



The Disney Wilderness Preserve © Ian Adams

Florida Peninsula Ecoregional Plan

Prepared By
The Core Technical and Planning Team
The Nature Conservancy & The University of Florida Geoplan Center

Tallahassee and Gainesville, Florida

March 2005

FLORIDA PENINSULA ECOREGIONAL PLAN

Executive Summary

Conservation scientists have divided the continental United States into 63 ecoregions which are areas of similar climate, topography and soils that support a discrete range of habitat types. The Florida Peninsula Ecoregion is one of these areas. Ecoregional plans are intended to identify those places (portfolio sites) within each ecoregion that, when taken together (the whole portfolio), will provide sufficient habitat over the long run to sustain all of the plants and animals native to that ecoregion. This ecoregional plan is a conservation planning tool that will be used by The Nature Conservancy in working with partners to further define and accomplish conservation projects and objectives in the Florida Peninsula.

The Florida Peninsula Ecoregion consists of 18,885,657 acres. Because it lies entirely within the political confines of a single state (Figure 1), it is somewhat unusual among most ecoregions. Two large metropolitan areas, Orlando and Tampa, are prominent components of the landscape. The five largest managed areas are the Ocala National Forest (383,180 acres), Merritt Island National Wildlife Refuge (138,263 acres), Withlacoochee State Forest (128,750 acres), Green Swamp (119,365 acres) and Avon Park Bombing Range (106,110 acres). Most of the coastal areas are heavily developed, but much of the interior is still in rural land uses, including citrus cultivation and large cattle ranches. Florida has been fortunate to have had aggressive, well-funded, public land acquisition programs in place over the past four decades; including Preservation 2000 and Florida Forever, that have provided \$300 million each year from 1991 through 2004 (and will continue through 2010) for natural resource and recreation-based land conservation. Currently, Florida has more than 25% of its lands and waters in areas managed, at least partially, for conservation (i.e., managed areas).

The Florida Peninsula Portfolio consists of 186 individual portfolio sites (or areas of biodiversity conservation significance), encompassing 10,234,253 acres or about 52% of the total lands and waters within the ecoregion. For the purpose of assessing threats and identifying conservation strategies, these numerous individual sites were grouped into 27 larger conservation areas. The size of individual portfolio sites ranged from three acres to 483,591 acres. Terrestrial-based sites account for 89% of the portfolio, while aquatic systems (fresh water, estuarine and marine) account for 11%.

Eighteen different kinds of managed areas (by type of managing agency) occur in the Florida Peninsula Ecoregion. These managed areas total 3,124,810 acres (17% of the ecoregion – low compared to the state as a whole) of which 3,064,646 acres (over 98%) are within the portfolio. Existing managed areas (including waters) account for 40% of the portfolio, while proposed conservation lands (18%), other public domain waters (8%), and private lands (34%) account for 5,063,076 acres (or 60%) of the total portfolio.

At least 33 data sources (in addition to seven expert workshops) were used to select the conservation targets (the species and natural communities that should be protected) within the ecoregion. The database of the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI – the Heritage Program in Florida) was the primary source for the selection of conservation targets and 3,760 Element Occurrence Records (EORs) were individually examined during the planning process. (Element Occurrence Records are records of where individual species or exemplary natural communities are known to exist.) The total

number of targets for the Florida Peninsula Ecoregion included 142 taxa of plants, 19 taxa of fish, 27 taxa of herpetofauna, 40 taxa of birds, 18 taxa of mammals, 64 taxa of invertebrates, and 56 ecological systems (of which 21 are aquatic or marine). A total of 366 targets were therefore chosen for ecoregional analyses.

Standard goals for targets – both species and ecological systems – were set as recommended in *Designing a Geography of Hope* (Groves et al., 2000), The Nature Conservancy guidebook for ecoregional planning. Viability of targets (that is whether there are enough occurrences or sufficient extent of a target remaining to assure that that species or natural community will persist into the future) was determined through an examination of all available data, specifically size and condition, coupled with expert opinion on a taxonomic group-by-group basis of what population parameters constitute viable occurrences. Heritage ranks for those Element Occurrences documented more recently than 1980 were used when available. For occurrences lacking this information, a viability model utilizing land cover/land use data, existing roads and roadless areas, areas of exotic infestation, and other data was also used to assess the viability of the target from a landscape context perspective.

During the portfolio assembly process emphasis was placed on building a portfolio that encompassed functional landscape-scale sites (including existing managed areas and surrounding private lands with high quality occurrences of ecological systems) and provided connectivity for large, wide-ranging vertebrates. A fine-filter approach was also important for building a portfolio that adequately captured the numerous rare species of Florida Peninsula Ecoregion.

Goals were met for the following taxonomic categories: 35 plants (25%), zero fish (0%), ten herpetofauna (37%), 28 avifauna (70%), four mammals (22%), one invertebrate (2%) and 33 (59%) ecological systems. With over 50% of the ecoregion encompassed by the portfolio, goals were expected to have been met to a greater extent. However, the general lack of data (e.g., invertebrates and fish) and/or recent inventories for many of these species and ecological systems may be a primary factor in the inability to meet goals. Further, disproportionately high numbers of targets in this ecoregion are genuinely rare, and the general numeric goals developed may have been unrealistic (see Discussion for further comments).

As mentioned, portfolio sites were grouped into 27 larger conservation areas for the purposes of identifying threats and strategies. Based on a “sequencing” analysis of their contribution to ecoregional conservation goals and threat status, 15 of these areas were identified as conservation action sites, requiring immediate implementation of conservation strategies to prevent significant or irreplaceable biodiversity losses. In addition, a number of land acquisition focus areas have been identified as important to implementing portfolio conservation. The five highest priority threats to the portfolio, and throughout the ecoregion, include: 1) wholesale conversion of the landscape for urban/suburban development; 2) an altered fire regime, primarily fire suppression and an increasing inability to safely and legally conduct prescribed fire to maintain fire-adapted habitats; 3) invasive exotic species; 4) incompatible recreational activities; and 5) compromised water quality.

The highest leverage and most feasible multi-site strategies include continuing to identify and propose the best remaining, highest quality, strategic sites in the portfolio for protective action; particularly land acquisition with partners using Florida Forever and county funds, and the use of conservation easements to acquire less-than-fee interests with strict limitations on activities where appropriate. Maintaining fire adapted habitats and combating invasive exotic species will require

increased federal, state, and local government appropriations for the management of public lands and for assistance to private landowners. Improved coordination of resources and activities among public agencies is also essential for cost-effective land management. Other multi-site strategies include: innovative hydrological and habitat restoration in Lower Kissimmee Valley; integrating ecological considerations into transportation projects, developing policies that better protect spring flows and water quality; and educating the public about important conservation issues.

The Florida Peninsula Ecoregion is an area of extraordinarily rapid growth and development. This, in turn, is causing increasing land values and the fragmentation of the formerly agricultural and forested landscape. While Florida's state land acquisition programs have acquired significant holdings in the ecoregion, more must be done to connect and buffer already protected sites so that landscape-scale natural processes (like fire and hydrological flows and fluctuations) can continue into the future. At the current rate of change there is little time left to accomplish this.

By identifying the portfolio of sites that must be conserved to protect sufficient habitat for the native plant and animal species of the Florida Peninsula, this ecoregional plan establishes goals for ecosystem protection. Public will and funding for conservation are needed to achieve those goals.

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	i
Acknowledgments	vi
Acronyms	vii
I. INTRODUCTION	1
The Purpose of Ecoregional Plans.....	1
The “State” of Florida.....	1
Setting the Stage for Ecoregional Planning	3
Description of the Florida Peninsula Ecoregion.....	6
II. METHODS.....	10
The Planning Process.....	10
Target Selection.....	11
Goal Setting	13
Assessing Viability.....	15
Portfolio Site Selection.....	19
Initial Selection of Sites for Ecological Systems.....	21
Threats Assessment.....	25
Information Management.....	27
III. RESULTS	31
Meeting Conservation Goals	31
Threats Assessment.....	34
IV. DISCUSSION.....	36
Portfolio Analysis	36
Sequencing Conservation Action.....	38
Ecoregional Level Conservation Strategies	40
Action Sites.....	45
Communication Plan	45
Next Steps	46
V. CONCLUSION	47
VI. REFERENCES	48
VII. GLOSSARY	50
VIII. MAPS (1-9)	55
IX. APPENDICES	65
Appendix I: Expert Workshop Participants.....	66
Appendix II: Species Targets by Scientific and Common Names.....	68
Appendix III: Ecological Community/System Classification for Florida Peninsula	75
Appendix IV: Assessment of Conservation Goals Met by Plant Species Targets.....	78
Appendix V: Assessment of Conservation Goals Met by Animal Species Targets.....	83
Appendix VI: Assessment of Conservation Goals Met by Ecological System Targets.....	90
Appendix VII: Summary Statistics for Each Portfolio Site (as calculated in 2001)	93
Appendix VIII: Targets Captured at Each Portfolio Site	105
Appendix IX: Portfolio Sites Grouped into Each Conservation Area for Sequencing	147

Tables and Figures

Figure 1. Location and extent of the Florida Peninsula Ecoregion.....	7
Table 1. Number of Species and Ecological Community/Systems According to G-Rank.....	12
Table 2. Number of Targets selected by Major Taxonomic Group.....	12
Table 3. Goal Setting Criteria for Each Ecological Community.....	14
Table 4. Data and Criteria Used in Designing Viability Model and Indices.....	18
Figure 2. Portfolio Site Selection Process.....	21
Table 5. Ecological Threats Evaluated at Conservation Areas.....	26
Table 6. Scoring Conventions Used to Rate Threats.....	27
Table 7. Data Sources Used in Developing the Florida Peninsula Ecoregional Portfolio.....	28
Table 8. Breakdown of Land Ownership by Agency.....	31
Figure 3. Size Class Distribution of Portfolio Sites.....	32
Table 9. Goal Achievement by Target Category.....	33
Table 10. Conservation Area Threat Scores.....	34
Figure 4. Most Critical Threats in the Florida Peninsula Ecoregion.....	35
Table 11. Goal Achievement and Likely Goal Achievement by Taxonomic Group.....	38
Table 12. "Now, Right Now", "Now", "Soon" and "Later" Urgency Ratings.....	39
Map 1: Ecoregions of the United States.....	56
Map 2: Florida Peninsula and Tropical Florida Ecoregions.....	57
Map 3: Florida Peninsula Subcoregions.....	58
Map 4: Point Data for Florida Peninsula Target Occurrences.....	59
Map 5: Florida Peninsula Ecoregion Portfolio (Areas of Biodiversity Significance).....	60
Map 6: Protection Status of Managed Areas of the Florida Peninsula Ecoregion.....	61
Map 7: Managed Areas of the Florida Peninsula Ecoregion by Ownership.....	62
Map 8: Conservation Areas for the Florida Peninsula Ecoregion Sequencing Project.....	63

Acknowledgments

We wish to express our sincere appreciation to Peggy Carr (UF GeoPlan Center), Gary Knight and other staff at the Florida Natural Areas Inventory, Randy Kautz (FFWCC), Leonard Pearlstine (GAP Project, Florida), Joan Morrison (Trinity College, Connecticut), Brad Stith (Private Consultant, Florida), Bob Bendick (TNC, Florida), Kimberly Wheaton (TNC, North Carolina), John Prince (TNC, North Carolina), Greg Low (TNC, WO/Virginia), Renee Mullen (TNC, Idaho), Laura Valutis (TNC, Idaho), Paul Zwick (UF GeoPlan Center), George Willson (The St. Joe Company, Florida), Jeff Hardesty (TNC, WO/Florida), Hilary Swain (Archbold Biological Station, Florida), various staff at the state Water Management Districts, and all expert workshop participants. Linda Russell (TNC, Florida) provided much technical assistance in the production of this plan. Genevieve Pence (TNC, Florida), Bob Bendick (TNC, Southern Region), Doria Gordon (TNC, Florida), Rob Sutter (TNC, Southern Region), John Prince (TNC, Southern Region), and Cheryl Mall (TNC, Florida) are acknowledged for their help finalizing this plan.

