into the overall resource management program as opportunities arise, particularly where wetland systems have been impaired or negatively impacted by previous management activities or natural disasters. See Exhibit K for map of the water resources at PRdSF.

1. Resources

The St. Marks river, which is the major watershed drainage through the forest, forms on the northern and eastern sides of PRdSF. Gum Creek, Limestone Creek, Chicken Branch, and Hamlin Branch are all tributaries that flow through the forest and into St. Marks River within the PRdSF boundaries. Horn Springs, along with at least ten other springs are found on the adjacent state park and flow into the St. Marks River.

2. Water Classification

The St. Marks River is designated as an Outstanding Florida Water (OFW) by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection. All other surface waters on PRdSF are classified as Class III waters, which is the statewide default classification. See Exhibit J.

3. Water Protection

Water resource protection measures, at a minimum, will be accomplished using Best Management Practices (BMPs) as described in the most current version of Silviculture Best Management Practices Manual.

4. Swamps, Floodplains, and Other Wetlands

Most of the wetlands located on PRdSF are associated with the St. Marks River. However, there are several other small isolated wetlands found within the forest. Maintenance of these wetland communities is a high priority and will be accomplished through prescribed fire and a cautious avoidance of activities that would threaten the natural hydrology of these areas.

5. Wetlands Restoration

Wetland restoration objectives on the state forest include erosion control, restoration of hydrology and/or hydroperiod, and restoration of wetland plant and animal communities. To achieve these objectives, restoration activities may involve road and soil stabilization, water level control structure removal or installation, non-native invasive species control, site preparation and re-vegetation with native wetland species, and project monitoring. These activities may be conducted individually or concurrently; implemented by FFS personnel or by non-FFS personnel under mitigation or grant contractual agreements. Wetland restoration projects should be conducted in conjunction with other restoration activities indicated elsewhere in this plan.

Where applicable, PRdSF, with assistance from the FFS Forest Management Bureau, will pursue funding to develop and implement wetland restoration projects. Additionally, cooperative research among FFS, other state agencies, and the federal government will provide valuable information in determining future management objectives of wetland restoration.

C. Wildlife Resources

1. Threatened and Endangered Species

The intent of FFS is to manage PRdSF in a fashion that will minimize the potential for

wildlife species to become imperiled. FFS staff continually monitor the forest for threatened or endangered species while conducting management activities. Specialized management techniques will be used, as necessary, to protect or increase rare, threatened, and endangered species and species of special concern, as applicable for both plants and animals.

The presence of listed species is based on information compiled from FNAI tracking records and FWC, as well as, field observations by FFS.

Table 5. Rare, Threatened or Endangered Species Documented on PRdSF

Scientific Name	Common Name	FNAI Global Rank	FNAI State Rank	Federal Status	State Status
<i>Gopherus Polyphemus</i>	Gopher tortoise	G3	S3	C	ST
<i>Procambarus youngi</i>	Florida longbeak crayfish	G1G2	S1S2	N	N
<i>Mustela frenata olivacea</i>	Southeastern weasel	G5T4	S3?	N	N
<i>Crotalus adamanteus</i>	Eastern diamondback rattlesnake	G4	S3	N	N
<i>Drymarchon</i>	Eastern indigo snake	G3Q	S3	T	FT
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald eagle	G5	S3	N	N
<i>Stenacron floridense</i>	A Mayfly	G3G4	S3S4	N	N

Species list developed from adjacent state lands and will be updated to known occurrences as documented.

*** STATUS/RANK KEY**

Federal Status (USFWS): LE= Listed Endangered, LT= Listed Threatened, N= Not currently listed, 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. SAT, T(S/A) = threatened due to similarity of appearance. A species that is threatened due to similarity of appearance with another listed species and is listed for its protection. Species listed as T(S/A) are not biologically endangered or threatened and are not subject to Section 7 consultation

State Status (FWC): Animals: FE = Listed as Endangered Species at the Federal level by the USFWS, FT = Listed as Threatened Species at the Federal level by the USFWS, 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 FWC, N = Not currently listed, nor currently being considered for listing.

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

FNAI Global Rank: G1= Critically Imperiled, G2 = Imperiled, G3= Very Rare, G4= Apparently Secure, G5= Demonstrably Secure, GNR = Element not yet ranked (temporary), G#? = Tentative rank, T# = Taxonomic Subgroup; numbers have same definition as G#'s.

FNAI State Rank: S1= Critically Imperiled, S2= Imperiled, S3= Very Rare, S4= Apparently Secure, S5 = Demonstrably secure in Florida, S#?= Tentative Rank.

2. Florida Natural Areas Inventory

The Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) is the single most comprehensive source of information available on the locations of rare species and significant ecological resources. FNAI has reported the following:

a. Element Occurrences

The Florida Natural Inventories reports several documented Element Occurrences of rare or endangered species within the vicinity of the property. See Exhibit L. Documented species are listed in Table 5.

Documented habitat includes: Basin swamp, Bottomland forest, Dome swamp, Floodplain swamp, Mesic flatwoods, Sandhill, Shrub bog, Sinkhole lake, Upland Hardwood Forest, Upland pine, Wet flatwoods.

- b. Likely and Potential Habitat for Rare Species: In addition to documented occurrences, other rare species and natural communities may be identified on or near PRdSF. See Exhibit L for more information.
- c. Land Acquisition Projects: Portions of this site are located within the St. Joe Timberland Florida's First Magnitude Springs – St. Marks Springs Florida Forever BOT Project and Upper St. Marks River Corridor Florida Forever Project, which is part of the State of Florida's Conservation and Recreation Lands land acquisition program. See Exhibit L.

3. Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission

The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Fish and Wildlife Research Institute (FWRI) reports numerous records of listed species occurrences or critical habitats within the confines of the property. This includes state and federally listed endangered or threatened species. See Exhibit M.

Other findings by the FWC include:

- a. The property is adjacent to and within multiple Strategic Habitat Conservation Areas.
- b. PRdSF is located within an area of Species Richness.
- c. Multiple Priority Wetlands are located on and in close proximity to PRdSF.
- d. FWC's response includes a map indicating multiple species locations.

These data represent only those occurrences recorded by FWC staff and other affiliated researchers. The database does not necessarily contain records of all listed species that may occur in a given area. Also, data on certain species are not entered into the database on a site-specific basis. Therefore, one should not assume that an absence of occurrences in their database indicates that species of significance do not occur in the area.

The FWC recommends the use of management guidelines in the published FWC Gopher Tortoise Species Management Plan to guide management actions for the gopher tortoise (*Gopherus polyphemus*) on the area. The FWC Gopher Tortoise Species Management Plan provides beneficial resource guidelines for habitat management and monitoring of the gopher tortoise. For reference, the FWC Gopher Tortoise Species Management Plan can be accessed at this web address:

<http://myfwc.com/wildlifehabitats/managed/gopher-tortoise/management-plan/>

The FWC recommends the use of management guidelines in FWC's published Species Action Plans for the management of imperiled, rare, and focal fauna. The FWC Species Action Plans provide beneficial resource guidelines for habitat management and monitoring of the respective species. For reference, the FWC Species Action Plans can be accessed at this web address:

<http://myfwc.com/wildlifehabitats/imperiled/species-action-plans/>

4. Game Species and Other Wildlife

Wildlife management will play an important role in the management of resources on PRdSF. On PRdSF, 8,114 acres of the state forest currently make up the Plank Road Wildlife Management Area. FWC provides cooperative technical assistance in managing the wildlife and fish populations, setting hunting seasons, establishing bag and season limits, and overall wildlife and fish law enforcement.

PRdSF provides habitat for many different species of wildlife. More common species include: Florida black bear (*Ursus americanus*), wild turkey (*Meleagris gallapavo*), red shouldered hawk (*Buteo lineatus*), bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), white tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), as well as numerous species of ducks, wading birds, snakes and turtles.

FFS maintains approximately 18 acres of permanent wildlife openings on the PRdSF. Wildlife openings and food plots will be established and maintained in accordance with the FFS State Forest Handbook.

Non-game species will be managed and protected through the restoration and maintenance of native ecosystems found on the forest. The current State Forest Handbook gives additional details for such things as snag management and retention.

5. Survey and Monitoring

FFS will cooperate with FWC and other agencies in the development of wildlife management plans and monitoring protocols, as necessary. Such plans will be consistent with rule and statute promulgated for the management of such species.

a. Gopher Tortoises

Surveys for gopher tortoise burrows may be conducted by FFS and FWC staff intermittently, as needed. All future surveys will be done in cooperation with FWC and maintained in a GIS database.

b. Listed Plant Species

All known locations of listed or rare flora are GIS mapped and location data are shared with FNAI.

c. Other Rare Biota Surveys

Surveys are done as time and staffing allow. High quality plant communities continue to have ad hoc surveys for both invasive weeds and listed plants.

Assistance to FWC for gopher tortoise burrow commensals monitoring will be offered as appropriate.

During routine management activities, incidental sightings of rare animals and plants are GIS mapped by FFS staff. All rare species data is collected and sent to FNAI twice annually.

D. Sustainable Forest Resources

FFS practices sustainable multiple-use forestry to meet the forest resource needs and values of the present without compromising the similar capability of the future. Sustainable forestry involves practicing a land stewardship ethic that integrates the reforestation, managing, growing, nurturing, and harvesting of trees for useful products with the conservation of soil, air and water quality, wildlife and fish habitat, and aesthetics. This is accomplished by maintaining and updating accurate estimates of standing timber in order to assure that the timber resources retain their sustainability. Forest inventories will be updated on a continual basis according to guidelines established by the FFS Forest Management Bureau.

E. Beaches and Dune Resources

No beaches or dunes occur on the PRdSF.

F. Mineral Resources

No known mineral deposits of commercial value are known to exist on this property.

G. Unique Natural Features and Outstanding Native Landscapes

The wetlands associated with the St. Marks River are important natural features of PRdSF. The floodplain and bottomland forests along the St. Marks River and its tributaries are in excellent natural condition.

H. Research Projects / Specimen Collection

Research projects may be performed on the forest on a temporary or permanent basis for the purpose of obtaining information that furthers the knowledge of forestry and related fields. FFS cooperates with other governmental agencies, non-profit organizations, and educational institutions, whenever feasible, on this type of research. FFS will consider assisting with research projects when funds and manpower are available.

All research to be considered on PRdSF must be considered in accordance with the guidelines stated in the State Forest Handbook. Any requests for research should be submitted in writing to the appropriate field staff to be forwarded to the Forest Management Bureau for approval. Requests must include: a letter outlining the purpose, scope, methodology, and location of the proposed research. Authorization to conduct research will require that the investigator provide copies of any reports or studies generated from any research to the FFS and the PRdSF staff. Other special conditions may be applicable, and the authorization may be terminated at any point if the study is not in compliance.

I. Ground Disturbing Activities

Although the FFS's approach to handling ground disturbing activities is identified in other sections of this plan, the FFS's overall approach is summarized here. FFS recognizes the importance of managing and protecting sensitive resources and will take steps to ensure that such resources are not adversely impacted by ground disturbing activities. This includes areas such as known sensitive species locations; archaeological, fossil, and historical sites; ecotones, and wetlands.

When new pre-suppression firelines, recreational trails, or other low-impact recreational site enhancements are necessary, their placement will be reviewed by state forest field staff to avoid sensitive areas. For ground disturbing activities such as construction of buildings, parking lots, and new roads, the FFS will consult with FNAI, DHR, NFWFMD, and the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC), as appropriate.

V. Public Access and Recreation

The primary recreation objective is to provide the public with dispersed outdoor recreational activities that are dependent on the natural environment and to provide outdoor recreation events to wounded veterans through Operation Outdoor Freedom (OOF). FFS will continue to promote and encourage public access and recreational use by the public while protecting resources and practicing multiple-use management. Recreation activities available on PRdSF include nature study, hiking, horseback riding, hunting, and fishing.

Periodic evaluations will be conducted by FFS staff to monitor recreational impacts on resources. Modifications to recreational uses will be implemented should significant negative impacts be identified. New recreation opportunities and facilities, which are compatible with the primary goals and responsibilities of the FFS, will be considered only after FFS determines their compatibility with other forest uses and forest resources. Assessment of visitor impacts, outdoor recreation opportunities and facilities, and proposed changes will all be addressed in the Five-Year Outdoor Recreation Plan updates.

A. Existing

Currently hunting is the primary recreational opportunity on PRdSF. Hiking, bicycling, horseback riding, and nature study can be enjoyed using existing roads and firelines. Access to the St. Marks River for fishing is also available, as well as paddling for the more adventurous. See Exhibit D for a map of the Facilities and Improvements.

B. Planned

FFS will continue to assess plans for additional recreational opportunities based on demand, carrying capacity, demographics, and impact to the resources on the forest. Both terrestrial and aquatic resources and relative activities will be evaluated. Any specific plans will be incorporated into the Five-Year Outdoor Recreational Plan on file at PRdSF.

Trails: Suitable locations are being explored for hiking and/or equestrian trails. The construction, maintenance, and improvements of trails will be on-going. A multi-use trail connecting St. Marks River State Park and Natural Bridge S.P. will be considered.

Camping: The need for primitive campsites on the PRdSF will be evaluated during this planning period.

Picnic pavilion: Suitable locations are being explored for a picnic pavilion in PRdSF. One possible location is at the south bank of the St. Marks River on Two Bridge Road.

Paddling: The installation or designation of canoe/kayak launches along the St. Marks River or its tributaries are planned based on user demand, as well as economic and ecological feasibility.

Information & Education: The PRdSF headquarters will serve as the forest visitor information center, as well as kiosks constructed at selected entrances.

Operation Outdoor Freedom (OOF): Special events designed to provide nature based outdoor recreation activities for U.S. military veterans with service connected disabilities will take place throughout the forest. These events include, but are not limited to, guided game hunts. The portion of the forest south of Chicken Branch along Old Plank Road is open for general recreation activities, with an emphasis on OOF events.

The Florida Forest Service will handle permitting requests for recreational activities.

C. Hunter Access

Hunting is an important recreational activity on PRdSF. Approximately 8,100 acres are established as the Plank Road WMA (PRdWMA). Hunting season dates, limits, and methods are established annually by FWC, in cooperation with FFS. PRdWMA regulations are updated annually and are identified in the current WMA brochure provided online by FWC at <https://myfwc.com/hunting/wma-brochures/nw/plank-road/>.

OOF may host multiple events on PRdSF. These events will involve all aspects of outdoor recreation activities including, but not limited to, hunting, fishing, hiking, camping, clay shooting and any other activity that is developed as an outdoor activity for wounded veterans. The supporting personnel will include state and private volunteers and any support personnel necessary for the operation, support or funding of such events. Events can be recreational, fundraising or planning in nature. The OOF programs needs may include the upgrading of existing or construction of new facilities for lodging and recreation of participants, logistical and operational needs of the program. On-site and off-site fundraising for the benefit of OOF may occur to assist in these efforts and will be performed under the coordination and consistent with the guidelines of the Friends of Florida State Forests.

D. Education

FFS may create partnerships with local K-12 schools and/or universities for the purpose of the development and implementation of educational opportunities on PRdSF.

VI. Forest Management Practices

A. Prescribed Fire

Forest management practices on PRdSF are important in the restoration and maintenance of forest ecosystems and provide a variety of socio-economic benefits to Floridians. Management practices on PRdSF include a prescribed fire program which is an effective tool in controlling the growth of hardwood trees, stimulating the recovery of native herbaceous groundcover, and promoting the regeneration of native pines.

FFS utilizes a fire management program on state forests that includes wildfire prevention, detection and suppression, and prescribed burning. This program is the responsibility of FFS's Tallahassee Forestry Center and is detailed in the Five-Year Prescribed Burning

Management Plan. Emphasis will be placed on prescribed burning, wildfire prevention, and education to help reduce wildfire occurrence on the forest. See Exhibit N.

The annual forest prescribed burning program produces multiple benefits. The purposes of prescribed burning on PRdSF are to facilitate forest management operations; enhance wildlife and listed species habitat; decrease fuel loading; enhance public safety; and restore, maintain, and protect all native ecosystems, ecotones, and their ecological processes. FFS personnel are responsible for planning and implementing the annual prescribed burn program for PRdSF, which will consist of growing and dormant season burns. An update to the Five-Year Prescribed Burning Management Plan is developed each year by FFS staff. All burns conducted on PRdSF are executed by Florida Certified Prescribed Burn Managers in accordance with F.S.-590.125 and F.A.C. 5I-2.

According to FNAI, historic, fire dependent natural communities on PRdSF are estimated to have occupied approximately 4,390 acres and to have burned at approximately 1-10-year intervals. Currently there are approximately 2,459 acres suitable for prescribed burning. Based on current conditions and management objectives, PRdSF will plan for 600 to 1,600 acres to be prescribed burned annually. As restoration progresses and timber stands mature, acreage suitable for prescribed burning will increase, and annual prescribed burning goals will be adjusted accordingly. Meeting prescribed fire goals will be largely dependent on weather conditions, available personnel, and statewide emergency situations such as wildfires, hurricanes, and other natural disaster response and relief.

1. Fire Management

FFS will develop a fire management plan that will serve as a working tool and an informational document for PRdSF. The plan will provide guidelines regarding wildfire suppression and prescribed fire management. It will specify burn units, burn unit prescriptions, appropriate fire return intervals, and fire suppression planning. The plan may be reviewed and amended as necessary.

The use of prescribed fire in the management of timber, wildlife, and ecological resources on PRdSF is necessary if the FFS is to fulfill the goals and objectives stated in this plan including: enhancing and restoring native plant communities, managing protected species, managing timber, recreation, historical, and other resource values. The fire management plan and its objectives shall reflect and incorporate these multiple-resource objectives.

a. Prescribed Fire: Prescribed fire is the most important land management tool, both ecologically and economically, for managing vegetation and natural communities, and perpetuating existing wildlife populations in Florida. Forest Operation records and staff experience should be combined with the FNAI inventory and assessment (2018) to identify areas that may require mechanical and/or chemical treatments in conjunction with prescribed fire to restore a more natural vegetative structure.

b. Burn Unit Plans: Each prescribed fire will be conducted in accordance with FFS regulations and state law (Rule Chapter 5I-2 F.A.C., Chapter 590 F.S.) and have a burn

unit plan (or prescription). Each prescription will contain, at a minimum, the information, as required by Section 590.125(3), F.S., needed to complete the FFS Prescribed Burn Plan Form FDACS 11461.

Aerial ignition may be considered for large burn units where this tactic can be cost effective for higher burn acreages. Consideration should be given to alternating burn units between dormant and growing season burns over time. Fire return intervals for a burn unit are recommended to fall within the natural, historic range for the dominant natural community or communities within a given burn unit.

Based upon available species survey data, burn units within a prescription that have listed wildlife species shall explicitly state their presence and any restrictions or requirements relative to prescribed burning in proximity to these species or habitats. These may include time of year, pre-burn preparation, fire return intervals, and other burn parameters.

B. Wildfires, Prevention, Fire / Prescribed Fire Strategies

FFS utilizes a comprehensive wildfire management approach on state forests that includes an ongoing program of wildfire prevention, detection and suppression, and prescribed burning. Implementation of this program is the responsibility of FFS's Tallahassee Forestry Center. Emphasis will be placed on consistent accomplishment of prescribed burning goals and community outreach to increase public understanding of wildfire prevention and the benefits of prescribed fire.

FFS has three paramount considerations regarding wildfires, and these are listed in priority order:

- 1) Protection of human lives
- 2) Protection of improvements
- 3) Protection of natural resources

All procedures regarding wildfire will follow the State Forest Handbook and the PRdSF Fire Management Plan.

1. Suppression Strategies

If a wildfire occurs on PRdSF there are two alternative suppression strategies as defined below:

- a. Contain and Control** is defined as a suppression strategy where a fire is restricted to a certain area by using existing natural or constructed barriers that stop the fires spread under the prevailing and forecasted weather until it is out. This strategy allows the use of environmentally sensitive tactics based on fuels, fire behavior and weather condition that keep a wildfire from burning a large area or for a long duration.
- b. Direct Suppression** is defined as a suppression strategy where aggressive suppression tactics are used to establish firelines around a fire to halt its spread and to extinguish all hotspots. This alternative is used whenever there is a threat to human life, property, private lands, and/or critical natural or cultural resources.

This strategy should also be used when the total district fire load dictates that crews not be involved with individual fires for any longer than absolutely necessary.

Appropriate suppression action will be that which provides for the most reasonable probability of minimizing fire suppression cost and critical resource damage, consistent with probable fire behavior, total fire load, potential resource and environmental impacts, safety, and smoke management considerations. The Incident Command System (ICS) will be used for all suppression actions.

2. Smoke Management

Caution will be exercised to prevent a public safety or health hazard from the smoke of any prescribed burn or wildfire. Prescribed burns must pass the smoke screening procedure and be conducted by a certified burner. If smoke threatens to cause a safety hazard, then direct immediate suppression action will be taken.

3. Fire Breaks and Firelines

A system of permanent fire breaks will be developed and maintained around and within the boundaries of PRdSF to guard against fires escaping from and entering the forest. Such fire breaks will consist of natural barriers, roads, trails, permanent grass strips and where appropriate, well maintained harrowed lines. All pre-suppression fire breaks will meet the established Silvicultural Best Management Practices (BMP) criteria.

During wildfire suppression, the use of water and foam, permanent fire breaks, natural barriers, and existing roads and trails for firelines can be used when human life safety, property, and resource considerations allow. Plowed and/or bulldozed lines will be used for initial installation of firelines in heavy fuels and in cases where it's considered necessary to protect life, property, or resources and/or to minimize threats to firefighters. Plow and bulldozed lines will be rehabilitated and BMPs implemented as soon as practical after the fire is suppressed.

4. Sensitive Areas

PRdSF has on file in the state forest headquarters an Environmentally Sensitive Area Map that identifies protected sites such as critical wetlands and archaeological and historical sites known to occur on the state forest. FFS personnel are aware of these areas in the event of a wildfire. Special precautions will be followed when prescribed burning in sensitive areas on PRdSF. When possible, fire staff will avoid line construction in wetland ecotones throughout the forest.

5. Firewise Communities

FFS has implemented a Firewise community approach for prevention statewide. Specifically, in the area adjacent to or nearby PRdSF, efforts in this regard will continue to identify communities at risk and to make contact with their representatives.

6. Post-Burn Evaluations

A post-burn evaluation is required for each wildfire and prescribed burn on the state forests to assess impacts on timber and habitat. Based on the evaluations, decisions

will be made on timber salvage operations. An historical fire record for all fires and prescribed burns will be maintained. This will be accomplished using the burn plans in the Forester's files and through the maintenance of GIS data. These records are intended to provide data for future management decisions.

C. Sustainable Forestry & Silviculture

Timber is a valuable economic and ecological resource, and timber harvesting for the purposes of generating revenue, improving stand viability, forest health, wildlife, and ecological restoration and maintenance is critical to the silvicultural objectives on the state forest.

1. Strategy

The following silvicultural strategy will apply to silvicultural practices on PRdSF: To restore and maintain forest health and vigor through timber harvesting, prescribed burning, and reforestation, both naturally and artificially, with species native to the site to create a forest with both young and old growth components that yields sustainable economic, ecological, and social benefits.

2. Silvicultural Operations

Silvicultural operations on PRdSF will be directed toward improving forest health, wildlife habitat, ecological and economical sustainability, as well as toward recovery from past management practices that are not in accordance with the objectives of this plan. Stands of off-site species with merchantable volume will be scheduled for harvest, followed by reforestation with the appropriate tree species. Herbicide applications may be necessary to control woody competition and to re-establish desired natural species of both overstory and groundcover. Site preparation methods may include prescribed fire, mechanical vegetation control, and/or herbicide applications. Herbicides used will be registered for forestry use by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and will not adversely affect water resources.

Prescribed fire is the most desirable method of vegetation control in fire dependent ecosystems. However, due to the existence of areas where fuel loads have reached dangerous levels or urban interface dictates prescribed fire is not suitable, mechanical or chemical vegetation control may be used. Mechanical and / or chemical vegetation control will be utilized where appropriate as determined by FFS staff for wildlife enhancement, fuel mitigation, and reforestation.

Maintenance and restoration of timber stands and natural communities through timber harvesting will include thinning for maintenance, regeneration harvests applicable to the species present, and clear-cutting to remove off-site species.

All silvicultural activities, including timber harvesting and reforestation, will meet or exceed the standards in FFS's Silviculture Best Management Practices (BMPs) and the State Forest Handbook, and will follow the Five-Year Silviculture Management Plan.

3. Forest Inventory

The purpose of a forest inventory is to provide FFS resource managers with information

and tools for short and long-range resource management and planning. Ten percent of PRdSF forest will be re-inventoried annually to provide an accurate estimation of the standing timber and to ensure that stands will be managed sustainably.

Timber resources available on the property include slash, loblolly, and longleaf pines, and mixed hardwoods.

4. Timber Sales

Timber sales are generally advertised for competitive bids and sold on a per unit or lump sum basis. All timber sales are conducted according to guidelines specified in the State Forest Handbook, as well as in FFS policy and procedure.

D. Non-Native Invasive Species Control

FFS personnel continually monitor the forest for non-native invasive species while conducting management activities. FFS will locate, identify, and apply control measures with the intent to eradicate or control non-native invasive species. See Exhibit O.

On-going maintenance and monitoring strategies are outlined in the Five-Year Ecological Management Plan which is developed to locate, identify, and control non-native invasive plant species. Occurrences of non-native invasive species are recorded in the PRdSF GIS database and are monitored and treated annually as funding permits. The GIS database is updated as new infestations are discovered.

Adjacent landowners who are known to have these species on their property will be approached in an effort to cooperate on control measures. FFS works to control the spread of non-native invasive species by decontaminating agency equipment and equipment used by private contractors according to the State Forest Handbook.

FFS will enlist support from FWC in efforts to control non-native invasive animals. Feral hogs (*Sus scrofa*) are present on PRdSF. FWC has issued a feral hog control permit to FFS for all state forests and FFS will allow for hog removal on PRdSF through trapping and hunting as necessary.

Training in the identification and control of invasive species will be scheduled for personnel as time and resources permit. Training concerning non-native invasive plants will be coordinated with the Forest Management Bureau's Forest Health Section. Control of non-native invasive species will be target specific and use a variety of methods including appropriately labeled and efficacious herbicides.

Table 6. Non-Native Invasive Plant Species Occurring on PRdSF

Scientific Name	Common Name	Treatment Strategy	Acres Impacted	Increasing /Decreasing
<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	Mimosa	Spot	Scattered plants	Stable
<i>Lygodium japonicum</i>	Japanese climbing	Spot	Scattered along road	Stable

E. Insects, Disease and Forest Health

Currently, there are no insect or disease problems on PRdSF. In the event of an outbreak of any disease or insects, consultation with the Forest Management Bureau's Forest Health Section will be sought to formulate an appropriate and effective response.

In compliance with Section 388.4111, Florida Statutes and in Section 5E-13.042, F.A.C., all lands have been evaluated and subsequently designated as environmentally sensitive and biologically highly productive. Such designation is appropriate and consistent with the previously documented natural resources and ecosystem values and affords the appropriate protection for these resources from arthropod control practices that would impose a potential hazard to fish, wildlife, and other natural resources existing on this property. The local arthropod control agencies in Leon and Jefferson Counties will be notified of the approval of this plan documenting this designation.

As a result, prior to conducting any arthropod control activities on PRdSF, the local agency must prepare a public lands control plan that addresses all concerns that FFS may have for protecting the natural resources and ecosystem values on the state forest. In this regard, FFS will provide the local agency details on the management objectives for PRdSF. This public land control plan must be in compliance with FDACS guidelines and using the appropriate FDACS form. The plan must then be approved and mutually adopted by the county, FFS, and FDACS, prior to initiation of any mosquito control work. Should the local mosquito control district not propose any mosquito control operations on the property, no arthropod control plan is required. See Exhibit U.

F. Use of Private Land Contractors

The forest manager makes ongoing evaluations of the use of private contractors and consultants to facilitate the total resource management activities of this state forest. The opportunities for outsourcing land management work include, or are anticipated to include:

1. Herbicide applications
2. Restoration activities
3. Mechanical site preparation
4. Tree planting
5. Timber harvesting
6. Biological assessments and mapping
7. Contractors for fixed capital and infrastructure improvements

VII. Proposed Management Activities for Natural Communities

In 2018, FNAI completed an inventory and natural community mapping project on PRdSF. Historic natural community cover type maps were created. See Exhibit P.

For the purposes of this management plan, restoration is defined as the process of returning ecosystems to the appropriate structure and species composition, based on soil type. Strategies may include thinning of pine plantations, mowing, or chopping in areas of heavy fuel buildup, application of both dormant and growing season fires, and/or the use of herbicides to control encroachment of the woody shrub component as appropriate. Fire return intervals are included as a guide (Table 7) and may vary depending upon specific

conditions. The intention is to use prescribed fire in a manner and frequency that will attain the desired goals. Prescribed fire frequency and timing is generally adjusted depending upon the conditions of the specific area.

