ITEM 10:

Vote on whether the CNC Ranch, Double G Legacy, Gardner Marsh, Gilchrist Club Wacasassa River, Goodno Ranch, Heartland Wildlife Corridor, Keen Ranch, Natural Bridge Timberlands, Rosewood-Avalon and Wolfe Creek Forest Addition II 2022 Cycle 2 Florida Forever proposals will proceed through the project evaluation process for potential addition to the 2023 Florida Forever Priority List.

DSL STAFF REMARKS:

The DSL received the CNC Ranch, Double G Legacy, Gardner Marsh, Gilchrist Club Wacasassa River, Goodno Ranch, Heartland Wildlife Corridor, Keen Ranch, Natural Bridge Timberlands, Rosewood-Avalon and Wolfe Creek Forest Addition II Florida Forever proposals for consideration for the 2022 Cycle 2. Only those proposals receiving at least five affirmative Council votes will be further evaluated for possible addition to the 2023 Florida Forever Priority List.

PROPOSAL	COUNTY	ACQUISITION TYPE	ACRES
CNC Ranch	Okeechobee	Less-Than-Fee	3,557
Double G Legacy	Sumter	Less-Than-Fee	680
Gardner Marsh	Osceola	Less-Than-Fee	5,952
Gilchrist Club Wacasassa River	Gilchrist	Less-Than-Fee	23,255
Goodno Ranch	Glades	Less-Than-Fee	1,185
Heartland Wildlife Corridor	Hardee, Highlands	Less-Than-Fee	15,451
Keen Ranch	DeSoto	Less-Than-Fee	995
Natural Bridge Timberlands	Leon, Jefferson	Less-Than-Fee	5,740
Rosewood-Avalon	Jefferson	Less-Than-Fee	3,680
Wolfe Creek Forest Addition II	Santa Rosa	Fee Simple	3,423

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Vote on each proposal.

ARC RECOMMENDATION:

Project	DHR	FFS	Lynetta Griner	FWC	Bill Palmer	Elva Peppers	DEP	Selected
CNC Ranch								
Double G Legacy								
Gardner Marsh								
Gilchrist Club Wacasassa River								
Goodno Ranch								
Heartland Wildlife Corridor								
Keen Ranch								
Natural Bridge Timberlands								
Rosewood-Avalon								
Wolfe Creek Forest Addition II								

PRELIMINARY EVALUATIONS OF THE MAY 2022 FLORIDA FOREVER PROPOSALS

Prepared by

Florida Natural Areas Inventory

1018 Thomasville Road
Suite 200-C
Tallahassee, FL 32303

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: CNC Ranch, Double G Legacy, Gardner Marsh Conservation Easement, Gilchrist Club Wacasassa River, Goodno Ranch, Heartland Wildlife Corridor, Keen Ranch, Natural Bridge Timberlands, Rosewood-Avalon, and Wolf Creek Forest Addition II. 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.

CNC RANCH (OKEECHOBEE COUNTY)

Less-Than-Fee Simple

Preliminary Evaluation

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.

Natural Resources Description: The CNC Ranch proposal comprises 3,556.5 acres (per application; 3,602 GIS acres) near central Okeechobee County. The northeastern corner of the property is contiguous with the 40,795-acre Kissimmee-St. Johns River Connector Florida Forever BOT project, which adjoins the 53,738-acre Kissimmee Prairie State Park and the 584-acre Western Reserve Easement #305. A small tract of conservation land (Kissimmee River) lies just to the southeast of the proposal. The proposal is submitted for less-than-fee simple protection.

The CNC Ranch lies in the Kissimmee Valley Physiographic Province, characterized by seasonally flooded river swamps and grassland prairies. The property lies at the southern end of the Kissimmee River floodplain.

Nearly the entire tract has been cleared and converted to improved pasture to support cattle operations. The site is fenced and cross-fenced with barbed wire. A small stand of trees (portion of Padgett Hammock per topographic map) remains adjacent to a wetland in the northwestern parcel. Most other trees on-site occur in small, isolated clusters. Fish Slough (per topographic map; referred to as Fraser Creek in application), which eventually drains to the channelized Kissimmee River, cuts through the eastern half of the property, although much of it within the property has been channelized. Isolated wetlands, many of which have likely experienced disturbance, occur throughout the tract. A small group of buildings (residence, guest cabin, stable) is situated within a tree cluster near the site's eastern edge. A warehouse/barn and hunting cabin also exist. Table 1 provides an approximation of landcover types and their relative representation within the proposal.

Table 1. Natural communities and landcover types within the CNC Ranch Florida Forever proposal.

Community or Landcover	Acres	Percent of Proposal
depression marsh	234	7
mesic hammock	49	1
wet prairie	40	1
basin marsh	34	1
improved pasture	3165	88
road	31	1
unimproved pasture	21	< 1
ditch/canal	17	< 1

Community or Landcover	Acres	Percent of Proposal
developed	6	< 1
artificial pond	5	< 1
Total	3,602	100

The FNAI database contains no specific records of rare species of animals or plants within the proposed area, although it has not been surveyed for such. Rare species documented within a few km include eastern diamondback rattlesnake (*Crotalus adamanteus*; G3, S3, N, N), south Florida mole kingsnake (*Lampropeltis occipitolineata*; G2, S2, N, N), crested caracara (*Caracara cheriway*; G5, S2, T, FT), Florida sandhill crane (*Antigone canadensis pratensis*;G5S2, T2, N, ST), scalloped sootywing (a skipper butterfly; *Staphylus hayhurstii*; G5, S2, N, N), and celestial lily (*Nemastylis floridana*; G2, S2, N, E); some of these have the potential to occur on site despite its level of disturbance. Statuses and rarity rankings are given in the following order: FNAI global and state ranks, federal status, state status (rank explanations attached at the end of this document).

Table 2. Rare plants and animals documented or reported to occur within the CNC Ranch 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					
none					

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 (99−100%) to Ecological Greenways, Surface Water Protection, and Aquifer Recharge, with some contribution to Natural Floodplain Function.

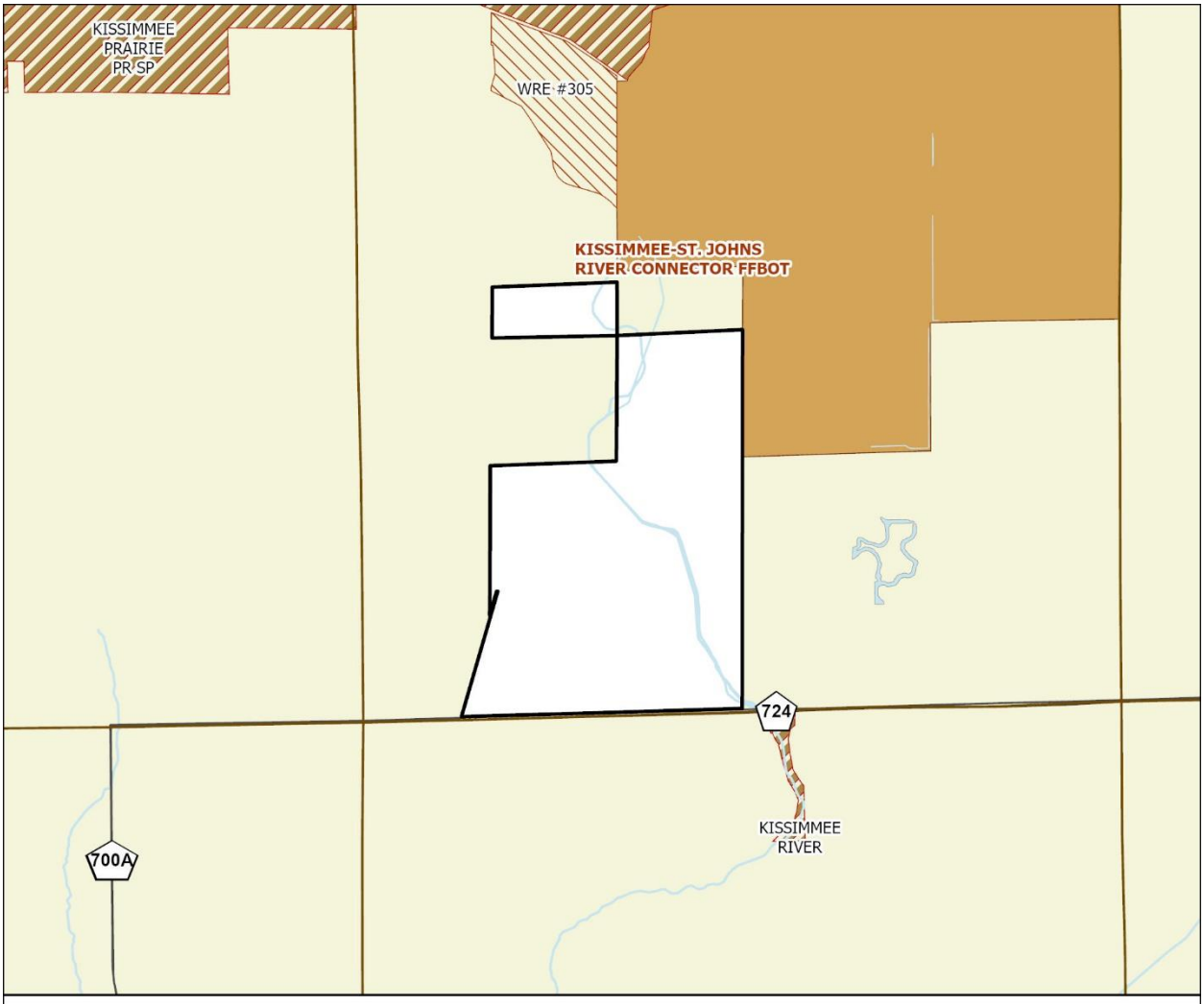
CNC Ranch: Florida Forever Measure Evaluation 20220509

GIS ACRES = 3,602

MEASURES	Resource Acres[a]	% of project
B1: Strategic Habitat Conservation Areas		
Priority 1	170	5%
Priority 2	3,362	94%
Priority 3	15	< 1%
Priority 4	0	0%
Priority 5	0	0%
Total Acres	3,546	99%
B2: FNAI Habitat Conservation Priorities		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	0	0%
Priority 3	0	0%
Priority 4	0	0%
Priority 5	768	21%
Priority 6	2,169	60%
Total Acres	2,937	82%
B3: Ecological Greenways		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	0	0%
Priority 3	0	0%
Priority 4	0	0%
Priority 5	3,594	100%
Total Acres	3,594	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	258	7%
Priority 5	874	24%
Priority 6	210	6%
Total Acres	1,342	37%

MEASURES (continued)	Resource Acres[a]	% of project
C5: Surface Water Protection		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	202	6%
Priority 3	0	0%
Priority 4	2,936	82%
Priority 5	0	0%
Priority 6	418	12%
Priority 7	0	0%
Total Acres	3,557	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	147	4%
Priority 5	338	9%
Priority 6	0	0%
Total Acres	486	14%
D3: Aquifer Recharge		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	0	0%
Priority 3	1,480	41%
Priority 4	1,573	44%
Priority 5	394	11%
Priority 6	148	4%
Total Acres	3,594	100%
E2: Recreational Trails (miles)		
(prioritized trail opportunities from Office of Greenways and Trails & Univ. Florida)		
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	0	0%
Total Acres	0	0%
G3: Forestland for Recharge	0	0%

[a]Acres 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.



CNC RANCH FLORIDA FOREVER PROPOSAL

OKEECHOBEE COUNTY

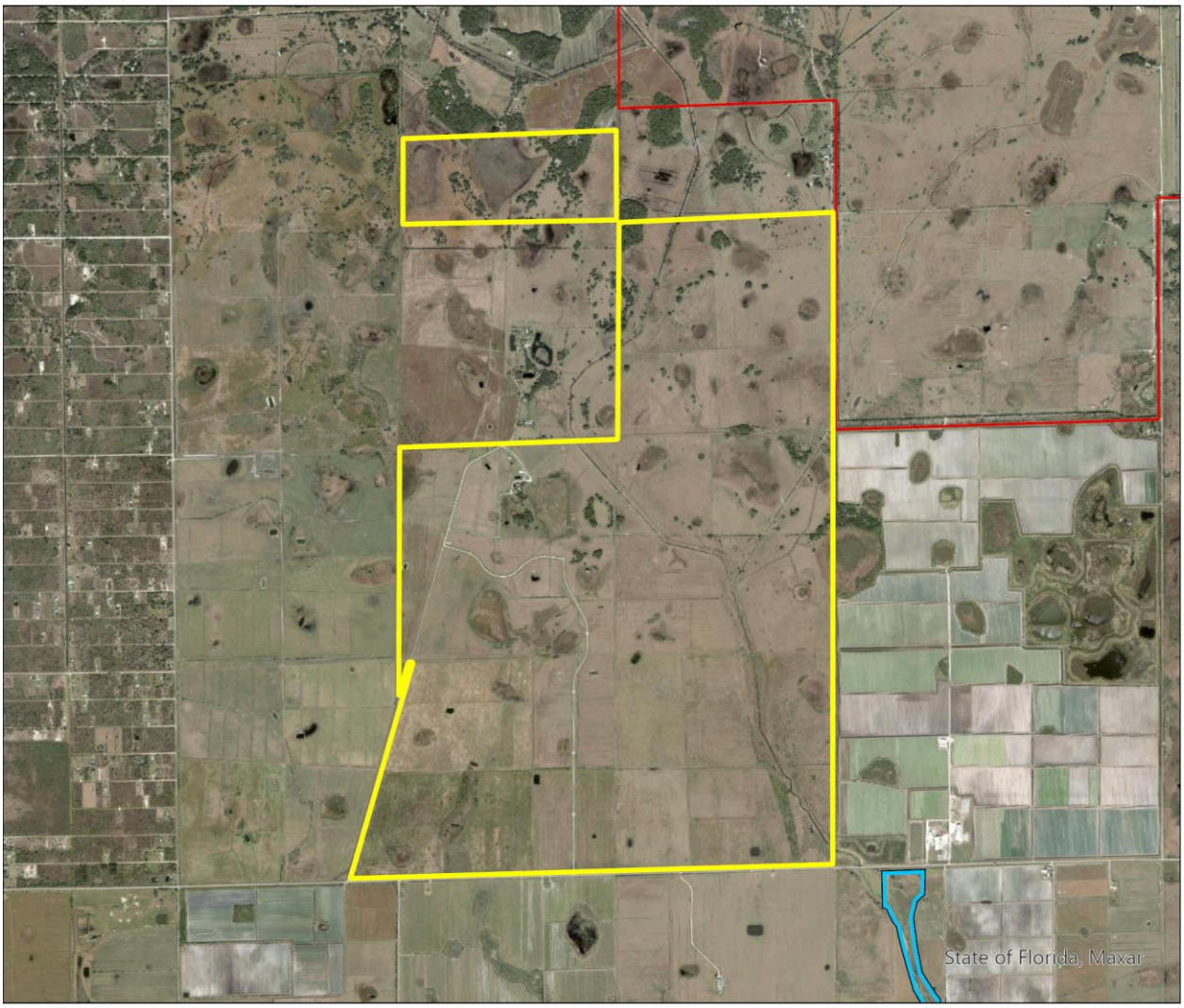
- Proposed Florida Forever BOT Project
- Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

0 2 4 Miles

MAY 2022

CNC Ranch Florida Forever Proposal

FLORIDA FOREVER BOARD OF TRUSTEES PROJECT PROPOSAL BOUNDARY AS OF MAY 2022



Map Produced by: N. Pasco, May 2022

Background: World Imagery Resolution = 0.3 meter

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- Florida Forever Proposal Boundary
- Florida Forever BOT Projects
- Existing Water Mangement District Conservation Lands
- Existing Private Conservation Lands

0 0.5 1 2
Miles

DOUBLE G LEGACY (SUMTER COUNTY)

Less-Than-Fee Simple

Preliminary Evaluation

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.

Natural Resources Description: The Double G Legacy proposal in western Sumter County comprises ca. 770 acres (per GIS based on map in application); two different acreages are provided within the application: 686 acres (per application form) and 840 acres (landowner letter). It is bordered on the north by Battle of Wahoo Swamp FFBOT project and lies within a few miles of Withlacoochee State Forest, Beville Ranch Conservation Easement, and Withlacoochee River Corridor and Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves FFBOT projects. The proposal is a single, nearly rectangular tract and is submitted for less-than-fee simple protection.

The Double G Legacy proposal lies in the Tsala Apopka Basin Physiographic Province, a karst region of low limestone plains with a maze of swamps, marshes, and lakes The property lies in the mid reaches of the Withlacoochee River watershed approximately 2 miles east of the river.

The proposal principally consists of a low-relief tract that is nearly three-quarters wetlands (dominated by basin marsh), with hardwood forest occupying slightly higher elevations. The USGS topographic map shows the site as occupying the eastern portion of "Gum Slough" and including the eastern edge of "Pine Island" as well as the smaller "Cabbage Island". Only about 3% of the property has been cleared at two sites in the southwest; these are connected by the only visible unpaved road on site. No structures are apparent. Table 1 provides an approximation of landcover types and their relative representation within the proposal.

Table 1. Natural communities and landcover types within the Double G Legacy Florida Forever proposal.

Community or Landcover	Acres	Percent of Proposal
basin marsh	310	40
upland hardwood forest - dry upland hardwood forest variant	156	20
freshwater forested wetland	141	18
basin swamp	124	16
mesic flatwoods	16	2
pasture - improved	17	2
clearing	6	< 1
Total	770	100

Table 2 lists rare plant and animal species known or reported to occur onsite. The FNAI database contains no records of rare plants or animals on site. However, a tract of upland hardwood forest ca. 1 km (0.6 mile) north of the site, within Battle of Wahoo Swamp FFBOT project, supports populations of at least five rare plant species that may occur in similar habitat at Double G Legacy: Curtiss' spleenwort (*Asplenium x curtissii*; GNA, S1, N, N), Florida spiny-pod (*Matelea floridana*; G2, S2, N, E), Rickett's nodding-caps (*Triphora rickettii*; G1, S1, N, N), ruffled spleenwort (*Asplenium x plenum*; G1Q, S1, N, N), and Peters' bristle fern (*Trichomanes petersii*; G4G5, S1S2, N, N). Additional species of rare plants and insects have been documented in Withlacoochee State Forest ca. 2.4 km (ca. 1.5 miles) to the north. Statuses and rarity rankings are given in the following order: FNAI global and state ranks, federal status, state status (rank explanations attached at the end of this document).

Table 2. Rare plants and animals documented or reported to occur within the Double G Legacy 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					
Alligator mississippiensis	American alligator	G5	S4	LT(S/A)	LS

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 (> 95% of acreage) to Ecological Greenways, Surface Water Protection, Natural Floodplain Function, and Aquifer Recharge, but also substantially (74%) to Functional Wetlands, with significant acreage (156 ac., 22%) in Under-represented Natural Communities (upland hardwood forest).

