

**PRELIMINARY EVALUATIONS
OF THE NOVEMBER 2021
FLORIDA FOREVER PROPOSALS**

Prepared by

Florida Natural Areas Inventory

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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 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 35,000 occurrences of rare plant and animal species and high-quality natural communities. The database also contains information on more than 2,000 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; 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 proposals submitted for the cycle beginning November 2021. This includes the following proposals: Aucilla Corridor, Bar B Ranch, Charlie Creek, Eight Mile Property, Foshalee Slough, Johnson Homestead, Lake Sampala Timber and Land, River Property, and South Prong St. Mary's River. This review includes the following for the proposals: Biological Conservation Priority (**no longer included; see below**); Natural Resource Description; 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.

Biological Conservation Priority: In previous years FNAI has summarize our overall preliminary assessment of the proposals as a "Biological Conservation Priority" for each site. This rank represented our initial assessment of a proposal's contribution to the protection of significant ecological resources from a **statewide perspective**. These ranks reflected the FNAI scientific staff's best judgment based on information available at the time of the evaluation. **Because further assessment is generally needed to fully determine the biological importance of a site and many conservation factors may not be simply summarized, we no longer provide this subjective rank.**

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 Florida Forever Measures Evaluation (FFME) evaluation 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 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 at the end of this document.

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. 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.

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 overall landcover of each site.

AUCILLA CORRIDOR (JEFFERSON, MADISON, AND TAYLOR COUNTIES)

Less-Than-Fee Simple (14,622 acres); Fee Simple (3,985 acres)

Preliminary Evaluation

Natural Resources Description: The Aucilla Corridor proposal includes several disjunct blocks of land totaling 18,607 acres (per proposal; 18,608 as determined in GIS) predominantly in Jefferson and Madison Counties, with one small portion in Taylor County. The property is proposed for a combination of acquisition and conservation easement. This evaluation is based on information gathered from the proposal, 1994-2021 aerial photographs, U.S. Geologic Survey (USGS) 7.5' topographic maps, Cooperative Land Cover data (Florida Natural Areas Inventory, Florida Cooperative Land Cover Map, version 3.4), and information in the FNAI database.

Lands included in this proposed project extend approximately 22 miles along the path of the Aucilla River, beginning near Sneads Smokehouse Lake 5 miles from the Georgia border, and extending south to the northern edge of Taylor County. In all, the lands included in this project could protect 0.8 miles of river frontage on the Aucilla itself, an estimated several miles of frontage on multiple tributaries to the Aucilla, and could protect or buffer extensive areas of wetlands associated with these rivers. The proposed lands are generally level to gently rolling. Most uplands are cleared or in pine plantation, with basin swamps, dome swamps, baygalls, and depression marshes interspersed throughout. Lower areas nearer the streams, and poorly-drained level areas interspersed with the uplands are mostly vegetated with a combination of hydric hammocks, basin swamps, and some remnant wet flatwoods. The various lands making up this proposal are described in more detail below.

The northernmost 20 acres of property is on a slight rise above the east edge of the Aucilla floodplain. This piece of land is situated between 2 noncontiguous blocks of the Upper Aucilla Conservation Area, one lying 0.6 miles to the north, and the other 0.1 miles south. Across the river to the west, the West Aucilla Buffer Florida Forever BOT project is 3/4 mile away. This parcel is predominantly forested with a mix of hydric and mesic hammock.

The largest contiguous block in the proposed project is the Avalon Timberlands tract in Jefferson County, made up of 8,718 acres north of Lamont, approximately 1 mile west of the Aucilla River. This property straddles Beasley Creek, which flows from northwest to southeast for 6 miles across the property. In addition to significant areas of pine plantation, this tract contains extensive forested wetlands surrounding the creek, including large contiguous areas currently mapped as hydric hammock but which reportedly include at least some bottomland forest. The Avalon Timberlands tract would contribute significantly to landscape-scale conservation, as it surrounds the 1018-acre Three Creeks Ranch Conservation Easement on 3 sides, and is contiguous to the Turkey Scratch Plantation Conservation Easement, which is in turn connected to several other easements forming a corridor to the Aucilla River and to the Middle Aucilla Conservation Area. Nearly 9000 acres of additional conservation easements

are 1/3 mile away to the west, and the Econfina Timberlands Florida Forever BOT project adjoins this property to the east.

Approximately 2 miles west of the Avalon Timberlands tract is a 12-acre property south of the intersection of US 27 and US 19. This parcel is relatively isolated, lying about 0.4 miles from the Avalon Plantation Conservation Easement but otherwise not adjoining or close to protected lands. This property is mostly regenerating from apparent past commercial use, but also contains some wetlands and flatwoods communities.

Also included in the proposal is a large nearly contiguous area east of the Aucilla River bisected by Interstate 10 and County Road 150, containing 1.2 miles of frontage on the Aucilla as well as a portion of the Little Aucilla River. One ownership in this block known as the MWF IV Osceola tract, is located north of I-10 and is the only land in the project proposed for fee-simple acquisition. This tract is predominantly pine plantation with various embedded wetland communities, with an extensive area of basin swamp that appears to have been logged in recent decades.

The land immediately south of I-10, known as the Adams tract, contains several noteworthy natural features described in the application, including multiple springs, an unusual spring-fed marsh, and botanically interesting hydric hammock. Although it contains a relatively short distance of river frontage, the Adams tract parallels the floodplain of the Aucilla for over 2.5 miles, where it shares over 3 miles of boundary with the Upper Aucilla Conservation Area and the Ragans Conservation Easement.

Approximately 2.3 miles southeast of the Avalon Timberlands tract and 2.5 miles southwest of the Adams tract is a 1178-acre portion of the project containing wetlands that are part of the headwaters of an unnamed tributary of the Aucilla River. These lands would close a significant gap along the middle Aucilla between the Middle Aucilla Conservation Area which lies to the north, and the Lickskillet Conservation Easement to the south.

The remaining portions of the project are in 3 areas downstream along the Aucilla River: 1,197 acres along County Road 257 and a separate 123-acres block on the west bank of the river in Jefferson County; and a 13-acre property bordering the Aucilla in Taylor County. The largest of these is the North Florida Timber Holdings tract, which parallels the Aucilla River for nearly 4 miles, along which it shares nearly its entire eastern boundary with the Middle Aucilla Conservation Area.

The majority of the uplands in this proposal have been altered by past or current agricultural or silvicultural use; pine plantations—either currently planted pine or recently-cleared—make up the largest land use category in the proposal, with lesser acreages in pasture or other agricultural use. Prescribed fire is used on some lands, and longleaf pine has been planted in some areas. Although much of the native groundcover of the original pinelands has likely been impacted by silvicultural activities, the application indicates that areas of wiregrass and other native groundcover occur on several sites. Scattered remnant upland natural communities that may be relatively intact occur on several of the project parcels, including upland pine, upland hardwood forest, mesic hammock, and mesic flatwoods.

Table 1. Natural communities and landcover types within the Aucilla Corridor Florida Forever proposal.

Community or Landcover	Acres	Percent of Proposal
hydric hammock	4382	24
basin swamp	3086	17
wet flatwoods	682	4
dome swamp	530	3
baygall	479	3
depression marsh	231	1
mesic flatwoods	215	1
upland hardwood forest	177	1
floodplain swamp	123	1
upland pine	120	1
mesic hammock	101	1
wet prairie	97	<1
clastic upland lake	77	<1
bottomland forest	45	<1
sinkhole pond	16	<1
swamp lake	4	<1
blackwater stream	3	<1
aquatic cave	<1	<1
spring run stream	<1	<1
pine plantation	6334	34
pasture--improved	903	5
agriculture	494	3
utility corridor	274	1
road	62	<1
artificial pond	55	<1
developed	40	<1
clearing/regeneration	24	<1
successional hardwood forest	19	<1
canal/ditch	17	<1
borrow area	7	<1
impoundment	5	<1
Total	18,608	100

FNAI’s database contains documentation of two rare species, Florida black bear and mud sunfish, within the proposal area. In addition to these documented species, the application lists a variety of other listed and rare species that have been observed on the site, including gopher tortoises on or adjacent to multiple parcels in the proposal area, as well as a variety of species of wading birds, Bachman’s sparrow, bald eagle, swallow-tailed kite, eastern diamondback rattlesnake, and Seminole crescent. Table 2 lists the rare plant and animal taxa that have been documented or reported in the project area. In addition to those listed in Table 2, several rare aquatic and semi-aquatic species have not been documented in the proposal area but that are found in and around the Aucilla River and its tributaries. It is likely that some of these species may move through the river system and could therefore use sites within the proposal area. The presence of springs also suggests that rare cave-dwelling species may occur. Finally, based on the large acreage of the sites and the lack of detailed surveys, it is possible that additional rare terrestrial species may occur as well.

Table 2. Rare plants and animals documented or reported to occur within the Aucilla Corridor 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					
<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	cardinalflower	G5	SNR	N	ST
Rare animals documented on site					
<i>Acantharchus pomotis</i>	mud sunfish	G4G5	S3	N	N
<i>Ursus americanus floridanus</i>	Florida black bear	G5T4	S4	N	N
Additional rare animals reported on site by applicant					
<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>	American alligator	G5	S4	SAT	ST(S/A)
<i>Anthanassa texana seminole</i>	Seminole crescent	G5T3T4	S2S3	N	N
<i>Crotalus adamanteus</i>	eastern diamondback rattlesnake	G4	S3	N	N
<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	little blue heron	G5	S4	N	ST
<i>Egretta thula</i>	snowy egret	G5	S3	N	N
<i>Egretta tricolor</i>	tricolored heron	G5	S4	N	ST
<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>	swallow-tailed kite	G5	S2	N	N
<i>Eudocimus albus</i>	white ibis	G5	S4	N	N
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	gopher tortoise	G3	S3	C	ST
<i>Haliaeetus erythrocephalus</i>	bald eagle	G5	S3	N	N
<i>Mycteria americana</i>	wood stork	G4	S2	T	FT
<i>Peucaea aestivalis</i>	Bachman’s sparrow	G3	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 community distributions based primarily on the Cooperative Land Cover data (Florida Natural Areas Inventory, Florida Cooperative Land Cover Map, version 3.4), which explains differences in natural community acreages between Table 1 and the FFME. Based on this assessment, this project would contribute significantly to several water-related measures, most notably Natural Floodplain Protection, Surface Water Protection, and Aquifer Recharge. It also could contribute substantially to protection of Ecological Greenways, Significant Habitat Conservation Areas, and FNAI Habitat Conservation Priorities.

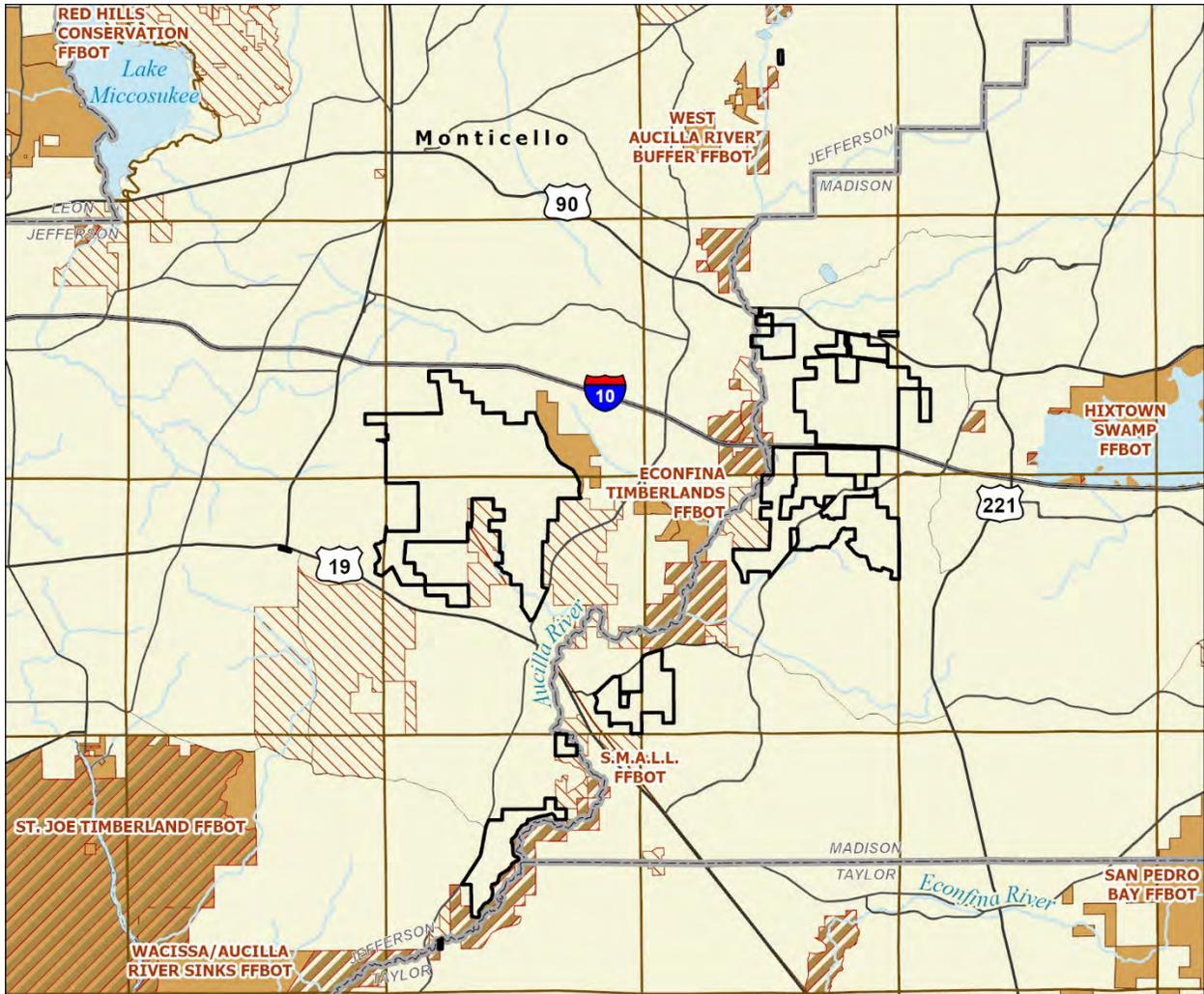
Aucilla Corridor: Florida Forever Measure Evaluation 20211101

GIS ACRES = 18,608

MEASURES	Resource Acres^a	% of project
B1: Strategic Habitat Conservation Areas		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	15	< 1%
Priority 3	13,517	73%
Priority 4	0	0%
Priority 5	3,723	20%
Total Acres	17,254	93%
B2: FNAI Habitat Conservation Priorities		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	0	0%
Priority 3	342	2%
Priority 4	1,660	9%
Priority 5	8,264	44%
Priority 6	2,970	16%
Total Acres	13,237	71%
B3: Ecological Greenways		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	12,756	69%
Priority 3	0	0%
Priority 4	0	0%
Priority 5	5,729	31%
Total Acres	18,485	99%
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)	237	1%
Upland Hardwood Forest (G5)	277	1%
Total Acres	514	3%
B6: Occurrences of FNAI Tracked Species		
G1	0	
G2	0	
G3	0	
G4	2	
G5	0	
Total	2	
C4: Natural Floodplain Function		
Priority 1	1,335	7%
Priority 2	3,833	21%
Priority 3	4,670	25%
Priority 4	3,145	17%
Priority 5	0	0%
Priority 6	0	0%
Total Acres	12,983	70%

MEASURES (continued)	Resource Acres^a	% of project
C5: Surface Water Protection		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	2,385	13%
Priority 3	2,412	13%
Priority 4	5,988	32%
Priority 5	3,432	18%
Priority 6	2,963	16%
Priority 7	1,131	6%
Total Acres	18,311	98%
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	1,293	7%
Priority 2	3,662	20%
Priority 3	3,237	17%
Priority 4	1,641	9%
Priority 5	0	0%
Priority 6	0	0%
Total Acres	9,832	53%
D3: Aquifer Recharge		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	641	3%
Priority 3	9,202	49%
Priority 4	7,562	41%
Priority 5	1,196	6%
Priority 6	0	0%
Total Acres	18,600	100%
E2: Recreational Trails (miles) <small>(prioritized trail opportunities from Office of Greenways and Trails & Univ. Florida)</small>		
Land Trail Priorities	8.4	
Land Trail Opportunities	0.0	
Total Miles	8.4	
F2: Arch. & Historical Sites (number) 30 sites		
G1: Sustainable Forestry		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	0	0%
Priority 3	6,960	37%
Priority 4	0	0%
Priority 5 - Potential Pinelands	440	2%
Total Acres	7,400	40%
G3: Forestland for Recharge	3,901	21%

^aAcres 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.



AUCILLA CORRIDOR FLORIDA FOREVER PROPOSAL

JEFFERSON, MADISON, AND TAYLOR COUNTIES

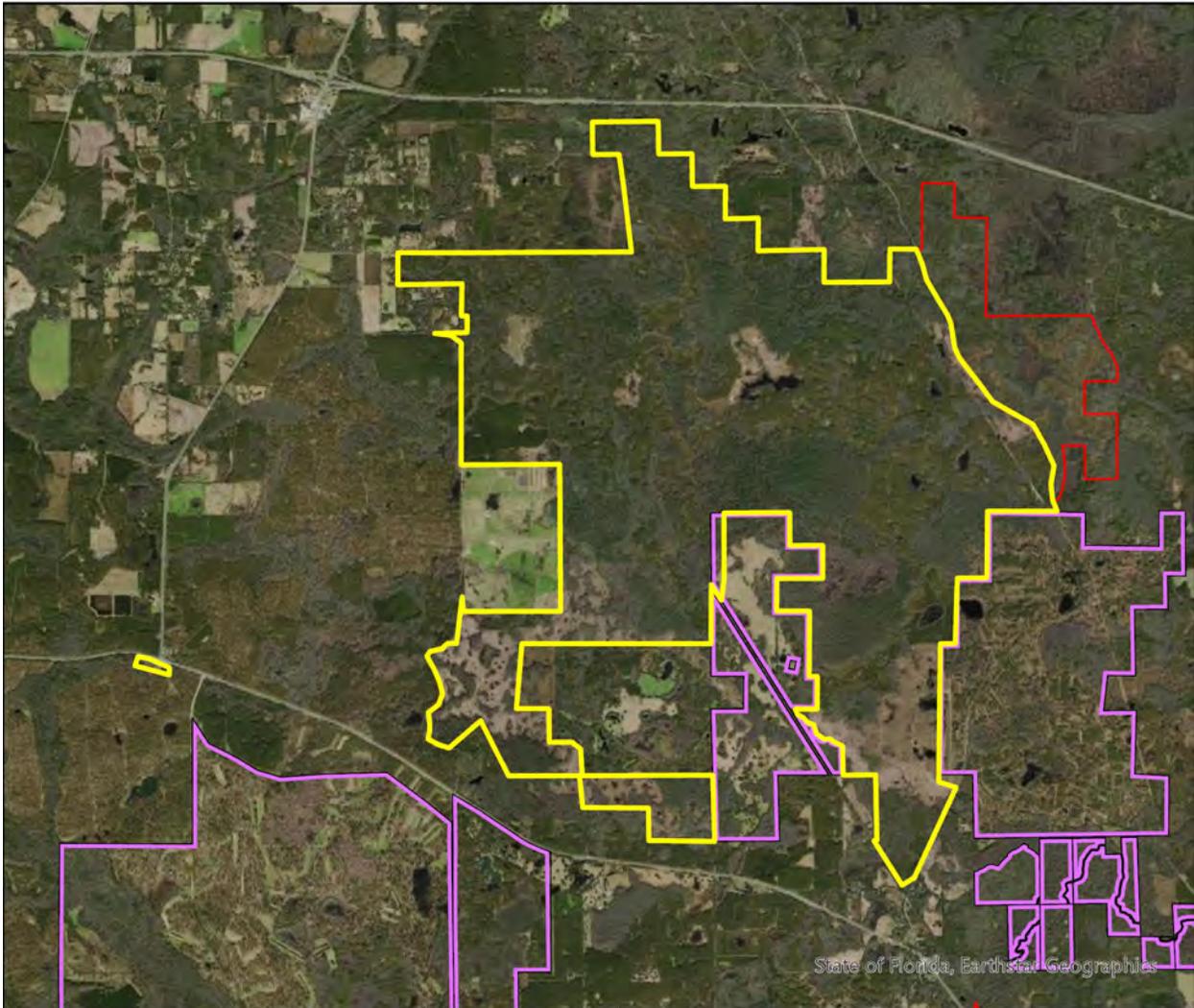
-  Proposed Florida Forever BOT Project Addition
-  Florida Forever BOT Projects
-  State Owned Lands
-  Other Conservation Lands
-  State Aquatic Preserve