Acronyms

ACI:	Areas of Conservation Interest
AVO:	All Viable Occurrences (as in AVO targets)
CARL:	Conservation and Recreation Lands; a Florida land acquisition program
EO:	Element Occurrence
EOR:	Element Occurrence Record
ESRI:	Environmental Systems Research Institute; a GIS and mapping software company
FDOT:	Florida Department of Transportation
FFWCC:	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (previously FFWFGC)
FFWFGC:	Florida Freshwater Fish and Game Commission (now FFWCC)
FNAI:	Florida Natural Areas Inventory
GAP:	Refers to the Gap Analysis Program and/or gap methodology for assessing to what extent native animal and plant species are being protected.
GIS:	Geographic Information System
HUC:	Hydrologic Unit Code; a unique identifier for each hydrologic unit based on its levels of classification in the hydrologic unit system.
LCA:	Large-scale Conservation Area
OGT:	Office of Greenways and Trails
P2000:	Preservation 2000
PNA:	Potential Natural Areas
SCS:	Southeast Conservation Science
SHCA:	Strategic Habitat Conservation Areas
SOR:	Save Our Rivers – a program enacted by the Florida Legislature in 1981 for land acquisition by Water Management Districts.
SPOT:	A system of satellites collecting high-quality digital imagery of Earth
UF:	University of Florida
WEC:	Wildlife Ecology and Conservation

I. INTRODUCTION

The Purpose of Ecoregional Plans

This ecoregional plan is intended to provide a scientific basis for setting goals and identifying conservation priorities for the Florida Chapter of The Nature Conservancy and to establish the foundation for the Conservancy to work with other public and private organizations in conserving the exceptional natural character of the Florida Peninsula Ecoregion.

Conservation scientists have divided the continental United States into 63 ecoregions which are areas of similar climate, topography, and soils that support a discrete range of habitat types. The Florida Peninsula Ecoregion is one of these areas. Ecoregional plans are intended to identify those places (portfolio sites) within each ecoregion that, when taken together (the whole portfolio), will provide sufficient habitat over the long run to sustain all of the plants and animals native to that ecoregion. Ecoregional plans are the first step in a science-based conservation planning process that identifies in an objective manner where The Nature Conservancy and other public and private conservation organizations can best focus their biodiversity conservation efforts to achieve the goal of protecting the entire range of species within each ecoregion. Ecoregional plans, like this Florida Peninsula Plan, also begin the process of identifying threats to portfolio sites and selecting conservation strategies to address those threats.

The “State” of Florida

Florida’s geographical and biological character are unique in the United States. Extending 300 miles southward from the mainland, the Florida peninsula begins in the temperate southeast and ends in the subtropical Everglades and Florida Keys. The Florida Panhandle includes pine forests, wetlands, springs and rivers and was identified by *Precious Heritage*, The Nature Conservancy’s evaluation of biological diversity in the U.S., as one of two “biological hotspots” east of the Mississippi River.

Florida supports the fourth highest biodiversity in the United States and ranks third in the number of species listed as threatened or endangered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Florida has at least 3,500 native plant species (235 of which are endemic), 126 inland fish species (7 endemic), 57 species of amphibians (6 endemic species/subspecies), 127 reptiles (37 endemic species/subspecies), 283 bird species (7 endemic subspecies), 75 mammal species (58 endemic species/subspecies) and countless invertebrates (with at least 410 known to be endemic). At least 117 species or subspecies — nearly 17% of all native fauna — are thought to be in danger of extinction (Florida Biodiversity Task Force, 1993).

This natural heritage has been impacted by nearly 100 years of accelerating change.

Originally, tourists came during the winter, spent their dollars and then went home. The summers in Florida were far too hot and humid and the variety and abundance of stinging and biting insects too much to bear. On the uplands the soils were too sandy and infertile to grow enough crops to support a large, resident human population. Much of the state was dominated by deep swamps — including the vast, and once seemingly impenetrable, Everglades ecosystem. All of this began to change in the 1920’s when screens were first placed into widespread service and the ditching, diking, and draining of swamps began in earnest. After World War II, the increasing affordability and

common use of air conditioners, pesticides, and fertilizers altered the demographics of Florida's resident human population. Nothing has been the same since that time — except that tourists still pour into Florida each year, and in ever increasing numbers have decided to stay.

The state's permanent population has now increased to over 15 million. Forty-two million annual visitors place an added strain on Florida's resources, as they require a variety of goods and services, many of which are extracted from the natural environment. Theme parks like Disney World — begun in the late 1960's and now the number one tourist destination in the world — and other amusement areas and resorts have further changed the face of Florida.

Fortunately, in response to the pressures of change, Florida has recognized its natural resource values and has a tradition of natural resource conservation. This tradition is a product of:

- The foresight and leadership of early conservationists such as Marjory Stoneman Douglas and Archie Carr.
- A recognition by appointed and elected officials that Florida's tourism-based economy is dependent upon maintaining the scenic value and outdoor recreational opportunities offered by its unique landscape.
- A growing understanding that Florida's exceptional natural diversity is at risk from rapid change.

Although a detailed history of conservation endeavors in Florida is too complex to fully review here, a few recent highlights deserve mention. The state's Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) program and its five water management districts (quasi-state agencies with a water resource protection mandate) have acquired hundreds of thousands of acres over the past 30 years. They have performed their own analyses to identify important conservation lands and have a scientifically-based review process for considering acquisition projects nominated to the program.

It was the passage of Preservation 2000 — a 10-year, three billion dollar land and water conservation program — in 1990, however, that established Florida as a leader in funding conservation. The Nature Conservancy was important in helping to craft the concept and pass the legislation leading to Preservation 2000 (P2000). Ingeniously, or ironically, the growth that destroys and fragments the landscape of Florida provides the funding for conservation through a portion of the tax on real estate transactions that is used to pay the debt service on the bonds issued to fund the program. During the nine-year period from 1990 to 1999, over one million acres of conservation lands were acquired with P2000 funding. It is reliably estimated that more than 25% of the state is currently in some kind of conservation ownership, equating to more than 10 million acres of the state's roughly 39,000,000 acres of land and water (Jue et al., 2001; FNAI, 2004).

Yet despite such progress, and as a result of continuing change at every ecological level — genetic, species, community, ecosystem and landscape — Florida appears to be on the brink of biological impoverishment. Although no precise accounting for the biodiversity of the Florida Peninsula Ecoregion is available (because only data for the rare, threatened and endangered elements are tracked at the ecoregional level), it is estimated that at least two-fifths of Florida's biodiversity resides in this ecoregion.

Setting the Stage for Ecoregional Planning

Closely linked to the conservation tradition in Florida have been several analyses of the state's natural resources that include detailed evaluations of the conservation status of its flora, fauna and natural communities. The identification of scores of rare, threatened and endangered species, biodiversity "hotspots", centers of endemism, lands critical to the conservation of imperiled populations of species and natural communities, and recommendations for permanently protecting these lands have been put forth in various reports since 1990. The first of these was a "charrette" mapping workshop by 40 conservation experts, botanists, zoologists, ecologists, geologists, hydrologists and land managers. Their charge was threefold: 1) produce maps showing the total extent of Florida to acquire and manage for preservation/restoration "given unlimited money and authority"; 2) identify the highest priority systems and sites for conservation given P2000 funding limits; and 3) produce a "top priority" map reflecting each individual's three highest priority tracts for conservation.

A map of Ecological Resource Conservation Areas divided into P2000 "Acquisition Priority Areas" and "Areas of Conservation Interest" was produced — building upon, but not including, existing conservation lands. This map was the initial blueprint intended to guide acquisition under Florida's (at that time) new P2000 program. The Acquisition Priority Areas totaled some 3,167,000 acres (= 8% of the state), while the Areas of Conservation Interest included 6,283,000 acres (= 17% of the state) for a total of 9,450,000 acres (or 25% of the Florida landscape). Given the fact that Florida already had 21.6% (8,095,000 acres) of its land in some kind of conservation, the experts at the workshop thought that 47% of the state needed to be conserved in order to meet their combined conservation vision.

While the final map was highly informative and did indeed lead to many sound conservation projects, it was not based on a rigorous scientific analysis of existing data nor did it utilize a truly defensible set of criteria for deciding upon what lands to include. While making a good attempt to provide habitat corridors and to identify those lands most needed for sustaining ecosystem function and biological diversity, some areas of poor quality resources and a few individuals' favorite areas were mapped that did not appear in subsequent analyses. Several areas that have since been recognized as vital to the conservation of Florida's biodiversity were depicted as too small to provide an adequate landscape for supporting viable populations of some species, and some key landscape connectors were not included (e.g., for Florida panther — *Felis concolor coryi*). This map was later published as part of a hallmark report entitled *Conserving Florida's Biological Diversity — A Report to Governor Lawton Chiles* (Florida Biodiversity Task Force, 1993).

The next major analysis for the conservation of Florida biodiversity was a scientifically rigorous, Geographic Information System (GIS)-based report prepared by the Florida Fresh Water Fish and Game Commission's (FFWFGC) Office of Environmental Services (Cox et al., 1994). Their report entitled *Closing the Gaps in Florida's Wildlife Habitat Conservation System: Recommendations to Meet Minimum Conservation Goals for Declining Wildlife Species and Rare Plant and Animal Communities* had an immediate impact on Florida conservation efforts — and on The Nature Conservancy. Utilizing over 25,000 geographically referenced points documenting known occurrences of rare plants, animals and communities, as well as several other digitized maps (e.g., existing conservation areas, soils, and roads), habitat models, and satellite imagery, the report analyzed the degree of security provided to rare species and communities by Florida's existing system of conservation lands. Furthermore, the report identified important unprotected habitat areas needed to meet minimum conservation goals

for 30 species of wildlife inadequately protected on Florida's existing conservation lands, four endemic/near-endemic natural communities, bat maternity caves and roost sites, wetlands important to the breeding success of eight species of wading birds, and lands important to the long-term survival of 105 globally rare plant species. The areas so identified were called Strategic Habitat Conservation Areas (SHCAs).

