PRELIMINARY EVALUATIONS OF THE NOVEMBER 2025 FLORIDA FOREVER PROPOSALS

Prepared by

Florida Natural Areas Inventory
Florida Resources and Environmental Assessment Center
Institute of Science and Public Affairs
Florida State University

FSU | FLORIDA NATURAL AREAS INVENTORY

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 it 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 Forest Service, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, and Florida's Water Management Districts.

FNAI staff builds and maintains a comprehensive statewide database that now includes more than 29,000 occurrences of rare plant and animal species and high-quality natural communities. The database also contains information on the more than 3,200 lands managed wholly or in part for conservation in Florida. This database includes national forests, parks and wildlife refuges; state parks, forests, aquatic preserves, and wildlife management areas; water management district lands; county and municipal parks; private preserves; and military installations with substantial natural areas. Boundaries of state 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 following proposals submitted for the cycle beginning November 2025: 61 Ranch, Hi Oaks Ranch, Mandalay Point, and Shoal River Timberlands. This review includes the following for each proposal: a natural resource description, tables listing natural communities and rare species on the site, a tabular evaluation of selected Florida Forever Measures, and maps of the proposed site. Recreational and archeological values are not considered in this evaluation.

Natural Resource Description: The description of the natural resources presented for each proposal is developed from information provided in the proposal application, the FNAI Natural Heritage Database, FNAI staff comments, aerial photographs, and other available data sources. The natural communities listed in this evaluation and the percentage of the total area that each occupies were derived principally from aerial photographs as interpreted by FNAI staff and by landcover information from the FWC-FNAI Cooperative Land Cover Map. 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 other landcover types are approximate, but provide a reasonable estimate for this stage of the evaluation process. More precise landcover information is gathered during Project Evaluation Report site visits for those proposals selected for further evaluation.

Acreages of natural communities, particularly mesic and wet flatwoods, may differ from acreages given in the Florida Forever Measures Evaluation (FFME) table (described below). The FFME relies on statewide remotely sensed data where on the ground information is lacking. Using current high resolution 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.

Rare species on each proposed area 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. A rank/status explanation sheet is included at the end of this document.

Florida Forever Measures Evaluation: Accompanying each evaluation is a table illustrating to what extent each proposed site meets 14 Florida Forever performance measures. These 14 measures were selected because they are resource-based criteria that can be used to set acquisition priorities. 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 preparation of the Project Evaluation Report for those proposals approved 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.

Maps: This report provides two maps of each proposed site. The first is a small-scale 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 recent aerial imagery that provides a view of the landcover of each site and its surroundings.

61 RANCH (HIGHLANDS COUNTY)

Less Than Fee Simple

Preliminary Evaluation

The 61 Ranch proposal includes ca. 1,759.2 acres in western Highlands County. The property consists of a single contiguous tract of land that is proposed by the owners for less than fee acquisition.

The proposal is situated about 9 miles west-northwest of Lake Placid and extends west to the Hardee County line. The property fronts Marguerite Road along its west edge (a distance of 0.5 miles) and West Josephine Road along the north boundary near the eastern edge (0.8 miles). A narrow extension of the property at the northeast corner provides access from Josephine Road.

Conservation lands (Skipper Cattle Conservation Easement, Rocking Cross Ranch Conservation Easement, and Circle 9 Conservation Ranch Conservation Easement) adjoin a portion of the property's northern boundary; Wetlands Reserve Program Easement #139 borders the proposal to the east, and Wetlands Reserve Easement #158 is adjacent to the site's short southernmost boundary. Other conservation lands within 5 miles include Highlands Hammock State Park, the Lake Wales Ridge Wildlife and Environmental Area, and numerous conservation easements. Unacquired lands in the Heartland Wildlife Corridor FFBOT project adjoin the remainder of the northern border, and portions of the Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem FFBOT project are less than 1 mile east. The tract would close a gap in an important corridor that extends from the west side of Lake Okeechobee along the west side of the Lake Wales Ridge and with the potential to connect eastward to Avon Park Air Force Range.

Natural Resources Description: This evaluation is based on information gathered from the proposal, aerial photography, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' topographic maps, Cooperative Land Cover data (FLFWCC and FNAI, Florida Cooperative Land Cover Map, version 4.0.2), the FNAI Natural Heritage database, and other publicly available GIS data sources. The proposal is made up of a contiguous tract of land shaped like a sideways T, with a narrow arm projecting west about 3 miles connected to the center of a 2-mile long north-south-oriented portion. There is little elevational variation across the property; the lowest elevations (80-85 feet above sea level) are found in the easternmost portions, with the western edge rising to slightly above 90 feet. Drainage on the property is poorly defined, but the proposal extends across two different watersheds, with most of the tract draining towards Peace River to the west, while the southeastern portion of the proposal contributes flow to Fisheating Creek.

The property has been largely converted to pasture, as it is currently a working cattle ranch. Remaining areas in natural vegetation (about 1/3 of the proposal's acreage) are scattered across the property, though more concentrated in western portions of the proposal. Depression marshes make up the largest natural community on the property by acreage; over 3 dozen marshes collectively make up 26% of the site. These shallow wetlands vary in size from less than an acre to 124 acres, with notably large

examples found near the west end of the proposal's western arm and near the southeast corner. Most of the smaller marshes appear to have been impacted by grazing and/or encroachment by pasture grasses, and most marshes on the eastern half of the property have been altered by drainage ditches. Small portions of three of the marshes have been dug out as cattle ponds. Several of the larger marshes have a wet-prairie-like fringe; it is likely that these now resemble wet pasture, but some remnant wet prairie may persist on the site.

Mesic hammock, appearing to consist of cabbage palm and live oak, makes up an additional 6% of the site, mainly in bands surrounding the site's largest marsh areas. One small basin marsh occurs within a patch of hammock on the northern arm of the site; this wetland is likely to be similar to the depression marshes.

The property's uplands were historically predominantly mesic and wet flatwoods that have been converted to pasture; a patch of semi-improved pasture on the western edge of the proposal that was more recently converted may retain some flatwoods characteristics, and small areas of flatwoods may also persist in areas currently mapped as hammock.

A network of unpaved roads traverses the ranch, and there is a cluster of buildings (a residence and agricultural buildings) that takes up about 3.5 acres near the eastern edge of the site.

Table 1. Natural communities and landcover types within the 61 Ranch Florida Forever proposal.

Community or Landcover	**Acres**	**Percent of Proposal**
depression marsh	462	26
mesic hammock	113	6
basin marsh	2	<1
pasture-improved	1,130	64
pasture-semi-improved	28	2
road	18	1
developed	4	<1
artificial pond	1	<1
canal/ditch	1	<1
Total	**1,758**	**100**

The FNAI Florida Natural Heritage Database contains no records of rare or imperiled species on the proposal, although surveys are unlikely to have been conducted. The property lies within a region where FWC classifies Florida black bear as "Frequent", and this species is presumed to use the property. The application reports that a wide variety of rare or imperiled vertebrate species have been seen by the landowners (Table 2).

Table 2. Rare plants and animals documented or reported to occur within the 61 Ranch Florida Forever proposal.*

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Federal Status	State Status
Rare plants documented on site					
none					
Additional rare plants reported on site by applicant					
None					
Rare animals documented on site					
Ursus americanus floridanus	Florida black bear	G5T4	S4	N	N
Additional rare animals reported on site by applicant					
Crotalus adamanteus	Eastern diamondback rattlesnake	G3	S3	N	N
Drymarchon couperi	Eastern indigo snake	G2G3	S2?	T	FT
Caracara plancus	crested caracara	G5	S2	T	FT
Elanoides forficatus	swallow-tailed kite	G5	S2	N	N
Haliaeetus leucocephalus	bald eagle	G5	S3	N	N
Mycteria americana	wood stork	G4	S2	T	FT
Platalea ajaja	roseate spoonbill	G5	S2	N	ST
Puma concolor coryi	Florida panther	G5T1	S1	E	FE
Sciurus niger niger	Southeastern fox squirrel	G5T5	S3	N	N

*Rank explanations attached.

The Florida Forever Measures Evaluation (FFME) 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 resources; the statewide scope of this analysis accounts for any differences in natural community acreages between Table 1 and the FFME. According to the FFME, all or nearly all (99-100%) of the property would contribute to Strategic Habitat Conservation Areas (mostly priority 2), FNAI Habitat Conservation Priorities (mainly priority 4), Ecological Greenways (mostly priority 1), Surface Water Protection (mostly priority 6), and Aquifer Recharge (priorities 3-5). Most of the proposal (63%) would protect Natural Floodplain Function, and about 29% would protect Functional Wetlands.