OCTOBER 2021

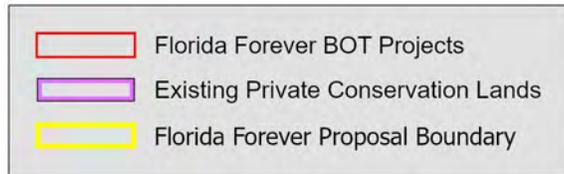
Aucilla Corridor Florida Forever Proposal - Map 1

FLORIDA FOREVER BOARD OF TRUSTEES PROJECT PROPOSED ADDITION AS OF OCTOBER 2021

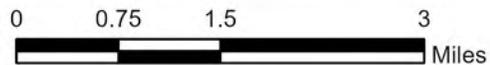


Map Produced by: N. Pasco, October 2021

Background: World Imagery Resolution = 0.3 meter

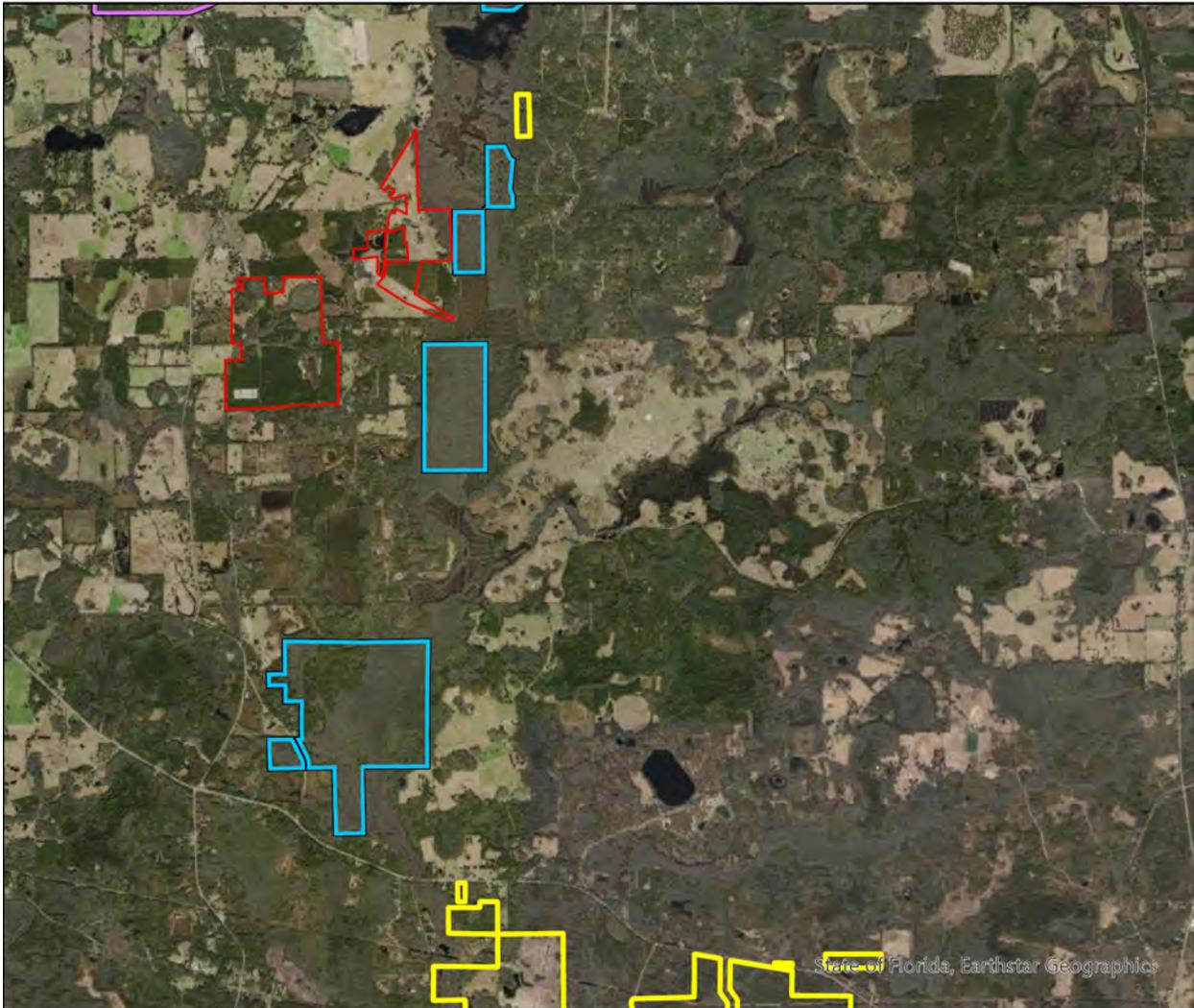


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Aucilla Corridor Florida Forever Proposal - Map 2

FLORIDA FOREVER BOARD OF TRUSTEES PROJECT PROPOSED ADDITION AS OF OCTOBER 2021

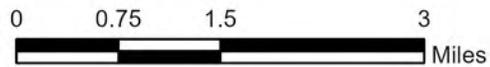
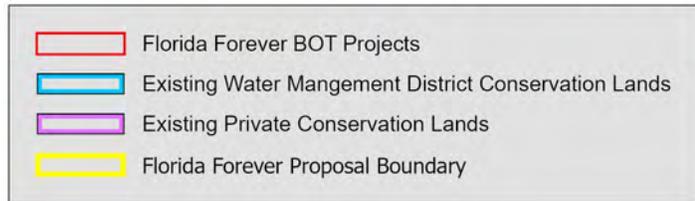


Map Produced by: N. Pasco, October 2021

Background: World Imagery Resolution = 0.3 meter

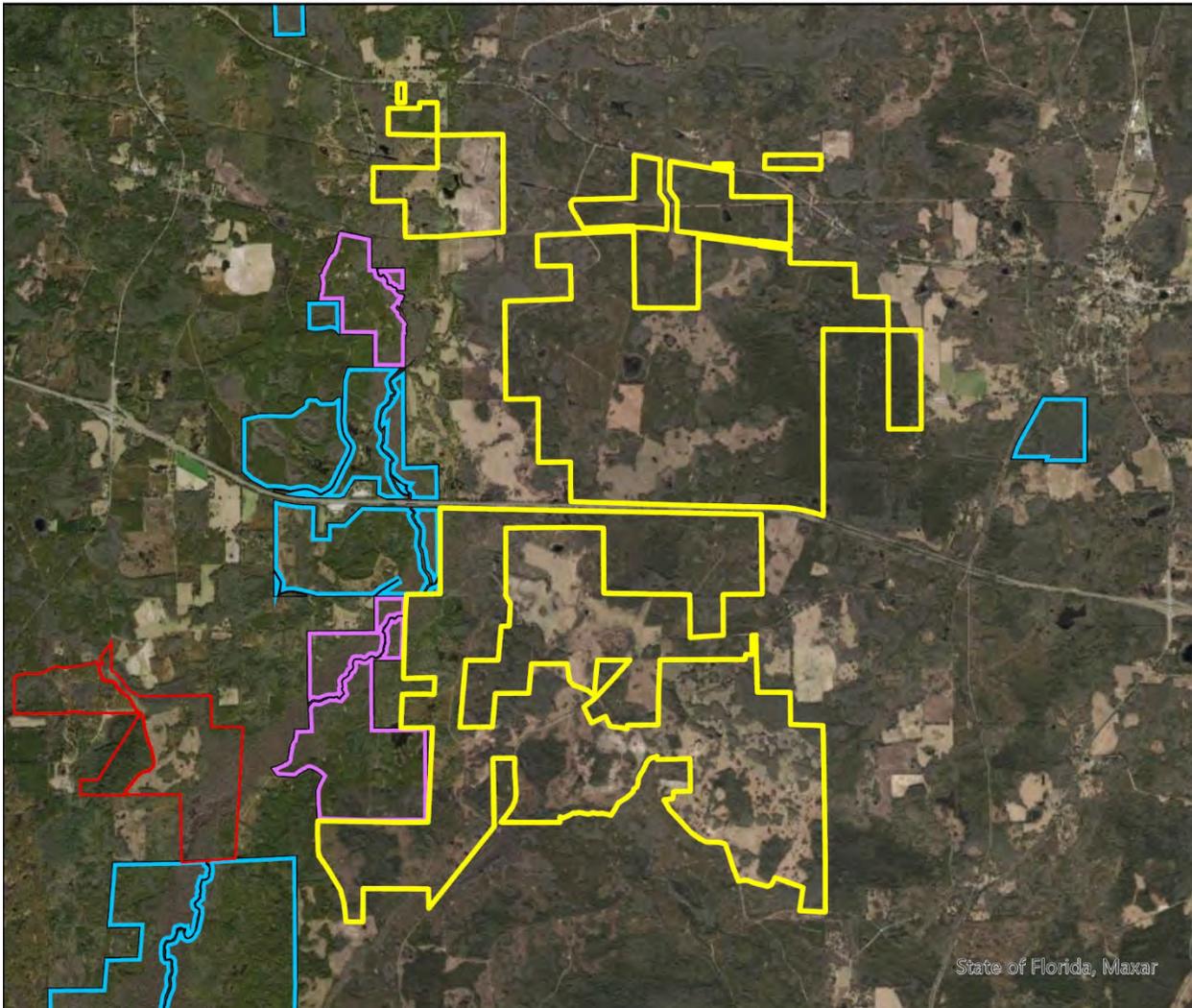


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Aucilla Corridor Florida Forever Proposal - Map 3

FLORIDA FOREVER BOARD OF TRUSTEES PROJECT PROPOSED ADDITION AS OF OCTOBER 2021

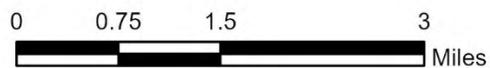


Map Produced by: N. Pasco, October 2021

Background: World Imagery Resolution = 0.3 meter

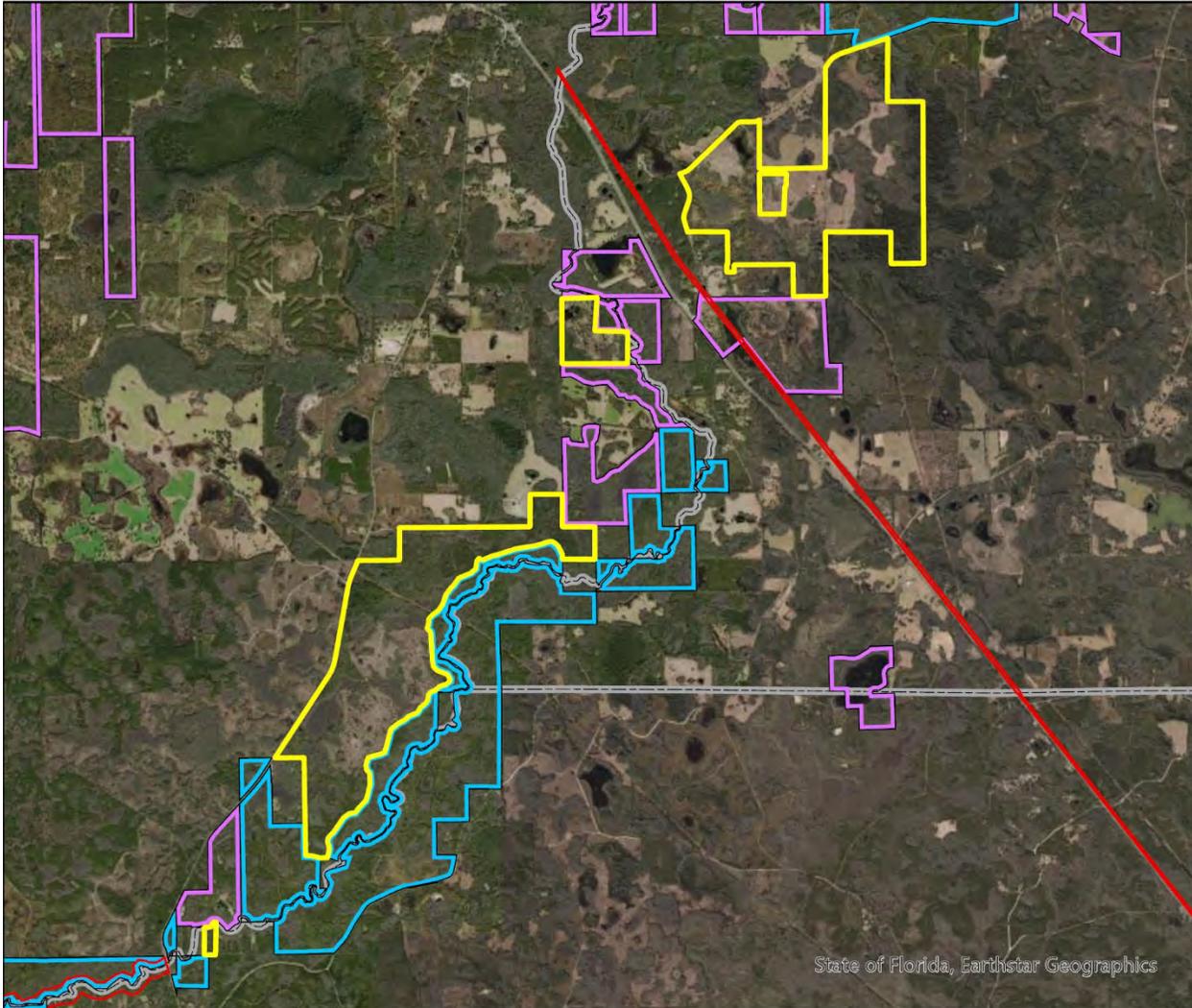


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Aucilla Corridor Florida Forever Proposal - Map 4

FLORIDA FOREVER BOARD OF TRUSTEES PROPOSED PROJECT BOUNDARY AS OF OCTOBER 2021

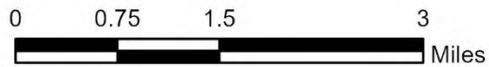


Map Produced by: N. Pasco, October 2021

Background: World Imagery Resolution = 0.3 meter



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BAR-B RANCH (MARTIN COUNTY)

Fee Simple

Preliminary Evaluation

Natural Resources Description: The Bar-B Ranch proposal comprises 1908 acres (per application; 1910 GIS acres) in central Martin County approximately 10 miles southwest of the city of Stuart and 2 miles southwest of I-95. The proposed property is adjacent to the northeast boundary of the C-44 Stormwater Treatment Area which is owned and managed by the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD). The Bar-B Ranch proposal is a parcel of interest to SFWMD as a component of the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan. Allapattah Flats, also owned by SFWMD, is just to the northwest of the proposal. Hawk's Hammock (Martin County) is 1.5 miles to the northeast. The nearest Florida Forever projects are the Pal-Mar projects, about 4 miles to the south, and the Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem, about 6 miles to the east.

This evaluation is based on information gathered from the proposal application, aerial photography, U.S. Geologic Survey (USGS) 7.5' topographic maps, Cooperative Land Cover data (Florida Natural Areas Inventory [FNAI], Florida Cooperative Land Cover Map, version 3.4), and information in the FNAI database.

About one third of the property is in natural condition. This is a mesic flatwoods landscape with large depression or slough marshes and possibly some shorter hydroperiod wet prairies. A small amount of wet flatwoods may also be present on the property. The proposal is outside of what is believed to be the historic range of the dry prairie landscape, but the pine flatwoods may be quite similar in nature to that community with sparse pine canopies and a very low groundcover.

Altered landcover types cover approximately 68% of the proposal. The larger southeast-oriented sloughs on the property once provided broad surface water drainage across the ranch. According to the applicant, the installation of a network of ditches in the mid-1900s greatly increased drainage and allowed the former wetlands to be converted to pasture. Currently, around half of the property is improved pasture, while another 18% is grazed woodland pasture with some canopy structure or hammock development. There are also several cattle ponds.

There are several structures on the property at the ranch headquarters, as well as some roads used for ranch operations. No other improvements are evident. Table 1 provides a list of the landcover types identified on the proposal and their approximate acreages.

Table 1. Natural communities and landcover types within the Bar-B Ranch Florida Forever proposal

Community or Landcover	Acres	Percent of Proposal
mesic flatwoods	475	25
depression marsh	134	7
wet prairie	10	1
wet flatwoods	8	<1
improved pasture	942	49
woodland pasture	337	18
artificial pond	4	<1
Total	1910	100

The FNAI database contains a record of Florida black bear on the proposed area, but no other rare animals or plants (Table 2). This may reflect lack of biological surveys and the absence of submission of data by others. There are nearby records of scentless vanilla (*Vanilla mexicana*; G2G4, S1, N, E), hand fern (*Ophioglossum palmatum*; G4, S2, N, E), and Small’s flax, *Linum carteri* var. *smallii*; G2T2, S2, N, E). The application does not list any specific rare species documented on the proposal but notes that the adjacent C-44 Stormwater Treatment Area and nearby Allapattah Flats have Florida sandhill cranes, crested caracaras, and several species of wading birds likely to forage in the wetlands on the site. The Breeding Bird Atlas also lists burrowing owls within 10 km.

* Rarity rankings in the following order: FNAI (global and state ranks), federal status, state status. Rank explanations attached.

Table 2. Rare plants and animals documented or reported to occur within the Bar-B Ranch 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					
<i>Ursus americanus floridanus</i>	Florida black bear	G5T4	S4	N	N
Additional rare animals reported on site by applicant					
none					

The Florida Forever Measures Evaluation (FFME) on the following page is based on the Florida Forever Conservation Needs Assessment developed by FNAI. The data used in that analysis represents a

standardized, statewide perspective of natural community distributions based primarily on the Florida Cooperative Land Cover Map, which explains differences in natural community acreages between Table 1 and the FFME. A high percentage of this proposal contributes to priority 3 and 5 Strategic Habitat Conservation Areas, priorities 4, 5 and 6 FNAI Habitat Conservation Priorities. Nearly 100 percent of the proposal is within priority 2 Ecological Greenways, priority 4 and 6 Surface Water Protection, priority 5 and 6 Aquifer Recharge, and priority 5 Sustainable Forestry.