These SHCAs encompass 4.82 million acres, or 13% of the land area of Florida. At the time of the report only 21% — or 6.95 million acres — of Florida was included within the existing system of conservation lands. Their recommendation, then, was that nearly 34% of Florida's land base, approximately 11,700,000 acres, was required to provide "some of the state's rarest animals, plants and natural communities with the land base necessary to sustain populations into the future". Of intense interest to many conservationists was the distribution of SHCAs, many of which were aggregated into landscapes necessary to provide both habitat and dispersal corridors for large, wide-ranging vertebrate species such as the Florida panther and Florida black bear. Additionally, their well-conceived and researched habitat models, and their analysis of population viability and the number and size of populations needed — at a minimum — to provide species (and, by extension, communities) with a >90% probability of survival for 100 years has provided a reasonably sound goal for Florida conservationists and conservation programs. The FFWCC's work also stressed the need for excellence in land management of conservation lands and the pivotal role that management can play in sustaining even smaller than optimal populations far into the future.

Concomitant with that effort was the undertaking by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) of a painstaking examination of Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) 1:2,083 scale aerial photographs of every square mile of Florida's 35,000,000 (terrestrial) acres. The purpose of this analysis was the identification of every remaining natural area in Florida as based on the most recent resource available (1991-1993 aerial photography). This was done because the FFWFGC SHCA analyses had used 1985-1988 Landsat images and many of these images were generalized and unable to distinguish specific community types, and also because Florida's landscape changes so quickly that more up-to-date information was required on which to base actual land acquisition decisions and projects. The results of the FNAI aerial photographic analysis were manually mapped onto FDOT County Maps and then ultimately digitized and the data transferred to a GIS. Their maps of both Areas of Conservation Interest (ACIs — in which identified polygons had a known occurrence point) and Potential Natural Areas (PNAs — polygons that may encompass high quality natural communities and rare species but for which no occurrence records exist) have been instrumental in locating, designing and conserving strategic natural lands across Florida.

Another kind of analysis was performed for the report *Creating a Statewide Greenways System: for People...for Wildlife...for Florida* (Nelson and Dughi, 1994). A 40 member Greenways Commission was created by political appointment that included people from a wide variety of interests spanning conservation, recreation, business, development, forestry, agriculture, education, local community, and other interest groups. The goal of the three year Florida Greenways Project was to find ways to link existing urban and rural green space (including high quality conservation lands) to create a statewide "green infrastructure". By focusing on connectivity it was anticipated that the project could support statewide conservation efforts in Florida by: 1) better protecting and managing the state's biodiversity and water resources; 2) forging better links between Floridians and their natural environment; and 3) developing more widespread and popular support for natural resource conservation. Indeed, the idea and concepts in the report caught on quickly and did gain a large level of popular support during the first few years. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection

formed the Office of Greenways and Trails (OGT) to help implement many of the recommendations in the report, supported with its own small portion of P2000 funding.

The original Greenways report was later augmented by a thorough ecologically-based analysis funded by the OGT to identify a series of Ecological Greenways that not only consisted of high quality natural areas, but would serve as habitat corridors actually used by vertebrates on the Florida landscape. The resulting Florida Ecological Greenways Network is not simply hiking and horse riding trails, but rather the Greenways were designed to serve as significant natural areas and habitat linkages in their own right, and would assist in conserving the state's biodiversity. Utilizing scores of up-to-date data layers and a sophisticated Least Cost Surface algorithm, the GIS-based analysis identified a series of natural wildlife habitat corridors that could create — if conserved quickly — a true “green infrastructure” that would link together Florida's most important conservation lands. Additionally, the Ecological Greenways were prioritized into critical linkages for conserving Florida's large vertebrate wildlife. This analysis was begun in 1995 and continued through 1997 (Zwick et al., 1999).

Although P2000 proved a conservation success, there was lingering criticism of it by the Florida legislature who felt that although many acres were acquired during the program, there was no system to measure success or determine if the best conservation lands had been acquired. As a result of that concern — and since it is the legislature that appropriates the huge sums of money required for the program — Florida's new \$300 million a year program, Florida Forever, has been provided with a series of goals and measures by which progress and success can be quantified. The *Florida Forever Conservation Needs Assessment — Summary Report to the Florida Forever Advisory Council* (Knight et al., 2000) is now the latest of the series of GIS-based landscape analyses to identify the most important lands for conservation in Florida. Overall, the report was prepared to provide baseline data for measuring 15 goals of the Florida Forever program including aquifer recharge, recreation, forest land managed for economic return, and significant archaeological sites, in addition to biodiversity-related measures. Its conservation priorities overlay model (a composite of several data layers and models) provides five classes of resource value. From high to low, these include 436,000, 822,000, 987,000, 3,366,000 and 17,176,000 acres, respectively.

It is against this background that the Florida Chapter of The Nature Conservancy has undertaken the development of the Florida Peninsula Ecoregional Plan for an ecoregion that lies entirely within the state (Figure 1, Maps 1 and 2). Ecoregional planning provides an even more comprehensive approach to the conservation of biodiversity within Florida by aiming to achieve the goal set out in *Conservation by Design: A Framework for Mission Success* (The Nature Conservancy, 2000) — the long term survival of all viable native species and community types through the design and conservation of portfolios of sites within ecoregions. The Conservancy's coarse-filter (communities and ecological systems)/fine-filter (species) approach works well to identify a portfolio of sites necessary to conserve all — not just the rare — components representing biodiversity across ecoregions. The Florida Chapter has been, and remains firmly committed to, planning and implementing at a landscape-scale, emphasizing conservation at multiple spatial scales and levels of biological organization within large functional sites, and acknowledging the value of comprehensive biodiversity conservation planning along ecoregional, rather than political, lines.

Description of the Florida Peninsula Ecoregion

Covering some three-and-a-half degrees of latitude, the Florida Peninsula Ecoregion includes areas having a temperate flora and fauna characteristic of the Carolinian Biotic Province in its northern reaches, to species and communities with definite tropical affinities of the Caribbean Biotic Province at its southern limit (Myers and Ewel, 1990). Encompassed by the Gulf of Mexico on its west and the Atlantic Ocean (and the Gulf Stream) on its east, the ecoregion includes hundreds of miles of coastline (Figure 1). Two large metropolitan areas, Orlando (including the number one tourist destination in the world, Disney World) and Tampa, are prominent, sprawling features on the landscape. Additionally, three Interstate Highways (I-4, I-75 and I-95) fragment the ecoregion. Several large managed areas also occur in the ecoregion and are a basis for natural resource conservation. The five largest managed areas are the Ocala National Forest (383,180 acres), Merritt Island National Wildlife Refuge (138,263 acres), Withlacoochee State Forest (128,750 acres), Green Swamp (119,365 acres) and Avon Park Bombing Range (106,110 acres).

The Florida Peninsula Ecoregion has a mild climate with temperatures in the central portion typically ranging between 23 degrees Fahrenheit and 95 degrees Fahrenheit during an average year. The entire peninsula is characterized by relatively high rainfall, averaging 65 inches per year. The species and communities are shaped by several dominant forces: pronounced wet and dry seasons, once frequent fires that swept unimpeded for miles across the landscape (and other large-scale disturbance factors like hurricanes), a high water table, mucky or peaty soils that have developed in numerous depressional features on a karst, limestone-based substrate, a relatively flat terrain where even slight changes in topography can dramatically influence the kind of community that develops, and generally infertile, moderately to excessively well-drained sandy soils on several prominent ridge systems that run parallel to the coastlines (Myers and Ewel, 1990).

It is estimated that two thirds of Florida's 7,800 lakes occur in the Florida Peninsula Ecoregion. Several large rivers and hundreds of smaller creek systems drain the mostly low, wet interior of the peninsula. The largest river, the St. Johns, is unusual for North American rivers in that it flows northward – some 240 miles – before emptying into the Atlantic Ocean at Jacksonville, Florida (outside of the ecoregion). The Green Swamp, a large landscape of cypress-dominated forested wetlands alternating with sandy uplands in the north-central portion of the ecoregion, is the headwaters of four major rivers: the Hillsborough, Oklawaha, Peace and Withlacoochee – all of which, except the Oklawaha, flow to the Gulf of Mexico and support major and productive estuarine systems. Surprisingly, the many lakes and rivers of the peninsular ecoregion are habitat to few endemic fishes, principally, perhaps, because of the young geologic age of most of the ecoregion. Most of the land base of the peninsula is derived from sediments deposited during the interglacial periods of the Pleistocene when the majority of the ecoregion was repeatedly inundated over the previous 1.9 million years (Myers and Ewel, 1990).

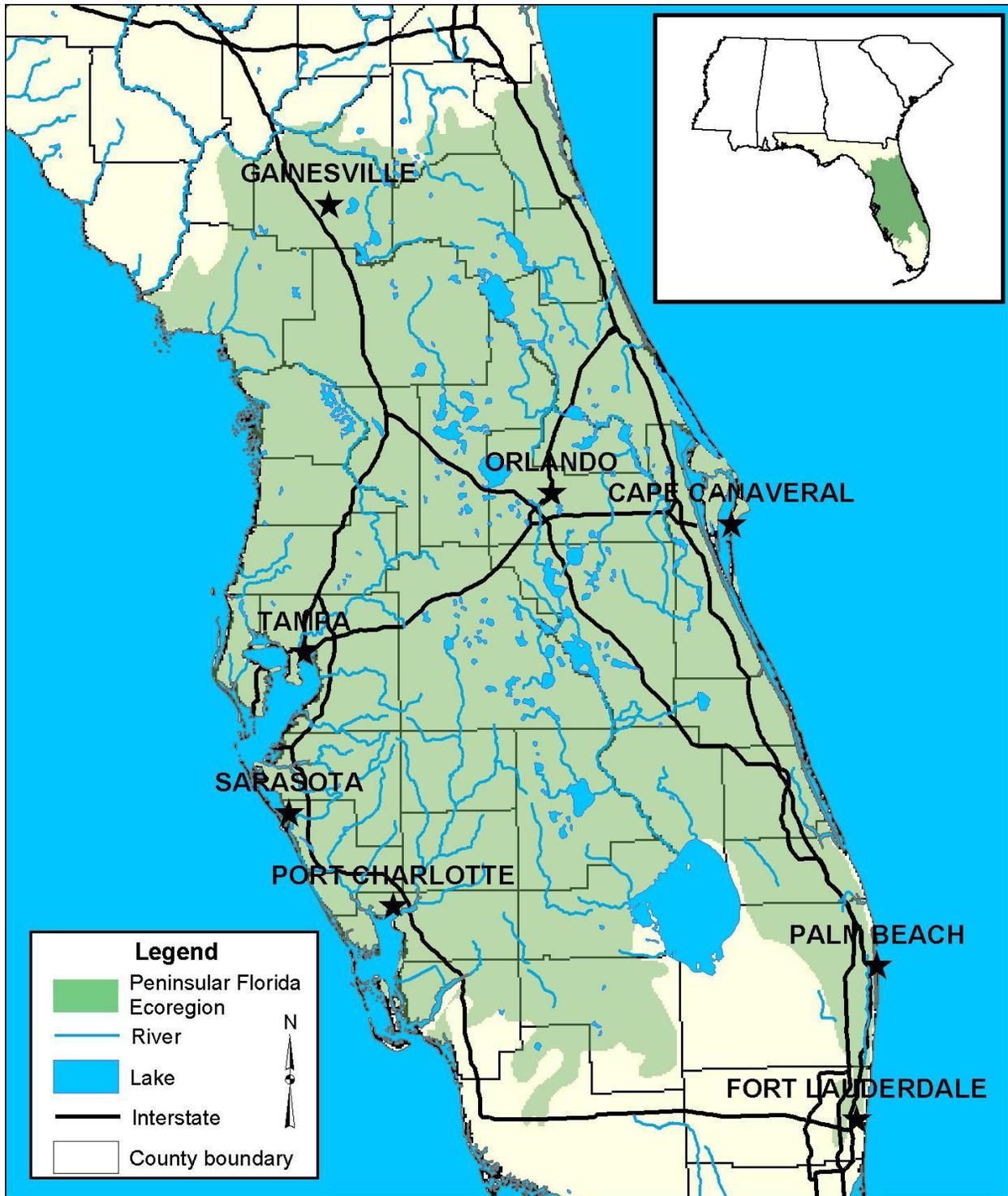


Figure 1. Location and extent of the Florida Peninsula Ecoregion.