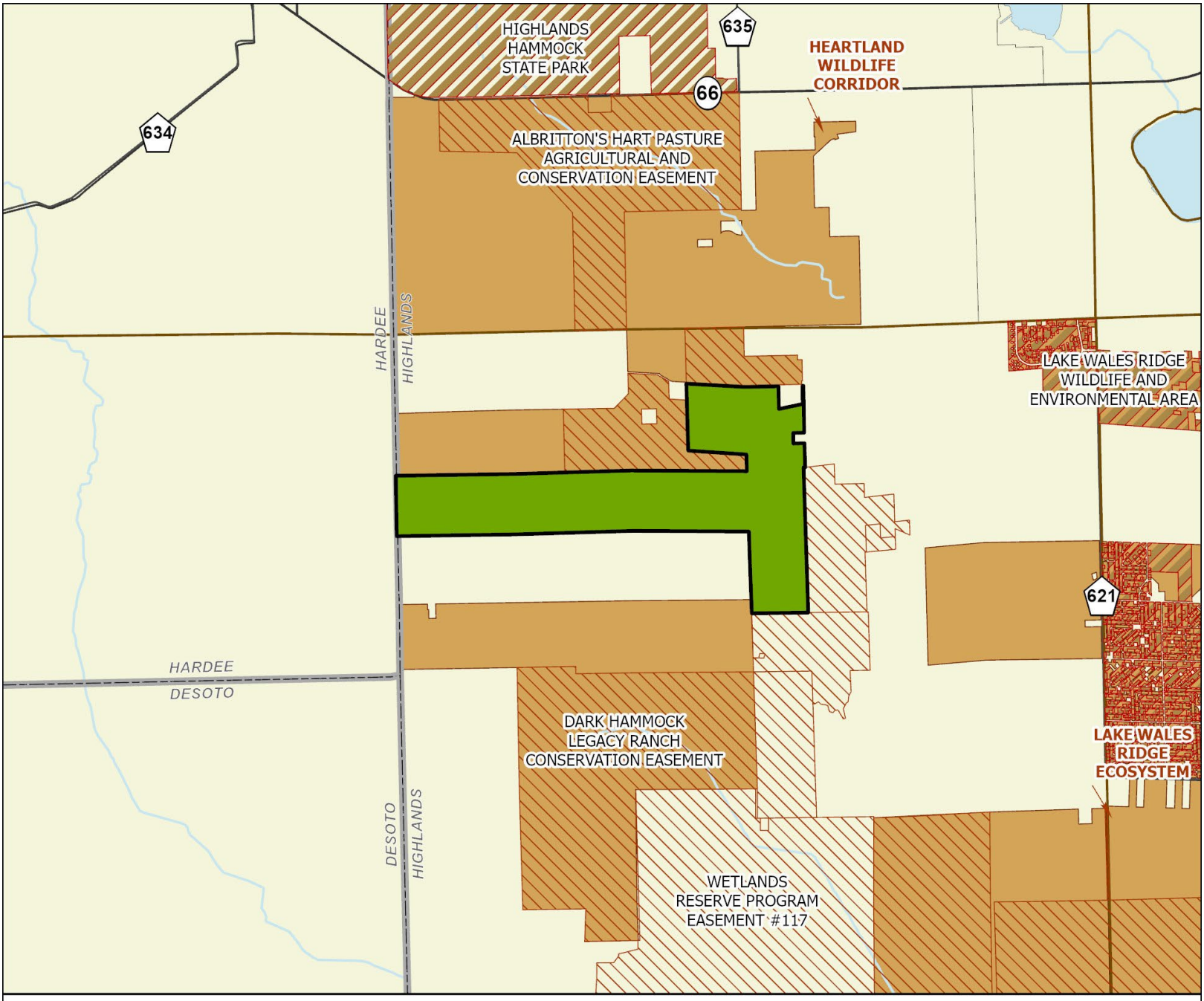
61 Ranch : Florida Forever Measures Evaluation 20251023

GIS ACRES = 1,757

MEASURES	Resource Acres[a]	% of project
B1: Strategic Habitat Conservation Areas		
Priority 1	583	33%
Priority 2	1,149	65%
Priority 3	0	0%
Priority 4	0	0%
Priority 5	2	< 1%
Total Acres	1,734	99%
B2: FNAI Habitat Conservation Priorities		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	0	0%
Priority 3	348	20%
Priority 4	1,291	73%
Priority 5	96	5%
Priority 6	21	1%
Total Acres	1,756	100%
B3: Ecological Greenways		
Priority 1	1,357	77%
Priority 2	400	23%
Priority 3	0	0%
Priority 4	0	0%
Priority 5	0	0%
Total Acres	1,757	100%
B4: Under-represented Natural Communities		
Upland Glade (G1)	0	0%
Pine Rockland (G1)	0	0%
Scrub and Scrubby Flatwoods (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 Pine (G3)	0	0%
Mesic/Wet Flatwoods (G4)	0	0%
Upland Hardwood Forest (G5)	0	0%
Total Acres	0	0%
B6: Occurrences of FNAI Tracked Species		
G1	0	
G2	0	
G3	0	
G4	1	
G5	0	
Total	1	
C4: Natural Floodplain Function		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	0	0%
Priority 3	6	< 1%
Priority 4	488	28%
Priority 5	568	32%
Priority 6	50	3%
Total Acres	1,112	63%

MEASURES (continued)	Resource Acres[a]	% of project
C5: Surface Water Protection		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	0	0%
Priority 3	0	0%
Priority 4	6	< 1%
Priority 5	146	8%
Priority 6	1,048	60%
Priority 7	557	32%
Total Acres	1,757	100%
C7: Fragile Coastal Resources		
Fragile Coastal Uplands	0	0%
Imperiled Coastal Lakes	0	0%
Coastal Wetlands	0	0%
Total Acres	0	0%
C8: Functional Wetlands		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	0	0%
Priority 3	6	< 1%
Priority 4	292	17%
Priority 5	207	12%
Priority 6	0	0%
Total Acres	505	29%
D3: Aquifer Recharge		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	0	0%
Priority 3	490	28%
Priority 4	425	24%
Priority 5	750	43%
Priority 6	92	5%
Total Acres	1,757	100%
E2: Recreational Trails (miles)		
(prioritized trail opportunities from Office of Greenways and Trails & Univ. Florida)		
Land Trail Priorities	0.0	
Land Trail Opportunities	0.0	
Total Miles	0.0	
F2: Arch. & Historical Sites (number)	0 sites	
G1: Sustainable Forestry		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	0	0%
Priority 3	0	0%
Priority 4	26	1%
Priority 5	1	< 1%
Total Acres	27	2%
G3: Forestland for Recharge	0	0%

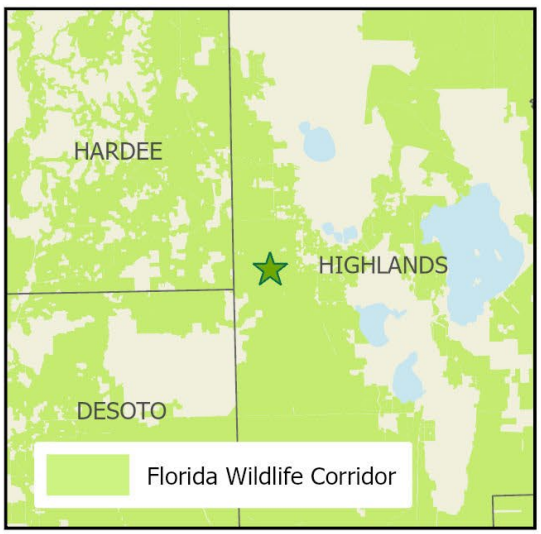
[a]Acres of each resource in the project and percentage of project represented by each resource are listed except where noted. This analysis converts site boundary into pixels, which causes slight differences from GIS acres; this effect is most noticeable on small sites.