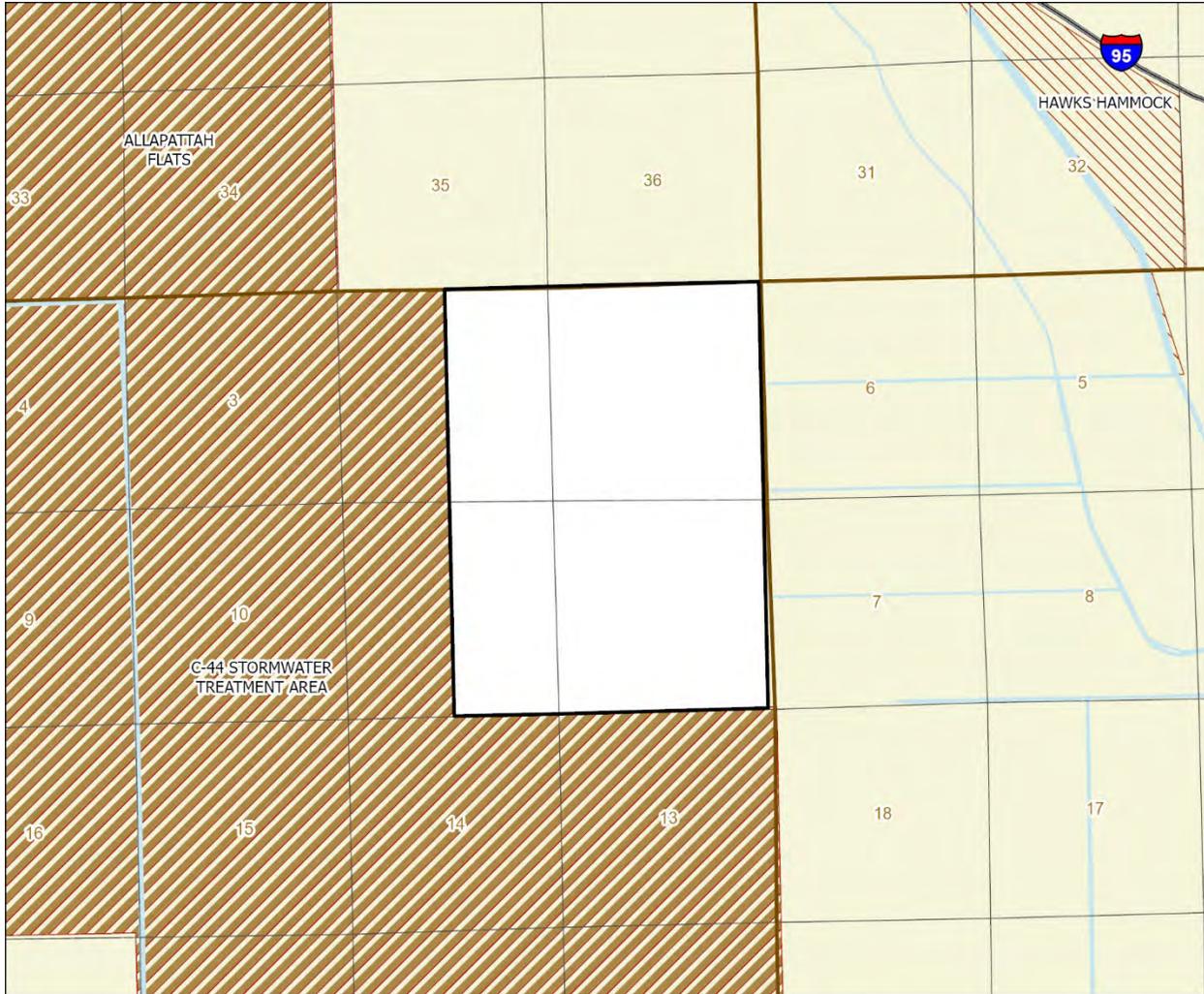
Bar-B Ranch: Florida Forever Measure Evaluation 20211101

GIS ACRES = 1,910

MEASURES	Resource Acres ^a	% of project
B1: Strategic Habitat Conservation Areas		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	0	0%
Priority 3	74	4%
Priority 4	0	0%
Priority 5	1,060	55%
Total Acres	1,134	59%
B2: FNAI Habitat Conservation Priorities		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	0	0%
Priority 3	0	0%
Priority 4	95	5%
Priority 5	682	36%
Priority 6	113	6%
Total Acres	890	47%
B3: Ecological Greenways		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	1,910	100%
Priority 3	0	0%
Priority 4	0	0%
Priority 5	0	0%
Total Acres	1,910	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)	230	12%
Upland Hardwood Forest (G5)	0	0%
Total Acres	230	12%
B6: Occurrences of FNAI Tracked Species		
G1	0	
G2	0	
G3	0	
G4	0	
G5	0	
Total	0	
C4: Natural Floodplain Function		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	7	< 1%
Priority 3	113	6%
Priority 4	124	6%
Priority 5	35	2%
Priority 6	0	0%
Total Acres	279	15%

MEASURES (continued)	Resource Acres ^a	% of project
C5: Surface Water Protection		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	6	< 1%
Priority 3	0	0%
Priority 4	858	45%
Priority 5	0	0%
Priority 6	1,046	55%
Priority 7	0	0%
Total Acres	1,910	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	7	< 1%
Priority 3	75	4%
Priority 4	63	3%
Priority 5	1	< 1%
Priority 6	0	0%
Total Acres	146	8%
D3: Aquifer Recharge		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	0	0%
Priority 3	0	0%
Priority 4	50	3%
Priority 5	277	15%
Priority 6	1,583	83%
Total Acres	1,910	100%
E2: Recreational Trails (miles) <small>(prioritized trail opportunities from Office of Greenways and Trails & Univ. Florida)</small>		
Land Trail Priorities	0.0	
Land Trail Opportunities	0.0	
Total Miles	0.0	
F2: Arch. & Historical Sites (number)		
	0	0 sites
G1: Sustainable Forestry		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	0	0%
Priority 3	0	0%
Priority 4	0	0%
Priority 5 - Potential Pinelands	1,757	92%
Total Acres	1,757	92%
G3: Forestland for Recharge		
	0	0%

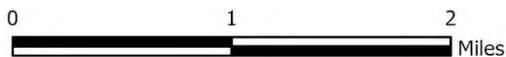
^aAcres of each resource in the project and percentage of project represented by each resource are listed except where noted. This analysis converts site boundary into pixels, which causes slight differences from GIS acres; this effect is most noticeable on small sites.



BAR-B RANCH FLORIDA FOREVER PROPOSAL

MARTIN COUNTY

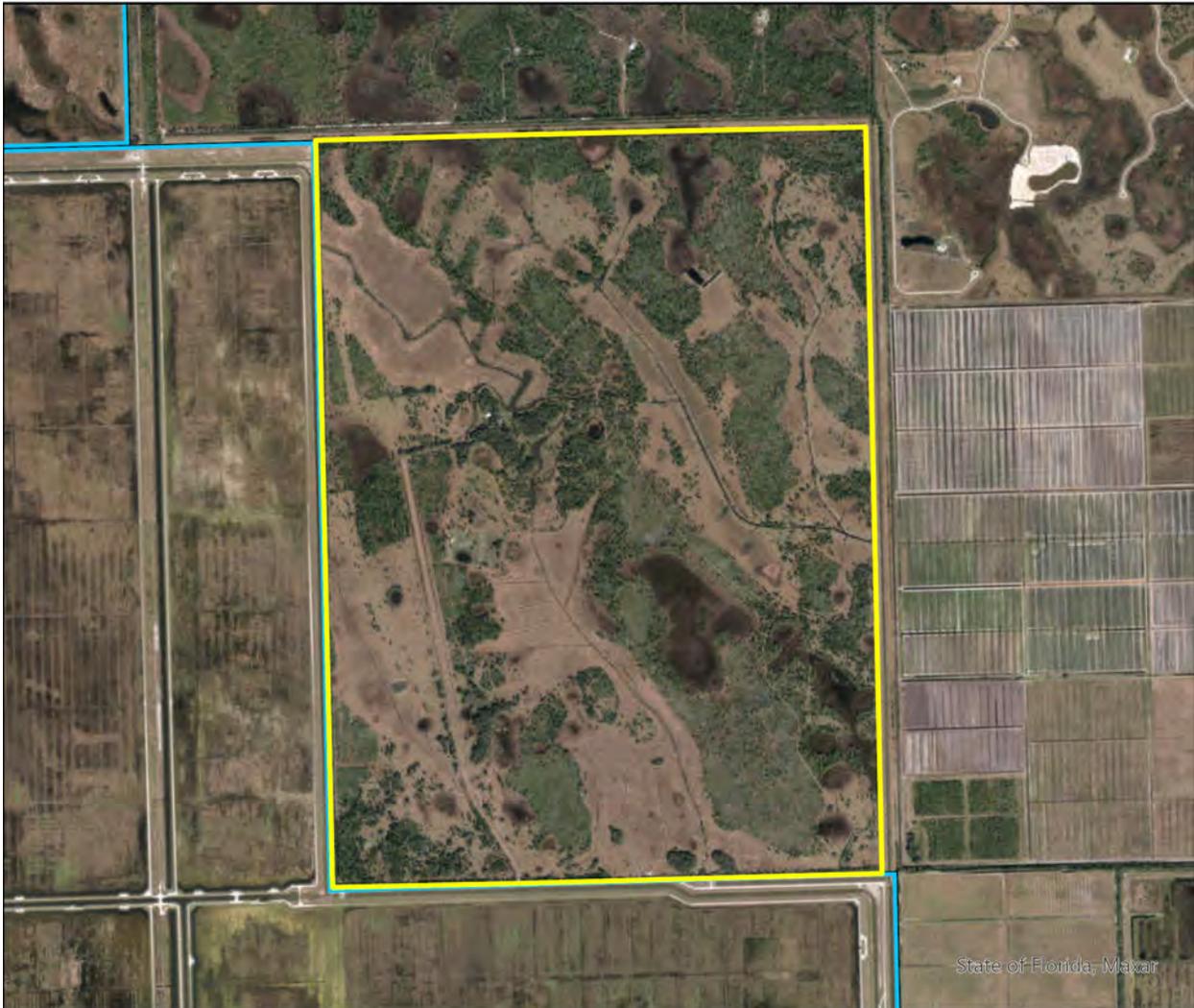
- Proposed Florida Forever BOT Project
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands



NOVEMBER 2021

Bar-B Ranch Florida Forever Proposal

FLORIDA FOREVER BOARD OF TRUSTEES PROPOSED PROJECT BOUNDARY AS OF OCTOBER 2021



Map Produced by: N. Pasco, October 2021

Background: World Imagery Resolution = 0.3 meter



	Existing Water Mangement District Conservation Lands
	Florida Forever Proposal Boundary

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CHARLIE CREEK (HARDEE COUNTY)

Less-Than-Fee Simple

Preliminary Evaluation

Natural Resources Description: The Charlie Creek proposal comprises 1,547.1 acres (per application; 1,533.7 GIS acres) in northeastern Hardee County approximately 3.5 miles west of the Highlands County line. The southern boundary abuts State Road 64 for ca. 1 mile. The property is rectangular except for an irregularly shaped southern boundary, extending ca. 2 miles east-west and ca. 1.6 miles north-south at their widest points. The entire northern boundary is contiguous with Charlie Creek Cattle Company Agricultural and Conservation Easement #1 (Florida Forest Service, FDACS) which itself is contiguous with two additional Forest Service Conservation Easements. Further north, Crews Grove Conservation Easement (Division of State Lands, DEP) touches the northeast corner of the Forest Service Easements and occupies the northeastern corner of Hardee County. Hardee Flatwoods FFBOT is within a mile to the south across State Road 64. The proposal is submitted for less-than-fee simple protection.

This evaluation is based on information gathered from the proposal application, aerial photography, U.S. Geologic Survey (USGS) 7.5' topographic maps, Cooperative Land Cover data (Florida Natural Areas Inventory [FNAI], Florida Cooperative Land Cover Map, version 3.4), and information in the FNAI database.

The proposal contains a channelized, zigzag, portion of Charlie Creek that runs roughly through the center of the property north to south. Wetland communities make up about 734 acres (48%) of the proposal; hydric hammock and basin swamp comprise most of the wetlands (44%) along with basin marsh, depression marsh, dome swamp, and wet prairie (comprising just 2%) and canals/ditches and an artificial pond 1% of the proposal. Upland communities represent approximately 798 acres or 52% of the site; improved pasture comprises most of this acreage at about 645 acres (42%). The central, cleared area (ca. 249 acres referred to as wet prairie in the application) appears to be better described as pasture that is seasonally grazed by cattle. The remaining 10% includes mesic flatwoods and mesic hammock natural communities and scattered areas of woodland pasture and successional hardwood forest.

The pastures on the property were most likely mesic flatwoods before being cleared for cattle, although the application notes that the central area (designated wet prairie in application) was likely a forested wetland as seen in 1942 aerial imagery. Elevations range from 60 feet along the Charlie Creek channel to 80 feet in the slough to 80 feet in the uplands at the southwest and northeast corners of the proposal.

The property has been managed as a commercial cow-calf operation for the past 90 years by the family. No structures are present on the property. Dirt roads mostly follow the ditched channel system. The mesic flatwoods community is managed with fire every 2-4 years and is allowed to burn into the hammock edges. Pastures are fertilized once a year and burned every other year in the early spring. Table 1 provides a list of the landcover types identified on the proposal and their approximate acreages.

Table 1. Natural communities and landcover types within the Charlie Creek Florida Forever proposal.

Community or Landcover	Acres	Percent of Proposal
hydric hammock	433	28
basin swamp	249	16
mesic flatwoods	58	4
depression marsh	24	2
mesic hammock	18	1
dome swamp	10	1
basin marsh	2	<1
wet prairie	0.3	<1
improved pasture	645	42
woodland pasture	65	4
canal/ditch	15	1
successional hardwood forest	12	1
artificial pond	1	<1
Total	1534	100

The FNAI database contains no specific records of rare species of animals or plants within the proposed area. This may reflect lack of biological surveys and the absence of submission of data by others. The Florida black bear (*Ursus americanus floridanus*) is considered common in the region of the property by the FWC 2018 range estimate. The application notes several rare species observed on site (Table 2). Other rare species are known from the region, including crested caracara (*Caracara cheriway*, G5/S2, T, FT) and wood stork (*Mycteria americana*, G4/S2, T, FT). Other wading birds are also likely to forage in wet pasture areas and other wetlands on the site.

* Rarity rankings in the following order: FNAI (global and state ranks), federal status, state status. Rank explanations attached.

Table 2. Rare plants and animals documented or reported to occur within the Charlie Creek 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					
<i>Ursus americanus floridanus</i>	Florida black bear	G5T4	S4	N	N
Additional rare animals reported on site by applicant					
<i>Drymarchon couperi</i>	eastern indigo snake	G3	S3	T	FT
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	gopher tortoise	G3	S3	C	ST
<i>Antigone canadensis pratensis</i>	Florida sandhill crane	G5T2	S2	N	ST
<i>Athene cunicularia floridana</i>	Florida burrowing owl	G4T3	S3	N	ST
<i>Sciurus niger niger</i>	southeastern fox squirrel	G5T5	S3	N	N

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 represents a standardized, statewide perspective of natural community distributions based primarily on the Florida Cooperative Land Cover Map, which explains differences in natural community acreages between Table 1 and the FFME. This proposal contributes fully to Strategic Habitat Conservation Areas, Ecological Greenways, Surface Water Protection, and Aquifer Recharge and to a lesser degree but substantially to FNAI Habitat Conservation Priorities, Natural Floodplain Function, and Functional Wetlands.

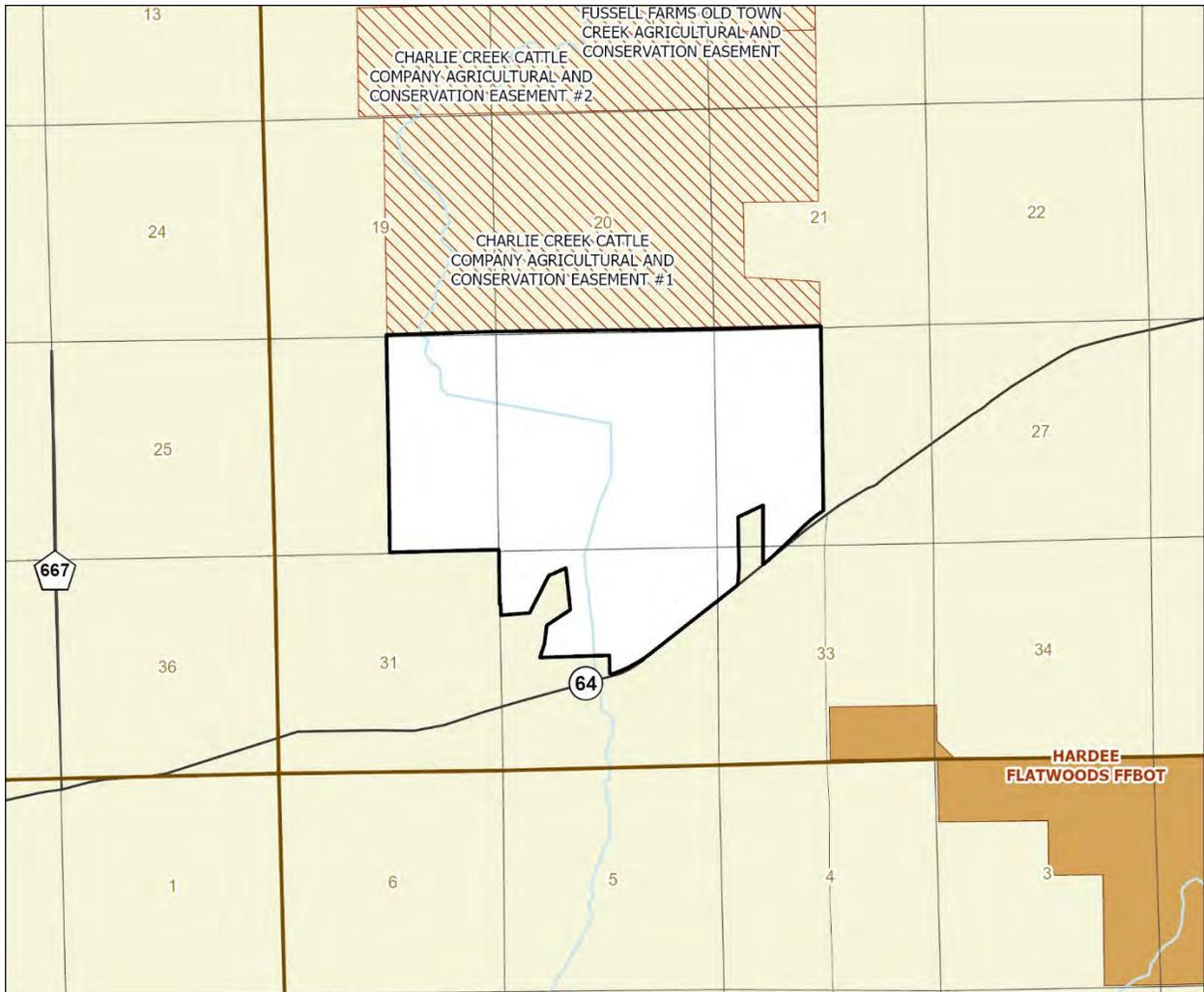
Charlie Creek: Florida Forever Measure Evaluation 20211101

GIS ACRES = 1,534

MEASURES	Resource Acres ^a	% of project
B1: Strategic Habitat Conservation Areas		
Priority 1	1,436	94%
Priority 2	91	6%
Priority 3	0	0%
Priority 4	0	0%
Priority 5	4	< 1%
Total Acres	1,531	100%
B2: FNAI Habitat Conservation Priorities		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	0	0%
Priority 3	0	0%
Priority 4	64	4%
Priority 5	997	65%
Priority 6	198	13%
Total Acres	1,259	82%
B3: Ecological Greenways		
Priority 1	1,514	99%
Priority 2	0	0%
Priority 3	19	1%
Priority 4	0	0%
Priority 5	0	0%
Total Acres	1,533	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)	58	4%
Upland Hardwood Forest (G5)	0	0%
Total Acres	58	4%
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	617	40%
Priority 3	472	31%
Priority 4	41	3%
Priority 5	6	< 1%
Priority 6	0	0%
Total Acres	1,136	74%

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	0	0%
Priority 5	996	65%
Priority 6	535	35%
Priority 7	0	0%
Total Acres	1,531	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	611	40%
Priority 3	372	24%
Priority 4	30	2%
Priority 5	3	< 1%
Priority 6	0	0%
Total Acres	1,016	66%
D3: Aquifer Recharge		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	0	0%
Priority 3	80	5%
Priority 4	861	56%
Priority 5	248	16%
Priority 6	344	22%
Total Acres	1,533	100%
E2: Recreational Trails (miles) <small>(prioritized trail opportunities from Office of Greenways and Trails & Univ. Florida)</small>		
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	60	4%
Priority 4	0	0%
Priority 5 - Potential Pinelands	428	28%
Total Acres	488	32%
G3: Forestland for Recharge 2 < 1%		

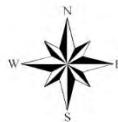
^aAcres of each resource in the project and percentage of project represented by each resource are listed except where noted. This analysis converts site boundary into pixels, which causes slight differences from GIS acres; this effect is most noticeable on small sites.