Many other rivers also occur in the ecoregion, including the Suwannee at the northwestern limit of the ecoregion and the Kissimmee that flows through Central Florida before terminating into Lake Okeechobee at the southern extent of the ecoregion. The Kissimmee Upper Chain-of-Lakes is the headwaters of the Everglades system that dominates the central portion of the adjacent Tropical

Florida Ecoregion (Davis and Ogden, 1994; Gleason, 1974). The once meandering Kissimmee was straightened into a large canal by the Army Corps of Engineers in the early 1960's. While restoration efforts are now underway, the course of the Kissimmee River is still partially lined by live oak-dominated hammocks and runs through a vast and mostly rural landscape of large cattle ranches. The Caloosahatchee River flows westward from Lake Okeechobee crossing the boundary between the two ecoregions before flowing into the southern portion of the Charlotte Harbor-Pine Island Sound estuary on the lower west coast of the ecoregion. The Indian River Lagoon, one of the most biodiverse estuaries in all of North America, runs some 156 miles along much of the Atlantic Coast of the ecoregion behind a system of sandy barrier islands.

As stated above, much of the Florida Peninsula Ecoregion is relatively flat. A large portion of the landscape supports herbaceous and forested wetlands. Upland areas in the northern portion of the ecoregion, however, include a large, although now fragmented, area of upland hardwood forest that extends southward to just north of the Tampa Bay area on the central Gulf Coast. Several ridges comprised of deep, Pleistocene-deposited sands parallel the coasts, the Brooksville Ridge on the upper west coast and the Trail Ridge and Crescent City ridges on the east coast. All of these sandy ridge systems have the longleaf pine (*Pinus palustris*)-dominated sandhill ecological system (one of three matrix ecological communities/systems in the ecoregion) as their primary vegetational feature. These deep sands are vitally important to the recharge of the Floridan Aquifer, a massive subterranean system of porous limestone from which the majority of Floridians derive their drinking water. Abrupt discharges from the Floridan Aquifer are also responsible for the 12 first magnitude springs (springs with a flow > 66 million gallons per day) that occur within the ecoregion. The springs are habitat for numerous endemic invertebrates.

One of the most distinctive topographic and physiographic features of the entire ecoregion is the Lake Wales Ridge, a ridge system that runs through the central portion of the ecoregion. Encompassing the highest point in the Florida peninsula, at 240 feet above MSL, the Lake Wales Ridge represents some of the most ancient land in Florida, land that was derived from the forces of marine wind and wave action as ancient beach dunes and marine terraces. Portions of the Ridge are thought to have remained continuously above sea level during the cyclic rise of marine waters during – if not substantially longer than – the interglacial periods of the Pleistocene. The isolation of these small ridge tops has led to the evolution of an endemic plant and animal biota that comprises a unique community – the Florida scrub. It is estimated that 85% of the Lake Wales Ridge scrubs have been destroyed, while coastal scrubs (with many fewer endemics) are greater than 90% destroyed. The Ocala “Big Scrub” in the north-central portion of the ecoregion is largely conserved within the Ocala National Forest (Myers and Ewel, 1990).

Areas of lower topography than the Pleistocene-deposited ridge systems (but not low enough to sustain marsh or swamp vegetation), include flatwoods – a matrix community characterized by a pine canopy (either longleaf pine or slash pine [*Pinus elliottii* – two varieties] depending upon the soils and hydrology), a thick, low shrub stratum and a highly diverse ground cover vegetation. It has been estimated (Davis, 1967) that flatwoods once covered 50% of the upland Florida peninsula landscape. Along with sandhills, they are favored for housing developments. The dry prairie community – or ecological system – is also a matrix community, one endemic to the ecoregion and highly threatened with continued conversion to improved pasture and citrus cultivation. Only areas north and west of Lake Okeechobee within the Kissimmee River Valley and with a high water table support this community – one that also forms the primary habitat for several endemic avifauna. Although many of the ridge systems were converted to citrus cultivation during the early to mid-1900's, much of the

interior flatwoods and dry prairies have been conserved within the large cattle ranches of the region, many of which are still available for permanent conservation. If a second (sub)population of the Florida panther is to be established, this portion of the Florida Peninsula with its still relatively intact landscape of flatwoods, hammocks and prairies, and abundant wildlife holds the great potential.

II. METHODS

The Planning Process

In 1999, several individuals were asked by the (then) State Director and Southeast Division Vice President, Bob Bendick, to gather the data and conduct the analyses necessary to prepare the Florida Peninsula Ecoregional Plan. This involved conservation target selection (selection of those species and ecological communities that should be protected to conserve the entire range of biodiversity within the ecoregion), goal setting, viability analysis, and site selection. The team that was assembled possessed expertise and detailed knowledge of the Florida landscape, the distribution of ecological systems and species, regions of endemism and high biodiversity, intact functional landscapes, ownership patterns, acquisition and management partners (and other major stakeholders), and the procedures and processes utilized by the Conservancy's partners for making conservation decisions.

Core Technical and Planning Team members were:

Richard Hilsenbeck, Associate Director of Protection/Protection Ecologist, The Nature Conservancy – Team Leader

Tom Hocht, Doctoral Candidate and Landscape Ecologist, Department of Wildlife Ecology, the University of Florida – Chief GIS Analyst and Information Manager

Wendy Caster, Conservation Biologist, The Nature Conservancy – Team Member

Raymond Moranz, Inventory Biologist, The Nature Conservancy – Team Member

Crystal Goodison, GIS Analyst, University of Florida – Team Member

Patty Hernandez, GIS Analyst, University of Florida – Team Member

Wendy Robinson Rieth, GIS Analyst, University of Florida – Team Member

In addition, the Core Technical and Planning Team invited a variety of Florida Chapter staff members to review the plan. A second team worked on threats assessment and sequencing conservation action in 2003/2004:

Core Threat Assessment and Sequencing Project Staff:

Lincoln Bormann, Southwest Florida Program Director

Doria Gordon, Senior Ecologist

Jim Murrain, Director of Field Conservation Services

Doug Shaw, Senior Conservation Hydrologist

Walt Thomson, Central Region Conservation Director

Full Threats Assessment and Sequencing Team for the Florida Peninsula:

Jon Blanchard, Director, Northwest Florida Program

Mary Bryant, GIS Specialist, Sarasota County Office

Ed Freeman, Field Representation, Sarasota County Office

Richard Hilsenbeck, Associate Director of Protection

Tom Hocht, Research Associate, University of Florida GeoPlan Center

Trish Martin, Director, Lake Wales Ridge Program

Bob Nelson, Conservation Projects Director, Lake Wales Ridge Program

Genevieve Pence, Conservation Planner

Hallie Stevens, Director, St. Marys River and Sea Island Program

Ken Wiley, Director, Indian River Lagoon Program

Target Selection

For more than two decades, The Nature Conservancy has employed a “coarse-filter/fine-filter” approach to protecting biodiversity and identifying conservation sites. This approach involves the identification and protection of conservation targets — those ecological systems, communities and species that are the focus of planning efforts in an ecoregion. The hypothesis behind the coarse-filter/fine-filter concept is that a subset of an ecoregion’s species and communities can represent and facilitate conservation of the whole. Identifying and protecting intact representative examples of each ecological system or community native to an ecoregion (the coarse-filter) assures conservation of a large proportion of the species, biotic interactions, and ecological processes found there. In complement, the fine-filter strategy focuses on conserving individual rare or specialized species that are likely to slip through the coarse-filter or to be missed if only a few examples of each community type are protected.

Species Target Selection

In April of 1999, the Florida Natural Areas Inventory provided a list of imperiled species tracked in the Florida Peninsula Ecoregion. This was used as a preliminary list of target species. During the summer of 1999, seven technical teams were established: one for each of the major taxonomic groups (fishes, plants, invertebrates, birds, amphibians and reptiles, and mammals) and one for ecological communities/systems. An expert workshop attended by 5 to 15 technical biologists was held for each team to refine the preliminary list of targets. The teams and their participants are listed in Appendix I. Additionally, some experts who could not attend provided feedback on selecting species targets after the meetings were held. Once the preliminary target list was provided to team members, they were asked to take into account the following criteria (developed by the Southeast Conservation Science staff) when selecting targets.

- 1) All viable, globally-imperiled (G1-G2/T1-T2) species; and
- 2) Some G3, G4 and G5 species that meet at least one of the following criteria:
 - declining significantly through all or a substantial part of their range
 - endemic to the ecoregion
 - disjunct from distant ecoregions
 - area sensitive (requiring landscape-scale sites to be viable)
 - other ecological/conservation value (e.g., aggregations of special concern, keystone species).

Experts used the criteria to remove species from the preliminary lists, but also to add species. They also provided new occurrence data for these species. In general, their suggestions were utilized in target selection (and, in as many instances as possible, goal setting).

Table 1. Number of Species and Ecological Community/Systems According to G-Rank.

FLORIDA PENINSULA: Summary of taxonomic groups by G-rank									
Targets	Vascular Plants	Non-Vascular Plants	Fishes	Herpetofauna	Birds	Mammals	Invertebrates	Ecological Communities	Total by G-rank
G1/T1	37	1	0	1	0	0	29	1	69
G2	36	0	2	4	0	1	12	8	63
G3	27	0	5	9	4	3	2	16	66
G4	17	0	2	5	15	1	4	15	59
G5	20	0	7	6	16	13	0	1	63
GH/G?/ not tracked	4	0	3	2	6	0	17	15	47
Total #	142	1	19	27	40	18	64	56	366

Mark Deyrup, entomologist and insect conservationist at Archbold Biological Station, advised the core team not to hold an expert workshop to choose terrestrial invertebrate targets. He reasoned that because so little is known about the abundance and distribution of terrestrial invertebrates, it is difficult to know if they are truly imperiled and unwise to select conservation sites based on the few data that are available. An expert workshop was not held for terrestrial invertebrates, but aquatic invertebrates were addressed.