61 RANCH
FLORIDA FOREVER PROPOSAL

HIGHLANDS COUNTY

- Florida Forever Proposal
- Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands



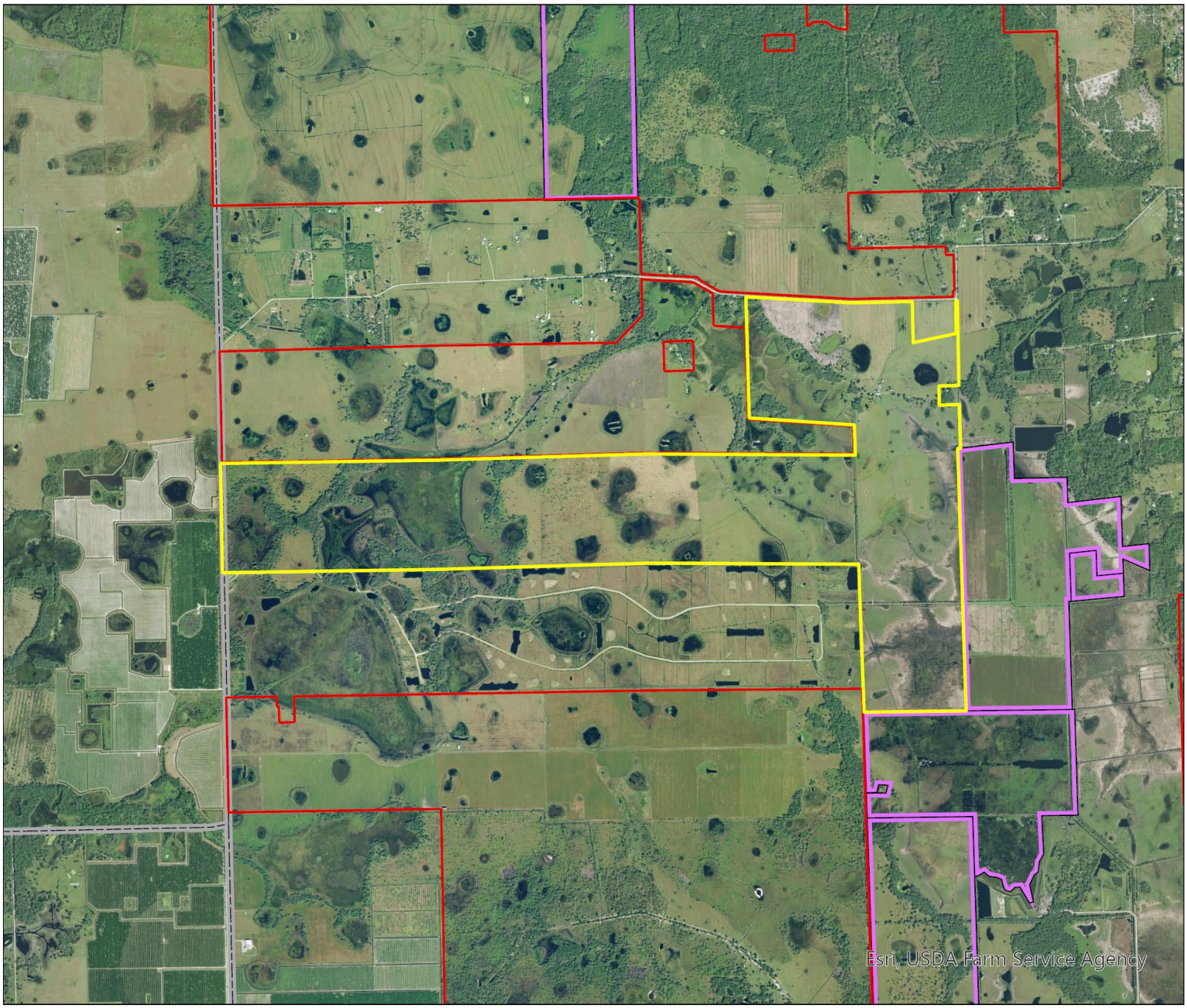
N

0 2 4 Miles

MAP BY FL NATURAL AREAS INVENTORY NOVEMBER 2025

61 RANCH FLORIDA FOREVER PROPOSAL

FLORIDA FOREVER BOARD OF TRUSTEES PROJECT PROPOSAL BOUNDARY AS OF OCTOBER 2025



Map Produced by: FL Natural Areas Inventory, N. Pasco, October 2025

Background: USDA NAIP Imagery Resolution = 0.2 meter

FNAI

- Florida Forever Proposal Boundary
- Florida Forever BOT Projects
- Existing Private Conservation Lands

N

0 0.5 1 2 Miles

HI OAKS RANCH (SEMINOLE COUNTY)

Fee Simple

Preliminary Evaluation

The Hi Oaks Ranch proposal includes ca. 672.0 acres in Seminole County. The property consists of a single contiguous block of land which is offered for fee simple acquisition.

The property is situated along the southern boundary of Seminole County on the east bank of the Econlockhatchee River, about 1.3 miles south of the community of Chuluotta and 4 miles southeast of Oviedo. The Econ River Wilderness Area (Seminole County) lies across the Econlockhatchee to the west of the property, and the Rybolt Property (St. John's River Water Management District, SJRWMD) lies about 300 feet south of a small portion of the southern boundary. Other conservation lands within 1 mile include the Anden Group Parcels (SJRWMD) and the NIT Property (Orange County). Within 5 miles, an archipelago of scattered small conservation lands (mainly managed by the University of Central Florida, and county and municipal governments) lie to the south and west of the proposal, and a broad corridor of protected lands along the St. Johns River is 3-4 miles east, curving westward along the lower Econlockhatchee to the north of this proposal. The tract would increase the protected land along the Econlockhatchee floodplain, and help protect a connection along the river between Hal Scott Preserve and Little Big Econ State Forest, and connected lands along the St. Johns River. Protection of the site's uplands and wetlands would also contribute to water quality protection for the Econlockhatchee River and the St. Johns.

Natural Resources Description: This evaluation is based on information gathered from the proposal, aerial photography, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' topographic maps, Cooperative Land Cover data (FL FWCC and FNAI, Florida Cooperative Land Cover Map, version 4.0.2), the FNAI Natural Heritage database, and other publicly available GIS data sources.

The property bounds the Econlockhatchee River along its west side for about 1 mile. A mosaic of forested wetlands at low elevations (15-25 feet above sea level) adjacent to the river make up about 1/5 of the property; these appear to consist of a basin swamp, bottomland forest, and hydric hammock. A small amount of baygall is present at the intergrade between the floodplain and the adjacent uplands. Elevations increase to the east, rising to about 62 feet above sea level near the eastern edge of the property. Most of the tract's uplands have been converted to improved pasture, with other areas (mainly various wetlands and pine plantation) interspersed to a lesser extent. With the exception of areas near the river, most of the former forested wetlands on the property have been logged in recent decades and are now best characterized as successional hydric shrubland/forest. The eastern edge of the property has a small amount of dry semi-improved pasture with a partial canopy of xeric oaks, perhaps including some patches of xeric hammock. This area was historically scrubby flatwoods or scrub,

and remnants of these communities may persist. Overall, about 22% of the property consists of intact natural communities (Table 1).

Table 1. Natural communities and landcover types within the Hi Oaks Ranch Florida Forever proposal.

Community or Landcover	Acres	Percent of Proposal
freshwater forested wetlands	101	15
depression marsh	18	3
dome swamp	7	<1
xeric hammock	7	<1
basin swamp	6	<1
baygall	3	<1
swamp lake	3	<1
scrubby flatwoods	2	<1
wet flatwoods	2	<1
pasture-improved	213	32
successional hydric shrubland/forest	183	27
pine plantation	84	13
pasture-semi-improved	38	6
developed	5	<1
Total	**672**	**100**

The FNAI Natural Heritage Database has no records of rare or imperiled species on the property, but this may be in part due to a lack of surveys. The application reports that several imperiled or rare wildlife species and one listed plant have been observed on the proposal (Table 2), and additional rare species have been documented on the adjacent Econ River Wilderness Area. The proposal is in a region where FWC classifies the Florida black bear as “Frequent”, and this species is therefore presumed to use the property. Restoration of the property’s uplands would enhance the area’s suitability for a variety of rare and imperiled species.

Table 2. Rare plants and animals documented or reported to occur within the Hi Oaks Ranch Florida Forever proposal.*

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Federal Status	State Status
Rare plants documented on site					
none					
Additional rare plants reported on site by applicant					
Garberia heterophylla‡	Garberia	G4	S4	N	ST
Rare animals documented on site					
Ursus americanus floridanus	Florida black bear	G5T4	S4	N	N
Additional rare animals reported on site by applicant					
Gopherus polyphemus	gopher tortoise	G3	S3	N	ST
Antigone canadensis pratensis	Florida sandhill crane	G5T2	S2	N	ST
Sciurus niger niger	Southeastern fox squirrel	G5T5	S3	N	N

*Rank explanations attached. ‡species not tracked by FNAI.

