SE LEO GDB VERSION 2.1 SUMMARY, JULY 2025
SUPPLEMENT TO THE SE LEO GDB V.2 FINAL REPORT

This two-page supplement document summarizes work completed for the LEO GDB v2.1. This version represents minor but important updates in under-represented areas such as Virginia and SE Louisiana. It also incorporates updated data from the Florida Longleaf Pine Ecosystem Geodatabase (LPEGDB) v.5. Funding is currently 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 v2.1 contains 5.06 million acres of longleaf pine, with 40% on private lands and 60% on public lands (Table 1). Most acres are from existing datasets, primarily federal and state lands. Federal lands account for most 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	1,876,419	*37*
State	1,042,985	*21*
Local	63,967	*1*
Private Conservation Land	89,594	*2*
Private Conservation Easement	214,079	*4*
Private – Unprotected	1,711,055	*34*
Other	12,593	*<1*
Total	**5,010,692***	***100***

*table total excludes ca 50k 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 89% 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	2,843,681	*57*
Codominant	1,011,258	*20*
Occasional – Rare	612,174	*12*
Present - No condition data	542,470	*11*
Total	**5,010,692***	***100***

In addition to confirmed longleaf pine occurrence, the LEO GDB v.2.1 contains sites where occurrence status is recorded as 'No' (absent) or '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 or No are not comprehensive and interpretation depends on the data source type and confidence tier in the database.

Longleaf Pine Occurrence Status	**Acres**
Yes	5,010,692
Unknown	3,229,860
No	8,325,230

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.