

**PRELIMINARY EVALUATION  
OF THE  
WEST BAY FLORIDA FOREVER PROPOSAL  
JULY 2011**

Prepared by

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The Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) is dedicated to gathering, interpreting, and disseminating information critical to the conservation of Florida's biological resources. The Inventory was founded in 1981 as a member of The Nature Conservancy's international network of natural heritage programs, and is now part of Florida State University's Institute of Science and Public Affairs. Funding for FNAI is provided through contracts, which currently include work for the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Florida Division of Forestry, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, and Florida's Water Management Districts.

FNAI staff build and maintain a comprehensive statewide database that now includes more than 28,000 occurrences of rare plant and animal species and high-quality natural communities. The database also contains information on more than 1,600 lands managed wholly or in part for conservation. This database includes national forests, parks and wildlife refuges; state parks, forests, aquatic preserves, and wildlife management areas; county and municipal parks; private preserves; and military installations with substantial natural areas. Boundaries of state and local land acquisition projects are also represented.

As part of an agreement with DEP, FNAI provides data and expertise to assist with the multi-step process of evaluating lands proposed for acquisition through the Florida Forever Program. This document presents our preliminary review of the single new proposal submitted for the cycle beginning July 2011, named West Bay, located in Bay County. This review includes the following for each proposal: Biological Conservation Priority; Natural Resource Description; Rare Species on the sites; and maps of the proposed site. Recreational and archeological values are not considered in this evaluation. A tabular evaluation based on the Florida Forever Conservation Needs Assessment (FFCNA) GIS data layers is also included.

**Biological Conservation Priority:** We summarize our overall preliminary assessment of the proposal as a "Biological Conservation Priority" for each site. This rank represents our initial assessment of a proposal's contribution to the protection of significant ecological resources from a **statewide perspective**. These ranks reflect the FNAI scientific staff's best judgment based on information available at the time of the evaluation. Further assessment may be needed for some proposals in order to appreciate their biological importance. Factors weighed in the assignment of the priority ranks include rarity, condition, and diversity of ecological resources; perceived degree of threat to the site; and relative degree of protection of the resources (i.e., number and quality of resources already adequately protected elsewhere). The importance of a proposal to the natural resource management of contiguous or nearby conservation lands is also considered. Finally, we acknowledge that sites with low ranks, though of lesser statewide significance, may nonetheless be locally valuable for education, recreation, and protection of locally rare resources.

The Biological Conservation Priority is based on a proposal's boundary as submitted. These ranks may change if alterations are made during the Resource Planning Boundary process or if new biological information about a site becomes available.

**Natural Resource Description:** The description of the natural resources presented for each proposal is developed from information provided in the proposal application, the FNAI database, FNAI staff comments, and aerial photographs. The natural communities listed in this evaluation and the percentage of the total area that each comprises were derived principally from aerial photographs as interpreted by FNAI staff and by landcover information from the Water Management Districts. These data were supplemented by FNAI natural community occurrence data where available. These sources were also used to determine the extent of disturbed lands that no longer support natural communities (agriculture areas, developed areas, mines, etc.). Acreages of communities and disturbances are approximate, but provide a reasonable estimate for this stage of the evaluation process. More precise landcover information is gathered during the project assessment phase for those proposals selected for further evaluation.

Acreages of natural communities, particularly mesic and wet flatwoods, may differ from acreages given in the FFCNA evaluation table. The FFCNA relies on remotely sensed data, especially 1995 to 2000 Water Management District landcover data and the 2010 Cooperative Landcover Map. Using current high resolutions aerial photography, FNAI scientists sometimes identify different acreage of certain landcover types, for example, pine plantation or flatwoods, than is identified through remotely sensed data. Use of these two evaluation methods may also explain other natural community acreage differences reported in the Natural Resource Description section and the FFCNA evaluation table.

Rare species on the proposed areas are listed in each evaluation. Species recorded in the FNAI database and those reported in the application are listed separately in the table. Potential rare species may be discussed in the evaluation text. FNAI Global and State ranks and Federal and State legal statuses are given for each species in the table. Rank and statuses provided in the text are listed in the same order after the scientific species name. A rank/status explanation sheet is included as the last page of this document.

**Maps:** This report provides two maps of each proposed site. The first is a small-scale black and white map showing the proposed site in the context of surrounding conservation lands and land protection projects. The second map is of larger scale and uses digital ortho-photographs that provide a view of the overall landcover of each site.