Overall, 310 species (Appendix II) and 56 ecological communities/systems (Appendix III) were selected as targets in the Florida Peninsula Ecoregion. As might be expected, the taxonomic group with the highest number of targets was plants, with 142 species.

Ecological Communities/System Classification and Target Selection

The ecological community/system classification used in the Florida Peninsula Ecoregional Plan was devised by a group of experts with many years of direct experience with these communities in the field. The classification devised and adopted for this plan represents a hybrid classification between the natural communities initially developed by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (i.e., Heritage Program) and the ecological groups developed by The Nature Conservancy’s (then) Southeast Conservation Science (SCS) ecology staff.

Table 2. Number of Species and Ecological Communities/System Targets Selected for the Florida Peninsula Ecoregion, by major taxonomic group.

TARGET GROUPS	Florida Peninsula
Plants	142
Aquatic Invertebrates	62
Terrestrial Invertebrates	2
Fishes	19
Amphibians & Reptiles	27
Birds	40
Mammals	18
Ecological Systems	56
TOTAL	366

Community and system targets in this ecoregional plan are represented by ecological groups, defined by the experts consulted as identifiable units of vegetation that occur repeatedly on the Florida landscape. Development of these groups allowed inclusion of the full complement of aquatic communities (not all of which are included in The Nature Conservancy's Plant Association Classification, a system sometimes used in ecoregional planning). Additionally, use of the FNAI natural communities, where possible, was intended to avoid confusion among the numerous conservation partners already familiar with this classification. The FNAI classification system is well integrated into both Florida Chapter and partner programs, and augmenting that system with underrepresented aquatic communities and ecological systems seemed both most clear and efficient. The final classification used in this plan is presented in Appendix III.

Goal Setting

The numeric goals adopted by this planning effort were based on those suggested in *Designing a Geography of Hope*, 2nd edition (Groves et al., 2000), primarily due to the absence of any more scientifically defensible or definitive information hypothesizing how many populations are required to ensure the persistence of a given species within an ecoregion or other planning unit. This minimum standard is based on the work of the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission in their *Closing the Gaps* report (Cox et al., 1994). Their data represent some of the best and most thoroughly researched population goals for ensuring the persistence of species on the landscape. Their recommendation is that 10 populations of a given species need to be conserved to provide that species with a >90% probability of persisting for 100 years; these figures were extrapolated to ecological communities/systems in this plan.

Setting Conservation Goals for Species

For each target species with a global rank of G1 through G5, a goal of 10 viable occurrences was set — the default goal recommended in *Geography of Hope* (2000) by Groves et al.

Setting Conservation Goals for Ecological Communities/Systems

Conservation goals for natural communities were also set using the guidelines presented in *Geography of Hope* (Groves et al., 2000). A brief description of the methods used is provided below. Consult *Geography of Hope* for a more detailed explanation of each step of the goal-setting process.

The first step of this process assigned attributes of scale/pattern and range/distribution to each targeted community or ecological system. Three types of spatial pattern were recognized: matrix community or system, large-patch community or system, and small-patch community or system. Communities that form extensive and contiguous cover are categorized as matrix community types. These typically range in size from 2,000 to 500,000 hectares and are characterized by a complex mosaic of successional stages resulting from characteristic disturbance processes (e.g., southeastern longleaf pine forests). Large patch communities are associated with environmental conditions that are more specific than those of matrix communities, and that are less common or less extensive in the landscape under consideration (typically ranging in size from 50 to 2,000 hectares). Small patch communities form small, discrete areas of similar vegetation cover (typically 1 to 50 hectares). The specialized conditions of small patch communities, however, are often dependent on the maintenance of ecological processes in the surrounding matrix and large patch communities.

Following spatial pattern assignments, each community/system was also attributed with one of five types of range-wide distribution patterns:

- restricted/endemic (occurs primarily in one ecoregion)
- limited (occurs in the ecoregion and a few other adjacent ecoregions)
- widespread (widely distributed in several to many ecoregions)
- disjunct (occurs in ecoregion as a disjunct from the core of its distribution)
- peripheral (more commonly found in other ecoregions).

The second step of the process utilized the matrix provided in *Geography of Hope* (shown below in Table 3) to select a numeric goal for each community or system based on its spatial pattern and rangewide distribution pattern. While it is recognized that this matrix was designed for communities in the Northern Appalachians Ecoregion — and the caveat is given that it should be used with caution outside of ecoregions that do not support communities similar to those of the Northern Appalachian Ecoregion — their goals were well conceived and deemed appropriate for the ecological community/systems of Florida. In the absence of any more convincing data with which to set other (either more expansive or restrictive) goals for the sound conservation of ecological systems, it was decided to adopt the numerical goals shown below.

Matrix communities required fewer occurrences than patch communities. However, they also had to meet a size threshold that distinguished larger sites, where these communities may still operate as a functional matrix to support dependent species and provide sufficient context for patch communities, from small, less viable remnants. The area goal for matrix communities was a minimum of 2,000 ha (4,942 acres). Although this goal could have been larger, habitat fragmentation has reduced once common matrix communities such as sandhill, dry prairie, and even pine flatwoods into isolated and frequently small fragments. A threshold of 2,000 ha was considered to be a reasonable compromise that would still legitimately separate those sites more likely to provide feasible conservation opportunities for matrix communities and intact landscapes from smaller ones.

Table 3. Criteria for Setting Goals (number of occurrences) for Each Ecological Community/System Type in the Ecoregion (adapted from Groves et al., 2000).

	Matrix	Large Patch	Small Patch
Restricted/Endemic	10	18	25
Limited	5	9	13
Widespread	*	4 or 5	5 or 6
Disjunct	*	*	*
Peripheral	*	*	*

* These categories are not applicable to the Florida Peninsula Ecoregion.

In addition to setting a higher size threshold for considering a matrix community viable, and because many ecological communities/systems did not fit well into either the large or small patch categories, this plan often used a combination “small/large patch” category. In such cases, the goal was set at a number intermediate to the two default goals in an attempt to provide an analogous measure of protection to the biodiversity captured by these coarse-scale targets (see Appendix VI for actual goals used). In no case did the goal for the ecoregion drop below five occurrences.

The final step in the goal-setting process for ecological groups was geographic stratification of occurrences, so that the portfolio would conserve a more diverse set of examples of each community-type across the ecoregion. Stratification, recommended in *Geography of Hope*, enhances the effectiveness of the coarse-filter approach by increasing the probability that the full array of non-targeted species will be conserved. For example, conservation of the longleaf pine/turkey oak sandhill community in each subunit of the ecoregion (called subregions) in which it occurs is likely to conserve a more diverse set of sandhill insects (which have localized distributions) than if the habitat were only conserved in one portion of the ecoregion. The minimum goal was one occurrence per suitable subregion, increasing to three per suitable subregion for restricted or endemic systems (see Appendix VI for subregional goals). Subregional boundaries were prepared by the Southeast Conservation Science Department (Map 3) and were based on US Forest Service subsections (Key's et al., 1995).

Assessing Viability

The next stage of portfolio design was the assessment of the viability of populations and community occurrences. In the Florida Peninsula Ecoregion viability (the ability of a species to persist for many generations or an ecological system to persist for long periods of time) was determined as follows:

- By reviewing information in the existing natural heritage database compiled by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory;
- By reviewing that data with panels of experts; and
- By using an innovative viability model developed at the University of Florida.

More specifically, the project team evaluated Heritage data (Florida Natural Areas Inventory or FNAI) points for some 3,760 Element Occurrence Records (EORs; Map 4). EO ranks were the preferred method used to assess the viability of both community and species occurrences. These ranks incorporate size, condition, and landscape context of a population or community in an assessment of quality and viability. EOs are ranked “A, B or C” with “A” ranked occurrences being the most viable. These rankings and the other viability assessments used in the plan are, of course, predictions of what is likely to happen; nothing is certain in the complex world of ecosystem dynamics.

However, only a small percentage of the documented occurrences within the ecoregion have EO ranks. For example, only 19% of species records (but 51% of community records) had an EO (i.e., viability) rank of any kind. Furthermore, it was decided that records without an observation date, or which had a most recent observation date greater than 20 years old, could not be relied upon to accurately determine viability. EORs falling into this latter category amounted to 20% of all species and 11% of all ecological communities/systems in the FNAI database.

When EO rankings were lacking or insufficiently reliable, a careful examination and consideration of the EO Record's data fields was relied upon to make a determination of viability. This was coupled with expert knowledge of the populations and expert opinion about numbers of individuals, their reported health, status of the community (i.e., species composition, community structure and ecological integrity), and overall management of habitat necessary to support a viable population. For many plant occurrence records in Florida Peninsula with observation dates earlier than 1980, there was access to the Institute for Regional Conservation data—a private database with very recent

occurrence information for hundreds of public and private lands throughout the ecoregion. These data were used by the experts to supplement viability assessments.

An innovative contribution made by this plan to viability analysis is a viability model developed by the University of Florida (UF) GeoPlan Center that was also used to determine the landscape context and viability for given points. This viability model used GIS data on relevant indicators of context and condition to assess viability for all EOs without EO ranks. Land cover/land use data, information on roads (including average daily traffic), exotic plant community locations, and water quality data were integrated into the model to create GIS indices assessing predicted viability. The GIS-based assessment provides a defensible surrogate method to allow the potential incorporation of hundreds — or even thousands — of EOs lacking ranks into an ecoregional plan.

While the GIS-based viability assessment can serve as a defensible means to assess landscape context and to some extent ecosystem or habitat condition, it is less suited for serving as an indicator of population size. As such, this model may be more suitable for evaluating ecological systems than species targets.

Three different indices were used within the GIS-based approach depending on the type of species or ecological group in question: terrestrial, aquatic, and occurrences depending upon both aquatic and terrestrial habitat. The terrestrial viability index was applied to all truly terrestrial species and ecological communities. The aquatic viability index was applied to species that were specifically aquatic or most dependent on an aquatic life stage (such as all fish species and all aquatic invertebrates). The mixed habitat index, a simple combined average of the terrestrial and aquatic indices, was created for species dependent on the integrity of both aquatic and terrestrial system components (such as wading birds and shorebirds). Sea turtles were handled differently: nesting sites were assessed using the terrestrial index and foraging sites were assessed using the aquatic index. Each of the indices are described in more detail below.

- 1) **Terrestrial Viability Index:** The terrestrial viability index was based on information about roads, land cover/land use, and exotic plant infestations. The primary assumption for this index is that areas with the highest percentage of intact habitat, lowest road densities, and furthest away from major roads, intensive development, high-human population densities and areas dominated by exotic plants are likely to support functional or viable ecological systems (see Table 4). Altogether, seven parameters were evaluated.

Land cover/land use data (ca. 1995) from four of Florida's five Water Management Districts (developed using both Landsat imagery and aerial photographs) were used to assess the intensity of land use throughout the ecoregion using neighborhood analyses in ESRI's Arc-Info GRID module. The window/neighborhood size used for all of the land use intensity indices was one square mile. The land use classification was divided into four general categories: Category 0 land use (natural communities); Category 1 land use (low intensity land uses such as pine plantations and ranchlands); Category 2 land use (moderate intensity land uses including improved pasture, croplands, citrus groves, etc.); and Category 3 land use (higher intensity land use including residential, commercial, and industrial development).