The Florida Forever Measures Evaluation (FFME) 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 resources; the statewide scope of this analysis accounts for any differences in natural community acreages between Table 1 and the FFME. According to the FFME, all or nearly all (97-100%) of the proposal contributes to the following measures: Strategic Habitat Conservation Areas (mainly priority 2), FNAI Habitat Conservation Priorities (mainly priority 5), Surface Water Protection (largely priority 4), and Aquifer Recharge (mainly priority 3). A large majority of the proposal (85%) contributes to Ecological Greenways (mainly priority 3). About half of the proposal would contribute to Functional Wetlands and Natural Floodplain Function. Less than 1% of the site consists of Under-represented Natural Communities.

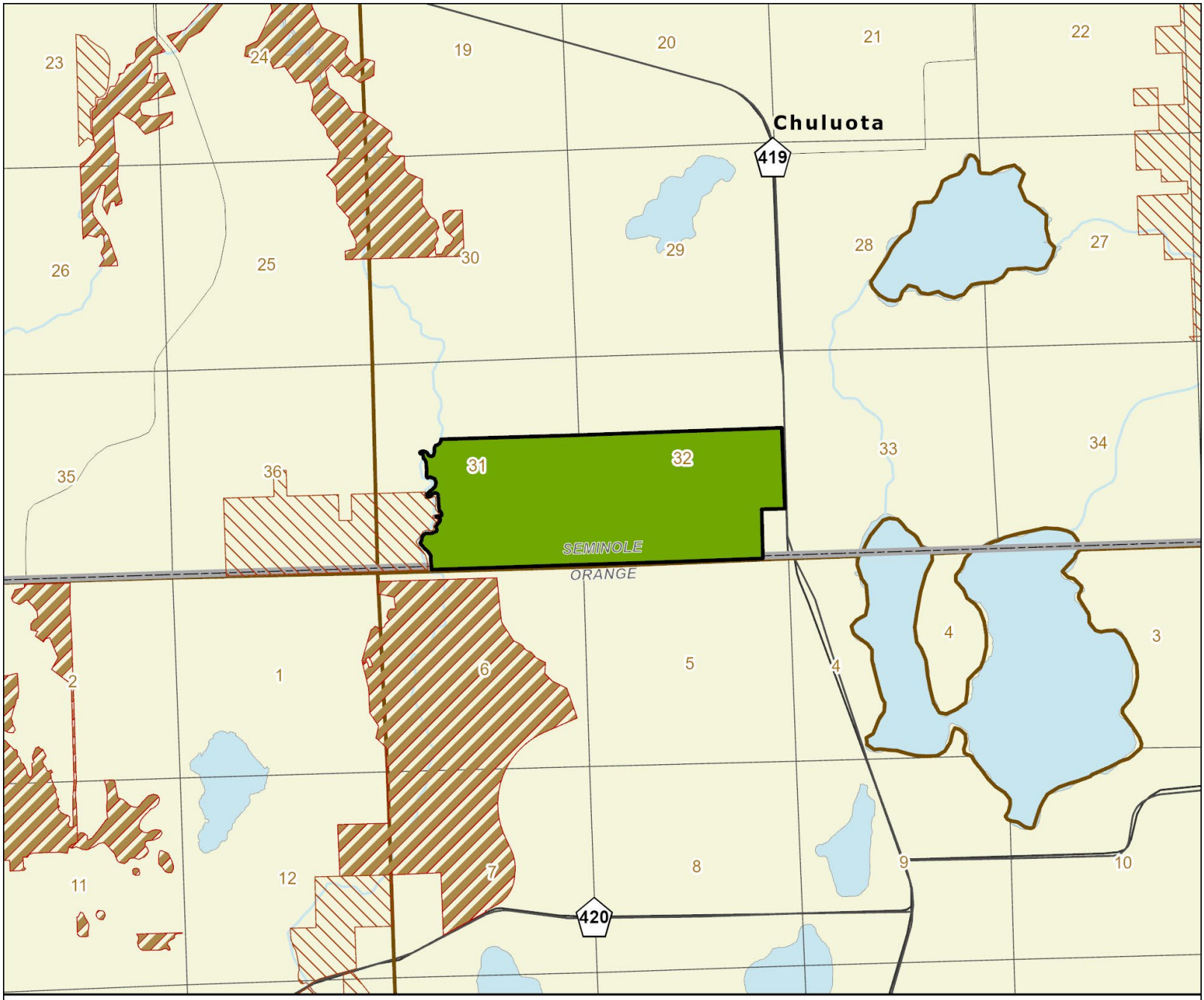
Hi Oaks Ranch : Florida Forever Measures Evaluation 20251023

GIS ACRES = 672

MEASURES	Resource Acres[a]	% of project
B1: Strategic Habitat Conservation Areas		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	575	86%
Priority 3	84	13%
Priority 4	0	0%
Priority 5	1	< 1%
Total Acres	660	98%
B2: FNAI Habitat Conservation Priorities		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	0	0%
Priority 3	0	0%
Priority 4	0	0%
Priority 5	412	61%
Priority 6	240	36%
Total Acres	652	97%
B3: Ecological Greenways		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	0	0%
Priority 3	514	76%
Priority 4	0	0%
Priority 5	60	9%
Total Acres	574	85%
B4: Under-represented Natural Communities		
Upland Glade (G1)	0	0%
Pine Rockland (G1)	0	0%
Scrub and Scrubby Flatwoods (G2)	2	< 1%
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 Pine (G3)	0	0%
Mesic/Wet Flatwoods (G4)	2	< 1%
Upland Hardwood Forest (G5)	0	0%
Total Acres	5	1%
B6: Occurrences of FNAI Tracked Species		
G1	0	
G2	0	
G3	0	
G4	1	
G5	0	
Total	1	
C4: Natural Floodplain Function		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	151	23%
Priority 3	107	16%
Priority 4	54	8%
Priority 5	0	0%
Priority 6	0	0%
Total Acres	312	46%

MEASURES (continued)	Resource Acres[a]	% of project
C5: Surface Water Protection		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	81	12%
Priority 3	0	0%
Priority 4	384	57%
Priority 5	119	18%
Priority 6	83	12%
Priority 7	0	0%
Total Acres	667	99%
C7: Fragile Coastal Resources		
Fragile Coastal Uplands	0	0%
Imperiled Coastal Lakes	0	0%
Coastal Wetlands	0	0%
Total Acres	0	0%
C8: Functional Wetlands		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	155	23%
Priority 3	157	23%
Priority 4	25	4%
Priority 5	0	0%
Priority 6	0	0%
Total Acres	336	50%
D3: Aquifer Recharge		
Priority 1	12	2%
Priority 2	149	22%
Priority 3	479	71%
Priority 4	32	5%
Priority 5	0	0%
Priority 6	0	0%
Total Acres	672	100%
E2: Recreational Trails (miles)		
(prioritized trail opportunities from Office of Greenways and Trails & Univ. Florida)		
Land Trail Priorities	0.0	
Land Trail Opportunities	3.1	
Total Miles	3.1	
F2: Arch. & Historical Sites (number)	0 sites	
G1: Sustainable Forestry		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	0	0%
Priority 3	0	0%
Priority 4	0	< 1%
Priority 5	1	< 1%
Total Acres	1	0%
G3: Forestland for Recharge	2	< 1%

[a]Acres of each resource in the project and percentage of project represented by each resource are listed except where noted. This analysis converts site boundary into pixels, which causes slight differences from GIS acres; this effect is most noticeable on small sites.



