

<u>1990 NC Guide Name</u>	<u>2009 NC Guide Name</u>	<u>Explanation for Major Changes</u>
Basin Marsh	Basin Marsh	
Basin Swamp	Basin Swamp	
Baygall	Baygall	
Beach Dune	Beach Dune	
Bog	Shrub Bog Basin marsh	The concept of "bog" was restricted to shrubby species and the name changed to reflect this. The herbaceous component of "bog" was encompassed in "basin marsh."
Bottomland forest	Bottomland forest	
Coastal Berm	Coastal Berm	
Coastal grassland	Coastal Grassland	
Coastal interdunal Swale	Coastal Interdunal Swale	
Coastal Rock Barren	Keys Cactus Barren Keys Tidal Rock Barren	The "coastal rock barren" community was split into an upland "Keys cactus barren" community and an intertidal "Keys tidal rock barren" community.
Coastal Strand	Coastal Strand	
Depression marsh	Depression marsh	
Dome Swamp	Dome Swamp	
Dry Prairie	Dry Prairie	
Floodplain Forest	Alluvial Forest	The name has been changed to "alluvial forest" to emphasize the role of active floodplain dynamics in the structure and composition of the community.
Floodplain Marsh	Floodplain Marsh	
Floodplain Swamp	Floodplain Swamp	
Freshwater Tidal Swamp	Floodplain Swamp (Freshwater Tidal Swamp variant)	Freshwater tidal swamp is recognized in the 2009 update as a variant of floodplain swamp.
Hydric Hammock	Hydric Hammock	
Maritime Hammock	Maritime Hammock	
Marl Prairie	Marl Prairie	

Mesic Flatwoods	Mesic Flatwoods	
Mesic Hammock	Mesic Hammock	
Pine Rockland	Pine Rockland	
Prairie Hammock	Mesic Hammock (Prairie Mesic Hammock variant) Hydric Hammock (Prairie Hydric Hammock variant)	Small isolated hammocks are recognized as variants of either mesic or hydric hammock based on their hydrology and vegetation.
Rockland Hammock	Rockland Hammock	
Sandhill	Sandhill	
Scrub	Scrub	
Scrubby Flatwoods	Scrubby Flatwoods	
Seepage Slope	Wet Prairie/Seepage Slope	Seepage slope was re-defined as a herbaceous community and combined with wet prairie since the species composition is essentially the same and there is no sharp boundary between flat and sloping landscape position. The shrubby type of seepage slope (not due to fire suppression) would now be called shrub bog.
Shell Mound	Shell Mound	
Sinkhole	Sinkhole Limestone Outcrop	Exposed limestone is now classified as "limestone outcrop." This community often occurs within sinkholes.
Slope Forest	Slope Forest Upland Hardwood Forest	Geographically restricted to the upper Apalachicola River bluffs and ravines. Areas that were classified as slope forest outside of this range, under the 1990 Guide, should now be classified as upland hardwood forest.
Slough	Slough	
Strand Swamp	Strand Swamp	Geographically restricted to south Florida.
Swale	Glades Marsh Slough Marsh	Two marsh categories are recognized in place of the 1990 "swale" community. Marshes with a substrate of peat or peat/marl directly overlying limestone in the Everglades and Big Cypress region are "glades marsh." Drainageway marshes on peat overlying sand substrates in flat topography are "slough marsh."
Tidal Marsh	Tidal Marsh	

Tidal Swamp	Tidal Swamp Keys Tidal Rock Barren	
Upland Glade	Upland Glade	
Upland Hardwood Forest	Upland Hardwood Forest	
Upland Mixed Forest	Upland Mixed Woodland Upland Hardwood Forest	Upland mixed forest is no longer included as a community in the 2009 update. Much of what was classified as upland mixed forest under the 1990 Guide will now be classified as upland hardwood forest (Dry upland hardwood forest variant), cultural hardwood forest (a new altered landcover type recognized in this update), or the new upland mixed woodland community.
Upland Pine Forest	Upland Pine Upland Mixed Woodland	The name has been changed to upland pine so as not to imply a closed canopy. Upland mixed woodland is a new community that encompasses the ecotone between upland pine and upland hardwood forest.
Wet Flatwoods	Wet Flatwoods	
Wet Prairie	Wet Prairie/Seepage Slope	Seepage slope was re-defined as a herbaceous community and combined with wet prairie since the species composition is essentially the same and there is no sharp boundary between flat and sloping landscape position. The shrubby type of seepage slope (not due to fire suppression) would now be called shrub bog.
Xeric Hammock	Xeric Hammock	