A first set of parameters assessed the density of Category 1, 2, and 3 land use respectively. The density of all roads, a fourth parameter, was calculated using 1:100,000 TIGER roads and the line density function in GRID with a one kilometer search radius. Next, the distance

from major roads was created from the Florida Department of Transportation's major roads data using all roads with average daily traffic counts exceeding 2,500 trips per day, which is half of the threshold considered critical for roads experiencing higher levels of road kills and other impacts such as road noise and higher pollution levels. Distance from Category 3 land use (high intensity) was created using the Water Management District land use data described above. The seventh parameter, distance from exotic plant communities, was created using the exotic plants class from the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission's statewide land cover map (30-meter Landsat-based). To create the cumulative index, all individual parameters were averaged together with none weighted. The final result was an index with rankings ranging from 1 (highest integrity) to 5 (lowest integrity).

- 2) **Aquatic Viability Index:** The aquatic viability index was created using two of the same parameters (road density and distance from intensive land use). However, four additional ones were created to specifically assess potential impacts to water quality and potential disruption of important aquatic ecological processes.

First, two-kilometer buffers were created around all dams and all identified pollution discharge sites within the ecoregion. All areas within the two-kilometer buffer were given a low ranking and all areas outside these buffers were given a moderate (or neutral) ranking for these two parameters. Fourteen-digit HUCs were used to assess the intensity of land uses within watersheds: watersheds harboring higher percentages of intensive land uses received the lowest ranks. For the last aquatic parameter, two components of a watershed-based assessment of existing water quality and water quality trends from the Florida Department of Environmental Protection were combined to create a single water quality value, with existing water quality status receiving a weight of 0.8 and water quality trend receiving a weight of 0.2. All of these indices were then combined to create a cumulative aquatic viability index with rankings ranging from 1 (highest integrity) to 5 (lowest integrity).

- 3) **Mixed Habitat Viability Index:** The viability of occurrences dependent upon both aquatic and terrestrial habitats was a simple combination of the terrestrial and aquatic viability indices. Both indices were combined and then divided by two to create a new averaged index with rankings ranging from 1 (highest integrity) to 5 (lowest integrity).

Table 4. Data and Criteria Used in Designing Viability Model and Indices.

Terrestrial Viability Rank:	Distance from Cat. 3 land use	Density of Cat. 3 land use	Density of Cat. 2 land use	Density of Cat. 1 land use
1 = better	> 5000 meters	< 2%	< 10%	< 25%
2	<= 5000 meters	>= 2%	>= 10%	>= 25%
3	<= 1000 meters	>= 10%	>= 40%	>= 50%
4	<= 500 meters	>= 20%	>= 60%	>= 75%
5 = worst	<= 100 meters	>= 30%	>= 80%	
Terrestrial Rank continued:	All road density	Distance from major roads	Distance from exotic plant communities	
1 = better	<= 0.5 mile/sq.	> 5000 meter	> 5000 meters	
2	<= 1 mi/sq. m	<= 5000 meter	<= 5000 meters	
3	<= 2 mi/sq. mi	<= 1000 meter	<= 1000 meters	
4	<= 3 mi/sq. mi	<= 300 meters	<= 500 meters	
5 = worst	> 3 mi/sq. mi	<= 100 meters	<= 100 meters	
Aquatic Viability Rank:	Distance from Cat. 3 landuse	Dam Buffers	NPDES Buffers	All Road Density
1 = best	> 5000 meters			<= 0.5 mile/sq.
2	<= 5000 meters			<= 1 mi/sq. mi
3	<= 1000 meters	Not w/in 2 km.	Not w/in 2 km.	<= 2 mi/sq. mi
4	<= 500 meters			<= 3 mi/sq. mi
5 = worst	<= 100 meters	Within 2 km.	Within 2 km.	> 3 mi/sq. mi
Aquatic Rank Continued:	Land Use Intensity within Basins	Combination of two indices:	Weight = 0.8 Watershed Qual. Average Status	Weight = 0.2 Watershed Qual. 10yr trend
1 = best	*** see below	1 = best	Good	Much better
2	***	2		Better
3	***	3	Fair	Stable
4	***	4		Worse
5 = worst	***	5 = worst	Poor	Much worse

***To create this ranking (Land Use Intensity within Basins), Water Management District land use categories were reclassified to a 0 to 3 scale, where 0=low impact to water quality, 1=moderate impact on water quality, 2=high impact on water quality. Then the rank was calculated as: $(\%cat0 \text{ in basin} * 1 + \%cat1 \text{ in basin} * 3 + \%cat2 \text{ in basin} * 4 + \%cat3 \text{ in basin} * 5) / 100$.

To summarize, both EO ranks and the modeled ecological integrity/viability ranking were used to assess the viability of all Element Occurrences in a process with several steps:

- 1) Only Element Occurrence Records with last observation dates from 1980 or more recently, were considered to be potentially viable.
- 2) For EOs with ranks, the EO rank was used exclusively to determine viability. Any occurrence with an EO rank of A, B or C was considered to be viable.
- 3) For all occurrences without EO ranks (and observed since 1980), two complementary criteria were required for the occurrence to be considered viable:

- a. The Element Occurrence had to have a GIS analysis-based ecological integrity/viability rank below the established threshold for the index applicable to that occurrence (terrestrial, aquatic, or mixed). The threshold was set at 2.5 for all three cumulative indices on a scale from 1 to 5, where one has the highest potential integrity and 5 has the lowest. The threshold of 2.5 was delineated in two ways: a) the integrity of sites that received either ranks of 1 or 2 (on average) for each individual index (Table 4) were considered as having a good likelihood for high ecological integrity; and 2) known areas within the ecoregion were sampled informally to get an indication of what rank areas considered to have high ecological integrity were receiving.
 - b. In addition, these Element Occurrences had to overlap with areas indicated to have acceptable ecological integrity/viability through some other means or designation. These areas included existing conservation lands, officially proposed conservation lands that have been rigorously evaluated for ecological significance, and Areas of Conservation Interest (ACI) or Potential Natural Areas (PNA) identified by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory. ACIs and PNAs were identified throughout Florida using aerial photography and ground-truthing to identify most of the significant natural areas remaining on private lands.
- 4) All viability assessments were subject to review by the experts associated with the planning process who used additional data sources to add viable occurrences.

The GIS-based approach was a useful supplement to EO ranks for assessing the viability of ecological systems where size, condition and landscape context could be more easily and accurately evaluated. For example, through all of the data sets available (Landsat and GAP vegetation classifications, land use and land cover data, SPOT satellite imagery, ACIs and PNAs, expert knowledge), it was generally possible to predict with a high degree of certainty whether a site was infested with exotics, had low or high human impacts, had hydrological disruption, or was negatively impacted by adjacent land uses, among other important factors of condition and landscape context.

While the methodology was designed not to overestimate the viability of any target or artificially inflate the conservation status of a given target, it is recognized that the viability of a significant number of occurrences in peninsular Florida may change quickly because of the small size of remaining habitat or the need for intensive management to maintain that habitat.

Finally, this viability analysis uncovered numerous data gaps and pointed to the need for the Heritage Program to collect more recent data and to update old records — especially for riverine, marine and estuarine targets such as freshwater fishes, sea turtles and manatees, among others.

Portfolio Site Selection

After the target selection and goal setting processes, additional available and relevant data were collected and assessed as part of the site selection process for portfolio development (see Table 7 in Information Management section for a list of these data sources). The primary steps to developing the portfolio are outlined below (and summarized in Figure 2), followed by more detail about the process:

- 1) Element Occurrence Records for all target species and ecological communities/systems were screened for viability as discussed above. Only those meeting minimum viability requirements were included.
- 2) All qualifying (i.e., viable) sites needed to meet ecological community/system goals were selected.
- 3) Species targets were then separated into two categories: 1) species which did not have enough known or documented viable occurrences to meet their goals, therefore requiring all viable occurrences to be included in the portfolio (referred to as AVO species); and 2) species that had more than enough viable occurrences to potentially meet their viability goals (referred to as discretionary species).
- 4) All data available for AVO species was examined to determine whether additional sites could be identified for better meeting their goals.
- 5) The sites selected to meet the goals for all targeted ecological systems and AVO species were combined into an interim portfolio, and all viable occurrences of discretionary species within the interim portfolio were identified.
- 6) All available data was examined to determine whether additional sites were needed to meet the goals for discretionary species, and any needed sites were added to the final portfolio.
- 7) Finally, Strategic Habitat Conservation Areas for species and natural communities, other habitat models, recent data for rookery sites and shorebird aggregation areas data from the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, and other additional data (such as Florida Aquatic Preserves) were examined to determine whether there were other important sites that should be added to the portfolio.
- 8) Landscape connectivity needs were assessed and appropriate landscape linkages were added to create the final portfolio boundary.

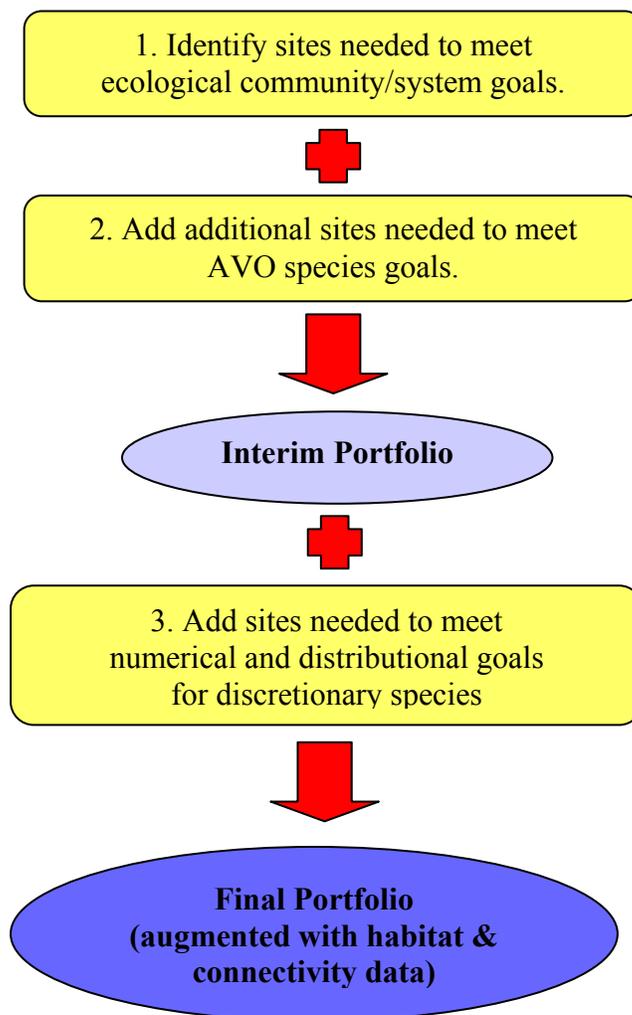


Figure 2. Portfolio Site Selection Process

Initial Selection of Sites for Ecological Systems

The identification of high quality, viable ecological communities/systems formed the basis for portfolio assembly. Heritage point data for ecological communities, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission and Florida Gap Analysis Landsat-based land cover data, SPOT satellite imagery, land use/land cover data from the relevant Water Management Districts, and expert knowledge were all employed to delineate the portfolio sites for ecological communities. These sites, many of which are comprised of ecological systems encompassing a mosaic of several to many interrelated natural communities linked by such ecological processes as frequent fire, underlying edaphic factors, and hydro-physiographic gradients, were the initial building blocks of the portfolio.