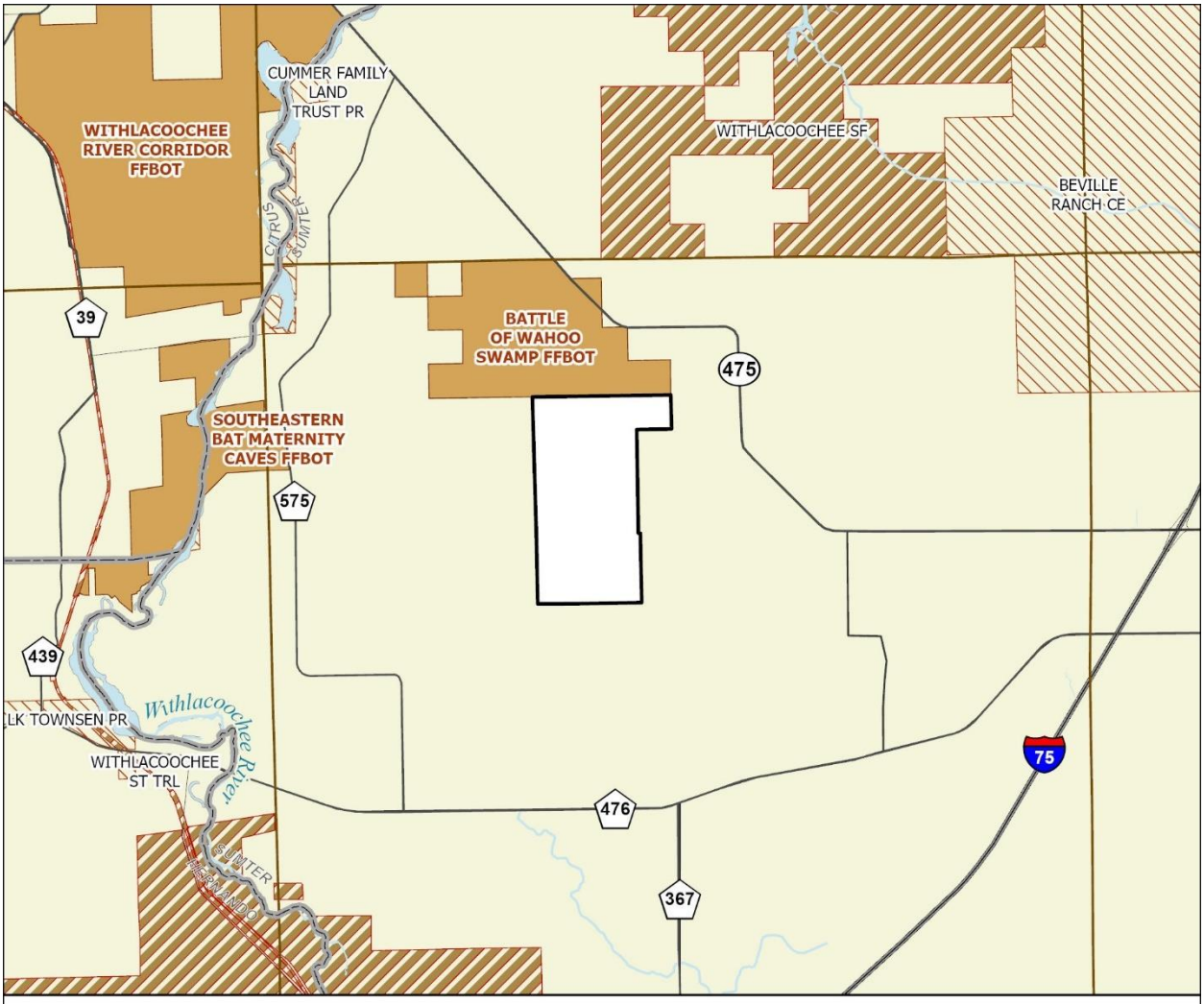
Double G Legacy: Florida Forever Measure Evaluation 20220509

GIS ACRES = 770

MEASURES	Resource Acres[a]	% of project
B1: Strategic Habitat Conservation Areas		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	3	< 1%
Priority 3	232	30%
Priority 4	0	0%
Priority 5	518	67%
Total Acres	753	98%
B2: FNAI Habitat Conservation Priorities		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	0	0%
Priority 3	0	0%
Priority 4	269	35%
Priority 5	458	59%
Priority 6	0	0%
Total Acres	727	94%
B3: Ecological Greenways		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	769	100%
Priority 3	0	0%
Priority 4	0	0%
Priority 5	0	0%
Total Acres	769	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)	16	2%
Upland Hardwood Forest (G5)	156	20%
Total Acres	172	22%
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	293	38%
Priority 3	444	58%
Priority 4	2	< 1%
Priority 5	0	0%
Priority 6	0	0%
Total Acres	738	96%

MEASURES (continued)	Resource Acres[a]	% of project
C5: Surface Water Protection		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	0	0%
Priority 3	90	12%
Priority 4	0	0%
Priority 5	410	53%
Priority 6	270	35%
Priority 7	0	0%
Total Acres	770	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	248	32%
Priority 3	323	42%
Priority 4	1	< 1%
Priority 5	0	0%
Priority 6	0	0%
Total Acres	572	74%
D3: Aquifer Recharge		
Priority 1	19	2%
Priority 2	408	53%
Priority 3	336	44%
Priority 4	8	1%
Priority 5	0	0%
Priority 6	0	0%
Total Acres	770	100%
E2: Recreational Trails (miles)		
(prioritized trail opportunities from Office of Greenways and Trails & Univ. Florida)		
Land Trail Priorities	0.0	
Land Trail Opportunities	0.0	
Total Miles	0.0	
F2: Arch. & Historical Sites (number)	1 site	
G1: Sustainable Forestry		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	0	0%
Priority 3	22	3%
Priority 4	0	0%
Priority 5 - Potential Pinelands	16	2%
Total Acres	38	5%
G3: Forestland for Recharge	22	3%

[a]Acres 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.



DOUBLE G LEGACY FLORIDA FOREVER PROPOSAL

SUMTER COUNTY

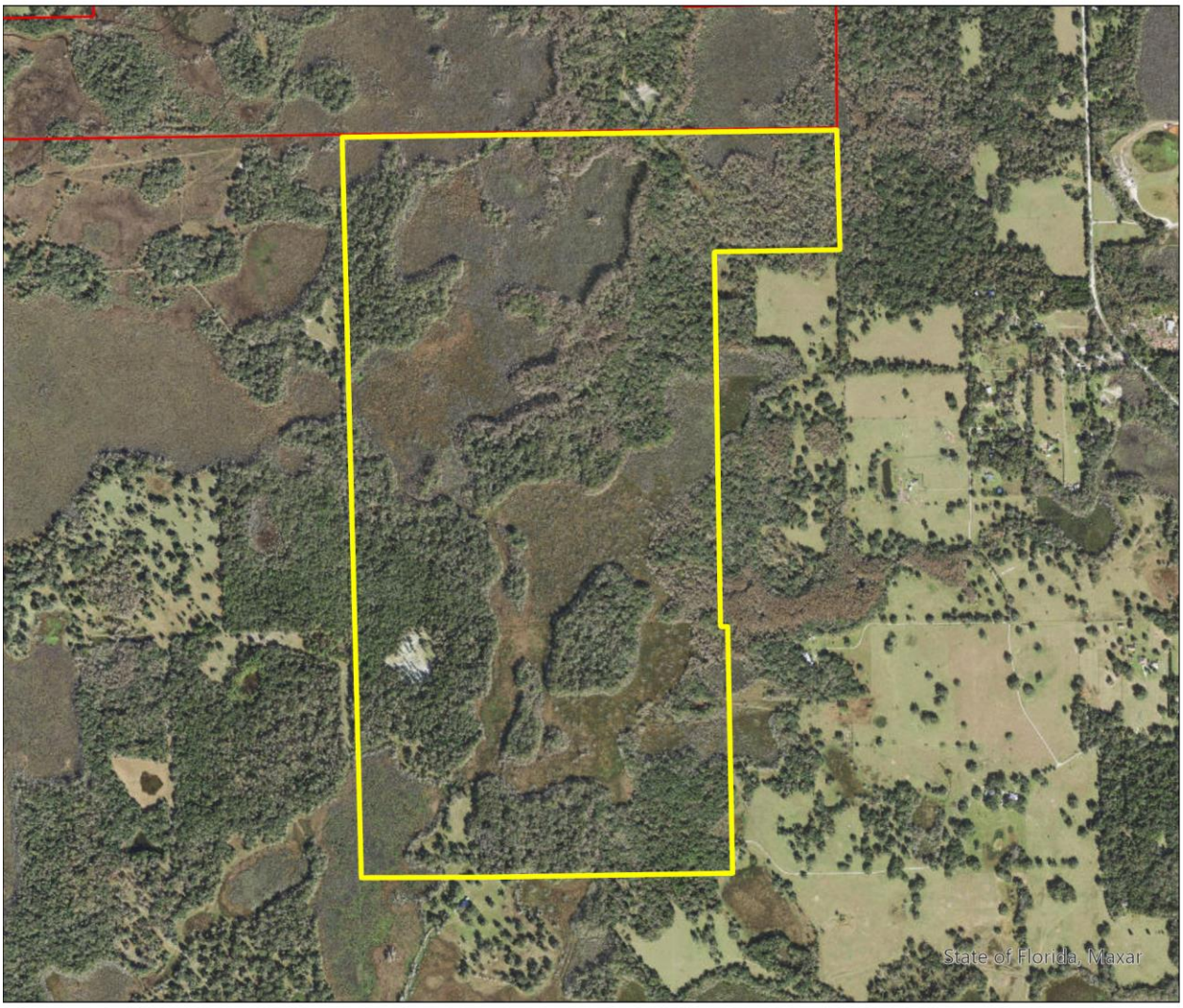
- Proposed Florida Forever BOT Project
- Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

0 1.5 3 Miles

MAY 2022

Double G Legacy Florida Forever Proposal

FLORIDA FOREVER BOARD OF TRUSTEES PROJECT PROPOSAL BOUNDARY AS OF MAY 2022



Map Produced by: N. Pasco, May 2022

Background: World Imagery Resolution = 0.3 meter

FLORIDA Natural Areas INVENTORY

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Florida Forever Proposal Boundary
Florida Forever BOT Projects

0 0.25 0.5 1
Miles

GARDNER MARSH CONSERVATION EASEMENT (OSCEOLA COUNTY)

Less-Than-Fee Simple

Preliminary Evaluation

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.

Natural Resources Description: The Gardner Marsh Conservation Easement proposal comprises 5,958 acres in western Osceola County, with ca. 0.25 miles of frontage on Lake Hatchineha. The property is almost entirely surrounded by the Kissimmee Chain of Lakes owned and managed by the South Florida Water Management District, with only the southwest boundary adjacent to private lands. The SFWMD holdings protect lands around four lakes that provide flow into the Kissimmee River. Multiple state lands and conservation easements adjoin the Kissimmee Chain of Lakes, forming a large complex of protected areas. The largest are Lake Wales Ridge State Forest, Disney Wilderness Preserve, Allen David Broussard Catfish Creek Preserve State Park, and Lake Kissimmee State Park. Several Florida Forever BOT projects are within just a few miles of the proposal, including Big Bend Swamp/Holopaw Ranch to the northeast, and Bombing Range Ridge and Catfish Creek to the south and west, respectively. The proposal is submitted for less-than-fee simple protection.

The proposal occupies most of the area between Lake Kissimmee to the southeast and Lake Hatchineha to the northwest. Lake Rosalie and Cypress Lake are within three miles. These lands are part of the Kissimmee Valley Lowlands, a landscape of mostly level prairies and flatwoods. According to the application, cattle production and timber harvesting are the main land uses. However, around 74% of the acreage appears to be in natural condition. Upland areas are a matrix of dry prairie and mesic flatwoods, with several patches of scrub or scrubby flatwoods on slightly higher elevations. Oak hammocks border the fringing wetlands surrounding Lake Hatchineha and Lake Kissimmee. Wetlands on the property include numerous small depression marshes, several dome swamps and baygalls, and basin marshes and swamps adjacent to the two lakes. Shorter hydroperiod wet prairies form connections between many of the wetland features and provide natural drainageways in periods of high water.

Improved pastures are concentrated in the northeast corner of the proposal, but most grazing lands appear to be semi-improved woodland pastures adjacent to wetlands around the two lakes. These lands have scattered oaks throughout and are difficult to distinguish from more intact mesic hammocks. A utility corridor bisects the property running southwest/northeast, and there is a cleared, 90-foot-wide lane between the proposal and the adjacent private lands to the southwest. The property contains a few small roads, at least one of which is elevated, and some shallow ditches in the improved pasture. Otherwise, there is very little hydrology alteration apparent throughout the property. According to the application, infrastructure on the property is limited to hunting camps, plus fencing, barns, and pens used for cattle.

Table 1. Natural communities and landcover types within the Gardner Marsh Conservation Easement Florida Forever proposal.

Community or Landcover	Acres	Percent of Proposal
mesic flatwoods	1503	25
dry prairie	698	12
depression marsh	507	8
wet prairie	410	7
mesic hammock	330	6
scrubby flatwoods	311	5
basin marsh	234	4
scrub	183	3
baygall	142	2
dome swamp	43	1
wet flatwoods	24	< 1
basin swamp	17	< 1
hydric hammock	12	< 1
pasture - semi-improved	812	14
pasture - improved	660	11
utility corridor	45	1
firebreak	25	< 1
artificial pond	1	< 1
Total	5,958	100

Rare wildlife species documented on the Gardner Marsh Conservation Easement property are shown in Table 2. Past observations of bald eagle nests are concentrated on the southwest portion of the property near Lake Kissimmee. The record for crested caracara is several decades old, but this species is highly likely to be present on the property. Additional surveys of the sites, particularly for rare plants in the natural communities, could reveal noteworthy species that have not previously been documented.

Table 2. Rare plants and animals documented or reported to occur within the Gardner Marsh Conservation Easement Florida Forever proposal. Rank explanations attached at the end of this document.

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					
Caracara cheriway	crested caracara	G5	S2	T	FT
Haliaeetus erythrocephalus	bald eagle	G5	S3	N	N
Additional rare animals reported on site by applicant					
Gopherus polyphemus	gopher tortoise	G3	S3	C	ST
Aphelocoma coerulescens	Florida scrub-jay	G1G2	S1S2	T	FT

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 Strategic Habitat Conservation Areas, FNAI Habitat Conservation Priorities, Ecological Greenways, Surface Water Protection, and Aquifer Recharge, and significantly to Under-represented Natural Communities and Natural Floodplain Function.

Gardner Marsh Conservation Easement: Florida Forever Measure Evaluation 20220509

GIS ACRES = 5,958

MEASURES	Resource Acres[a]	% of project
B1: Strategic Habitat Conservation Areas		
Priority 1	4,559	77%
Priority 2	0	0%
Priority 3	251	4%
Priority 4	0	0%
Priority 5	127	2%
Total Acres	4,937	83%
B2: FNAI Habitat Conservation Priorities		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	675	11%
Priority 3	492	8%
Priority 4	3,491	59%
Priority 5	954	16%
Priority 6	6	< 1%
Total Acres	5,619	94%
B3: Ecological Greenways		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	5,917	99%
Priority 3	0	0%
Priority 4	0	0%
Priority 5	42	< 1%
Total Acres	5,959	100%
B4: Under-represented Natural Communities		
Upland Glade (G1)	0	0%
Pine Rockland (G1)	0	0%
Scrub and Scrubby Flatwoods (G2)	494	8%
Rockland Hammock (G2)	0	0%
Dry Prairie (G2)	698	12%
Seepage Slope (G2)	0	0%
Sandhill (G3)	0	0%
Sandhill Upland Lake (G3)	0	0%
Upland Pine (G3)	0	0%
Mesic/Wet Flatwoods (G4)	1,503	25%
Upland Hardwood Forest (G5)	0	0%
Total Acres	2,695	45%
B6: Occurrences of FNAI Tracked Species		
G1	0	
G2	0	
G3	0	
G4	1	
G5	9	
Total	10	
C4: Natural Floodplain Function		
Priority 1	262	4%
Priority 2	890	15%
Priority 3	1,231	21%
Priority 4	104	2%
Priority 5	0	0%
Priority 6	0	0%
Total Acres	2,487	42%

MEASURES (continued)	Resource Acres[a]	% of project
C5: Surface Water Protection		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	269	5%
Priority 3	0	0%
Priority 4	5,566	93%
Priority 5	0	0%
Priority 6	123	2%
Priority 7	0	0%
Total Acres	5,959	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	551	9%
Priority 2	368	6%
Priority 3	223	4%
Priority 4	1	< 1%
Priority 5	0	0%
Priority 6	0	0%
Total Acres	1,144	19%
D3: Aquifer Recharge		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	457	8%
Priority 3	1,775	30%
Priority 4	2,758	46%
Priority 5	679	11%
Priority 6	291	5%
Total Acres	5,959	100%
E2: Recreational Trails (miles)		
(prioritized trail opportunities from Office of Greenways and Trails & Univ. Florida)		
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	0	0%
Priority 3	1,299	22%
Priority 4	427	7%
Priority 5 - Potential Pinelands	0	0%
Total Acres	1,726	29%
G3: Forestland for Recharge	821	14%

[a]Acres 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.

GARDNER MARSH CONSERVATION EASEMENT
FLORIDA FOREVER PROPOSAL

OSCEOLA COUNTY

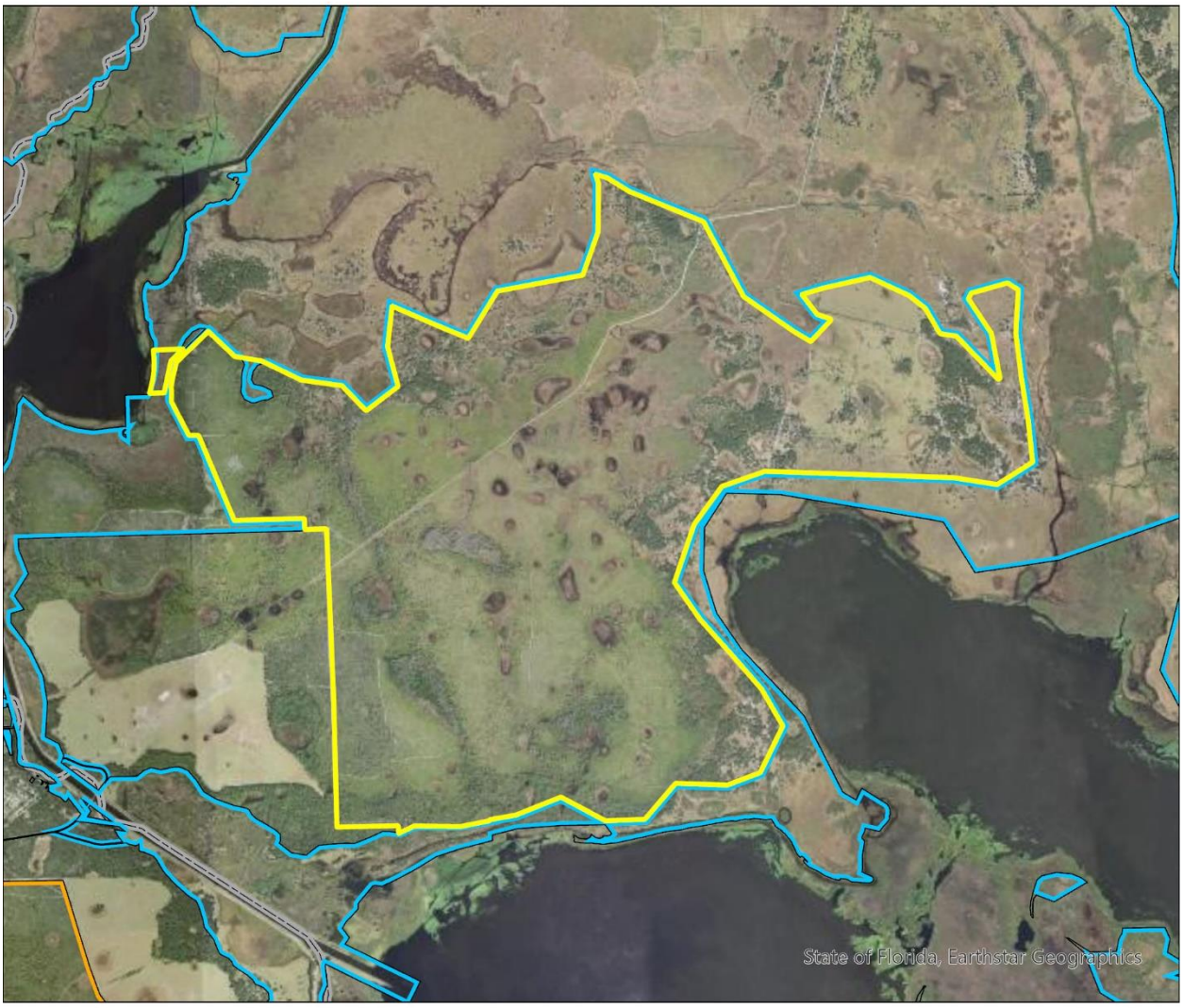
- Proposed Florida Forever BOT Project
- Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

0 1.5 3 Miles

MAY 2022

Gardner Marsh Conservation Easement Florida Forever Proposal

FLORIDA FOREVER BOARD OF TRUSTEES PROJECT PROPOSAL BOUNDARY AS OF MAY 2022



Map Produced by: N. Pasco, May 2022

Background: World Imagery Resolution = 0.3 meter

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- Florida Forever Proposal Boundary
- Existing State Conservation Lands
- Existing Water Mangement District Conservation Lands

0 0.5 1 2
Miles

GILCHRIST CLUB WACASASSA RIVER (GILCHRIST COUNTY)

Less-Than-Fee Simple

Preliminary Evaluation

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.

