

FNAI NATURAL COMMUNITY POINTS: DATA ATTRIBUTES, DEFINITIONS, AND VALUES

ATTRIBUTE	VALUE
SITE	Name of managed area where data collection is occurring.
SURVEYDATE	Date of data collection.
SURVEYOR	Name of FNAI field surveyor.
FIELD_ID	Number assigned to point by FNAI scientist during field work; not necessarily unique.
POINT_ID	Unique number assigned to each point.
DATA_TYPE	<p>Data collection methods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Datalogger:</b> polygon was assessed in the field and ecological data were collected using a datalogger.</li> <li>• <b>Ground-truthed:</b> polygon was assessed in the field and a natural community type was assigned based on visual observations. The scientist was confident of location without taking a GPS point. No additional ecological data were collected.</li> <li>• <b>Ground-truthed+gps:</b> polygon was assessed in the field and a natural community type was assigned based on visual observations. A GPS point was taken. No additional ecological data were collected.</li> </ul>
FNAI_NC	<p>Current natural community observed at point using FNAI classification and following additional communities.</p> <p>Additional communities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Pine plantation:</b> planted pines are having an ongoing detrimental effect on native groundcover, the history of planted pines has damaged ground cover to the point where further restoration beyond thinning and burning is required, or where the method of planting (e.g., bedding) has severely impacted groundcover.</li> <li>• <b>Pasture improved:</b> pasture grass-dominated with little or no native species remaining and evidence of current or recent pasture activity (mowing, grazing, and burning).</li> <li>• <b>Pasture semi-improved:</b> contains a mix of pasture grasses and native groundcover (due to incomplete conversion to pasture, not regeneration). This category should apply regardless of pasture maintenance.</li> </ul>

ATTRIBUTE	VALUE
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <b>Successional hardwood forest:</b> closed canopied forest dominated by fast growing hardwoods such as laurel oak (<i>Quercus hemisphaerica</i>), water oak (<i>Quercus nigra</i>), and/or sweetgum (<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>), often with remnant pines. These forests are either invaded natural habitat (i.e. mesic flatwoods, sandhill, upland pine, upland mixed woodland) due to lengthy fire-suppression or old fields that have succeeded to forest. The subcanopy and shrub layers of these forests are often dense and dominated by smaller individuals of the canopy species. Successional hardwood forests can contain remnant species of the former natural community such as turkey oak (<i>Quercus laevis</i>), saw palmetto (<i>Serenoa repens</i>), gallberry (<i>Ilex glabra</i>), and infrequent wiregrass (<i>Aristida stricta</i> var. <i>beyrichiana</i>). Additionally, species such as beautyberry (<i>Callicarpa americana</i>), muscadine (<i>Vitis rotundifolia</i>), and sparkleberry (<i>Vaccinium arboreum</i>) are common. Restoration of these forests includes mechanical tree removal and reintroduction of fire. Where characteristic herbaceous species (e.g., wiregrass) have been lost, reintroduction via seed or plants may be necessary to restore natural species composition and community function. </li> </ul>