Table 7. Prescribed Fire Interval Guide on PRdSF

Habitat Type	Historic Fire Return Intervals**	PRdSF Fire Frequency Goal (Local)	Comments
Basin Swamp	10-20 years	10-20 years	Frequency at periphery
Bottomland Forest	N/A	N/A	
Dome Swamp	3-5 years	3-5 years	Frequency at periphery
Floodplain Swamp	N/A	N/A	
Mesic Flatwoods	2-4 years	2-4 years	
Sandhill	1-3 years	2-4 years	
Shrub Bog	10-20 years	N/A	Frequency at periphery
Sinkhole Lake	N/A	N/A	
Upland Hardwood Forest	N/A	N/A	
Upland Pine	1-3 years	2-4 years	
Wet Flatwoods	3-10 years	2-5 years	

** As determined by FNAI

The following community descriptions, existing condition descriptions, and management recommendations are taken from a 2018 FNAI mapping project report and the Guide to the Natural Communities of Florida (FNAI 2010), as well as from the knowledge and experience gained by FFS during forest inventory efforts and routine field work on PRdSF.

To achieve the objectives outlined in this plan, the following management activities will be performed in the natural communities at PRdSF during the next ten-year planning period. Goals, desired conditions, standards, and guidelines provide management area direction. These goals and desired conditions may take many planning cycles to attain.

A. Basin Swamp **Description:**

Basin swamps are forested wetlands of primarily deciduous trees occurring in large, irregularly shaped depressions or as inclusions in non-pyrogenic habitats such as bottomland forest. The soils are generally acidic, nutrient-poor peats overlying an impervious soil layer. This community type is dominated by hydrophytic trees and shrubs that can withstand inundation for most or all of the year, including bald (or pond) cypress (*Taxodium distichum*) and swamp tupelo (*Nyssa biflora*). Typical subcanopy trees include slash pine (*Pinus elliottii*), red maple (*Acer rubrum*), swamp bay (*Persea palustris*), sweetbay (*Magnolia virginiana*), loblolly bay (*Gordonia lasianthus*), swamp laurel oak (*Quercus laurifolia*), sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), water oak (*Quercus nigra*), green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*), and American hornbeam (*Carpinus caroliniana*). Shrubs are typically scattered throughout the swamp, although some areas may have heavier concentrations. The herbaceous layer is variable. In densely forested portions of basin swamps, herbs are sparse. Sphagnum moss (*Sphagnum* spp.) often occurs in patches where the soil is saturated but not flooded. Epiphytes and vines may be common.

Basin swamps are common on PRdSF, appearing as medium to dark grey forested areas on the 1941 aerials. In the central portion of the property, basin swamps are scattered throughout the wet and mesic flatwoods. The large bottomland forest in the northeast contains several inclusions of basin swamp. These two communities are difficult to distinguish on the 1941 aerials. Some basin swamps contain inclusions of shrub bogs (titi shrubs lacking a hardwood canopy), which appear as a smooth medium to dark grey signature.

Existing Conditions:

Cypress logging, pine plantations, and lack of fire in surrounding uplands under prior ownership have made large impacts on the quality of basin swamps at PRdSF. Recent aerial photography shows logging scars in basin swamps in the northeast portion of the property. These areas are mostly devoid of a cypress canopy, and typically have a moderate to dense shrub layer that may be impenetrable with vines such as laurel greenbrier (*Smilax laurifolia*) and muscadine (*Vitis rotundifolia*). In the central portion of the property, basin swamps are common throughout the surrounding mesic and wet flatwoods. Most of these flatwoods have been converted to pine plantation prior to state acquisition. As a result, most of the basin swamps in these areas have an edge of planted pine. Due to lack of fire in the surrounding pine plantations, basin swamps in these areas also have a dense, often impenetrable border of tall shrubs including sweet pepperbush (*Clethra alnifolia*), black titi (*Cliftonia monophylla*), titi (*Cyrilla racemiflora*), and fetterbush (*Lyonia lucida*).

In general, basin swamps on PRdSF are dominated by a mixture of wetland trees, particularly pond cypress (*Taxodium ascendens*), bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*), swamp tupelo (*Nyssa biflora*), slash pine (*Pinus elliottii*), and sweetbay (*Magnolia virginiana*). The understory consists of smaller canopy species plus red maple (*Acer rubrum*), American hornbeam (*Carpinus caroliniana*), Carolina ash (*Fraxinus caroliniana*), dahoon (*Ilex cassine*), myrtle-leaved holly (*Ilex cassine* var. *myrtifolia*), sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), swamp bay (*Persea palustris*), swamp chestnut oak (*Quercus michauxii*), and water oak (*Quercus nigra*). The tall and short shrub layer is sparse to dense with sweet pepperbush, black titi, titi, fetterbush, Virginia willow (*Itea virginica*), southern bayberry (*Morella cerifera*), and mountain azalea (*Rhododendron canescens*). Climbing fetterbush (*Pieris phylllyreifolia*) is occasionally found growing on cypress trunks.

Herbs are generally sparse and include sedges (*Carex* spp.), Carolina redroot (*Lachnanthes caroliniana*), cinnamon fern (*Osmunda cinnamomea*), swamp dock (*Rumex verticillatus*), lizard's tail (*Saururus cernuus*), netted chain fern (*Woodwardia areolata*), Virginia chain fern (*Woodwardia virginica*), and yellow-eyed grass (*Xyris* spp.). Epiphytes and vines are sparse to common and include southern needleleaf (*Tillandsia setacea*), Spanish moss (*Tillandsia usneoides*), laurel greenbrier (*Smilax laurifolia*), coral greenbrier (*Smilax walteri*), eastern poison ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*), and muscadine (*Vitis rotundifolia*).

Fire Regimes:

Fire intervals in basin swamps are highly variable. The lowest portions of basin swamps rarely, if ever, burn. Graminoid-dominated ecotones burn in conjunction with the adjacent

uplands, and these may burn as frequently as every 2 to 5 years.

Fire is more frequent in cypress dominated swamps and may be absent or rare in hardwood swamps. Slash pine, pond pine, and cypress can establish in these areas immediately after a fire, benefiting from ample sunlight and available bare mineral soils; they are also tolerant of moderate fires once past a certain size, thus systems dominated by these species may have been subjected to fires, every 10-20 years.

Management Needs:

Many basin swamps on PRdSF have had their cypress harvested for timber under prior ownership. Although cypress trees are capable of regenerating, or re-sprouting from cut stumps, cypress regeneration is usually from seed. It is therefore important that at least a few seed trees be left in place for canopy regeneration. These areas should also be monitored closely for non-native invasive plants. Planted pine will be harvested out of the basin swamps edges as forest stands within the adjacent mesic and wet flatwoods stands need thinning.

Prescribed fires in uplands surrounding basin swamps should be allowed to burn and extinguish naturally at or within the wetlands and encouraged to “push” into shrub wetlands in ecotones. Fires should be encouraged to burn completely smaller, isolated wetlands under dry conditions, when safety considerations allow.

B. Bottomland Forest

Description:

Bottomland forest is a deciduous, or mixed deciduous/evergreen, closed-canopy forest on terraces and levees within riverine floodplains and in shallow depressions. Found in situations intermediate between swamps (which are flooded most of the time) and uplands, the canopy may be quite diverse with both deciduous and evergreen hydrophytic to mesophytic trees. Characteristic canopy species of bottomland forests include sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), swamp laurel oak (*Quercus laurifolia*), swamp chestnut oak (*Quercus michauxii*), red maple (*Acer rubrum*), American elm (*Ulmus americana*), and loblolly pine (*Pinus taeda*). Smaller trees and shrubs often include American hornbeam (*Carpinus caroliniana*), swamp dogwood (*Cornus foemina*), swamp bay (*Persea palustris*), southern bayberry (*Morella cerifera*), bluestem palmetto (*Sabal minor*), and highbush blueberry (*Vaccinium corymbosum*). Ground cover is variable in composition and abundance, often with species overlap between herbs suited to either mesic or hydric conditions. Characteristic species include witchgrasses (*Dichanthelium* spp.), longleaf woodoats (*Chasmanthium laxum* var. *sessiliflorum*), and sedges (*Carex* spp.).

On PRdSF, bottomland forest occurs along the St. Marks River, and as a large swath of lowlands in the northeastern portion of the property that drain into the river. Bottomland forest is often intermixed with floodplain swamp and the two communities are impossible to distinguish on the 1941 aerials. Current aerial photography and ground-truthing were used to delineate these two communities.

Existing Conditions:

Most bottomland forests on PRdSF are in good condition. The canopy includes sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), sweetbay (*Magnolia virginiana*), slash pine (*Pinus elliottii*), loblolly pine (*Pinus taeda*), swamp laurel oak (*Quercus laurifolia*), swamp chestnut oak (*Quercus michauxii*), American elm (*Ulmus americana*), and water oak (*Quercus nigra*). The open subcanopy includes canopy species along with red maple (*Acer rubrum*), American hornbeam (*Carpinus caroliniana*), swamp dogwood (*Cornus foemina*), and swamp bay (*Persea palustris*). Tall and short shrubs are typically sparse with common buttonbush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*), sweet pepperbush (*Clethra alnifolia*), large gallberry (*Ilex coriacea*), Virginia willow (*Itea virginica*), sweetbay (*Magnolia virginiana*), southern bayberry (*Morella cerifera*), bluestem palmetto (*Sabal minor*), highbush blueberry (*Vaccinium corymbosum*), and possumhaw (*Viburnum nudum*).

The herbaceous layer is sparse to dense with sedges (*Carex* spp.), longleaf woodoats (*Chasmanthium laxum* var. *sessiliflorum*), yellow stargrass (*Hypoxis* spp.), rushes (*Juncus* spp.), sensitive fern (*Onoclea sensibilis*), panic grass (*Panicum* spp.), bracken fern (*Pteridium aquilinum*), swamp dock (*Rumex verticillatus*), lizard's tail (*Saururus cernuus*), netted chain fern (*Woodwardia areolata*), and Virginia chain fern (*Woodwardia virginica*). Vines are abundant and include peppervine (*Ampelopsis arborea*), earleaf greenbrier (*Smilax auriculata*), saw greenbrier (*Smilax bona-nox*), laurel greenbrier (*Smilax laurifolia*), sarsaparilla vine (*Smilax pumila*), bristly greenbrier (*Smilax tamnoides*), coral greenbrier (*Smilax walteri*), eastern poison ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*), muscadine (*Vitis rotundifolia*), and yellow-eyed grass (*Xyris* spp.). Epiphytes and vines are sparse to common and include southern needleleaf (*Tillandsia setacea*), Spanish moss (*Tillandsia usneoides*), laurel greenbrier (*Smilax laurifolia*), coral greenbrier (*Smilax walteri*), eastern poison ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*), and muscadine (*Vitis rotundifolia*).

In some areas where bottomland forest borders upland communities such as sandhill, a transitional area resembling mesic hammock may be present. The canopy layer is consistent with typical bottomland forest species. Saw palmetto (*Serenoa repens*), dominates the shrub layer along with occasional wild olive (*Cartrema americanum*), coastalplain staggerbush (*Lyonia fruticosa*), southern bayberry (*Morella cerifera*), highbush blueberry (*Vaccinium corymbosum*), and deerberry (*Vaccinium stamineum*). The herb layer is sparse with panic grass (*Panicum* spp.), and bracken fern (*Pteridium aquilinum*).

Fire Regimes:

Fire is not a significant factor in bottomland forest and is primarily limited to individual trees affected by lightning strikes.

Management Needs:

Management activities should focus on maintaining natural hydrologic patterns and allowing prescribed fires from adjacent communities to extinguish themselves at the edges of the community. Activities that alter the surrounding hydrology, including ditches and canals, should be avoided as they are highly detrimental to bottomland forest.

C. Dome Swamp

Description:

Dome swamps are isolated, shallow, forested wetland basins that are imbedded in a pyrogenic matrix community such as pine flatwoods. These swamps have domed profiles resulting from smaller trees growing around the edges and larger trees growing in the interior. Dome swamps have peat soils that are thickest toward the center and are generally underlain with acidic soils and a limestone layer. Dome swamps are distinguished from basin swamps principally by their often more circular shape, smaller size, and higher historical fire frequency due to landscape position.

The canopy is dominated by pond cypress (*Taxodium ascendens*) and/or swamp tupelo (*Nyssa biflora*) and may also have a mixture of loblolly bay (*Gordonia lasianthus*) and sweetbay (*Magnolia virginiana*), as well as a midstory of scattered tall shrubs including dahoon (*Ilex cassine*), myrtle-leaved holly (*Ilex cassine* var. *myrtifolia*), fetterbush (*Lyonia lucida*), southern bayberry (*Morella cerifera*), and swamp bay (*Persea palustris*). The herbaceous layer is sparse in the interior, becoming denser on the edges, and dominated by various hydrophytic herbs. Species composition and hydroperiods are similar to basin swamps, but generally with fewer shrubs and greater herbaceous cover and diversity. Dome swamps usually have a diverse herbaceous ecotone with the surrounding pine dominated community, created through frequent fires that extinguish naturally along the edge of the dome.

Existing Conditions:

Numerous dome swamps are scattered throughout the uplands on PRdSF. Many of these dome swamps have an edge of slash pine canopy due to adjacent uplands being converted to pine plantation. Due to lack of fire in the surrounding pine plantations, dome swamps in these areas also have a dense, often impenetrable border of tall shrubs including sweet pepperbush (*Clethra alnifolia*), black titi (*Cliftonia monophylla*), titi (*Cyrilla racemiflora*), and fetterbush (*Lyonia lucida*). Recent aerial photography shows logging scars in some dome swamps on the northeastern portion of the property.

The closed canopy is composed of cypress (*Taxodium ascendens*), tupelo (*Nyssa biflora*), and slash pine (*Pinus elliottii*). Subcanopy species include loblolly bay (*Gordonia lasianthus*), myrtle-leaved holly (*Ilex cassine* var. *myrtifolia*), and sweetbay (*Magnolia virginiana*). Shrubs may be dense at swamp edges and include red chokeberry (*Aronia arbutifolia*), sweet pepperbush (*Clethra alnifolia*), black titi (*Cliftonia monophylla*), titi (*Cyrilla racemiflora*), Virginia willow (*Itea virginica*), myrtle-leaved holly, fetterbush (*Lyonia lucida*), and swamp bay (*Persea palustris*). Herbs are generally sparse and include chalky bluestem (*Andropogon virginicus* var. *glaucus*), Virginia chain fern (*Woodwardia virginica*), and yellow-eyed grasses (*Xyris* spp.).

Fire Regimes:

Fire is important in limiting hardwood encroachment and peat buildup, while encouraging herbaceous growth in dome swamps. Fire frequency is greatest at the periphery of a dome swamp, where a normal fire cycle might be as short as 3 to 5 years.

Management Needs:

Management of dome swamps in PRdSF should focus on the restoration of surrounding pine communities, primarily through thinning of planted pines and the reestablishment of a frequent fire return interval to be determined by the needs of the surrounding community.

During previous ownership, some dome swamps on PRdSF have had their cypress harvested for timber. Although cypress trees are capable of regenerating, or re-sprouting from cut stumps, cypress regeneration is usually from seed. It is therefore important that at least a few seed trees be left in place for canopy regeneration. These areas should also be monitored closely for non-native invasive plants. Planted pine will be harvested out of the dome swamps edges as forest stands within the adjacent mesic and wet flatwoods stands need thinning.

D. Floodplain Swamp**Description:**

Floodplain swamp is a closed-canopy forest of hydrophytic trees occurring on frequently or permanently flooded hydric soils adjacent to stream and river channels and in depressions and oxbows within floodplains. The canopy is typically closed and dominated by pond cypress (*Taxodium ascendens*) and/or bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*), water tupelo (*Nyssa aquatica*), and swamp tupelo (*Nyssa biflora*) with occasional Carolina ash (*Fraxinus caroliniana*), and swamp laurel oak (*Quercus laurifolia*). Shrubs and smaller trees such as titi (*Cyrilla racemiflora*), green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*), Virginia willow (*Itea virginica*), common buttonbush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*), cabbage palm (*Sabal palmetto*), and dahoon (*Ilex cassine*) may be present. A groundcover of flood tolerant ferns and herbs such as royal fern (*Osmunda regalis* var. *spectabilis*), netted chain fern (*Woodwardia areolata*), swamp dock (*Rumex verticillatus*), lizard's tail (*Saururus cernuus*) may be occasional.

On PRdSF, floodplain swamp occurs along the St. Marks River and its floodplain. These swamps are often found in a mosaic with bottomland forest. The two communities are impossible to distinguish on the 1941 aerials. Current aerial photography and ground-truthing were used to delineate both communities.

Existing Conditions:

A large portion of floodplain swamp on the northeastern portion of the property (east of the river) has been logged for cypress under prior ownership. Logging scars are visible in recent aerial photography of these swamps. These areas are mostly devoid of a cypress canopy, and typically have a moderate to dense shrub layer that may be impenetrable with vines such as laurel greenbrier (*Smilax laurifolia*) and muscadine (*Vitis rotundifolia*).

In general, floodplain swamps on PRdSF have a closed canopy of pond cypress (*Taxodium ascendens*), bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*), water tupelo (*Nyssa aquatica*), and swamp tupelo (*Nyssa biflora*). Less frequent hydrophytic trees include red maple (*Acer rubrum*), swamp dogwood (*Cornus foemina*), green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*), Carolina ash (*Fraxinus caroliniana*), sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), sweetbay (*Magnolia virginiana*), laurel oak (*Quercus laurifolia*), water oak (*Quercus nigra*), coastalplain

willow (*Salix caroliniana*), and American elm (*Ulmus americana*). Shrubs are sparse and usually limited to raised areas around cypress knees. Common shrubs include common buttonbush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*), sweet pepperbush (*Clethra alnifolia*), swamp dogwood (*Cornus foemina*), titi (*Cyrilla racemiflora*), Virginia willow (*Itea virginica*), sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), fetterbush (*Lyonia lucida*), and southern bayberry (*Morella cerifera*).

Occasional hydrophytic herbs include Atlantic sedge (*Carex atlantica*), floatingheart (*Nymphoides* spp.), cinnamon fern (*Osmunda cinnamomea*), royal fern (*Osmunda regalis* var. *spectabilis*), butterweed (*Packera glabella*), swamp dock (*Rumex verticillatus*), lizard's tail (*Saururus cernuus*), bulrush (*Scirpus* spp.), and netted chain fern (*Woodwardia areolata*). Vines are sparse to common and include rattan vine (*Berchemia scandens*), trumpet creeper (*Campsis radicans*), climbing hydrangea (*Decumaria barbara*), climbing hempvine (*Mikania scandens*), Virginia creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*), cat greenbrier (*Smilax glauca*), laurel greenbrier (*Smilax laurifolia*), bristly greenbrier (*Smilax tamnoides*), coral greenbrier (*Smilax walteri*), eastern poison ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*), and muscadine (*Vitis rotundifolia*).

Fire Regimes:

Fire is not necessary to maintain floodplain swamp. This community is typically too wet to carry a fire. If floodplain swamps experience drought, fires may occur and cause damage to the understory.

Management Needs:

Alteration of the hydroperiod by impoundments or river diversions and the conversion of floodplain communities to forestry or agriculture uses have devastating consequences to river system. The maintenance of natural hydrologic regimes is critical to the health of floodplain swamps and to the downstream systems with which they are connected. During previous ownership, cypress trees have been harvested for timber in large areas of floodplain swamp on PRdSF. Although cypress trees are capable of regenerating, or resprouting from cut stumps, cypress regeneration is usually from seed. It is therefore important that at least a few seed trees be left in place for canopy regeneration. These areas should also be monitored closely for non-native invasive plants.

E. Mesic Flatwoods

Description:

Mesic flatwoods are forests of southern pine species, including longleaf pine (*Pinus palustris*) and slash pine (*Pinus elliottii*). There is little or no subcanopy and very few tall shrubs, but a dense ground cover of herbs and short shrubs is typically present. The latter help maintain community structure by fueling growing-season fires. Characteristic short shrubs include saw palmetto (*Serenoa repens*), coastalplain staggerbush (*Lyonia fruticosa*), rusty staggerbush (*Lyonia ferruginea*), fetterbush (*Lyonia lucida*), gallberry (*Ilex glabra*), southern bayberry (*Morella cerifera*), tarflower (*Bejaria racemosa*), dwarf huckleberry (*Gaylussacia dumosa*), blue huckleberry (*Gaylussacia frondosa* var. *tomentosa*), shiny blueberry (*Vaccinium myrsinites*), and dwarf live oak (*Quercus minima*). The herbaceous layer is predominantly grasses plus a large number of showy forbs. Species include

wiregrass (*Aristida stricta*), arrowfeather threeawn (*Aristida purpurascens*), Florida dropseed (*Sporobolus floridanus*), lopsided Indiangrass (*Sorghastrum secundum*), witchgrasses (*Dichanthelium* spp.), beaksedges (*Rhynchospora* spp.), narrowleaf silkgrass (*Pityopsis graminifolia*), vanillaleaf (*Carphephorus odoratissimus*), and bracken fern (*Pteridium aquilinum*).

The ecotone between mesic flatwoods and wetland communities is an important area for many rare species and is maintained with frequent, low-intensity fires, typically every 2-4 years. Soils are mainly in the spodosol family, bearing a spodic horizon (i.e., a clay hardpan) that develops under poorly drained conditions. These low pH soils are characterized by low levels of nutrients and organic matter.

Mesic flatwoods were historically widespread throughout PRdSF. On the 1941 aerial photographs the flatwoods appear as light to medium gray smooth signatures with darker trees dotting the landscape. Mesic flatwoods generally appear identical to wet flatwoods in the historic aerials, although they may be a lighter grey in some areas. Mesic flatwoods in the northeastern portion of the property are often transitional to sandhill and upland pine communities. These areas may have a rougher texture than the usual smooth grey signature in the historic aerials. Mesic flatwoods on the remainder of the property are often intermixed with wet flatwoods.

Existing Conditions:

All historic mesic flatwoods on PRdSF were planted with slash pine (*Pinus elliottii*) or loblolly pine (*Pinus taeda*) prior to state acquisition. Stands that have received some thinning, but that remain highly disturbed, are indicative that management is moving the community towards a more natural structure.

The canopy layer of the mesic flatwoods community is dominated by slash pine (*Pinus elliottii*) or loblolly pine (*Pinus taeda*). A subcanopy may or may not be present with sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), sweetbay (*Magnolia virginiana*), swamp bay (*Persea palustris*), laurel oak (*Quercus hemisphaerica*), water oak (*Quercus nigra*), and live oak (*Quercus virginiana*). The tall and short shrub layer may be moderate to dense and includes rusty staggerbush (*Lyonia ferruginea*), coastalplain staggerbush (*Lyonia fruticosa*), fetterbush (*Lyonia lucida*), saw palmetto (*Serenoa repens*), dwarf huckleberry (*Gaylussacia dumosa*), blue huckleberry (*Gaylussacia frondosa* var. *tomentosa*), coastalplain St. John's wort (*Hypericum brachyphyllum*), gallberry (*Ilex glabra*), dwarf live oak (*Quercus minima*), Darrow's blueberry (*Vaccinium darrowii*), and shiny blueberry (*Vaccinium myrsinites*).

Mesic flatwoods that are transitional to sandhill or upland pine typically have sparkleberry (*Vaccinium arboreum*) or deerberry (*Vaccinium stamineum*) in the shrub layer. Areas transitional to wet flatwoods typically have titi (*Cyrilla racemiflora*), southern bayberry (*Morella cerifera*), or large gallberry (*Ilex coriacea*) common in the shrub layer.

The herbaceous layer is generally sparse due to the density of shrubs. Common herbs include broomsedge bluestem (*Andropogon virginicus*), chalky bluestem (*Andropogon*

virginicus var. *glaucus*), wiregrass (*Aristida stricta*), witchgrasses (*Dichanthelium* spp.), candyroot (*Polygala nana*), bracken fern (*Pteridium aquilinum*), and Florida dropseed (*Sporobolus floridanus*). Vines are occasional and include yellow jessamine (*Gelsemium sempervirens*), earleaf greenbrier (*Smilax auriculata*), and laurel greenbrier (*Smilax laurifolia*).

Fire Regimes:

Mesic flatwoods require repeated applications of prescribed fire on a 2-4 year cycle.

Management Needs:

A prescribed fire return interval of every 2-4 years is recommended. Past silvicultural activities and lack of frequent prescribed fires prior to state ownership have damaged native groundcover and allowed for woody encroachment in many areas. It may be necessary to apply fire more frequently in flatwoods where fuel levels are high due to a history of fire exclusion. Thinning of pine plantations as needed, and mid-rotation mechanical or chemical treatments may be applied. Offsite tree species may be removed, and the site reforested with appropriate species.

F. Sandhill

Description:

Sandhill occurs on crests and slopes of rolling hills and ridges with steep or gentle topography. Soils are deep, marine-deposited, often yellowish sands that are well-drained and relatively infertile. Sandhill is important for aquifer recharge because the porous sands allow water to percolate rapidly with little runoff and minimal evaporation. The deep, sandy soils and a lack of near surface hardpan or water table contribute to a xeric environment.

Sandhills are forests consisting of longleaf pine (*Pinus palustris*) trees, typically with a sparse subcanopy of turkey oak (*Quercus laevis*), bluejack oak (*Quercus incana*) and/or sand post oak (*Quercus margaretta*), and a fairly dense groundcover of herbs, particularly wiregrass (*Aristida stricta*). The greatest plant diversity within sandhill is in the herbaceous groundcover. Dominant grasses, in addition to wiregrass, include other three-awns (*Aristida* spp.), pineywoods dropseed (*Sporobolus junceus*), lopsided indiagrass (*Sorghastrum secundum*), several species of bluestems (*Andropogon* spp.), and little bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*). Sandhills are fire-maintained communities that occur on relatively well-drained, deep sands.

Sandhill historically occurred mostly along the northern border and in the south-central portion of PRdSF. On the 1941 historic photographs, sandhill appears as light to medium grey areas with a mottled texture. Trees appear as light grey flecks or dark grey dots scattered over the landscape. Some portions of sandhill appear to have already been disturbed by 1941. These areas are light colored with a high density of large oaks dotting the landscape.

Existing Conditions:

Conversion to pine plantation and lack of fire prior to state acquisition have had significant

impacts to sandhills on PRdSF. Nearly all of the historic sandhills have been planted with slash pine (*Pinus elliottii*) or with loblolly pine (*Pinus taeda*). A few areas of historic sandhill have become closed-canopied forests dominated by fast growing hardwoods such as laurel oak (*Quercus hemisphaerica*), water oak (*Quercus nigra*), and/or sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*).

Intact, historical sandhill communities on PRdSF have an open canopy of slash pine (*Pinus elliottii*), or loblolly pine (*Pinus taeda*) and less frequently, longleaf pine (*Pinus palustris*). Laurel oak (*Quercus hemisphaerica*), sparkleberry (*Vaccinium arboreum*), and deerberry (*Vaccinium stamineum*) are very common in the subcanopy and tall shrub layer due to fire exclusion. The subcanopy also contains turkey oak (*Quercus laevis*), sand live oak (*Quercus geminata*), bluejack oak (*Quercus incana*). The tall and short shrub layer is relatively open in these areas. In addition to subcanopy species the shrub layer includes common persimmon (*Diospyros virginiana*), dwarf huckleberry (*Gaylussacia dumosa*), blue huckleberry (*Gaylussacia frondosa* var. *tomentosa*), rusty staggerbush (*Lyonia ferruginea*), pricklypear (*Opuntia humifusa*), saw palmetto (*Serenoa repens*), shiny blueberry (*Vaccinium myrsinites*), highbush blueberry (*Vaccinium corymbosum*) and hawthorn (*Crataegus* spp.).

The herbaceous layer is sparse to moderate and contains splitbeard bluestem (*Andropogon ternarius*), wiregrass (*Aristida stricta*), tread softly (*Cnidoscolus stimulosus*), Carolina frostweed (*Crocianthemum carolinianum*), narrowleaf silkgrass (*Pityopsis graminifolia*), silver croton (*Croton argyranthemus*), witchgrass (*Dichanthelium* spp.), blazing star (*Liatris* spp.), lady lupine (*Lupinus villosus*), crowngrass (*Paspalum* spp.), candyroot (*Polygala nana*), bracken fern (*Pteridium aquilinum*), dollarleaf (*Rhynchosia reniformis*), Florida dropseed (*Sporobolus floridanus*), and forked bluecurls (*Trichostema dichotomum*).

Fire Regimes:

Sandhill requires frequent fires to maintain its natural structure. Fire should be applied to this community every 1-3 years. Variability in the season, frequency, and intensity of fire is important for preserving species diversity, since different species in the community flourish under different fire regimes.