Natural Resources Description: The Gilchrist Club Wacasassa River proposal comprises 23,297 acres in south-central Gilchrist County approximately 2 miles east of the town of Trenton and is owned by Suwannee Lake Plantation Inc. The property is bounded to the north by the North Wacasassa Flats Florida Forever BOT Project, which is also a project within the Rural and Family Lands program under the name "Lyme Gilchrist". The Nature Coast State Trail crosses the proposal east-west at the approximate midline. Other conservation lands in the vicinity include Bell Ridge Wildlife and Environmental Area (WEA); 4 miles to the NE), Wannee Conservation Area (3 miles NW), Circle Pines Farm Conservation Easement (2 miles NE), Goethe State Forest and Watermelon Pond WEA (4 miles SE). The Gilchrist Club Wacasassa River proposal has no overlap with Rural and Family Lands proposals.

The Gilchrist Club Wacasassa River proposal lies on the border of Suwannee River Valley and the Flats and Swamps Physiographic Provinces. The area is characterized by flats and rolling hills with limestone at or near the surface overlain by poorly drained soils. The property is divided by three drainage basins: the northeastern portion drains to the Santa Fe River; the northwestern portion drains to the Suwannee River to the west, and the southern half drains to the Wacasassa River. No named streams are present; water moves through a series of swamps and other wetlands.

Land use within the Gilchrist Club Wacasassa River proposal is primarily timber management and recreational hunting with a focus on quail. The dominant land cover is pine plantation, which covers approximately 10,000 acres, or 43 percent of the area. Other altered areas including roads, food plots, and infrastructure total less than 5 percent of the area.

More than half of the Gilchrist Club Wacasassa River proposal is in natural condition. Basin swamp and associated wetlands make up the greatest proportion of this, covering more than 8000 acres, or 34 percent. Cypress harvest appears to be included in the forest management on the property; however, the swamps otherwise appear undisturbed. Baygall/shrub bog was identified as covering approximately 1800 acres; these areas likely include natural baygall and shrub bog but likely also represent invasion of harvested swamps by titi. More than 1000 acres of wet and mesic flatwoods (combined) was identified; these areas maybe older planted stands that retain a high percentage of the characteristic components of these systems. On-the-ground assessment would be needed for further determination.

Developed portions of the property include a "primary clubhouse", a "lodge", several residences with associated out-buildings, and several pole structures. The proposal describes an extensive unpaved road network that appears to be well-maintained.

Table 1. Natural communities and landcover types within the Gilchrist Club Wacasassa River Florida Forever proposal.

Community or Landcover	Acres	Percent of Proposal
basin swamp	8035	34
baygall/shrub bog	1831	8
wet flatwoods	999	4
dome swamp	617	3
swamp lake	262	1
basin marsh	238	1
mesic flatwoods	227	1
baygall	83	< 1
depression marsh	80	< 1
wet prairie	70	< 1
xeric hammock	51	< 1
pine plantation	10,020	43
road	503	2
wildlife food plot	80	< 1
successional hydric shrubland/forest	77	< 1
successional hardwood forest	63	< 1
utility corridor	43	< 1
developed	16	< 1
artificial pond	1	< 1
canal/ditch	1	< 1
Total	23,297	100

Rare wildlife species documented on the Gilchrist Club property are shown in Table 2. The FNAI database contains four records of rare animals within the proposed area: Gopher tortoise, Florida mouse, Florida black bear, and Bald Eagle. The Florida black bear (*Ursus americanus floridanus*) is considered occasional in the region of the property by the FWC 2018 range estimate. The application highlights the proposal area as important for large roaming animals.

Table 2. Rare plants and animals documented or reported to occur within the Gilchrist Club Wacasassa River Wacasassa River Florida Forever proposal. Rank explanations attached at the end of this document.

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					
Gopherus polyphemus	gopher tortoise	G3	S3	C	ST
Podomys floridanus	Florida mouse	G3	S3	N	N
Haliaeetus leucocephalus	bald eagle	G5	S3	N	N
Ursus americanus floridanus	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; differences may exist in natural community acreages between Table 1 and the FFME because there is a more specific review for this evaluation. Nearly all of the proposal area contributes to priority 4, 5, and 6 FNAI Habitat Conservation Priorities, priority 4 and 5 Ecological Greenways, priority 3, 5,6, and 7 Surface Water Protection, and priority 2, 3, and 4 Aquifer Recharge. A high percentage of this proposal (approximately 85%) contributes to priority 3 and 5 Strategic Habitat Conservation Areas. See the following table for details and scores for other Measures.

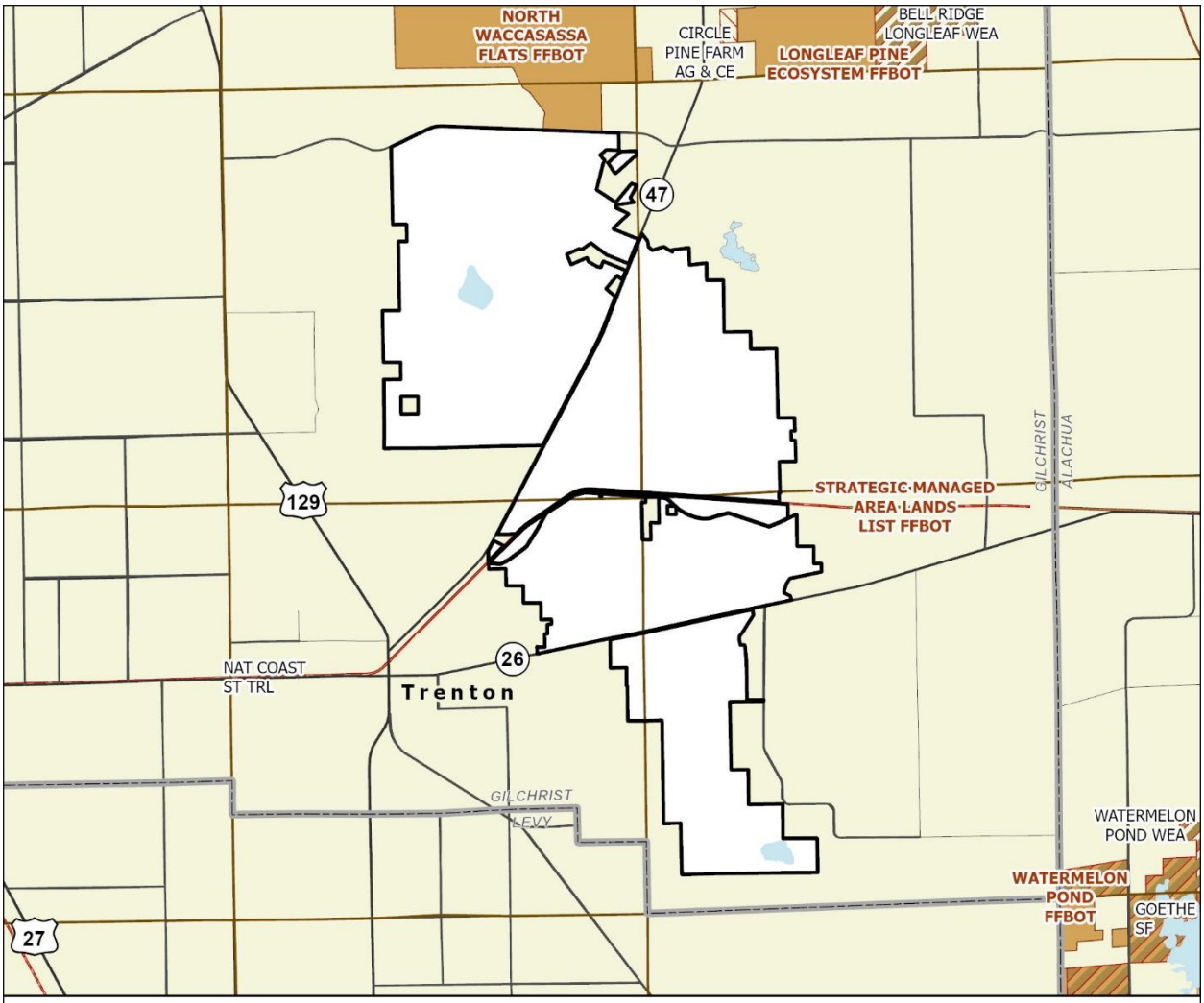
Gilchrist Club Wacasassa River: Florida Forever Measure Evaluation 20220509

GIS ACRES = 23,297

MEASURES	Resource Acres[a]	% of project
B1: Strategic Habitat Conservation Areas		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	0	0%
Priority 3	14,993	64%
Priority 4	0	0%
Priority 5	4,698	20%
Total Acres	19,691	85%
B2: FNAI Habitat Conservation Priorities		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	0	0%
Priority 3	0	0%
Priority 4	4,566	20%
Priority 5	16,438	71%
Priority 6	1,291	6%
Total Acres	22,296	96%
B3: Ecological Greenways		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	0	0%
Priority 3	0	0%
Priority 4	22,710	97%
Priority 5	5	< 1%
Total Acres	22,715	98%
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)	976	4%
Upland Hardwood Forest (G5)	20	< 1%
Total Acres	996	4%
B6: Occurrences of FNAI Tracked Species		
G1	0	
G2	0	
G3	2	
G4	0	
G5	1	
Total	3	
C4: Natural Floodplain Function		
Priority 1	217	< 1%
Priority 2	6,392	27%
Priority 3	8,218	35%
Priority 4	263	1%
Priority 5	0	0%
Priority 6	0	0%
Total Acres	15,091	65%

MEASURES (continued)	Resource Acres[a]	% of project
C5: Surface Water Protection		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	0	0%
Priority 3	3,376	14%
Priority 4	0	0%
Priority 5	5,323	23%
Priority 6	1,101	5%
Priority 7	12,683	54%
Total Acres	22,482	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	219	< 1%
Priority 2	5,431	23%
Priority 3	6,135	26%
Priority 4	128	< 1%
Priority 5	0	0%
Priority 6	0	0%
Total Acres	11,914	51%
D3: Aquifer Recharge		
Priority 1	153	< 1%
Priority 2	4,981	21%
Priority 3	13,582	58%
Priority 4	4,394	19%
Priority 5	187	< 1%
Priority 6	0	0%
Total Acres	23,297	100%
E2: Recreational Trails (miles)		
(prioritized trail opportunities from Office of Greenways and Trails & Univ. Florida)		
Land Trail Priorities	5.4	
Land Trail Opportunities	0.0	
Total Miles	5.4	
F2: Arch. & Historical Sites (number)	0 sites	
G1: Sustainable Forestry		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	6,198	27%
Priority 3	4,496	19%
Priority 4	0	0%
Priority 5 - Potential Pinelands	788	3%
Total Acres	11,482	49%
G3: Forestland for Recharge	8,766	38%

[a]Acres 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.



GILCHRIST CLUB WACCASASSA RIVER
FLORIDA FOREVER PROPOSAL

GILCHRIST COUNTY

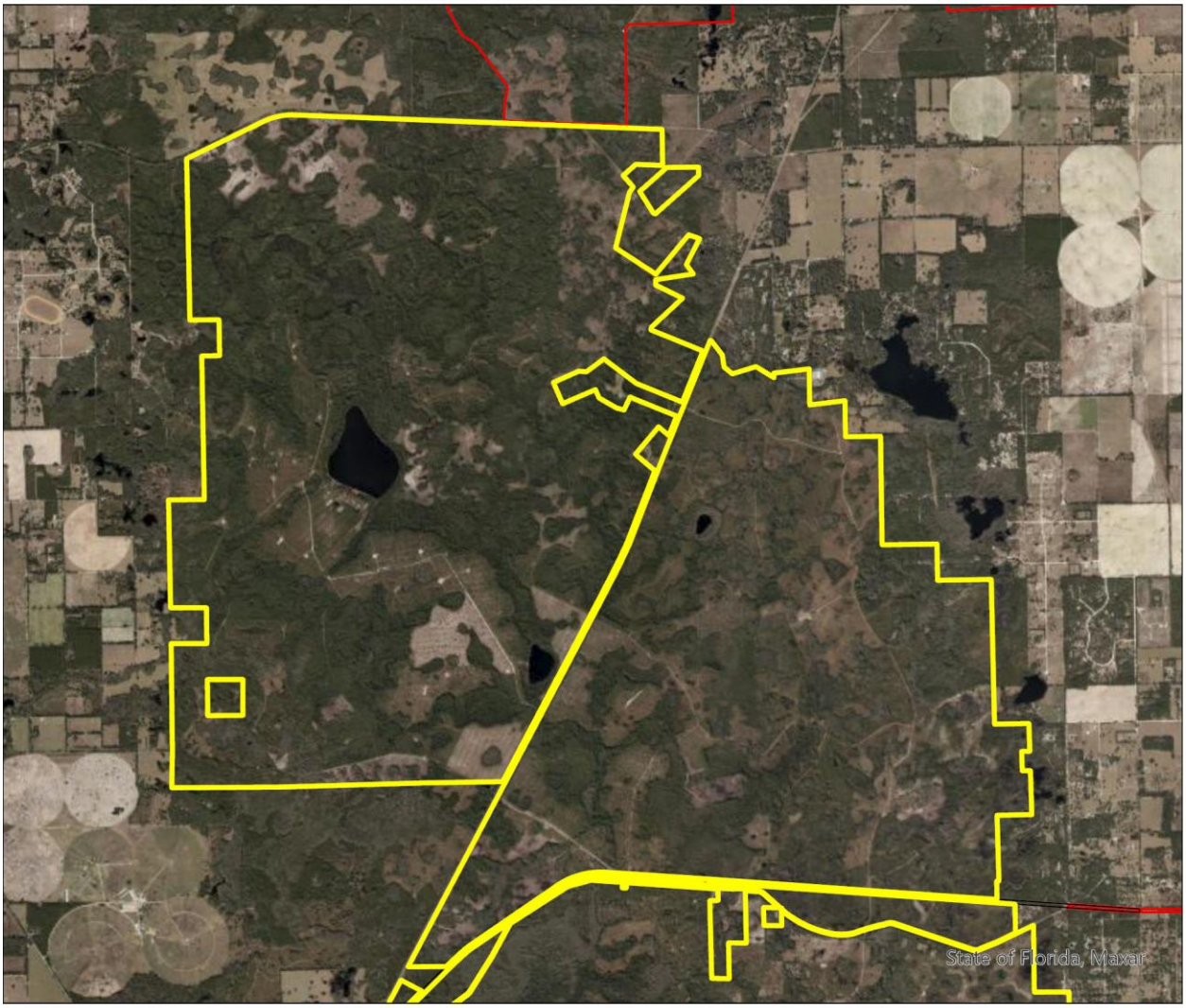
- Proposed Florida Forever BOT Project
- Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

0 3.5 7 Miles

MAY 2022

Gilchrist Club Waccasassa River Florida Forever Proposal - Map 1

FLORIDA FOREVER BOARD OF TRUSTEES PROJECT PROPOSAL BOUNDARY AS OF MAY 2022



Map Produced by: N. Pasco, May 2022

Background: World Imagery Resolution = 0.3 meter

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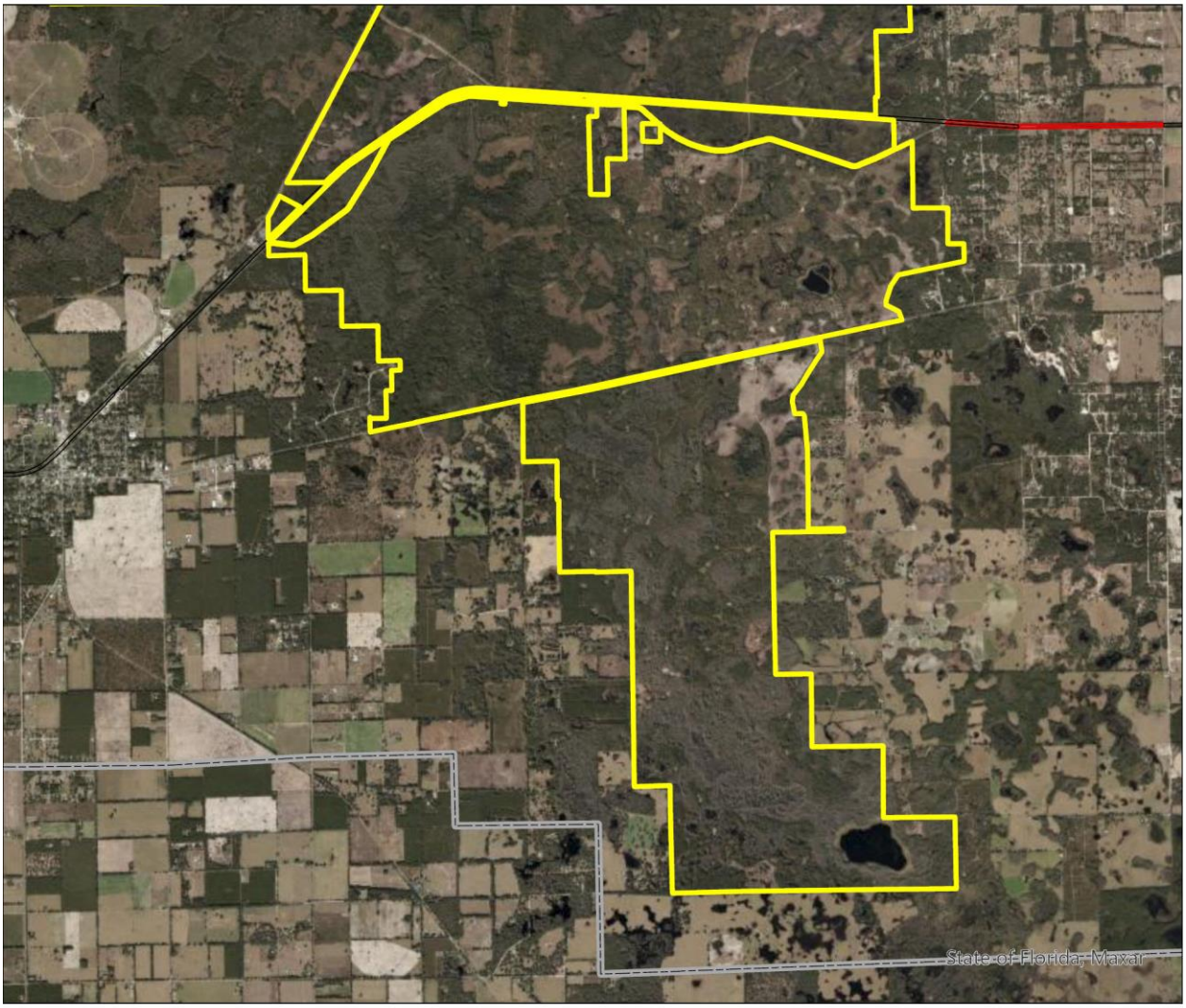
- Florida Forever Proposal Boundary
- Florida Forever BOT Projects
- Existing State Conservation Lands

0 0.75 1.5 3 Miles

Gilchrist Club Waccasassa River Florida Forever Proposal - Map 2

FLORIDA FOREVER BOARD OF TRUSTEES PROJECT PROPOSAL BOUNDARY AS OF MAY 2022



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- Florida Forever Proposal Boundary
- Florida Forever BOT Projects
- Existing State Conservation Lands

0 0.75 1.5 3 Miles

GOODNO RANCH (GLADES COUNTY)

Less-Than-Fee Simple

Preliminary Evaluation

Natural Resources Description: The Goodno Ranch proposal comprises 1,185 acres (per application; 1,169 GIS acres) about 10 miles east of LaBelle, Florida. The property lies between SR 80 on the southern boundary and the Caloosahatchee River on its norther boundary. The western boundary of the property is contiguous with the Caloosahatchee River Basin Water Quality Treatment and Testing Facility, a South Florida Water Management District property. The Caloosahatchee Ecoscape FFBOT project is located 3 km to the west of the 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 2.3), and information in the FNAI database.