ATTRIBUTE	VALUE
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <p>• <b>Successional hydric shrubland/forest:</b> shrubland or closed canopied forest occupying disturbed areas and dominated by fast growing hydrophilic hardwoods such as titi (<i>Cyrilla racemiflora</i>), black titi (<i>Cliftonia monophylla</i>), sweet gallberry (<i>Ilex coriacea</i>), sweet gum (<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>), red maple (<i>Acer rubrum</i>), water oak (<i>Quercus nigra</i>), swamp laurel oak (<i>Quercus laurifolia</i>), wax myrtle (<i>Morella cerifera</i>), blackberry (<i>Rubus argutus</i>), and groundsel tree (<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>). Weedy vines such as smilax (<i>Smilax</i> spp.) and muscadine (<i>Vitis rotundifolia</i>), and invasive exotic plants including Peruvian primrose willow (<i>Ludwigia peruviana</i>) and Brazilian pepper (<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>) may be common in the subcanopy and shrub layers. These shrubland/forests may invade herbaceous habitats (i.e., wet prairie, wet flatwoods, seepage slope, depression marsh, basin marsh, floodplain marsh) due to lengthy fire-suppression and/or hydrological alterations <u>OR</u> forested wetlands (dome swamp, basin swamp, strand swamp) that have been cleared and are not succeeding to swamp but to highly disturbed shrubland or forest dominated by hydrophilic hardwoods. Successional hydric shrubland/forests are often shrub thickets with few of the characteristic herbaceous or canopy (e.g. <i>Taxodium</i> spp.) species from the former community remaining. They can resemble naturally occurring shrub bogs and can be distinguished from them by occurring in areas of historically herbaceous communities, where fire suppression and/or hydrological alterations have taken place or in former forested swamps that have been logged or undergone severe hydroperiod disruptions. Although some shifts in community type may be better described with a natural community designation, the use of “successional hydric shrubland/forest” is suitable to label areas that are known to be highly disturbed and altered, and where restoration efforts of hydrology restoration and/or re-introduction of fire would be particularly beneficial.</p> </li> <li> <p>• <b>Restoration natural community:</b> former altered land cover type or successional natural community (pine plantation, xeric hammock, etc.) where active restoration is ongoing to return the community to its historic state. Examples of restoration activities include pine thinning, longleaf pine planting, groundcover restoration, hydrology restoration, and removal of exotics and other undesirable vegetation. In historically pyrogenic restoration natural communities, restoration activities are accompanied by the application of prescribed fire.</p> </li> </ul>
FNAI_NC	Additional ruderal communities:

ATTRIBUTE	VALUE
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Abandoned field/abandoned pasture:</b> old fields, fallow pastures, early successional areas formerly grazed or in agriculture without recent activity to maintain the area as pasture or planted field. These areas are often dominated by weedy native (e.g., <i>Rubus</i> spp., <i>Morella cerifera</i>) and non-native species (e.g., <i>Indigofera hirsuta</i>). Generally designated for old pastures when weedy cover from woody species (<i>Rubus</i> spp., <i>Myrica cerifera</i>, etc.) is greater than 20 percent.</li> <li>• <b>Agriculture:</b> row crops, citrus groves, and sod fields that are generally being maintained to grow products for human or domesticated animal use.</li> <li>• <b>Artificial pond:</b> water retention ponds, cattle ponds, etc.</li> <li>• <b>Borrow area:</b> dry or wet depression resulting from past or present mining operation including phosphate pits and upland borrow pits (sand pits, clay pits, etc.).</li> <li>• <b>Canal/ditch:</b> artificial drainage way.</li> <li>• <b>Clear-cut pine plantation:</b> areas of pine plantation that have been clear-cut of pine canopy but have not yet been replanted with pine trees. These areas are often dominated by weedy native and non-native species. Natural pine dominated communities that have been clear-cut but not further altered should be classified as this natural community.</li> <li>• <b>Clearing:</b> recent or historic clearings that have significantly altered the groundcover and/or overstory of the original natural community (old homesites, etc.); clearings of unknown origin.</li> <li>• <b>Developed:</b> check stations, ORV use areas, parking lots, buildings, maintained lawns (as part of recreational, business, or residential areas), botanical or ornamental gardens, campgrounds, recreational, industrial, and residential areas.</li> <li>• <b>Invasive exotic monoculture:</b> stand of invasive exotic plant species that have eliminated the native vegetation or nearly so.</li> <li>• <b>Impoundment:</b> stream or watershed impoundment.</li> <li>• <b>Road:</b> paved or unpaved.</li> <li>• <b>Spoil area:</b> area where dredge or spoil material is deposited, may be re-colonized by plants.</li> <li>• <b>Utility corridor:</b> electric, gas, telephone right-of-ways.</li> <li>• <b>Wildlife food plot:</b> planted or unplanted areas to benefit wildlife or game species; dove fields are included. If not maintained these areas are often dominated by weedy native and non-native species.</li> </ul>