Management Needs:

Thinning of pine plantations as needed, and mid-rotation mechanical or chemical treatments may be applied. Offsite tree species may be removed, and the site reforested with appropriate species. Groundcover restoration projects should focus on practices that will increase wiregrass abundance. Dormant and growing season burns at a 1-3-year interval will be the most effective at accomplishing this and decreasing weedy species such as laurel oak (*Quercus hemisphaerica*). In areas with high densities of laurel oak, evaluate the merchantability for a timber sale, followed by a herbicide treatment to control re-sprouting oak. FFS may consider seeding or transplanting of wiregrass to facilitate burns through these areas if feasible.

G. Shrub Bog

Description:

Shrub bogs are dense stands of broadleaved evergreen shrubs, vines, and short trees, one to five meters tall depending on time since fire, with or without an overstory of scattered pine or bay trees, growing in mucky soil where water is usually less than a foot deep. Characteristic shrubs include titi (*Cyrilla racemiflora*), black titi (*Cliftonia monophylla*), fetterbush (*Lyonia lucida*), large gallberry (*Ilex coriacea*), myrtle-leaved holly (*Ilex cassine* var. *myrtifolia*), gallberry (*Ilex glabra*), southern bayberry (*Morella cerifera*), and sweet pepperbush (*Clethra alnifolia*), often laced together with laurel greenbrier (*Smilax laurifolia*). Herbs are sparse and patchy, confined to sunny openings, and often include beaksedges (*Rhynchospora* spp.), tenangle pipewort (*Eriocaulon decangulare*), Virginia chain fern (*Woodwardia virginica*), and yellow-eyed grasses (*Xyris* spp.). Soils of shrub bogs frequently have an organic muck layer of varying depth at the surface underlain by sand or loamy sands. Sphagnum moss (*Sphagnum* spp.) is common on the ground surface.

On the 1941 aerial photographs, shrub bogs on PRdSF appear as small to medium sized, irregularly shaped depressions with a dark grey color and smooth to rough texture, depending on tree density. These shrub bogs are scattered throughout upland communities or occur as inclusions in swamps. Several basin swamps on the property are partly bordered by shrub bog.

Existing Conditions:

Most shrub bogs on PRdSF have received some degree of disturbance under prior ownership from past cypress logging in adjacent basin swamps or conversion of adjacent uplands to pine plantation. Shrub bogs that occur in upland communities are usually bordered by a canopy of planted slash pine (*Pinus elliotii*) or loblolly pine (*Pinus taeda*).

Shrub bogs on PRdSF typically have a scattered canopy and moderate to dense subcanopy of loblolly bay (*Gordonia lasianthus*), sweetbay (*Magnolia virginiana*), swamp tupelo (*Nyssa biflora*), sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), swamp bay (*Persea palustris*), and pond cypress (*Taxodium ascendens*). The shrub layer is dense with sweet pepperbush (*Clethra alnifolia*), black titi (*Cliftonia monophylla*), titi (*Cyrilla racemiflora*), swamp doghobble (*Eubotrys racemosus*), myrtle-leaved holly (*Ilex cassine* var. *myrtifolia*), large gallberry (*Ilex coriacea*), and fetterbush (*Lyonia lucida*).

Herbs are patchy, usually occurring in openings where a road or other disturbance intersects the bog. Common herbs include sedges (*Carex* spp.), sawgrass (*Cladium jamaicense*), soft rush (*Juncus effusus solutus*), beaksedges (*Rhynchospora* spp.), lizard's tail (*Saururus cernuus*), Virginia chain fern (*Woodwardia virginica*), and yellow-eyed grasses (*Xyris* spp.).

Fire Regimes:

Fires starting in the surrounding pinelands can burn into the edges of shrub bogs, but burn through them only during drought periods, probably on the order of every 10-20 years. The shrubs and bay trees respond to fire by re-sprouting, either from root crowns or rhizomes. During droughts the peat may become dry enough to burn completely.

Management Needs:

Management should focus on allowing prescribed fires to burn into shrub bog edges to limit titi encroachment into surrounding communities.

H. Sinkhole Lake**Description:**

Sinkhole lakes occur typically in deep, funnel-shaped depressions in a limestone base. Although the depression is relatively permanent, water levels may fluctuate dramatically. These lakes are characterized by clear, alkaline, hard water with high mineral content, including calcium, bicarbonate, and magnesium. The vegetation in some sinkhole lakes may be conspicuously absent or limited to a narrow fringe of emergents at the edge of the water. Other Sinkhole Lakes are completely covered by floating plants. When they occur, typical plants include smartweeds (*Persicaria* spp.), rushes (*Juncus* spp.), cattails (*Typha* spp.), bladderworts (*Utricularia* spp.), and duckweeds (*Lemna* spp.).

Sinkhole lakes are considered imperiled in Florida. They are threatened by erosion which causes destruction of surrounding vegetation and to pollution and other threats to the aquifers with which they are connected.

Sinkhole lakes are scattered throughout PRdSF in mesic flatwoods, wet flatwoods, and sandhills. In the 1941 historic photographs, sinkhole lakes appear as small, dark, circular depressions in the upland communities.

Existing Conditions:

Most sinkhole lakes on PRdSF appear to be in good condition. Canopy and subcanopy trees only occur around the perimeter of the sinkhole lake. Trees include swamp tupelo (*Nyssa biflora*), slash pine (*Pinus elliottii*), and pond cypress (*Taxodium ascendens*). A variety of tall and short shrubs may border the sinkhole lake, including black titi (*Cliftonia monophylla*), titi (*Cyrilla racemiflora*), saw palmetto (*Serenoa repens*) peelbark St. John's wort (*Hypericum fasciculatum*), myrtle-leaved holly (*Ilex cassine* var. *myrtifolia*), common buttonbush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*), swamp doghobble (*Eubotrys racemosus*), fetterbush (*Lyonia lucida*), and southern bayberry (*Morella cerifera*). Herbs are limited to the edges of sinkhole lakes. Common herbs include clustered sedge (*Carex glaucescens*), pink sundew (*Drosera capillaris*), whitehead bogbutton (*Lachnocaulon anceps*), foxtail club-moss (*Lycopodiella alopecuroides*), royal fern (*Osmunda regalis* var. *spectabilis*), beaksedges (*Rhynchospora* spp.), Virginia chain fern (*Woodwardia virginica*), and yellow-eyed grass (*Xyris* spp.).

Fire Regimes:

Fire is not required to maintain this community. Prescribed fires in the surrounding uplands should be allowed to burn through or naturally extinguish in sinkhole lakes.

Management Needs:

This community is vulnerable to erosion and other general soil disturbances. Major soil disturbances in the adjoining uplands should be avoided as they could disrupt seepage

water sources.

I. Upland Hardwood Forest

Description:

Upland hardwood forest is a well-developed, closed-canopy forest dominated by deciduous hardwood trees on mesic soils in areas sheltered from fire. The community typically has a diverse assemblage of deciduous and evergreen tree species in the canopy and midstory, shade-tolerant shrubs, and a sparse groundcover. Characteristic canopy trees include southern magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*), pignut hickory (*Carya glabra*), sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), Florida maple (*Acer saccharum floridanum*), live oak (*Quercus virginiana*), laurel oak (*Quercus hemisphaerica*), loblolly pine (*Pinus taeda*), American beech (*Fagus grandifolia*), and white oak (*Quercus alba*). The midstory layer is composed of younger canopy species as well as small trees, and tall shrubs, such as common serviceberry (*Amelanchier arborea*), American holly (*Ilex opaca*), American hornbeam (*Carpinus caroliniana*), devil's walkingstick (*Aralia spinosa*), eastern hophornbeam (*Ostrya virginiana*), flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*), horse sugar (*Symplocos tinctoria*), and American witchhazel (*Hamamelis virginiana*). The groundcover is composed of shade-tolerant herbs, graminoids, and vines.

Two small upland hardwood forests occur on PRdSF on fire-sheltered hillsides between upland communities and basin swamps.

Existing Conditions:

The two upland hardwood forests mapped on PRdSF have received past disturbances from development and logging prior to state acquisition. The upland hardwood forest mapped along Tram Road is only a fragment of the larger community that historically occurred west of the property boundary. The other upland hardwood forest mapped on the property is bordered to the west by historic upland pine that has been converted to pine plantation and to the east by basin swamp which has been logged for cypress. Lack of fire in the adjacent historic upland pine has allowed shrubs such as sparkleberry (*Vaccinium arboreum*) and deerberry (*Vaccinium stamineum*) to establish in the understory of the upland hardwood forest.

Despite past disturbances, the overall structure of the upland hardwood forests on PRdSF remains intact. The closed canopy includes American beech (*Fagus grandifolia*), southern magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*), loblolly pine (*Pinus taeda*), white oak (*Quercus alba*), laurel oak (*Quercus hemisphaerica*), and water oak (*Quercus nigra*). The subcanopy is open to moderately dense with canopy species and wild olive (*Cartrema americanum*), pignut hickory (*Carya glabra*), sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), and eastern hophornbeam (*Ostrya virginiana*). The tall and short shrub layer is fairly open to moderate with common serviceberry (*Amelanchier arborea*), smallflower pawpaw (*Asimina parviflora*), American witchhazel (*Hamamelis virginiana*), American holly (*Ilex opaca*), rusty staggerbush (*Lyonia ferruginea*), eastern hophornbeam (*Ostrya virginiana*), saw palmetto (*Serenoa repens*), horse sugar (*Symplocos tinctoria*), sparkleberry (*Vaccinium arboreum*), highbush blueberry (*Vaccinium corymbosum*), and deerberry (*Vaccinium stamineum*). A closed canopy and high leaf litter limits herbaceous growth. Vines are

occasional and include sarsaparilla vine (*Smilax pumila*) and muscadine (*Vitis rotundifolia*).

Fire Regimes:

Upland hardwood forest is not a fire-adapted natural community. However, low intensity, naturally occurring fires that creep into the forest edges from surrounding pyrogenic upland communities is a natural part of the forest dynamics of upland hardwood forest.

Management Needs:

If prescribed burns are applied to the adjacent upland pine community (now pine plantation), those fires should be allowed to burn to the edge of the upland hardwood forest and extinguish naturally.

J. Upland Pine

Description:

Upland pine is a woodland of southern pines with a sparse to moderate shrub layer and a dense, species-rich groundcover of grasses and herbs, occurring on gently rolling terrain. The canopy is dominated by longleaf pine (*Pinus palustris*). There is an intermittent subcanopy layer of smaller pines, and hardwoods including slash pine (*Pinus elliotii*), southern red oak (*Quercus falcata*), blackjack oak (*Quercus. marilandica*), flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*), bluejack oak (*Quercus. incana*), laurel oak (*Quercus. hemisphaerica*), winged sumac (*Rhus copallinum*), common persimmon (*Diospyros virginiana*), and mockernut hickory (*Carya alba*). Though typically present as low shrubs and occasional midstory trees, these species can form a dense midstory (subcanopy and tall shrubs layers) in areas that have experienced a lack of fire for many years. Shrub cover can vary from sparse to dense and includes low-growing species such as dwarf huckleberry (*Gaylussacia dumosa*), gallberry (*Ilex glabra*), and Darrow's blueberry (*Vaccinium darrowii*). Herbaceous cover varies, from sparse to abundant, dependent upon the density and shading effects of the shrubs. Wiregrass (*Aristida stricta*) is often dominant, but a high diversity of grasses and forbs may be present, including broomsedge bluestem (*Andropogon virginicus*), indiagrass (*Sorghastrum* spp.), narrowleaf silkgrass (*Pityopsis graminifolia*), pineland silkgrass (*Pityopsis aspera*), bracken fern (*Pteridium aquilinum*), soft greeneyes (*Berlandiera pumila*), and goat's rue (*Tephrosia virginiana*). Woody vines such as greenbrier (*Smilax* spp.) and summer grape (*Vitis aestivalis*) are occasionally present.

Upland pine historically occurred in the northeastern portion of PRdSF. On the 1941 historic photographs, upland pine appears as medium grey areas with a rough texture. Canopy pines appear as dark grey dots scattered over the landscape. The historic upland pine bordering the northeast corner of the property appears to have already been cleared for agriculture or development by 1941.

Existing Conditions:

All historic upland pine on PRdSF has been converted to pine plantation under prior ownership. A large section of historic upland pine east of the St. Marks River has been

planted with longleaf pine. These mature longleaf plantations have been delineated from adjacent slash pine plantations in the current mapping. The longleaf plantations have been thinned once but have not received fire. Lack of fire has led to a dense subcanopy and tall shrub layer of sparkleberry (*Vaccinium arboreum*) and laurel oak (*Quercus hemisphaerica*), with occasional flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*), deerberry (*Vaccinium stamineum*), highbush blueberry (*Vaccinium corymbosum*), wild olive (*Cartrema americanum*), American holly (*Ilex opaca*), eastern hophornbeam (*Ostrya virginiana*), horse sugar (*Symplocos tinctoria*), rusty staggerbush (*Lyonia ferruginea*). Occasional short shrubs include saw palmetto (*Serenoa repens*) and shiny blueberry (*Vaccinium myrsinites*). Herbaceous cover is sparse due to the dense shrubs. Typical herbs include bracken fern (*Pteridium aquilinum*), coralbean (*Erythrina herbacea*), and Adam's needle (*Yucca filamentosa*). Vines are occasional and include yellow jessamine (*Gelsemium sempervirens*), trumpet honeysuckle (*Lonicera sempervirens*), earleaf greenbrier (*Smilax auriculata*), and muscadine (*Vitis rotundifolia*).

The historic upland pine along the property's northeastern boundary is currently in poor condition. This area has been subject to heavy disturbance for several decades (prior to 1941). The stand is currently pre-merchantable planted loblolly pine. The tall and short shrub layer is fairly dense with laurel oak and sand blackberry (*Rubus cuneifolius*), with occasional southern bayberry (*Morella cerifera*), swamp bay (*Persea palustris*), and highbush blueberry. The weedy herbaceous layer includes dogfennel (*Eupatorium capillifolium*), broomsedge bluestem (*Andropogon virginicus*), narrowleaf silkgrass (*Pityopsis graminifolia*), and witchgrass (*Dichanthelium* spp.).

Most of the historic upland pine communities west of the St. Marks River are more xeric than mesic with a structure that somewhat resembles xeric hammock. These areas have a canopy of planted loblolly pine. The subcanopy is mostly laurel oak with occasional chinquapin (*Castanea pumila*) blackjack oak (*Quercus marilandica*), and water oak (*Quercus nigra*). The shrub layer is moderate to dense with laurel oak, bluejack oak (*Quercus incana*), sparkleberry, rusty staggerbush, deerberry, horse sugar and occasional saw palmetto. Occasional herbs include bracken fern, wiregrass (*Aristida stricta*), and Florida dropseed (*Sporobolus floridanus*).

Fire Regimes:

Fires should be frequent in upland pine, usually every 1-3 years.

Management Needs:

Most of these pine plantations have heavy hardwood and shrub encroachment and will require mechanical or chemical treatments to reduce the midstory, followed by prescribed fire. Thinning of pine plantations as needed is recommended. Offsite tree species may be removed, and the site reforested with appropriate species.

When longleaf pine communities such as upland pine are subject to fire exclusion for several years, the build-up of fuel loads may cause an exponential gain in heat-release rates which can be lethal to longleaf pine. After long periods without fire, the burning of accumulated duff during very dry conditions can burn live roots growing in the duff and

cause pine mortality. Lighting multiple, low-intensity fires over a period of years, when the duff is relatively moist is another effective means for gradually reducing accumulations of duff and heavier fuels.

K. Wet Flatwoods

Description:

Wet flatwoods are characterized as forests of pine trees with a thick shrubby understory and very sparse ground cover, or a fire-maintained, sparse understory and dense ground cover of hydrophytic herbs. Wet flatwoods exist on relatively flat, poorly drained land. The soils are generally 0.3 to 1 m (ca. 1 to 3 ft.) of acidic sands overlying an organic hardpan or clay layer. The hardpan substantially reduces the percolation of water below and above its surface, and therefore wet flatwoods can be inundated for 1 or more months per year.

The pine canopy typically consists of one or a combination of longleaf pine (*Pinus palustris*), slash pine (*Pinus elliottii*), loblolly pine (*Pinus taeda*), or pond pine (*Pinus serotina*). The subcanopy contains scattered sweetbay (*Magnolia virginiana*), swamp bay (*Persea palustris*), loblolly bay (*Gordonia lasianthus*), pond cypress (*Taxodium ascendens*), dahoon (*Ilex cassine*), wild olive (*Cartrema americanum*), black titi (*Cliftonia monophylla*), titi (*Cyrilla racemiflora*), and southern bayberry (*Morella cerifera*). In addition to subcanopy species, the moderate shrub layer includes large gallberry (*Ilex coriacea*), fetterbush (*Lyonia lucida*), sweet pepperbush (*Clethra alnifolia*), red chokeberry (*Photinia pyrifolia*), mountain azalea (*Rhododendron canescens*), and swamp azalea (*Rhododendron viscosum*). Saw palmetto (*Serenoa repens*) and gallberry (*Ilex glabra*), species also found in mesic flatwoods sites, may be present. Typical herbs include wiregrass (*Aristida stricta*), blue maidencane (*Amphicarpum muhlenbergianum*), toothache grass (*Ctenium aromaticum*), yellow-eyed grasses (*Xyris* spp.), Carolina redroot (*Lachnanthes caroliana*), and beaksedges (*Rhynchospora* spp.).

Wet flatwoods historically covered approximately 25% of PRdSF. On the 1941 aerial photographs the wet flatwoods appear as medium gray smooth signatures with darker trees dotting the landscape. Wet flatwoods generally appear identical to mesic flatwoods in the historic aerials, although they may be a darker grey in some areas. Wet flatwoods often intermix with mesic flatwoods on this property, making the distinction between the two difficult to discern on the historic aerials. All of the wet and mesic flatwoods areas should be treated similarly for desired future conditions.

Existing Conditions:

The majority of historic wet flatwoods on PRdSF have been planted with slash pine (*Pinus elliottii*) or loblolly pine (*Pinus taeda*). Wet flatwoods with a history of silviculture activities and lack of prescribed fire are very susceptible to woody encroachment, particularly by black titi (*Cliftonia monophylla*) and titi (*Cyrilla racemiflora*). This encroachment is evident in much of the historic wet flatwoods currently mapped as pine plantation. These areas have a canopy of planted slash or loblolly pine, and an extremely dense, impenetrable subcanopy/tall shrub layer of titi and black titi.

The dominant canopy species in wet flatwoods is slash pine (*Pinus elliottii*). Other occasional canopy species include sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), laurel oak (*Quercus hemisphaerica*), swamp laurel oak (*Quercus laurifolia*), and water oak (*Quercus nigra*). In addition to canopy species, other common subcanopy species include red maple (*Acer rubrum*), wild olive (*Cartrema americanum*), black titi (*Cliftonia monophylla*), loblolly bay (*Gordonia lasianthus*), sweetbay (*Magnolia virginiana*), and swamp bay (*Persea palustris*). Shrubs are moderate to dense with sweet pepperbush (*Clethra alnifolia*), flatwoods St. John's wort (*Hypericum microsepalum*), large gallberry (*Ilex coriacea*), gallberry (*Ilex glabra*), rusty staggerbush (*Lyonia ferruginea*), fetterbush (*Lyonia lucida*), swamp doghobble (*Eubotrys racemosus*), blue huckleberry (*Gaylussacia frondosa* var. *tomentosa*), southern bayberry (*Morella cerifera*), mountain azalea (*Rhododendron canescens*), swamp azalea (*Rhododendron viscosum*), and highbush blueberry (*Vaccinium corymbosum*).

Herbs are sparse to moderate with purple bluestem (*Andropogon glomeratus* var. *glaucopsis*), witchgrasses (*Dichanthelium* spp.), cinnamon fern (*Osmunda cinnamomea*), bracken fern (*Pteridium aquilinum*), beaksedges (*Rhynchospora* spp.), and yellow-eyed grasses (*Xyris* spp.). Vines are sporadic to dense with earleaf greenbrier (*Smilax auriculata*), cat greenbrier (*Smilax glauca*), laurel greenbrier (*Smilax laurifolia*), sarsaparilla vine (*Smilax pumila*), bristly greenbrier (*Smilax tamnoides*), and muscadine (*Vitis rotundifolia*).

Fire Regimes:

Historically, the fire return interval in wet flatwoods is 3 to 10 years. However, in areas of heavy fire exclusion and/or densely planted slash pine, mechanical vegetation removal and/or a more frequent fire interval of 2 to 4 years may need to be applied for initial restoration.

Management Needs:

Management of the wet flatwoods at PRdSF should focus on returning a natural fire regime to historic wet flatwoods. In areas with an extremely dense titi midstory, physical removal or mowing of woody vegetation may be necessary.

Prescribed burning should be applied to pine plantations in historical wet flatwoods on a 2-4-year cycle, with both dormant and growing season burns increasing with fuel reduction. This will reduce woody encroachment, sustain herbaceous species, and aid in prevention of catastrophic wildfires.

L. Other Altered Landcover Types

Description:

Altered landcover types are areas where the natural community has been overwhelmingly altered as a result of human activity. Pine plantation and restoration natural communities are described in separate sections of this report.

The altered landcover types described in this section are often not appropriate areas for restoration. If restoration is desired, the target future condition of the ruderal habitat is

dependent on the historic community. Please refer to the appropriate community type for a more specific explanation of the desired future condition.

Existing Conditions:

Altered landcover types PRdSF comprise borrow areas, clearings, roads, developed areas, and utility corridors.

Borrow Area (3 acres) – There is one large borrow pit mapped on the northeastern portion of the property in historic upland pine.

Clearing (22 acres) – These are cleared or otherwise unnatural openings. Most of these clearings are game plots or staging areas. Clearings were mapped where evident on 2015 aerial photography but are known to be more numerous based on field surveys.

Developed (0.4 acres) – One small clearing with existing structures associated a hunt camp was mapped as a developed area.

Road (58 acres) – Roads ≥ 5 meters wide are delineated on the current natural community map. For the most part, ditches are included in the road polygons.

Utility Corridor (34 acres) – The mapped utility corridor runs parallel to Tram Road along the north property boundary.

Fire Regimes:

Refer to the historic community.

Management Needs:

It may not be practical or desirable to restore some of the altered landcover types (e.g., developed land, roads, etc.) to the historic natural community. These areas of high disturbance should be monitored for invasive exotic plants.

VIII. References

Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources. Revised 2013. Management Procedures for Archaeological and Historical Sites and Properties on State-Owned or Controlled Lands. Department of the State, Division of Historical Resources. Tallahassee, Florida.

Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. Revised 2008. Silviculture Best Management Practices (BMPs) for Florida. Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Florida Forest Service.

Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. State Forest Handbook. Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Florida Forest Service.

Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI). 2010. Guide to the natural communities of Florida: 2010 Edition. Florida Natural Areas Inventory, Tallahassee, Florida.

IX. Glossary of Abbreviations

ARC	Acquisition and Restoration Council
BMP	Best Management Practice
DEP	Department of Environmental Protection
DHR	Division of Historical Resources
DRP	Division of Recreation and Parks
FDACS.....	Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
FFS	Florida Forest Service
FNAI	Florida Natural Areas Inventory
FWC.....	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
GIS	Geographic Information System
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NWFWMD	Northwest Florida Water Management District
OALE	DACS Office of Agricultural Law Enforcement
OFW	Outstanding Florida Water
OOF.....	Operation Outdoor Freedom
TIITF	Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund
USFS	United States Forest Service
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
PRdSF	Plank Road State Forest
PRdWMA.....	Plank Road Wildlife Management Area
WMA	Wildlife Management Area
WEA.....	Wildlife and Environmental Area

PLANK ROAD STATE FOREST
2019 LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN

EXHIBITS

Exhibit A

Ten-Year Management Accomplishment Summary

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

Timber Inventory	New Inventory	Acres	1,874
	Plots	Acres	313

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

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

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

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

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

Boundary, Location, and Roads Map

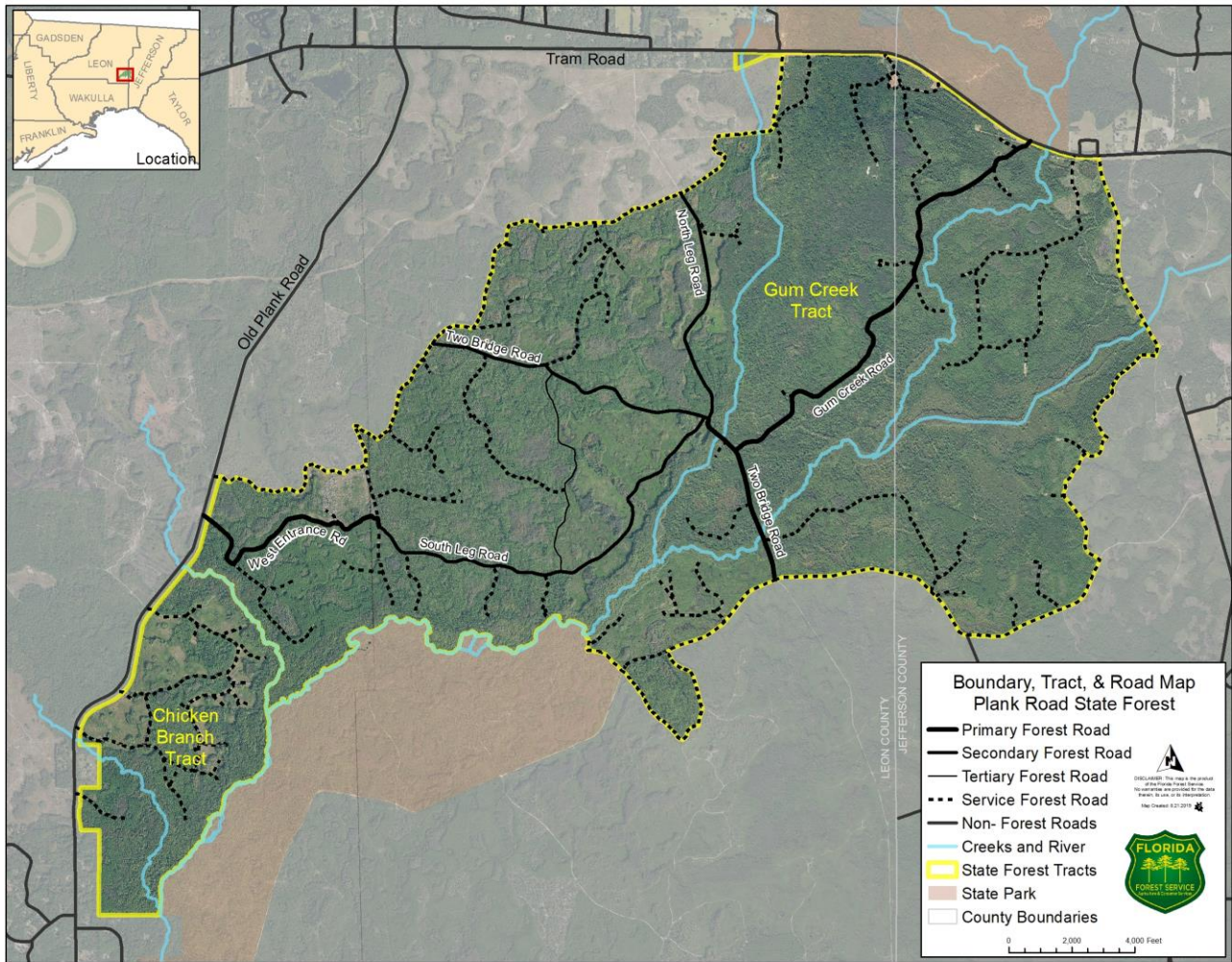


Exhibit C

Optimal Management Boundary Map

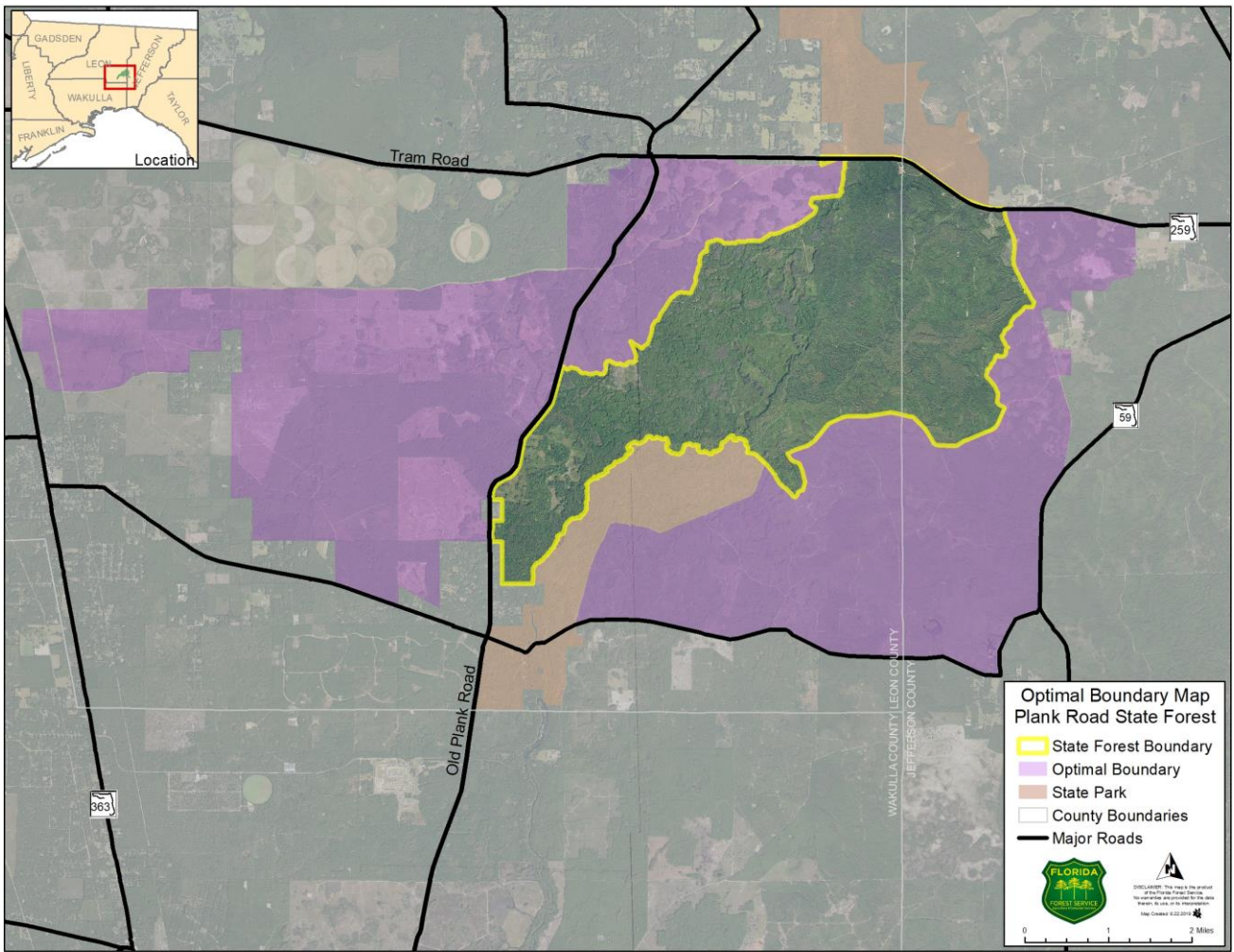


Exhibit D

Facilities, Recreation & Improvements Map

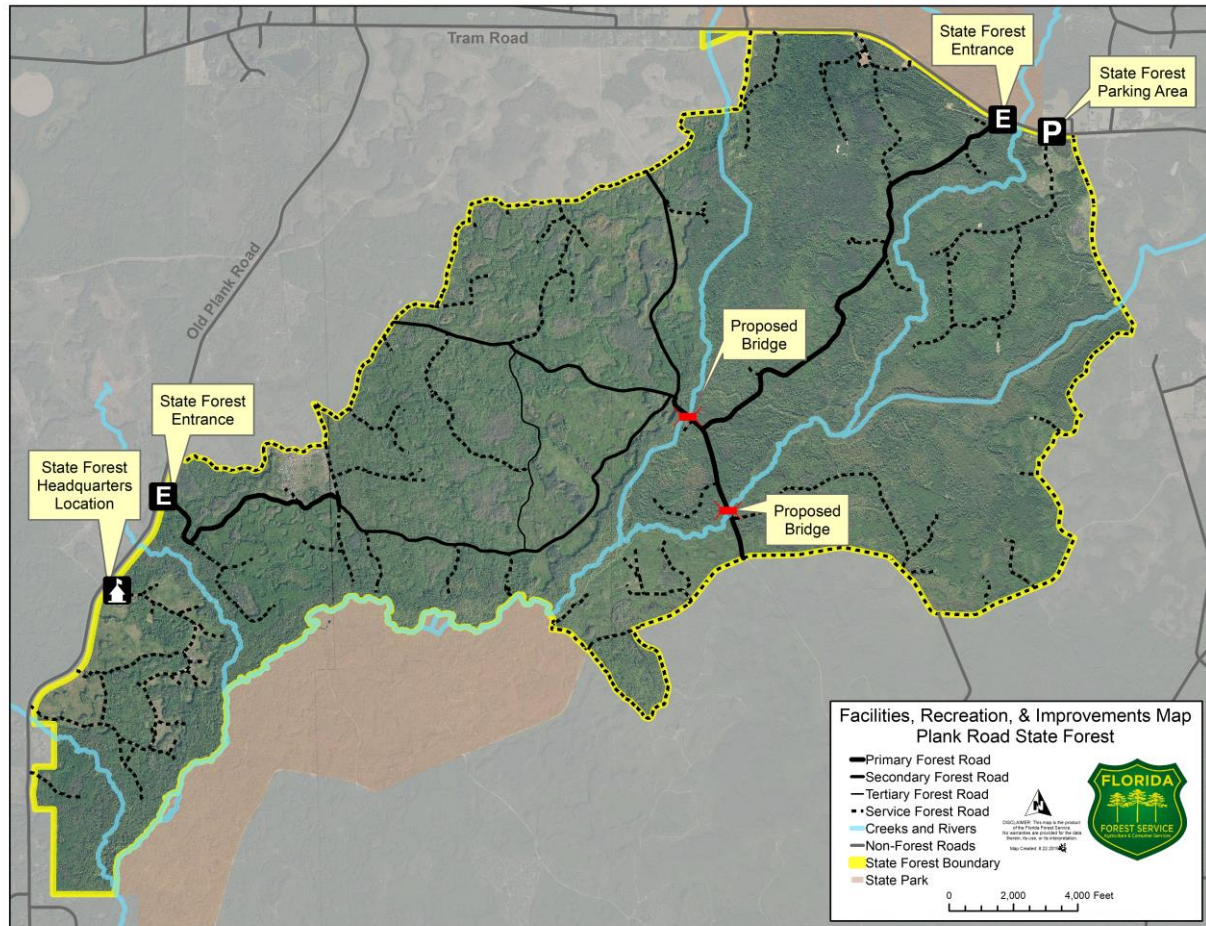


Exhibit E

Proximity to Significant Managed Lands

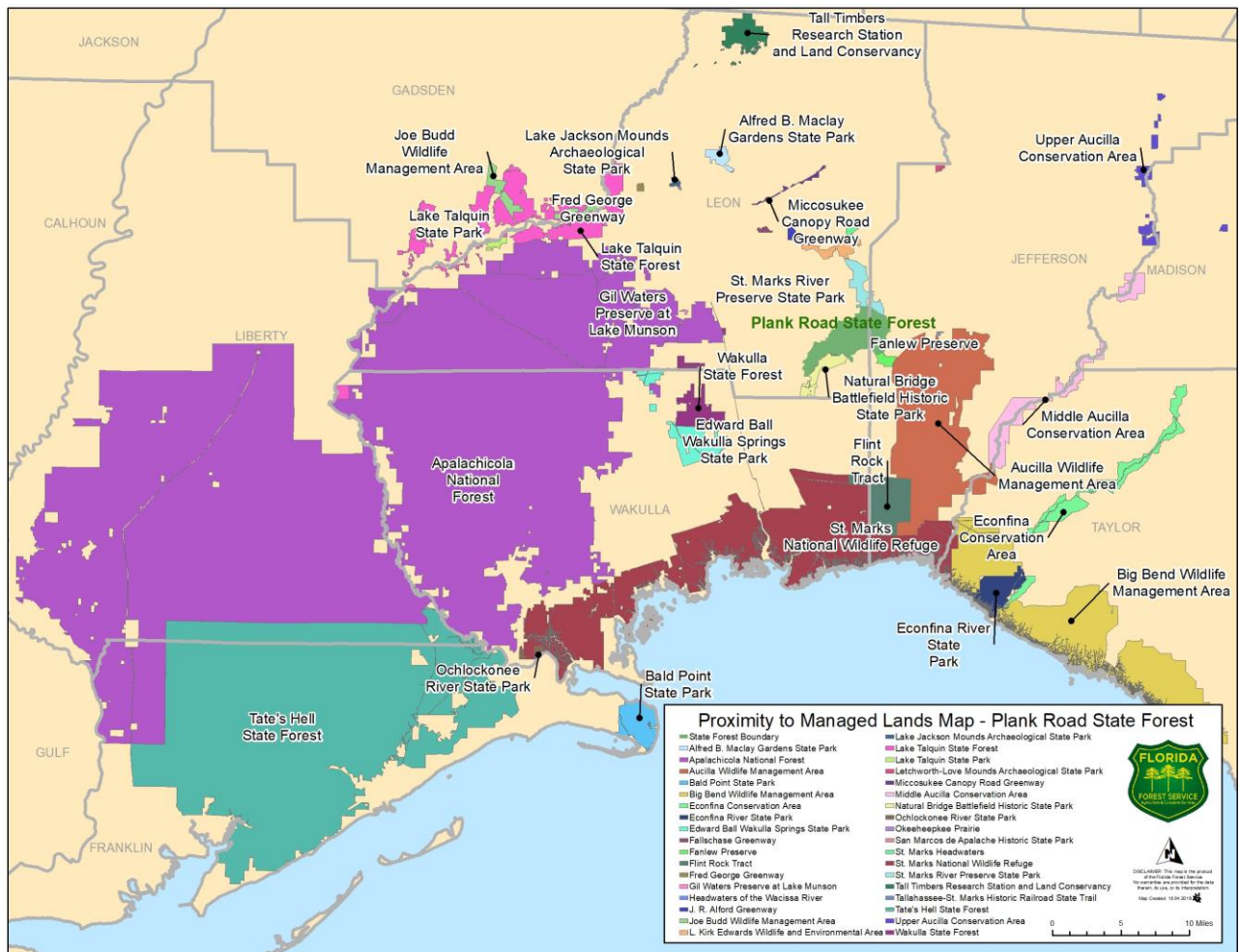


Exhibit F

Florida Forever Projects near PRdSF

St. Joe Timberland

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

Climate Change Lands

Purpose for State Acquisition

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

Manager

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

General Description

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

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

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

Public Use

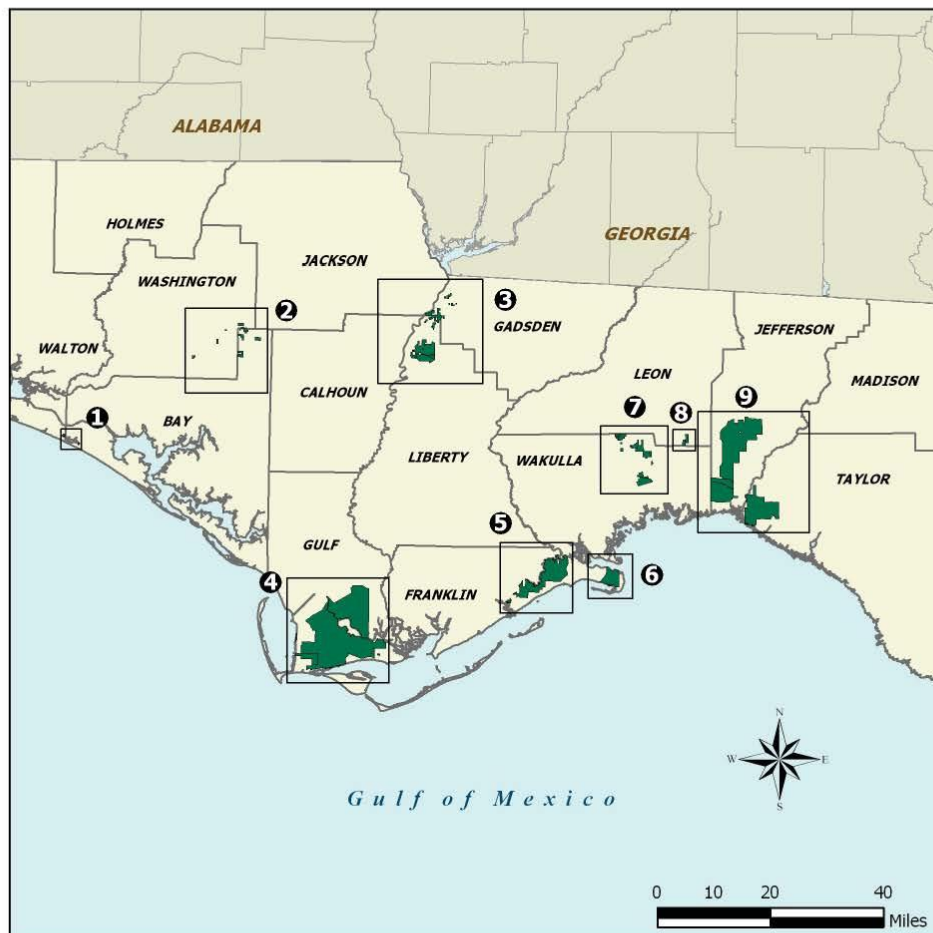
The sites are designated for various public uses. See the summaries for the projects listed above.

Acquisition Planning

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

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

*NFWFMD has purchased acreage in project boundary.



ST. JOE TIMBERLAND: OVERVIEW

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

Map 1

A. Lake Powell Site

Map 2

A. Sand Mountain Site

Map 3

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

Map 4

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

Map 5

A. Tates Hell/Carrabelle Site

Map 6

A. Dickerson Bay/Bald Point Site

Map 7

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

Map 8

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

Map 9

A. Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks Site



MAY 2006



ST. JOE TIMBERLAND: MAP 1 OF 9

BAY AND WALTON COUNTIES

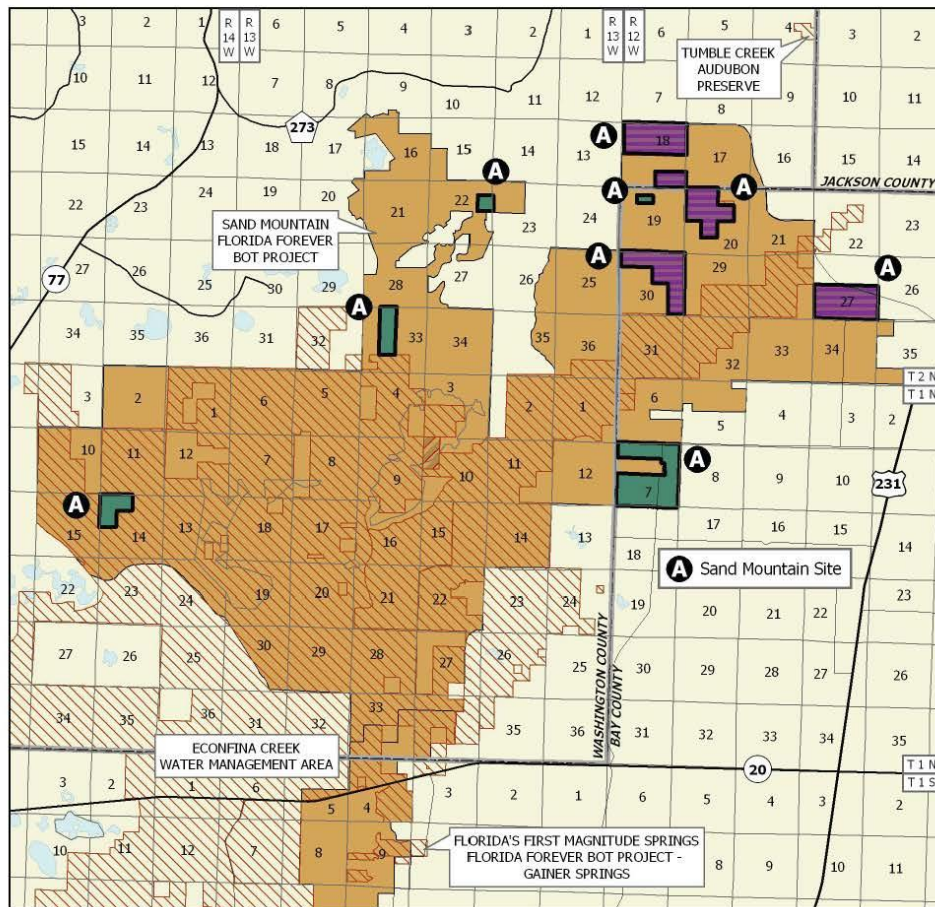
-  Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  Change in Ownership*
-  State Owned Lands

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

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Miles



MAY 2006



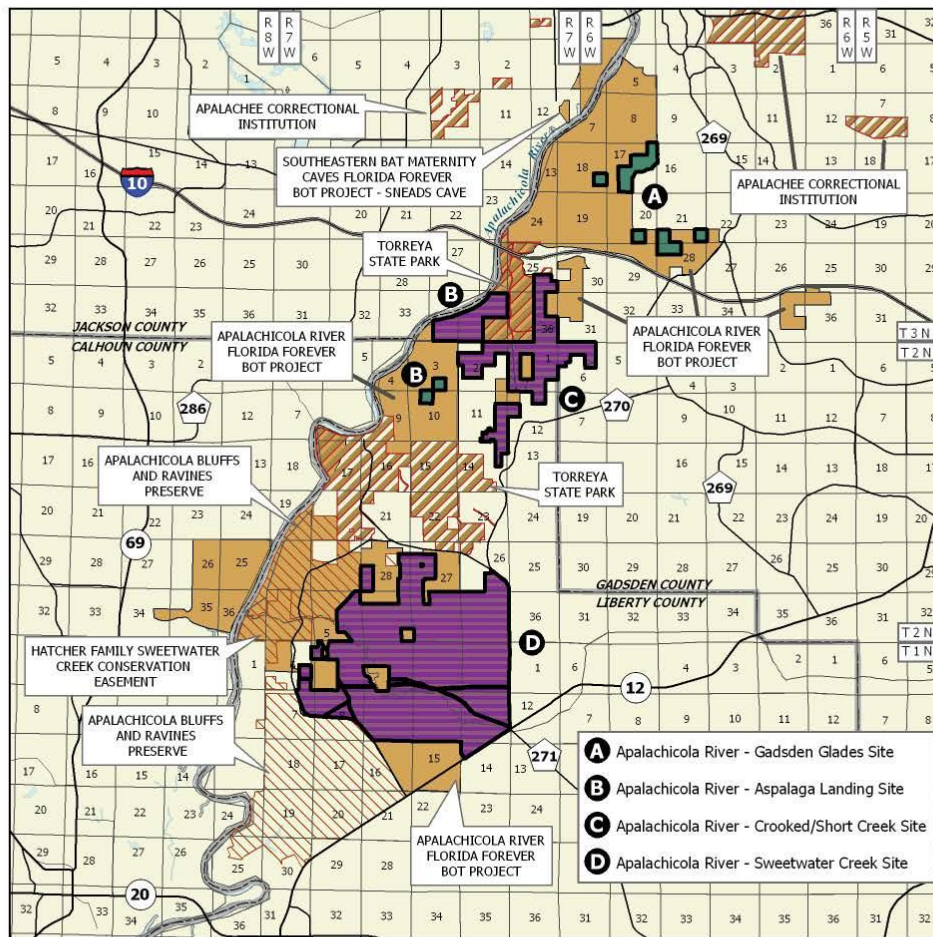
ST. JOE TIMBERLAND: MAP 2 OF 9

BAY AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES

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



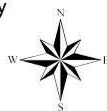
JUNE 2007



ST. JOE TIMBERLAND: MAP 3 OF 9

GADSDEN AND LIBERTY COUNTIES

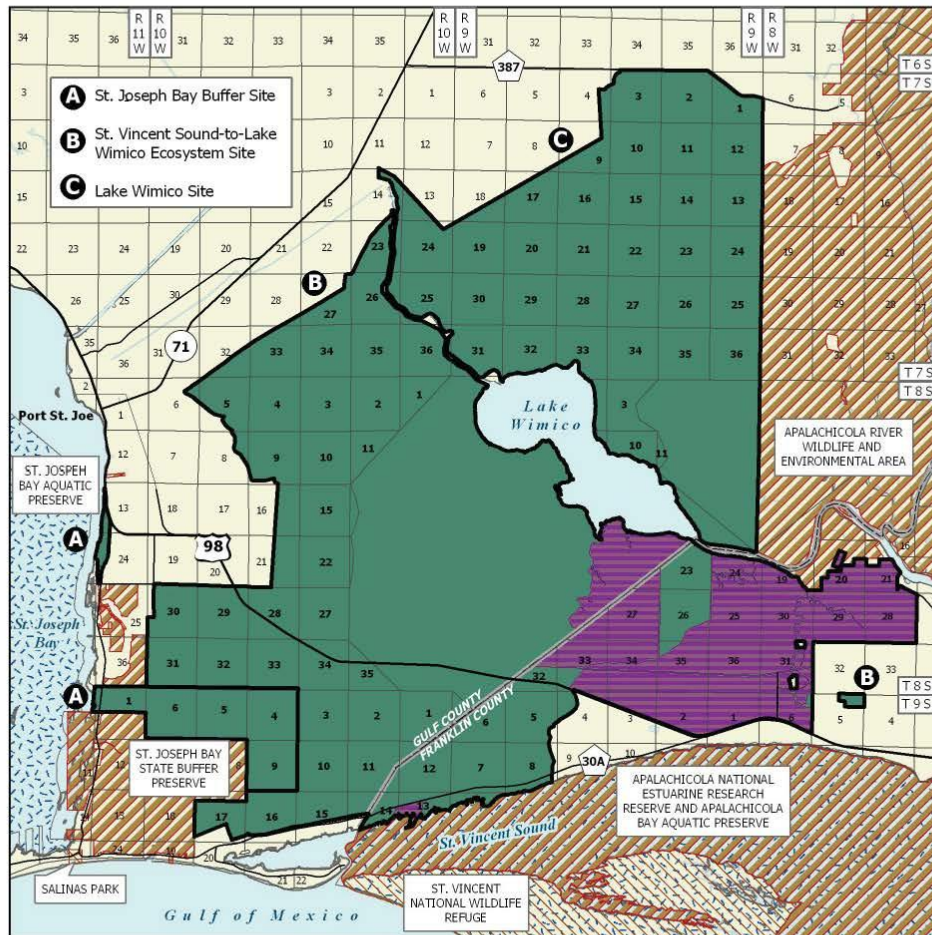
- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands



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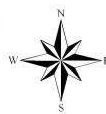
MAY 2006



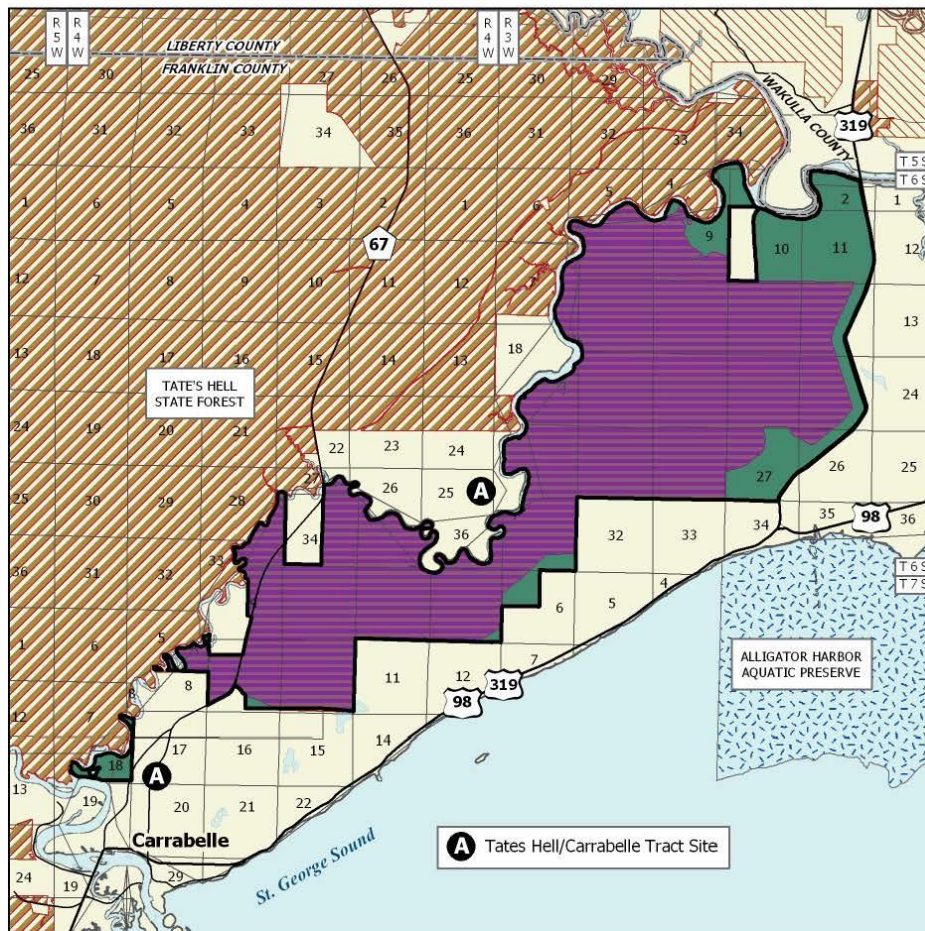
ST. JOE TIMBERLAND: MAP 4 OF 9

GULF AND FRANKLIN COUNTIES

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



APRIL 2007

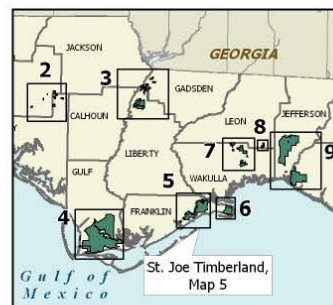
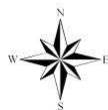


ST. JOE TIMBERLAND: MAP 5 OF 9

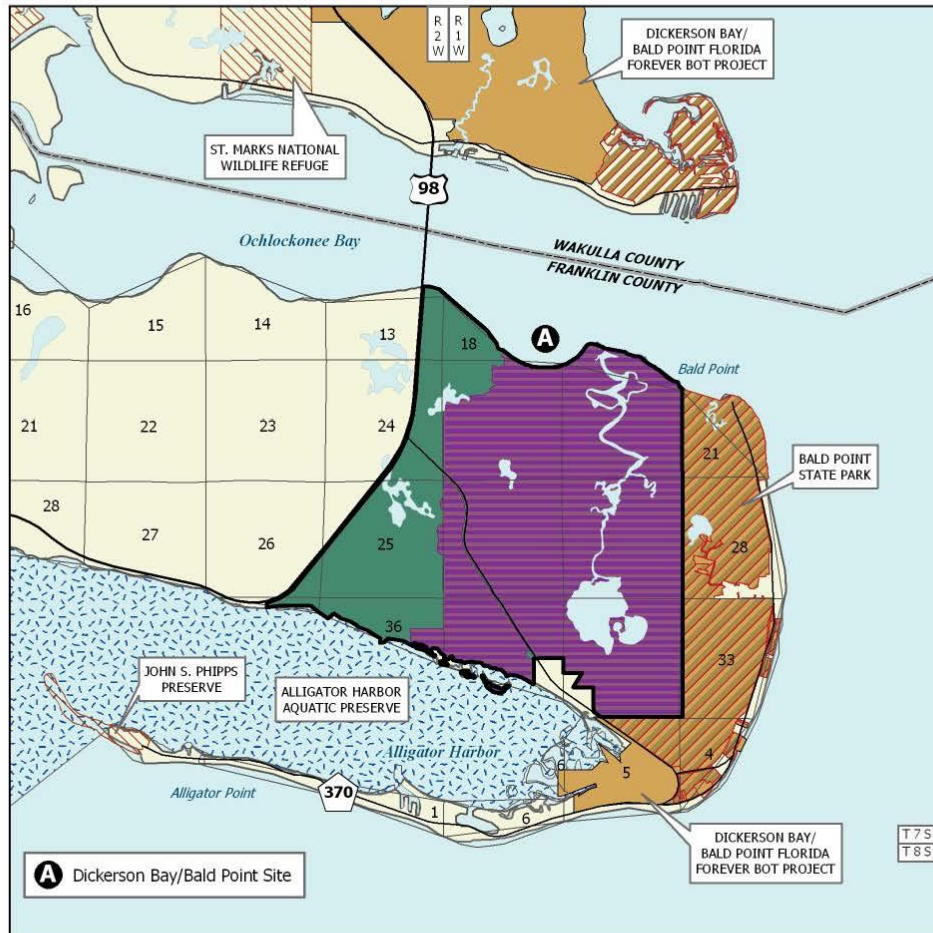
FRANKLIN COUNTY

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

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Miles



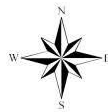
MAY 2006



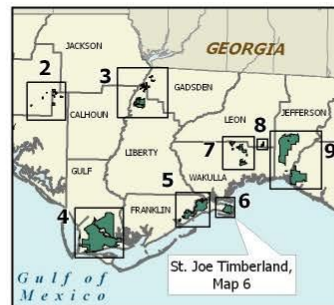
ST. JOE TIMBERLAND: MAP 6 OF 9

FRANKLIN COUNTY

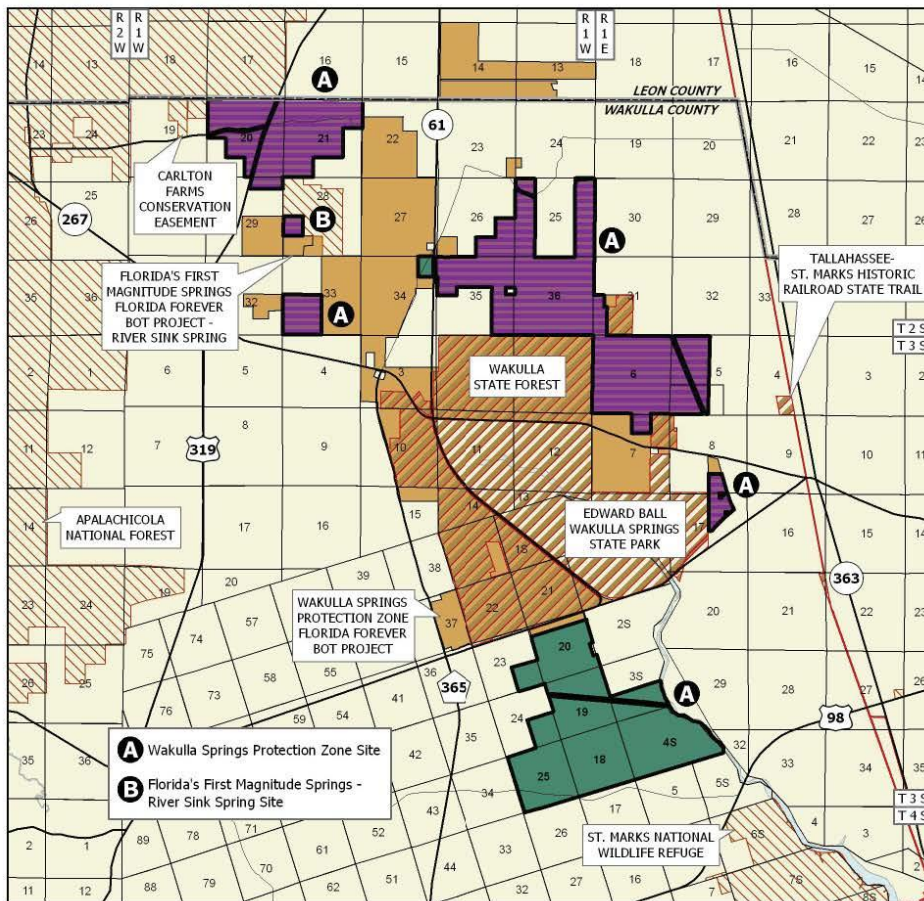
- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands
- State Aquatic Preserve