**Florida Forever Measures Evaluation:** Accompanying each evaluation is a table illustrating to what extent each proposed site meets 15 Florida Forever performance measures. These 15 measures were selected because they are resource-based criteria that can be used to set acquisition priorities. The evaluation is based on the FFCNA developed by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory. For each measure, we report the acres of the resource found on the proposed site and the percentage of the site containing the resource. The data in this assessment represent a highly standardized, statewide perspective of natural resource distributions. More detailed information may be gathered during the Project Assessment phase for those proposals voted upon for further evaluation. The data used in this evaluation are described in detail in the Florida Forever Conservation Needs Assessment Summary Report and Technical Report, available at [www.fnai.org](http://www.fnai.org).

## ***West Bay*** (Bay County) Preliminary Evaluation

### **Biological Conservation Priority:** Medium

**Natural Resources Description:** The West Bay Florida Forever proposal is 4,519 acres in southwestern Bay County, west of Panama City, held by a single owner (St. Joe Company) and proposed by The West Bay Preservation Advisory Committee on behalf of Bay County for either fee simple or less-than-fee acquisition. The proposal consists of three separate areas north of West Bay, all of which border a 9,600-acre conservation easement referred to on the proposal maps as the “Panama City Airport Mitigation Site” (henceforth the “Airport Conservation Easement”). This conservation easement was created as mitigation for the Northwest Florida Beaches International Airport located just over one mile to the north.

The proposal has frontage on West Bay, as well as Crooked and Burnt Mill Creeks, two of the major drainages into West Bay, and acquisition is proposed to protect the water quality of West Bay, which according to the proposal supports a high diversity of coastal species, as well as seagrass beds and commercial oyster harvesting. This evaluation is based on information gathered from the proposal, 1972, 1995, 2004, and 2010 aerial photography, US Geologic Survey (USGS) 7.5’ topographic maps, Cooperative Land Cover data, and information in the FNAI database.

The three areas within the proposal consist of a western, central, and eastern area. The western area extends along West Bay from the east bank of Crooked Creek to lands on the west side of the Burnt Mill Creek. The central area borders North Bay on a peninsula known as West Bay Point. The eastern area is adjacent to the eastern border of the Airport Conservation Easement, between of County Roads 388 and 391.

The roughly 30-mile shoreline of West Bay is largely undeveloped, in sharp contrast to the adjacent shoreline of St. Andrews Bay which, as part of Panama City, is almost entirely developed. Protected lands in the vicinity other than the Airport Conservation Easement include Breakfast Point Mitigation Bank (4,970 acres, partially complete) on the south shore of West Bay, Pine Log State Forest (7,000 acres - Florida Division of Forestry) 5 miles to the northwest, Ward Creek West [700 acres, Northwest Florida Water Management District (NFWFMD)] 4 miles to the southwest, and Econfina Wildlife Management Area (41,000 acres, NFWFMD) 6 miles to the northeast.

The property is located in the Gulf Coastal Lowlands physiographic province (White 1970). The western and central areas bordering the bayshores have low relief [mostly below 7 feet elevation above mean sea level (MSL)] and poorly to very poorly drained, acid sandy soils in the Pottsburg-Leon-Rutledge group. The eastern area has higher elevations in its northern half ranging from 20 to over 45 feet above MSL, with the same soils, plus small areas of moderately poorly drained Hurricane Sand.

The proposal encompasses about 6 miles of frontage on West Bay and 1.7 miles on North Bay. The protection of the proposal lands, in addition to the Airport Conservation Easement and

Breakfast Point Mitigation Bank lands, would protect a total of roughly 14.4 miles of the 30-mile West Bay shorefront. This represents a significant amount of this undeveloped bay shore. The proposal lands also border 2.4 miles of the east bank of Crooked Creek and 1.5 miles of the west bank of Burnt Mill Creek. Burnt Mill Creek drains about 25,000 acres north of the West Bay proposal lands and Crooked Creek drains about 9,400 acres from the northwest. Much of the land within the proposal east and west of the mouth of Burnt Mill Creek drains directly into West Bay.