CHARLIE CREEK FLORIDA FOREVER PROPOSAL

HARDEE COUNTY

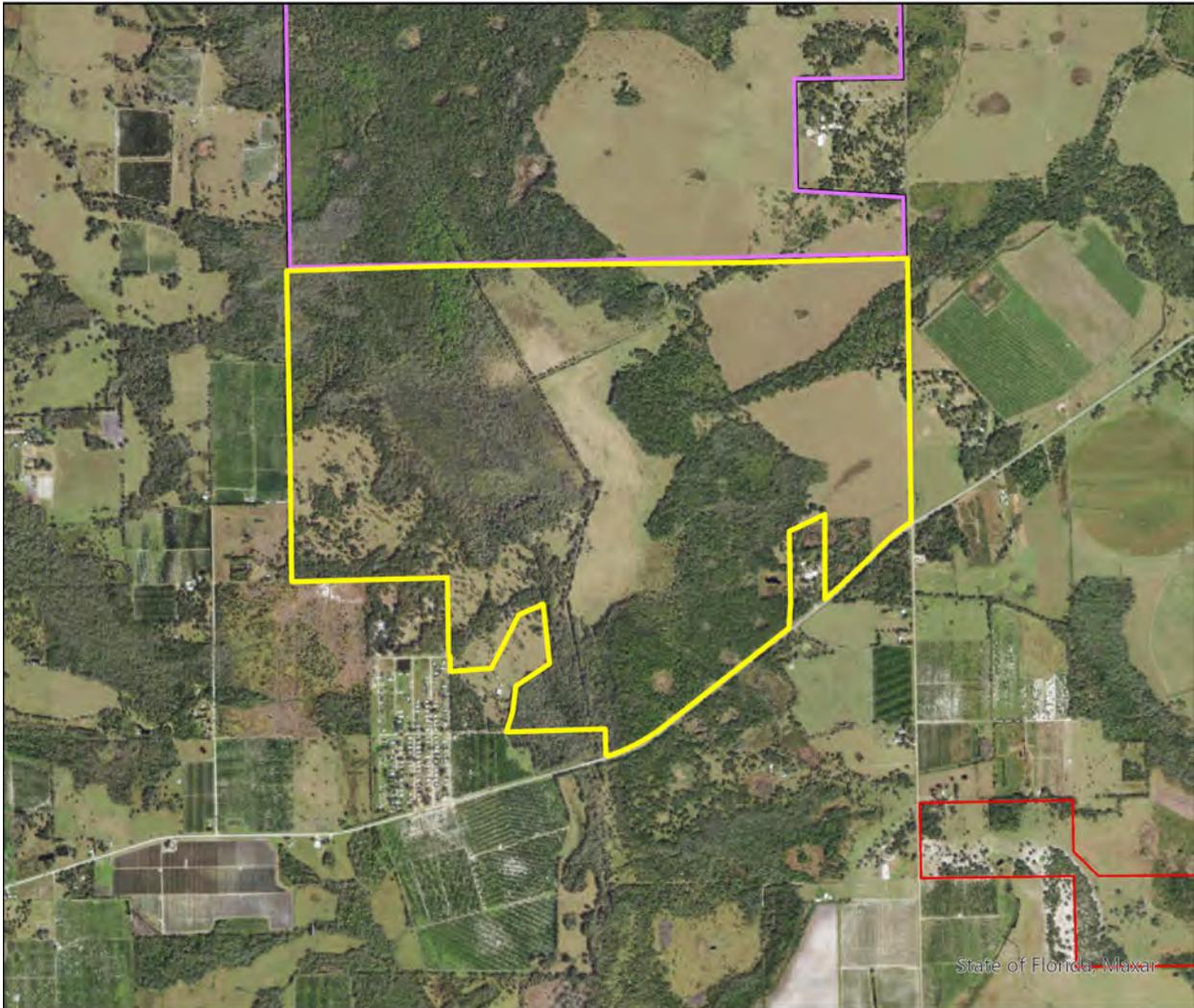
-  Proposed Florida Forever BOT Project
-  Florida Forever BOT Projects
-  Other Conservation Lands



NOVEMBER 2021

Charlie Creek Florida Forever Proposal

FLORIDA FOREVER BOARD OF TRUSTEES PROPOSED PROJECT BOUNDARY AS OF OCTOBER 2021

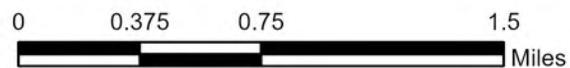


Map Produced by: N. Pasco, October 2021

Background: World Imagery Resolution = 0.3 meter



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EIGHT MILE PROPERTY (DIXIE COUNTY)

Less-Than-Fee Simple

Preliminary Evaluation

Natural Resources Description: The Eight Mile Property proposal comprises 5717 acres (per GIS) in north-central Dixie County at its boundary with Lafayette County and approximately 13 miles northeast of the town of Steinhatchee. The proposed property is adjacent to the northwest border of the large Bailey Brothers conservation easement monitored by the Suwannee River Water Management District (SRWMD). The Upper Steinhatchee Conservation Area and Mallory Swamp Restoration Area (both owned by SRWMD) are about 5 miles west and 2.5 miles northeast of the proposal, respectively. Lafayette Forest Wildlife and Environmental Area (Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission) is approximately 10 miles east-northeast of the Eight Mile Property, adjacent to Mallory Swamp on the east side and part of the Lafayette Forest Florida Forever project. Eight Mile Creek, a tributary of the Suwannee River, begins on the adjacent conservation easement and traverses the proposal westward. Timber production is stated in the proposal as the primary use of the property.

This evaluation is based on information gathered from the proposal application, aerial photography, U.S. Geologic Survey (USGS) 7.5' topographic maps, Cooperative Land Cover data (Florida Natural Areas Inventory [FNAI], Florida Cooperative Land Cover Map, version 3.4), and information in the FNAI database.

Landcover on the property is about evenly split between uplands altered for pine timber production and wetlands in relatively natural condition, although forested wetlands on the eastern side of the proposal have been partially cut for cypress. Basin swamp accounts for around 26% of the property and forms a pattern of anastomosing wetlands on the east side of the property as well as a large block in the center. Shorter hydroperiod bottomland forest or hydric hammock may form a mosaic within this central basin. Water collected in these swamps drains north and west into the floodplain swamps associated with Eight Mile Creek. Numerous smaller isolated dome swamps are scattered in pine plantation throughout the property, and baygall communities are likely associated with the basin/floodplain swamp ecotones.

All historic upland communities on the Eight Mile Property have been converted to pine plantation. Of these, about 10% appear to have been recently clearcut. A network of small roads, six artificial ponds, and a small sliver of an adjacent developed property make up the remainder of the landcover.

No houses are present on the property. Several small structures are evident in a small grassy area identified as developed. Table 1 provides a list of the landcover types identified on the proposal and their approximate acreages.

Table 1. Natural communities and landcover types within the Eight Mile Property Florida Forever proposal.

Community or Landcover	Acres	Percent of Proposal
basin swamp	1504	26
floodplain swamp/bottomland forest	624	11
dome swamp	347	6
baygall	186	3
wet flatwoods	6	<1
depression marsh	4	<1
pine plantation	2570	45
clearcut pine plantation	281	5
roads	170	3
artificial pond	23	<1
developed	2	<1
Total	5717	100

The FNAI database contains no specific records of rare species of animals or plants within the proposed area. This may reflect lack of biological surveys and the absence of submission of data by others. The Florida black bear (*Ursus americanus floridanus*) is considered occasional in the region of the property by the FWC 2018 range estimate. The application does not list any rare species observed on site (Table 2). However, the FNAI database and the Breeding Bird Atlas indicate the presence of numerous wading birds within 10 km of the site as well as osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*; G5, S3S4, N, N), swallow-tailed kite (*Elanoides forficatus*; G5, S2, N, N), American alligator (*Alligator mississippiensis*; (G5, S4, SAT, FT(S/A)), and Eastern diamondback rattlesnake (*Crotalus adamanteus*; G4, S3, N, N). Potential rare plants from the region include corkwood (*Leitneria floridana*; C3, S3, N, T) and pinewood dainties (*Phyllanthus liebmannianus* ssp. *platylepis*; G4T2, S2, N, E).

* Rarity rankings in the following order: FNAI (global and state ranks), federal status, state status. Rank explanations attached.

Table 2. Rare plants and animals documented or reported to occur within the Eight Mile Property 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					
<i>Ursus americanus floridanus</i>	Florida black bear	G5T4	S4	N	N
Additional rare animals reported on site by applicant					
none					

The Florida Forever Measures Evaluation (FFME) on the following page is based on the Florida Forever Conservation Needs Assessment developed by FNAI. The data used in that analysis represents a standardized, statewide perspective of natural community distributions based primarily on the Florida Cooperative Land Cover Map, which explains differences in natural community acreages between Table 1 and the FFME. Most of this proposal contributes to priority 3 and 5 Strategic Habitat Conservation Areas, priority 2 Ecological Greenways, priority 3 and 4 Natural Floodplain Function, priority 2 to 7 Surface Water Protection, and priority 2 to 5 Aquifer Recharge. About half of the proposal contributes to priority 3 and 4 Functional Wetlands.

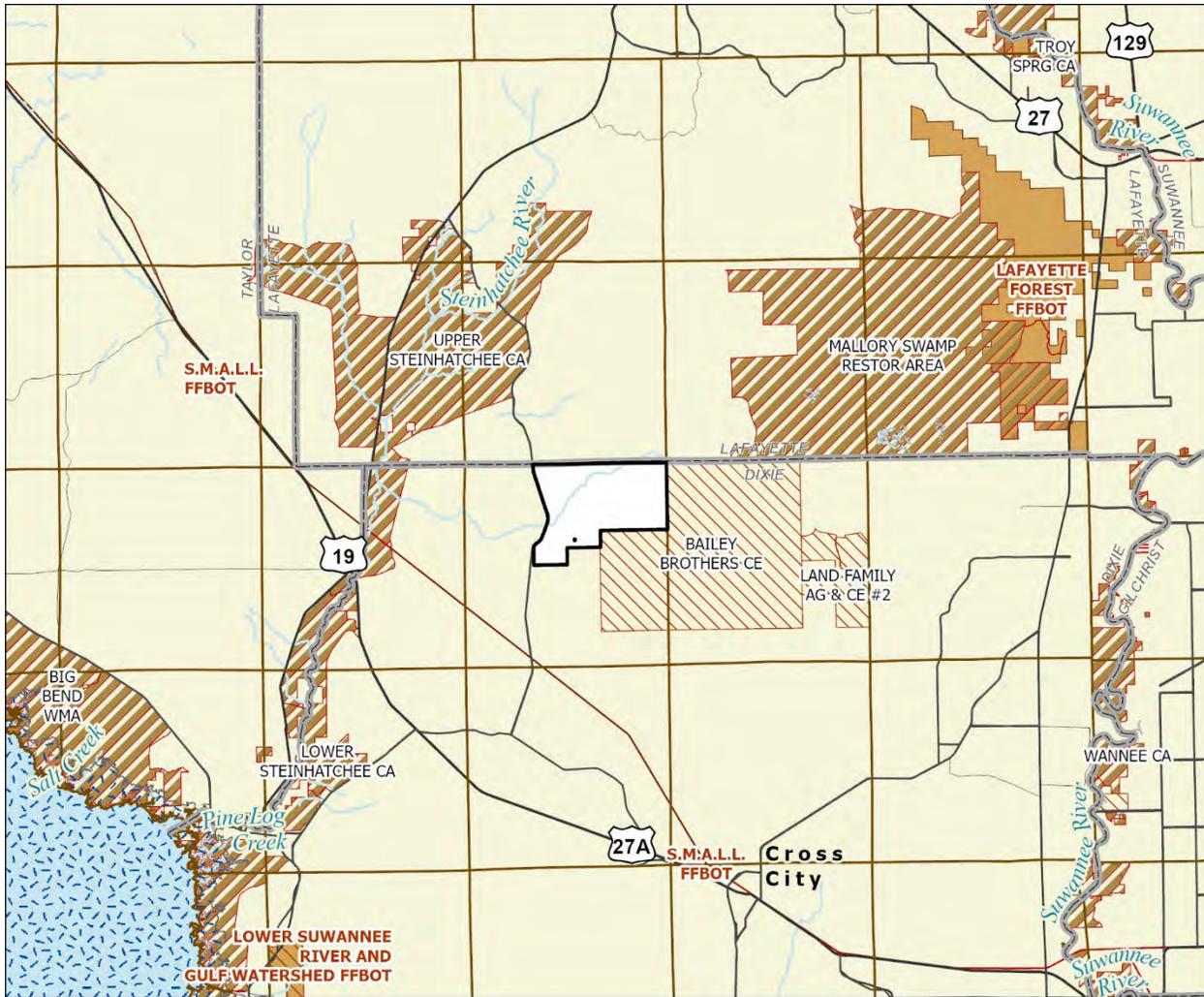
Eight Mile Property: Florida Forever Measure Evaluation 20211130

GIS ACRES = 5,717

MEASURES	Resource Acres^a	% of project
B1: Strategic Habitat Conservation Areas		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	0	0%
Priority 3	3,029	53%
Priority 4	0	0%
Priority 5	2,402	42%
Total Acres	5,431	95%
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	0	0%
Total Acres	0	0%
B3: Ecological Greenways		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	5,671	99%
Priority 3	46	< 1%
Priority 4	0	0%
Priority 5	0	0%
Total Acres	5,717	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)	2	< 1%
Upland Hardwood Forest (G5)	0	0%
Total Acres	2	< 1%
B6: Occurrences of FNAI Tracked Species		
G1	0	
G2	0	
G3	0	
G4	0	
G5	0	
Total	0	
C4: Natural Floodplain Function		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	0	0%
Priority 3	1,867	33%
Priority 4	3,346	59%
Priority 5	0	0%
Priority 6	0	0%
Total Acres	5,212	91%

MEASURES (continued)	Resource Acres^a	% of project
C5: Surface Water Protection		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	812	14%
Priority 3	402	7%
Priority 4	2,200	38%
Priority 5	1,296	23%
Priority 6	131	2%
Priority 7	696	12%
Total Acres	5,537	97%
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	1,667	29%
Priority 4	1,218	21%
Priority 5	0	0%
Priority 6	0	0%
Total Acres	2,885	50%
D3: Aquifer Recharge		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	44	< 1%
Priority 3	1,047	18%
Priority 4	2,006	35%
Priority 5	1,436	25%
Priority 6	0	0%
Total Acres	4,533	79%
E2: Recreational Trails (miles) <small>(prioritized trail opportunities from Office of Greenways and Trails & Univ. Florida)</small>		
Land Trail Priorities	0.0	
Land Trail Opportunities	0.0	
Total Miles	0.0	
F2: Arch. & Historical Sites (number) 5 sites		
G1: Sustainable Forestry		
Priority 1	1,289	23%
Priority 2	119	2%
Priority 3	1,571	27%
Priority 4	0	0%
Priority 5 - Potential Pinelands	21	< 1%
Total Acres	3,000	52%
G3: Forestland for Recharge 638 11%		

^aAcres 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.



EIGHT MILE PROPERTY FLORIDA FOREVER PROPOSAL

DIXIE COUNTY

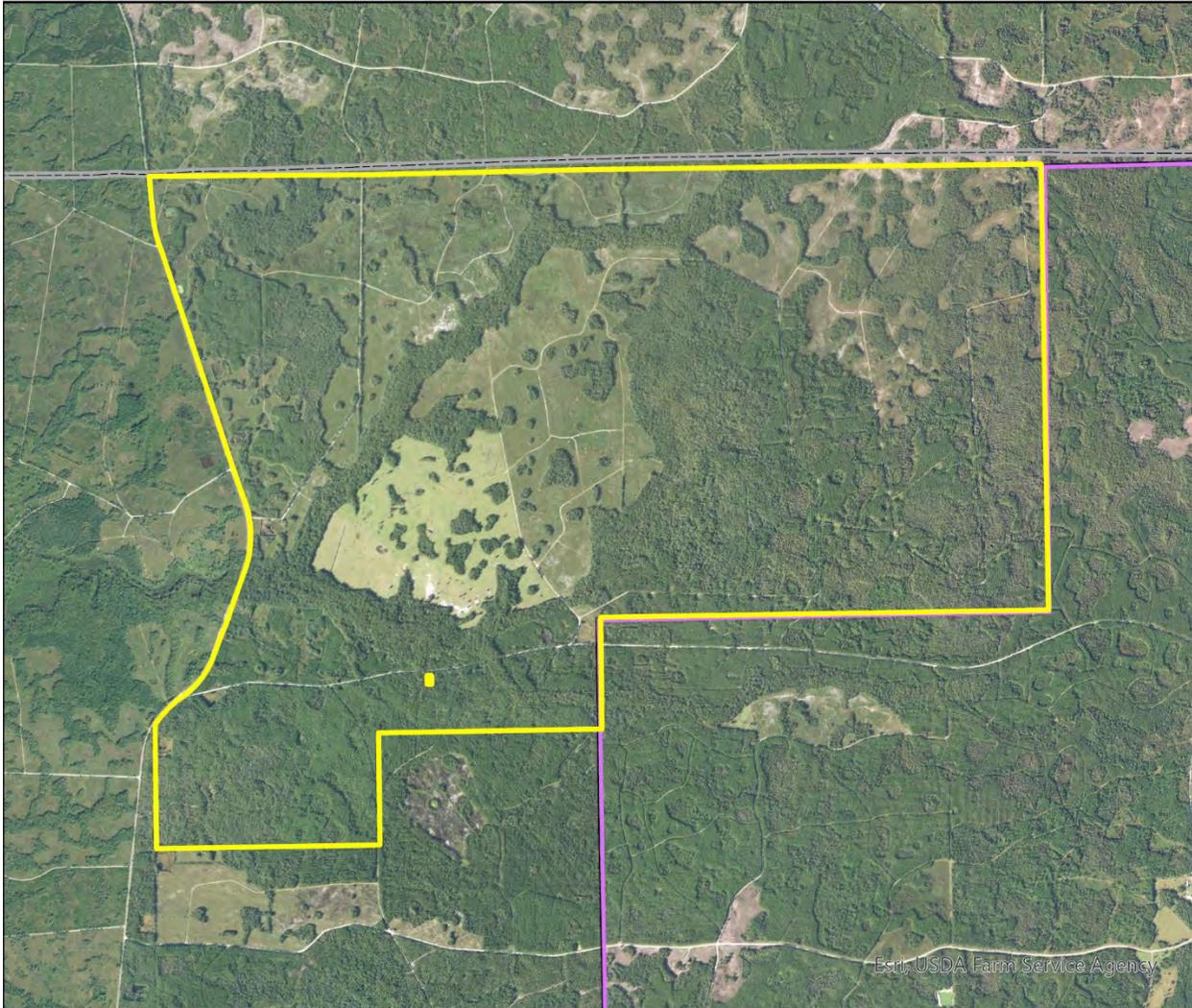
-  Proposed Florida Forever BOT Project
-  Florida Forever BOT Projects
-  State Owned Lands
-  Other Conservation Lands
-  State Aquatic Preserve



NOVEMBER 2021

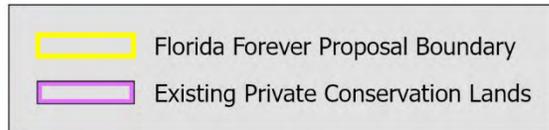
Eight Mile Property Florida Forever Proposal

FLORIDA FOREVER BOARD OF TRUSTEES PROJECT PROPOSAL BOUNDARY AS OF NOVEMBER 2021



Map Produced by: N. Pasco, November 2021

Background: World Imagery Resolution = 0.3 meter



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FOSHALEE SLOUGH (LEON COUNTY)

Less-Than-Fee Simple

Preliminary Evaluation

Natural Resources Description: The Foshalee Slough proposal comprises 945 acres (per application; 925 GIS acres) in northern Leon County just south of the Georgia state line. The irregularly shaped tract is elongate, extending ca. 3 miles (5 km) from east to west but only ca. 0.7 mile (1.25 km) from north to south. The entire southern boundary is contiguous with Red Hills Conservation Florida Forever BOT project, and the western boundary borders a 989-acre portion of Foshalee that is already under conservation easement (to Tall Timbers Research Station and Land Conservancy). Additional conservation lands (Sunny Hill and Horseshoe Plantation conservation easements) are contiguous with or very near these units; combined, these lands provide substantial protection to the “Red Hills” region, which encompasses much of northern Leon and Jefferson counties from Lake Miccosukee to Lake Iamonia and the Ochlockonee River. The proposal is submitted for less-than-fee simple protection.

This evaluation is based on information gathered from the proposal application, aerial photography, U.S. Geologic Survey (USGS) 7.5’ topographic maps, Cooperative Land Cover data (Florida Natural Areas Inventory [FNAI], Florida Cooperative Land Cover Map, version 2.3), and information in the FNAI database.

The proposal principally contains the northern half of Foshalee Slough, the southern half of which lies in the Red Hills Conservation project. This intact and relatively natural slough is a mostly forested depressional wetland that is hydrologically connected (during flood periods) to Lake Iamonia on its west. Wetland communities comprising the portion of the slough within the proposal total ca. 764 acres, or 83% of the proposal; represented communities include basin swamp (bald cypress and tupelo), basin marsh (“Foshalee Lake” in the eastern portion of the slough), and what may best be allocated to bottomland forest (variety of hardwoods). The application notes that the forested wetland communities appear to be second growth, as would be expected for plantation land that has been in use for hundreds of years. A 1.5-acre ephemeral pond near the western boundary represents a depressional marsh within upland pine.

Uplands represent about 159 acres (17%) of the property (to as much as 180 acres depending on allocation of some of the bottomland forest noted above); these lie along the site’s northern, western, and eastern edges. Remote analysis recognizes the majority of “natural” uplands (neither cleared nor in plantation) as upland pine, with lesser acreage showing characteristics of sandhill (both are considered under-represented natural communities). These sites are now dominated by loblolly, shortleaf, slash, and longleaf pine. As in most of the Red Hills region, the upland communities grow chiefly on fallowed oldfields that followed more historic agriculture (e.g., cotton plantations); thus, some of the original groundcover components such as wiregrass likely are absent or rare. In the largest section of upland pine in the proposal, a grid of chopped or mowed lanes to aid hunting activities exists within the open-

canopied pinelands. Three small areas (totaling ca. 48 acres) of former upland natural communities, one in the center of the proposal and two along the northern border in its western half, have been replaced by pine plantation (in slash and longleaf pines). Elevations range from 100 feet in the slough to 165 feet in the uplands.