ATTRIBUTE	VALUE
<b>INCLUDEDNC</b>	Natural community less than 0.5 acres that is included within the described polygon.
<b>INCLUDEDNC2</b>	A second natural community less than 0.5 acres that is included within the described polygon. If more than two included communities then recorded in COMMENTS.
<b>HISTORICNC</b>	Historic natural community type, i.e. the type of natural community that occurred at this point prior to disturbance or alteration.
<b>CANOPY_COV</b>	<p>Canopy cover as percentage of ground covered by canopy, when the edges of the canopy are mentally projected down to the ground. Exclude light gaps between individual leaves from percent canopy cover. Canopy is defined by height (greater than 6 feet), habit (single stemmed trees), and functional role (top vegetation layer with one or more defined layers underneath).</p> <p>Canopy cover values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> <li>• &lt;1%</li> <li>• 1-5%</li> <li>• 6-15%</li> <li>• 16-25%</li> <li>• 26-35%</li> <li>• 36-45%</li> <li>• 46-55%</li> <li>• 56-65%</li> <li>• 66-75%</li> <li>• 76-85%</li> <li>• 86-95%</li> <li>• 96-100%</li> </ul>
<b>CANOPY_HT</b>	<p>Canopy height determined by visual estimate or using a clinometer when practical.</p> <p>Canopy height classes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;6 ft (applies only to dwarf cypress)</li> <li>• &gt;6-15 ft</li> <li>• &gt;15-30 ft</li> <li>• &gt;30-45 ft</li> <li>• &gt;45-60 ft</li> <li>• &gt;60-100</li> </ul>

ATTRIBUTE	VALUE
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &gt;100 ft</li> </ul>
<b>CANOPYDOM</b>	Dominant canopy species listed in order of abundance.
<b>BASALAREA</b>	Basal area of pine canopy trees taken using a 10-factor prism in pine-dominated communities, such as mesic and wet flatwoods, and in pine plantations.
<b>CANOPY_AGE</b>	<p>Canopy age determined by visual estimate.</p> <p>Canopy age classes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Old growth:</b> average dbh of canopy trees is very large and/or old growth tree morphology is prevalent in the canopy (e.g. "flat top" morphology in pines or cypress). If tree ages are known, average canopy tree age should be 100+ years old.</li> <li>• <b>Older mature:</b> average dbh of canopy trees is medium to large, and some old-age tree morphology (as described in "old growth" above) may be present in the canopy, but is not the norm for most canopy trees. If tree ages are known, average canopy tree age should be 50+ years old.</li> <li>• <b>Mature:</b> average dbh of canopy trees is medium size, and may have reached the typical height for a mature forest, but no trees exhibit old age morphology, and there are no trees of very large dbh present. If tree ages are known, average canopy tree age should be 30 years old.</li> <li>• <b>Younger mature:</b> average dbh for canopy trees is small, and trees may not have reached full height. The majority of canopy trees have reached reproductive status. If tree ages are known, average canopy tree age should be 5-30 years.</li> <li>• <b>Pre-reproductive:</b> average canopy tree is small in stature and little or no reproduction is evident because the trees are too young.</li> </ul>
<b>SUBCAN_COV</b>	<p>Subcanopy trees are single-stemmed woody plants taller than 6 feet but shorter than the canopy layer, including saplings of canopy species, and typical subcanopy trees.</p> <p>Subcanopy cover values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> <li>• &lt;1%</li> <li>• 1-5%</li> <li>• 6-15%</li> <li>• 16-25%</li> <li>• 26-35%</li> <li>• 36-45%</li> </ul>

ATTRIBUTE	VALUE
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 46-55%</li> <li>• 56-65%</li> <li>• 66-75%</li> <li>• 76-85%</li> <li>• 86-95%</li> <li>• 96-100%</li> </ul>
<b>SUBCAN_HT</b>	Subcanopy height classes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;6 ft</li> <li>• 6-15 ft</li> <li>• &gt;15-30 ft</li> <li>• &gt;30-45 ft</li> <li>• &gt;45-60 ft</li> <li>• &gt;60-100 ft</li> <li>• &gt;100 ft</li> </ul>
<b>SUBCANDOM</b>	Dominant subcanopy species listed in order of abundance.