About forty percent of the proposal is in natural condition. Most of the natural portions are concentrated near the coast and along the creek shores; the remainder are inland freshwater wetlands. Salt marsh makes up the largest acreage of natural communities followed by mesic and wet flatwoods which are found on islands in the marsh and in narrow strips along the shore. Salt marsh appears to be largely composed of black rush (*Juncus roemerianus*) and also includes numerous tidal flats and tidal creeks. Narrow strips of xeric hammock are found on bluffs along Burnt Mill and Crooked Creeks. These hammocks are described in the proposal as consisting of sand live oak (*Quercus geminata*) and slash pine (*Pinus elliottii*) in the canopy with a shrubby understory of saw palmetto (*Serenoa repens*) and false rosemary (*Conradina canescens*).

Freshwater wetlands consist largely of isolated dome swamps, baygalls, and depression marshes throughout the proposal with short strips of bottomland forest along the smaller creek runs. The largest acreage of baygall is in the easternmost of the three areas and forms the eastern end of a large swamp bordered by a 20- to 25- foot bluff on its northern side, suggesting the shore of a higher Pleistocene sea level stand. Most of the remainder of this baygall and bordering upland is encompassed within the adjacent Airport Conservation Easement.

Most of the uplands on the inland portion of the proposal are in pine plantation, both sand (*Pinus clausa*) and slash pine according to the proposal. Several pine plantations in the eastern area have been clearcut or thinned between the time of the 1999 and 2004 aerial photography. The plantations in the central and western areas are all in dense pine. Some thinning has taken place in one plantation east of Burnt Mill Creek. Some minor clearing near the property boundaries is evident along Crooked and Burnt Mill Creeks.

Natural communities and landcover types estimated within West Bay  
Florida Forever Proposal

<b>Community or Landcover</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Percent of Proposal</b>
Salt marsh	848	19
Baygall and dome swamp	421	9
Mesic and wet flatwoods	192	4
Xeric hammock	189	4
Depression marsh	98	2
Bottomland forest	53	1
Pine plantation	2,717	61
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,519</b>	<b>100%</b>

It should be noted that the FF Measures table at the end of this memo is based on the Florida Forever Conservation Needs Assessment developed by FNAI. The data used in that analysis represent a standardized, statewide perspective of natural community distributions based primarily on Land Use Land Cover data (FLUCCS) that were created from 2004 aerial photography (the year varies by water management district). This memo and the table above represent FNAI staff scientists' interpretation of 2010 aerial photography, which may explain the discrepancy in pine flatwoods and coastal wetlands acreage between the two analyses.

The table below lists the rare species documented by FNAI and reported by the applicant to be on the property. No rare plants have been documented by FNAI to occur on the property. The proposal reports four rare plant species. Three of these are associated with wetlands and the fourth, mock pennyroyal, with mesic flatwoods. Two other rare plant species characteristic of flatwoods are documented on the adjacent Airport Conservation Easement and have potential to occur on the property: wiregrass gentian (*Gentiana pennelliana* G3, S3, N, LE\*) and Chapman's crownbeard (*Verbesina chapmanii* G3, S3, N, LT). Two rare bird species are documented on the proposal in the FNAI database, bald eagle and red-cockaded woodpecker. The bald eagle nest was active in 2009. The red-cockaded woodpecker occurrence is a 1978 record and should be verified since the habitat has changed since then. No additional rare animal species were reported on site by the applicant. According to the breeding bird atlas there is potential for nesting sites of osprey (*Pandion haliaetus* G5, S3S4, N, LS) and Florida clapper rail (*Rallus longirostris scottii* G5T3? S3? N, N) within the proposal. In addition, the coastal marshes likely provide feeding areas for several listed wading birds.

\* Rarity rankings listed above are in the following order: FNAI global (G, T) and state (S) ranks, federal status, state status. Rank explanations attached.

Rare plants and animals documented or reported to occur within West Bay Florida Forever proposal

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Federal Status	State Status
<b>Rare plants documented on site</b>					
<i>none</i>					
<b>Additional rare plants reported on site by applicant</b>					
<i>Drosera intermedia</i>	spoon-leaved sundew	G5	S3	N	LT
<i>Rhexia salicifolia</i>	panhandle meadowbeauty	G2	S2	N	LT
<i>Stachydeoma graveolens</i>	mock pennyroyal	G2	S2	N	LE
<i>Xyris longisepala</i>	karst pond xyris	G2	S2	N	LE
<b>Rare animals documented on site</b>					
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	bald eagle	G4	S3	LT	LT
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	red-cockaded woodpecker	G3	S2	LE	LT
<b>Additional rare animals reported on site by applicant</b>					
<i>none</i>					

Twenty-one percent of the property is within the FNAI Habitat Conservation Priority data layer (Measure B2), due to the existence of habitat for eastern indigo snake in the eastern area. Eighty-six percent of the property is within the priority Ecological Greenways. Sixty percent of the property is within FWC's Strategic Habitat Conservation Areas. The proposal also scores well in the Florida Forever Measures for protection of fragile coastal wetlands, surface water recharge, and aquifer recharge (see attached table of Measures).