The majority of the tract (53%) has been cleared and converted to improved pasture to support cattle operations. Isolated depression marshes occur throughout the pasture and may also be dominated by introduced pasture species. A large semi-improved pasture (woodland pasture) occurs in the center of the property where pasture grasses are interspersed with wooded areas. The northern portion of the property, adjacent to the Caloosahatchee River, is comprised of a mosaic of basin marsh, freshwater forested wetlands and a 200-acre mesic hammock known as Long Hammock. According to the application this area is predominantly live oak (*Quercus virginiana*) and oak-cabbage palm (*Sabal palmetto*) forests. The property contains one house according to the application. Table 1 provides an approximation of landcover types and their relative representation within the proposal.

Table 1. Natural communities and landcover types within the Goodno Ranch Florida Forever proposal.

Community or Landcover	**Acres**	**Percent of Proposal**
mesic hammock	200	17
freshwater forested wetland	142	12
depression marsh	44	4
basin marsh	38	3
pasture - improved	630	54
pasture – semi-improved	111	10
artificial pond	2	< 1
developed	1	< 1
road	< 1	< 1
Total	1169	100

Table 2 lists rare plant and animal species known or with potential to occur onsite. The entire site is within a general region where the Florida black bear is considered common by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission to occur and considered by the US Fish and Wildlife Service as a secondary dispersal zone for the Florida panther. An occurrence of bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*; G5, S3, N, N) is located a few kilometers north of the property and has the potential to occur on site despite its level of disturbance. Statuses and rarity rankings are given in the following order: FNAI global and state ranks, federal status, state status (rank explanations attached at the end of this document).

Table 2. Rare plants and animals documented or reported to occur within the Goodno Ranch 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					
Ursus americanus floridanus	*Florida black bear*	*G5T4*	*S4*	*N*	*N*
Additional rare animals reported on site by applicant					
none					

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 (99−100%) to Ecological Greenways, Surface Water Protection, and Aquifer Recharge, with some contribution to Natural Floodplain Function and Functional Wetlands.

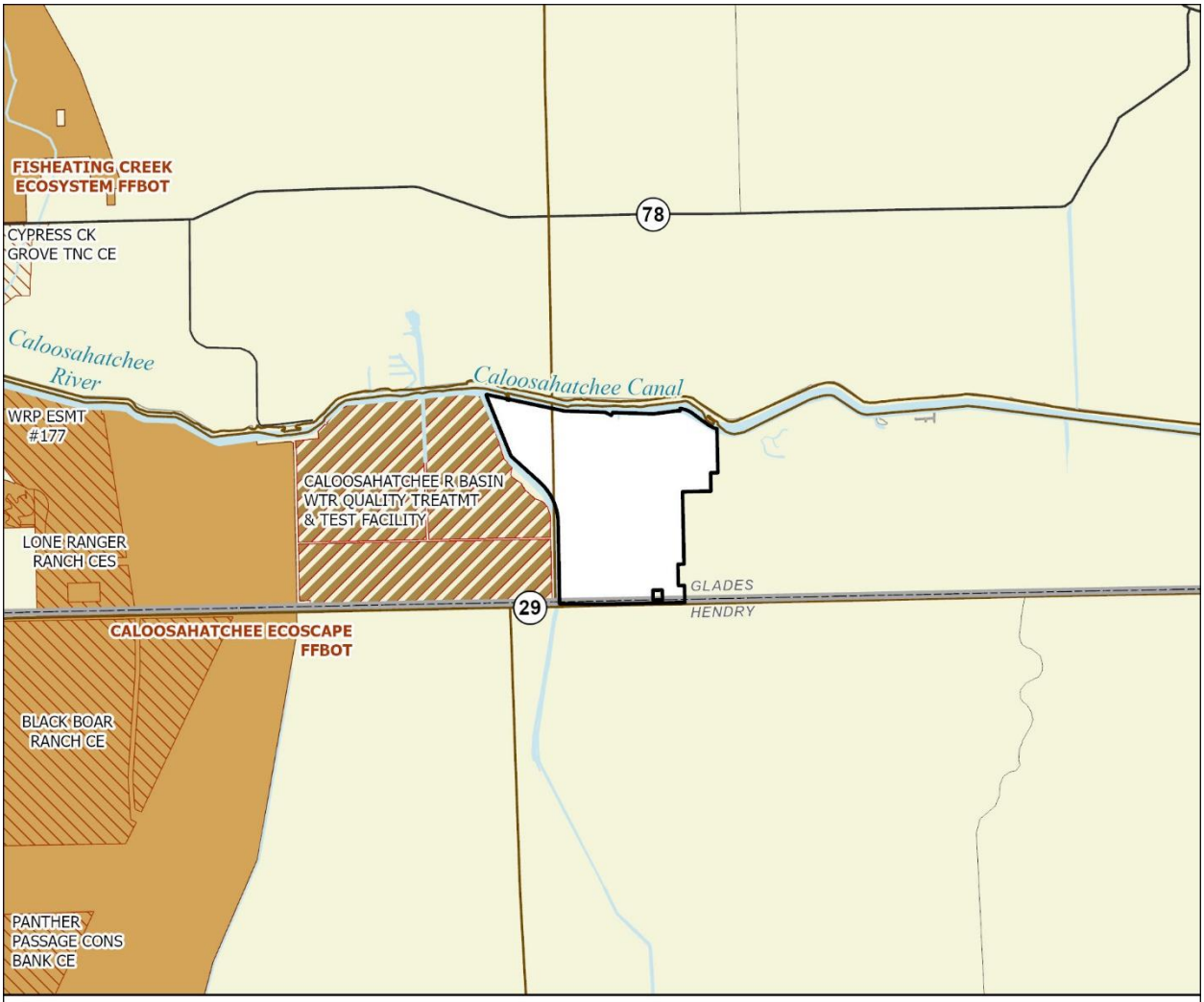
Goodno Ranch: Florida Forever Measure Evaluation 20220509

GIS ACRES = 1,169

MEASURES	Resource Acres[a]	% of project
B1: Strategic Habitat Conservation Areas		
Priority 1	869	74%
Priority 2	0	0%
Priority 3	116	10%
Priority 4	0	0%
Priority 5	57	5%
Total Acres	1,042	89%
B2: FNAI Habitat Conservation Priorities		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	0	0%
Priority 3	95	8%
Priority 4	907	78%
Priority 5	167	14%
Priority 6	0	0%
Total Acres	1,168	100%
B3: Ecological Greenways		
Priority 1	1,066	91%
Priority 2	97	8%
Priority 3	0	0%
Priority 4	0	0%
Priority 5	0	0%
Total Acres	1,163	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)	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	1	
G5	0	
Total	1	
C4: Natural Floodplain Function		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	0	0%
Priority 3	43	4%
Priority 4	409	35%
Priority 5	96	8%
Priority 6	0	0%
Total Acres	548	47%

MEASURES (continued)	Resource Acres[a]	% of project
C5: Surface Water Protection		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	435	37%
Priority 3	0	0%
Priority 4	733	63%
Priority 5	0	0%
Priority 6	0	0%
Priority 7	0	0%
Total Acres	1,168	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	0	0%
Priority 3	58	5%
Priority 4	324	28%
Priority 5	60	5%
Priority 6	0	0%
Total Acres	442	38%
D3: Aquifer Recharge		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	0	0%
Priority 3	435	37%
Priority 4	372	32%
Priority 5	344	29%
Priority 6	18	2%
Total Acres	1,168	100%
E2: Recreational Trails (miles)		
(prioritized trail opportunities from Office of Greenways and Trails & Univ. Florida)		
Land Trail Priorities	0.0	
Land Trail Opportunities	0.0	
Total Miles	0.0	
F2: Arch. & Historical Sites (number)	9 sites	
G1: Sustainable Forestry		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	0	0%
Priority 3	0	0%
Priority 4	0	0%
Priority 5 - Potential Pinelands	429	37%
Total Acres	429	37%
G3: Forestland for Recharge	0	0%

[a]Acres 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.



GOODNO RANCH FLORIDA FOREVER PROPOSAL

GLADES COUNTY

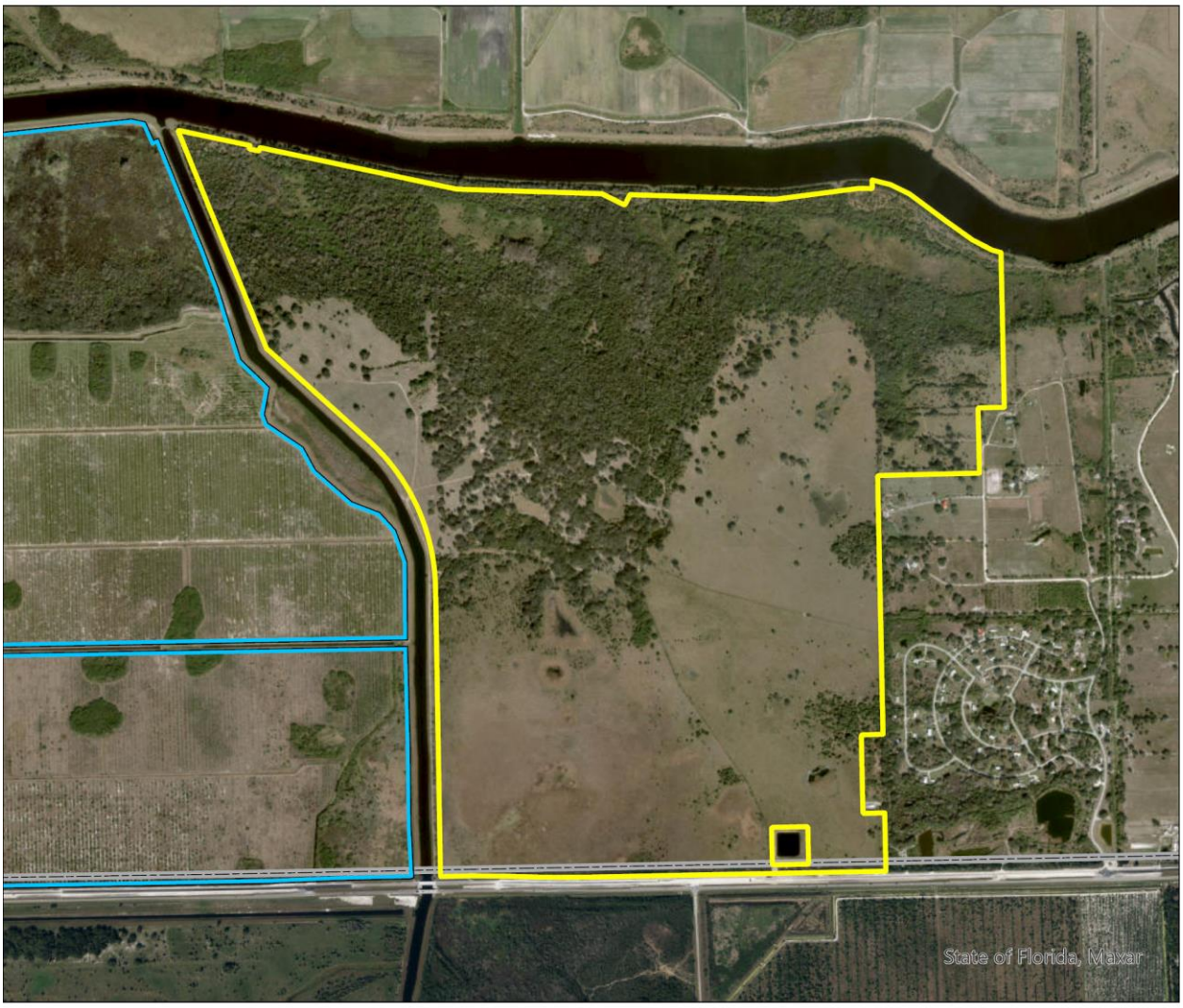
- Proposed Florida Forever BOT Project
- Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

0 2 4 Miles

MAY 2022

Goodno Ranch Florida Forever Proposal

FLORIDA FOREVER BOARD OF TRUSTEES PROJECT PROPOSAL BOUNDARY AS OF MAY 2022



Map Produced by: N. Pasco, May 2022

Background: World Imagery Resolution = 0.3 meter

Florida Forever Proposal Boundary

Existing Water Mangement District Conservation Lands

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N W E S

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

HEARTLAND WILDLIFE CORRIDOR (HARDEE AND HIGHLANDS COUNTIES)

Less-Than-Fee Simple

Preliminary Evaluation

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.

Natural Resources Description: The Heartland Wildlife Corridor proposal comprises 15,453 acres (per application; 15,494 GIS acres) in southeastern Hardee County and west-central Highlands County approximately 7 miles southwest of Sebring. The proposed property consists of three separate tracts that include many parcels in multiple ownerships. The northernmost tract partially bridges a gap between the northern and southern tracts of Highland Hammock State Park. A second tract is adjacent to the southern border of Highlands Hammock State Park and extends southward and westward into Hardee County. There is a 1-mile gap to the third tract further to the south, which connects to several Wetlands Reserve Program easements that continue the corridor southward toward Fisheating Creek. The stated purpose of the proposal is to protect from development the cattle ranches between Highland Hammock State Park and the Wetland Reserve Easements to the south.

Albrittons Hart (3227 acres) and Bar Rocking C (1134 acres) Rural and Family Lands proposals entirely overlap (are within) the Heartland Wildlife Corridor proposal.

The Heartland Wildlife Corridor proposal is situated on the western boundary of the DeSoto Slope Physiographic Province, which is a sloping plane from about 90 ft above sea level in the east near Lake Wales Ridge to around 30 ft in the west along the Coastal Strip Province. Typical vegetative systems are wet prairies and flatwoods divided by cypress (basin) swamps. The northern two thirds of the proposal lie within the Peace River watershed; the southern parcel lies at the north end of the Fisheating Creek watershed.

The proposal describes the current uses of the proposed lands to include the following: cow/calf operations, haying, row crops, native plant harvesting, citrus, floriculture, hunting, and passive recreation. As such, the landcover is highly varied with a mix of natural and altered systems. Slightly over half of the proposed land area is improved pasture. Another eight percent is semi-improved pasture that retains much of the vegetation characteristic of mesic flatwoods. Approximately seven percent of the proposal is currently in citrus.

Approximately one quarter of the proposal is identified as natural. The largest proportion of this is depression marshes that occur in varying sizes scattered across the proposal totaling approximately eight percent of the area. Mesic hammock covers similar acreage and occurs in varying patches as well, often associated with the marshes and other wetlands where fire is and historically was less frequent. Many of the hammocks appear to be used by cattle and may have at least some level of disturbance. Basin swamp covers approximately five percent of the proposal. Cypress in much of the peripheral areas

of many of the swamps appear to have been harvested; however, the general extent of the wetlands remains.

Mesic/wet flatwoods has been identified as an under-represented natural community and is included in the measures for Florida Forever. Aerial photo review for the natural community analysis identified approximately 540 mesic flatwoods in apparently good condition and 85 acres of wet flatwoods. Close to half of the area identified as semi-improved pasture is former mesic flatwoods and may retain enough characteristics of the natural system to be included in the flatwoods total. On-the-ground assessment will be needed to further evaluate these areas.

Several homes, out-buildings, and many farm-related structures are present within the proposal. The maintained area associated with these structures totals 40 acres (approximately .26 percent of the proposal). There are several well-maintained roads within the proposal; their acreage is primarily included within the improved pasture or developed category. 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 Heartland Wildlife Corridor Florida Forever proposal.

Community or Landcover	**Acres**	**Percent of Proposal**
depression marsh	1281	8
mesic hammock	1048	7
basin swamp	733	5
mesic flatwoods	540	3
hydric hammock	536	3
wet flatwoods	85	1
dome swamp	15	< 1
improved pasture	8062	52
semi-improved pasture	1293	8
citrus	1101	7
woodland pasture	490	3
sod fields	202	1
developed	40	< 1
successional hardwood forest	37	< 1
artificial pond	23	< 1
ditch/canal	8	< 1
Total	15,494	100

The FNAI database contains two records of rare species of animals or plants within the proposed area: Florida black bear, and crested caracara. The Florida black bear is considered frequent in the region of the property by the FWC 2018 range estimate. The application notes several rare species observed on site (Table 2).

Table 2. Rare plants and animals documented or reported to occur within the Heartland Wildlife Corridor Florida Forever proposal. Rank explanations attached at the end of this document.

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					
Caracara cheriway	Crested caracara	G5	S2	T	FT
Ursus americanus floridanus	Florida black bear	G5T4	S4	N	N
Additional rare animals reported on site by applicant					
Alligator mississippiensis	American alligator	G5	S4	SAT	FT(S/A)
Gopherus polyphemus	gopher tortoise	G3	S3	C	ST
Antione canadensis	Florida sandhill crane	G5	S1	N	ST
Athene cunicularia floridana	burrowing owl	G4T3	S3	N	ST
Elanoides forficatus	swallow-tailed kite	G5	S2	N	N
Haliaeetus leucocephalus	bald eagle	G5	S3	N	N
Platalea ajaja	roseate spoonbill	G5	S2	N	ST
Sciurus niger niger	southeastern fox squirrel	G5T5	S3	N	N
Puma concolor coryi	Florida panther	G5T1	S1	E	FE

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; differences may exist in natural community acreages between Table 1 and the FFME because there is a more specific review for this evaluation. A high percentage of this proposal (approximately 90%) contributes to priority 1 and 2 Strategic Habitat Conservation Areas, priorities 3, 4, 5 and 6 FNAI Habitat Conservation Priorities, and priority 1, 2, Ecological Greenways. Nearly 100 percent of the proposal contributes to priorities 2, 4, 5, and 6, Surface Water Protection. The entire proposal contributes to priorities 2 through 6 Aquifer Recharge. See the following table for details and scores for other Measures.