ATTRIBUTE	VALUE
TSHRUB_COV	<p>Tall shrubs include multi-stem woody plants and saw palmetto that are taller than 6 feet, plus tree saplings that have not entered the sub-canopy.</p> <p>Tall shrub cover values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> <li>• &lt;1%</li> <li>• 1-5%</li> <li>• 6-15%</li> <li>• 16-25%</li> <li>• 26-35%</li> <li>• 36-45%</li> <li>• 46-55%</li> <li>• 56-65%</li> <li>• 66-75%</li> <li>• 76-85%</li> <li>• 86-95%</li> <li>• 96-100%</li> </ul>
TSHRUB_HT	<p>Tall shrub height classes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 6-9 ft</li> <li>• &gt;9-15 ft</li> <li>• &gt;15-30 ft</li> <li>• &gt;30-45 ft</li> <li>• &gt;45-60 ft</li> <li>• &gt;60 ft</li> </ul>
TSHRUBDOM	<p>Dominant tall shrub species listed in order of abundance.</p>
SSHUB_COV	<p>All woody plants, single or multi-stemmed, less than 6 feet tall, including woody seedlings, tree saplings, saw palmetto, and woody ground-vining plants.</p> <p>Short shrub cover values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> <li>• &lt;1%</li> <li>• 1-5%</li> <li>• 6-15%</li> <li>• 16-25%</li> <li>• 26-35%</li> <li>• 36-45%</li> <li>• 46-55%</li> </ul>

ATTRIBUTE	VALUE
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 56-65%</li> <li>• 66-75%</li> <li>• 76-85%</li> <li>• 86-95%</li> <li>• 96-100%</li> </ul>
<b>SSHRUB_HT</b>	Short shrub height values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1 ft</li> <li>• 1-3 ft</li> <li>• &gt;3-6 ft</li> </ul>
<b>SSHRUBDOM</b>	Dominant short shrub species listed in order of abundance.
<b>DWARFSHRUB</b>	<p>Dwarf shrub cover is a subset of SSHRUB_COV and includes shrubs that are genetically of short stature and rarely if ever exceed 1 meter/3 feet in height, e.g. runner oak (<i>Quercus pumila</i>), dwarf live oak (<i>Q. minima</i>), Darrow’s blueberry (<i>Vaccinium darrowii</i>), dwarf shiny blueberry (<i>V. myrsinites</i>), gopher apple (<i>Licania michauxii</i>), and dwarf huckleberry (<i>Gaylussacia mosieri</i>).</p> <p>Dwarf shrub cover values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> <li>• &lt;1%</li> <li>• 1-5%</li> <li>• 6-15%</li> <li>• 16-25%</li> <li>• 26-35%</li> <li>• 36-45%</li> <li>• 46-55%</li> <li>• 56-65%</li> <li>• 66-75%</li> <li>• 76-85%</li> <li>• 86-95%</li> <li>• 96-100%</li> </ul>
<b>PALMETTO</b>	Palmetto cover is a subset of SSHRUB_COV and includes saw palmetto ( <i>Serenoa repens</i> ) and scrub palmetto ( <i>Sabal etonia</i> ). It is intended to convey information about inflammability of the shrub layer. It does not include needle palm ( <i>Rhapidophyllum hystrix</i> ), blue palm ( <i>Sabal minor</i> ), or cabbage palm ( <i>Sabal</i>

ATTRIBUTE	VALUE
	<p><i>palmetto</i>), unless they occur in fire-maintained communities and carry fire like saw palmetto.</p> <p>Palmetto cover values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> <li>• &lt;1%</li> <li>• 1-5%</li> <li>• 6-15%</li> <li>• 16-25%</li> <li>• 26-35%</li> <li>• 36-45%</li> <li>• 46-55%</li> <li>• 56-65%</li> <li>• 66-75%</li> <li>• 76-85%</li> <li>• 86-95%</li> <li>• 96-100%</li> </ul>
<b>TOTALSHRUB</b>	<p>Total shrub cover includes all multi-stemmed woody plants regardless of height; plus all saplings, woody seedlings, and woody non-aerial vines.</p> <p>Total shrub cover values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> <li>• &lt;1%</li> <li>• 1-5%</li> <li>• 6-15%</li> <li>• 16-25%</li> <li>• 26-35%</li> <li>• 36-45%</li> <li>• 46-55%</li> <li>• 56-65%</li> <li>• 66-75%</li> <li>• 76-85%</li> <li>• 86-95%</li> <li>• 96-100%</li> </ul>
<b>HERB_COVER</b>	<p>Herb cover includes all non-woody, soft-tissue plants regardless of height, including non-woody vines, legumes, and graminoids (grasses, sedges, rushes).</p> <p>Herb cover values:</p>