HI OAKS RANCH
FLORIDA FOREVER PROPOSAL

SEMINOLE COUNTY

- Florida Forever Proposal
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

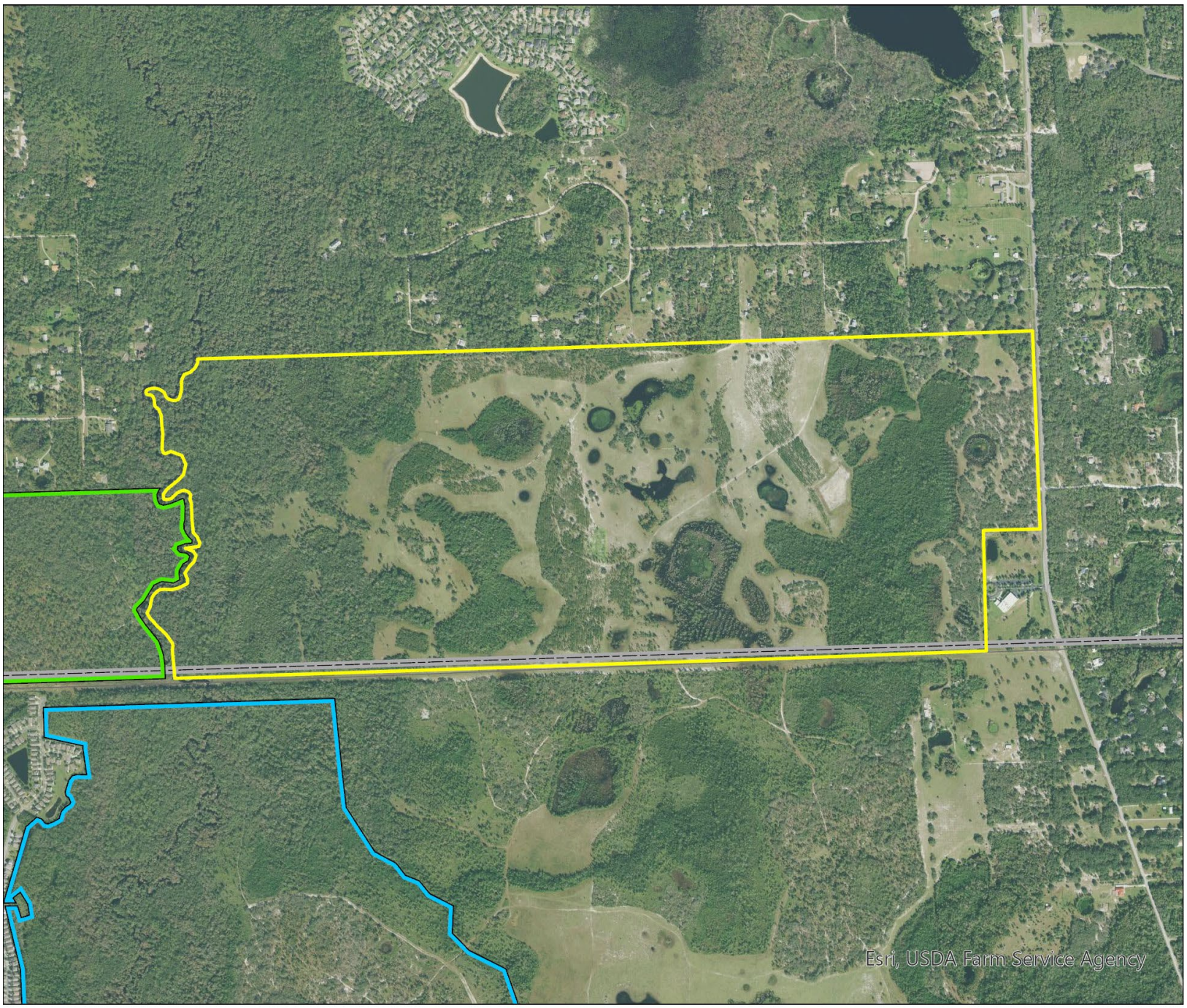
N

0 1 2 Miles

MAP BY FL NATURAL AREAS INVENTORY OCTOBER 2025

HI OAKS RANCH FLORIDA FOREVER PROPOSAL

FLORIDA FOREVER BOARD OF TRUSTEES PROJECT PROPOSAL BOUNDARY AS OF OCTOBER 2025



Map Produced by: FL Natural Areas Inventory, N. Pasco, October 2025

Background: USDA NAIP Imagery Resolution = 0.2 meter

FNAI

- Florida Forever Proposal Boundary
- Existing Water Mangement District Conservation Lands
- Existing Local Conservation Lands

N

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

MANDALAY POINT (PINELLAS COUNTY)

Fee Simple

Preliminary Evaluation

The Mandalay Point proposal includes ca. 27.9 acres in coastal Pinellas County on the northern tip of Clearwater Beach Island. It is a contiguous piece of property, proposed by the owners for fee simple acquisition.

The property consists of a 0.6-mile long, 0.1-mile wide undeveloped portion of barrier island west of Dunedin and northwest of Clearwater, on the south shore of Dunedin Pass. The property lies across Dunedin Pass from Caladesi Island, and would extend and buffer a chain of nearly 18 miles of protected barrier islands that extend northward, consisting of Caladesi Island State Park, Honeymoon Island State Park, and Anclote Key Preserve State Park. The property falls within the 35,000-acre Pinellas County Aquatic Preserve. Other conservation lands within 5 miles consist of an archipelago of small, protected areas (mainly managed by Pinellas County) in the urbanized communities to the east. There are no unacquired FFBOT project lands within 10 miles.

Natural Resources Description: This evaluation is based on information gathered from the proposal, aerial photography, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' topographic maps, Cooperative Land Cover data (FL FWCC and FNAI, Florida Cooperative Land Cover Map, version 3.7), the FNAI Natural Heritage database, and other publicly available GIS data sources.

The property consists of a range of coastal natural communities, grading from sand beach ("marine unconsolidated substrate", about 20% of the proposal) adjacent to the Gulf, over an intact dune system, to a fringe of mangrove swamp along the eastern edge of the island (Table 1). The dunes are covered by a mosaic of natural communities representing different stages of dune stabilization; collectively these communities make up just over half of the proposal. The most recently formed dunes that are thinly vegetated with herbaceous species are considered beach dune; zones of continuous grasses are described as coastal grassland, and areas that have been colonized by woody vegetation are considered coastal strand. As these coastal upland communities are naturally limited to a narrow band of nearshore uplands that are under pressure for residential development, beach dune, coastal grassland, and coastal strand are all considered rare/imperiled (S2) statewide. The remaining portion of the island south of the proposal consists of single-family residential development, and a small portion of the subject property (ca. 1 acre, or about 4% of the site) consists of a residential lot with one house. Estimates of the acreage of the proposal's natural communities are based primarily on aerial photos from 2023; it is likely that impacts from Hurricane Milton in 2024 reduced the extent of coastal grassland, coastal strand, and mangrove swamp somewhat, and expanded the extent of beach dune.

Acquisition of this site would protect some of the few remaining undeveloped coastal habitats in the region while expanding a significant area of protected lands. Acquisition of this proposal would also help protect the water quality of Clearwater Harbor, St. Joseph Sound, and the Pinellas County Aquatic Preserve. The health of the extensive seagrass beds in Clearwater Harbor would benefit from protection of additional land.

Table 1. Natural communities and landcover types within the Mandalay Point Florida Forever proposal.

Community or Landcover	**Acres**	**Percent of Proposal**
beach dune	8	29
mangrove swamp	6	23
marine unconsolidated substrate	5	19
coastal strand	5	16
coastal grassland	2	8
estuarine unconsolidated substrate	<1	<1
developed	1	4
Total		**100**

Table 2. Rare plants and animals documented or reported to occur within the Mandalay Point Florida Forever proposal.

Scientific Name	**Common Name**	**Global Rank**	**State Rank**	**Federal Status**	**State Status**
Rare plants documented on site					
none					
Additional rare plants reported on site by applicant					
none					
Rare animals documented on site					
none					
Additional rare animals reported on site by applicant					
none					

The FNAI Natural Heritage Database has no documented records of rare or imperiled species within the Mandalay Point proposal, but this is likely due to a lack of formal surveys. FWC's wildobs database contains numerous observations of imperiled species on or adjacent to the proposal. The sandy beach

and dunes provide potentially suitable nesting habitat for several species: Green and loggerhead sea turtles, American oystercatcher, snowy plover, Wilson's plover, and least tern are all known to nest nearby. The proposal provides suitable feeding for piping plover and red knot, and is likely used by other imperiled birds as well. Various other rare plants and animals that are documented on Caladesi Island State Park may also be present.

The Florida Forever Measures Evaluation (FFME) 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 resources; the statewide scope of this analysis accounts for any differences in natural community acreages between Table 1 and the FFME. According to the FFME, most of the Mandalay Point proposal (93% or more) contributes to Strategic Habitat Conservation Areas (mostly priority 1), FNAI Habitat Conservation Priorities (priorities 2-6; mainly priority 5), Natural Floodplain Function (mainly priority 1), Surface Water Protection (priority 1), and Fragile Coastal Resources (both Fragile Coastal Uplands and Coastal Wetlands). Approximately a quarter of the site consists of Functional Wetlands. Coastal strand, beach dune, and coastal grassland communities are well represented in Florida's conservation lands, and are therefore not considered Under-represented Natural Communities as such. However, because of their naturally limited range and development pressure, they are nonetheless rare and vulnerable communities.