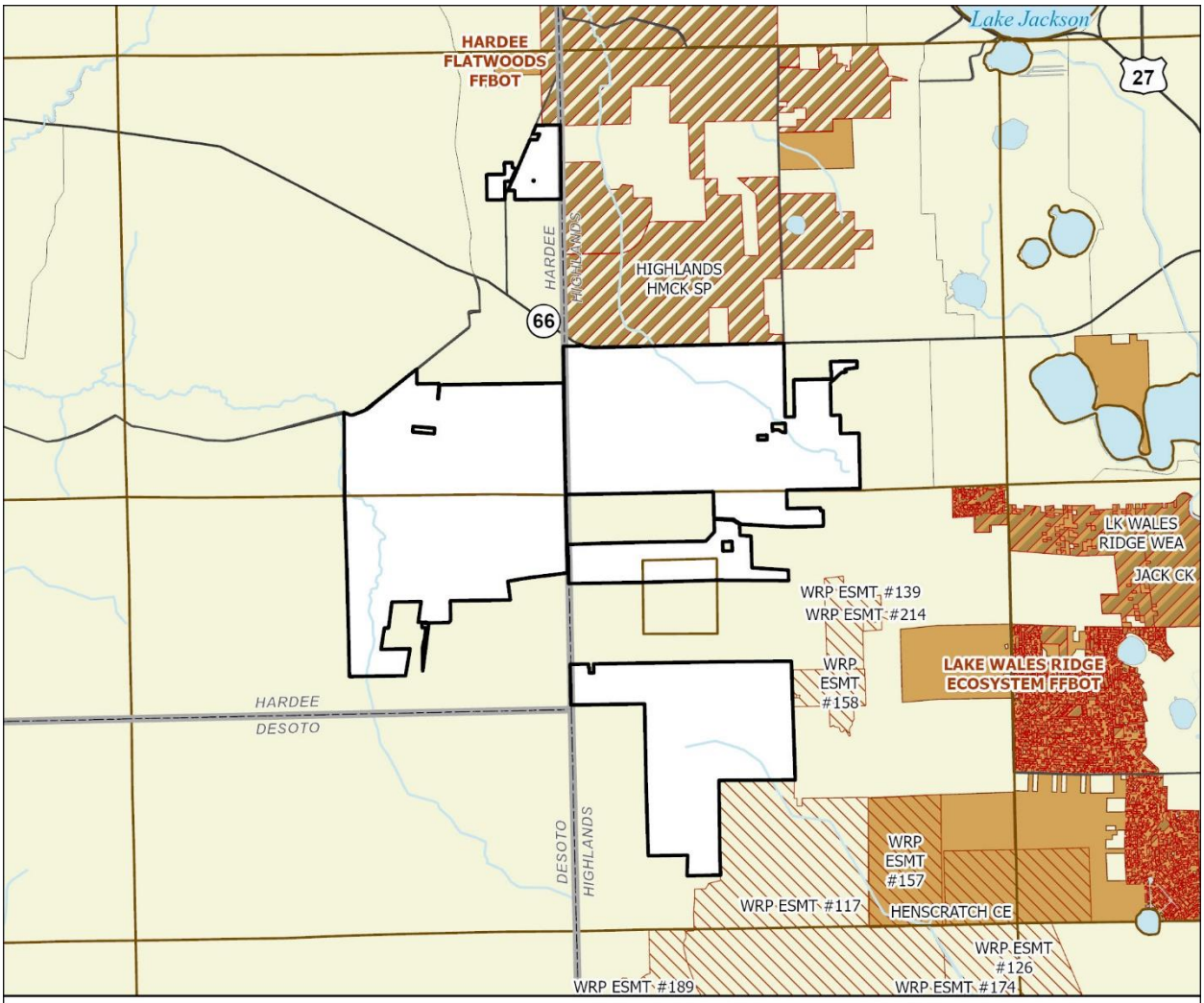
Heartland Wildife Corridor: Florida Forever Measure Evaluation 20220509

GIS ACRES = 15,494

MEASURES	Resource Acres[a]	% of project
B1: Strategic Habitat Conservation Areas		
Priority 1	6,704	43%
Priority 2	6,958	45%
Priority 3	301	2%
Priority 4	0	0%
Priority 5	116	< 1%
Total Acres	14,079	91%
B2: FNAI Habitat Conservation Priorities		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	0	0%
Priority 3	1,469	9%
Priority 4	3,905	25%
Priority 5	2,037	13%
Priority 6	6,696	43%
Total Acres	14,106	91%
B3: Ecological Greenways		
Priority 1	8,348	54%
Priority 2	5,822	38%
Priority 3	0	0%
Priority 4	0	0%
Priority 5	163	1%
Total Acres	14,333	92%
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)	625	4%
Upland Hardwood Forest (G5)	0	0%
Total Acres	625	4%
B6: Occurrences of FNAI Tracked Species		
G1	0	
G2	0	
G3	0	
G4	1	
G5	1	
Total	2	
C4: Natural Floodplain Function		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	944	6%
Priority 3	1,127	7%
Priority 4	2,179	14%
Priority 5	1,556	10%
Priority 6	295	2%
Total Acres	6,101	39%

MEASURES (continued)	Resource Acres[a]	% of project
C5: Surface Water Protection		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	2,011	13%
Priority 3	0	0%
Priority 4	5,503	36%
Priority 5	3,990	26%
Priority 6	3,061	20%
Priority 7	721	5%
Total Acres	15,286	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	690	4%
Priority 3	737	5%
Priority 4	890	6%
Priority 5	695	4%
Priority 6	114	< 1%
Total Acres	3,126	20%
D3: Aquifer Recharge		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	40	< 1%
Priority 3	1,286	8%
Priority 4	4,155	27%
Priority 5	5,118	33%
Priority 6	4,897	32%
Total Acres	15,495	100%
E2: Recreational Trails (miles)		
(prioritized trail opportunities from Office of Greenways and Trails & Univ. Florida)		
Land Trail Priorities	0.0	
Land Trail Opportunities	4.5	
Total Miles	4.5	
F2: Arch. & Historical Sites (number)	1 site	
G1: Sustainable Forestry		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	0	0%
Priority 3	702	5%
Priority 4	0	0%
Priority 5 - Potential Pinelands	9,885	64%
Total Acres	10,587	68%
G3: Forestland for Recharge	29	< 1%

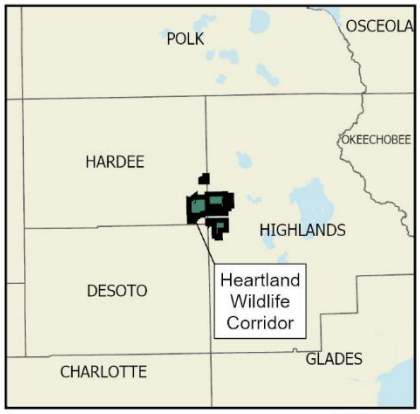
[a]Acres of each resource in the project and percentage of project represented by each resource are listed except where noted. This analysis converts site boundary into pixels, which causes slight differences from GIS acres; this effect is most noticeable on small sites.



HEARTLAND WILDLIFE CORRIDOR
FLORIDA FOREVER PROPOSAL

HARDEE AND HIGHLANDS COUNTIES

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

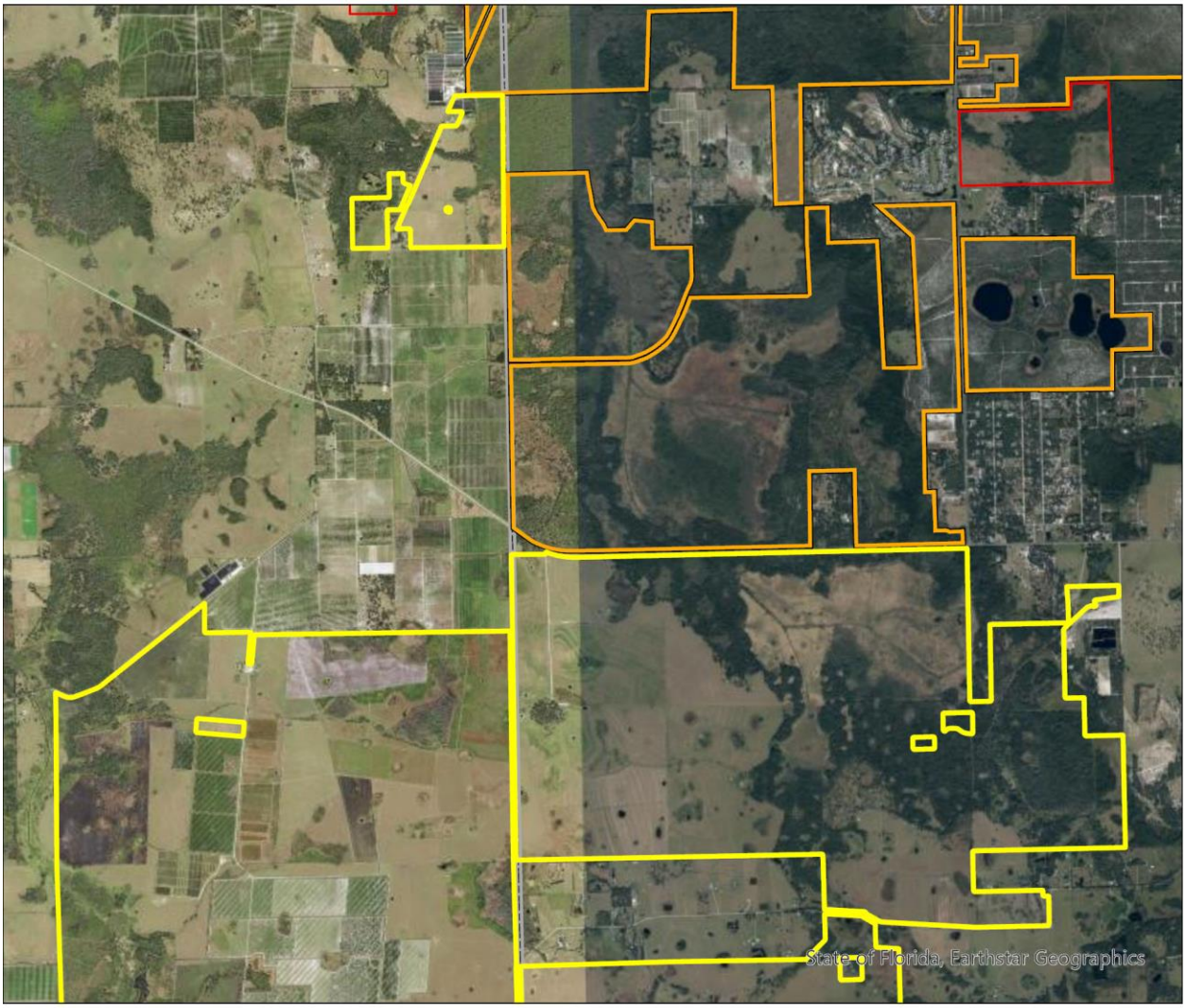


0 3.5 7 Miles

MAY 2022

Heartland Wildlife Corridor Florida Forever Proposal - Map 1

FLORIDA FOREVER BOARD OF TRUSTEES PROJECT PROPOSAL BOUNDARY AS OF MAY 2022



Map Produced by: N. Pasco, May 2022

Background: World Imagery Resolution = 0.3 meter

FLORIDA Natural Areas INVENTORY
1018 Thomasville Road
Suite 200-C
Tallahassee, Florida 32303
850-224-8207
fax 850-681-9364
www.fnai.org

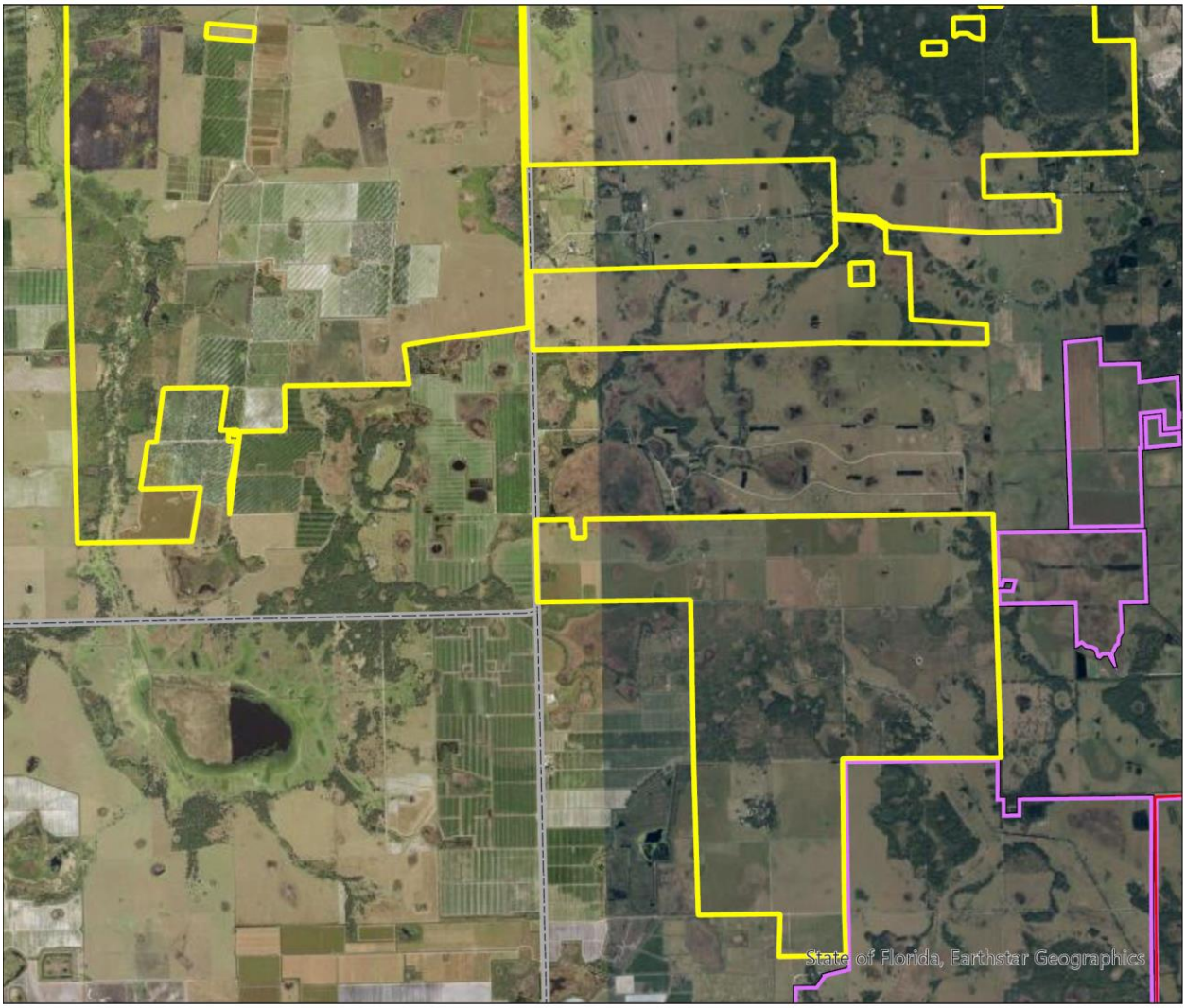
N
W E
S

- Florida Forever Proposal Boundary
- Florida Forever BOT Projects
- Existing State Conservation Lands

0 0.75 1.5 3 Miles

Heartland Wildlife Corridor Florida Forever Proposal - Map 2

FLORIDA FOREVER BOARD OF TRUSTEES PROJECT PROPOSAL BOUNDARY AS OF MAY 2022



Map Produced by: N. Pasco, May 2022

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N
W E
S

- Florida Forever Proposal Boundary
- Florida Forever BOT Projects
- Existing Private Conservation Lands

0 0.75 1.5 3 Miles

KEEN RANCH (DESOTO COUNTY)

Less-Than-Fee Simple

Preliminary Evaluation

Natural Resources Description: The Keen Ranch proposal in northwestern DeSoto County comprises 995 acres (based on data for combined parcels from the property appraiser's website; 953 GIS acres). It is isolated from any existing Florida Forever BOT project or designated conservation land unit. The nearest such lands are Horse Creek Ranch FFBOT project 2.3 miles to the north, and Myakka Ranchlands FFBOT project/Candy Bar Ranch Agricultural and Conservation Easement/Rawls Ranch Conservation Easement ca. 3 miles to the southwest. The proposal presents Keen Ranch as an integral component in a potential corridor connecting these lands. Additionally, Peace River Refuge FFBOT project and Morgan Park (DeSoto County) lie ca. 5.3 miles to the east southeast. Keen Ranch overlaps entirely with the Keen Family Rural and Family Lands Protection Program project (Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services). The proposal is a single tract of several contiguous parcels and 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.

Most of the surrounding region in which the proposal is situated has been disturbed by agriculture and mining operations (especially phosphate). The application notes that the ranch is adjacent to Mosaic's planned DeSoto phosphate mine. The proposal itself consists principally of a low-relief tract that is bisected by Horse Creek, an important tributary of the Peace River (which feeds into Charlotte Harbor) that flows southward from headwaters in Hardee County through the tract and to the river 10 miles to the south. Buzzard Roost Branch is a smaller creek that crosses the southwestern corner of the property before reaching Horse Creek. Within the tract, lands bordering the creeks remain wooded (mixed wetland hardwoods per application, here assigned to hydric hammock/bottomland forest), whereas most lands (more than half of the property) further from the creeks are cleared as improved pasture. The application notes a few acres of mixed hardwood-coniferous cover, citrus grove, and the presence of remnant disturbed freshwater marshes as well as habitat considered as wet prairie, although the latter is likely too disturbed to qualify as natural community. A limited number of roads (paved and unpaved) occur on site; one of these leads to a cemetery inholding that is excluded from the proposal. A small homesite with pole barn in the site's northwestern corner is noted in the proposal but is not conspicuous in aerial photography. Table 1 provides an approximation of landcover types and their relative representation within the proposal.

Table 1. Natural communities and landcover types within the Keen Ranch Florida Forever proposal.

Community or Landcover	**Acres**	**Percent of Proposal**
hydric hammock/bottomland forest	319	34
blackwater stream	24	2
depression marsh	11	1
freshwater forested wetland	2	< 1
dome swamp	2	< 1
pasture - improved	585	61
road	4	< 1
agriculture	3	< 1
developed	3	< 1
Total	953	100

The FNAI database contains no records of rare plants or animals on site. However, within a few miles are records of gopher frog (*Lithobates capito*; G3, S3, N, N), eastern indigo snake (*Drymarchon* couperi; G3, S2, T, T), crested caracara (*Caracara cheriway*; G5, S2, T, FT), tricolored heron (*Egretta tricolor*;G5, S4, N, ST), bald eagle (*Haliaetus leucocephalus*; G5, S3, N, N), southeastern fox squirrel (*Sciurus n. niger*; G5T5, S3, N, N), and lowland loosestrife (*Lythrum flagellare*; G3, S3, N, E). Statuses and rarity rankings are given in the following order: FNAI global and state ranks, federal status, state status (rank explanations attached at the end of this document).

Table 2. Rare plants and animals documented or reported to occur within the Keen Ranch 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					
Drymarchon couperi	eastern indigo snake	G3	S2?	T	T
Gopherus polyphemus	gopher tortoise	G3	S3	C	T
Antigone canadensis pratensis	Florida sandhill crane	G5T2	S2	N	T
Athene cunicularia floridana	Florida burrowing owl	G4T3	S3	N	T
Caracara cheriway	crested caracara	G5	S2	T	FT
Ursus americanus floridanus	Florida black bear	G5T4	S4	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 (> 85% of acreage) to Ecological Greenways, Surface Water Protection, and Aquifer Recharge, with moderate contribution (40−65%) to Natural Floodplain Function and Functional Wetlands.

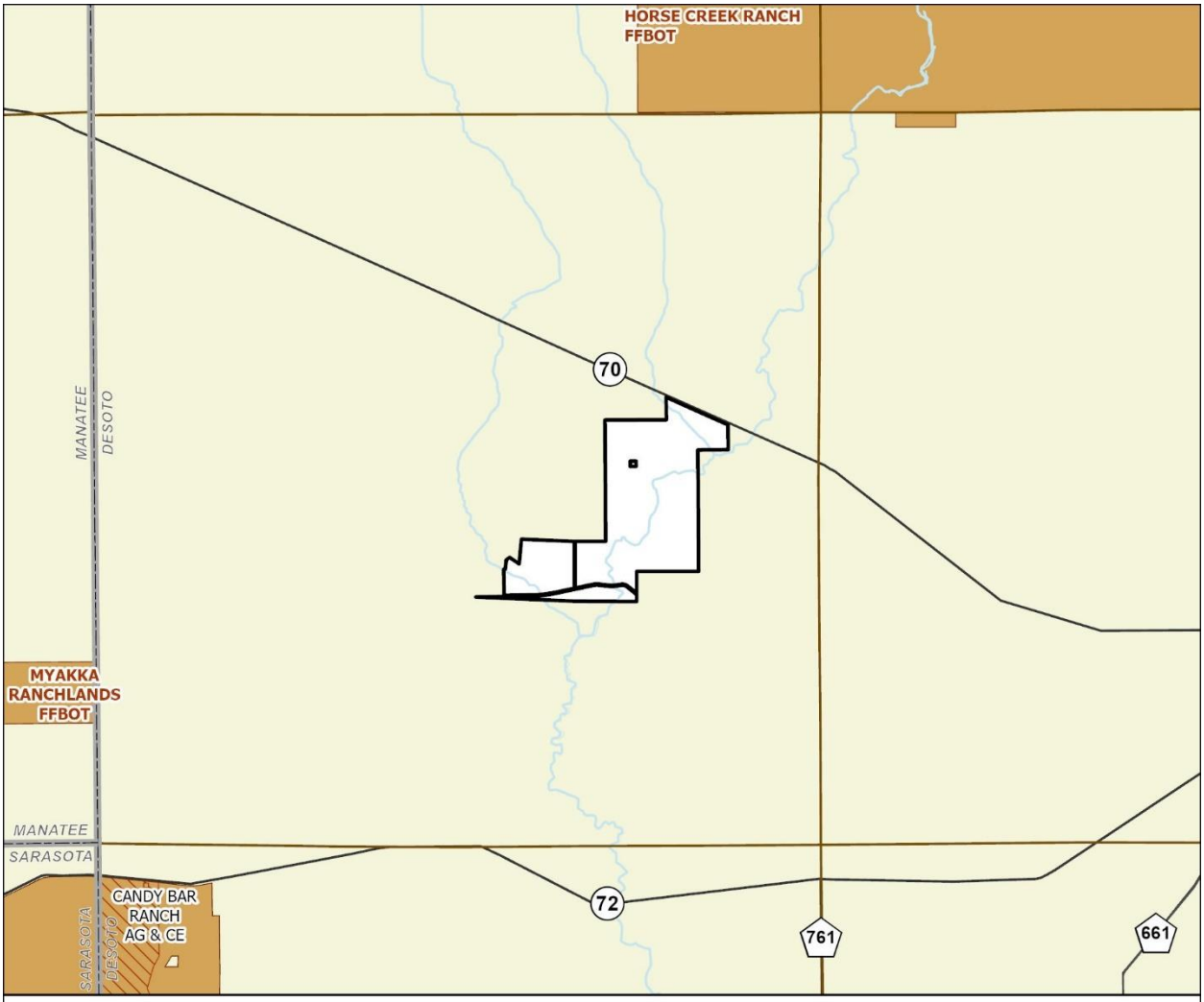
Keen Ranch: Florida Forever Measure Evaluation 20220509

GIS ACRES = 953

MEASURES	Resource Acres[a]	% of project
B1: Strategic Habitat Conservation Areas		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	0	0%
Priority 3	7	< 1%
Priority 4	0	0%
Priority 5	834	88%
Total Acres	842	88%
B2: FNAI Habitat Conservation Priorities		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	0	0%
Priority 3	0	0%
Priority 4	6	< 1%
Priority 5	607	64%
Priority 6	57	6%
Total Acres	669	70%
B3: Ecological Greenways		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	0	0%
Priority 3	807	85%
Priority 4	0	0%
Priority 5	0	0%
Total Acres	807	85%
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	25	3%
Priority 4	325	34%
Priority 5	247	26%
Priority 6	16	2%
Total Acres	613	64%

MEASURES (continued)	Resource Acres[a]	% of project
C5: Surface Water Protection		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	0	0%
Priority 3	689	72%
Priority 4	1	< 1%
Priority 5	256	27%
Priority 6	0	0%
Priority 7	0	0%
Total Acres	946	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	25	3%
Priority 4	317	33%
Priority 5	43	4%
Priority 6	1	< 1%
Total Acres	385	40%
D3: Aquifer Recharge		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	73	8%
Priority 3	0	0%
Priority 4	257	27%
Priority 5	572	60%
Priority 6	51	5%
Total Acres	953	100%
E2: Recreational Trails (miles)		
(prioritized trail opportunities from Office of Greenways and Trails & Univ. Florida)		
Land Trail Priorities	0.0	
Land Trail Opportunities	1.3	
Total Miles	1.3	
F2: Arch. & Historical Sites (number)	7 sites	
G1: Sustainable Forestry		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	0	0%
Priority 3	0	0%
Priority 4	0	0%
Priority 5 - Potential Pinelands	563	59%
Total Acres	563	59%
G3: Forestland for Recharge	0	0%

[a]Acres 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.