ATTRIBUTE	VALUE
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> <li>• &lt;1%</li> <li>• 1-5%</li> <li>• 6-15%</li> <li>• 16-25%</li> <li>• 26-35%</li> <li>• 36-45%</li> <li>• 46-55%</li> <li>• 56-65%</li> <li>• 66-75%</li> <li>• 76-85%</li> <li>• 86-95%</li> <li>• 96-100%</li> </ul>
<b>HERBDOM</b>	Dominant herbaceous species listed in order of abundance.
<b>ALL_GRAMIN</b>	<p>All graminoid cover includes all non-woody grasses (Graminae/Poaceae), sedges (Cyperaceae), and rushes (Juncaceae).</p> <p>Graminoid cover values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> <li>• &lt;1%</li> <li>• 1-5%</li> <li>• 6-15%</li> <li>• 16-25%</li> <li>• 26-35%</li> <li>• 36-45%</li> <li>• 46-55%</li> <li>• 56-65%</li> <li>• 66-75%</li> <li>• 76-85%</li> <li>• 86-95%</li> <li>• 96-100%</li> </ul>
<b>WIRYGRAMIN</b>	<p>Wiry graminoid cover includes all grasses, sedges, and rushes that resemble wiregrass (<i>Aristida stricta</i>), i.e. have wiry, involute leaves, and that function as wiregrass in a fire, e.g. <i>Sporobolus junceus</i>, <i>Rhynchospora chapmanii</i>, and <i>Muhlenbergia capillaris</i>. Not included: <i>Panicum abscissum</i>, <i>Sporobolus floridanus</i>, <i>Aristida rhizomophora</i>, and <i>Cladium jamaicense</i>.</p>

ATTRIBUTE	VALUE
	<p>Wiry graminoid cover values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> <li>• &lt;1%</li> <li>• 1-5%</li> <li>• 6-15%</li> <li>• 16-25%</li> <li>• 26-35%</li> <li>• 36-45%</li> <li>• 46-55%</li> <li>• 56-65%</li> <li>• 66-75%</li> <li>• 76-85%</li> <li>• 86-95%</li> <li>• 96-100%</li> </ul>
<b>PYROGRAM</b>	<p>Pyrogenic graminoids (Poaceae, Juncaceae, Cyperaceae) that potentially carry fire in a manner similar to wiregrass. This includes <i>Panicum abscissum</i>, <i>Sporobolus floridanus</i>, <i>Aristida rhizomophora</i>, and <i>Cladium jamaicense</i>.</p> <p>Pyrogenic graminoid cover values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> <li>• &lt;1%</li> <li>• 1-5%</li> <li>• 6-15%</li> <li>• 16-25%</li> <li>• 26-35%</li> <li>• 36-45%</li> <li>• 46-55%</li> <li>• 56-65%</li> <li>• 66-75%</li> <li>• 76-85%</li> <li>• 86-95%</li> <li>• 96-100%</li> </ul>
<b>LITTER_COV</b>	<p>Litter cover includes litter exposed between plants as well as litter under shrubs, grass clumps, or other vegetation.</p> <p>Litter cover values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> <li>• &lt;1%</li> </ul>

ATTRIBUTE	VALUE
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1-5%</li> <li>• 6-15%</li> <li>• 16-25%</li> <li>• 26-35%</li> <li>• 36-45%</li> <li>• 46-55%</li> <li>• 56-65%</li> <li>• 66-75%</li> <li>• 76-85%</li> <li>• 86-95%</li> <li>• 96-100%</li> </ul>
<p><b>LICHEN_MOS</b></p>	<p>Lichen-moss cover includes all lichens and mosses, including those growing under other vegetation.</p> <p>Lichen-moss cover values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> <li>• &lt;1%</li> <li>• 1-5%</li> <li>• 6-15%</li> <li>• 16-25%</li> <li>• 26-35%</li> <li>• 36-45%</li> <li>• 46-55%</li> <li>• 56-65%</li> <li>• 66-75%</li> <li>• 76-85%</li> <li>• 86-95%</li> <li>• 96-100%</li> </ul>
<p><b>EPIPHYTE</b></p>	<p>Epiphyte abundance refers to ferns, bromeliads, and orchids that typically occur as epiphytes as well as other species that may inhabit tree trunks just above the water line in swamps.</p> <p>Epiphyte abundance values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Infrequent:</b> one to two trees or branches in the plot have a few epiphytes.</li> <li>• <b>Occasional:</b> several trees or branches support epiphytes.</li> <li>• <b>Common:</b> approximately half the trees or branches in the plot carry epiphytes, or a few trees or branches are dense with them.</li> </ul>

