



SE LEO GDB VERSION 2.2 SUMMARY, JULY 2026 SUPPLEMENT TO THE SE LEO GDB V.2 FINAL REPORT

This two-page supplement document summarizes work completed for the LEO GDB v2.2. This version represents minor but important updates in under-represented areas such as Virginia, northern Alabama, Texas, South Carolina, and SE Louisiana. It also incorporates updated data from the Poarch Band of Creek Indians, new longleaf plantings throughout the range, and surveys conducted in three Florida counties impacted by Hurricane Michael (Bay, Gulf, and Calhoun). Funding to support the LEO GDB is provided by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation's Longleaf Landscape Stewardship Fund. Previous funding was provided by USDA-NRCS through the U.S. Endowment for Forestry and Communities. The Florida longleaf project was supported by the Florida Forest Service through a grant from USDA-USFS. The design and methodology for building, integrating, and maintaining the LEO GDB as well as the field survey protocol for the Rapid Assessment data are described within the [SE LEO GDB Phase 2 Final Report](#).

The LEO GDB v2.2 contains 5.22 million acres of longleaf pine, with about 40% on private lands and about 60% on public lands (Table 1). Most acres are from existing datasets, primarily federal and state lands. Federal lands account for the majority of the longleaf acreage, followed by state lands. More than 1.58 million acres are from the Rapid Assessment field surveys on private lands, including sites from the Florida LPEGDB. The private lands acreage largely corresponds to the LEO and Florida LPEGDB Rapid Assessment data, but also includes some private conservation land data provided by partners.

Table 1. Acreage of longleaf pine in the LEO GDB by owner type.

Owner Type	Acres	%
Federal	1,897,720	37
State	1,012,371	20
Local	63,477	1
Private Conservation Land	89,877	2
Private Conservation Easement	224,922	4
Private – Unprotected	1,769,023	35
Other	13,276	<1
Total	5,070,666*	100

*table total excludes ca 145.5k acres of restricted data

Most longleaf in the LEO GDB occurs as longleaf dominant or codominant sites (77%; Table 2). Although dominance information exists for 87% of all longleaf sites in the database, other LEO condition attributes were not available for many partner datasets. Partner data are collected for many purposes and were not intended to address LEO attributes; therefore absence of data for most LEO attributes is expected.

Table 2. Acreage of longleaf pine in the LEO GDB by dominance status.

Longleaf Dominance	Acres	%
Dominant	2,825,404	56
Codominant	1,017,963	20
Occasional – Rare	583,171	11
Present - No condition data	644,129	13
Total	5,070,666*	100

In addition to confirmed longleaf pine occurrence, the LEO GDB v.2.2 contains sites where occurrence status is recorded as ‘Unknown’ (Table 3). These designations are not comprehensive, and their interpretation varies by data source, which is described within the main SE LEO GDB Phase 2 Final Report.

Table 3. Longleaf occurrence status of sites in the LEO GDB. Note that acreages of sites with status Unknown are not comprehensive and interpretation depends on the data source type and confidence tier in the database.

Longleaf Pine Occurrence Status	Acres
Yes	5,070,666
Unknown	3,288,685

The ability to map and report these acres should help ALRI partners in planning and measuring progress toward longleaf conservation and restoration goals. The LEO database is envisioned as a central source for mapped longleaf on public and private lands that will enable partners to prioritize and monitor progress toward conservation and restoration goals, especially in decision support tools such as the Longleaf Sustainability Analysis (LSA). The success of this project depends on the ongoing and continued collaboration among many partners who contribute data and knowledge; review the database, tools, and policies for LEO; and who help ground truth the map.