2020 Florida Forever Five-Year Plan

Summary of Recommendations and Status as of December 2019

Florida's First Magnitude Springs

Division of State Lands
Florida Department of Environmental Protection

As approved by the Board of Trustees Internal Improvement Trust Fund
May 2020
Florida’s First Magnitude Springs
Partnerships and Regional Incentives

**Project-at-a-Glance**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
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**Propose for State Acquisition**

Large springs of clear, continuously flowing water are among Florida’s most famous and important natural and recreational resources. The cavernous, water-filled rock of the Floridan Aquifer supplies the largest springs. By preserving land around springs, this project will aid in the protection of springs, karst windows, and the Floridan Aquifer from the effects of commercial, residential, and agricultural runoff; clearcutting and mining; and unsupervised recreation. This project will ensure that Floridians and visitors from all over the world will be able to enjoy Florida springs for years to come.
### Manager(s)

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<th>Spring or Property</th>
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<tr>
<td>Blue Springs Park</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Gainer Springs</td>
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<tr>
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<td>River Sink Spring</td>
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<td>Church Sink</td>
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<td>Wildlands Conservation</td>
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<td>Horne Spring</td>
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### General Description

Because of the thick, water-filled limestone underlying it, Florida has more large springs (including river rises and karst windows) than any other state or even country. Those discharging an average of 100 cubic feet of water per second or more are called first-magnitude springs. The 33 recognized first magnitude springs in Florida are scattered in the northern peninsula and the eastern panhandle where the limestone of the Floridan Aquifer arches close to the surface. Each day, these 33 springs send out much more water than is used for drinking water by all the people in the state. The springs, with generally clear, continuously flowing waters, are among Florida’s most important natural resources and some are famous tourist attractions. The tracts harbor at least seven FNAI-listed plants and eighteen FNAI-listed animals. The Weeki Wachee tract includes one of the best remaining scrubs on Florida’s West Coast.
Several archaeological or historic sites are known from these springs, from remains over 2000 years old to an historic Sinclair gas station. All these springs are vulnerable to development and unsupervised use.

**FNAI Element Occurrence Summary 2019**

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<td>G2/S2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gopher Tortoise</td>
<td>G3/S3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Florida Mouse</td>
<td>G3/S3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Florida Black Bear</td>
<td>G5T4/S4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Suwannee Moccasinshell</td>
<td>G1/S1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Withlacoochee Tiny Sand-loving Scarab</td>
<td>G1/S1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Woodville Karst Cave Crayfish</td>
<td>G1/S1</td>
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<td><em>ciliate-leaf tickseed</em></td>
<td>G1G2/S1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jackson County Cave Amphipod</td>
<td>G1G2/S1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coastal Lowland Cave Crayfish</td>
<td>G1G2/S1S2</td>
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</table>

71 rare species are associated with the project

*Source: Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI, January 2020)*

**Public Use**

The project sites are designated for use as state parks, geological sites and wildlife and environmental areas, with high recreational potential for swimming, canoeing, camping, and nature appreciation.

**Acquisition Planning**

**1990**

On December 7, 1990, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council (LAAC) added the Florida’s First Magnitude Springs – Phase I project to the CARL Priority list. This fee-simple acquisition, sponsored by the Department of Environmental Regulations, consisted of approximately 2,907 acres, 36 landowners, 136 parcels, and a taxable value (TAV) of $5,718,493.
In 1990, five springs made up the project:

1. Falmouth Spring (Suwannee County, 75 acres, 1 parcel, 1 landowner, TAV $45,000),
2. Fanning Springs (Levy County, 525 acres, 98 parcels, 17 landowners, TAV $1,187,610),
3. Gainer Springs (Bay County, 1,258 acres, 19 parcels, 7 landowners, TAV $3,256,739),
4. River Sink Spring (Wakulla County, 105 acres, 4 parcels, 4 landowners, TAV $64,956), and
5. St. Marks Springs (Leon County, 890 acres, 19 parcels, 6 landowners, TAV $1,164,188).