## References

White, W.A. 1970. The geomorphology of the Florida peninsula. Florida Geological Survey Bulletin No. 51.

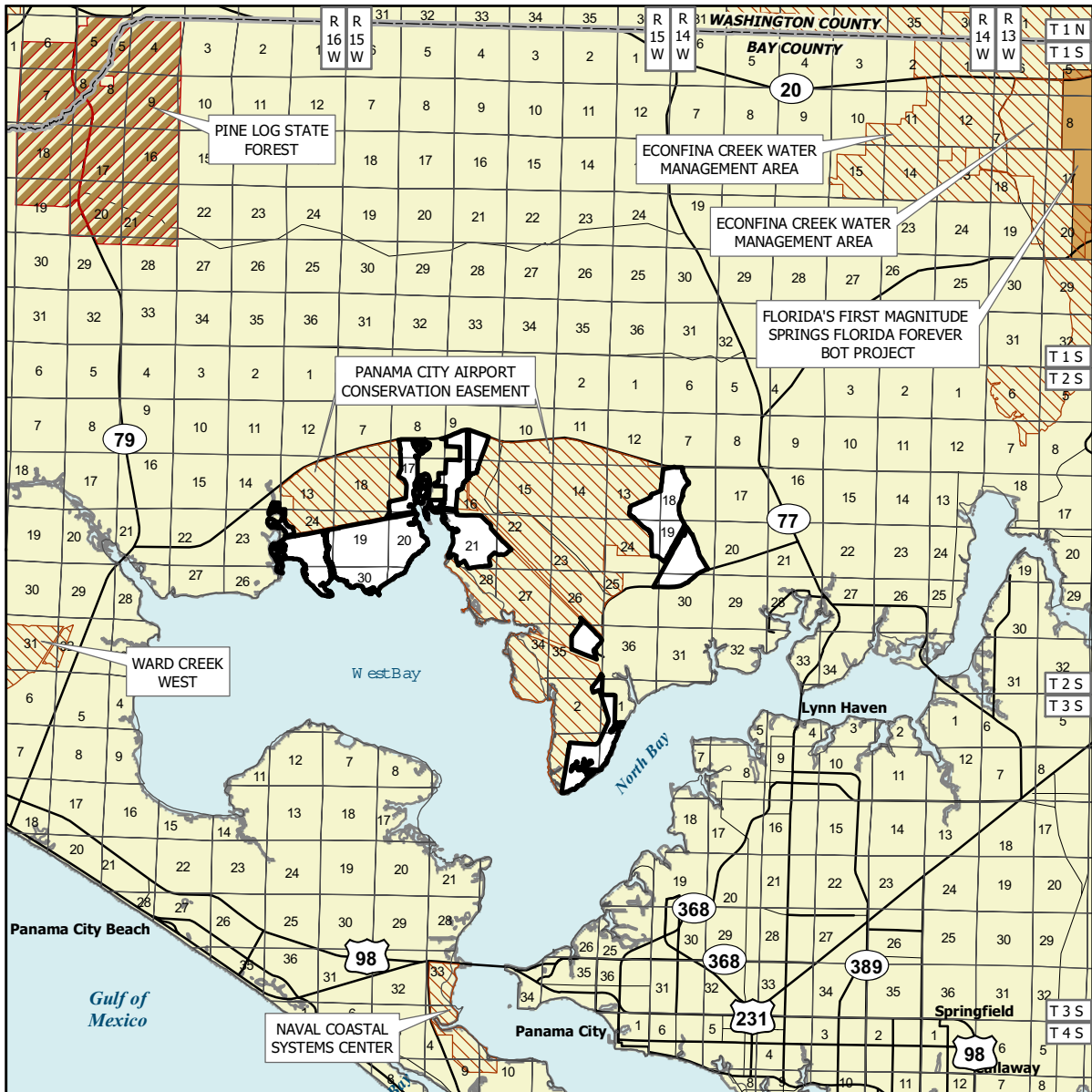
West Bay: Florida Forever Measures Preliminary Evaluation 20110711