Current uses of Foshalee (in its entirety, not just this proposal) include wildlife management and hunting (chiefly for northern bobwhite), silviculture (the predominant revenue source), agriculture, and conservation. There are no developed structures on the proposal other than a small concrete bridge, and very few roads, mostly accessing the small plantations. Current management includes use of prescribed fire (allowed to burn into wetlands) and protection of wetlands from logging. It is anticipated that these uses would continue (dependent on easement terms) under private management. Table 1 provides an approximation of landcover types and their relative representation within the proposal.

Table 1. Natural communities and landcover types within the Foshalee Slough Florida Forever proposal.

Community or Landcover	Acres	Percent of Proposal
Basin swamp	446	48
Basin marsh	175	19
Bottomland forest	143	15
Upland pine/Sandhill	107	12
Depression marsh	2	<1
Pine plantation	48	5
Clearing	4	<1
Total	925	100

The FNAI database contains no specific records of rare species of animals or plants on within the proposed area, although this reflects lack of biological surveys and the absence of submission of data by others. The application notes several rare species observed on site (Table 2), as well as a few others with potential to occur. Other rare species are known from the region, including an older record of the rare plant hyssopleaf hedgenettle (*Stachys lythroides*, G5T1Q, S1, N, E*) just north of the eastern corner of the proposal, which has a high potential of being present on the property and would benefit from focused rare species surveys.

* Rarity rankings in the following order: FNAI (global and state ranks), federal status, state status. Rank explanations attached.

Table 2. Rare plants and animals documented or reported to occur within the Foshalee Slough 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					
<i>Achalarus lyciades</i>	hoary edge	G5	S1	N	N
<i>Egretta thula</i>	snowy egret	G5	S3	N	N
<i>Eudocimus albus</i>	white ibis	G5	S4	N	N
<i>Mycteria americana</i>	wood stork	G4	S2	T	FT
<i>Parkesia motacilla</i>	Louisiana waterthrush	G5	S2	N	N
<i>Peucaea aestivalis</i>	Bachman's sparrow	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Sitta carolinensis</i>	White-breasted nuthatch	G5	S2	N	N
<i>Sciurus niger niger</i>	southeastern fox squirrel	G5T5	S3	N	N

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 represents a standardized, statewide perspective of natural community distributions based primarily on the Florida Cooperative Land Cover Map, which explains differences in natural community acreages between Table 1 and the FFME. This proposal contributes most notably to Ecological Greenways, Surface Water Protection, Natural Floodplain Function, Functional Wetlands, and Aquifer Recharge.

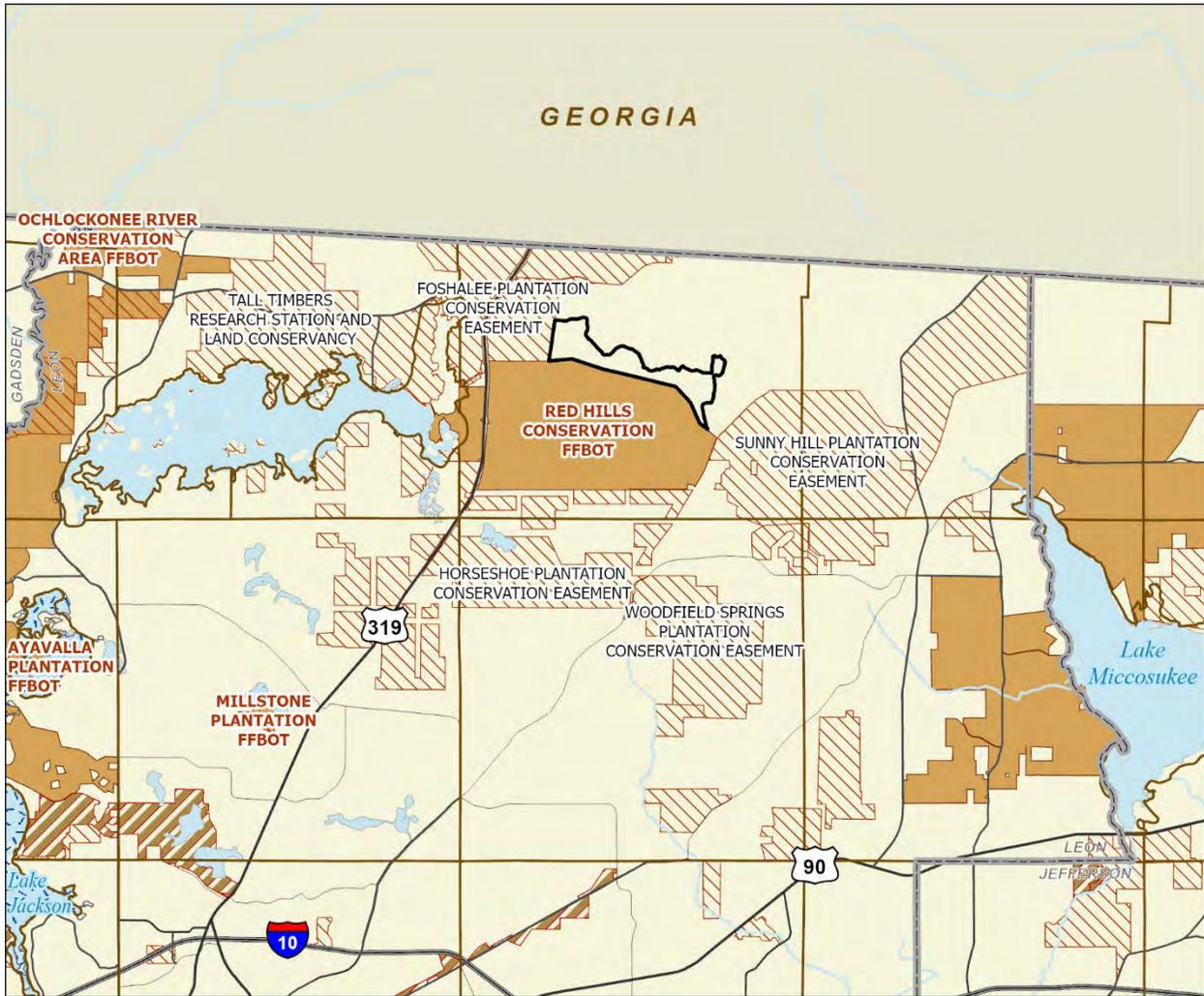
Foshalee Slough: Florida Forever Measure Evaluation 20211029

GIS ACRES = 925

MEASURES	Resource Acres ^a	% of project
B1: Strategic Habitat Conservation Areas		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	0	0%
Priority 3	376	41%
Priority 4	0	0%
Priority 5	541	59%
Total Acres	918	99%
B2: FNAI Habitat Conservation Priorities		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	0	0%
Priority 3	23	2%
Priority 4	19	2%
Priority 5	486	53%
Priority 6	85	9%
Total Acres	613	66%
B3: Ecological Greenways		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	925	100%
Priority 3	0	0%
Priority 4	0	0%
Priority 5	0	0%
Total Acres	925	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)	93	10%
Mesic/Wet Flatwoods (G4)	1	< 1%
Upland Hardwood Forest (G5)	0	0%
Total Acres	94	10%
B6: Occurrences of FNAI Tracked Species		
G1	0	
G2	0	
G3	0	
G4	0	
G5	0	
Total	0	
C4: Natural Floodplain Function		
Priority 1	264	29%
Priority 2	398	43%
Priority 3	91	10%
Priority 4	13	1%
Priority 5	0	0%
Priority 6	0	0%
Total Acres	766	83%

MEASURES (continued)	Resource Acres ^a	% of project
C5: Surface Water Protection		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	62	7%
Priority 3	0	0%
Priority 4	410	44%
Priority 5	297	32%
Priority 6	156	17%
Priority 7	0	0%
Total Acres	925	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	264	29%
Priority 2	411	44%
Priority 3	64	7%
Priority 4	2	< 1%
Priority 5	0	0%
Priority 6	0	0%
Total Acres	740	80%
D3: Aquifer Recharge		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	0	0%
Priority 3	268	29%
Priority 4	527	57%
Priority 5	130	14%
Priority 6	0	0%
Total Acres	925	100%
E2: Recreational Trails (miles) <small>(prioritized trail opportunities from Office of Greenways and Trails & Univ. Florida)</small>		
Land Trail Priorities	0.0	
Land Trail Opportunities	0.0	
Total Miles	0.0	
F2: Arch. & Historical Sites (number) 3 sites		
G1: Sustainable Forestry		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	138	15%
Priority 3	7	< 1%
Priority 4	0	0%
Priority 5 - Potential Pinelands	4	< 1%
Total Acres	149	16%
G3: Forestland for Recharge 45 5%		

^aAcres 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.



FOSHALEE SLOUGH FLORIDA FOREVER PROPOSAL

LEON COUNTY

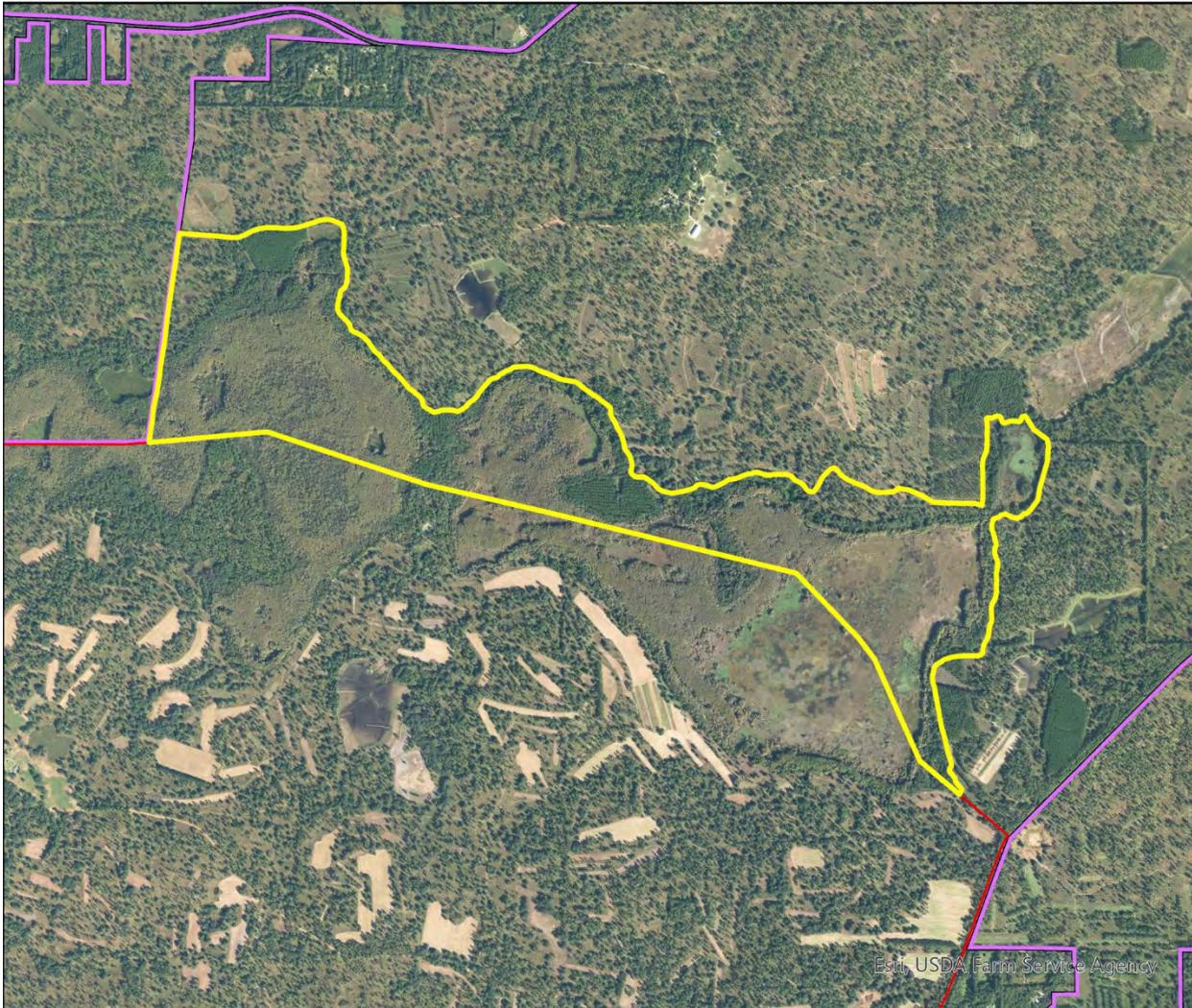
-  Proposed Florida Forever BOT Project
-  Florida Forever BOT Projects
-  State Owned Lands
-  Other Conservation Lands
-  State Aquatic Preserve



NOVEMBER 2021

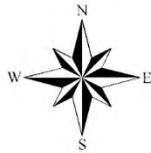
Foshalee Slough Florida Forever Proposal

FLORIDA FOREVER BOARD OF TRUSTEES PROPOSED PROJECT BOUNDARY AS OF OCTOBER 2021

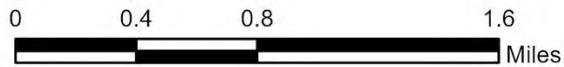


Map Produced by: N. Pasco, October 2021

Background: World Imagery Resolution = 0,3 meter



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JOHNSON HOMESTEAD (DESOTO COUNTY)

Less-Than-Fee Simple

Preliminary Evaluation

Natural Resources Description: The Johnson Homestead proposal comprises 702 acres (per application; 703 GIS acres) in central western DeSoto County on the west bank of the Peace River, approximately 6 miles southwest of Arcadia. Its eastern boundary borders the Peace River for 1.5 miles. Across the river, for the full length of the proposal boundary, is the Peace River Preserve Conservation Easement (Division of State Lands, DEP) and a disjunct small piece of the Peace River State Forest that borders the southern boundary of the Easement property. The large expanse of Peace River State Forest lies about a third of a mile to the west of the proposal with natural habitat occurring between them. The complex of Myakka Ranchlands FFBOT project land is roughly 2 miles west of Johnson Homestead property. The proposal is submitted for less-than-fee simple protection.

This evaluation is based on information gathered from the proposal application, aerial photography, U.S. Geologic Survey (USGS) 7.5' topographic maps, Cooperative Land Cover data (Florida Natural Areas Inventory [FNAI], Florida Cooperative Land Cover Map, version 3.4), and information in the FNAI database.

Almost 60% of the proposal is within the historical floodplain of the Peace River. Woodland pasture (identified as floodplain swamp in the application), much of it subject to flooding, covers 50% (ca. 352 acres) of the proposal. This community wraps around what looks like a branch to the Peace River in the eastern center of the proposal. This is a manmade logging cut according to the application and is described as an artificial impoundment dominated by exotic wetland plants and open water. Woodland pasture also makes up the northernmost square block of the proposal. These areas include oaks, pines, cabbage palms, and red maple in wetter areas. Another 22% (ca. 152 acres) is comprised of scattered patches of irregularly shaped mesic hammock that occur between basin swamp and pasture areas, within the woodland pasture, and adjacent to the river. Basin swamps (ca. 8% of the proposal) occur as small, forested wetland pockets scattered throughout the center of the site. A small area of floodplain marsh, ca. 9 acres, occurs in the northeastern corner of the property where a historically disturbed streambed drains from Bee Gum Lake, located just off the property to the north. Improved pasture and semi-improved pasture make up about 18% of the property and occur in the northern and western parts of Johnson Homestead. Elevations range from 5 feet along the Peace River to 45 feet in the northern pasture area of the proposal.

The property has been managed for cattle according to the application. Mowing is used to enhance grazing over parts of the proposal. Invasive exotic plants, especially wetland species, are abundant. Three block buildings and 2 sheds have been developed on the property in the northwestern section. Several gravel roads are present that access the buildings. Table 1 provides an approximation of landcover types and their relative representation within the proposal.

Table 1. Natural communities and landcover types within the Johnson Homestead Florida Forever proposal.

Community or Landcover	Acres	Percent of Proposal
mesic hammock	152	22
basin swamp	53	8
floodplain marsh	12	2
depression marsh	5	1
woodland pasture	352	50
improved pasture	88	12
semi-improved pasture	40	6
Total	703	100

The FNAI database contains 1 record for a bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) nest on the edge of a hammock in the western part of the site. The last active year was recorded as 2004 (FWC eagle nest locator). The Florida black bear (*Ursus americanus floridanus*, G5T4/S4, N, N) is considered occasional regionally by the FWC 2018 range estimate. The application notes gopher tortoise (*Gopherus polyphemus*) as being confirmed on site (Table 2). Other rare species known from the region include an older record for the rare plant lowland loosestrife (*Lythrum flagellare*, G2/S2, N, E) that inhabits moist sandy river banks. Wood stork (*Mycteria americana*, G4/S2, T, FT) and additional wading birds may also use the wet pasture areas and other wetlands on the site.

* Rarity rankings in the following order: FNAI (global and state ranks), federal status, state status. Rank explanations attached.

Table 2. Rare plants and animals documented or reported to occur within the Johnson Homestead 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					
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	bald eagle	G5	S3	N	N
Additional rare animals reported on site by applicant					
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	gopher tortoise	G3	S3	C	ST

The Florida Forever Measures Evaluation (FFME) that follows is based on the Florida Forever Conservation Needs Assessment developed by FNAI. The data used in that analysis represents a

standardized, statewide perspective of natural community distributions based primarily on the Florida Cooperative Land Cover Map, which explains differences in natural community acreages between Table 1 and the FFME. This proposal contributes 99-100% to Ecological Greenways and Surface Water Protection and to a lesser degree but substantially to Strategic Habitat Conservation Areas, FNAI Habitat Conservation Priorities, Natural Floodplain Function, Functional Wetlands, and Aquifer Recharge.