<u>2009 NC Guide Name</u>	<u>1990 NC Guide Name</u>	<u>Explanation for Major Changes</u>
Alluvial forest	Floodplain Forest Bottomland Forest (misapplied)	The name has been changed to "alluvial forest" to emphasize the role of active floodplain dynamics in the structure and composition of the community.
Basin Marsh	Basin Marsh	
Basin Swamp	Basin Swamp	
Baygall	Baygall	
Beach Dune	Beach Dune	
Bottomland Forest	Bottomland Forest Floodplain Forest (misapplied)	
Coastal Berm	Coastal Berm	
Coastal grassland	Coastal Grassland	
Coastal interdunal Swale	Coastal Interdunal Swale	
Coastal Strand	Coastal Strand	
Depression marsh	Depression marsh	
Dome Swamp	Dome Swamp	
Dry Prairie	Dry Prairie	
Floodplain Marsh	Floodplain Marsh	
Floodplain Swamp	Floodplain Swamp Freshwater Tidal Swamp	Freshwater tidal swamp is recognized in the 2009 update as a variant of floodplain swamp.
Glades Marsh	Swale	Two marsh categories are recognized in place of the 1990 "swale" community. Marshes with a substrate of peat or peat/marl directly overlying limestone in the Everglades and Big Cypress region are "glades marsh." Drainageway marshes on peat overlying sand substrates in flat topography are "slough marsh."
Hydric Hammock	Hydric Hammock Prairie Hammock (in part)	Small isolated hammocks are recognized as variants of either mesic or hydric hammock based on their hydrology and vegetation.
Keys Cactus Barren	Coastal Rock Barren	The "coastal rock barren" community was split into an upland "Keys cactus barren" community and an intertidal "Keys tidal rock barren" community.

Keys Tidal Rock Barren	Coastal Rock Barren	The "coastal rock barren" community was split into an upland "Keys cactus barren" community and an intertidal "Keys tidal rock barren" community.
Limestone Outcrop	Sinkhole (in part)	New community consisting of unique species assemblages occurring on exposed limestone. This community often occurs within sinkholes.
Maritime Hammock	Maritime Hammock	
Marl Prairie	Marl Prairie	
Mesic Flatwoods	Mesic Flatwoods	
Mesic Hammock	Mesic Hammock Prairie Hammock (in part)	Small isolated hammocks are recognized as variants of either mesic or hydric hammock based on their hydrology and vegetation.
Pine Rockland	Pine Rockland	
Rockland Hammock	Rockland Hammock	
Sandhill	Sandhill	
Scrub	Scrub	
Scrubby Flatwoods	Scrubby Flatwoods	
Shell Mound	Shell Mound	
Shrub Bog	Bog Baygall	The concept of "bog" was restricted to shrubby species and the name changed to reflect this. The herbaceous component of "bog" was encompassed in "basin marsh."
Sinkhole	Sinkhole	
Slope Forest	Slope Forest	Geographically restricted to the upper Apalachicola River bluffs and ravines. Areas that were classified as slope forest outside of this range, under the 1990 Guide, should now be classified as upland hardwood forest.
Slough	Slough	
Slough Marsh	Swale	Two marsh categories are recognized in place of the 1990 "swale" community. Marshes with a substrate of peat or peat/marl directly overlying limestone in the Everglades and Big Cypress region are "glades marsh." Drainageway marshes on peat overlying sand substrates in flat topography are "slough marsh."

Strand Swamp	Strand Swamp	
Tidal Marsh	Tidal Marsh	
Tidal Swamp	Tidal Swamp	
Upland Glade	Upland Glade	
Upland Hardwood Forest	Upland Hardwood Forest Slope Forest Upland Mixed Forest	Upland mixed forest is no longer included as a community in the 2009 update. Much of what was classified as upland mixed forest under the 1990 Guide will now be classified as upland hardwood forest (Dry upland hardwood forest variant), cultural hardwood forest (a new altered landcover type recognized in this update), or the new upland mixed woodland community. Slope forest has been restricted geographically to the upper Apalachicola River bluffs and ravines. Areas that were classified as slope forest outside of this range, under the 1990 Guide, should now be classified as upland hardwood forest.
Upland Mixed Woodland	Upland Hardwood Forest Upland Mixed Forest Upland Pine Forest	Upland mixed woodland is a new community often found in the ecotone between upland pine and upland hardwood forest. It was formerly encompassed in the descriptions of the three communities listed but differs from any of them in having an open, mixed pine-hardwood canopy and non-wiregrass understory.
Upland Pine	Upland Pine Forest	The name has been changed to upland pine so as not to imply a closed canopy.
Wet Flatwoods	Wet Flatwoods	
Wet Prairie/Seepage Slope	Seepage Slope Wet Prairie Bog	Seepage slope was re-defined as a herbaceous community and combined with wet prairie since the species composition is essentially the same and there is no sharp boundary between flat and sloping landscape position. The shrubby type of seepage slope (not due to fire suppression) would now be called shrub bog.
Xeric Hammock	Xeric Hammock	