0 0.5 1 2
Miles



MAY 2006



ST. JOE TIMBERLAND: MAP 7 OF 9

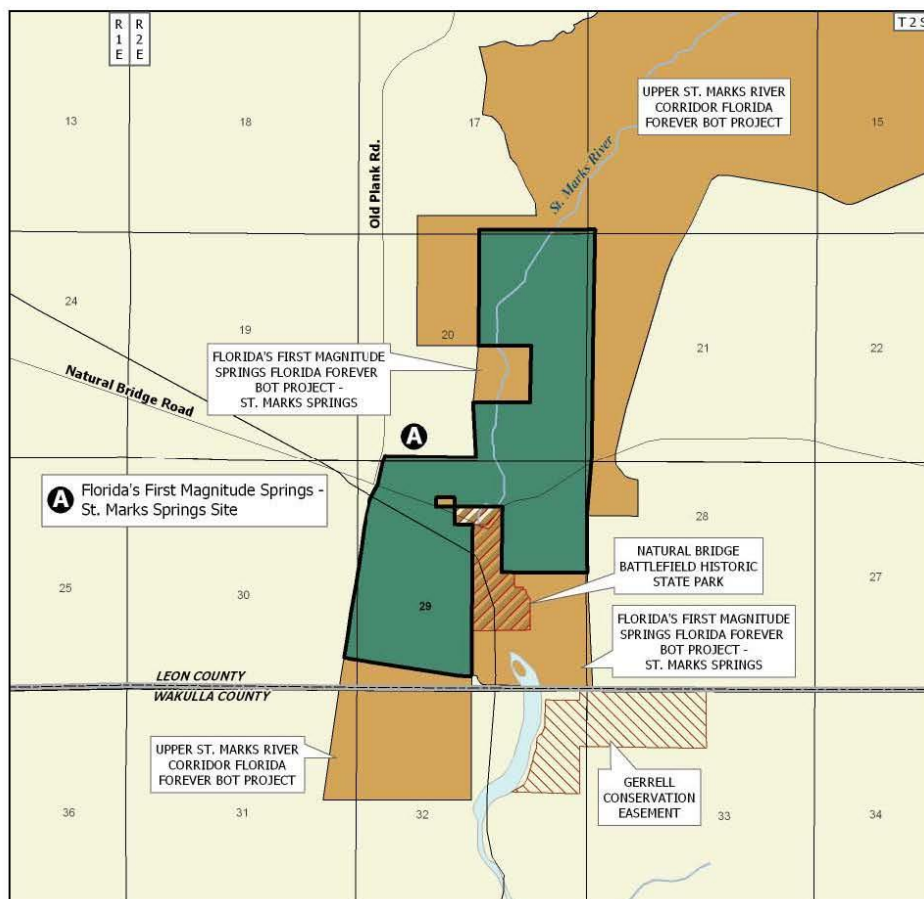
WAKULLA COUNTY

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

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Miles



JANUARY 2008



ST. JOE TIMBERLAND: MAP 8 OF 9

LEON COUNTY

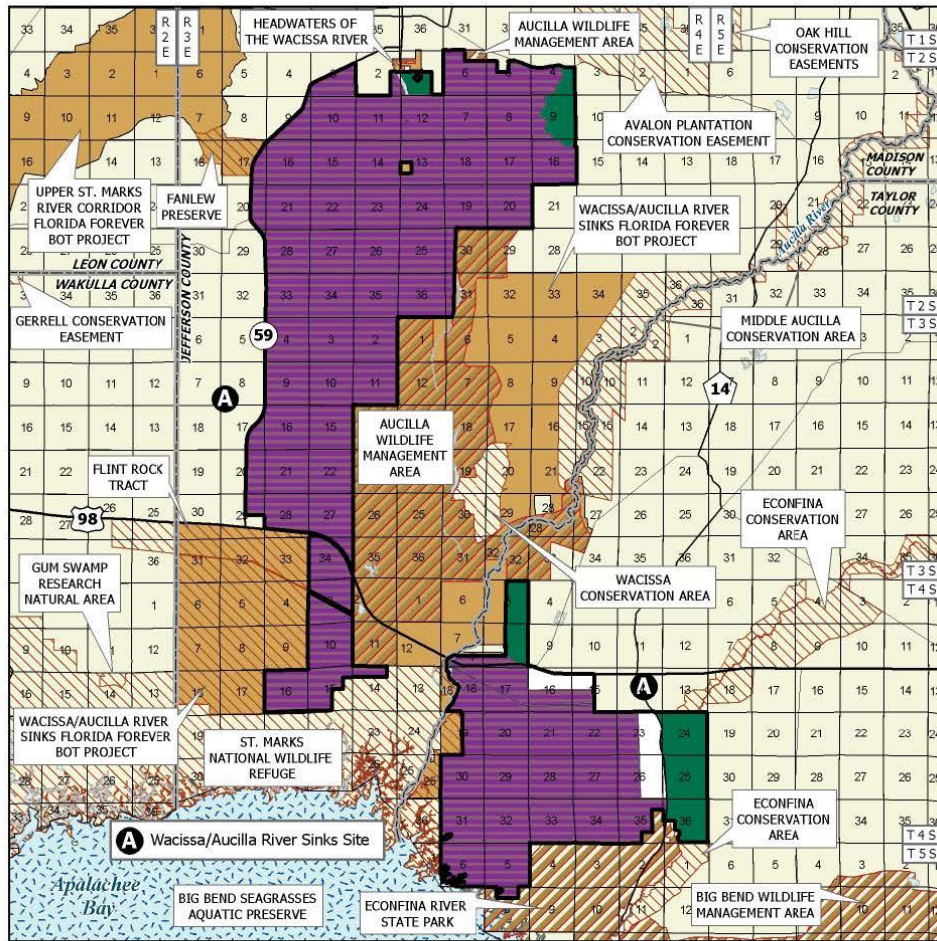
-  Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
-  State Owned Lands
-  Other Conservation Lands



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Miles



JULY 2009

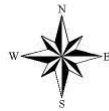


ST. JOE TIMBERLAND: MAP 9 OF 9

JEFFERSON AND TAYLOR COUNTIES

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

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Miles



MAY 2012

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

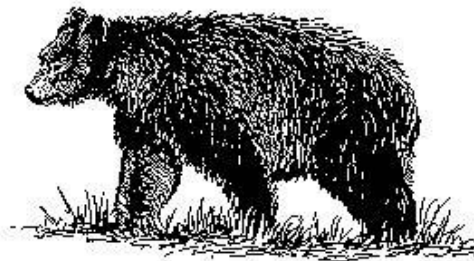
On December 9, 2011 ARC voted to place this project in the Climate Change Lands category of Florida Forever.

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

Coordination

TNC is an acquisition intermediary for this project.

Updated April 1, 2015



Upper St. Marks River Corridor

Jefferson, Leon and Wakulla Counties

Critical Natural Lands

Purpose for State Acquisition

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

Manager

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

General Description

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

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

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

Public Use

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

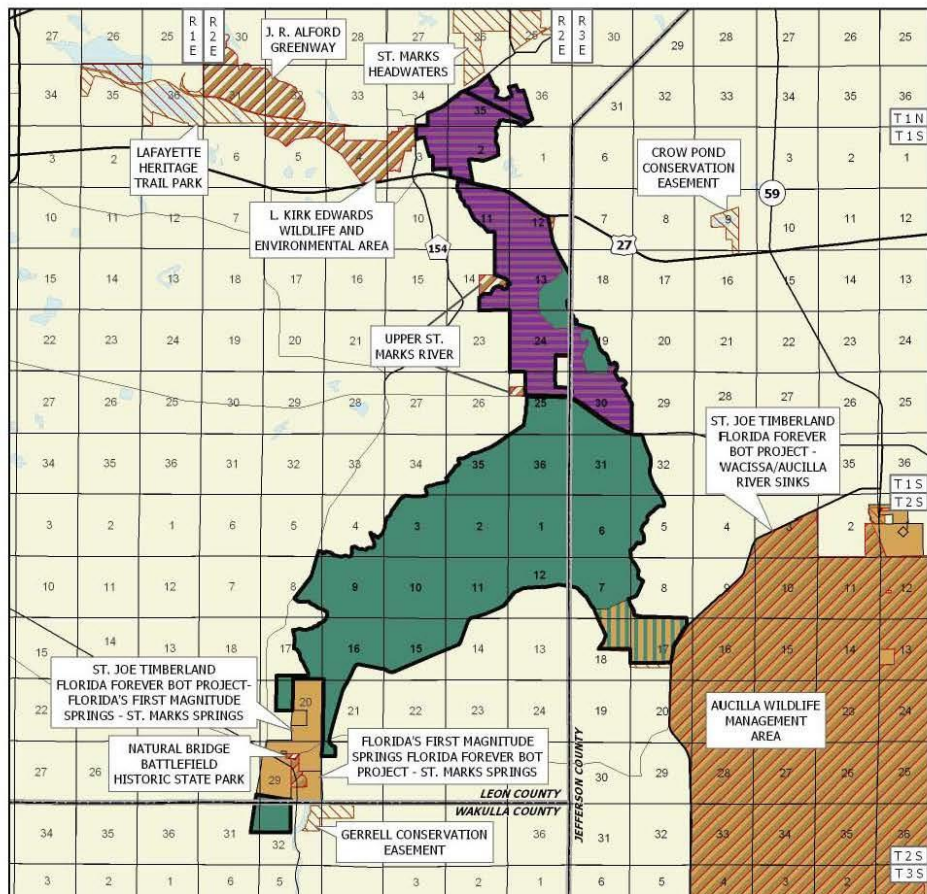
Acquisition Planning

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

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

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

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



UPPER ST. MARKS RIVER CORRIDOR

LEON, JEFFERSON, AND WAKULLA COUNTIES

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

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Miles



MAY 2009

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

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

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

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

Coordination

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

Management Policy Statement

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

DRP Management Prospectus

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

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

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

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

Conditions affecting intensity of management

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FWC Management Prospectus

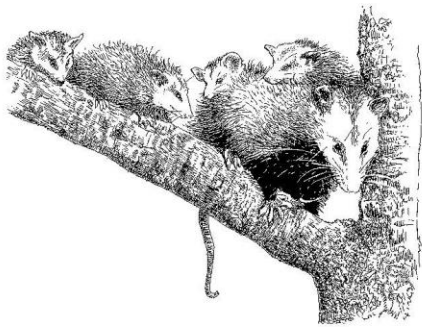
Wood Sink Tract

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

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

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

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



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

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

Timetable for implementing management provisions

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

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

Recommendations as to cooperators in management

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

Revenue sources, management costs and employees

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

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



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

Figures include the salary of 1 Full Time Employee

Updated February 10, 2016

Exhibit G

Archeological and Historical Sites



This record search is for informational purposes only and does NOT constitute a project review. This search only identifies resources recorded at the Florida Master Site File and does NOT provide project approval from the Division of Historical Resources. Contact the Compliance and Review Section of the Division of Historical Resources at 850-245-6333 for project review information.

November 29, 2017

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

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



AR=11
SS=1
CN=0
RG=0
BR=0
Total=12

Cultural Resource Roster

Created: 11/29/2017

SiteID	Type	Site Name	Address	Additional Info	SHPO Eval	NR Status
JE00068	AR	8JE68	Cody		Not Eligible	
JE00069	AR	NN				
JE00880	AR	P103-1-4			Eligible	
JE01549	AR	SURVEY AREA #99-12	Cody			
JE01624	AR	#8JE1624				
JE01643	AR	FL-Leon-105-2AR-A3	Cody		Not Eligible	
LE00565	SS	LOGGERS' DAM	ST MARKS RIVER, NATURAL BRIDGE	c1900	Not Eligible	
LE01549	AR	SOUTH TRAM			Eligible	
LE02106	AR	X156F-2	CODY		Not Eligible	
LE02125	AR	S5-68-1	CODY		Not Eligible	
LE04946	AR	Enigmatic Abo	unknown		Not Eligible	
LE05496	AR	8LE5496	Unspecified		Not Eligible	

Exhibit H

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

**Management Procedures for Archaeological and Historical Sites and Properties on
State-Owned or Controlled Properties**
(revised September 2019)

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

A. General Discussion

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

B. Agency Responsibilities

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

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

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

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

C. Statutory Authority

Statutory Authority and more in-depth information can be found at:
<https://dos.myflorida.com/historical/preservation/compliance-and-review/regulations-guidelines/>

D. Management Implementation

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

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

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

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

E. Minimum Review Documentation Requirements

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

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

* * *

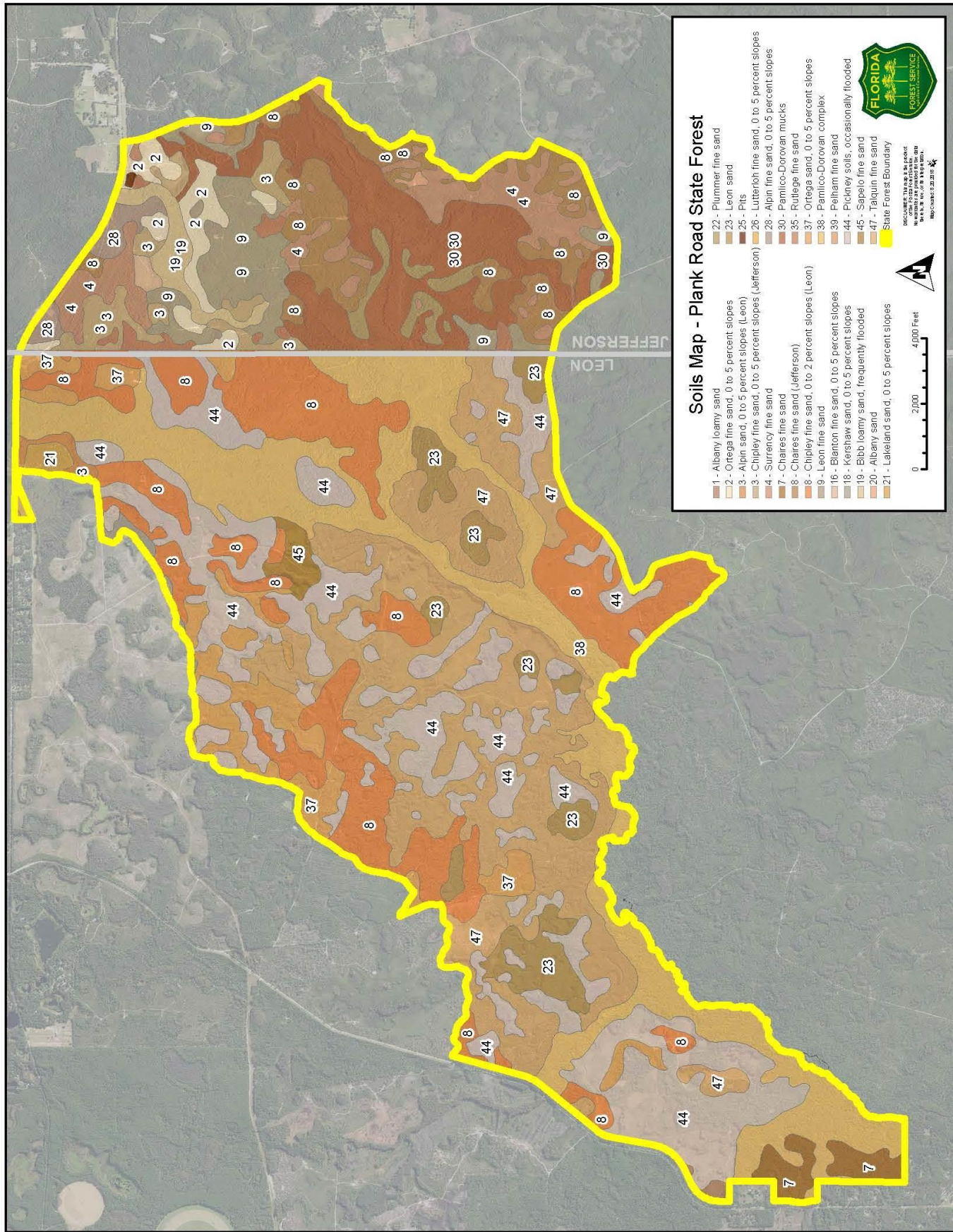
Questions relating to the treatment of archaeological and historic resources on state lands should be directed to:

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

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

Exhibit I

Soil Maps and Descriptions





United States
Department of
Agriculture

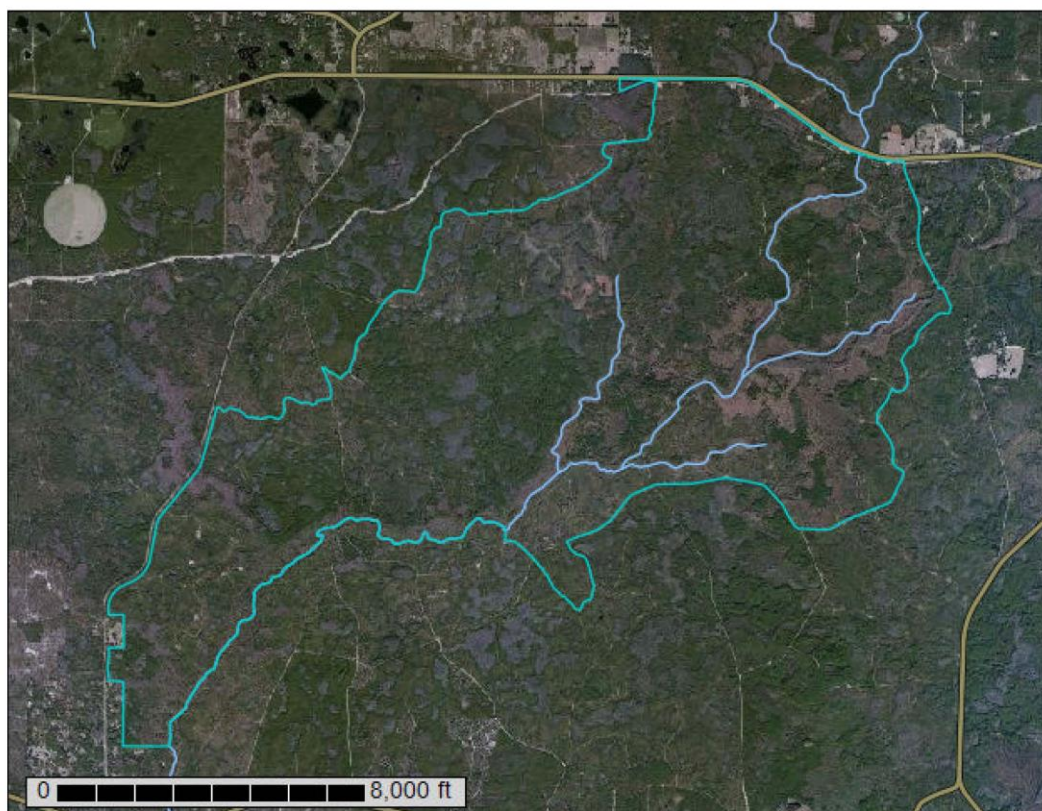
NRCS

Natural
Resources
Conservation
Service

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

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

Plank Road State Forest



November 29, 2017

Preface

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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How Soil Surveys Are Made

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

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

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

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

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units).

Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil

Custom Soil Resource Report

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

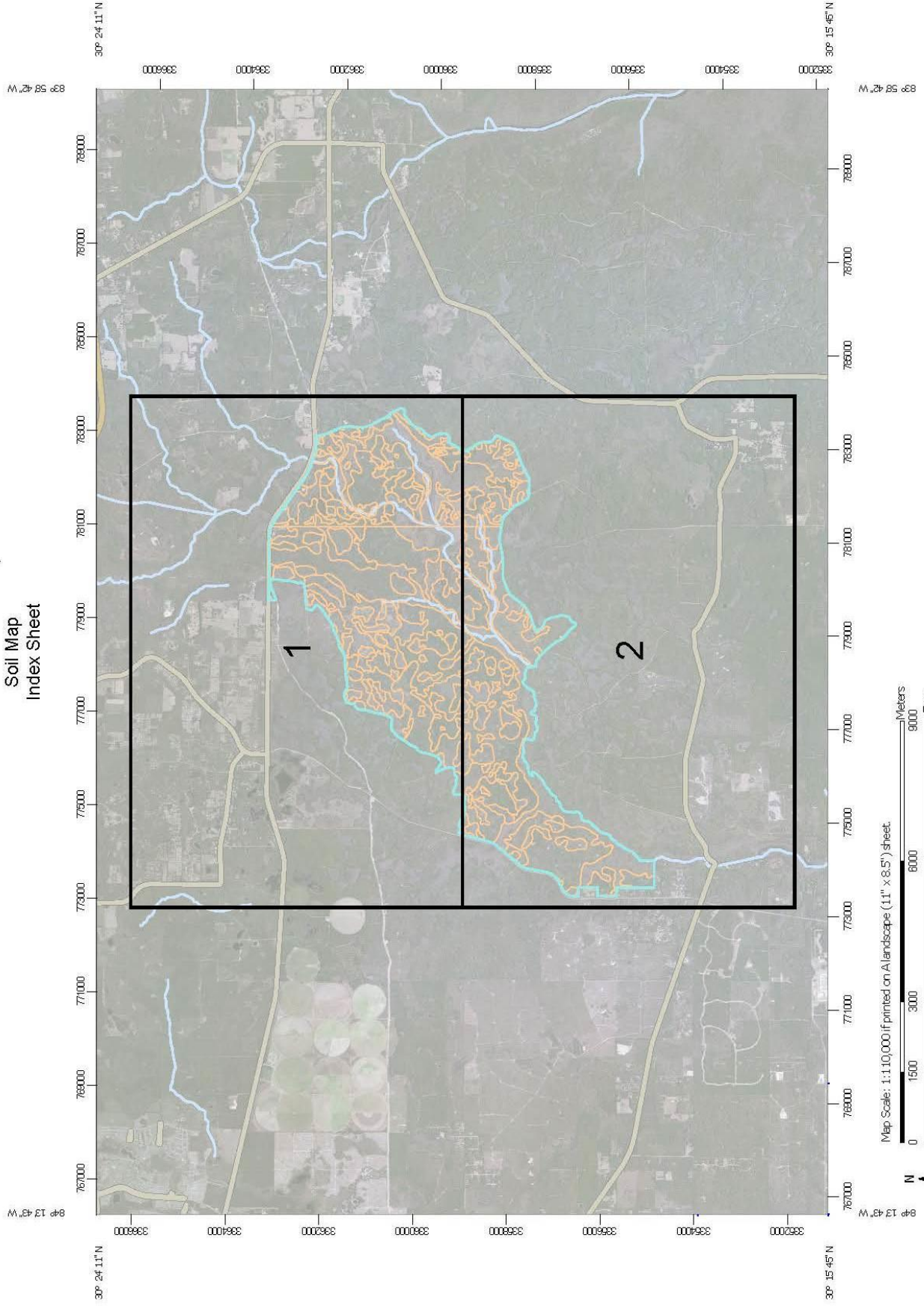
Custom Soil Resource Report

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

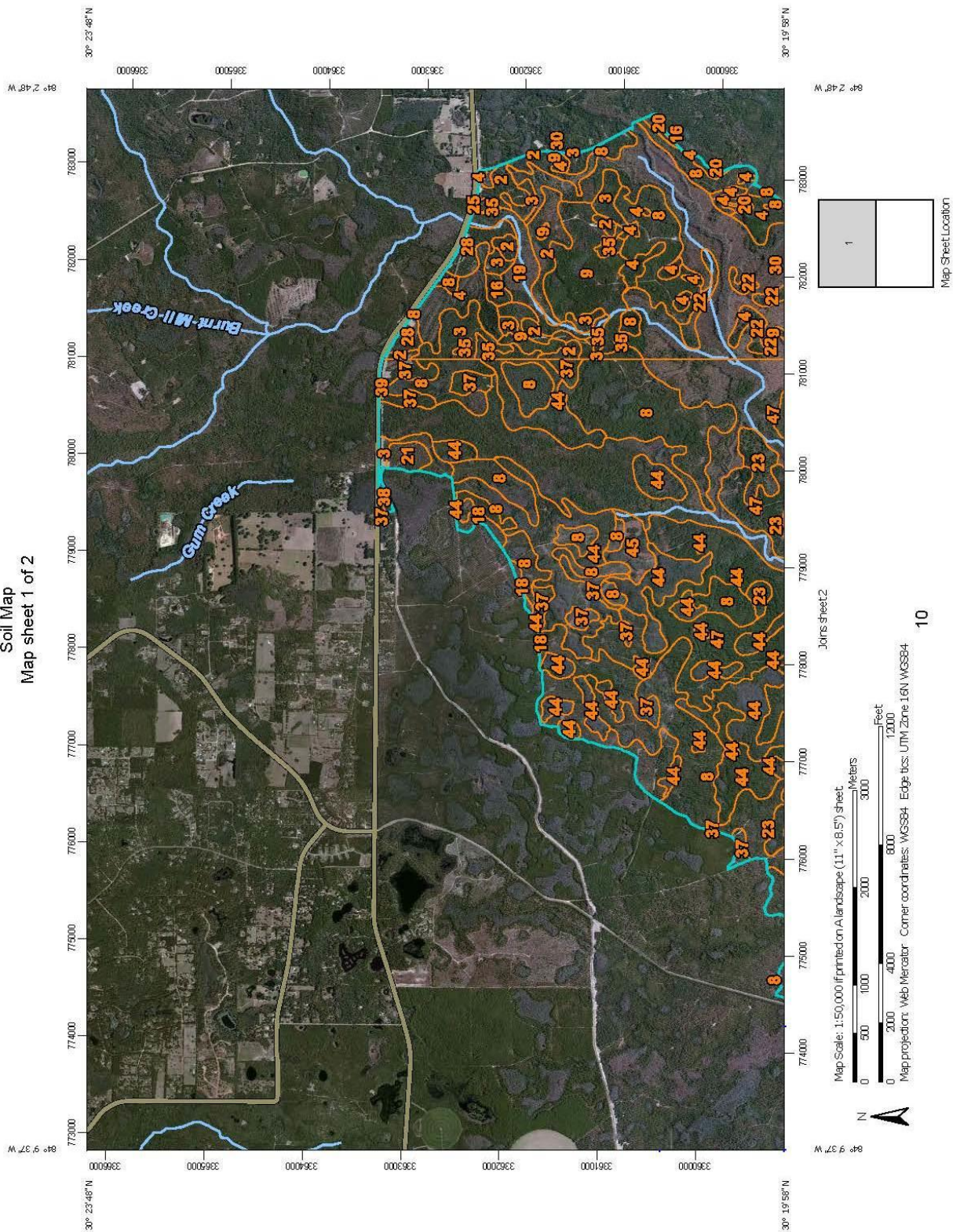
Soil Map

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

Custom Soil Resource Report Soil Map Index Sheet



Custom Soil Resource Report
Soil Map
Map sheet 1 of 2

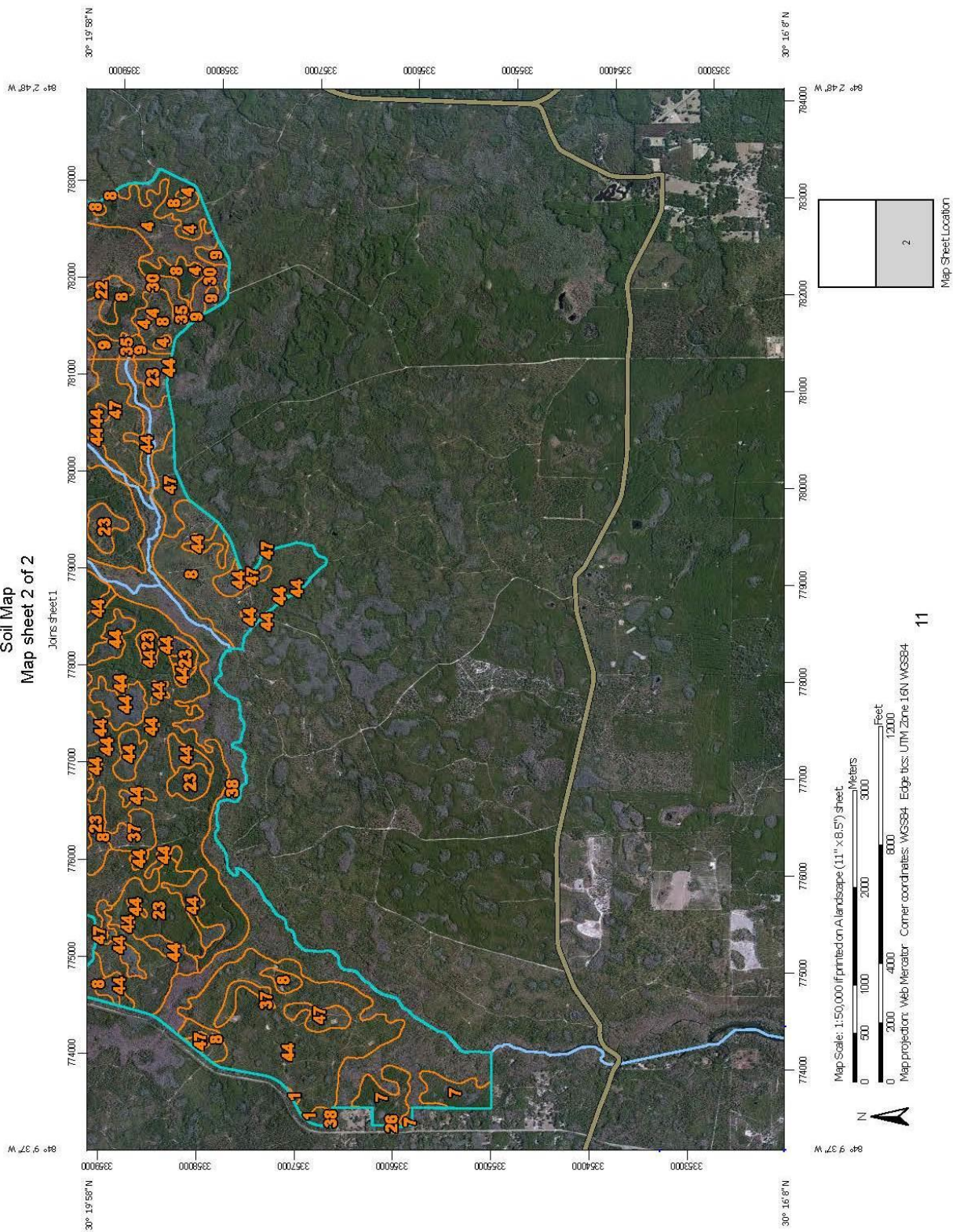


Custom Soil Resource Report

Soil Map

Map sheet 2 of 2

Join sheet1



MAP LEGEND

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

MAP INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MAP LEGEND

MAP INFORMATION

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

Map Unit Legend

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

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

Custom Soil Resource Report

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

Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

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

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

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

Custom Soil Resource Report

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Jefferson County, Florida

2—Ortega fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: rhwn

Elevation: 10 to 450 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 54 to 62 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F

Frost-free period: 234 to 264 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Ortega and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Ortega

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Eolian or sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: fine sand

C - 5 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained

Runoff class: Negligible

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

Depth to water table: About 42 to 60 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

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

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

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

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Blanton

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Hydric soil rating: No

Chipley

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvium

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Hydric soil rating: No

Sapelo

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Hydric soil rating: No

3—Chipley fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: rhwp

Elevation: 10 to 450 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 54 to 62 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F

Frost-free period: 234 to 264 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Chipley and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Chipley

Setting

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 12 inches: fine sand

C - 12 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Runoff class: Negligible

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

Depth to water table: About 24 to 36 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

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

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

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

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Sapelo

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Hydric soil rating: No

Albany

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Hydric soil rating: No

Ortega

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvium

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Hydric soil rating: No

4—Surrency fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: rhwq

Elevation: 20 to 450 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 54 to 62 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F

Frost-free period: 234 to 264 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Surrency and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Surrency

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 15 inches: fine sand

Eg - 15 to 26 inches: fine sand

Btg - 26 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained

Runoff class: Negligible

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

Depth to water table: About 0 inches

Custom Soil Resource Report

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

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Pamlico

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

Plummer

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

Pelham

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

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

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2tsy8

Custom Soil Resource Report

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

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Chaires

Setting

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

Typical profile

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

Properties and qualities

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

Interpretive groups

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

Description of Chaires, Wet

Setting

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

Custom Soil Resource Report

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

Typical profile

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

Properties and qualities

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

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Moriah

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

Leon

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

Tooles

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

9—Leon fine sand

Map Unit Setting

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

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Leon, Non-hydric

Setting

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

Typical profile

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

Properties and qualities

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

Custom Soil Resource Report

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

Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

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

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

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

Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Leon, Hydric

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: fine sand

E - 5 to 21 inches: fine sand

Bh - 21 to 53 inches: fine sand

E' - 53 to 57 inches: fine sand

B'h - 57 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: Very low

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

Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

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

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

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

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Chaires

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

Chipley

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

Rutledge

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

Surrency

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

16—Blanton fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

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

Custom Soil Resource Report

Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F

Frost-free period: 234 to 264 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Blanton and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 12 percent

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

Description of Blanton

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: fine sand

E - 7 to 63 inches: fine sand

Bt - 63 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained

Runoff class: Negligible

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

Depth to water table: About 60 to 72 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

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

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

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

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Troup

Percent of map unit: 7 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvium

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Hydric soil rating: No

Albany

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

19—Bibb loamy sand, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: rhx6
Elevation: 20 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 54 to 62 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 234 to 264 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Bibb

Setting

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talus
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy and sandy alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 10 inches: loamy sand
Cg - 10 to 80 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Custom Soil Resource Report

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

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

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

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

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Plummer

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Pelham

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Hydric soil rating: No

Albany

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Hydric soil rating: No

Leeffield

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Hydric soil rating: No

20—Albany sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2wywx

Elevation: 100 to 400 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 69 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 55 to 70 degrees F

Frost-free period: 190 to 310 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Albany and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

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

Description of Albany

Setting

Landform: Interfluves, flats

Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex, linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 6 inches: sand

E1 - 6 to 20 inches: sand

E2 - 20 to 40 inches: sand

E3 - 40 to 53 inches: sand

Bt1 - 53 to 64 inches: sandy loam

Bt2 - 64 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Runoff class: Negligible

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

Depth to water table: About 12 to 30 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

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

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Custom Soil Resource Report

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands
(G133AA131FL)
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Pelham

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions, flats
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip, talf
Down-slope shape: Concave, linear
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Plummer

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

Lakeland

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interflue
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R133AY002FL)
Hydric soil rating: No

Blanton

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interflue
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic
uplands (G133AA121FL)
Hydric soil rating: No

Leefield

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Interflues
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interflue
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges
of mesic uplands (G133AA221FL)

Hydric soil rating: No

22—Plummer fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: rhx9

Elevation: 10 to 450 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 54 to 62 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F

Frost-free period: 234 to 264 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Plummer, hydric, and similar soils: 65 percent

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

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Plummer, Hydric

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand

Eg - 6 to 69 inches: fine sand

Btg - 69 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: Very low

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

Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

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

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Custom Soil Resource Report

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

Description of Plummer, Non-hydric

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand
Eg - 6 to 69 inches: fine sand
Btg - 69 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 7.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Pelham

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G133AA245FL)
Hydric soil rating: No

Sapelo

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Custom Soil Resource Report

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

Surrency

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

25—Pits

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Pits

Setting

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

Interpretive groups

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

28—Alpin fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

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

Map Unit Composition

Alpin and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Alpin

Setting

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Eolian deposits or sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sand

E - 4 to 47 inches: fine sand

E/Bt - 47 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Excessively drained

Runoff class: Very low

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

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

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

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

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

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Ortega

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Hydric soil rating: No

Blanton

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

Lakeland

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

30—Pamlico-Dorovan mucks

Map Unit Setting

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

Map Unit Composition

Pamlico and similar soils: 45 percent
Dorovan and similar soils: 30 percent
Minor components: 25 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Pamlico

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces, flood plains on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Flat
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Herbaceous organic material over sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 27 inches: muck
Cg - 27 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

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

Interpretive groups

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

Description of Dorovan

Setting

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

Typical profile

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

Properties and qualities

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

Interpretive groups

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

Custom Soil Resource Report

Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains
(G133AA645FL)
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Plummer

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

Pelham

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G133AA245FL)
Hydric soil rating: No

Surrency

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

Plummer, flooded

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

Chaires, depressional

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

35—Rutlege fine sand

Map Unit Setting

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

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Rutlege

Setting

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

Typical profile

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

Properties and qualities

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

Interpretive groups

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

Custom Soil Resource Report

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Plummer

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Pelham

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Hydric soil rating: No

Surrency

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Leon County, Florida

1—Albany loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2wz2h

Elevation: 100 to 400 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 69 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 55 to 72 degrees F

Frost-free period: 190 to 310 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of local importance

Map Unit Composition

Albany and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

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

Description of Albany

Setting

Landform: Interfluves on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, summit

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve, tread, talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex, linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: loamy sand

E1 - 4 to 21 inches: loamy sand

E2 - 21 to 36 inches: loamy sand

E3 - 36 to 50 inches: loamy sand

Bt1 - 50 to 63 inches: sandy loam

Bt2 - 63 to 78 inches: sandy clay loam

C - 78 to 100 inches: very fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Runoff class: Negligible

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

Depth to water table: About 12 to 30 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

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

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Custom Soil Resource Report

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

Minor Components

Troup

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

Plummer

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

3—Alpin sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

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

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Alpin

Setting

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

Custom Soil Resource Report

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

Typical profile

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

Properties and qualities

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

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Troup

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

Blanton

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

Kershaw

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

Custom Soil Resource Report

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

Ortega

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

7—Chaires fine sand

Map Unit Setting

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

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Chaires, Non-hydric

Setting

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

Typical profile

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

Properties and qualities

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

Custom Soil Resource Report

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

Interpretive groups

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

Description of Chaires, Hydric

Setting

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

Typical profile

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

Properties and qualities

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

Interpretive groups

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

Custom Soil Resource Report

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Leon

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Hydric soil rating: No

Plummer

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Pelham

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Sapelo

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Hydric soil rating: No

Talquin

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Hydric soil rating: No

Lutterloh

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Rises on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces

Custom Soil Resource Report

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

8—Chipley fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

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

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Chipley

Setting

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

Typical profile

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

Properties and qualities

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

Custom Soil Resource Report

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

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

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

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Albany

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvial, talus

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Hydric soil rating: No

Ortega

Percent of map unit: 7 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvial

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Hydric soil rating: No

Pickney

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talus

Down-slope shape: Linear, concave

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

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

Hydric soil rating: Yes

18—Kershaw sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1ktfy

Elevation: 40 to 500 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F

Frost-free period: 223 to 253 days

Farm land classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Kershaw and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Kershaw

Setting

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvium

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: sand

C - 7 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Excessively drained

Runoff class: Negligible

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

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

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

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

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

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Alpin

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvium

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Hydric soil rating: No

Lakeland

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Custom Soil Resource Report

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

Troup

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

Ortega

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

21—Lakeland sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

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

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Lakeland

Setting

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

Custom Soil Resource Report

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy eolian deposits and/or marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: sand

C - 7 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Excessively drained

Runoff class: Very low

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

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

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

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3s

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

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

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Troup

Percent of map unit: 14 percent

Landform: Knolls, ridges

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

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

Hydric soil rating: No

Bonifay

Percent of map unit: 9 percent

Landform: Hills on marine terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Linear, convex

Across-slope shape: Convex, linear

Other vegetative classification: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R133AY002FL), Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA121FL)

Hydric soil rating: No

23—Leon sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1ktg4

Elevation: 10 to 450 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F

Frost-free period: 223 to 253 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Leon, hydric, and similar soils: 30 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

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

Description of Leon, Non-hydric

Setting

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: sand

E - 6 to 25 inches: sand

Bh - 25 to 41 inches: sand

BC - 41 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: Medium

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

Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

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

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Custom Soil Resource Report

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

Description of Leon, Hydric

Setting

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

Typical profile

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

Properties and qualities

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

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Talquin

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

Sapelo

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

Custom Soil Resource Report

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

Pickney

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

26—Lutterloh fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

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

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Lutterloh

Setting

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

Typical profile

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

Properties and qualities

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

Custom Soil Resource Report

Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 30 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA131FL)
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Chaires

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G133AA141FL)
Hydric soil rating: No

Albany

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

Plummer

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

37—Ortega sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

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

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Ortega

Setting

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

Typical profile

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

Properties and qualities

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

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Blanton

Percent of map unit: 13 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

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

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Hydric soil rating: No

Kershaw

Percent of map unit: 12 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvium

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Hydric soil rating: No

38—Pamlico-Dorovan complex

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1ktgn

Elevation: 20 to 100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F

Frost-free period: 223 to 253 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Pamlico and similar soils: 50 percent

Dorovan and similar soils: 40 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

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

Description of Pamlico

Setting

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Herbaceous organic material over sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 4 inches: mucky peat

Oa - 4 to 32 inches: muck

Custom Soil Resource Report

2Cg - 32 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained

Runoff class: High

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

Depth to water table: About 0 inches

Frequency of flooding: Frequent

Frequency of ponding: Frequent

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

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

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

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

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Description of Dorovan

Setting

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Organic material over sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 5 inches: mucky peat

Oa - 5 to 65 inches: muck

2Cg - 65 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained

Runoff class: High

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

Depth to water table: About 0 inches

Frequency of flooding: Frequent

Frequency of ponding: Frequent

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

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

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w

Custom Soil Resource Report

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

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

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Pickney

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear, concave

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

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

Hydric soil rating: Yes

39—Pelham fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1ktgp

Elevation: 20 to 450 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F

Frost-free period: 223 to 253 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Pelham, hydric, and similar soils: 60 percent

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

Minor components: 10 percent

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

Description of Pelham, Hydric

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: fine sand

E - 5 to 26 inches: fine sand

Btg - 26 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Custom Soil Resource Report

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

Interpretive groups

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

Description of Pelham, Non-hydric

Setting

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

Typical profile

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

Properties and qualities

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

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Plummer

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

44—Pickney soils, occasionally flooded

Map Unit Setting

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

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Pickney, Occasionally Flooded

Setting

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

Typical profile

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

Properties and qualities

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

Custom Soil Resource Report

Frequency of ponding: Frequent

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

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

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

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

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Pamlico

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

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

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Leon

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Hydric soil rating: No

Plummer

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Dorovan

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Talquin

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

Sapelo

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

45—Sapelo fine sand

Map Unit Setting

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

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Sapelo, Non-hydric

Setting

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

Typical profile

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

Custom Soil Resource Report

Btg - 48 to 80 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: High

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

Depth to water table: About 12 to 30 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

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

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

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

Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Sapelo, Hydric

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand

E - 6 to 14 inches: fine sand

Bh - 14 to 26 inches: loamy fine sand

E' - 26 to 48 inches: fine sand

Btg - 48 to 80 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: High

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

Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

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

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

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

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Plummer

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

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

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Pickney

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flood plains on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear, concave

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

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

Hydric soil rating: Yes

47—Talquin fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1ktgz

Elevation: 10 to 450 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 59 to 67 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 72 degrees F

Frost-free period: 223 to 253 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Talquin, hydric, and similar soils: 15 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Talquin, Non-hydric

Setting

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

Typical profile

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

Properties and qualities

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

Interpretive groups

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

Description of Talquin, Hydric

Setting

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

Typical profile

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

Properties and qualities

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

Custom Soil Resource Report

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

Interpretive groups

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

Minor Components

Pickney

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

Plummer

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G133AA141FL)
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Sapelo

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

Leon

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear

Custom Soil Resource Report

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

Chaires

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

References

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Custom Soil Resource Report

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Exhibit J

Department of Environmental Protection
Outstanding Florida Waters



Florida Department of Environmental Protection

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

Rick Scott
Governor

Carlos Lopez-Cantera
Lt. Governor

Noah Valenstein
Secretary

November 30, 2017

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

RE: Plank Road State Forest

Dear Mr. Davis:

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

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Eric Shaw".

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

Attachment (map)

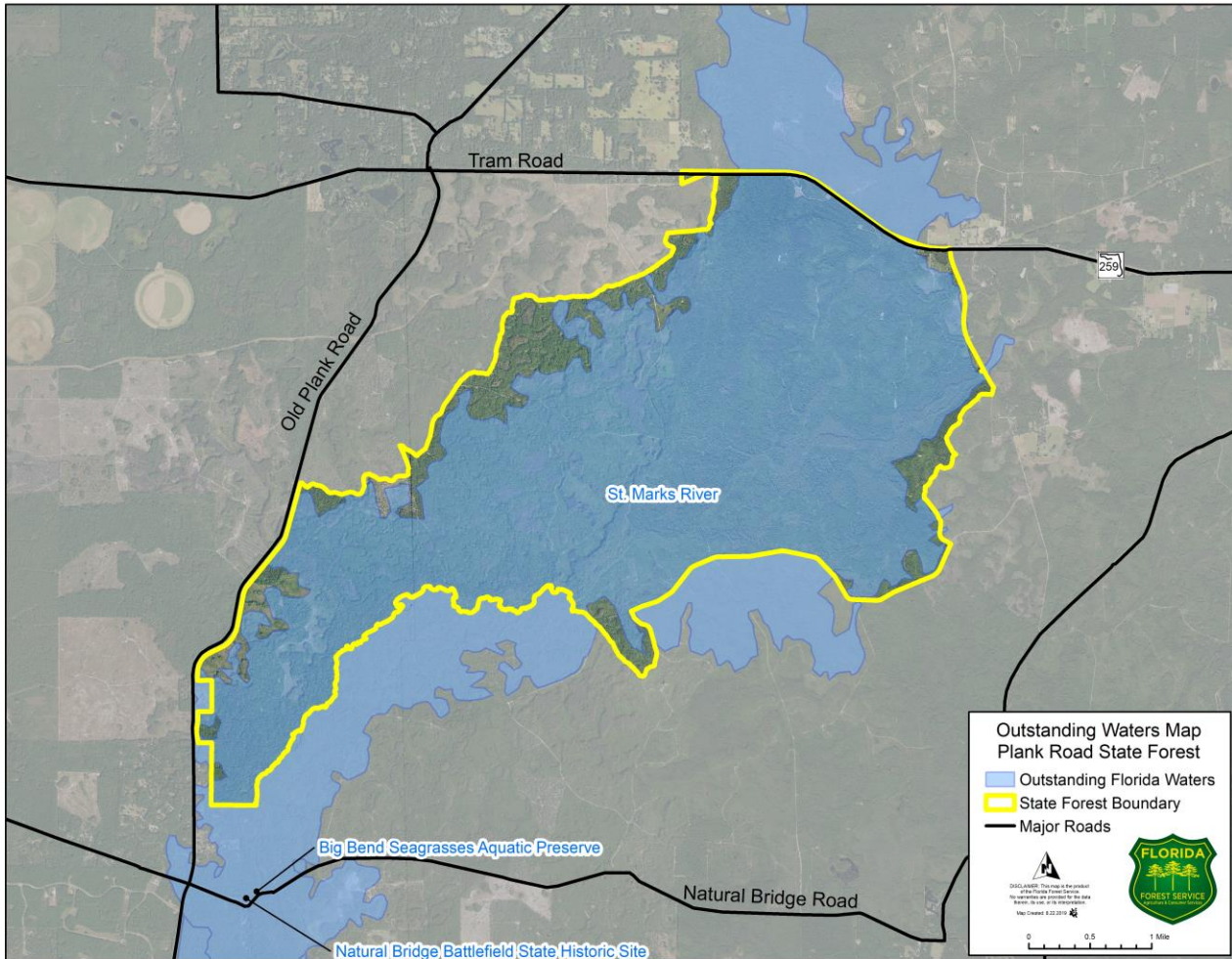


Exhibit K

Water Resources

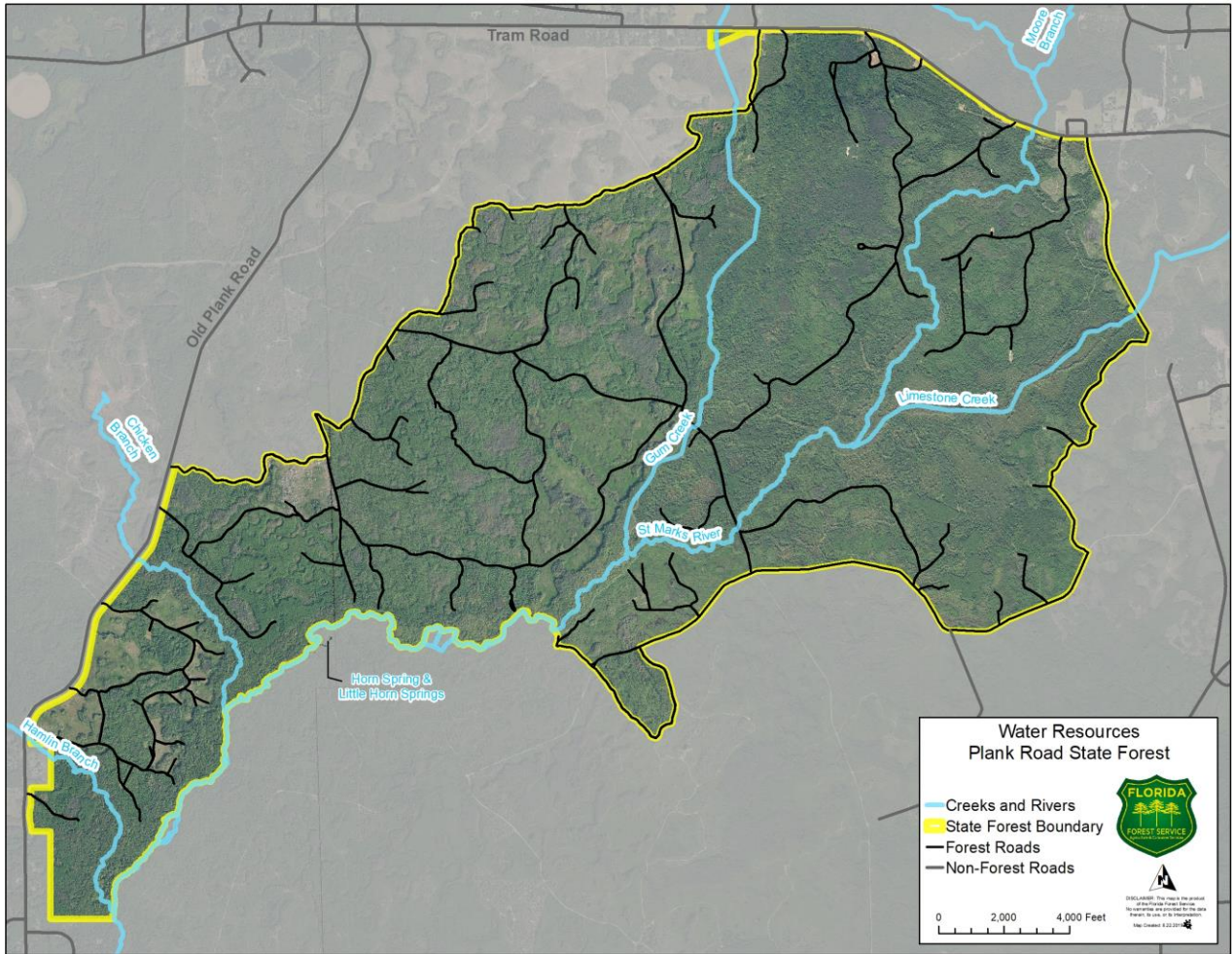


Exhibit L

Florida Natural Areas Inventory Managed Area Tracking Record



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

December 7, 2017

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

Dear Mr. Davis,

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

Project: Plank Road State Forest
Date Received: 11/30/2017
Location: Leon County

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

Element Occurrences

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

Federally Listed Species

Our data indicate federally listed species were present historically on or very near this site (see enclosed map and tables for details). This statement should not be interpreted as a legal determination of presence or absence of federally listed species on a property.

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



Florida Resources
and Environmental
Analysis Center

Institute of Science
and Public Affairs

The Florida State University

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.

Tracking Florida's Biodiversity

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

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

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

Managed Areas

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

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

Land Acquisition Projects

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

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

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

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

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

Information provided by this database may not be published without prior written notification to the Florida Natural Areas Inventory, and the Inventory must be credited as an information source in these publications. FNAI data may not be resold for profit.

This report is made available at no charge due to funding from the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Division of State Lands.

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

Sincerely,

Nathan Pasco

Nathan Pasco
GIS / Data Services

Encl

1018 Thomasville Road
Suite 200-C
Tallahassee, FL 32303
(850) 224-8207
(850) 881-9364 Fax
www.fnai.org



- Element Occurrences**
- Animals
 - Plants
 - Communities
 - Other
 - Data Sensitive
- Point indicates General Vicinity of Element

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

Conservation Lands

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

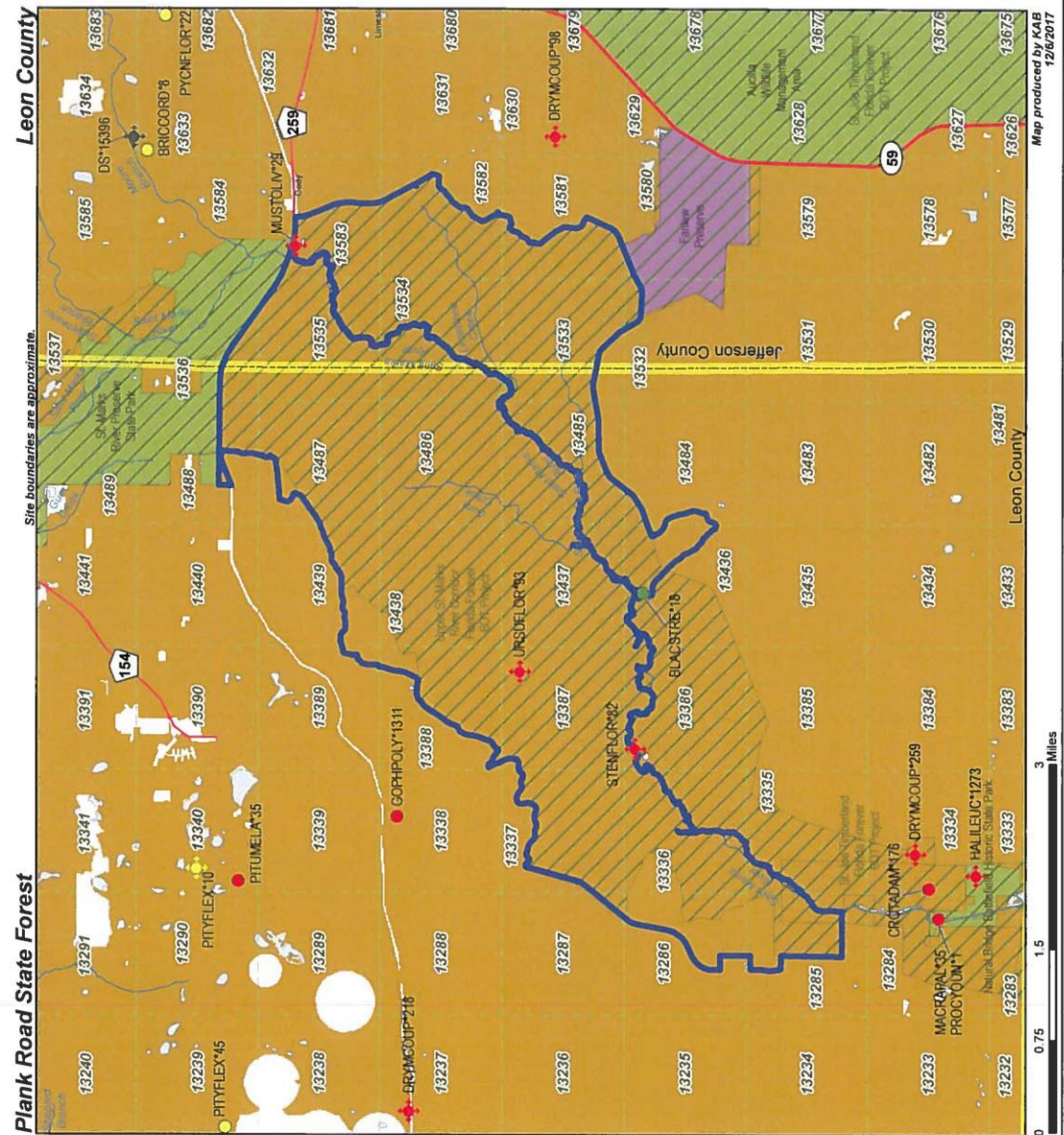
Land Acquisition Projects

- Florida Forever
- Board of Trustees Projects
- FNAI Rare Species Habitat
- FNAI Biodiversity Matrix
- Square Mile Units

County Boundary

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

NOTE
Map should not be interpreted without accompanying documents.