KEEN RANCH FLORIDA FOREVER PROPOSAL

DESOTO COUNTY

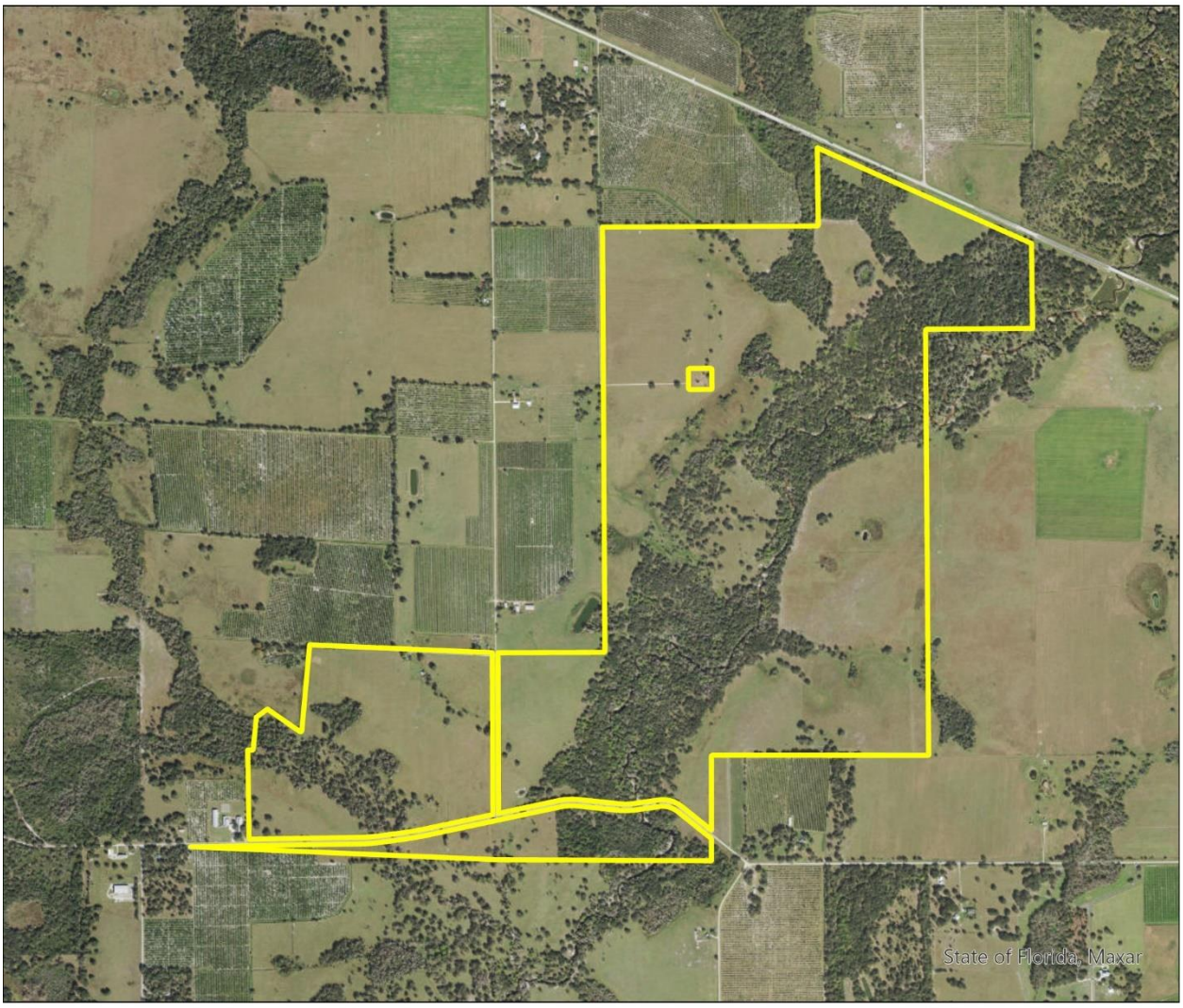
- Proposed Florida Forever BOT Project
- Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

0 2 4 Miles

MAY 2022

Keen Ranch Florida Forever Proposal

FLORIDA FOREVER BOARD OF TRUSTEES PROJECT PROPOSAL BOUNDARY AS OF MAY 2022



Map Produced by: N. Pasco, May 2022

Background: World Imagery Resolution = 0.3 meter

Florida Forever Proposal Boundary

FLORIDA Natural Areas INVENTORY
1018 Thomasville Road
Suite 200-C
Tallahassee, Florida 32303
850-224-8207
fax 850-681-9364
www.fnai.org

N W E S

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

NATURAL BRIDGE TIMBERLANDS (LEON AND JEFFERSON COUNTIES)

Less-Than-Fee Simple

Preliminary Evaluation

Natural Resources Description: The Natural Bridge Timberlands proposal comprises 5,746 acres (per application; 5,730 GIS acres*)* in southeastern Leon County and adjacent southwestern Jefferson County, within a few miles of the southeastern city limits of Tallahassee. It is bordered on its west and north by Natural Bridge Battlefield Historic State Park (NBB) and Plank Road State Forest, which together flank the St. Marks River. The 46,000-acre Aucilla Wildlife Management Area lies ca. 1 km to the east. Two small tracts of the Florida's First Magnitude Springs (St. Marks Springs) FFBOT project are adjacent to NBB. Although mostly contiguous, the proposal does not represent a solid block of land because of entry from the southeast of an excluded tract of private land. 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 consists of an undeveloped mosaic of pineland and wetland habitats. According to the application, a century or more of timber harvesting progressed from harvest of native old growth pines to higher intensity silviculture today. Most of the site gradually drains east and west to the St. Marks River, or downward through underlying karst topography; the southeastern corner may drain into the Gum Swamp-Pinhook Swamp Frontal watershed (per application). Although some lands may be better drained and have once supported sandhill or upland pine, most of the site probably supported mesic flatwoods with interspersed isolated and connected wetlands, likely supporting cypress-dominated communities. The application notes that the property is classified as Priority 2 linkage within the Florida Wildlife Corridor. Table 1 provides an approximation of landcover types and their relative representation within the proposal.

Table 1. Natural communities and landcover types within the Natural Bridge Timberlands Florida Forever proposal.

Community or Landcover	Acres	Percent of Proposal
basin swamp	1930	34
sandhill	224	4
dome swamp	185	3
wet flatwoods	152	3
mesic flatwoods	1	< 1
pine plantation	3078	54
successional hardwood forest	101	2
road	56	1

Community or Landcover	Acres	Percent of Proposal
developed	2	< 1
artificial pond	1	< 1
Total	5,730	100

Table 2 lists rare plant and animal species known or reported to occur onsite. The FNAI database contains a record for gopher tortoise on the northern edge of the tract, but it is based on a single burrow. The entire site is within a general region where the Florida black bear is considered by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission to be abundant. An old record exists near the eastern end of the site for the eastern indigo snake (*Drymarchon couperi*; G3, S2?, T, FT), but lack of recent records precludes listing it in the table. Other records nearby suggest the possibility of additional rare species of animals or plants within the proposed area; these include Big Blue Spring cave crayfish (*Procambarus horsti*; G1, S1, N, N), fontal dwarf crayfish (*Cambarellus schmitti*; G2G3, S2S3, N, N), Florida longbeak crayfish (*Procambarus youngi*; G1G2, S1S2, N, N), and eastern diamondback rattlesnake (*Crotalus adamanteus*; G3, S3, N. N). The application lists many other species as potentially occurring on site, although not all are likely. Statuses and rarity rankings are given in the following order: FNAI global and state ranks, federal status, state status (rank explanations attached at the end of this document).

Table 2. Rare plants and animals documented or reported to occur within the Natural Bridge Timberlands 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					
Cleistesiopsis oricamporum (FL lists as *C. bifaria*)	small Coastal Plain spreading pogonia	G4	S3	N	E
Rare animals documented on site					
Gopherus polyphemus	gopher tortoise	G3	S3	N	LS/PT
Ursus americanus floridanus	Florida black bear	G5T4	S4	N	LT
Additional rare animals reported on site by applicant					
Haliaeetus leucocephalus	bald eagle	G5	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 (99−100% of acreage) to Ecological Greenways, Surface Water Protection, and Aquifer Recharge, but also substantially (46−64%) to Natural Floodplain Function, Functional Wetlands, Sustainable Forestry, and Forestry for Recharge.

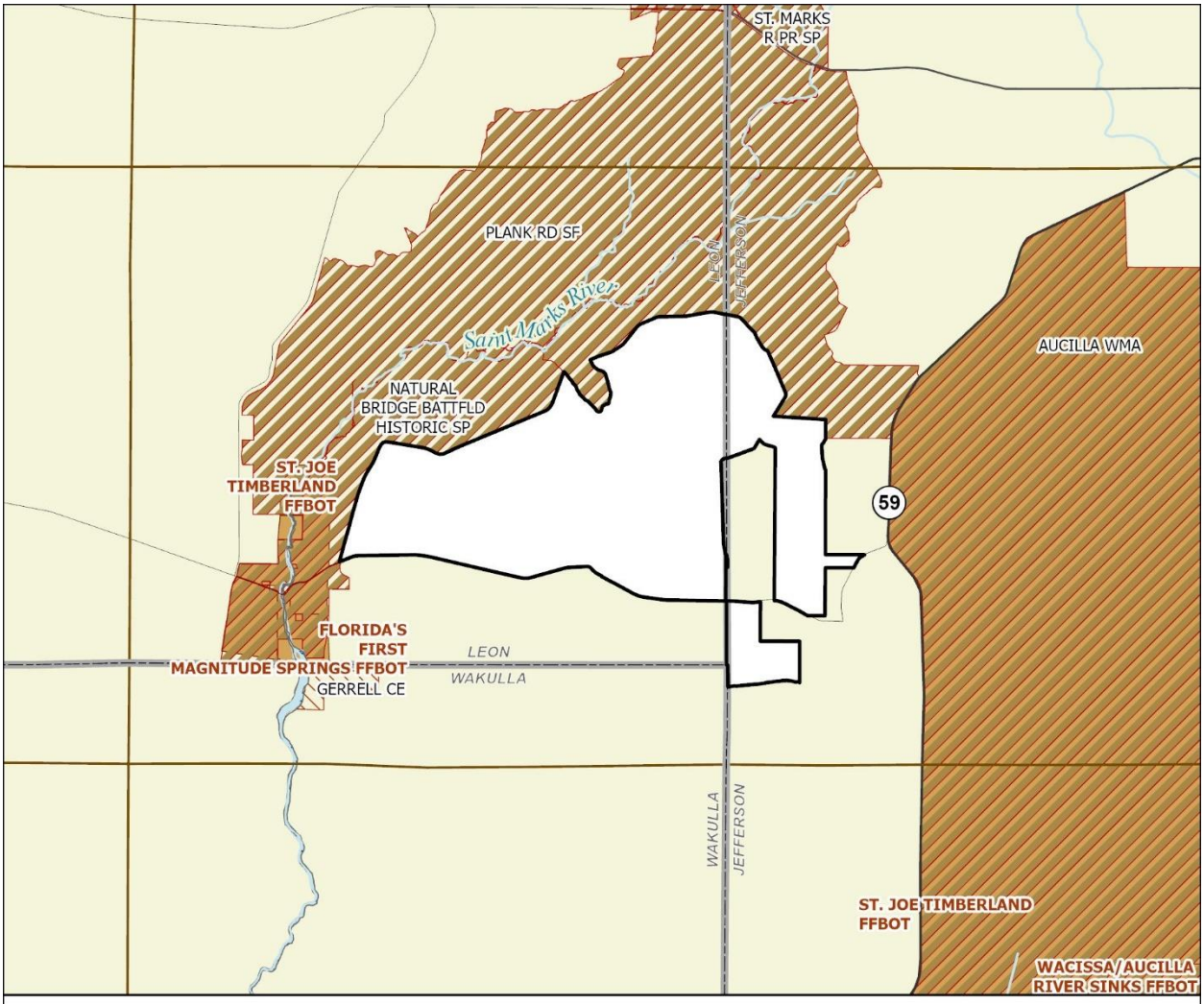
Natural Bridge Timberlands: Florida Forever Measure Evaluation 20220509

GIS ACRES = 5,730

MEASURES	Resource Acres[1]	% of project
B1: Strategic Habitat Conservation Areas		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	1	< 1%
Priority 3	4,785	84%
Priority 4	0	0%
Priority 5	679	12%
Total Acres	5,465	95%
B2: FNAI Habitat Conservation Priorities		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	547	10%
Priority 3	4,351	76%
Priority 4	747	13%
Priority 5	84	1%
Priority 6	0	0%
Total Acres	5,729	100%
B3: Ecological Greenways		
Priority 1	11	< 1%
Priority 2	5,719	100%
Priority 3	0	0%
Priority 4	0	0%
Priority 5	0	0%
Total Acres	5,730	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)	224	4%
Sandhill Upland Lake (G3)	0	0%
Upland Pine (G3)	0	0%
Mesic/Wet Flatwoods (G4)	153	3%
Upland Hardwood Forest (G5)	0	0%
Total Acres	377	7%
B6: Occurrences of FNAI Tracked Species		
G1	0	
G2	0	
G3	0	
G4	1	
G5	0	
Total	1	
C4: Natural Floodplain Function		
Priority 1	2	< 1%
Priority 2	262	5%
Priority 3	1,965	34%
Priority 4	1,432	25%
Priority 5	0	0%
Priority 6	0	0%
Total Acres	3,662	64%

MEASURES (continued)	Resource Acres[1]	% of project
C5: Surface Water Protection		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	17	< 1%
Priority 3	1,309	23%
Priority 4	520	9%
Priority 5	1,964	34%
Priority 6	1,883	33%
Priority 7	0	0%
Total Acres	5,693	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	2	< 1%
Priority 2	259	5%
Priority 3	1,540	27%
Priority 4	832	15%
Priority 5	0	0%
Priority 6	0	0%
Total Acres	2,632	46%
D3: Aquifer Recharge		
Priority 1	416	7%
Priority 2	3,016	53%
Priority 3	1,391	24%
Priority 4	862	15%
Priority 5	45	< 1%
Priority 6	0	0%
Total Acres	5,730	100%
E2: Recreational Trails (miles)		
(prioritized trail opportunities from Office of Greenways and Trails & Univ. Florida)		
Land Trail Priorities	0.0	
Land Trail Opportunities	0.0	
Total Miles	0.0	
F2: Arch. & Historical Sites (number)	7 sites	
G1: Sustainable Forestry		
Priority 1	2,325	41%
Priority 2	875	15%
Priority 3	198	3%
Priority 4	0	0%
Priority 5 - Potential Pinelands	161	3%
Total Acres	3,560	62%
G3: Forestland for Recharge	3,003	52%

[1]Acres 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.



NATURAL BRIDGE TIMBERLANDS
FLORIDA FOREVER PROPOSAL

LEON AND JEFFERSON COUNTIES

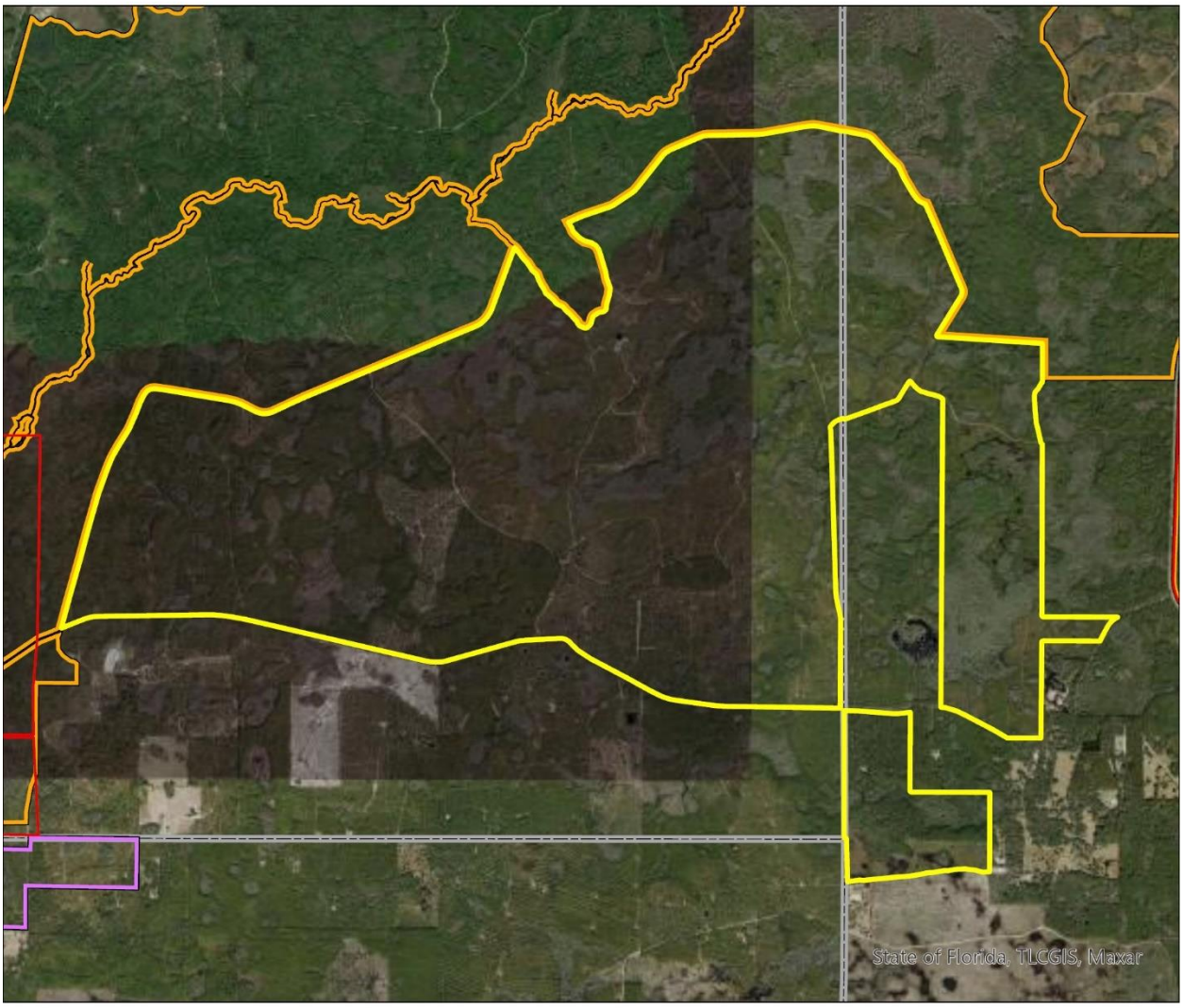
- Proposed Florida Forever BOT Project
- Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands
- State Aquatic Preserve

0 2.5 5 Miles

MAY 2022

Natural Bridge Timberlands Florida Forever Proposal

FLORIDA FOREVER BOARD OF TRUSTEES PROJECT PROPOSAL BOUNDARY AS OF MAY 2022



Map Produced by: N. Pasco, May 2022

Background: World Imagery Resolution = 0.3 meter

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- Florida Forever Proposal Boundary
- Florida Forever BOT Projects
- Existing State Conservation Lands
- Existing Private Conservation Lands

0 0.5 1 2
Miles

ROSEWOOD-AVALON (JEFFERSON COUNTY)

Less-Than-Fee Simple

Preliminary Evaluation

Natural Resources Description: The Rosewood-Avalon Florida proposal comprises a contiguous tract of 3,680 acres (per application; 3,674 GIS acres) in central Jefferson County, 6 miles south of the county seat of Monticello. The site is bordered on the south by US-27, and on the west by US-19/SR-57, which meet at Capps at the property's southwestern corner. Avalon Plantation and Oak Hill conservation easements approach the proposal very closely from the south side of US-27. The eastern edge of the proposal shares ca. 2 miles of common border with the Aucilla River Corridor Florida Forever BOT project (FFBOT), although the shared border is not continuous because of an excluded private tract of ca. 545 acres. Aucilla River Corridor is in turn contiguous with Econfina Timberlands Florida Forever BOT project and Turkey Scratch Plantation and Three Creeks Ranch conservation easements. Other nearby conservation lands and projects include Aucilla Wildlife Management Area, Middle Aucilla Conservation Area, and parcels within St. Joe Timberland Florida Forever BOT project. 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 site's landowner/manager representative characterizes the tract as a mix of natural, silvicultural, and agricultural land. Since its acquisition in 2000, the property has been managed for recreational hunting, chiefly for northern bobwhite (*Colinus virginianus*), with associated roads, hunting blinds, and use of prescribed fire. One small residence is within the northeastern section of the site.