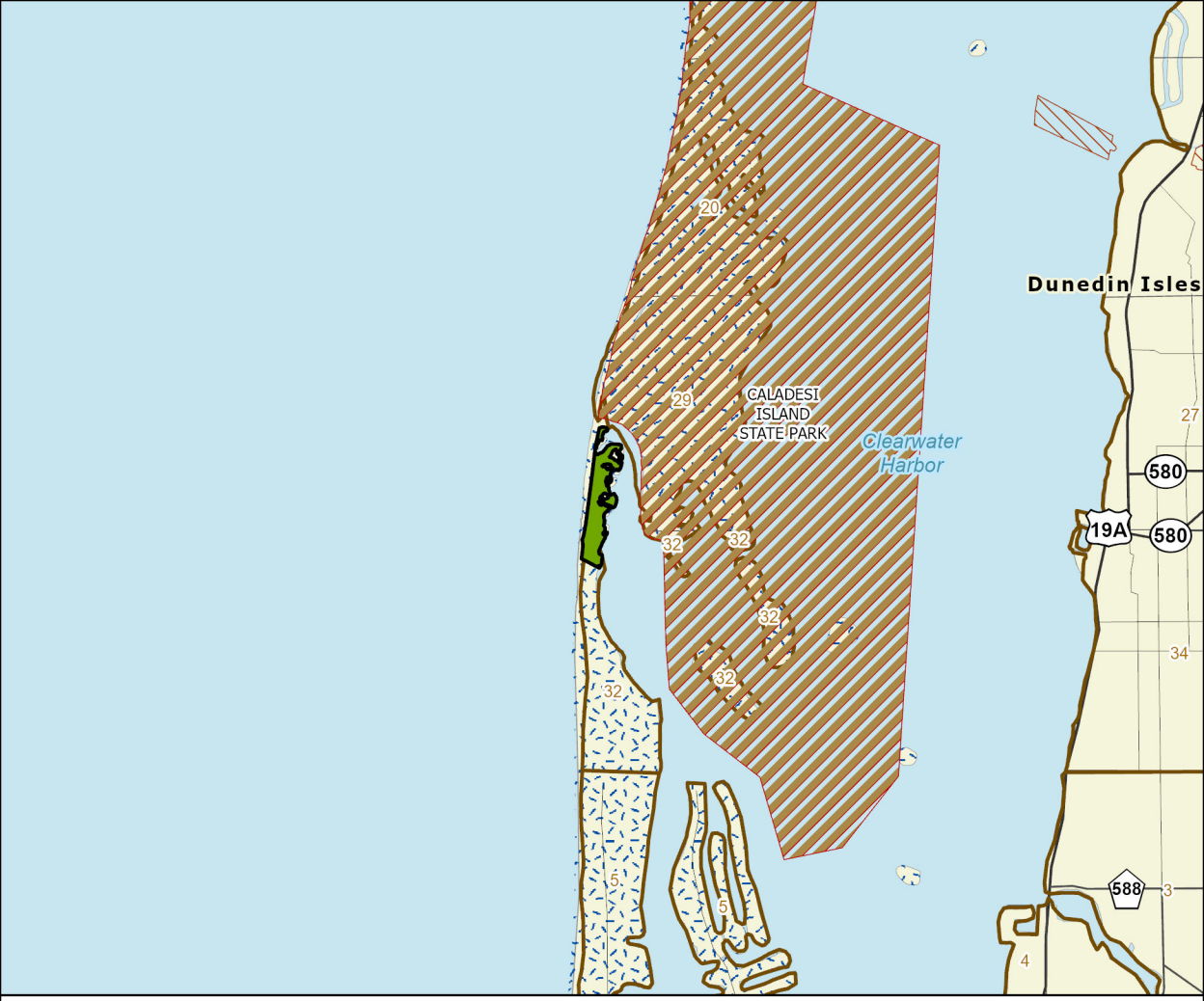
Mandalay Point: Florida Forever Measures Evaluation 20251023

GIS ACRES = 28

MEASURES	Resource Acres[a]	% of project
B1: Strategic Habitat Conservation Areas		
Priority 1	20	72%
Priority 2	0	0%
Priority 3	0	0%
Priority 4	0	0%
Priority 5	6	22%
Total Acres	26	93%
B2: FNAI Habitat Conservation Priorities		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	1	3%
Priority 3	0	1%
Priority 4	6	23%
Priority 5	17	63%
Priority 6	1	4%
Total Acres	26	94%
B3: Ecological Greenways		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	0	0%
Priority 3	0	0%
Priority 4	0	0%
Priority 5	0	0%
Total Acres	0	0%
B4: Under-represented Natural Communities		
Upland Glade (G1)	0	0%
Pine Rockland (G1)	0	0%
Scrub and Scrubby Flatwoods (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 Pine (G3)	0	0%
Mesic/Wet Flatwoods (G4)	0	0%
Upland Hardwood Forest (G5)	0	0%
Total Acres	0	0%
B6: Occurrences of FNAI Tracked Species		
G1	0	
G2	0	
G3	0	
G4	0	
G5	0	
Total	0	
C4: Natural Floodplain Function		
Priority 1	21	76%
Priority 2	5	18%
Priority 3	0	< 1%
Priority 4	0	0%
Priority 5	0	0%
Priority 6	0	0%
Total Acres	26	94%

MEASURES (continued)	Resource Acres[a]	% of project
C5: Surface Water Protection		
Priority 1	26	95%
Priority 2	0	0%
Priority 3	0	0%
Priority 4	0	0%
Priority 5	0	0%
Priority 6	0	0%
Priority 7	0	0%
Total Acres	26	95%
C7: Fragile Coastal Resources		
Fragile Coastal Uplands	20	73%
Imperiled Coastal Lakes	0	0%
Coastal Wetlands	6	21%
Total Acres	26	94%
C8: Functional Wetlands		
Priority 1	6	21%
Priority 2	0	1%
Priority 3	0	0%
Priority 4	0	0%
Priority 5	0	0%
Priority 6	0	0%
Total Acres	6	23%
D3: Aquifer Recharge		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	0	0%
Priority 3	0	0%
Priority 4	0	0%
Priority 5	0	0%
Priority 6	0	0%
Total Acres	0	0%
E2: Recreational Trails (miles)		
(prioritized trail opportunities from Office of Greenways and Trails & Univ. Florida)		
Land Trail Priorities	0.0	
Land Trail Opportunities	0.0	
Total Miles	0.0	
F2: Arch. & Historical Sites (number	1 site	
G1: Sustainable Forestry		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	0	0%
Priority 3	0	0%
Priority 4	0	0%
Priority 5	0	0%
Total Acres	0	0%
G3: Forestland for Recharge	0	0%

[a]Acres of each resource in the project and percentage of project represented by each resource are listed except where noted. This analysis converts site boundary into pixels, which causes slight differences from GIS acres; this effect is most noticeable on small sites.



MANDALAY POINT
FLORIDA FOREVER PROPOSAL

PINELLAS COUNTY

- Florida Forever Proposal
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands
- State Aquatic Preserve

N

0 1 2 Miles

MAP BY FL NATURAL AREAS INVENTORY OCTOBER 2025

MANDALAY POINT FLORIDA FOREVER PROPOSAL

FLORIDA FOREVER BOARD OF TRUSTEES PROJECT PROPOSAL BOUNDARY AS OF OCTOBER 2025

Map Produced by: FL Natural Areas Inventory, N. Pasco, October 2025

Background: USDA NAIP Imagery Resolution = 0.2 meter

FNAI

Florida Forever Proposal Boundary

Existing State Conservation Lands

N

0 0.125 0.25 0.5

Miles

SHOAL RIVER TIMBERLANDS (OKALOOSA COUNTY)

Fee Simple

Preliminary Evaluation

The Shoal River Timberlands proposal includes ca. 1,323.1 acres in Okaloosa County. The property is proposed by the owners for fee simple acquisition. It consists of two tracts separated by approximately 1 mile.

The property is situated roughly 4 miles east of Crestview along the Shoal River. The nearest Florida managed area is the Shoal River Preserve (Okaloosa County), across the Shoal River from the eastern tract. Okaloosa County's Shoal River Acquisition is ca. 3 miles southwest, and connects to Eglin Air Force Base, the bulk of which is about 4 miles south of the proposal. The Welannee Sandhill Conservation Easement is about 4 miles northwest, and the Yellow River Water Management Area is about 7 miles west. Upper Shoal River State Park is about 11 miles upstream (east) along the Shoal River. There are no adjacent FFBOT projects, but the Shoal River Buffer project lies 3 miles south, unacquired lands in the Upper Shoal River project are 4 miles northeast, and the Welannee Watershed project is situated about 5.5 miles west.