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FNAI ELEMENT OCCURRENCE REPORT on or near Plank Road State Forest

Map Label	Scientific Name	Common Name	Global State Federal State Observation			Rank	Rank	Status	Listing	Date	Description	EO Comments
BLACSTRE*18	Blackwater stream		G4	S3	N	N	N			2005	No general description given	2005: extant, black, high water (PNDJACO1FLUS). 1982-Pre: see U82NPS01FLUS.
CROTADAM*176	<i>Crotalus adamanteus</i>	Eastern Diamondback Rattlesnake	G4	S3	N	N	N			1957	No general description given	1957: Snake measured 59 inches (S57JACCM).
DRYMC0UP*259	<i>Drymarchon couperi</i>	Eastern Indigo Snake	G3Q	S3	T	FT	FT			1970	No general description given	INDIGO OBSERVED BY KYLE HILL (GFC) POST 1970 (MOLER INTERVIEW OF K. HILL, 1981-12-14).
DRYMC0UP*38	<i>Drymarchon couperi</i>	Eastern Indigo Snake	G3Q	S3	T	FT	FT			1964	No general description given	1964: D. B. MEANS OBSERVED INDIGO (P. MOLER INTERVIEW OF 24 SEPT 1981: U82MOLO1FLUS).
GOPHPOLY*1311	<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	C	ST	ST			2007-05-15	2007-05-15: xeric slash pine area, sandhill (PNDGIL06FLUS, U07GIL01FLUS).	2007-05-15: one active burrow. (PNDGIL06FLUS, U07GIL01FLUS).
HALLEUC*1273	<i>Haliaeetus leuccephalus</i>	Bald Eagle	G5	S3	N	N	N			2003	2005-07-12: Source does not provide a description.	Nest status: Active, 2003, 2002, 2001, 2000, 1999; (U03FWC01FLUS)
MACRAPAL*35	<i>Macrochelys apalachicola</i>	Apalachicola Alligator Snapping Turtle	G2G3	S2	N	SSC	SSC			1992-05-08	Riverine (blackwater stream), with Upland Mixed Forest along river according to Studdenroth (U92STU05FLUS).	This occurrence is based on a single carcass found in 1992, so verification of a living population is needed. For specific data, references, and sites, see individual source features as well as Additional Topics field in this record.
MUSTOLW*29	<i>Mustela frenata olivacea</i>	Southeastern Weasel	G5T4	S3?	N	N	N			1992-01-05	No general description given	1992-01-05: A. Whitehouse, DEP, observation. Roadkill; not collected.
PROCYOUN*1	<i>Procambarus youngi</i>	Florida Longbeak Crayfish	G1G2	S1S2	N	N	N			2001-04-07	Blackwater river at site where river sinks and rises. Specimens collected in aquatic vegetation around edge of sinking side. Vegetation includes <i>Egeria densa</i> (elodea), <i>Pistia</i> (water lettuce), <i>Lemna minor</i> (lesser duckweed). Mud had unpleasant odor (stagna	2001-04-07: D. Jackson and R. Walker collected ca. two dozen adult and immature animals, including one ovigerous female and at least three form I males, preserved and live specimens provided to R. Franz for study and deposition (PNDJACO1FLUS, PNDFA01FLU
STENFLOR*2	<i>Stenacron floridense</i>	A Mayfly	G3G4	S3S4	N	N	N			2001-11-27	No description given (U09DEP01FLUS).	2001-11-27: Staff from the Florida Department of Environmental Protection collected this species on this date and on 2001-09-18 (U09DEP01FLUS).



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FNAI ELEMENT OCCURRENCE REPORT on or near

Plank Road State Forest



Global State Federal State Observation				EO Comments
Map Label	Scientific Name	Common Name	Rank Status Listing	
URSUFLO33	<i>Ursus americanus floridanus</i>	Florida Black Bear	G5T2 S2 N N	2012: Estimated population of 438-695 individuals (U05SIM01FLUS). This EO represents the Primary and Secondary Bear Ranges for the Apalachicola Population. Primary is the FWC-designated core area that represents breeding range and contains documented ev
				Area dominated by Apalachicola National Forest, a large area consisting of mesic and wet flatwoods, sandhill, and bay swamps (U05SIM01FLUS). The Chipola, Apalachicola, Ochlockonee, St. Marks, Aucilla, Econfina River, and a short stretch of the Steinatch

Florida Natural Areas Inventory
Biodiversity Matrix Report



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

Matrix Unit ID: 13286

Likely

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

Potential

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

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

Florida Natural Areas Inventory
Biodiversity Matrix Report



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

Matrix Unit ID: 13287

Likely

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

Potential

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

Matrix Unit ID: 13335

Likely

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

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

Florida Natural Areas Inventory
Biodiversity Matrix Report



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

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Florida Natural Areas Inventory
Biodiversity Matrix Report



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

Matrix Unit ID: 13337

Likely

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

Potential

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

Matrix Unit ID: 13386

Documented

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



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

Matrix Unit ID: 13387

Likely

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

Potential

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

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

Matrix Unit ID: 13388

Likely

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

Potential

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

Matrix Unit ID: 13389

Likely

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

Potential

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Florida Natural Areas Inventory Biodiversity Matrix Report



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

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Florida Natural Areas Inventory Biodiversity Matrix Report



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<i>Sciurus niger shermani</i>	Sherman's Fox Squirrel	G5T3	S3	N	SSC
Matrix Unit ID: 13437					
Likely					
<i>Drymarchon couperi</i>	Eastern Indigo Snake	G3Q	S3	LT	FT
Mesic flatwoods		G4	S4	N	N
<i>Mycteria americana</i>	Wood Stork	G4	S2	LT	FT
<i>Ursus americanus floridanus</i>	Florida Black Bear	G5T2	S2	N	N
Potential					
<i>Agrimonia incisa</i>	Incised Groove-bur	G3	S2	N	T
<i>Ambystoma cingulatum</i>	Frosted Flatwoods Salamander	G2	S2	LT	FT
<i>Corynorhinus rafinesquii</i>	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	G3G4	S2	N	N
<i>Forestiera godfreyi</i>	Godfrey's Swampprivet	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	C	ST
<i>Heterodon simus</i>	Southern Hognose Snake	G2	S2	N	N
<i>Lithobates capito</i>	Gopher Frog	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Litsea aestivalis</i>	Pondspice	G3?	S2	N	E
<i>Macrochelys apalachicola</i>	Apalachicola Alligator Snapping Turtle	G2G3	S2	N	SSC
<i>Matelea floridana</i>	Florida Spiny-pod	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Micropterus notius</i>	Suwannee Bass	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Myotis austroriparius</i>	Southeastern Bat	G4	S3	N	N
<i>Neovison vison hallimnetes</i>	Gulf Salt Marsh Mink	G5T3	S3	N	N
<i>Notophthalmus perstriatus</i>	Striped Newt	G2G3	S2	C	N
<i>Phyllanthus liebmannianus ssp. platylepis</i>	Pinewoods Dainties	G4T2	S2	N	E
<i>Pseudemys concinna suwanniensis</i>	Suwannee Cooter	G5T3	S3	N	N
<i>Rhexia salicifolia</i>	Panhandle Meadowbeauty	G2	S2	N	T
<i>Salix floridana</i>	Florida Willow	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Sciurus niger shermani</i>	Sherman's Fox Squirrel	G5T3	S3	N	SSC

Matrix Unit ID: 13438

Likely

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

Potential

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

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

Matrix Unit ID: 13439

Likely

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

Potential

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

Matrix Unit ID: 13484

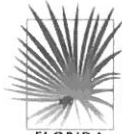
Likely

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

Potential

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

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Florida Natural Areas Inventory Biodiversity Matrix Report



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

Matrix Unit ID: 13485

Likely

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

Potential

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

Matrix Unit ID: 13486

Likely

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

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Florida Natural Areas Inventory
Biodiversity Matrix Report



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

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Florida Natural Areas Inventory
Biodiversity Matrix Report



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

Matrix Unit ID: 13488

Likely

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

Potential

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

Matrix Unit ID: 13532

Likely

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

Potential

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

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Florida Natural Areas Inventory Biodiversity Matrix Report



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

Matrix Unit ID: 13533

Likely

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

Potential

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

Matrix Unit ID: 13534

Likely

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

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

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Florida Natural Areas Inventory
Biodiversity Matrix Report



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

Matrix Unit ID: 13536

Likely

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

Potential

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

Matrix Unit ID: 13580

Likely

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

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Florida Natural Areas Inventory Biodiversity Matrix Report



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

Matrix Unit ID: 13581

Likely

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

Potential

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

Matrix Unit ID: 13582

Likely

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

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Florida Natural Areas Inventory
Biodiversity Matrix Report



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

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FLORIDA
Natural Areas
INVENTORY

Florida Natural Areas Inventory Biodiversity Matrix Report



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

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Likely - Rare species and natural communities likely to occur on this site based on suitable habitat and/or known occurrences in the vicinity.
Potential - This site lies within the known or predicted range of the species listed.

Elements and Element Occurrences

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

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

Element Ranking and Legal Status

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

FNAI GLOBAL ELEMENT RANK

G1 = Critically imperiled globally because of extreme rarity (5 or fewer occurrences or less than 1000 individuals) or because of extreme vulnerability to extinction due to some natural or man-made factor.

G2 = Imperiled globally because of rarity (6 to 20 occurrences or less than 3000 individuals) or because of vulnerability to extinction due to some natural or man-made factor.

G3 = Either very rare and local throughout its range (21-100 occurrences or less than 10,000 individuals) or found locally in a restricted range or vulnerable to extinction from other factors.

G4 = Apparently secure globally (may be rare in parts of range).

G5 = Demonstrably secure globally.

GH = Of historical occurrence throughout its range, may be rediscovered (e.g., ivory-billed woodpecker).

GX = Believed to be extinct throughout range.

GXC = Extirpated from the wild but still known from captivity or cultivation.

G#? = Tentative rank (e.g., G2?).

G#G# = Range of rank; insufficient data to assign specific global rank (e.g., G2G3).

G#T# = Rank of a taxonomic subgroup such as a subspecies or variety; the G portion of the rank refers to the entire species and the T portion refers to the specific subgroup; numbers have same definition as above (e.g., G3T1).

G#Q = Rank of questionable species - ranked as species but questionable whether it is species or subspecies; numbers have same definition as above (e.g., G2Q).

G#T#Q = Same as above, but validity as subspecies or variety is questioned.

GU = Unrankable; due to a lack of information no rank or range can be assigned (e.g., GUT2).

GNA = Ranking is not applicable because the element is not a suitable target for conservation (e.g. a hybrid species).

GNR = Element not yet ranked (temporary).

GNRTNR = Neither the element nor the taxonomic subgroup has yet been ranked.

FNAI STATE ELEMENT RANK

S1 = Critically imperiled in Florida because of extreme rarity (5 or fewer occurrences or less than 1000 individuals) or because of extreme vulnerability to extinction due to some natural or man-made factor.

S2 = Imperiled in Florida because of rarity (6 to 20 occurrences or less than 3000 individuals) or because of vulnerability to extinction due to some natural or man-made factor.

S3 = Either very rare and local in Florida (21-100 occurrences or less than 10,000 individuals) or found locally in a restricted range or vulnerable to extinction from other factors.

S4 = Apparently secure in Florida (may be rare in parts of range).

S5 = Demonstrably secure in Florida.

SH = Of historical occurrence in Florida, possibly extirpated, but may be rediscovered (e.g., ivory-billed woodpecker).

SX = Believed to be extirpated throughout Florida.

SU = Unrankable; due to a lack of information no rank or range can be assigned.

SNA = State ranking is not applicable because the element is not a suitable target for conservation (e.g. a hybrid species).

SNR = Element not yet ranked (temporary).

FEDERAL LEGAL STATUS

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

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

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

STATE LEGAL STATUS

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

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

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

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

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

Element Occurrence Ranking

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

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

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

FNAI also uses the following EO ranks:

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

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

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

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

Exhibit M

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission Response



**Florida Fish
and Wildlife
Conservation
Commission**

Commissioners

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Chairman
Tallahassee

Allese P. "Liesa" Priddy
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resources for their long-term
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of people.*

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

11/30/2017

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

Dear Alan Davis:

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

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

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

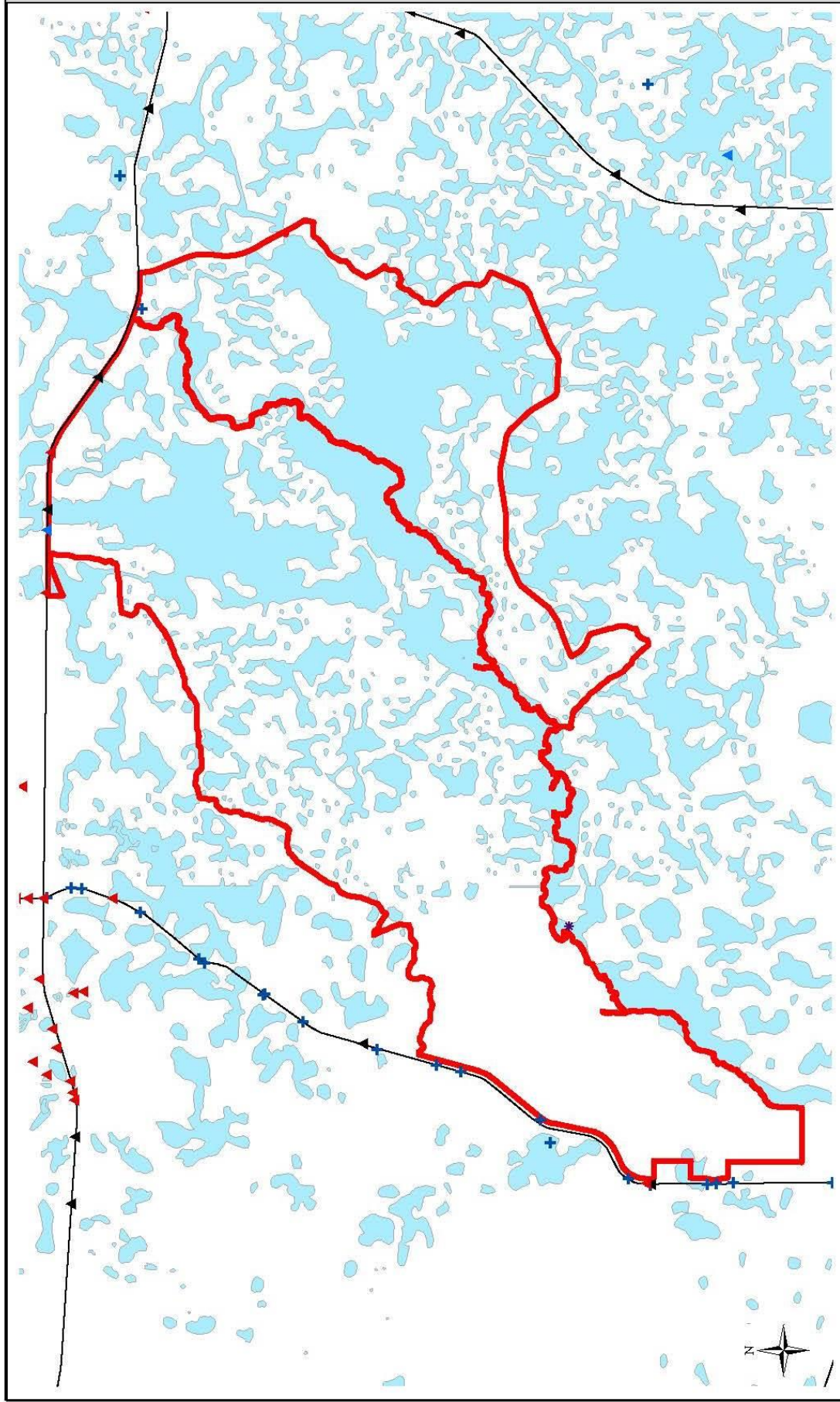
Our fish and wildlife location data represents only those occurrences recorded by FWC staff and other affiliated researchers. Please note that our database does not necessarily contain records of all listed species that may occur in a given area. Also, data on certain species, such as gopher tortoises,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

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

Sincerely,

Eva Salinas
Research Assistant

2017_6245

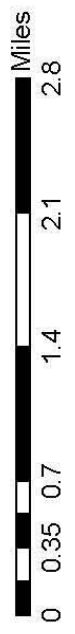


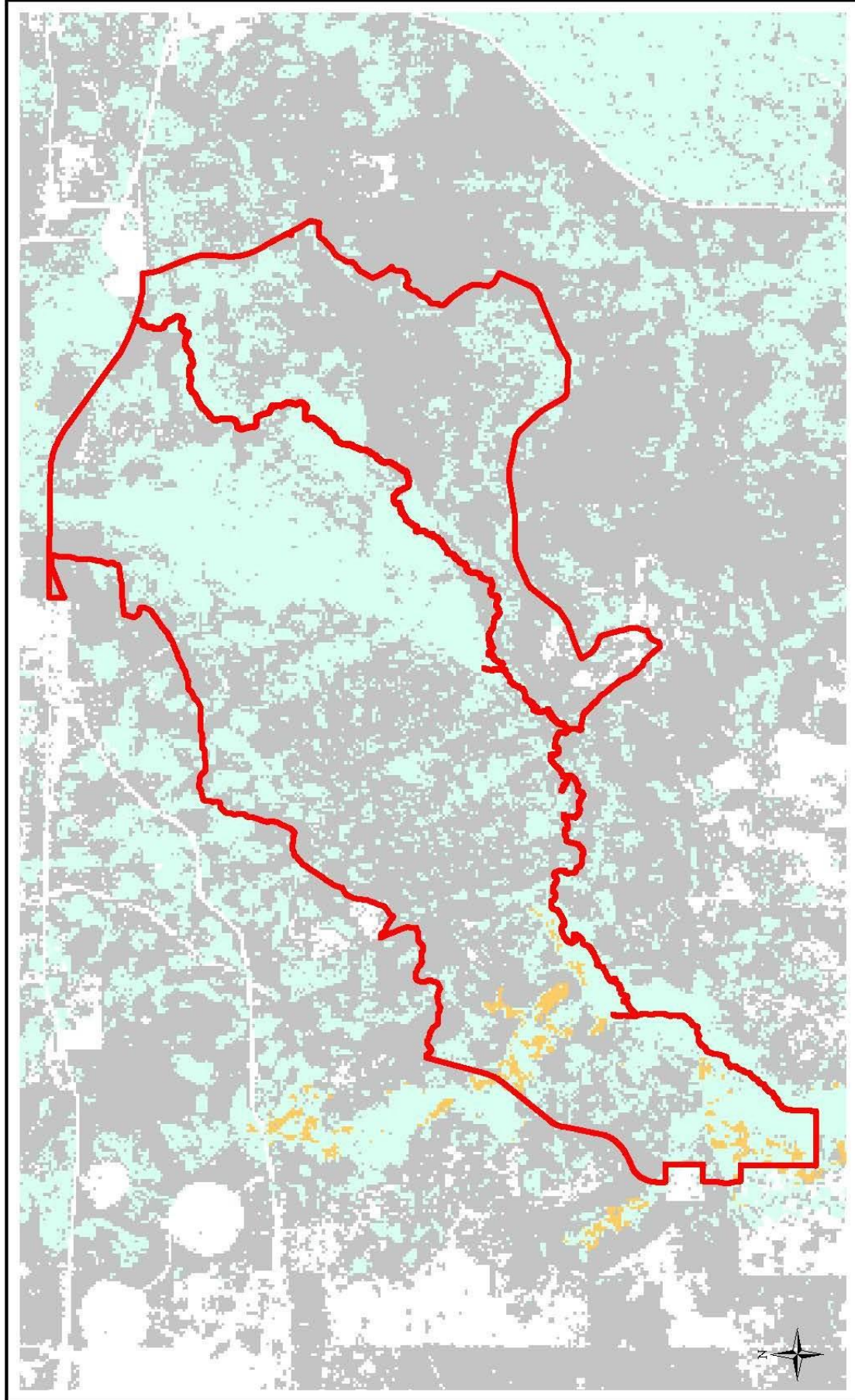
- * Rare and Imperiled Fish
- ▲ Bear Calls
- ▲ Bear Roadkill
- ▲ Bear Mortality
- + Wildlife Observations

— FL DOT Major Roads

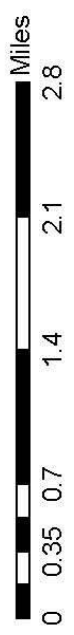
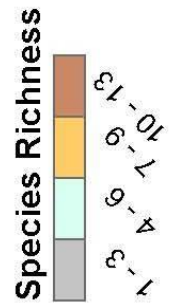
USGS Hydrologic Features