ACRES = 4,532

MEASURES	Acres <sup>a</sup>	% of project
<b>B1: Strategic Habitat Conservation Areas</b>		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	0	0%
Priority 3	1,592	35%
Priority 4	725	16%
Priority 5	418	9%
Total Acres	2,735	60%
<b>B2: FNAI Habitat Conservation Priorities</b>		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	0	0%
Priority 3	0	0%
Priority 4	0	0%
Priority 5	939	21%
Priority 6	0	0%
Total Acres	939	21%
<b>B3: Ecological Greenways</b>		
Priority 1- Critical Parcels	0	0%
Priority 2- Critical Parcels	0	0%
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	0	0%
Priority 3	0	0%
Priority 4	0	0%
Priority 5	0	0%
Priority 6	3,875	86%
Total Acres	3,875	86%
<b>B4: Under-represented Natural Communities</b>		
Upland Glade (G1)	0	0%
Pine Rockland (G1)	0	0%
Scrub (G2)	0	0%
Rockland Hammock (G2)	0	0%
Dry Prairie (G2)	0	0%
Seepage Slope (G2)	0	0%
Sandhill (G3)	0	0%
Sandhill Upland Lake (G3)	0	0%
Upland Hardwood Forest (G5)	0	0%
Pine Flatwoods (G4)	100	2%
Total Acres	100	2%
<b>B5: Landscape-sized Protection Area (Yes/No)</b>		
Priority 1	no	
Priority 2	no	
Priority 3	no	
<b>B6: Listed Species Occurrences</b>		
G1	0	
G2	0	
G3	1	
G4	1	
G5	0	
Total	2	

<sup>a</sup>Number of acres of each resource in the project and percentage of project represented by each resource are listed except where noted.

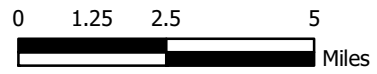
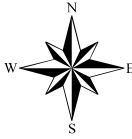
MEASURES (continued)	Acres <sup>a</sup>	% of project
<b>C4: Natural Floodplain Function</b>		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	0	0%
Priority 3	0	0%
Total Acres	0	0%
<b>C5: Surface Water Protection</b>		
Priority 1	1,458	32%
Priority 2	1,539	34%
Priority 3	93	2%
Priority 4	1,385	31%
Priority 5	0	0%
Priority 6	0	0%
Total Acres	4,474	99%
<b>C7: Fragile Coastal Resources</b>		
Uplands	0	0%
Wetlands	723	16%
Total Acres	723	16%
<b>C8: Functional Wetlands</b>		
Priority 1	198	4%
Priority 2	571	13%
Priority 3	743	16%
Priority 4	1,051	23%
Priority 5	0	0%
Priority 6	0	0%
Total Acres	2,564	57%
<b>D3: Aquifer Recharge</b>		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	5	<1%
Priority 3	417	9%
Priority 4	1,883	42%
Priority 5	1,506	33%
Priority 6	291	6%
Priority 7	0	0%
Total Acres	4,102	91%
<b>E2: Recreational Trails (kilometers)</b>		
<small>(prioritized trail opportunities from Office of Greenways and Trails &amp; Univ. Florida)</small>		
Priority 1	0	
Priority 2	0	
Priority 3	0	
Total Acres	0	
<b>F2: Arch. &amp; Historical Sites (number)</b>		17 sites
<b>G1: Sustainable Forestry</b>		
Priority 1	376	8%
Priority 2	399	9%
Priority 3	1,994	44%
Priority 4	0	0%
Priority 5	0	0%
Total Acres	2,769	61%
<b>G3: Forestland for Recharge</b>		1,470 32%