The Rosewood-Avalon proposal occupies a position between the St. Marks and Aucilla river drainages and lies within the Tallahassee Hills Geomorphic Region just north of the Cody Scarp (per application). Topography is hilly and incised, with substantial slopes from hilltops to wetlands. Uplands on site give rise to headwaters of creeks (presumably small seepage streams, not included in Table 1 because not visible remotely through the canopy) that drain to the east (Buggs Creek and swamp), southeast (unnamed swamp), and west (Cocksey Branch of Lloyd Creek). Elevations along creek headwaters lie below 90 ft, with uplands rising as high as 230 ft. The application notes major sinkholes in the northern part of the property. Forested wetlands mostly follow drains and are recovering from timbering decades ago. Pine-dominated uplands represent restoration of a pine-dominated community on formerly timbered uplands (old fields) between drains; most sites support planted loblolly pine 20–40 years old (but with some longleaf) and resemble upland pine community with altered groundcover, although some still strongly resemble pine plantation. What the application terms as slope forest is here classified as upland hardwood forest and/or upland mixed woodland. The application describes principal flora in most of the site's communities, including invasive species. Table 1 provides an approximation of landcover types and their relative representation within the proposal.

Table 1. Natural communities and landcover types within the Rosewood-Avalon Florida Forever proposal.

Community or Landcover	Acres	Percent of Proposal
“upland pine” (old field)	1,589	43
freshwater forested wetland	837	23
upland hardwood forest	194	5
basin swamp	76	2
basin marsh	58	2
dome swamp	57	2
upland mixed woodland	32	1
depression marsh	1	<1
pine plantation	741	20
road	58	2
clearing	18	<1
pasture - improved	7	<1
developed	5	<1
Total	3,674	100

Table 2 lists rare plant and animal species known or reported to occur on site. The entire site is within a general region where the Florida black bear is considered by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission to be abundant, although this encompasses a broad area that includes much of the central and eastern Panhandle. The FNAI database contains no additional records of rare species on the proposal, but this is likely due to a lack of surveys. The Avalon Plantation Conservation easement immediately to the south is known to harbor several rare plants and animals, including Florida mountain mint (*Pycnanthemum floridanum*; G3, S3, N, T), Flyr's brickell-bush (*Brickellia cordifolia*; G3, S2, N, E), red-cockaded woodpecker (*Dryobates borealis*; G3, S2, E,PT, FE), bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*, G5, S3, N, N), Golden-banded Skipper (*Autochton cellus*; G4, S1, N, N), Cartwright's mycotrupes Beetle (*Mycotrupes cartwrighti*; G3, S2, N, N), and several other rare invertebrates. The one-toed amphiuma (*Amphiuma pholeter*; G3, S3, N, N; an “aquatic” salamander) was captured in headwaters of Bailey Mill Creek just southwest of Capps and likely occurs in creek mucks on site. The mud sunfish (*Acantharchus pomotis*; G4G5, S3, N, N) has been taken further downstream in the same creek. Statuses and rarity rankings are given in the following order: FNAI global and state ranks, federal status, state status (rank explanations attached at the end of this document).

Table 2. Rare plants and animals documented or reported to occur within the Rosewood-Avalon 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					
Ursus americanus floridanus	Florida black bear	G5T4	S4	N	LT
Additional rare animals reported on site by applicant					
Satyrium kingi	King's hairstreak	G3G4	S2	N	N
Parkesia motacilla	Louisiana waterthrush	G5	S2	N	N
Peucaea aestivalis	Bachman's sparrow	G3	S3	N	N
Sitta carolinensis	white-breasted nuthatch	G5	S2	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 (98−100% of acreage) to Ecological Greenways, Surface Water Protection, and Aquifer Recharge, but also substantially (> 25%) to Under-represented Natural Communities (43% Upland Pine, 5% Upland Hardwood), Natural Floodplain Function (28%), Functional Wetlands (27%), and Sustainable Forestry (63%).

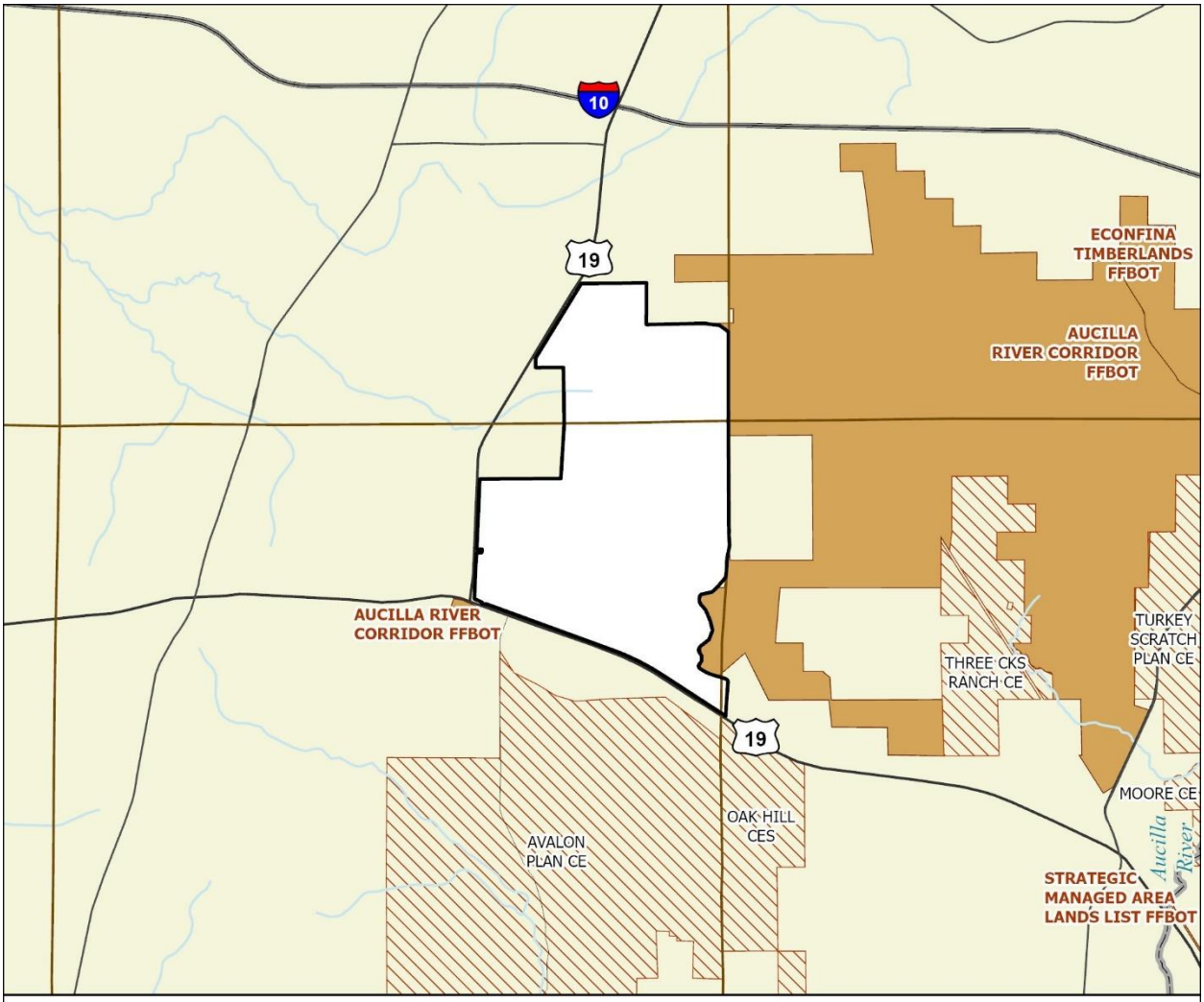
Rosewood-Avalon Tract: Florida Forever Measure Evaluation 20220509

GIS ACRES = 3,675

MEASURES	Resource Acres[a]	% of project
B1: Strategic Habitat Conservation Areas		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	0	0%
Priority 3	3,349	91%
Priority 4	0	0%
Priority 5	247	7%
Total Acres	3,596	98%
B2: FNAI Habitat Conservation Priorities		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	0	0%
Priority 3	0	0%
Priority 4	214	6%
Priority 5	2,786	76%
Priority 6	629	17%
Total Acres	3,628	99%
B3: Ecological Greenways		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	1,510	41%
Priority 3	0	0%
Priority 4	0	0%
Priority 5	2,120	58%
Total Acres	3,630	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)	1,589	43%
Mesic/Wet Flatwoods (G4)	0	0%
Upland Hardwood Forest (G5)	194	5%
Total Acres	1,783	49%
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	369	10%
Priority 3	392	11%
Priority 4	274	7%
Priority 5	0	0%
Priority 6	0	0%
Total Acres	1,035	28%

MEASURES (continued)	Resource Acres[a]	% of project
C5: Surface Water Protection		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	390	11%
Priority 3	0	0%
Priority 4	1,452	40%
Priority 5	1,745	47%
Priority 6	20	< 1%
Priority 7	12	< 1%
Total Acres	3,618	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	407	11%
Priority 3	431	12%
Priority 4	145	4%
Priority 5	0	0%
Priority 6	0	0%
Total Acres	983	27%
D3: Aquifer Recharge		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	28	< 1%
Priority 3	875	24%
Priority 4	404	11%
Priority 5	2,368	64%
Priority 6	0	0%
Total Acres	3,674	100%
E2: Recreational Trails (miles)		
(prioritzed trail opportunities from Office of Greenways and Trails & Univ. Florida)		
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	0	0%
Priority 3	2,237	61%
Priority 4	0	0%
Priority 5 - Potential Pinelands	95	3%
Total Acres	2,332	63%
G3: Forestland for Recharge	285	8%

[a]Acres 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.



ROSEWOOD-AVALON FLORIDA FOREVER PROPOSAL

JEFFERSON COUNTY

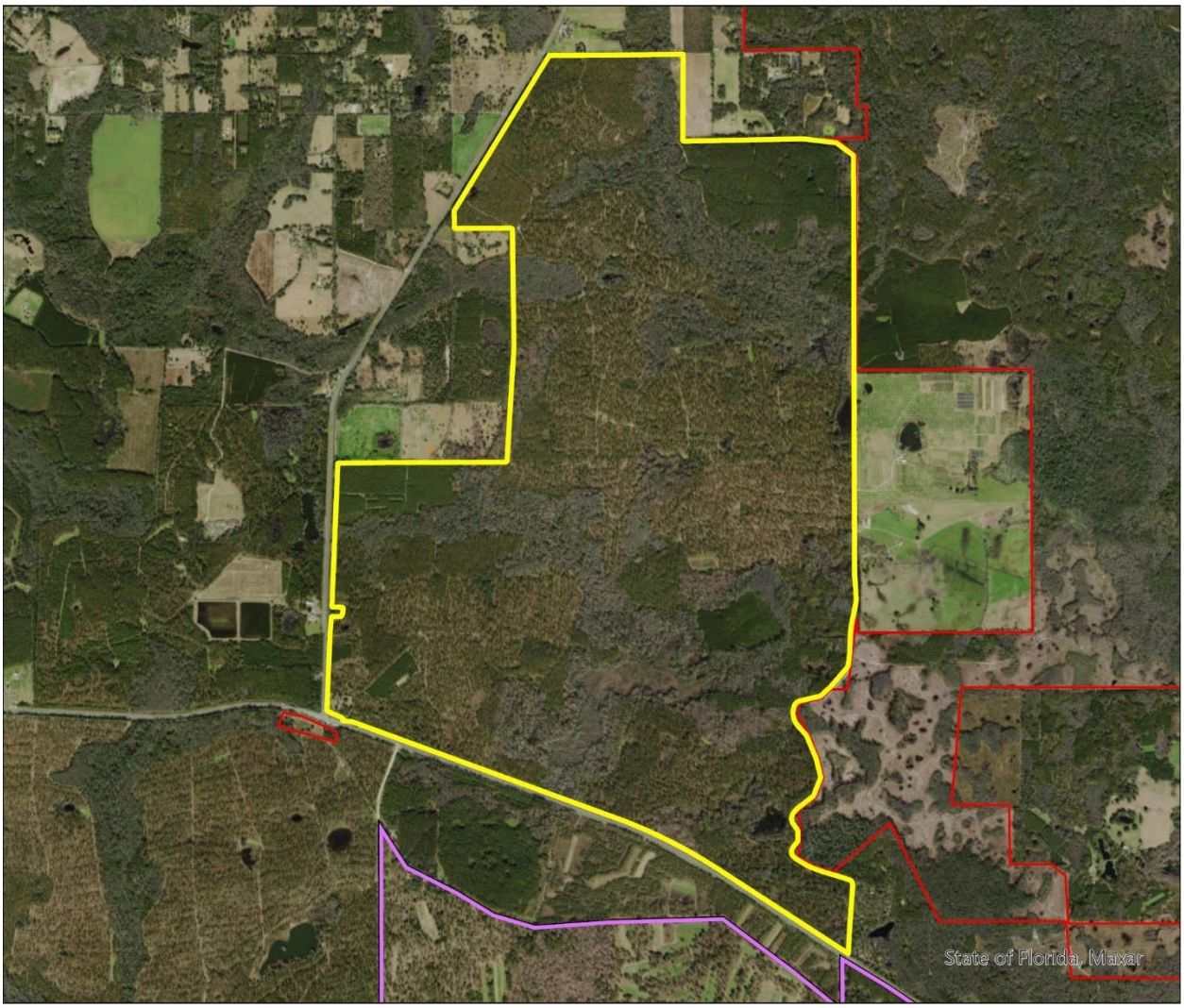
- Proposed Florida Forever BOT Project
- Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands
- State Aquatic Preserve

0 2 4 Miles

MAY 2022

Rosewood-Avalon Florida Forever Proposal

FLORIDA FOREVER BOARD OF TRUSTEES PROJECT PROPOSAL BOUNDARY AS OF MAY 2022



Map Produced by: N. Pasco, May 2022

Background: World Imagery Resolution = 0.3 meter

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- Florida Forever Proposal Boundary
- Florida Forever BOT Projects
- Existing Private Conservation Lands

0 0.5 1 2 Miles

WOLFE CREEK FOREST ADDITION II (SANTA ROSA COUNTY)

Fee Simple

Preliminary Evaluation

Natural Resources Description: The Wolfe Creek Forest Addition II proposal comprises 3,173 acres (per application; 3,170 GIS acres) in central Santa Rosa County. The proposal consists principally of northern (Ellis Creek) and southern (Paddle Trail) tracts separated by ca. 5.6 km. Both tracts are contiguous with portions of Blackwater River State Forest. The northern tract is also contiguous with Coastal Headwaters Longleaf Forest Florida Forever BOT project, while the southern tract is contiguous with Wolfe Creek Forest Florida Forever BOT project. Depending on progression of the proposal, reallocation of the two tracts to these separate projects may be appropriate. The proposal is submitted for 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.

Both tracts are undeveloped, with virtually all uplands converted for commercial timber harvest. As such, logging roads penetrate the tracts, but there are no significant structures. Planted pines now grow in areas that once supported sandhill, upland pine, mesic flatwoods, and mesic hardwood communities. Table 1 provides an approximation of landcover types and their relative representation within the proposal.

Big Coldwater Creek, a major tributary of the Blackwater River, passes through the middle of the southern tract from north to south. Its floodplain occupies a substantial portion of the tract. Several gradual drainage ravines enter the eastern floodplain, with the most pronounced being in the tract's northeast. Uplands penetrate between the ravines and drains. Much of the uplands, even downslope, now support pine plantation.

Big Juniper Creek, also a tributary to the Blackwater River, passes just east of the northern tract; the headwaters of two of its smaller tributaries, Ellis Creek and Maria Branch, form in the northern tract and provide substantial topography via a series of gradual ravines. Again, uplands penetrate between the ravines and drains, with the major ridge crossing the tract roughly from west to east and separating the two streams. Nearly all uplands, even downslope, now support pine plantation.

Table 1. Natural communities and landcover types within the Wolfe Creek Addition II Florida Forever proposal.

Community or Landcover	Acres	Percent of Proposal
bottomland forest	499	16
floodplain swamp	168	5
upland hardwood forest	105	3
baygall	87	3

Community or Landcover	Acres	Percent of Proposal
wet flatwoods	11	< 1
swamp lake	< 1	< 1
pine plantation	2,185	69
successional hardwood forest	33	1
road	21	< 1
developed	20	< 1
improved pasture	1	< 1
artificial pond	< 1	< 1
Total	3,170	100

The FNAI database contains a record of one rare plant in the northern tract and two rare plants and two species of riverine turtles in the southern tract (Table 2). The entire site is within a general region where the Florida black bear is considered by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission to occur, with frequency ranging from occasional to common to abundant as one proceeds southward. Numerous additional rare species occur in the surrounding area, where they are known mostly from conservation lands. These include gopher tortoise (*Gopherus polyphemus*; G3, S3, C, ST), pine snake (*Pituophis melanoleucus*; G4, S3, N, ST), red-cockaded woodpecker (*Dryobates borealis*; G3, S2, E, PT, FE), southeastern weasel (*Mustela frenata olivacea*; G5T4, S3?, N, N), eastern chipmunk (*Tamias striatus*, G5, S2, N, N), trailing arbutus (*Epigaea repens*; G5, S2, N, E), and Panhandle lily (*Lilium iridollae*; G3, S3, N, E). The application lists many other species as potentially occurring on site, although not all are likely. The level of disturbance by silvicultural activities likely reduces the site's value to bears as well as other rare species that reside in the general area. Statuses and rarity rankings are given in the following order: FNAI global and state ranks, federal status, state status (rank explanations attached at the end of this document).