As already mentioned, Florida Natural Areas Inventory (Heritage) element occurrences were the starting point for identifying high-quality ecological communities within the ecoregion. There tended

to be a large percentage of occurrences with EO ranks, and the occurrences with high EO ranks (and the most recent observation dates) were used in preference to other potentially viable occurrences whenever possible. However, the availability of high quality land cover and land use data, imagery, the GIS-based viability assessment, and expert knowledge of specific sites with high quality occurrences allowed many other viable occurrences to also be selected. It did not matter if these communities/systems were in currently managed areas, proposed conservation lands or on private lands to which the Conservancy has or has not gained access over the years – all such lands, waters and ecological systems were evaluated equally.

Selection of Sites for Target Species

The next stage of portfolio design was the incorporation of populations of viable species/taxa into the portfolio as determined by assessing Heritage data points from the species Element Occurrence Records (EORs). Through this process, two sets of species targets were identified: 1) those for which there were not enough occurrences to meet default goals (the so-called “all viable occurrences” (AVO) species – meaning that all viable occurrences had to be included in the portfolio in an effort to meet conservation goals) and; 2) those for which there were more than enough viable occurrences to meet default goals (referred to as discretionary species).

For all AVO species there was a two step process to determine whether there were any additional element occurrences that could be added as part of portfolio sites. First, FNAI Heritage element occurrence data was reexamined to see if there were additional occurrences that were close to viability thresholds or any additional information (such as EO data descriptions) that would allow additional occurrences to be considered viable. Then, any additional data was scrutinized using same observation date requirements and considering the GIS-based viability model results detailed above. Additional viable occurrences were added to the portfolio when possible. These additions came from a variety of sources (Table 5), including: wildlife observation data from the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Florida Museum of Natural History occurrence records for fish and mussels, red-cockaded woodpecker data from several sources, recent rare plant occurrences from the Institute for Regional Conservation (as discussed above), and numerous others.

Discretionary Species Analysis

An interim portfolio was then created by combining all the sites that were needed to best meet the goals for ecological communities and AVO species. The interim portfolio was then compared to the viable occurrences of the discretionary species group, and any viable occurrences of this latter group that fell within the portfolio were automatically included.

For example, while a goal of 10 occurrences was set for gopher tortoise (*Gopherus polyphemus* – a near-endemic species important for xeric upland vertebrate and invertebrate biodiversity), the results of the viability analysis indicated that of 652 occurrences, 246 were viable. Because the conservation goal could potentially be exceeded, the gopher tortoise was considered a discretionary species (and not an all viable occurrences species). Discretionary species, then, were not used to drive portfolio site selection. First, community/system goals were used, and where this set of sites fell short, sites were added to meet AVO goals. The set of sites needed to best meet both community and AVO goals was considered the interim portfolio and was then assessed to see how well it met discretionary species goals. In the case of the gopher tortoise, the interim portfolio ended up capturing 194 (of the 246) viable occurrences; so the goal was met and no additional sites needed to be added to meet tortoise goals in the final portfolio.

Where conservation goals for particular discretionary species were not met by the interim portfolio, an evaluation of all other viable element occurrences outside the interim portfolio was performed to determine what additional sites/occurrences were needed to meet goals. In some cases — such as for wading birds — the plan appeared to exceed the goal, but then it was recognized that many of the EO records were for foraging areas only. Thus, the team considered it necessary to use rookery sites as the basis for conserving truly viable and sustainable wading bird (as well as other colonial nesting species) populations and for determining whether the numerical site goal was met. Additional rookeries were added to the portfolio as needed.

However, even though the numeric goal for a discretionary species was apparently met (or even exceeded), the plan may not have met distribution requirements for subregions, or covered the range of the species well enough. For instance, the majority of the included occurrences may have been located on a few existing, well-inventoried conservation lands. In these cases, additional high quality viable occurrences from farther afield were sought for inclusion and added to the portfolio. In a few instances, some exceptional, high quality occurrences that represented the best occurrences from a size, condition and functional landscape context (Poiani and Richter, 1999) were added to enhance the conservation efficacy of the entire portfolio.

Determining Site Boundaries

It is important to note that if a given community or species occurrence chosen for the portfolio occurred within the boundary of any existing conservation land, any private lands for which conservation boundaries were already designed (such as a proposed State of Florida CARL project, or Water Management District SOR project, or FNAI Areas of Conservation Interest and Potential Natural Areas), the entire cadastral unit was selected as a portfolio site. Given the selection criteria for such protected or designated sites, this primary method for establishing the boundaries of portfolio sites was selected as an alternative to simply drawing circles around included occurrences. Element occurrences that were included in the portfolio but did not overlap with any of these areas (which could happen for occurrences that received an acceptable EO rank) were then buffered by a kilometer to serve as a visual indication of the site location, but not as a specific portfolio site boundary.

Identification of Additional Sites

Certainly while allowing the team to make well informed decisions and choose between myriad alternatives, the wealth of relevant data in Florida for conducting ecoregional planning also proved time-consuming to review and manage. One of the challenges faced was how to incorporate the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission's Strategic Habitat Conservation Areas (SHCAs) for target species and ecological communities. For species, SHCAs represent priority conservation areas needed to protect viable populations. For ecological communities (including pine rockland and tropical hammock), SHCAs are priority sites for conserving unprotected occurrences. All of the SHCAs are spatial areas (versus points) based on habitat models using Landsat-based land cover data for species, and the appropriate land cover class representing the remaining, unprotected patches for ecological communities. In the ecoregional planning process, it was decided to proceed with an element occurrence-based process in the primary portfolio site selection process, and then to use SHCAs to add additional sites for specific target species and ecological communities or add area to existing portfolio sites to better represent the spatial needs of various targets. In addition, other recently created habitat models were utilized where appropriate to help meet the viability goals for several species (Cox and Kautz, 2000). Finally, USFWS critical habitat was also incorporated into the portfolio. The following SHCAs and habitat models were used*:

Strategic Habitat Conservation Areas

Anastasia Beach Mouse	Mottled Duck	Sandhill
Atlantic Saltmarsh Snake	Bald Eagle	Pine Rockland
Southeastern Bat	American Kestrel	Tropical Hammocks
Mangrove Fox Squirrel	Limpkin	Rare Plants
Florida Black Bear	Scotts Seaside Sparrow	
Black-whiskered Vireo	Southeastern Beach Mouse	
White-crowned Pigeon	Mangrove Cuckoo	
Red-cockaded Woodpecker	Short-tailed Hawk	
Florida Panther	Florida Scrub-Jay	
Sandhill Crane	Snail Kite	

Habitat Models

Crested Caracara	Florida Grasshopper Sparrow
American Crocodile	Scotts Seaside Sparrow
Saltmarsh Vole	Swallow-tailed Kite
Short-tailed Hawk	

USFWS Critical Habitat

American Crocodile	Silver Rice Rat
Cape Sable Seaside Sparrow	Snail Kite
Piping Plover	

*Note: These Strategic Habitat Conservation Areas, Habitat Models and Critical Habitat include those for targets occurring in both the Florida Peninsula and Tropical Florida ecoregions.

Almost all SHCAs, habitat models, and critical habitat were handled in the same fashion as element occurrence data for determining site boundaries. Generally, only areas overlapping with existing and proposed conservation lands, or FNAI Areas of Conservation Interest or Potential Natural Areas were added to the portfolio. Afterwards, models were assessed for their degree of overlap with the portfolio and additional habitat for selected species was then added to the portfolio in some cases.

The caracara is a specific example of how the portfolio site selection process was altered to meet the unique needs of a species. The caracara is native to Florida's dry prairies in south-central Florida. However, it has shown to be capable of utilizing ranchlands or pasturelands as well as remaining areas of natural dry prairie. Since, in the portfolio site selection process, agriculturally-disturbed habitats tend to be avoided for almost all other species' needs (nor are they selected to fulfill ecological community goals), a species-specific habitat model using core nesting territories and suitable land cover/land use, was used to identify a broad set of habitats that should meet the viability goal for this species. These areas were then incorporated into the portfolio. In addition, the caracara model and corresponding portfolio sites served as a surrogate for a set of other target species (Florida sandhill crane, southeastern American kestrel, and burrowing owl) that also utilize agricultural (and other potentially restorable) landscapes in peninsular Florida.

Several other data sets were also used to develop the final portfolio. The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission's recent statewide survey of wading bird rookery sites, which was received after the portfolio boundaries had been largely established, was used to identify other

existing rookery sites most important to specific target species as well as the largest rookeries used by all native wading bird species that were not already represented in the portfolio. Sites identified as supporting large aggregations of wintering shorebirds were also added to the portfolio. Selected Florida Aquatic Preserves were added to the portfolio both to serve as sites representing seagrass ecological communities as well as surrogates for other estuarine and marine biological diversity. Finally, several rivers that had been identified as being most significant for freshwater aquatic biodiversity and for maintaining ecological connectivity were buffered and added to the portfolio where they were not already represented by larger portfolio sites.

Representing Critical Areas for Connectivity

The last set of sites added to the portfolio were those required for landscape connectivity. These sites (also maintained as a separate data layer) are particularly important for Florida panther and Florida black bear. Areas were identified by assessing the SHCAs for both the Florida black bear and Florida panther and determining which additional areas needed to be added to provide critical landscape connections as well as larger blocks of habitat (Beier and Noss, 1998). The plan also incorporated the Ecological Greenways Network Model results from the University of Florida, coupled with expert knowledge and known, intact habitat areas (ACIs and PNAs) and land use and land cover data to devise landscape linkage, or connector, portfolio sites. Although some improved pasture, citrus groves and pine plantations may be found in these landscape linkages, the resulting network consists of mostly natural, strategically located sites necessary to forge the interconnected landscapes required to conserve the entire biodiversity of the ecoregion.

Overall, emphasis was placed on landscape-scale sites (those sites larger than 25,000 acres), while at the same time the planning process did not ignore small sites – even those required to help meet a goal for a single target if necessary (see Map 9 for target richness, or Appendix VIII for a list of targets captured at each portfolio site).

Threats Assessment

In late 2002, the Conservancy added a new component, a threats assessment, to its standard ecoregional planning process. In 2003/2004, an assessment of key threats to ecological resources in peninsular Florida was conducted for each conservation area. The process used was pioneered by Southeast Division Science staff (Sutter, 2003) and tailored to fit the unique features of the Florida Peninsula Ecoregion.