According to the 1990 Project Design document, the DRP will manage St. Marks Springs. The US Forest Service will manage River Sink Spring. The OGT, DRP, and SRWMD will manage Fanning Springs. A lead manager has not been determined for Falmouth Springs. The lead manager is still unclear for Gainer Springs; however, the NWFWMD and Bay County both expressed an interest. A portion of the Fanning Springs sites have been acquired. The NWFWMD has acquired 214 acres of the Gainer Springs sites.

1991
On June 28, 1991, the LAAC approved a 218-acre addition to the Falmouth Springs site, located in Suwannee County, within the project boundary. It was sponsored by the landowner, Nemours Foundation, who already has acreage within the current boundary and is not willing to sell only a portion of the tract. The taxable value of the addition is $129,600. SRWMD will manage if acquired.

1992
On December 10, 1992, the LAAC approved Phase II that added three springs, 1,880 acres with a taxable value of $5,180,452. This addition consisted of Jackson Blue Springs (Jackson County, 348 acres, 3 parcels, 2 landowners, TAV $256,556); Troy Spring (Lafayette County, 265 acres, 6 parcels, 2 landowners, TAV $261,897); and Weeki Wachee Springs (Hernando County, 1,267 acres, 59 parcels, 24 landowners, TAV $4,661,999). The FWC will manage the Weeki Wachee Springs sites. The DRP will manage the Troy Spring site. Jackson County will manage the Jackson Blue Springs sites. Portions of Troy Spring, Weeki Wachee Springs, and Jackson Blue Springs sites have been acquired.

On December 10, 1992, the LAAC also approved a fee-simple, 1,635-acre addition (Gainer Springs Expansion) and combined it with the Gainer Springs site. The majority of the addition is owned by Hunt Petroleum/Rosewood Timber Co. and St. Joe Paper. There are also several small ownerships. The estimated taxable value is $3,000,000. Phase I was combined with the new Florida’s First Magnitude Springs Phase II. The springs are located in Bay and Washington counties. The NWFWMD will manage the 214-acre Harder tract that it acquired.
1995
On October 30, 1995, the LAAC approved a fee-simple, 20-acre addition (Jackson Blue Springs) to the project boundary in Jackson County. It was sponsored by the two landowners, Carolyn D. Huff and Wayne Mixon, located along Spring Run of Merritt’s Mill Pond in Jackson County, and has a taxable value of $258,790. Jackson County will manage. Both properties were acquired in 1997.

1998
On December 3, 1998, the Land Acquisition Management Advisory Council (LAMAC) transferred the St. Marks Springs, River Sink Spring, Fanning Springs, and Gainer Springs sites to the Negotiation Impasse group. On July 29, 1999, the LAMAC approved a fee-simple, 65-acre addition (Madison Blue Springs) in Madison County to the project, sponsored by the landowners’ representative. It contains 45 parcels, 22 landowners, and a taxable value of $604,000. The addition was designated essential and added to the Priority portion of the project. Madison County will manage it. Approximately 44 acres have been acquired.

2000
On August 22, 2000, the ARC approved a fee-simple, 40-acre addition (Cypress Spring) in Washington County to the project boundary. The addition was sponsored by Conservation Properties for the landowner, Harold Vickers, and had a taxable value of $131,400. Mr. Vickers was willing to manage it if acquired; however, property was sold to a third party in 2002.

2003
On April 18, 2003, the ARC approved a fee-simple, 200-acre addition (Morrison Springs) in Walton County to the project boundary with a taxable value of $63,880. The addition was sponsored by Conservation Properties, Inc. and Walton County will manage the site. Also, on April 18, 2003 ARC approved a fee-simple, 4,552-acre addition (Silver Springs Addition) north of Silver Springs in Marion County to the project boundary. The addition was sponsored by the Silver Springs Basin Working Group, consisted of one landowner, Avatar Properties Inc., and had a taxable value of $3,406,945. The FFS will manage this if it is acquired.