Table 2. Rare plants and animals documented or reported to occur within the Wolfe Creek Addition II Florida Forever proposal.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Federal Status	State Status
Rare plants documented on site					
Nuphar advena ssp. ulvacea	West Florida cowlily	G5T2	S2	N	N
Rhexia parviflora	small-flowered meadowbeauty	G2G3	S2	N	E
Rhynchospora crinipes	hairy-peduncled beaksedge	G3	S3	N	E
Additional rare plants reported on site by applicant					
none					
Rare animals documented on site					
Apalone spinfera	spiny softshell	G5	S3	N	N
Macrochelys temminckii	alligator snapping turtle	G3	S3	PT	N
Ursus americanus floridanus	Florida black bear	G5T4	S4	N	N
Additional rare animals reported on site by applicant					
none					

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 resources. This proposal contributes most notably (>98%) to Ecological Greenways, Surface Water Protection, and Aquifer Recharge, with some contribution (<30%) to Natural Floodplain Function and Functional Wetlands.

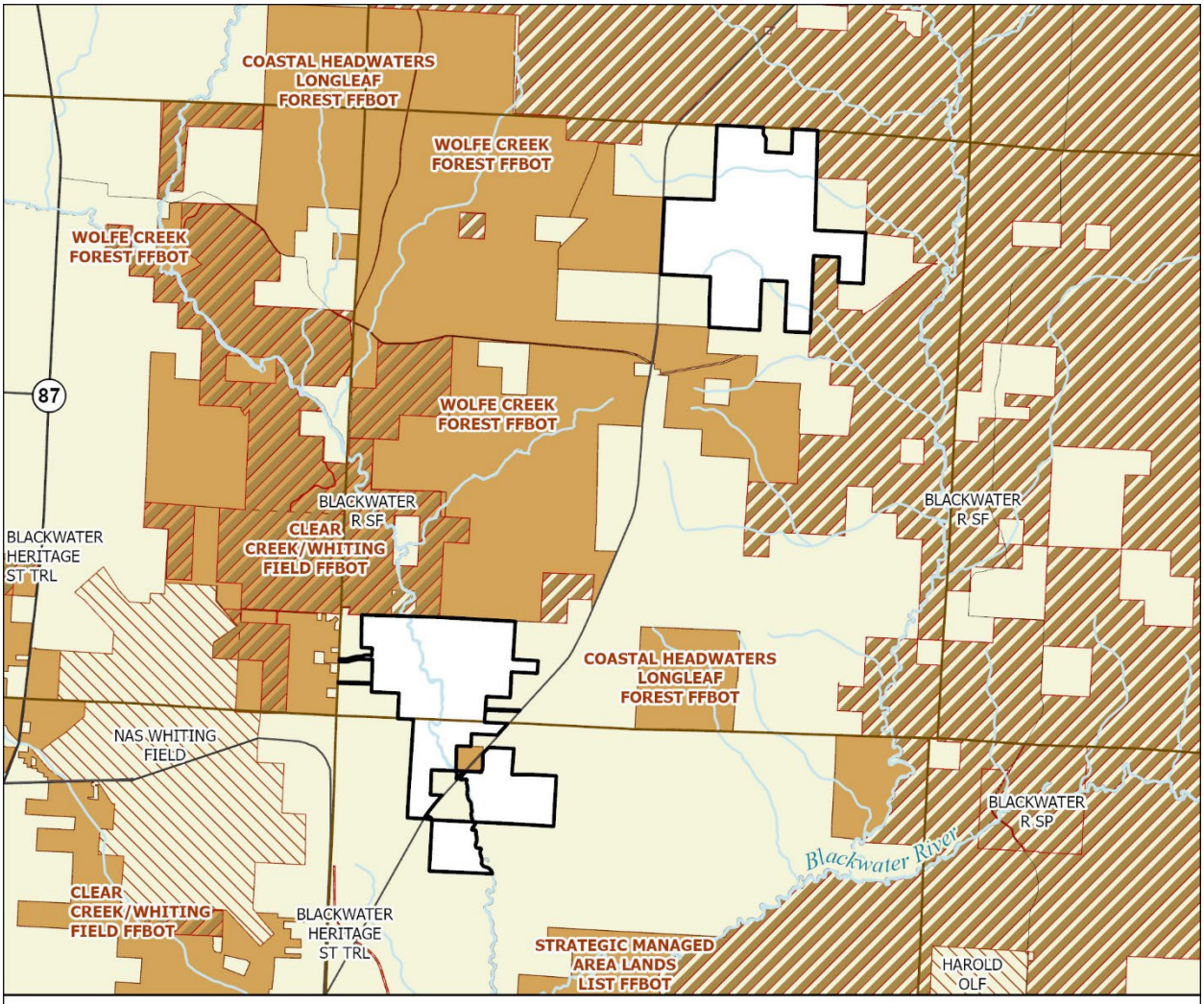
Wolfe Creek Forest Addition II: Florida Forever Measure Evaluation 20220526

GIS ACRES = 3,170

MEASURES	Resource Acres[2]	% of project
B1: Strategic Habitat Conservation Areas		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	1	< 1%
Priority 3	2,073	65%
Priority 4	7	< 1%
Priority 5	1,002	32%
Total Acres	3,083	97%
B2: FNAI Habitat Conservation Priorities		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	0	0%
Priority 3	41	1%
Priority 4	1,630	51%
Priority 5	863	27%
Priority 6	0	0%
Total Acres	2,533	80%
B3: Ecological Greenways		
Priority 1	2,979	94%
Priority 2	0	0%
Priority 3	0	0%
Priority 4	0	0%
Priority 5	193	6%
Total Acres	3,172	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)	11	< 1%
Upland Hardwood Forest (G5)	105	3%
Total Acres	116	4%
B6: Occurrences of FNAI Tracked Species		
G1	0	
G2	2	
G3	2	
G4	1	
G5	1	
Total	6	
C4: Natural Floodplain Function		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	493	16%
Priority 3	127	4%
Priority 4	38	1%
Priority 5	0	0%
Priority 6	0	0%
Total Acres	658	21%

MEASURES (continued)	Resource Acres[2]	% of project
C5: Surface Water Protection		
Priority 1	26	< 1%
Priority 2	1,562	49%
Priority 3	267	8%
Priority 4	1,253	40%
Priority 5	0	< 1%
Priority 6	0	0%
Priority 7	0	0%
Total Acres	3,108	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	418	13%
Priority 3	236	7%
Priority 4	215	7%
Priority 5	0	0%
Priority 6	0	0%
Total Acres	869	27%
D3: Aquifer Recharge		
Priority 1	0	0%
Priority 2	22	< 1%
Priority 3	22	< 1%
Priority 4	216	7%
Priority 5	622	20%
Priority 6	2,289	72%
Total Acres	3,172	100%
E2: Recreational Trails (miles)		
(prioritized trail opportunities from Office of Greenways and Trails & Univ. Florida)		
Land Trail Priorities	3.4	
Land Trail Opportunities	0.0	
Total Miles	3.4	
F2: Arch. & Historical Sites (number)	0 sites	
G1: Sustainable Forestry		
Priority 1	126	4%
Priority 2	1,796	57%
Priority 3	431	14%
Priority 4	0	0%
Priority 5 - Potential Pinelands	45	1%
Total Acres	2,398	76%
G3: Forestland for Recharge	30	< 1%

[2]Acres 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.



WOLFE CREEK FOREST ADDITION II
FLORIDA FOREVER PROPOSAL

SANTA ROSA COUNTY

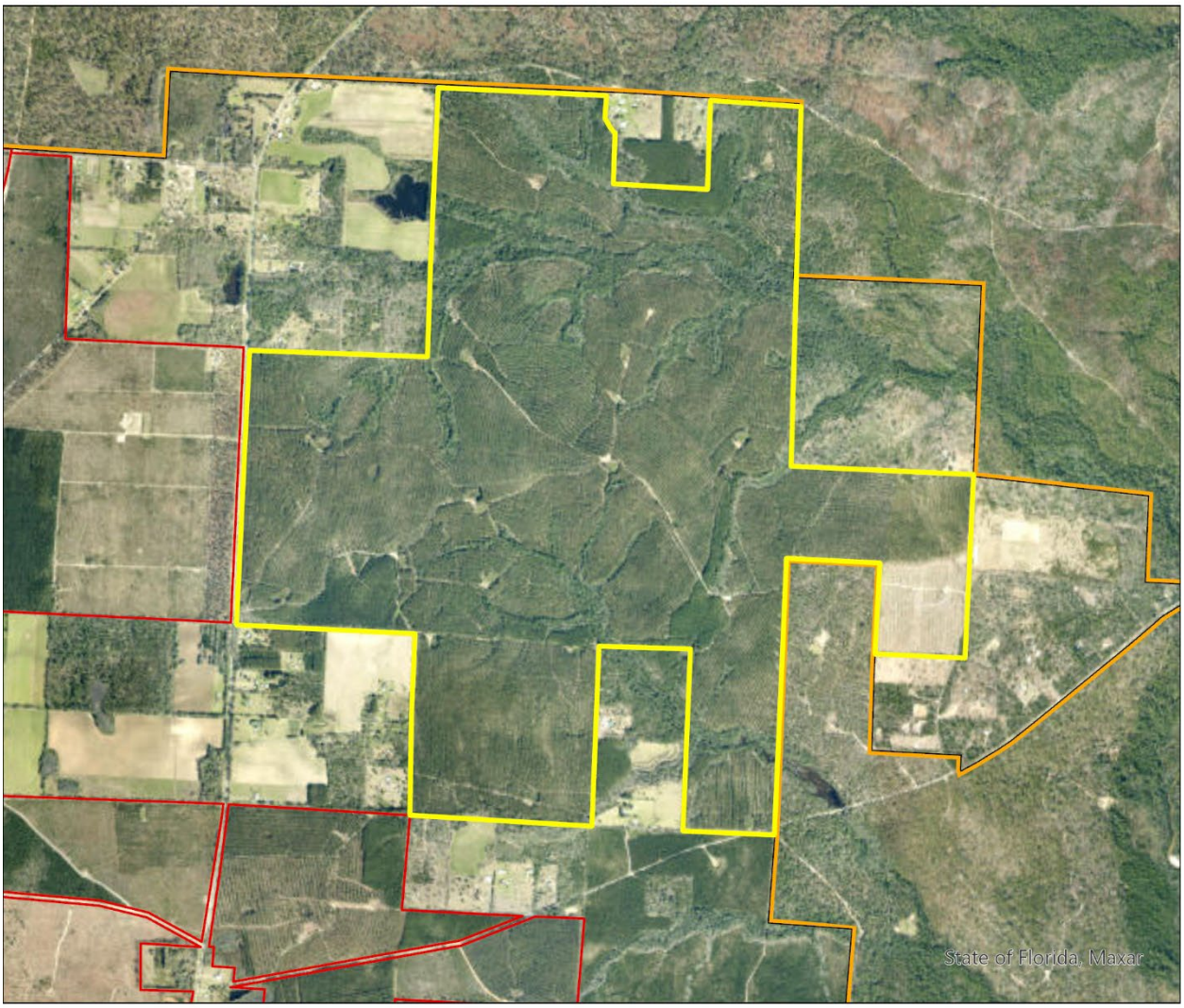
- Proposed Florida Forever BOT Project
- Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

0 2.5 5 Miles

MAY 2022

Wolfe Creek Forest Addition II Florida Forever Proposal - Map 1

FLORIDA FOREVER BOARD OF TRUSTEES PROJECT PROPOSAL BOUNDARY AS OF MAY 2022



Map Produced by: N. Pasco, May 2022

Background: World Imagery Resolution = 0.3 meter

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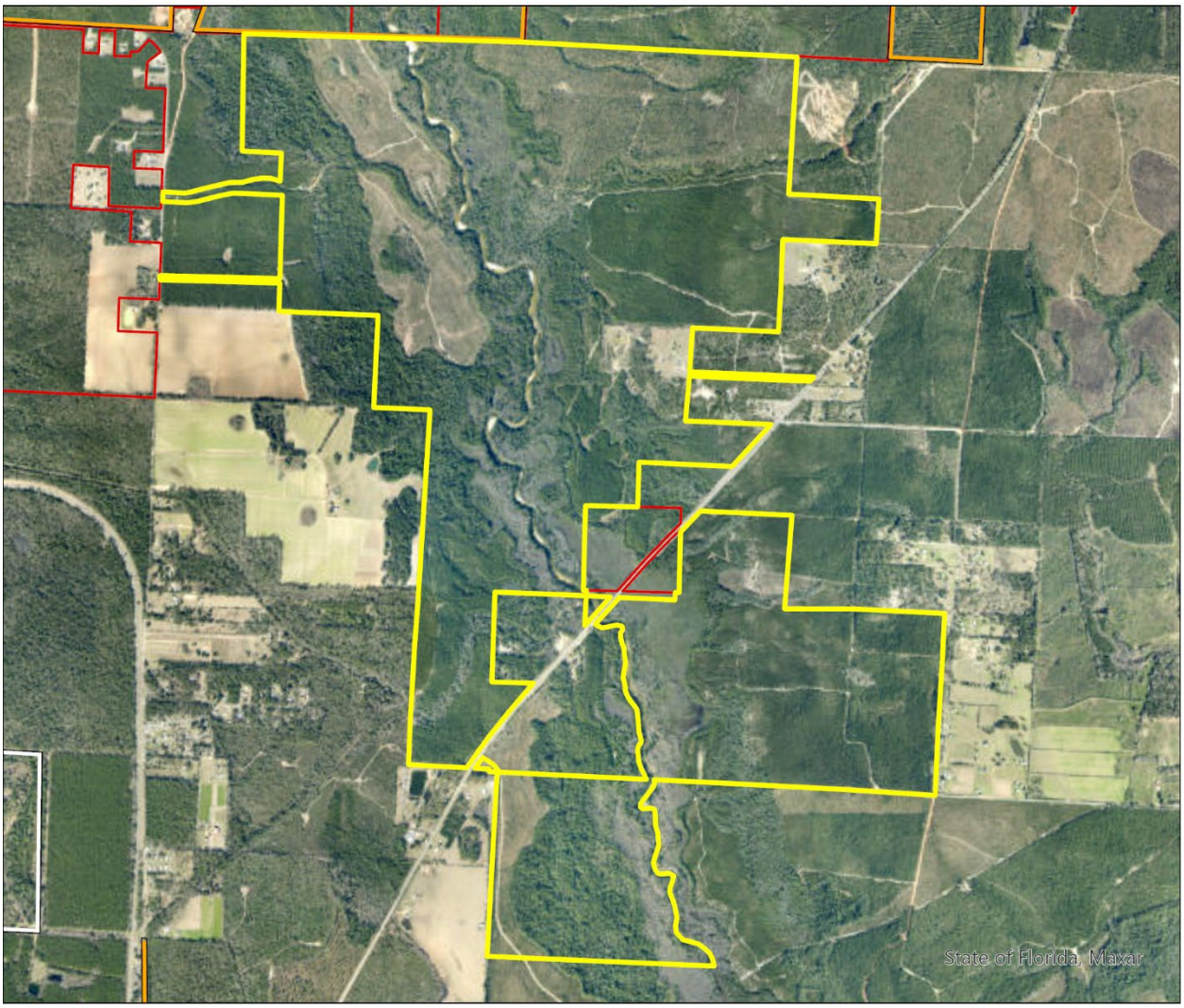
- Florida Forever Proposal Boundary
- Florida Forever BOT Projects
- Existing State Conservation Lands

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

Wolfe Creek Forest Addition II Florida Forever Proposal - Map 2

FLORIDA FOREVER BOARD OF TRUSTEES PROJECT PROPOSAL BOUNDARY AS OF MAY 2022



Map Produced by: N. Pasco, May 2022

Background: World Imagery Resolution = 0.3 meter

FLORIDA Natural Areas INVENTORY

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W E
S

- Florida Forever Proposal Boundary
- Florida Forever BOT Projects
- Existing Federal Conservation Lands
- Existing State Conservation Lands

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

Elements and Element Occurrences

An **element** is a biodiversity unit of conservation attention, such as a species, population, natural community, bird rookery, spring, sinkhole, or cave.

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 DEFINITIONS

G1	**Critically Imperiled—**At very high risk of extinction or elimination due to extreme rarity, very steep declines, or other factors.
G2	**Imperiled—**At high risk of extinction or elimination due to very restricted range, very few populations or occurrences, steep declines, or other factors.
G3	**Vulnerable—**At moderate risk of extinction or elimination due to a restricted range, relatively few populations or occurrences, recent and widespread declines, or other factors.
G4	**Apparently Secure—**Uncommon, but not rare; some cause for long term concern due to decline or other factors.
G5	**Secure—**Common; widespread and abundant.
GH	**Possibly Extinct—**Known from only historical occurrences, but still some hope of rediscovery.
GX	**Presumed Extinct—**Not located despite intensive searches and virtually no likelihood of rediscovery.
GXC	**Captive or Cultivated Only—**Taxon at present is extinct in the wild across their entire native range, but is extant in cultivation, in captivity, or as a naturalized population or populations outside of its native range or a reintroduced population not yet established.
G#?	**Inexact Numeric Rank—**Denotes inexact numeric rank (e.g., G2?).
G#G#	**Range Rank—**Used to indicate uncertainty about the exact status of the element (e.g., G1G3, G2G3).
G#T#	**Infraspecific Taxon—**Rank of a taxonomic subgroup such as a subspecies; the G portion of the rank refers to the entire species and the T portion refers to the subgroup; numbers have same definition as above (e.g., G3T1).
G#Q	**Questionable Taxonomy—**Distinctiveness of this element as a taxon or ecosystem type at the current level is questionable; numbers have same definition as above (e.g., G2Q).
G#T#Q	**Questionable Taxonomy (T)—**Same as above, but validity as subspecies or variety is questioned.
GU	**Unrankable—**Currently unrankable due to lack of information and/or conflicting information (e.g., GUT2).
GNA	**Not Applicable—**The element is not a suitable target for conservation activities (e.g., a hybrid species).
GNR	**Unranked—**Global rank not yet assessed.
GNRTNR	**Unranked (T)—**Neither the element nor the taxonomic subgroup or population has yet been ranked.

FNAI STATE ELEMENT RANK DEFINITIONS

S1	**Critically Imperiled—**At very high risk of extirpation from Florida due to extreme rarity, very steep declines, or other factors.
S2	**Imperiled—**At high risk of extirpation from Florida due to very restricted range, very few populations or occurrences, steep declines, or other factors.
S3	**Vulnerable—**At moderate risk of extirpation from Florida due to a restricted range, relatively few populations or occurrences, recent and widespread declines, or other factors.
S4	**Apparently Secure—**Uncommon, but not rare, in Florida; some cause for long term concern due to decline or other factors.
S5	**Secure—**Common; widespread and abundant in Florida.
SH	**Possibly Extirpated—**Known from only historical occurrences in Florida, but still some hope of rediscovery.
SX	**Presumed Extirpated—**Not located in Florida despite intensive searches and virtually no likelihood of rediscovery.
SU	**Unrankable—**Currently unrankable in Florida due to lack of information and/or conflicting information.
SNA	**Not Applicable—**Not a suitable target for conservation activities in Florida (e.g., a hybrid species).
SNR	**Unranked—**Neither the element nor the taxonomic subgroup/population has yet been ranked for Florida.

FEDERAL LEGAL STATUS

Legal status information provided by FNAI for information only. For official definitions and lists of protected species, consult the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS).

Definitions derived from U.S. Endangered Species Act of 1973, Sec. 3. Note that the federal statuses given by FNAI refer only to Florida populations and that federal statuses 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
PT	Species proposed for listing as threatened
SAE	Treated as endangered due to similarity of appearance to a species that is federally listed such that enforcement personnel have difficulty in attempting to differentiate between the listed and unlisted species.
SAT	Treated as threatened due to similarity of appearance to a species that is federally listed such that enforcement personnel have difficulty in attempting to differentiate between the listed and unlisted species.
S	Not currently listed, but considered a "species of concern" to USFWS.
N	No federal status

STATE LEGAL STATUS

Legal status information is 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 (FWC), 1 August 1997, and subsequent updates.

C	Candidate for listing at the Federal level by USFWS
FE	Listed as endangered Species at the Federal level by USFWS
FT	Listed as threatened Species at the Federal level by USFWS
FXN	Listed as a non-essential experimental population in Florida by USFWS
FT(S/A)	Listed as threatened due to similarity of appearance by USFWS
ST	State population listed as threatened by the FWC. Defined as a species, subspecies, or isolated population that 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 FWC. An element that 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).