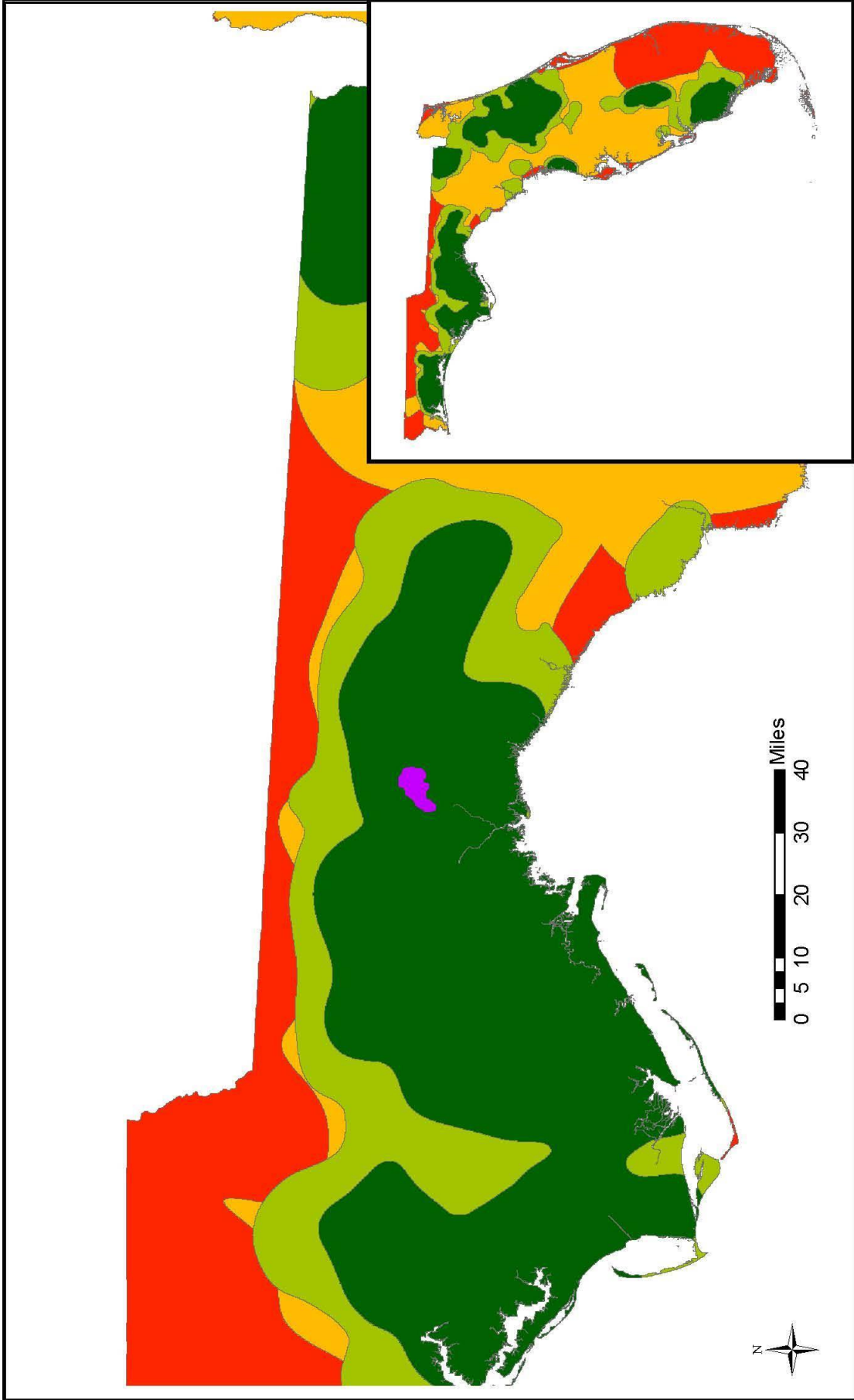
Plank Road State Forest





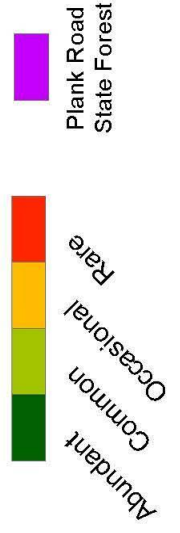
Plank Road State Forest

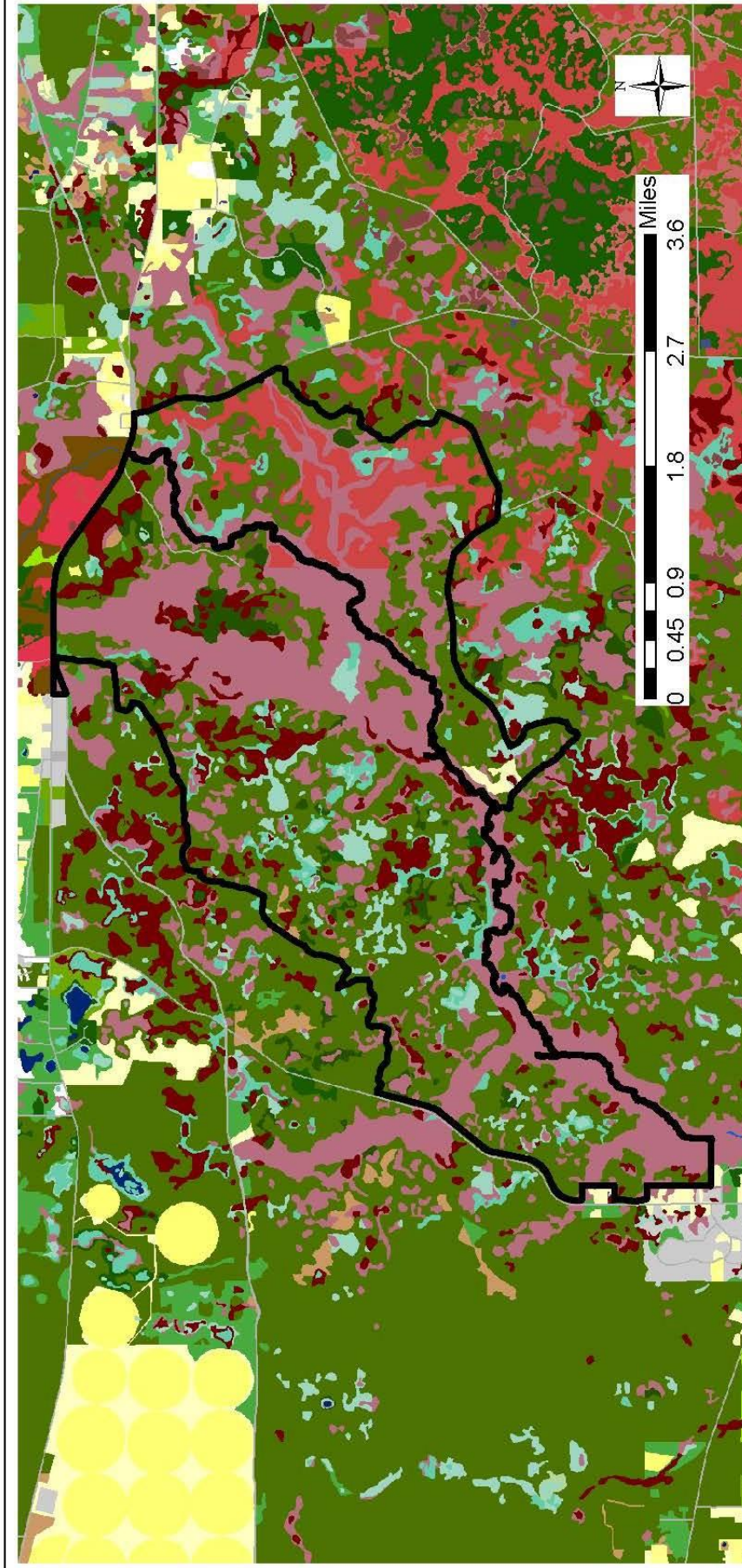




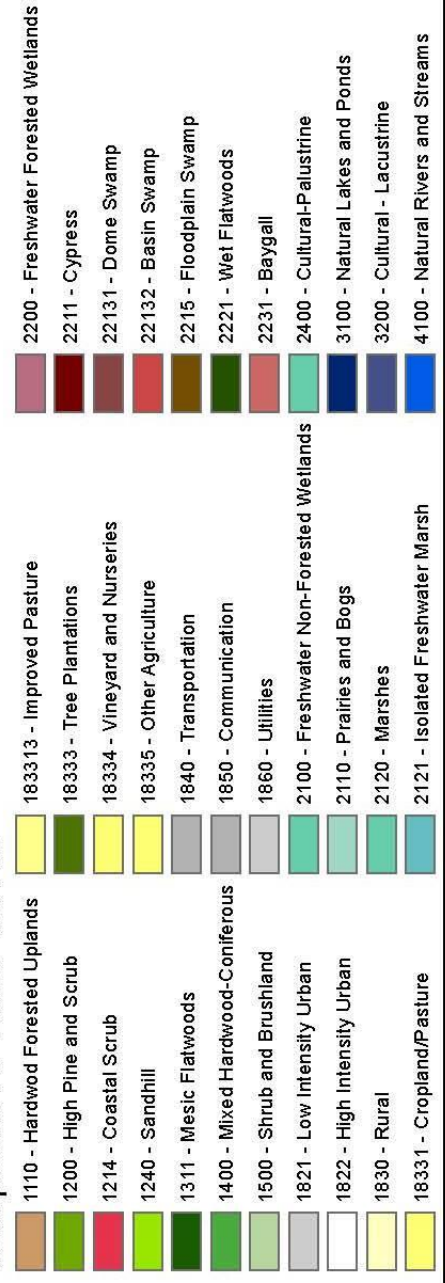
Plank Road State Forest

Bear Range





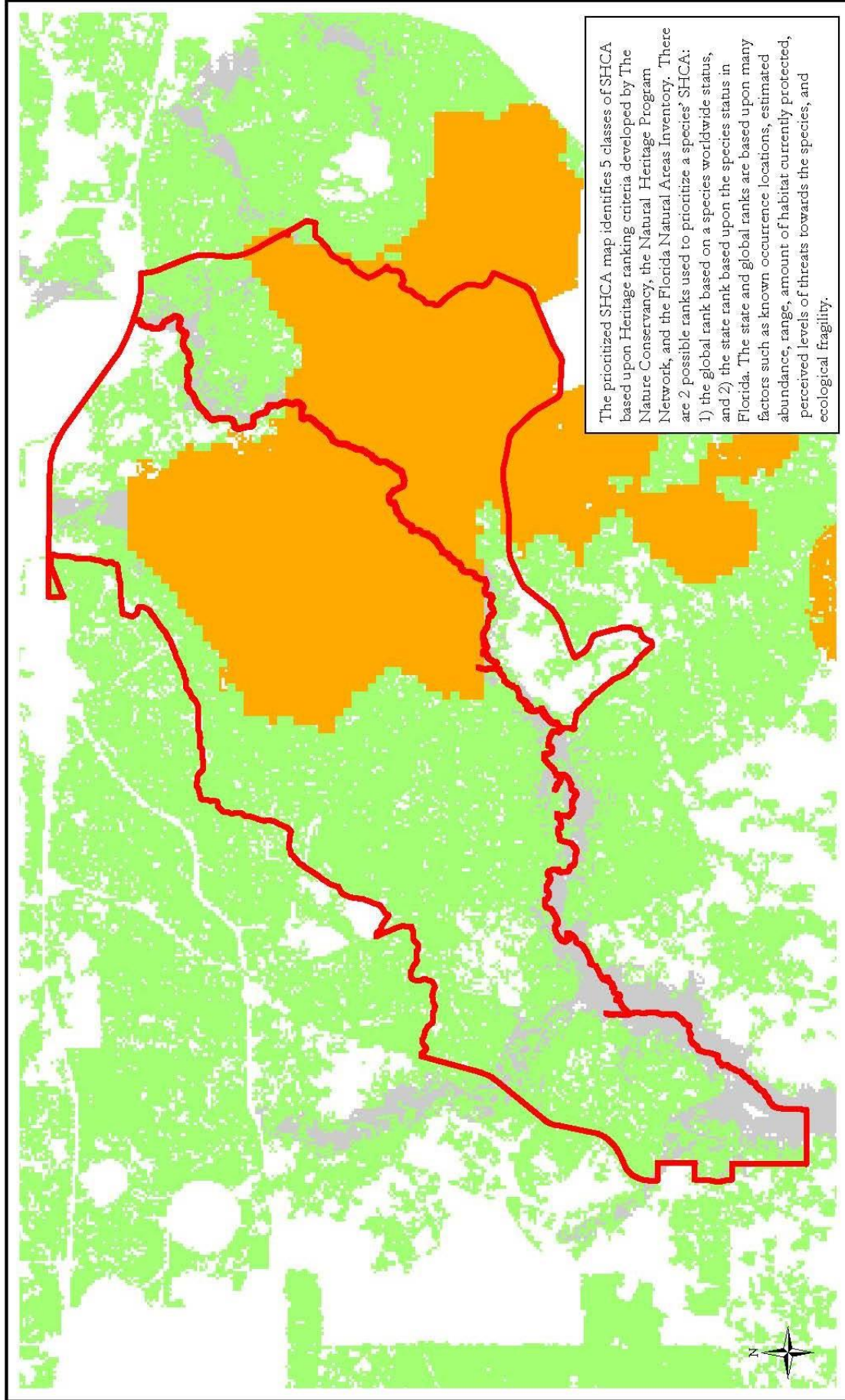
Cooperative Land Cover



Plank Road State Forest

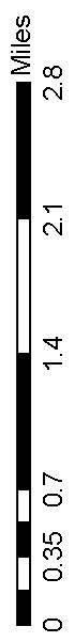
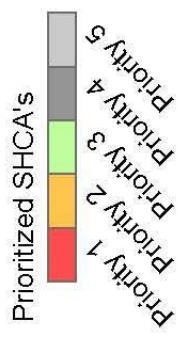


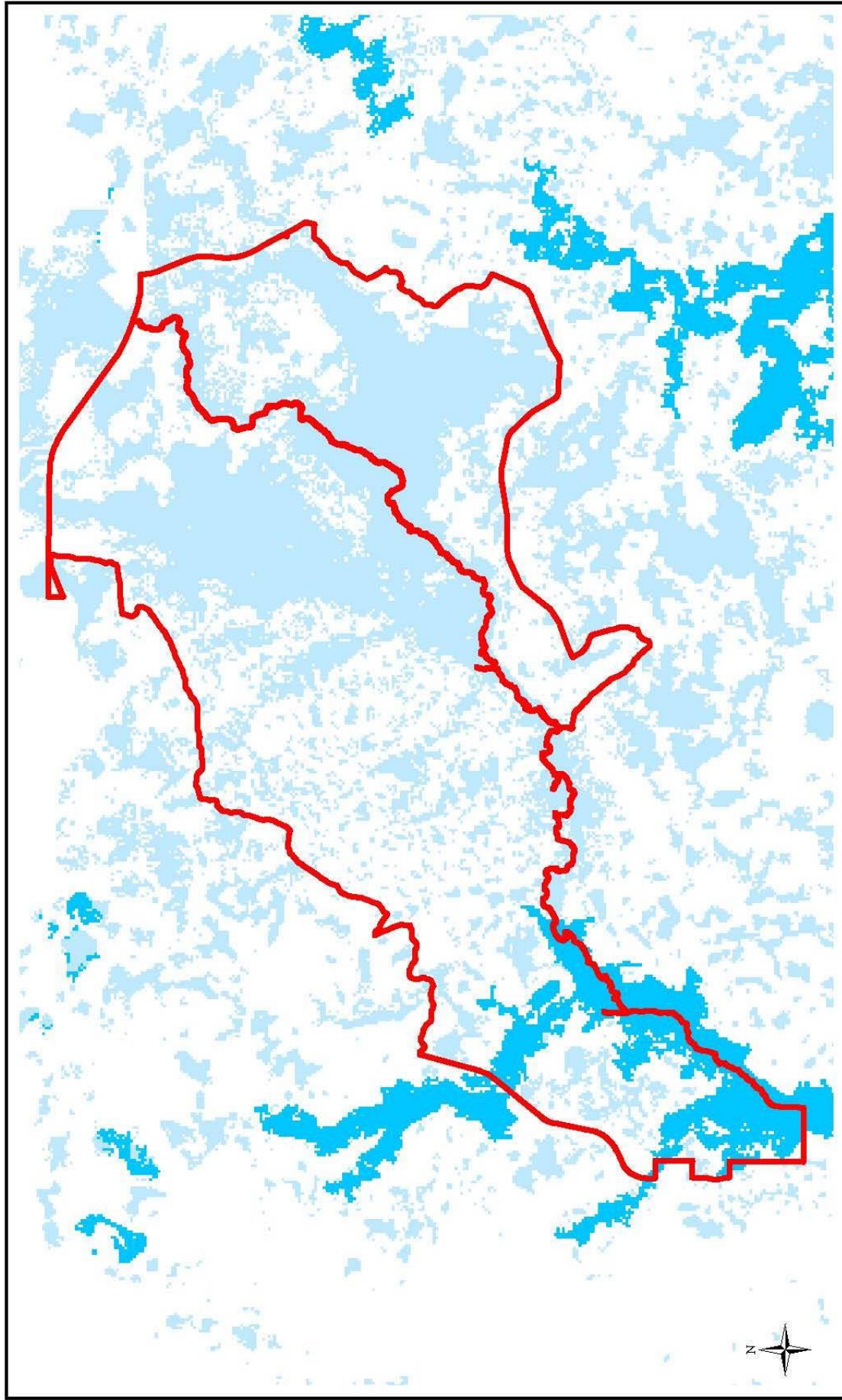
FWC ID: 2017_8245 November 30, 2017
MyFWC.com



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

Plank Road State Forest





Plank Road State Forest

Priority Wetlands

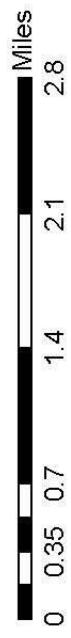


Exhibit N

Fire History

Plank Road SF Burn Acres by FY

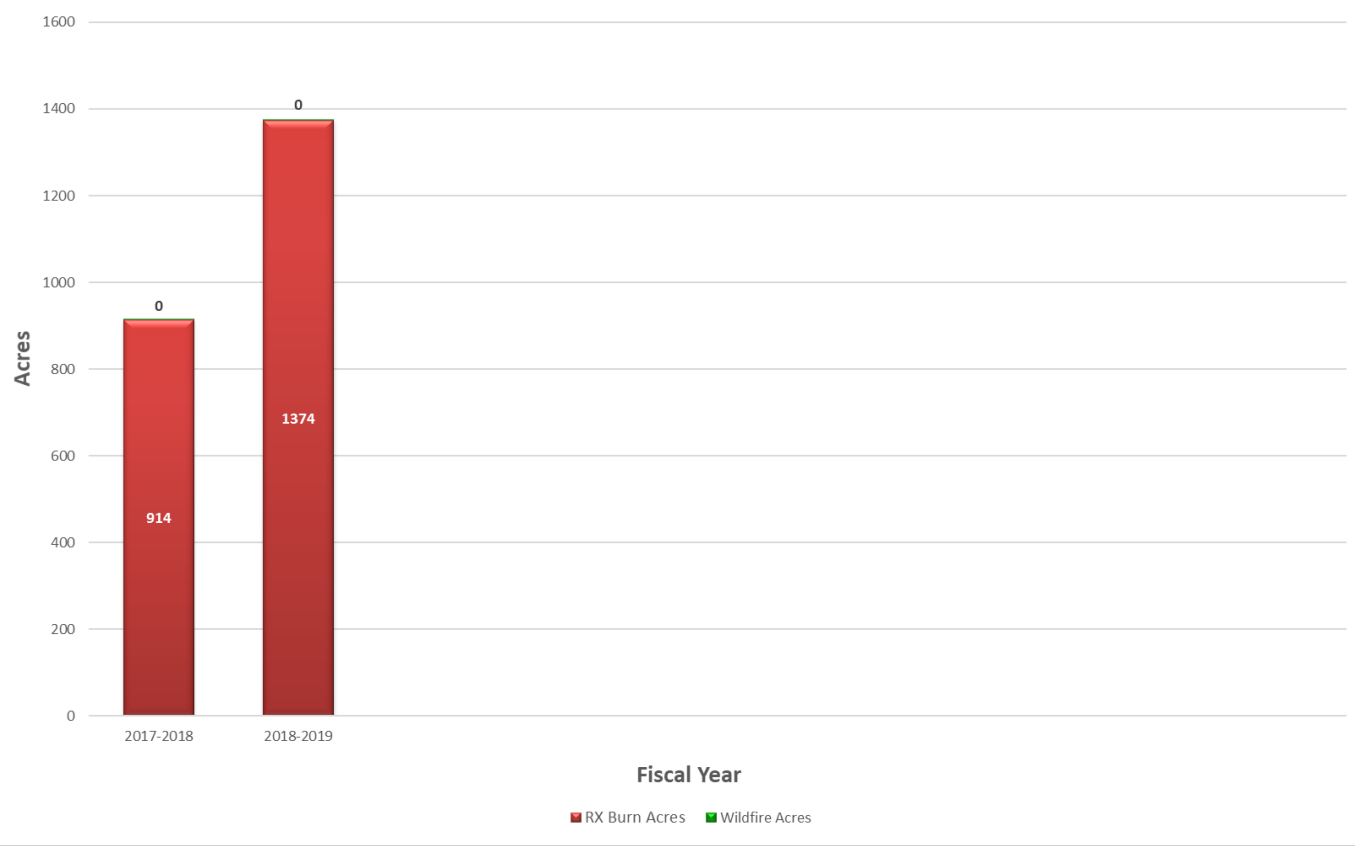


Exhibit O

Non-Native Invasive Species

Exhibit P

Historic Natural Communities

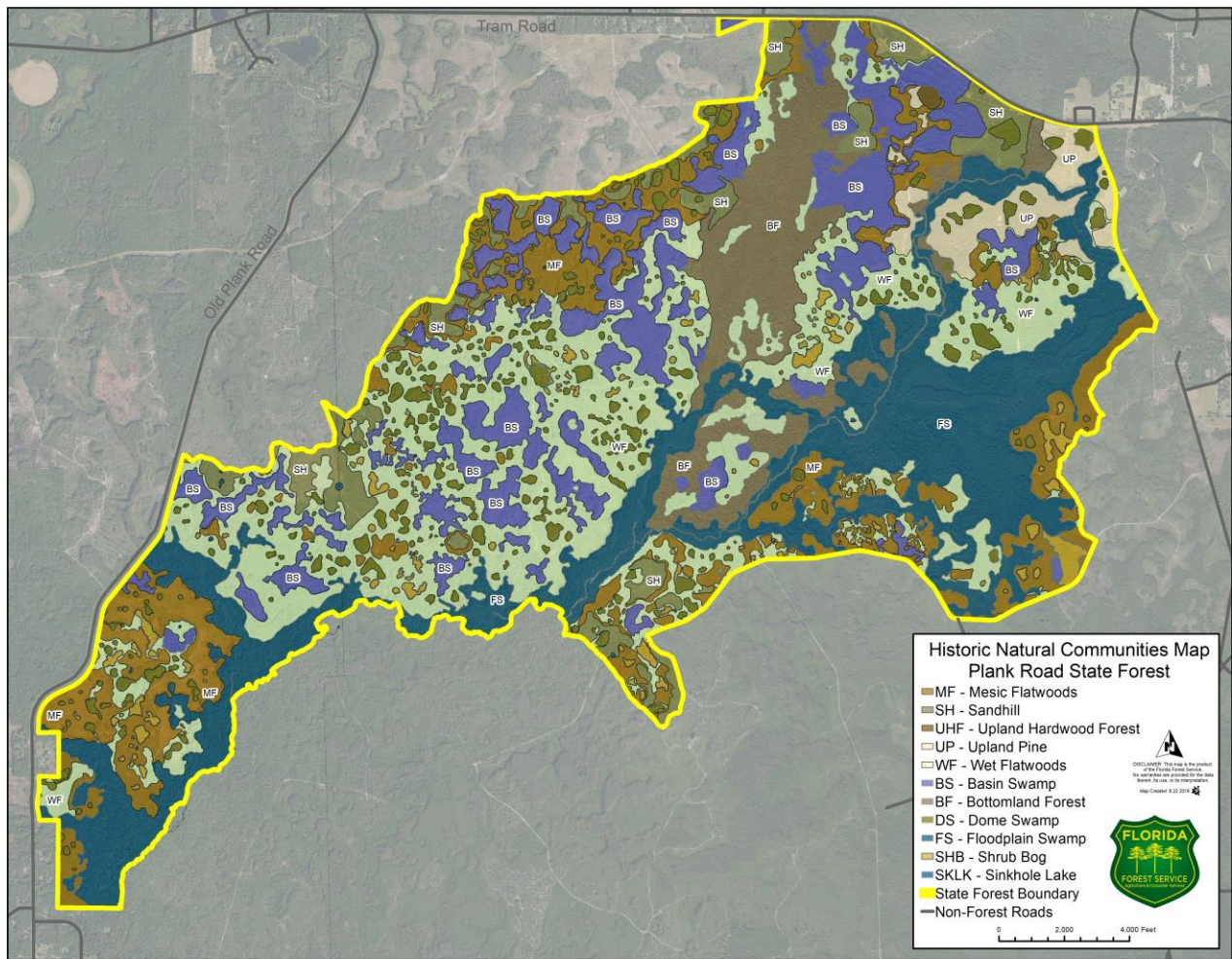


Exhibit Q

Management Prospectus

Upper St. Marks River Corridor

Jefferson, Leon and Wakulla Counties

Critical Natural Lands

Purpose for State Acquisition

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

Manager

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

General Description

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

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

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

Public Use

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

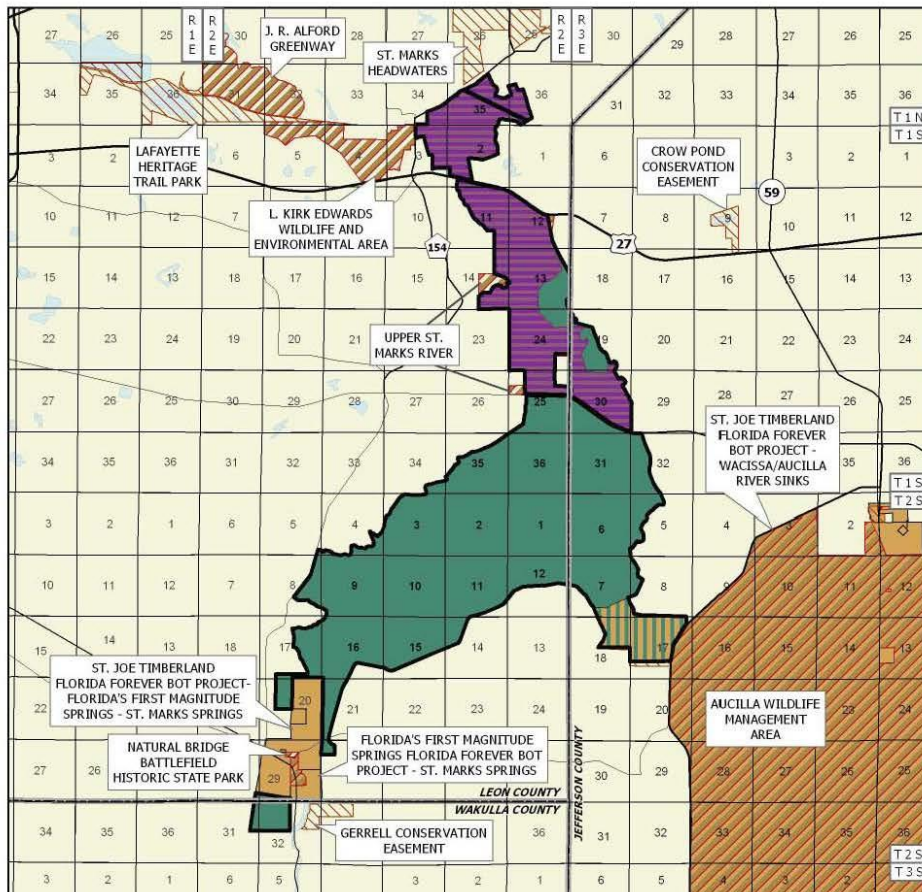
Acquisition Planning

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

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

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

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



UPPER ST. MARKS RIVER CORRIDOR

LEON, JEFFERSON, AND WAKULLA COUNTIES

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

0 0.5 1 2
Miles



MAY 2009

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

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

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

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

Coordination

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

Management Policy Statement

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

DRP Management Prospectus

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

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

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

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

Conditions affecting intensity of management

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FWC Management Prospectus

Wood Sink Tract

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

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

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

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



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

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

Timetable for implementing management provisions

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

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

Recommendations as to cooperators in management

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

Revenue sources, management costs and employees

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

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



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

Figures include the salary of 1 Full Time Employee

Updated February 10, 2016

Exhibit R

Compliance with Local Comprehensive Plan(s)

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

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

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

DATE: August 19, 2019

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

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

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

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION

Objective 1.2: [C]

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

Policy 1.2.1: [C]

Local government shall work with all applicable private, local, state and federal programs such as the Conservation and Recreation Lands program, Save Our Rivers, Surface Water Improvement and Management (SWIM), Land Acquisition Trust Fund program and others in the acquisition and maintenance of unique vegetative communities, as well as protecting and enhancing surface and groundwater.

Policy 1.2.2: [C]

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

WATER BODIES PROTECTION

Objective 2.2: [C]

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

Policy 2.2.1: [C]

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

ENDANGERED SPECIES PROTECTION

Objective 3.1: [C]

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

Policy 3.1.4: [C]

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

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



August 20, 2019

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

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

Ms. Anderson:

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

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

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

Regards,

Shannon Metty
Planning Official

Exhibit S

State Forest Management Plan Advisory Group Summary

Management Plan Advisory Group Organizational Meeting

Plank Road State Forest

10-Year Land Management Plan

September 27, 2019

10:30 a.m.

Meeting Minutes

MPAG Members Present:

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

MPAG Members Not Present:

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

Staff:

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

Meeting Start Time: 10:30 a.m.

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

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

Meeting End Time: 10:39 a.m.

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

MPAG Members Present:

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

MPAG Members Not Present:

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

Staff:

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

Meeting Start Time: 11:00 a.m.

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

Meeting End Time: 11:37 a.m.

Management Plan Advisory Group Workshop Meeting
Plank Road State Forest
10-Year Land Management Plan
September 27, 2019
1:30 p.m.
Meeting Minutes

MPAG Members Present:

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

MPAG Members Not Present:

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

Staff:

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

Meeting Start Time: 1:30 p.m.

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

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

Meeting End Time: 2:33 p.m.

Exhibit T

State Forest Summary Budget

	PLANK ROAD STATE FOREST MGT. ONLY 17- 18 EXPENDITURES	Percentages Based on Total Dollar Amount of Expenditures	Assessed Needed Funding Based Upon LMUAC Resource Management
Resource Management	\$ 23,181	25.50%	\$ 41,737.92
Exotic Species Control	\$ 3,314	4.10%	\$ 7,077.99
Prescribed Burning	\$ 4,834	2.80%	\$ 2,550.00
Cultural Resources Management	\$ 81	0.10%	\$ 172.63
Timber Management	\$ 6,870	8.50%	\$ 14,673.89
Hydrological Management	\$ 404	0.50%	\$ 863.17
	\$ -		\$ -
<u>OTHER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT</u>	\$ 7,678	9.50%	\$ 16,400.23
<i>Listed Species Management</i>	\$ -		\$ -
<i>Forest Pest and Disease</i>	\$ -		\$ -
<i>Plant Conservation Program</i>	\$ -		\$ -
<i>State Forest Research Projects</i>	\$ -		\$ -
<i>Boundary Surveys for State Forests</i>	\$ -		\$ -
<i>Other Activities Also Include:</i>	\$ -		\$ -
<i>Liaison Community Meetings / Boundary Line Maintenance / Forest Inventories and Various Other Activities / Wildfire Suppression on State Forests</i>			
			\$ -
Administration	\$ 5,819	7.20%	\$ 12,429.65
Central Office Headquarters	\$ 5,819	7.20%	\$ 12,429.65
District/Regions	\$ -		\$ -
Units/Projects	\$ -		\$ -
	\$ -		\$ -
Support	\$ 27,399	33.90%	\$ 58,522.93
Land Management Planning	\$ 1,132	1.40%	\$ 2,416.88
Land Management Reviews	\$ 323	0.40%	\$ 690.54
Training/Staff Development	\$ 7,759	9.60%	\$ 16,572.86
Vehicle Purchase	\$ 727	0.90%	\$ 1,553.71
Vehicle Operations and Maintenance	\$ 11,558	14.30%	\$ 24,686.66
	\$ -		\$ -
OTHER SUPPORT	\$ 5,900	7.30%	\$ 12,602.28
<i>State Forest Land Acquisition Support</i>			\$ -
<i>Other Support Activities Also Include:</i>	\$ -		\$ -
<i>Computer Maintenance / Radio Maintenance / Technical Support / Management of Apiary and Cattle Leases / State Forest Leases, Lease Amendments, Easements and Other Various Activities</i>	\$ -		\$ -
			\$ -
Capital Improvements	\$ 16,569	20.50%	\$ 35,389.97
New Facility Construction	\$ 4,122	5.10%	\$ 8,804.33
Facility Maintenance	\$ 12,447	15.40%	\$ 26,585.64
			\$ -
Visitor Services/Recreation	\$ 10,426	12.90%	\$ 22,269.79
Information/Education	\$ 2,425	3.00%	\$ 5,179.02
Operations	\$ 8,001	9.90%	\$ 17,090.77
			\$ -
Law Enforcement	\$ -	0.00%	\$ -
Total	\$ 80,823	100.00%	\$ 172,634

Exhibit U

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



ADAM H. PUTNAM
COMMISSIONER

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

ARTHROPOD MANAGEMENT PLAN - PUBLIC LANDS

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

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

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

Name of Designated Land: Plank Road State Forest

Is Control Work Necessary: Yes

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

Land Management Agency: Florida Forest Service

Are Arthropod Surveillance Activities Necessary?

If yes, please explain:

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

Surveillance techniques proposed:

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

If "Other", please explain:

- 1.
- 2.

Arthropod Species of importance:

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

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

Proposed Larval Control:

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

Biological Control of Larvae:

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

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

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

Please specify the following for each larvicide:

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

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

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

Please specify the following for each adulticide:

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

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

Proposed Modifications for Public Health Emergency Control:

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

Proposed Notification Procedure of Control Activities:

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

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

Records:

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

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

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

Vegetation Modification:

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

Proposed Land Modifications:

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

Include proposed operational schedules for water fluctuations: N/A

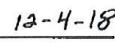
List any periodic restrictions, as applicable, for example peak fish spawning times: N/A

Proposed modification of Aquatic Vegetation: None.

Land Management Comments:

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

Arthropod Management Comments:

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



BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS JEFFERSON COUNTY, FLORIDA

THE KEYSTONE COUNTY-ESTABLISHED 1827

1484 SOUTH JEFFERSON STREET; MONTICELLO, FLORIDA 32344

PHONE: (850)-342-0287

Stephen Fulford
District 1 Chairman

Gene Hall
District 2

J T Surles
District 3

Betsy Barfield
District 4 Vice Chair

Stephen Walker
District 5

March 12, 2018

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

Mr. Davis:

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

Sincerely,

Parrish Barwick

Parrish Barwick, Director
Jefferson County Mosquito Control

Tim Sanders
Clerk of Courts

Parrish Barwick
County Coordinator

T. Buckingham Bird
County Attorney