On August 15, 2003, the ARC approved a fee-simple, 172-acre addition (Lafayette Blue Springs) in Lafayette County to the project boundary. The addition was sponsored by Conservation Properties, consisted of one landowner, Union Land and Timber Corp., 9 parcels, and a taxable value of $97,000. Lafayette County will manage if acquired. On October 17, 2003, the ARC approved a fee-simple, 365-acre addition (Silver Springs Addition No. 2) in Marion County to the project boundary. The addition was sponsored by the Silver Springs Basin Working Group and the Marion County Audubon, Inc., consisted of
one landowner, Seldin, 2 parcels, and a taxable value of $2,889,223. Marion County will manage the site. In 2005, 330 acres were acquired.

On December 5, 2003, the ARC approved a fee-simple, 1,717-acre addition (Jackson Blue Springs) in Jackson County to the project boundary. The addition, sponsored by Conservation Properties, consisted of 11 parcels, 5 landowners (Edinburgh Investment Corp; AJ Green; Howard Muncaster Partnership; LH Alford Farms Inc.; Doyle Green), and a taxable value of $303,367. Jackson County will manage it if acquired. On October 15, 2004, the ARC approved a fee-simple, 5-acre addition (Church Sink) in Leon County to the project boundary. The addition was sponsored by the landowner, J. Lee Vause Trust, consisted of one parcel, and a taxable value of $47,700. Leon County will manage if acquired.

2006

On October 13, 2006, ARC approved a fee-simple 305-acre addition (Hardee Spring) to the boundary in Hamilton County. The addition was sponsored by Harold Hardee and involved one parcel with a taxable value of $57,001. The FFS would manage the site as part of the Twin Rivers State Forest if acquired. In July 2007, the BOT acquired 4,471 acres of the Avatar property in Marion County.

2009

On February 25, 2009, the BOT acquired 54.74 acres from the Rakestraw family in the St. Marks Site.

2010

On January 6, 2010, FFS purchased approximately 1 acre for $16,065 from Kaiser/TNC in the Indian Lake State Forest. On May 11, 2010, FFS purchased 0.12 acres for $2,550. FFS will manage both purchases. In July 2010, FFS purchased two parcels (0.23 for $5,100 and 0.12 for $2,800) and will manage both. On November 15, 2011, FFS purchased to manage .23 acres in Indian Lake State Forest (Potter-$5,100).

In October 2010, FFS purchased 5 parcels (Silver Spring Addition--Bloom, Dinkins, Dupras, Hanson, Szymialis ownerships) making 1/2 acre for a combined $10,200 and will manage all. In November 2010 FFS purchased 2 parcels (Silver Spring Addition--Stovall, Landry) or .29 acre for $6,375 and will manage these.

2011

On May 2, 2011, FFS purchased and will manage .23 acre (Jean and Giselle Raymond-$12,000). On August 3, 2011, the Felburn Foundation donated 2.42 acres in Silver Springs (valued at $100,000) for FFS to manage. On 9/16/2011, DRP purchased to manage 55.73 acres (Gerrell Plantation, Inc.- $457,000), as an addition to Natural Bridge Historic State Park.

On December 9, 2011, this project was placed in the Partnerships and Regional Incentives category of Florida Forever projects.
2013
On February 15, 2013 ARC changed the design of the Florida’s First Magnitude Springs project in Madison County to add the 608-acre Damascus Peanut Tract, then found that conveying the tract to the Suwannee River Water Management District in exchange for the District’s 670-acre Ellaville tract would make a greater conservation value and that the Damascus Peanut Tract was no longer needed for conservation by the Board of Trustees.

2014
In April 2014 ARC agreed to add the 360-acre Brunson Landing Tract on Holmes Creek, north of Vernon, to the project boundary to protect water resources from development. It provides over 2,200 feet of frontage along Homes Creek and is adjacent to NWFWMD land. It would also be managed by the NWFWMD if acquired.