## WEST BAY FLORIDA FOREVER PROPOSAL

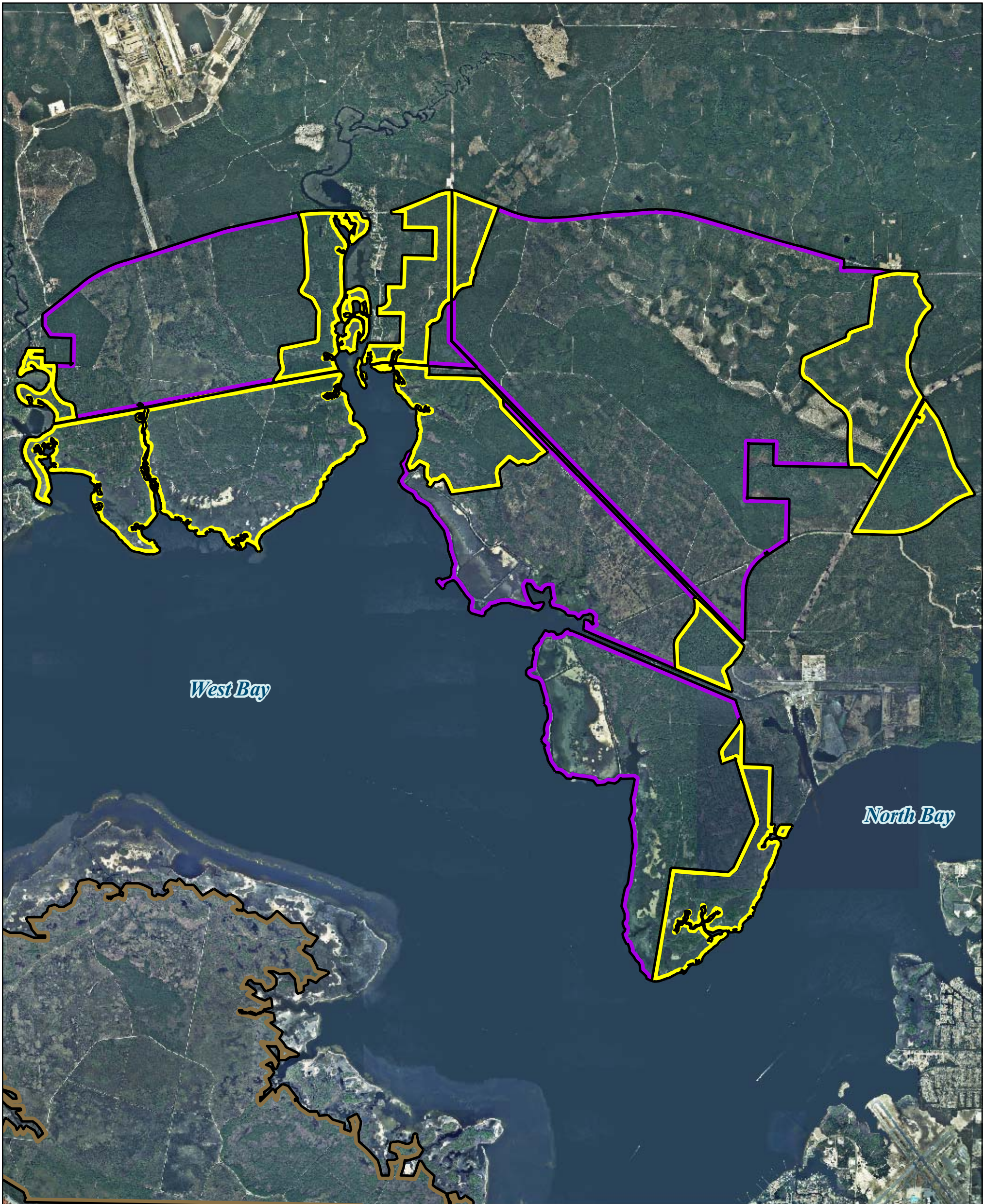
### BAY COUNTY

- Proposed Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands



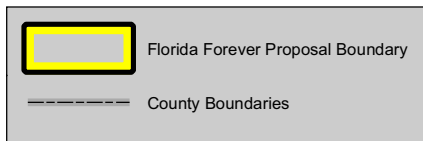
# West Bay Initial Proposal Boundary

FLORIDA FOREVER BOARD OF TRUSTEES PROJECT PROPOSAL BOUNDARY AS OF JULY 2011

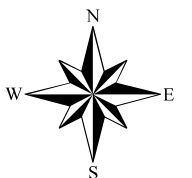
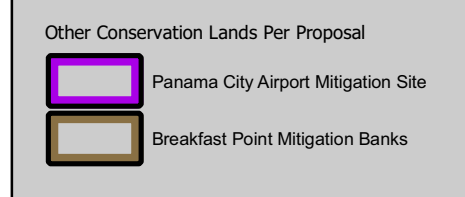


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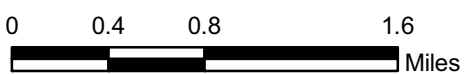
FLORIDA  
*Natural Areas*  
INVENTORY



Background: 2010 Bay County  
Digital Orthophotography  
Resolution = 1 foot



Map Produced by:  
A. Jenkins  
July 2011



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

## **STATE LEGAL STATUS**

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

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

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

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

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