ATTRIBUTE	VALUE
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Abundant:</b> more than half of the trees or branches have epiphytes, or several trees/branches are especially dense.</li> </ul>
<b>EPIPHYTDOM</b>	Dominant epiphytic plants listed in order of abundance.
<b>VINE_ABUND</b>	<p>Vine abundance refers to climbing, sprawling, or twining woody vines. This field is independent of any other field that may include vines, e.g. WEEDY_COV or EXOTICS. For example, information on Old World climbing fern is entered here AND under EXOTICS.</p> <p>Vine abundance values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>None</b></li> <li>• <b>Infrequent:</b> one or two vines occur in the plot.</li> <li>• <b>Occasional:</b> several trees or branches support vines.</li> <li>• <b>Common:</b> approximately half the trees or branches in the plot support vines</li> <li>• <b>Abundant:</b> more than half of the trees or branches support vines.</li> </ul>
<b>VINEDOM</b>	Dominant vines listed in order of abundance.
<b>BARE_SOIL</b>	<p>Bare soil coverage includes bare soil surface exposed between plants as well as the litter-free ground surface under vegetation (i.e. not “sky to ground” coverage).</p> <p>Bare soil cover values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> <li>• &lt;1%</li> <li>• 1-5%</li> <li>• 6-15%</li> <li>• 16-25%</li> <li>• 26-35%</li> <li>• 36-45%</li> <li>• 46-55%</li> <li>• 56-65%</li> <li>• 66-75%</li> <li>• 76-85%</li> <li>• 86-95%</li> <li>• 96-100%</li> </ul>
<b>INUNDATED</b>	<p>Is approximately 50% or more of the plot under water?</p> <p>Inundated values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes</li> <li>• No</li> </ul>

ATTRIBUTE	VALUE
<b>ORGANIC</b>	<p>Organic layer depth includes the top surface of the soil that is still recognizable as being of plant origin and which has not fully decomposed. Does not include recognizable plant parts such as leaves and twigs, which are considered litter. Does not include sand grains stained black with organic material UNLESS there is a “greasy” feel when the sand is rubbed between your fingers and more than 75% of the grains are coated black with organic matter, as is the case in hydric soils.</p> <p>Organic soil depth values in inches:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1”</li> <li>• 1 - 2”</li> <li>• &gt;2”</li> </ul>
<b>AERIALFUEL</b>	<p>Aerial fuel abundance includes only dead matter that is not on the ground, e.g. standing dead trees that are still capable of burning, dead lower branches of living trees, and pine needle drape. Aerial fuel bridges the gap between surface fuel (fine, medium, and heavy fuels below) and the fuel represented by the tree crowns (which is not included in this project’s data).</p> <p>Aerial fuel abundance values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> <li>• Low</li> <li>• Moderate</li> <li>• High</li> </ul>
<b>FINE_FUEL</b>	<p>Fine fuel load include all terrestrial material less than 0.25 inch in diameter or in width, e.g. small twigs, narrow-leaved grasses, and pine needles. This field is NOT exclusive from litter, and some or all of the material recorded here may also be reflected in LITTER_COV.</p> <p>Fine fuel load cover values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> <li>• Low</li> <li>• Moderate</li> <li>• High</li> </ul>
<b>MED_FUEL</b>	<p>Medium fuel load includes material greater than 0.25 inch wide or in diameter but less than or equal to 3 inches, e.g. pine cones, larger twigs, small branches. This field is NOT exclusive from litter, and some or all of the material recorded here may also be reflected in LITTER_COV.</p> <p>Medium fuel load values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> </ul>

