



**SPECIES**

**PRIMARY SOURCE: FNAI, FWC**

The Species data layer combines species information contained in the 2009 Strategic Habitat Conservation Areas (SHCA) and the FNAI Habitat Conservation Priorities (HCP) Version 3.1 data layers. The SHCA identify important remaining habitat conservation needs on private lands for 62 terrestrial vertebrates and are prioritized by rarity. The FNAI HCPs include habitat for 248 rare species, including plants, vertebrates, invertebrates, and freshwater aquatic species and are prioritized by rarity and richness. The 2 datasets are combined to minimize redundancy.



**NATURAL COMMUNITIES**

**PRIMARY SOURCE: FNAI**

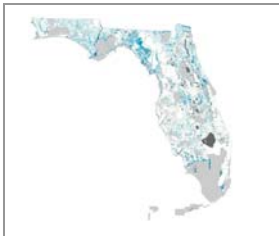
The Natural Community data layer is made up of natural communities under-represented on conservation lands, which include upland glades (Global Rank = G1), pine rocklands (G1), scrub (G2), rockland hammock (G2), dry prairie (G2), seepage slope/bog (G3), sandhill (G3), sandhill upland lake (G3), upland hardwood forest (G4), and pine flatwoods (G4); and fragile coastal upland resources, which include beach dune (G3), coastal scrub (G2), coastal grasslands (G3), coastal strand (G2), and maritime hammock (G3). Mangrove wetlands and salt marsh (G5) are included in the Wetlands data layer. This data layer is prioritized based on the Global Rank of the natural communities.



**SURFACE WATERS**

**PRIMARY SOURCE: FNAI**

The Surface Waters data layer identifies lands that protect natural floodplain and significant surface waters of the state, which include Outstanding Florida Waters, National Scenic Waters and National Estuaries, shellfish harvesting areas, seagrass beds, springs, water supply and waters important for imperiled fish. The data are prioritized based on proximity to a water body, stream order, downstream length, basin size and other factors.



**FUNCTIONAL WETLANDS**

**PRIMARY SOURCE: FNAI**

The Functional Wetlands data layer is based on wetlands identified in the Land use Land Cover data developed by the FDEP and Water Management Districts. Functional wetlands are defined as those in a more natural state and the prioritization is based on overlap with Land Use Intensity index and FNAI Potential Natural Areas.



**FORESTRY**

**PRIMARY SOURCE: FNAI, DOF**

The Sustainable Forestry data layer identifies existing pinelands (natural and planted) and former pinelands that are potentially available for forest management. Prioritization is based on 4 criteria set by the Division of Forestry: whether trees are natural or planted, size of tract, distance to market, and hydrology. Large tracts of natural pine on mesic soils (versus xeric or wet) that are within 50 miles of a mill receive the highest priority. Former pinelands that currently do not have trees receive the lowest priority.



**LANDSCAPE LINKAGES**

**PRIMARY SOURCE: Univ. Florida**

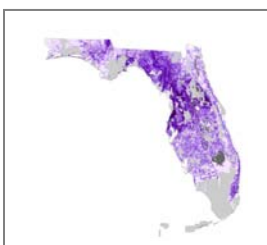
Landscape Linkages is represented by the Ecological Greenways Network, a statewide system of landscape hubs, linkages, and conservation corridors. Prioritization is based on factors such as importance for wide-ranging species, importance for maintaining a connected reserve network, and riparian corridors. Critical Linkages are considered most important for completing a statewide ecological network of public and private conservation lands.



**TRAILS**

**PRIMARY SOURCE: Univ. Florida, DEP/OGT**

The Trails data layer is based on the Trail Opportunities Network developed as part of the Florida Greenways and Trails System to identify a set of potential trail corridors that provide a connected set of linear recreational opportunities statewide. Sub-network corridors for hiking and multi-use are included and prioritization is based on the 2008 Update and Prioritization of Florida's Trail Network ([http://www.floridatrailnetwork.com/opp\\_update.html](http://www.floridatrailnetwork.com/opp_update.html)).



**RECHARGE**

**PRIMARY SOURCE: FL Geological Survey, FNAI**

The Aquifer Recharge data layer identifies areas of potential recharge important for natural systems and human use. The data are prioritized based on features that contribute to aquifer vulnerability such as thickness of the intermediate aquifer confining unit and closed topographical depressions, as well as areas within springshed protection zones and in proximity to public water supply wells.

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORIC RESOURCES**

These data are maintained by the Dept. of State/Division of Historic Resources who also prioritize Florida Forever Projects based on their contribution to protection of these resources.