2015
On June 19, 2015 ARC voted to add the 405-acre Blue Springs Park on the Santa Fe River in Gilchrist County to the Florida’s First Magnitude Springs. The park has a just value of $1,361,547 and has a second-magnitude spring and two smaller springs. Blue Springs was then added by ARC to the boundary of the existing Florida’s First Magnitude Springs project. On April 20, 2012 the ARC added 63.4 acres to the project that had been authorized for sale from the US Forest Service.

The 470-acre Silver Springs Sandhill on the edge of Ocala was proposed for fee-simple acquisition, considered, and approved by ARC as a stand-alone project on June 19, 2015. It was then immediately added by ARC to the boundary of the existing Florida First Magnitude Springs project.

2017
On October 2, 2017, the state purchased 465 acres of the Sandhill tract to be managed by Marion County as part of the Coehadjoe Park.

On October 6, 2017, DEP closed on 399 acres of Blue Springs Park in Gilchrist County.

In October 2017, ARC approved the Springs Coast Research Station as a Florida Forever project. The project had an estimated tax value of $643,154. This 28-acre parcel in southwest Citrus County is north of the town of Chassahowitzka. It shares northern and western boundaries with the Chassahowitzka River and Coastal Swamps (managed by SFWMD). The parcel is at the edge of Crab Creek, which is the site of Crab Spring, part of the Chassahowitzka first magnitude spring group. The facilities on the property have been well maintained, and the campus layout and functions of the residence and satellite buildings would make it suitable as a research center for springs systems and habitats. The project was proposed by Wildlands Conservation, a nonprofit conservation group based in Tampa, who would manage the property as a springs research campus in coordination with several educational institutions, as well as
protecting the surrounding public lands and underwater acreage. In December 2017, ARC voted to add the 28-acre Springs Coast Research Station Florida Forever project boundary to that of the Florida’s First Magnitude Springs project.

In calendar year 2017, a total of 863.45 acres in this project were acquired using Florida Forever program funding.

2018

On June 15, 2018 ARC members voted to add 556 acres in Columbia County to the project. This is the Santa Fe Springs Tract, on the north side of the Santa Fe River. The Florida Forest Service (FFS) will manage this site through the Florida Forest Service’s Suwannee Forestry Center if acquired, however it may be managed as a standalone Forest property. The FFS estimates the budget needs for the one year of interim management to require a total of $167,974 from the Land Acquisition Trust Fund (1 fulltime employee at $44,439, Expenses of $71,935, and Operating Capital Outlay of $167,974).

Coordination

Hernando County has limited acquisition funds but is very supportive of state acquisition efforts. The NWFWMW has acquired the 214-acre Harder tract in Gainer Springs.

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Florida’s First Magnitude Springs project are to preserve land around springs, karst windows, and springs to aid in the protection of the Floridan Aquifer from the effects of commercial, residential, and agricultural runoff; clearcutting and mining; and unsupervised recreation.

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation

Blue Spring has the diversity of resources and recreational opportunities to qualify as a state park. The location of the Weeki Wachee project adjacent to the Chassahowitzka Wildlife Management Area (WEA), as well as its sensitive natural resources, qualifies it as a WEA. River Sink spring is a first-magnitude karst window. This qualified it as a state geological site. St. Marks, Fanning, Troy, Falmouth, and Gainer Springs have the diversity of resources and recreational opportunities to qualify as a state park.

Manager

FWC (Weeki Wachee Springs excluding the springhead, which is part of the Chassahowitzka WMA); Jackson County (Jackson Blue Springs); U.S. Forest Service (River Sink Springs); DRP (St. Marks, Fanning, Troy, Gainer Springs, Madison County Blue Springs, and Blue Springs Park of Gilchrist County); Walton
County (Morrison Springs); Leon County (Church Sink); Marion County (Silver Springs); FFS (Hardee Springs); OGT (Fanning Springs); NWFWMD (Gainer Springs); SRWMD (Fanning Springs, Falmouth Springs); Lafayette County (Lafayette Blue Springs), Marion County (Silver Springs Sandhills); and Florida Forest Service (Santa Fe Springs tract).