ATTRIBUTE	VALUE
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low</li> <li>• Moderate</li> <li>• High</li> </ul>
<b>HEAVY_FUEL</b>	<p>Heavy fuel load includes material greater than 3 inches wide or in diameter, such as large branches and logs. This field is NOT exclusive from litter and some or all of the material recorded here may also be reflected in LITTER_COV.</p> <p>Heavy fuel load values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> <li>• Low</li> <li>• Moderate</li> <li>• High</li> </ul>
<b>FUEL_CONTI</b>	<p>Fuel continuity applies to the overall fuel load.</p> <p>Fuel continuity values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Patchy</li> <li>• Continuous</li> </ul>
<b>LASTFIREYR</b>	<p>Last fire year is an estimate of the time since last fire, using field indicators such as charring and fuel load, unless better data are available from land managers. Non-pyrogenic communities are considered “&gt;20 years” unless better information is available.</p> <p>Last fire year values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unknown</li> <li>• &lt;6 months</li> <li>• 6 months-2yrs</li> <li>• &gt;2-5 yrs</li> <li>• &gt;5-20 yrs</li> <li>• &gt;20 yrs</li> </ul>
<b>WEEDYCOVER</b>	<p>Weedy cover includes <b>native</b> species present IN THE PLOT which are functioning as invasive species, early successional pioneers, or disturbance-opportunists. Species that frequently become weedy include blackberry (<i>Rubus</i> spp.), cattail (<i>Typha</i> spp.), broomsedge (<i>Andropogon virginicus</i>), catbrier (<i>Smilax auriculata</i>), muscadine (<i>Vitis rotundifolia</i>), and dog fennel (<i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i>). Data in this field are independent of any other field, e.g. a weedy stand of broomsedge is recorded here as well as in ALL_GRAMIN, invasive blackberries are recorded here</p>

ATTRIBUTE	VALUE
	<p>as well as in short shrubs, and a disturbance-related sprawl of muscadine vines is included here and in VINE_ABUND.</p> <p>Weedy cover values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> <li>• &lt;1%</li> <li>• 1-5%</li> <li>• 6-15%</li> <li>• 16-25%</li> <li>• 26-35%</li> <li>• 36-45%</li> <li>• 46-55%</li> <li>• 56-65%</li> <li>• 66-75%</li> <li>• 76-85%</li> <li>• 86-95%</li> <li>• 96-100%</li> </ul>
<b>EXOTICSCOV</b>	<p>Exotic cover includes any non-native species present in the plot.</p> <p>Exotic cover values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> <li>• &lt;1%</li> <li>• 1-5%</li> <li>• 6-15%</li> <li>• 16-25%</li> <li>• 26-35%</li> <li>• 36-45%</li> <li>• 46-55%</li> <li>• 56-65%</li> <li>• 66-75%</li> <li>• 76-85%</li> <li>• 86-95%</li> <li>• 96-100%</li> </ul>
<b>POLYDIST_1</b>	<p>Polygon disturbance 1 describes the primary, or most prevalent, disturbance observed anywhere in the natural community polygon, not just in the plot. This is one of the few attributes that describe conditions observed throughout the polygon, not just in the plot. All types of disturbance, hydrologic or otherwise, are recorded in POLYDIST_1, 2, or 3. If there is more than one type of disturbance, the</p>

ATTRIBUTE	VALUE
	<p>most prevalent form of disturbance is entered here and lesser disturbances are entered in POLYDIST_2 and POLYDIST_3. If there are more than three disturbance types, they are entered in DISTURBCOM.</p> <p>Polygon disturbance values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not evident</li> <li>• Agriculture</li> <li>• Cattle disturbance</li> <li>• Clearing (includes dove fields, old fields, and food plots that are less than 0.5 acre, i.e. that are not delineated as ruderal polygons)</li> <li>• Ditch/canal</li> <li>• Exotics</li> <li>• Firebreaks</li> <li>• Fire suppression</li> <li>• Forestry operations (e.g., logging, loading areas, bedding, equipment rutting, slash piles, and other mechanical disturbances; does not include burning.)</li> <li>• Hog digging</li> <li>• Hydrology alteration (ditching or drawdown)</li> <li>• Impoundment (e.g. artificial ponds and lakes, borrow pits, dams, dikes)</li> <li>• Natural</li> <li>• ORV trail</li> <li>• Road</li> <li>• Trash dumping</li> <li>• Woody encroachment</li> <li>• Cause unknown</li> <li>• Other (details provided in the DISTURBCOM field)</li> </ul>
<b>POLYDIST_2</b>	Polygon disturbance 2 describes secondary disturbance in the polygon. POLYDIST_2 values are the same as for POLYDIST_1.
<b>POLYDIST_3</b>	Polygon disturbance 3 describes the tertiary disturbance in the polygon. POLYDIST_3 values are the same as for POLYDIST_1.
<b>DISTURBCOM</b>	Disturbance or other related details not included in POLYDIST_1, _2, or _3, or other information about disturbance in the polygon.
<b>POLY_SEVER</b>	<p>Polygon disturbance severity describes the overall impact of all combined disturbances noted in the natural community polygon.</p> <p>Polygon disturbance severity values:</p>