Natural Resources Description: This evaluation is based on information gathered from the proposal, aerial photography, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' topographic maps, Cooperative Land Cover data (Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission and FNAI, Florida Cooperative Land Cover Map, version 4.0.2), the FNAI Natural Heritage database, and other publicly available GIS data sources.

Both of the proposal parcels contain frontage along the Shoal River, together containing about 1.75 miles of river frontage. Both tracts consist largely of dissected uplands south of the Shoal River, while the western tract spans both sides of the river, and contains a broad area of river floodplain north of the Shoal River as well. Elevations range from about 90 feet along the river to ca. 170 feet in the uplands of the western tract, and to over 210 feet on the eastern tract; elevations on the western tract north of the river are mostly 90-95 feet, climbing to 150 feet along slopes in a small area along the northwestern edge. Both tracts have multiple moderately- to well-developed ravines along the south slopes above the river.

Uplands on the site consist primarily of sandhill or former sandhill; although the trees were removed from most of these areas, aerial photography from recent decades show little evidence of large-scale soil disturbance. It is likely that at least some of these areas retain the characteristic diverse groundcover and still can be considered sandhill, but this should be field verified.

Slopes and ravines appear to harbor upland hardwood forest; these areas are especially concentrated along Ward Mill Creek and its tributaries in the eastern parcel, but are also scattered in patches along slopes and drainages on both tracts. There has been some disturbance to these areas in the past,

although the tree canopy of some stands appears to have remained intact in recent decades. There may be areas of bottomland forest or other hydric communities at the bottoms of the largest of these drainages, and they grade into floodplain communities as the terrain descends towards the river. The proposal also notes hillside seepage slopes that support pitcherplants (*Sarracenia*), but the extent of these communities is difficult to estimate without field assessment.

About 30% of the site appears to consist of successional hardwood forests, where forests have regenerated after the clearing of the former upland communities. These areas are likely to have relatively low biological diversity, although some characteristic remnant species may persist.

The floodplain of the Shoal River (a blackwater stream) where it passes through the site is relatively narrow on the south side of the river, but broader to the north. Areas along the river are a mosaic of forested wetlands, appearing to include some areas of floodplain swamp intergrading with bottomland forests, likely depending on slight variations in topography. North of the river, areas of wet flatwoods are intermixed with bottomland forest on a broad terrace that is slightly elevated above the floodplain. A few treeless areas within the floodplain appear to be floodplain marshes. Successional hydric shrubland/forest occurs in a few areas where trees have recolonized formerly forested wet areas after disturbance.

Table 1. Natural communities and landcover types within the Shoal River Timberlands Florida Forever proposal.

Community or Landcover	**Acres**	**Percent of Proposal**
sandhill	267	20
wet flatwoods	234	18
upland hardwood forest	150	11
freshwater forested wetlands	90	7
bottomland forest	88	7
floodplain swamp	33	2
floodplain marsh	7	<1
river	3	<1
successional hardwood forest	393	30
pine plantation	36	3
successional hydric shrubland/forest	22	2
developed	<1	<1
Total	**1,323**	**100**

Several rare or imperiled aquatic plant and animal species are known to occur in the Shoal River within the proposal (Table 2). Additionally, most of the proposal is in a region where FWC classifies Florida black bear as Common, and a small portion where that species' occurrence is considered "Frequent"; thus, Florida black bear is presumed to use the property. Depending on the condition of the forested ravines and sandhill, several other rare plants and animals may occur in the uplands. The application reports that rare plants are present, mentioning pitcherplants (specific species not mentioned but white-topped pitcherplant, *Sarracenia leucophylla* is pictured in the application) and "rare orchids" without further detail.

Table 2. Rare plants and animals documented or reported to occur within the Shoal River Timberlands Florida Forever proposal.*

Scientific Name	**Common Name**	**Global Rank**	**State Rank**	**Federal Status**	**State Status**
Rare plants documented on site					
Myriophyllum laxum	Piedmont water milfoil	G3	S3	N	N
Additional rare plants reported on site by applicant					
pitcherplant sp.	*Sarracenia sp.*				
Rare animals documented on site					
Apalone spinifera	spiny softshell	G5	S3	N	N
Pseudemys concinna concinna	Eastern river cooter	G5T5	S3	N	N
Pustulosa succissa	purple pigtoe	G3G4	SNR	N	N
Ursus americanus floridanus	Florida black bear	G5T4	S4	N	N
Additional rare animals reported on site by applicant					
none					

*Rank and status explanations attached.

The Florida Forever Measures Evaluation (FFME) 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 resources; the statewide scope of this analysis accounts for any differences in natural community acreages between Table 1 and the FFME. According to the FFME, the entire proposal would contribute to Ecological Greenways, Surface Water Protection, and Aquifer Recharge. Most of the site also would protect Strategic Habitat Conservation Areas (83%; priorities 3-5) and FNAI Habitat Conservation Priorities (76%; priority 6). An estimated 36% of the site would protect Natural Floodplain Function, and 40% would protect priority 1-3 Functional Wetlands. As much as 49% of the site may consist of Under-Represented Natural Communities (sandhill, wet flatwoods, and upland hardwood forest), but this has not been field-verified.

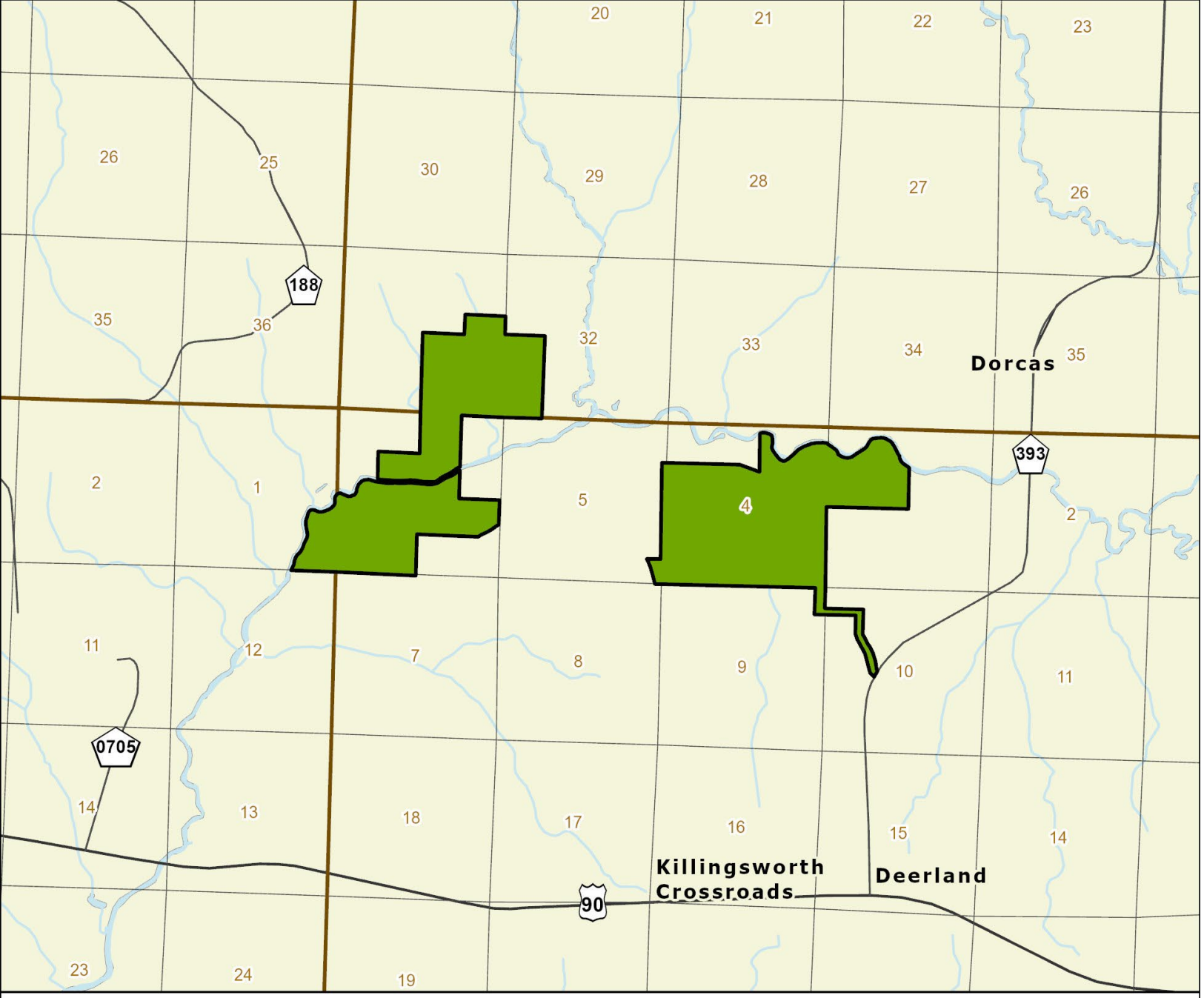
Shoal River Timberlands: Florida Forever Measures Evaluation 20251023