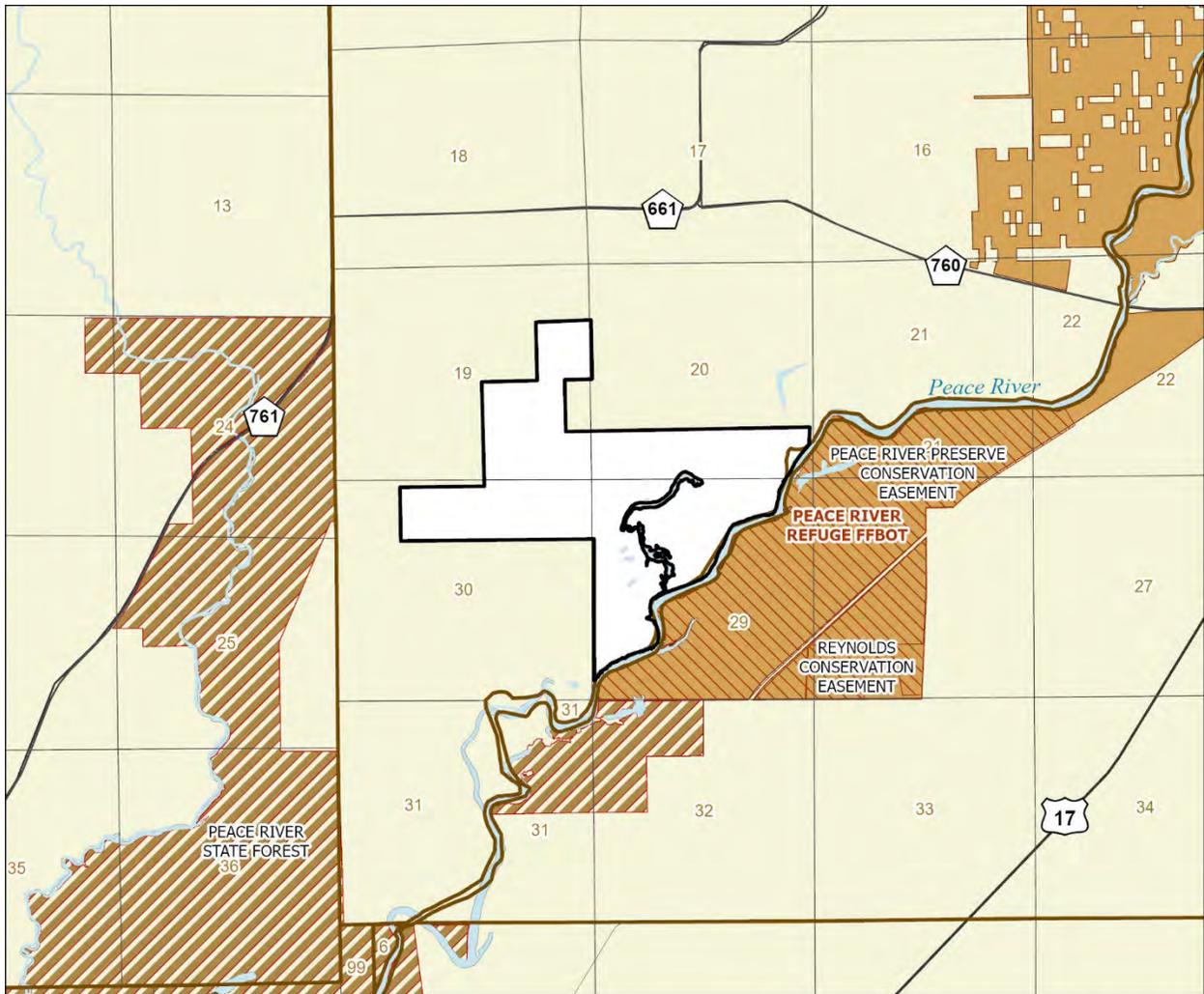
Johnson Homestead: Florida Forever Measure Evaluation 20211101

GIS ACRES = 703

MEASURES	Resource Acres ^a	% of project
B1: Strategic Habitat Conservation Areas		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	0	0%
Priority 3	45	6%
Priority 4	0	0%
Priority 5	525	75%
Total Acres	570	81%
B2: FNAI Habitat Conservation Priorities		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	5	< 1%
Priority 3	445	63%
Priority 4	6	< 1%
Priority 5	184	26%
Priority 6	0	0%
Total Acres	640	91%
B3: Ecological Greenways		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	0	0%
Priority 3	705	100%
Priority 4	0	0%
Priority 5	0	0%
Total Acres	705	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)	39	6%
Upland Hardwood Forest (G5)	0	0%
Total Acres	39	6%
B6: Occurrences of FNAI Tracked Species		
G1	0	
G2	0	
G3	0	
G4	0	
G5	1	
Total	1	
C4: Natural Floodplain Function		
Priority 1	417	59%
Priority 2	85	12%
Priority 3	30	4%
Priority 4	17	2%
Priority 5	0	0%
Priority 6	0	0%
Total Acres	549	78%

MEASURES (continued)	Resource Acres ^a	% of project
C5: Surface Water Protection		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	68	10%
Priority 3	0	0%
Priority 4	503	71%
Priority 5	130	18%
Priority 6	0	0%
Priority 7	0	0%
Total Acres	700	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	416	59%
Priority 2	90	13%
Priority 3	22	3%
Priority 4	12	2%
Priority 5	0	0%
Priority 6	0	0%
Total Acres	539	77%
D3: Aquifer Recharge		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	0	0%
Priority 3	13	2%
Priority 4	87	12%
Priority 5	518	74%
Priority 6	33	5%
Total Acres	652	93%
E2: Recreational Trails (miles)		
<small>(prioritized trail opportunities from Office of Greenways and Trails & Univ. Florida)</small>		
Land Trail Priorities	0.0	
Land Trail Opportunities	1.5	
Total Miles	1.5	
F2: Arch. & Historical Sites (number)		
	0 sites	
G1: Sustainable Forestry		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	0	0%
Priority 3	40	6%
Priority 4	0	0%
Priority 5 - Potential Pinelands	121	17%
Total Acres	161	23%
G3: Forestland for Recharge		
	11	2%

^aAcres 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.



JOHNSON HOMESTEAD FLORIDA FOREVER PROPOSAL

DESOTO COUNTY

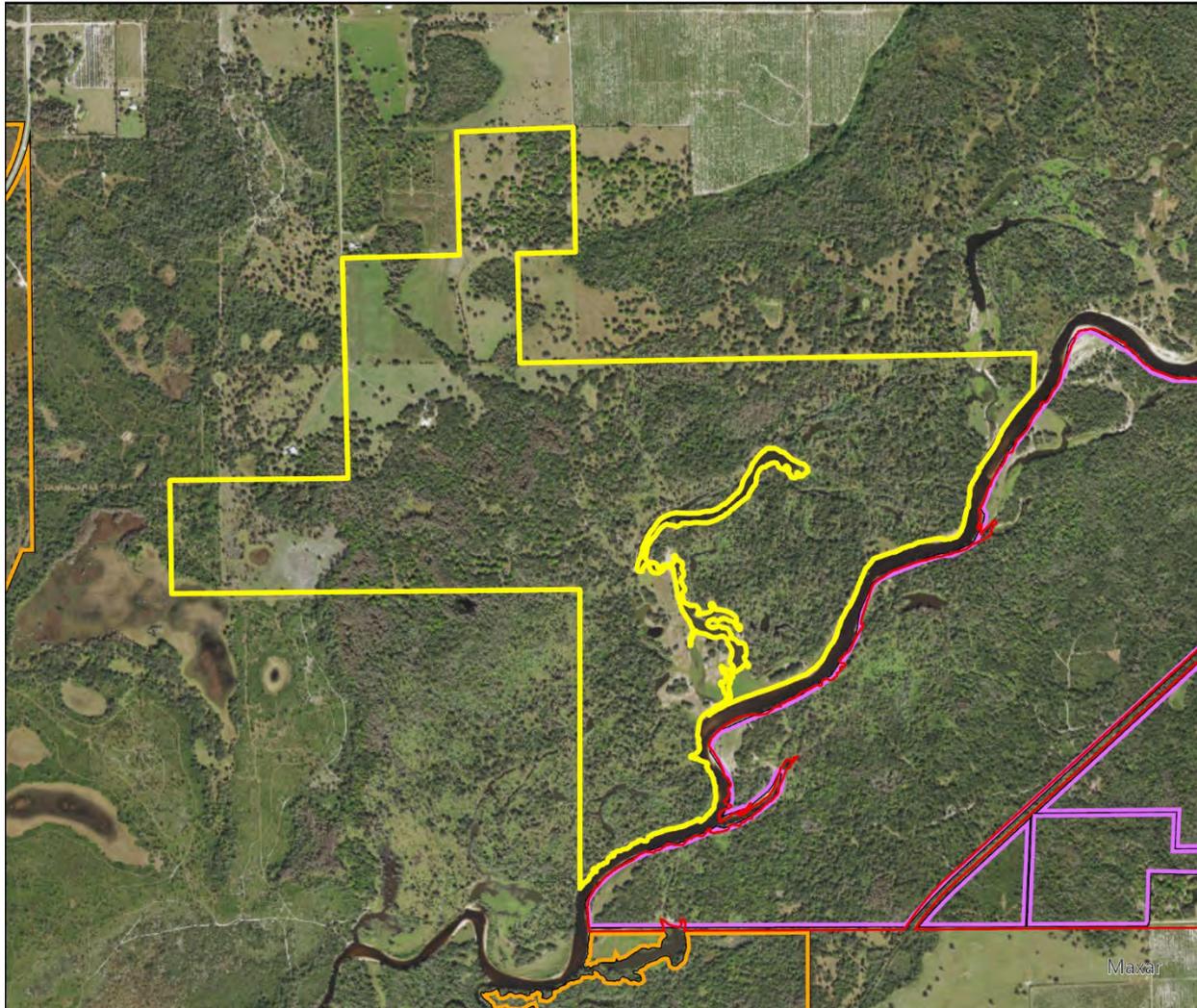
-  Proposed Florida Forever BOT Project
-  Florida Forever BOT Projects
-  State Owned Lands
-  Other Conservation Lands



NOVEMBER 2021

Johnson Homestead Florida Forever Proposal

FLORIDA FOREVER BOARD OF TRUSTEES PROPOSED PROJECT BOUNDARY AS OF OCTOBER 2021

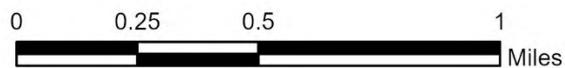


Map Produced by: N. Pasco, October 2021

Background: World Imagery Resolution = 0,3 meter



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LAKE SAMPALA TIMBER AND LAND (MADISON COUNTY)

Less-Than-Fee Simple

Preliminary Evaluation

Natural Resources Description: The Lake Sampala Timber and Land proposal comprises 1347 acres (per application; 1,346 GIS acres) in south-central Madison County approximately 9 miles southwest of the town of Madison. The proposed property is adjacent to the southern border of two conservation easements monitored by Florida Forest Service: Koblegard Agricultural and Conservation Easement and Sampala Lake ARCCO Agricultural and Conservation Easement. These properties as a group are sandwiched between Hixtown Swamp and Sand Pedro Bay Florida Forever BOT Projects in the upper reaches of the Econfina watershed near the divide with the Aucilla watershed just a few miles to the north and west. Timber production is stated in the proposal as the primary use of the property.

This evaluation is based on information gathered from the proposal application, aerial photography, U.S. Geologic Survey (USGS) 7.5' topographic maps, Cooperative Land Cover data (Florida Natural Areas Inventory [FNAI], Florida Cooperative Land Cover Map, version 3.4), and information in the FNAI database.

Well over half of the proposed property is wetlands in natural condition. Basin swamp accounts for the vast majority of this, covering approximately 46% of the total area of the property and 72% if the wetland area in natural condition (excludes successional hydric forest resulting from clearcut basin swamp). Other wetland communities covering small proportions include shrub bog (10%), basin marsh (5%), and wet flatwoods. A small swamp lake covering approximately 2 acres is also present.

Altered landcover types cover approximately 37% of the proposed property. This area is dominated by two types that are approximately equal in areal coverage: pine plantation (17%) and successional hydric forest (16%). The latter is primarily former basin swamp that has been clearcut or selectively cut resulting in an early successional wetland community dominated by bay trees and other broadleaf trees and shrubs. The pine plantation includes former mesic and wet flatwoods. Other altered landcover types with limited extent are successional hardwood forest (3%), roads (1%), improved pasture (1%), and clearing (<1%).

Two small structures/pole barns are present on the property. No other improvements are evident. Table 1 provides a list of the landcover types identified on the proposal and their approximate acreages.

Table 1. Natural communities and landcover types within the Lake Sampala Timber and Land Florida Forever proposal.

<i>Community or Landcover</i>	Acres	Percent of Proposal
basin swamp	614	46
shrub bog	141	10
basin marsh	69	5
wet flatwoods	27	2
swamp lake	2	0
pine plantation	227	17
successional hydric forest	213	16
successional hardwood forest	25	2
road	15	1
improved pasture	9	1
clearing	3	0
developed	1	0
<i>Total</i>	1346	100

The FNAI database contains no specific records of rare species of animals or plants within the proposed area. This may reflect lack of biological surveys and the absence of submission of data by others. The Florida black bear (*Ursus americanus floridanus*) is considered common in the region of the property by the FWC 2018 range estimate. The application notes several rare species observed on site (Table 2). Wading birds are likely to forage in the wetlands on the site.

* Rarity rankings in the following order: FNAI (global and state ranks), federal status, state status. Rank explanations attached.

Table 2. Rare plants and animals documented or reported to occur within the Lake Sampala Timber and Land 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					
<i>Ursus americanus floridanus</i>	Florida black bear	G5T4	S4	N	N
Additional rare animals reported on site by applicant					
<i>Crotalus adamanteus</i>	eastern diamondback rattlesnake	G4	S3	N	N
<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>	American alligator	G5	S4	SAT	FT(S/A)

The Florida Forever Measures Evaluation (FFME) on the following page is based on the Florida Forever Conservation Needs Assessment developed by FNAI. The data used in that analysis represents a standardized, statewide perspective of natural community distributions based primarily on the Florida Cooperative Land Cover Map, which explains differences in natural community acreages between Table 1 and the FFME. A high percentage of this proposal contributes to priority 3 and 5 Strategic Habitat Conservation Areas, priorities 4, 5 and 6 FNAI Habitat Conservation Priorities, and priority 1, 2, and 3 Functional Wetlands. Nearly 100 percent of the proposal is within priority 5 Ecological Greenways, priority 1, 2 and 3 Natural Floodplain Function, priority 7 Surface Water Protection, and priority 3, 4 and 5 Aquifer Recharge.

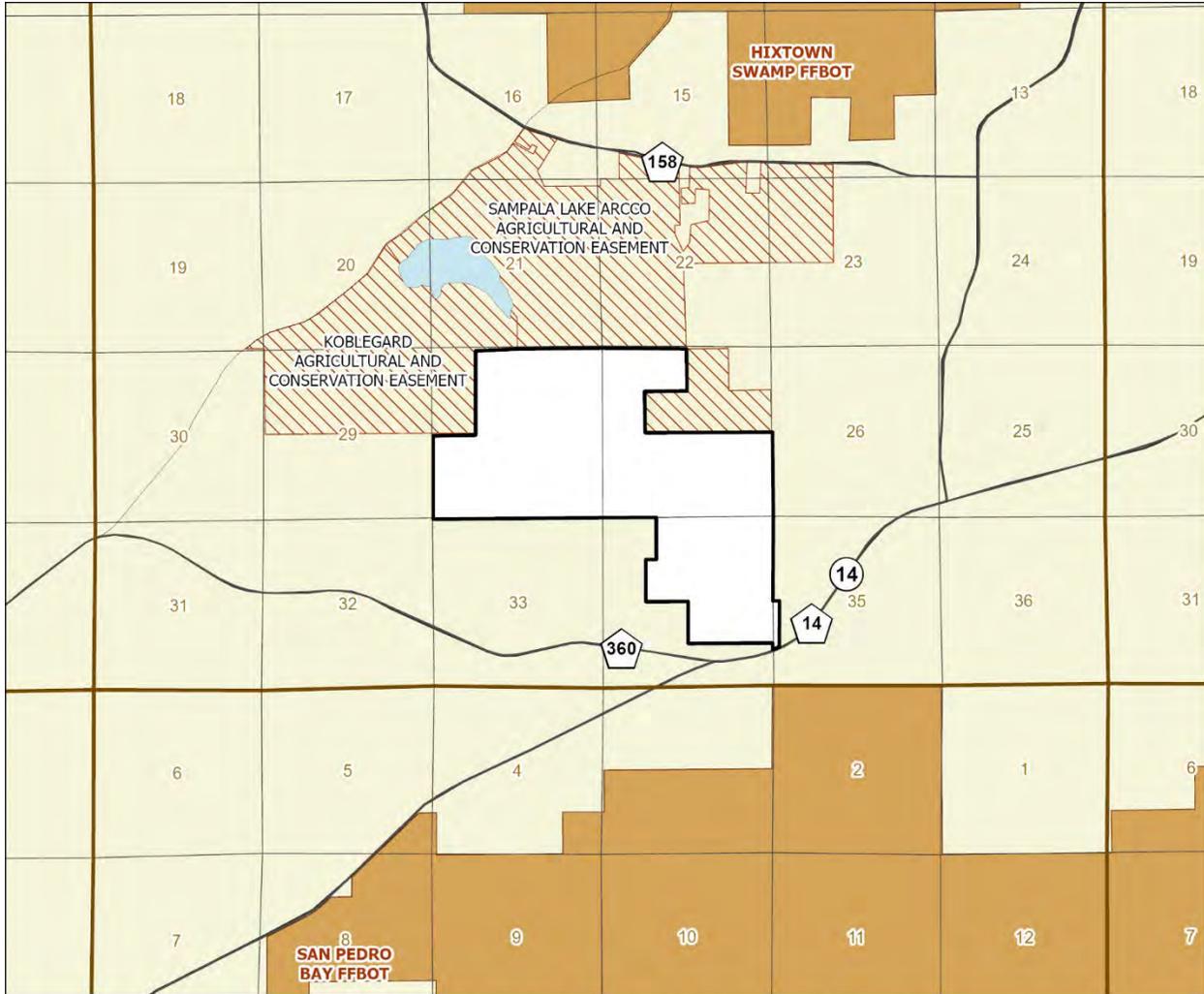
Lake Sampala Timber and Land: Florida Forever Measure Evaluation 20211101

GIS ACRES = 1,346

MEASURES	Resource Acres ^a	% of project
B1: Strategic Habitat Conservation Areas		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	0	0%
Priority 3	393	29%
Priority 4	0	0%
Priority 5	846	63%
Total Acres	1,239	92%
B2: FNAI Habitat Conservation Priorities		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	0	0%
Priority 3	0	0%
Priority 4	414	31%
Priority 5	411	31%
Priority 6	368	27%
Total Acres	1,193	89%
B3: Ecological Greenways		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	0	0%
Priority 3	0	0%
Priority 4	0	0%
Priority 5	1,342	100%
Total Acres	1,342	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)	68	5%
Upland Hardwood Forest (G5)	47	4%
Total Acres	115	9%
B6: Occurrences of FNAI Tracked Species		
G1	0	
G2	0	
G3	0	
G4	1	
G5	0	
Total	1	
C4: Natural Floodplain Function		
Priority 1	234	17%
Priority 2	997	74%
Priority 3	78	6%
Priority 4	0	< 1%
Priority 5	0	0%
Priority 6	0	0%
Total Acres	1,310	98%

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	0	0%
Priority 5	0	0%
Priority 6	0	0%
Priority 7	1,328	99%
Total Acres	1,328	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	233	17%
Priority 2	861	64%
Priority 3	42	3%
Priority 4	0	0%
Priority 5	0	0%
Priority 6	0	0%
Total Acres	1,136	85%
D3: Aquifer Recharge		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	4	< 1%
Priority 3	221	16%
Priority 4	976	73%
Priority 5	141	11%
Priority 6	0	0%
Total Acres	1,342	100%
E2: Recreational Trails (miles) <small>(prioritized trail opportunities from Office of Greenways and Trails & Univ. Florida)</small>		
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	149	11%
Priority 4	0	0%
Priority 5 - Potential Pinelands	48	4%
Total Acres	196	15%
G3: Forestland for Recharge		
	28	2%

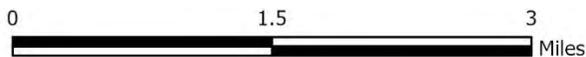
^aAcres of each resource in the project and percentage of project represented by each resource are listed except where noted. This analysis converts site boundary into pixels, which causes slight differences from GIS acres; this effect is most noticeable on small sites.