**Conditions affecting intensity of management**

River Sink and Blue Spring are moderate-need tracts, requiring more than basic resource management and protection. Gainer Springs is a high-need management area including public recreational use and development compatible with resource management. Florida Forest would manage the Santa Fe Spring parcel for Operation Outdoor Freedom Hunts.

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure**

Jackson County Blue Spring is now being used by the public and Jackson County has no plans to curtail activities. The County would continue to open the swim area in season and maintain year-round access for boating, fishing, and nature appreciation. The smaller second spring may need restrictions to ensure public safety and preservation of the limestone bluffs. A lifeguard will be on duty while the swim area is open. Access will be controlled primarily by fences. River Sink would immediately fall under the National Forests in Florida’s Land and Resource Management Plan (Forest Plan). Within the first few years after acquisition, management activities would focus on site security, resource inventory, removal of existing trash, and any necessary prescribed fire management. In the first year after Gainer Springs is acquired, the Division of Recreation and Parks will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management.

**Revenue-generating potential**

The Blue Springs swim area generated $21,946 in revenue in fiscal year 1992-1993 and $13,045 in fiscal year 1993-94. DRP expects Gainer Springs to generate no significant revenue initially. The amount of any revenue generated would depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities. As facilities are developed, River Sink may become a national recreational fee area. Fees collected from use of this area would be activities of the Federal Government. It is estimated that the area will receive more than 5,000 visits annually once it is developed.

**Cooperators in management activities**

Jackson County expects the FWC to cooperate in managing wildlife on the Blue Spring project area. Other appropriate agencies may wish to become involved in the project. As funds become available and subject to public approval, the USDA Forest Service may enter into a cooperative agreement to manage the property.
## Management Cost Summary

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Source: Management Prospectus as originally submitted
2020 Florida Forever Five-Year Plan Report

Project Map 91: Source → Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI, January 2020)
Project Map 92: Source → Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI, January 2020)
Project Map 93: Source → Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI, January 2020)
Project Map 94: Source → Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI, January 2020)
FLORIDA'S FIRST MAGNITUDE SPRINGS: MAP 4

JACKSON COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- State Owned Conservation Lands
- Other Conservation Lands
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects

Project Map 95: Source → Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI, January 2020)
Project Map 96: Source → Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI, January 2020)
FLORIDA'S FIRST MAGNITUDE SPRINGS: MAP 6

LEON COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- State Owned Conservation Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

Project Map 97: Source → Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI, January 2020)
Project Map 98: Source → Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI, January 2020)
Project Map 99: Source → Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI, January 2020)
Project Map 100: Source → Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI, January 2020)
Project Map 101: Source → Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI, January 2020)
Project Map 102: Source → Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI, January 2020)
FLORIDA'S FIRST MAGNITUDE SPRINGS: MAP 12

LAFAYETTE COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- State Owned Conservation Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

Project Map 103: Source → Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI, January 2020)
Project Map 104: Source → Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI, January 2020)
FLORIDA'S FIRST MAGNITUDE SPRINGS: MAP 14

LEVY COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- State Owned Conservation Lands
- Other Conservation Lands
- State Aquatic Preserve

Project Map 105: Source → Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI, January 2020)
FLORIDA'S FIRST MAGNITUDE SPRINGS: MAP 15

MARION COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- State Owned Conservation Lands
- Other Conservation Lands
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Aquatic Preserve

Project Map 106: Source → Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI, January 2020)
FLORIDA'S FIRST MAGNITUDE SPRINGS: MAP 16

LAKE COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- State Owned Conservation Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

Project Map 107: Source → Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI, January 2020)
Project Map 108: Source → Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI, January 2020)
Project Map 109: Source → Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI, January 2020)