GIS ACRES = 1,323

MEASURES	Resource Acres[a]	% of project
B1: Strategic Habitat Conservation Areas		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	0	0%
Priority 3	482	36%
Priority 4	66	5%
Priority 5	553	42%
Total Acres	1,102	83%
B2: FNAI Habitat Conservation Priorities		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	0	0%
Priority 3	0	0%
Priority 4	0	0%
Priority 5	0	0%
Priority 6	1,004	76%
Total Acres	1,004	76%
B3: Ecological Greenways		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	0	0%
Priority 3	0	0%
Priority 4	1,323	100%
Priority 5	0	0%
Total Acres	1,323	100%
B4: Under-represented Natural Communities		
Upland Glade (G1)	0	0%
Pine Rockland (G1)	0	0%
Scrub and Scrubby Flatwoods (G2)	0	0%
Rockland Hammock (G2)	0	0%
Dry Prairie (G2)	0	0%
Seepage Slope (G2)	0	0%
Sandhill (G3)	268	20%
Sandhill Upland Lake (G3)	0	0%
Upland Pine (G3)	0	0%
Mesic/Wet Flatwoods (G4)	234	18%
Upland Hardwood Forest (G5)	150	11%
Total Acres	653	49%
B6: Occurrences of FNAI Tracked Species		
G1	0	
G2	0	
G3	2	
G4	1	
G5	2	
Total	5	
C4: Natural Floodplain Function		
Priority 1	173	13%
Priority 2	298	23%
Priority 3	4	< 1%
Priority 4	0	0%
Priority 5	0	0%
Priority 6	0	0%
Total Acres	476	36%

MEASURES (continued)	Resource Acres[a]	% of project
C5: Surface Water Protection		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	760	57%
Priority 3	207	16%
Priority 4	353	27%
Priority 5	0	0%
Priority 6	0	0%
Priority 7	0	0%
Total Acres	1,319	100%
C7: Fragile Coastal Resources		
Fragile Coastal Uplands	0	0%
Imperiled Coastal Lakes	0	0%
Coastal Wetlands	0	0%
Total Acres	0	0%
C8: Functional Wetlands		
Priority 1	171	13%
Priority 2	346	26%
Priority 3	7	< 1%
Priority 4	0	0%
Priority 5	0	0%
Priority 6	0	0%
Total Acres	525	40%
D3: Aquifer Recharge		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	0	0%
Priority 3	0	0%
Priority 4	69	5%
Priority 5	94	7%
Priority 6	1,160	88%
Total Acres	1,323	100%
E2: Recreational Trails (miles)		
(prioritized trail opportunities from Office of Greenways and Trails & Univ. Florida)		
Land Trail Priorities	0.0	
Land Trail Opportunities	0.0	
Total Miles	0.0	
F2: Arch. & Historical Sites (number)	0	sites
G1: Sustainable Forestry		
Priority 1	2	< 1%
Priority 2	2	< 1%
Priority 3	185	14%
Priority 4	138	10%
Priority 5	89	7%
Total Acres	416	31%
G3: Forestland for Recharge	0	0%

[a]Acres of each resource in the project and percentage of project represented by each resource are listed except where noted. This analysis converts site boundary into pixels, which causes slight differences from GIS acres; this effect is most noticeable on small sites.



SHOAL RIVER TIMBERLANDS
FLORIDA FOREVER PROPOSAL

OKALOOSA COUNTY

Florida Forever Proposal

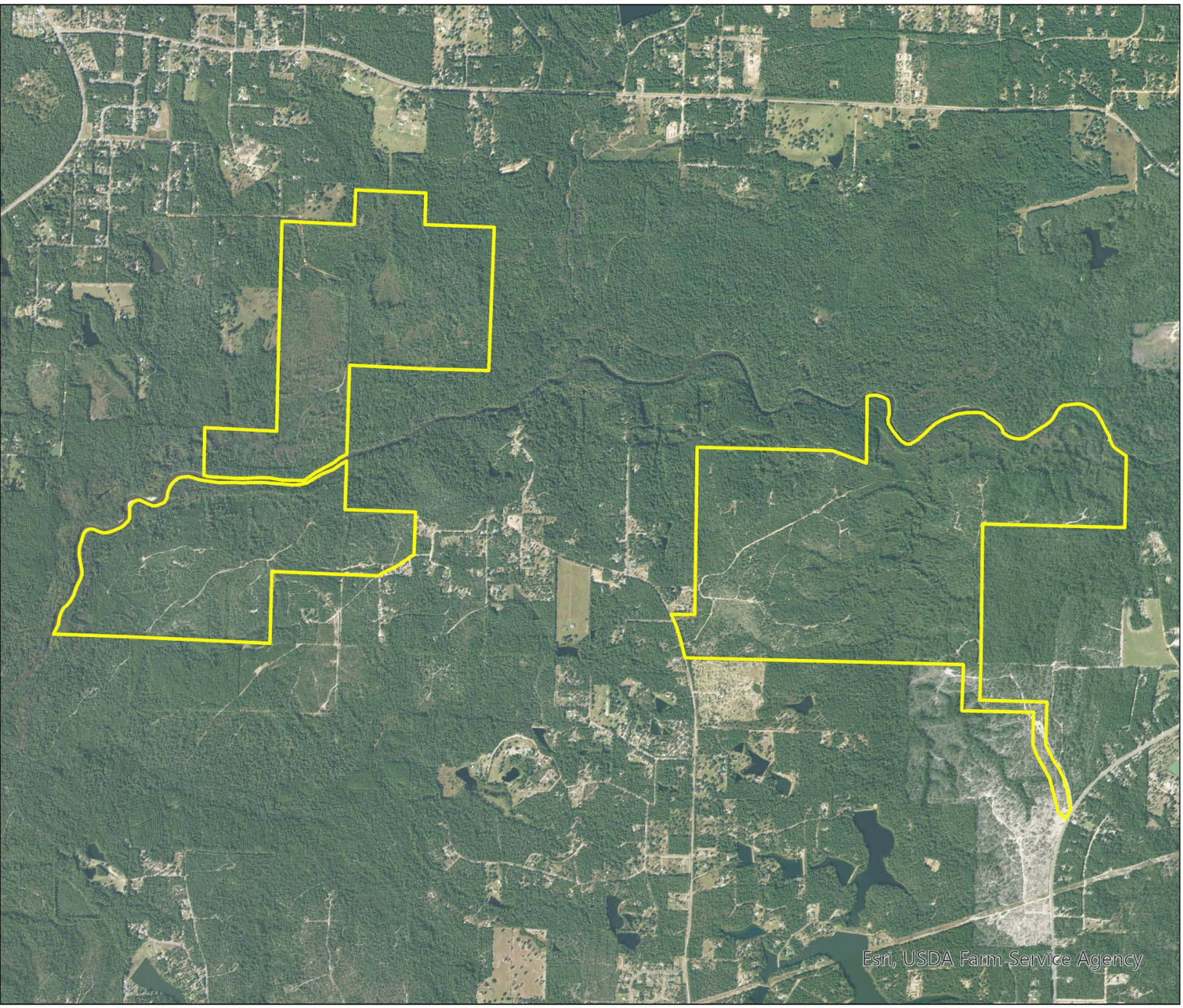
N

0 1.5 3 Miles

MAP BY FL NATURAL AREAS INVENTORY OCTOBER 2025

SHOAL RIVER TIMBERLANDS FLORIDA FOREVER PROPOSAL

FLORIDA FOREVER BOARD OF TRUSTEES PROJECT PROPOSAL BOUNDARY AS OF OCTOBER 2025



Map Produced by: FL Natural Areas Inventory, N. Pasco, October 2025

Background: USDA NAIP Imagery Resolution = 0.2 meter

Florida Forever Proposal Boundary

FNAI

N

0 0.45 0.9 1.8

Miles

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 = - An infraspecific taxon or population has federal status but the entire species does not - status is in only a portion of the species range.
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.
DL = Delisted.
UR = Under review.

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, 581.185 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: https://www.flrules.org/gateway/ChapterHome.asp?Chapter=5B-40.

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.
CE = Commercially exploited: species native to the state which are subject to being removed in significant numbers from native habitats in the state and sold or transported for sale.
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).