LAKE SAMPALA TIMBER AND LAND FLORIDA FOREVER PROPOSAL

MADISON COUNTY

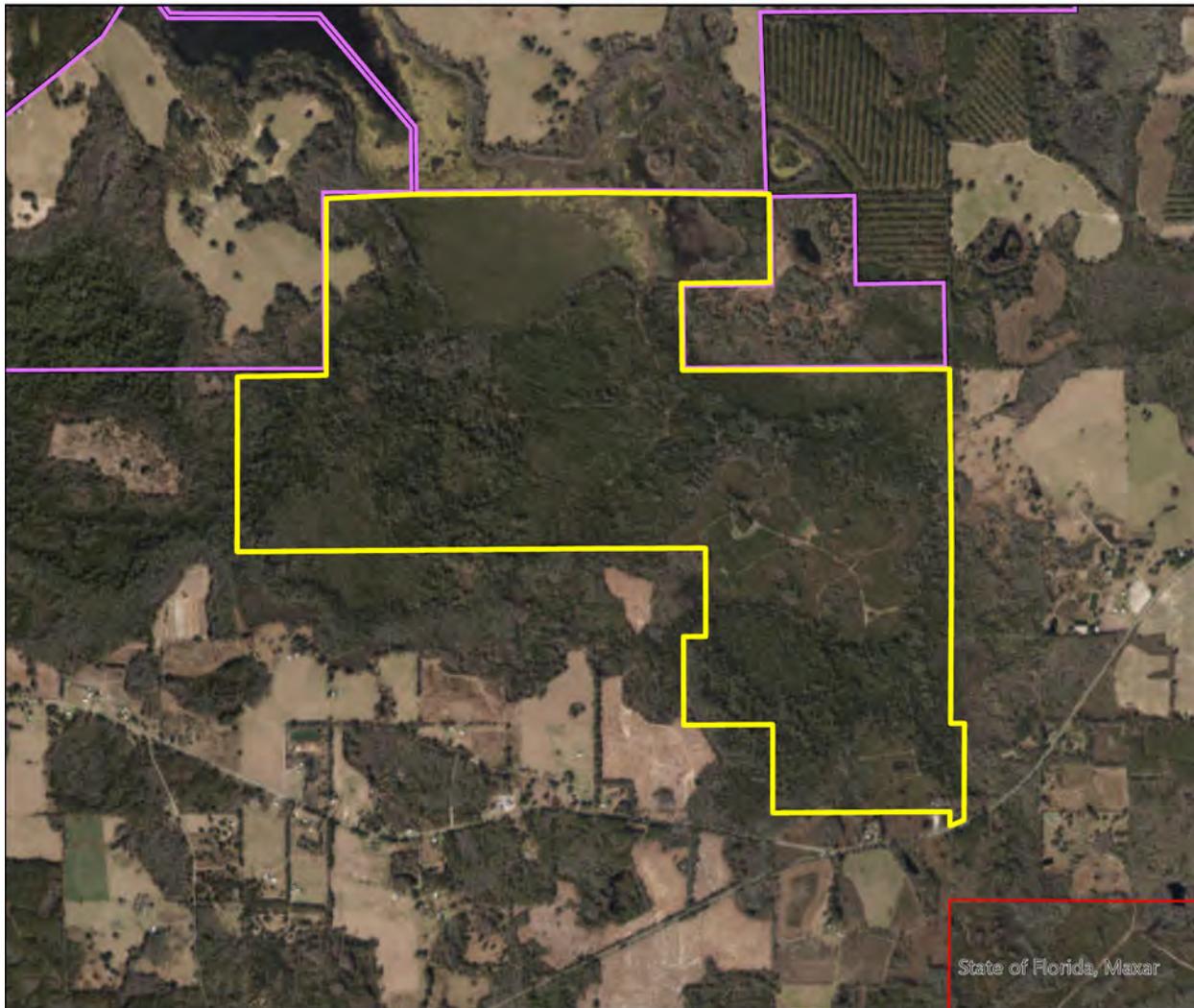
- Proposed Florida Forever BOT Project
- Florida Forever BOT Projects
- Other Conservation Lands



NOVEMBER 2021

Lake Sampala Timber and Land Florida Forever Proposal

FLORIDA FOREVER BOARD OF TRUSTEES PROPOSED PROJECT BOUNDARY AS OF OCTOBER 2021

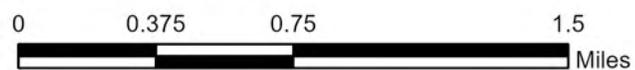


Map Produced by: N. Pasco, October 2021

Background: World Imagery Resolution = 0.3 meter



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RIVER PROPERTY (HIGHLANDS COUNTY)

Less-Than-Fee Simple

Preliminary Evaluation

Natural Resources Description: The River Property proposal comprises 3068 acres in eastern Highlands County along a channelized section of the Kissimmee River approximately 10 miles west of the City of Okeechobee 1.5 miles north of State Road 70. The proposed property is adjacent to a west bank sliver of Kissimmee River Water Management Area managed by South Florida Water Management District, which extends northward encompassing a large portion of the former river floodplain corridor up to Lake Kissimmee. Several USDA wetland reserve program easements help fill the gaps in conservation lands along the river in the vicinity of the River Property. The River Property would add to this assemblage, but additional lands would need to be added to complete the corridor south to Lake Okeechobee.

This evaluation is based on information gathered from the proposal application, aerial photography, U.S. Geologic Survey (USGS) 7.5' topographic maps, Cooperative Land Cover data (Florida Natural Areas Inventory [FNAI], Florida Cooperative Land Cover Map, version 3.4), and information in the FNAI database.

At least ninety percent of the River Property is improved pasture. Another two percent is semi-improved and woodland pasture. A few remnant, somewhat natural areas include depression marsh, mesic hammock, wet prairie, and slough (old river oxbow); these total approximately five percent of the area and are all encroached or otherwise impacted by the surrounding pasture.

There is one house on the property with an adjacent shop/pole barn. There is also a large pole barn/equipment building in one of the improved pastures. No other improvements are evident. Table 1 provides a list of the landcover types identified on the proposal and their approximate acreages.

As stated above, River Property is situated in an area of high conservation importance. The site is integral to further restoration of the Kissimmee River and to a planned ecological corridor through the heartland of Florida.

Table 1. Natural communities and landcover types within the River Property Forever proposal.

<i>Community or Landcover</i>	Acres	Percent of Proposal
depression marsh	66	2
mesic hammock	60	2
wet prairie	30	1
slough	4	0
improved pasture	2772	90
ditch/canal	59	2
woodland pasture	45	1
semi-improved pasture	24	1
artificial pond	3	0
developed	2	0
road	1	0
<i>Total</i>	3068	100

The FNAI database contains no specific records of rare species of animals or plants within the proposed area. This may reflect lack of biological surveys and the absence of submission of data by others. There is a record for Florida burrowing owl (G4T3, S3, N, ST) adjacent to the property, which may provide suitable habitat. The application notes several rare species observed on site (Table 2). The proposal also lists several listed species that potentially would benefit from the protection of this site, including Florida panther (*Puma concolor, coryi*; G5T1, S1, E, FE) and Florida bonneted bat (*Eumops floridana*; G1, S1, E, FE).

* Rarity rankings in the following order: FNAI (global and state ranks), federal status, state status. Rank explanations attached.

Table 2. Rare plants and animals documented or reported to occur within the River Property 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					
<i>none</i>					
Additional rare animals reported on site by applicant					
<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>	American alligator	G5	S4	SAT	FT(S/A)
<i>Antigone canadensis pratensis</i>	Florida sandhill crane	G5T2	S2	N	ST
<i>Caracara cheriway</i>	Crested caracara	G5	S2	T	FT
<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	little blue heron	G5	S4	N	ST
<i>Egretta thula</i>	snowy egret	G5	S3	N	N
<i>Falco sparverius paulus</i>	southeastern American kestrel	G5T4	S3	N	ST
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	bald eagle	G5	S3	N	N
<i>Mycteria americana</i>	wood stork	G4	S2	T	FT

The Florida Forever Measures Evaluation (FFME) on the following page is based on the Florida Forever Conservation Needs Assessment developed by FNAI. The data used in that analysis represents a standardized, statewide perspective of natural community distributions based primarily on the Florida Cooperative Land Cover Map, which explains differences in natural community acreages between Table 1 and the FFME. Although a large proportion of the River Property is improved pasture, because of its location along the Kissimmee River it scores high for several Florida Forever Measures. A high percentage of this proposal contributes to priority 1 and 3 Strategic Habitat Conservation Areas, priorities 5 FNAI Habitat Conservation Priorities. The entire property is within priority 1 Ecological Greenways. Nearly 80% of the site is within priority 4, 5 and 6 Natural Floodplain Function. See the table on the following page for additional scores for Florida Forever Measures and details.

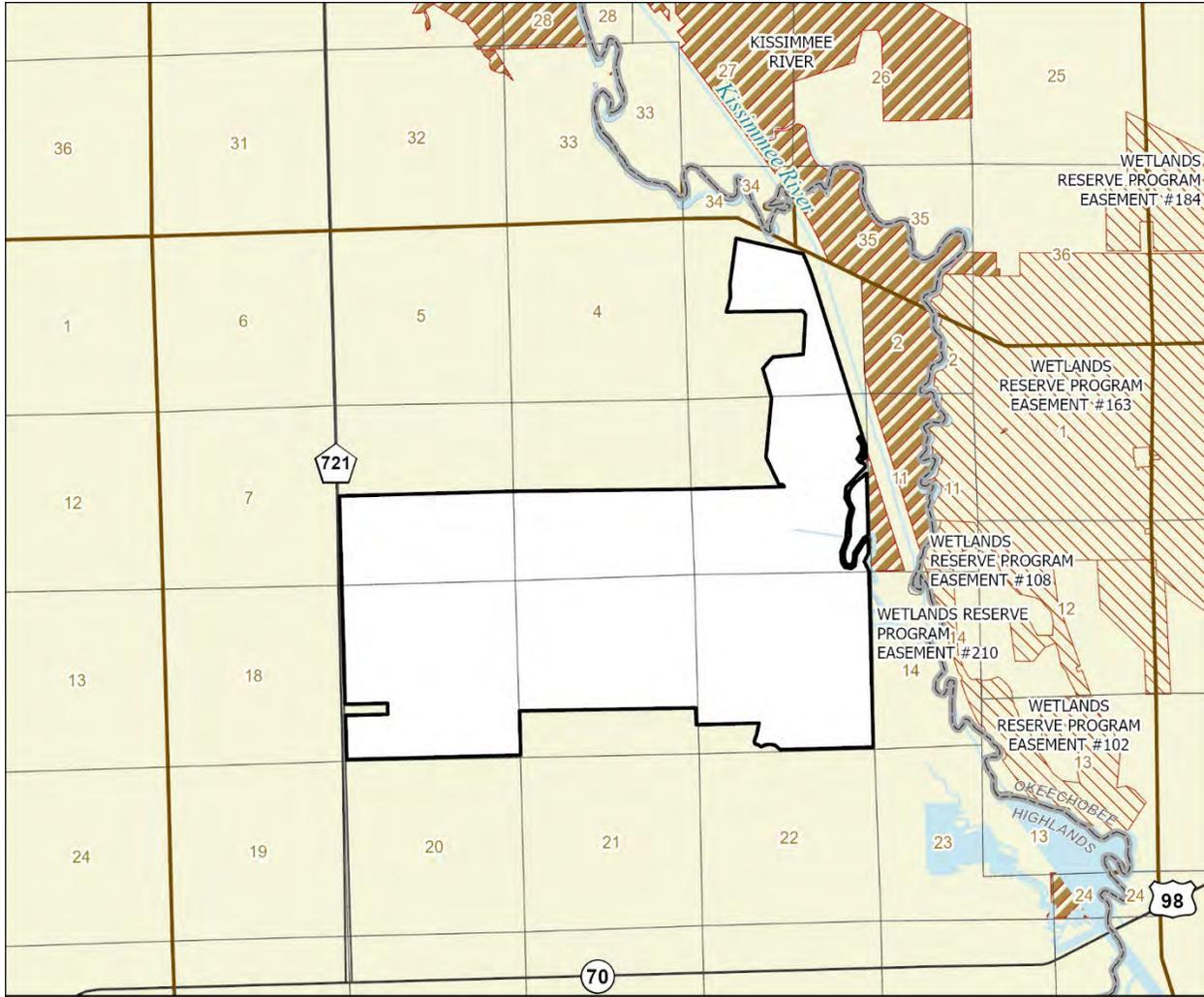
River Property: Florida Forever Measure Evaluation 20211101

GIS ACRES = 3,068

MEASURES	Resource Acres ^a	% of project
B1: Strategic Habitat Conservation Areas		
Priority 1	375	12%
Priority 2	5	< 1%
Priority 3	2,544	83%
Priority 4	0	0%
Priority 5	63	2%
Total Acres	2,987	97%
B2: FNAI Habitat Conservation Priorities		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	96	3%
Priority 3	10	< 1%
Priority 4	0	0%
Priority 5	2,868	93%
Priority 6	0	0%
Total Acres	2,974	97%
B3: Ecological Greenways		
Priority 1	3,065	100%
Priority 2	0	0%
Priority 3	0	0%
Priority 4	0	0%
Priority 5	0	0%
Total Acres	3,065	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	0	
G5	0	
Total	0	
C4: Natural Floodplain Function		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	0	0%
Priority 3	0	0%
Priority 4	115	4%
Priority 5	1,088	35%
Priority 6	1,184	39%
Total Acres	2,386	78%

MEASURES (continued)	Resource Acres ^a	% of project
C5: Surface Water Protection		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	594	19%
Priority 3	0	0%
Priority 4	1,255	41%
Priority 5	0	0%
Priority 6	1,178	38%
Priority 7	0	0%
Total Acres	3,027	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	0	0%
Priority 3	0	0%
Priority 4	5	< 1%
Priority 5	67	2%
Priority 6	46	1%
Total Acres	118	4%
D3: Aquifer Recharge		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	0	0%
Priority 3	111	4%
Priority 4	991	32%
Priority 5	1,082	35%
Priority 6	884	29%
Total Acres	3,069	100%
E2: Recreational Trails (miles) <small>(prioritized trail opportunities from Office of Greenways and Trails & Univ. Florida)</small>		
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	0	0%
Priority 5 - Potential Pinelands	1,651	54%
Total Acres	1,651	54%
G3: Forestland for Recharge 0		

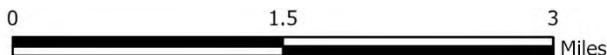
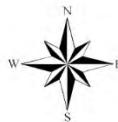
^aAcres of each resource in the project and percentage of project represented by each resource are listed except where noted. This analysis converts site boundary into pixels, which causes slight differences from GIS acres; this effect is most noticeable on small sites.



RIVER PROPERTY FLORIDA FOREVER PROPOSAL

HIGHLANDS COUNTY

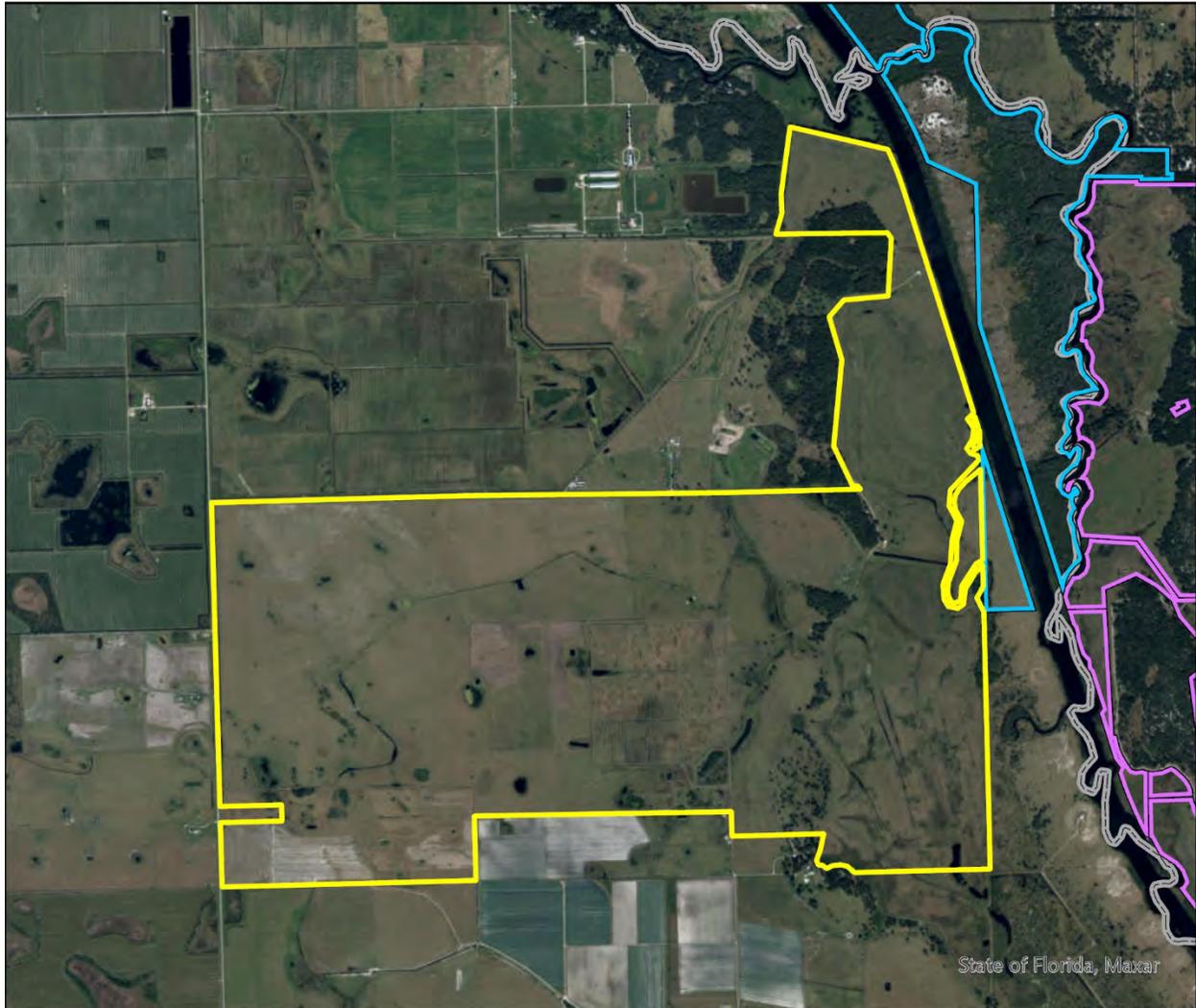
-  Proposed Florida Forever BOT Project
-  State Owned Lands
-  Other Conservation Lands



NOVEMBER 2021

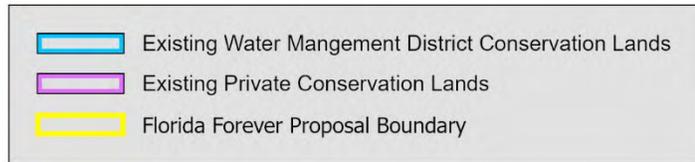
River Property Florida Forever Proposal

FLORIDA FOREVER BOARD OF TRUSTEES PROPOSED PROJECT BOUNDARY AS OF OCTOBER 2021



Map Produced by: N. Pasco, October 2021

Background: World Imagery Resolution = 0.3 meter



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South Prong of the St. Mary's River (Baker County)

Less-Than-Fee Simple

Preliminary Evaluation

Natural Resources Description: The South Prong of the St. Mary's River proposal includes 1146 acres (per proposal application; 1147 acres as determined by GIS) in Baker County. The property is proposed by the owner for less-than-fee acquisition. This evaluation is based on information gathered from the proposal, aerial photography from 1994-2021, U.S. Geologic Survey (USGS) 7.5' topographic maps, Cooperative Land Cover data (Florida Natural Areas Inventory, Florida Cooperative Land Cover Map, version 3.4), and information in the FNAI database.

The subject property consists of a single contiguous block of land located in southern Baker County approximately 5 miles south of Sanderson and 3.5 miles south of Interstate 10, fronting County Road 229 along its east boundary for approximately 1 mile. The nearest managed area is Osceola National Forest, approximately 4 miles to the northwest. There are no other Florida managed areas within 10 miles. The property is in a predominantly rural landscape and lies within the Florida Wildlife Corridor, potentially contributing to a connection between Camp Blanding Military Reservation and the Osceola National Forest. The Raiford to Osceola Greenway Florida Forever BOT project lies 1 mile to the west and less than 1 mile to the south, and the Camp Blanding to Raiford Greenway Florida Forever BOT project is approximately 8 miles east.

The property consists primarily of plantations of longleaf, slash, and loblolly pine of a variety of ages. It is likely that the site's history of silviculture under previous owners affected the native plant diversity in the pine plantations, although to what extent is not known; however, the application states that the current owner uses frequent prescribed fire in all pine stands, which should benefit whatever remnant flatwoods flora remains. In addition to pine plantations, natural pine communities also persist in the form of remnant wet flatwoods fringing several of the wetlands, and small blocks of apparently intact mesic flatwoods in several locations. Wildlife management is an important focus of the current owner's management of the site, and wildlife food plots have been planted throughout the property.

This property is about 0.2 miles from the South Prong Saint Marys River. The principal hydrological feature of the property is a basin swamp in the southeastern portion of the property; water drains from this swamp to the northwest through pine plantation before entering another area of swamp that is part of a large wetland complex making up the headwaters and floodplain of the South Prong Saint Marys River. Two other smaller areas of basin swamp on the property contribute to this flow as well. In addition, small dome swamps and depression marshes are scattered through the pine plantation in the upland portions of the property, and wet prairie may be fringing some of the dome and basin swamps.

Table 1. Natural communities and landcover types within the South Prong of the St. Mary's River Florida Forever proposal.

Community or Landcover	Acres	Percent of Proposal
basin swamp	200	17
wet flatwoods	150	13
wet prairie	33	3
dome swamp	26	2
mesic flatwoods	20	2
depression marsh	3	<1
pine plantation	679	59
road	31	3
clearing/regeneration	6	<1
developed	<1	<1
Total	1147	100

Other than Florida black bear, which FWC categorizes as abundant in the area, the FNAI database lists no documented rare species onsite, although detailed surveys have not been conducted. The proposal reports that gopher tortoises and southeastern fox squirrels are regularly seen, and that there have been observations of red-cockaded woodpeckers, presumably from the Osceola National Forest population. The proposal also reports that hooded pitcherplant and Chapman's fringed orchid occur onsite; with additional survey effort, it's possible that additional rare or listed species could be found on the property.