ATTRIBUTE	VALUE
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Light</li> <li>• Moderate</li> <li>• Heavy</li> <li>• Severe</li> </ul>
REF_SITE	<p>Does the polygon represent a good quality example of the natural community compared to other polygons of that type on that WMA? Could land managers could use the polygon as a benchmark for restoration at other sites?</p> <p>Reference site values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes</li> <li>• No</li> </ul>
VEG_NOTES	<p>Information on dominant species. Full scientific names of species starting with the canopy and moving down through the strata (canopy, subcanopy, tall shrub, short shrub, and herb). Names are separated by commas and the strata are separated by forward slashes.</p>
COMMENTS	<p>Comments provide additional, optional information about the plot or polygon.</p>
NC_RANK	<p>Rank based on factors that reflect the present quality, condition, and landscape context of the natural community. Quality reflects species components; condition describes community structure; landscape context is the quality and condition of the surrounding communities irrespective of property ownership. Ranks reflect the degree to which people have directly or indirectly adversely impacted community composition, structure, and/or function, including alteration of natural disturbance processes.</p> <p>Natural community ranks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Excellent:</b> Natural community is in excellent quality and condition. Dominant components and structure are characteristic of the natural community type. Minimal restoration is needed and management is maintained. Exotic species are absent or minimal. Landscape context allows for active management of rare elements and ecological processes.</li> <li>• <b>Good:</b> Natural community is in good quality and condition. Many of the dominant components of the community are present but some characteristic species are noticeably missing and/or there is a minor presence of weedy or early successional species. Community structure may need aggressive fire management in order to achieve maintenance condition. Invasive exotic species may occur occasionally. Landscape context allows for active management of rare species and ecological processes.</li> </ul>

ATTRIBUTE	VALUE
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Fair:</b> Natural community is in fair quality and condition. Many dominant components of the community are missing or there is a heavy presence of weedy or early successional species. The community is in need of restoration to restore community structure (e.g., aggressive fire management or more intensive restoration or may have been converted in the past and is now in some stage of restoration). May have moderate levels of invasive exotic species OR heavy invasive exotic species infestations but is undergoing active treatment. Landscape context may hinder management of rare species and ecological processes.</li> <li>• <b>Poor:</b> Natural community is generally degraded but still retains some components and/or structure characteristic of the natural community. This natural community requires extensive restoration. Landscape context may prevent management of rare species and ecological processes.</li> </ul>

FWC ONLY (USED IN PAST; NOT USED IN 2016)

ATTRIBUTES	VALUES
INCLUSION	<p>Does the point describe an area not delineated on the map? This is typically for communities smaller than the minimum mapping unit, but also includes instances of mosaic communities that cannot be delineated.</p> <p>Values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Yes</li><li>• No</li></ul>

FFS (USED IN 2016)

ATTRIBUTES	VALUES
PINECANOPY	<p>Pine canopy values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Natural pine</li><li>• Natural pine + regen(eration)</li><li>• Invasive pine (includes pines that are clearly invading a natural community, such as <i>Pinus clausa</i> invading sandhill or <i>Pinus taeda</i> invading from a neighboring pine plantation)</li><li>• Natural pine + invasive</li><li>• Invasive pine + regen(eration)</li><li>• Minimal or no pine</li><li>• Planted pine</li><li>• Planted + natural</li></ul>
CYPRCANOPY	<p>Cypress canopy values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Mature cypress</li><li>• Young cypress</li><li>• Sparse cypress</li><li>• No cypress</li></ul>
CYPR_REGEN	<p>Cypress regeneration values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Seedlings/saplings</li><li>• Stump sprouting</li><li>• None</li></ul>
ENCROACHMT	<p>Includes woody species &gt;6' tall present in non-hardwood dominated communities.</p>

ATTRIBUTES

VALUES

Encroachment values:

- Dense hardwood midst(ory)
- Mod(erate) hardwood midstor(y)
- Sparse hardwood mids(tory)
- None
- Not applicable (for communities that are naturally hardwood dominated)