Table 2. Rare plants and animals documented or reported to occur within the South Prong of the St. Marys River 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					
<i>Sarracenia minor</i>	hooded pitcherplant	G4	S4	N	LT
<i>Platanthera chapmanii</i>	Chapman's fringed orchid	G2	SNR	N	LE
Rare animals documented on site					
<i>Ursus americanus floridanus</i>	Florida Black Bear	G5T4	S4	N	N
Additional rare animals reported on site by applicant					
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	gopher tortoise	G3	S3	C	LT
<i>Sciurus niger niger</i>		G5T5	S3	N	N
<i>Dryobates borealis</i>	red-cockaded woodpecker	G3	S2	E	FE

*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 represents a standardized, statewide perspective of natural community distributions based primarily on the Cooperative Land Cover data (Florida Natural Areas Inventory, Florida Cooperative Land Cover Map, version 3.4), which explains differences in natural community acreages between Table 1 and the FFME. As summarized in the FFME, this property contributes significantly to surface water protection, aquifer recharge, and natural floodplain function, and nearly all of the property would contribute to strategic habitat areas, habitat conservation priorities, and ecological greenways.

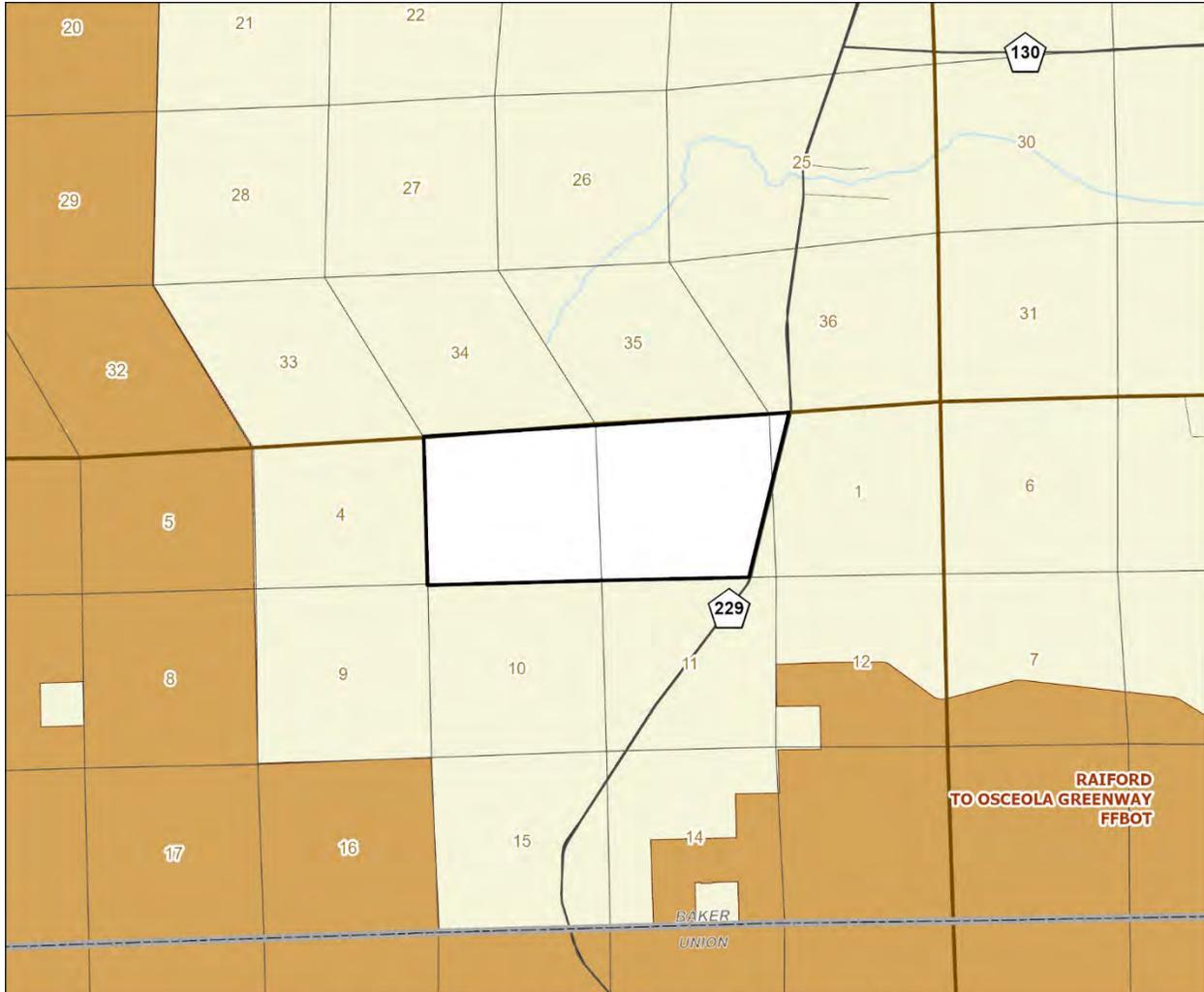
South Prong of St. Mary's River: Florida Forever Measure Evaluation 20211101

GIS ACRES = 1,147

MEASURES	Resource Acres ^a	% of project
B1: Strategic Habitat Conservation Areas		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	352	31%
Priority 3	729	64%
Priority 4	0	0%
Priority 5	28	2%
Total Acres	1,109	97%
B2: FNAI Habitat Conservation Priorities		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	0	0%
Priority 3	0	0%
Priority 4	85	7%
Priority 5	579	50%
Priority 6	484	42%
Total Acres	1,147	100%
B3: Ecological Greenways		
Priority 1	1,147	100%
Priority 2	0	0%
Priority 3	0	0%
Priority 4	0	0%
Priority 5	0	0%
Total Acres	1,147	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)	150	13%
Upland Hardwood Forest (G5)	0	0%
Total Acres	150	13%
B6: Occurrences of FNAI Tracked Species		
G1	0	
G2	1	
G3	0	
G4	1	
G5	0	
Total	2	
C4: Natural Floodplain Function		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	25	2%
Priority 3	430	37%
Priority 4	233	20%
Priority 5	0	< 1%
Priority 6	0	0%
Total Acres	688	60%

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	60	5%
Priority 5	292	25%
Priority 6	767	67%
Priority 7	0	0%
Total Acres	1,119	98%
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	25	2%
Priority 3	323	28%
Priority 4	104	9%
Priority 5	0	0%
Priority 6	0	0%
Total Acres	451	39%
D3: Aquifer Recharge		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	0	0%
Priority 3	388	34%
Priority 4	759	66%
Priority 5	1	< 1%
Priority 6	0	0%
Total Acres	1,147	100%
E2: Recreational Trails (miles) <small>(prioritized trail opportunities from Office of Greenways and Trails & Univ. Florida)</small>		
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	580	51%
Priority 2	155	13%
Priority 3	22	2%
Priority 4	0	0%
Priority 5 - Potential Pinelands	26	2%
Total Acres	784	68%
G3: Forestland for Recharge		
	317	28%

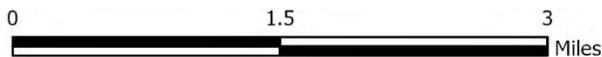
^aAcres of each resource in the project and percentage of project represented by each resource are listed except where noted. This analysis converts site boundary into pixels, which causes slight differences from GIS acres; this effect is most noticeable on small sites.



**SOUTH PRONG OF THE ST. MARY'S RIVER
FLORIDA FOREVER PROPOSAL**

BAKER COUNTY

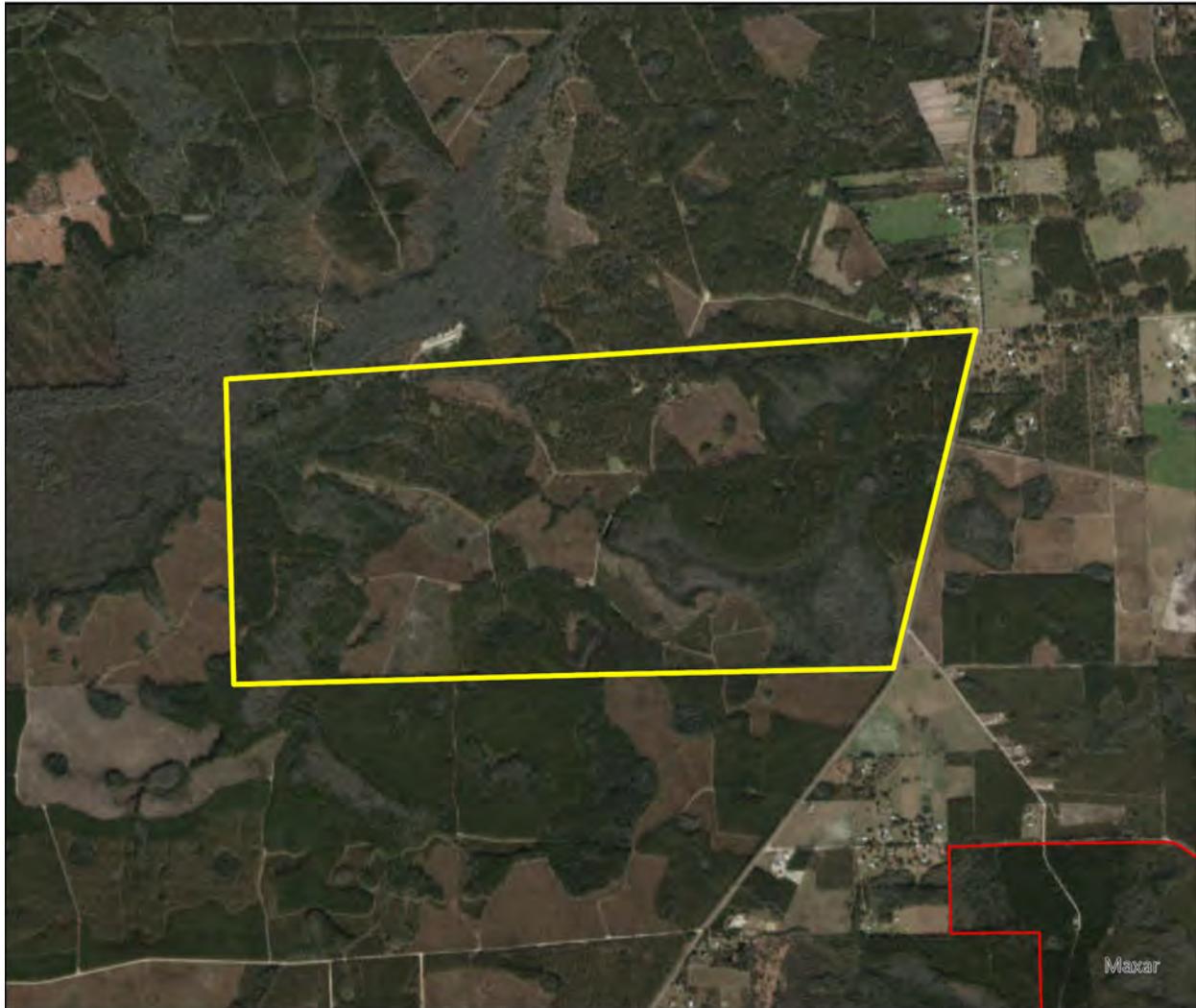
- Proposed Florida Forever BOT Project
- Florida Forever BOT Projects



NOVEMBER 2021

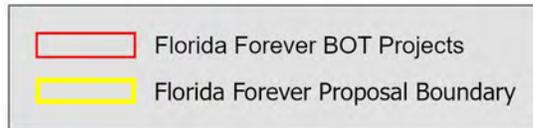
South Prong of the St. Mary's River Florida Forever Proposal

FLORIDA FOREVER BOARD OF TRUSTEES PROPOSED PROJECT BOUNDARY AS OF OCTOBER 2021

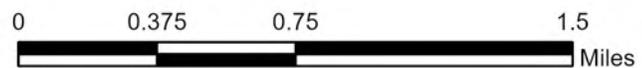


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Background: World Imagery Resolution = 0.3 meter



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Elements and Element Occurrences

An **element** is any exemplary or rare component of the natural environment, such as a species, natural community, bird rookery, spring, sinkhole, cave, or other ecological feature.

An **element occurrence (EO)** is an area of land and/or water in which a species or natural community is, or was, present. An EO should have practical conservation value for the Element as evidenced by potential continued (or historical) presence and/or regular recurrence at a given location.

Element Ranking and Legal Status

Using a ranking system developed by NatureServe and the Natural Heritage Program Network, the Florida Natural Areas Inventory assigns two ranks for each element. The global rank is based on an element's worldwide status; the state rank is based on the status of the element in Florida. Element ranks are based on many factors, the most important ones being estimated number of Element Occurrences (EOs), estimated abundance (number of individuals for species; area for natural communities), geographic range, estimated number of adequately protected EOs, relative threat of destruction, and ecological fragility.

FNAI GLOBAL ELEMENT RANK

- G1** = Critically imperiled globally because of extreme rarity (5 or fewer occurrences or less than 1000 individuals) or because of extreme vulnerability to extinction due to some natural or man-made factor.
- G2** = Imperiled globally because of rarity (6 to 20 occurrences or less than 3000 individuals) or because of vulnerability to extinction due to some natural or man-made factor.
- G3** = Either very rare and local throughout its range (21-100 occurrences or less than 10,000 individuals) or found locally in a restricted range or vulnerable to extinction from other factors.
- G4** = Apparently secure globally (may be rare in parts of range).
- G5** = Demonstrably secure globally.
- GH** = Of historical occurrence throughout its range, may be rediscovered (e.g., ivory-billed woodpecker).
- GX** = Believed to be extinct throughout range.
- GXC** = Extirpated from the wild but still known from captivity or cultivation.
- G#?** = Tentative rank (e.g., G2?).
- G#G#** = Range of rank; insufficient data to assign specific global rank (e.g., G2G3).
- G#T#** = Rank of a taxonomic subgroup such as a subspecies or variety; the G portion of the rank refers to the entire species and the T portion refers to the specific subgroup; numbers have same definition as above (e.g., G3T1).
- G#Q** = Rank of questionable species - ranked as species but questionable whether it is species or subspecies; numbers have same definition as above (e.g., G2Q).
- G#T#Q** = Same as above, but validity as subspecies or variety is questioned.
- GU** = Unrankable; due to a lack of information no rank or range can be assigned (e.g., GUT2).
- GNA** = Ranking is not applicable because the element is not a suitable target for conservation (e.g. a hybrid species).
- GNR** = Element not yet ranked (temporary).
- GNRTNR** = Neither the element nor the taxonomic subgroup has yet been ranked.

FNAI STATE ELEMENT RANK

- S1** = Critically imperiled in Florida because of extreme rarity (5 or fewer occurrences or less than 1000 individuals) or because of extreme vulnerability to extinction due to some natural or man-made factor.
- S2** = Imperiled in Florida because of rarity (6 to 20 occurrences or less than 3000 individuals) or because of vulnerability to extinction due to some natural or man-made factor.
- S3** = Either very rare and local in Florida (21-100 occurrences or less than 10,000 individuals) or found locally in a restricted range or vulnerable to extinction from other factors.
- S4** = Apparently secure in Florida (may be rare in parts of range).
- S5** = Demonstrably secure in Florida.
- SH** = Of historical occurrence in Florida, possibly extirpated, but may be rediscovered (e.g., ivory-billed woodpecker).
- SX** = Believed to be extirpated throughout Florida.
- SU** = Unrankable; due to a lack of information no rank or range can be assigned.
- SNA** = State ranking is not applicable because the element is not a suitable target for conservation (e.g. a hybrid species).
- SNR** = Element not yet ranked (temporary).

FEDERAL LEGAL STATUS

Legal status information provided by FNAI for information only. For official definitions and lists of protected species, consult the relevant federal agency.

Definitions derived from U.S. Endangered Species Act of 1973, Sec. 3. Note that the federal status given by FNAI refers only to Florida populations and that federal status may differ elsewhere.

C = Candidate species for which federal listing agencies have sufficient information on biological vulnerability and threats to support proposing to list the species as Endangered or Threatened.

E = Endangered: species in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

E, T = Species currently listed endangered in a portion of its range but only listed as threatened in other areas

E, PDL = Species currently listed endangered but has been proposed for delisting.

E, PT = Species currently listed endangered but has been proposed for listing as threatened.

E, XN = Species currently listed endangered but tracked population is a non-essential experimental population.

T = Threatened: species likely to become Endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

PE = Species proposed for listing as endangered

PS = Partial status: some but not all of the species' infraspecific taxa have federal

PT = Species proposed for listing as threatened

SAT = Treated as threatened due to similarity of appearance to a species which is federally listed such that enforcement personnel have difficulty in attempting to differentiate between the listed and unlisted species.

SC = Not currently listed, but considered a "species of concern" to USFWS.

STATE LEGAL STATUS

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

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

C = Candidate for listing at the Federal level by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service

FE = Listed as Endangered Species at the Federal level by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service

FT = Listed as Threatened Species at the Federal level by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service

FXN = Federal listed as an experimental population in Florida

FT(S/A) = Federal Threatened due to similarity of appearance

ST = State population listed as Threatened by the FFWCC. Defined as a species, subspecies, or isolated population which is acutely vulnerable to environmental alteration, declining in number at a rapid rate, or whose range or habitat is decreasing in area at a rapid rate and as a consequence is destined or very likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future.

SSC = Listed as Species of Special Concern by the FFWCC. Defined as a population which warrants special protection, recognition, or consideration because it has an inherent significant vulnerability to habitat modification, environmental alteration, human disturbance, or substantial human exploitation which, in the foreseeable future, may result in its becoming a threatened species. (SSC* for *Pandion haliaetus* (Osprey) indicates that this status applies in Monroe county only.)

N = Not currently listed, nor currently being considered for listing.

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

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

T = Threatened: species native to the state that are in rapid decline in the number of plants within the state, but which have not so decreased in number as to cause them to be Endangered.

N = Not currently listed, nor currently being considered for listing.

Element Occurrence Ranking

FNAI ranks of quality of the element occurrence in terms of its viability (EORANK). Viability is estimated using a combination of factors that contribute to continued survival of the element at the location. Among these are the size of the EO, general condition of the EO at the site, and the conditions of the landscape surrounding the EO (e.g. an immediate threat to an EO by local development pressure could lower an EO rank).

- A** = Excellent estimated viability
- A?** = Possibly excellent estimated viability
- AB** = Excellent or good estimated viability
- AC** = Excellent, good, or fair estimated viability
- B** = Good estimated viability
- B?** = Possibly good estimated viability
- BC** = Good or fair estimated viability
- BD** = Good, fair, or poor estimated viability
- C** = Fair estimated viability
- C?** = Possibly fair estimated viability
- CD** = Fair or poor estimated viability
- D** = Poor estimated viability
- D?** = Possibly poor estimated viability
- E** = Verified extant (viability not assessed)
- F** = Failed to find
- H** = Historical
- NR** = Not ranked, a placeholder when an EO is not (yet) ranked.
- U** = Unrankable
- X** = Extirpated

*For additional detail on the above ranks see: <http://www.natureserve.org/explorer/eorankguide.htm>

FNAI also uses the following EO ranks:

- H?** = Possibly historical
- F?** = Possibly failed to find
- X?** = Possibly extirpated

The following offers further explanation of the H and X ranks as they are used by FNAI:

The rank of H is used when there is a lack of recent field information verifying the continued existence of an EO, such as (a) when an EO is based only on historical collections data; or (b) when an EO was ranked A, B, C, D, or E at one time and is later, without field survey work, considered to be possibly extirpated due to general habitat loss or degradation of the environment in the area. This definition of the H rank is dependent on an interpretation of what constitutes "recent" field information. Generally, if there is no known survey of an EO within the last 20 to 40 years, it should be assigned an H rank. While these time frames represent suggested maximum limits, the actual time period for historical EOs may vary according to the biology of the element and the specific landscape context of each occurrence (including anthropogenic alteration of the environment). Thus, an H rank may be assigned to an EO before the maximum time frames have lapsed. Occurrences that have not been surveyed for periods exceeding these time frames should not be ranked A, B, C, or D. The higher maximum limit for plants and communities (i.e., ranging from 20 to 40 years) is based upon the assumption that occurrences of these elements generally have the potential to persist at a given location for longer periods of time. This greater potential is a reflection of plant biology and community dynamics. However, landscape factors must also be considered. Thus, areas with more anthropogenic impacts on the environment (e.g., development) will be at the lower end of the range, and less-impacted areas will be at the higher end.

The rank of X is assigned to EOs for which there is documented destruction of habitat or environment, or persuasive evidence of eradication based on adequate survey (i.e., thorough or repeated survey efforts by one or more experienced observers at times and under conditions appropriate for the Element at that location).