To streamline the threats assessment process, portfolio sites were assembled into conservation areas based on ecological criteria such as watersheds, similarity of community types, and geographical proximity. It should be noted, however, that these conservation areas and portfolio sites primarily focus on terrestrial biodiversity and threats, and that separate processes are underway to more thoroughly address marine, estuarine and freshwater portfolios and issues (see Next Steps). Assembling the portfolio sites into conservation areas greatly reduced the number of evaluations and ratings necessary to conduct the threats assessment. A threats assessment utilizing the 186 identified portfolio sites would have required over 4,836 discrete evaluations (186 multiplied by 26 standard threats) versus the approximately 702 (27 multiplied by 26) discrete evaluations necessary using the more streamlined conservation areas. The twenty-seven conservation areas assembled from this above identified process are illustrated in Map 8, and are as follows:

- ◆ Big Cypress Connector
- ◆ St. Johns Marshes
- ◆ Econlockhatchee River Basin
- ◆ Three Lakes-Ranch Reserve Complex
- ◆ Green Swamp
- ◆ Kissimmee Chain-of-Lakes
- ◆ Hillsborough River Watershed
- ◆ Chassahowitzka
- ◆ Withlacoochee
- ◆ Greater Waccasassa
- ◆ Ocala
- ◆ Atlantic Ridge and Plain
- ◆ Kissimmee/Okeechobee Prairie
- ◆ Lake Wales Ridge
- ◆ Charlotte Harbor Buffer
- ◆ Indian River Lagoon
- ◆ Dickinson-Corbett
- ◆ Tampa Bay Coastal
- ◆ Southeastern Remnant Coastal Sites
- ◆ Peninsula Gulf Coast Barrier Islands
- ◆ Western DeSoto Slope Watersheds
- ◆ Karst Prairie Lakes Region
- ◆ Etoniah Corridor
- ◆ Wekiva
- ◆ Ocklawaha Basin
- ◆ Middle St. Johns River Basin
- ◆ Upper St. Johns Lakes

Sutter developed a standardized list of 26 ecological threats typically encountered in the Southeastern United States (Table 5). Each threat was evaluated for its severity and extent at each conservation area using the scoring system illustrated in Table 6 that was developed by Sutter. The severity rating was based on the level of impact the threat is understood to be having on conservation targets at the area. The extent rating was based on the number of conservation target occurrences likely affected by the threat at the site and the vulnerability of the affected targets. The extent to which current management activities are abating the rated threats was also taken into consideration during the scoring.

Table 5. Ecological Threats Evaluated at Conservation Areas.

Urban/Suburban Development	Industrial Development
Second Home/Vacation Development	Invasive Species - Horticulture/Pet Trade
Air-borne Pollutants/Nutrients	Invasive Species - Agriculture/Wildlife
Operations of Dams/Impoundments	Invasive Species - Accidental
Proposed Dams/Impoundments	Altered Fire Regime
Groundwater/Surface Water Withdrawal	Incompatible Resource Extraction
Channel Modification	Proposed Resource Extraction
Incompatible Water Quality	Recreation
Overexploitation of Species	Forestry Conversion
Global Climate Change/Sea Level Rise	Forestry Roads
Incompatible Agriculture Practices	Conversion to Pasture
Incompatible Grazing Practices	Livestock Feedlots
Incompatible Forestry Practices	Agricultural Conversion

Table 6. Scoring Conventions Used to Rate Threats at Each Conservation Area (Sutter, 2003).

Severity Rank	
Very High	Likely to destroy or eliminate (irreversibly) one or multiple targets within the next 5 years or a currently less severe threat that if not addressed immediately (invasive species, altered fire regimes) will become a Very High rank within next 5 years.
High	Likely to seriously degrade (possible to restore but difficult and costly) one or multiple targets within the next 5 years or a currently less severe threat that if not addressed immediately will become a High rank in the next 5 years.
Medium	Likely to moderately degrade (possible to reverse) the target within the next 5 years.
Low	Likely to slightly impair (easily reversed) the target within the next 5 years.
Percent Target Occurrences Affected by a Source of Stress (at the scored severity rank)	
Very High	Likely to impact >50% of the target occurrences at the conservation area.
High	Likely to impact one irreplaceable conservation target (as defined below) occurrence or 25 - 50% of the target occurrences at the conservation area.
Medium	Likely to impact 10 - 25% of the target occurrences at the conservation area.
Low	Likely to impact <10% of the target occurrences at the conservation area.
Irreplaceable = A species or community for which the only viable occurrence or occurrences are found in one conservation area; no other options for conserving the target are known.	

The evaluation process consisted of a literature review and expert assessment by Conservancy staff with first-hand knowledge of each area to develop an initial evaluation and set of ratings. Threat severity and pervasiveness (i.e., percent of target occurrences affected) were assessed for each conservation area, as was the level of knowledge of the evaluation team. All ratings and comments were reviewed, refined, and finalized by a small team over a three-day workshop to improve scoring consistency across the entire ecoregion.

Once the ratings were completed, threats were evaluated on both a site (i.e., conservation area) basis and across the ecoregion to determine the most critical threats at each site and on an ecoregion-wide basis. The threats assessment taken together with an evaluation of the biological significance of an area will allow Conservancy program managers to develop and prioritize appropriate conservation and management strategies across the ecoregion and at larger organizational scales.

Information Management

The guidelines in *Geography of Hope* were followed as closely as possible concerning information management. As the sources of data included in the process illustrate (presented below as Table 7), the team utilized data and information from a wide variety of sources. One variation from that recommended in *Geography of Hope* was the hiring of a contractor with much expertise and experience in collecting, storing, and analyzing geographically-referenced data who was not a Conservancy employee. Tom Hocter, a doctoral candidate in the Department Wildlife Ecology at the University of Florida and an employee of the University's GeoPlan Center was retained to

perform the GIS-based analyses. He is a landscape and vertebrate ecologist with a proven record in landscape planning and analyses, having worked on the Ecological Greenways Model Network and on an EPA-funded ecological analysis of the Southeastern United States. Wendy Caster, Conservation Biologist in the Tallahassee Field Office of the Florida Chapter of The Nature Conservancy, was designated as the secondary GIS/Data Manager.

As noted in the Introduction, Florida has had many conservation analyses performed over the past decade. The core planning team was fortunate to be able to utilize information generated by these analyses for this Ecoregion Plan. Sources of data used to compile the plan came from the following sources (Note: We had a formal Memorandum of Understanding established between the Heritage Program and the GeoPlan Center through which the former entity supplied all of their point data in the Biological Conservation Database to the latter entity for analysis):

Table 7. Data Sources Used in Developing the Florida Peninsula Ecoregional Portfolio

- ❑ Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) Element Occurrence Records
- ❑ FNAI Areas of Conservation Interest and Potential Natural Areas
- ❑ Florida Museum of Natural History Element Occurrence Records for fish and mussel species
- ❑ Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) Element Occurrence Records for fish species
- ❑ FWC Wildlife Observation Database Element Occurrence Records for all vertebrate species
- ❑ Gann and Bradley South Florida Rare Plant Element Occurrence database
- ❑ Water Management District Land Use and Land Cover (FLUCCS Classification)
- ❑ Ecological Greenways Network Model results
- ❑ SPOT satellite imagery as provided by the Water Management Districts
- ❑ FWC black skimmer (*Rynchops niger*) nesting records for 1998-1999
- ❑ Florida kingsnake (*Lampropeltis getula floridana*) occurrence records from University of Florida Department of Wildlife Ecology and Conservation (WEC) graduate student, Kenny Krysko
- ❑ Audubon's crested caracara nesting records from Dr. Joan Morrison, Trinity College (and former UF WEC graduate Student)
- ❑ Aquatic invertebrate (mayflies) element occurrence data from Dr. Manny Pescador, Florida A&M University
- ❑ Aquatic invertebrate Element Occurrence data (odonates) from Jarel Daigle, Florida Department of Environmental Protection
- ❑ Red-cockaded woodpecker (*Picooides borealis*) data from Randy Kautz, FWC
- ❑ Red-cockaded woodpecker data from Diana Swan, UF WEC graduate student
- ❑ Tiger salamander (*Ambystoma tigrinum*) element occurrence data from Paul Moler, FWC
- ❑ Wading bird rookery 1999 survey data from Randy Kautz, FWC
- ❑ Large winter shorebird aggregation site data from Randy Kautz, FWC
- ❑ Round-tailed muskrat (*Neofiber alleni*) data from Dr. Dave Maehr, University of Kentucky and Mary Barnwell, Florida Southwest Florida Water Management District
- ❑ Short-tailed hawk (*Buteo brachyurus*) and American swallow-tailed kite (*Elanoides forficatus*) data from Ken Meyer, UF WEC
- ❑ Florida scrub-jay (*Aphelocoma coerulescens*) data from Dr. Brad Stith, former UF WEC graduate student
- ❑ Landcover data from Randy Kautz, FWC
- ❑ Landcover data from Leonard Pearlstine, UF, Florida GAP Analysis Project
- ❑ Strategic Habitat Conservation Areas from Randy Kautz, FWC

- ❑ Vertebrate habitat model results from Randy Kautz, FWC
- ❑ Conservation lands data from Florida Natural Areas Inventory
- ❑ Conservation lands data from the UF GeoPlan Center
- ❑ Aquatic Preserve data from the Florida Department of Environmental Protection
- ❑ Water quality data from the Florida Department of Environmental Protection
- ❑ Dam location data from the Florida Department of Environmental Protection
- ❑ 1:100,000 and 1:24,000 scale hydrology data from the U.S. Geological Survey
- ❑ 1:100,000 scale road data from the U.S. Geological Survey

Where possible, all data were collected in an electronic format that was imported into an expanding database. As noted above, a rigorous review of all data was performed and historic records and non-viable population and occurrence records were eliminated. The team chose not to revise viability ranks, as much of this would have been speculative in the absence of further data, and EO rank specifications were often not available (The Nature Conservancy, Element Occurrence Data Standard, 1999). Complete gaps in data presented another challenge. For example, there were significant data gaps for marine targets, but it was necessary to move ahead with the data available. The team attempted to collect some of these kinds of data throughout the process, but realized that many of the agencies supplying this data had not performed their own analyses and that less than adequate data were available. Point data, SHCAs and expert opinion were the best available information for identifying the highest priority sea turtle nesting beaches. In some other cases, such as the coral reef ecological system (for which there is a paucity of Heritage point data) it was not feasible to collect and analyze all relevant and available data. Data gaps of this kind will be addressed in the marine ecoregional plans currently under development.

As implied, a centralized ecoregional database at the University of Florida's GeoPlan Center was established. All tabular data were imported into an Excel database and were linked to the spatial data in ArcView attribute tables. In collecting, managing, analyzing, and storing the myriad data layers, the team included as standard data fields all of those fields of information required for national roll-up purposes. For analysis, GIS ArcView shape files (and ArcInfo coverages) were linked to mapped data – both points and polygons – that were selected for the portfolio. For example, when a site is queried the GIS files are linked to tabular information that allow one to determine what targets occur at that site or where occurrences of target species or ecological systems are located within the portfolio.

Once the final portfolio was identified, so began the process of generating maps and tables (see Maps and Appendices), documenting the planning process, recording methodological assumptions, identifying significant data gaps, and generating metadata that document the content, source and reliability of the data products. Copies of the completed plan will be thoroughly archived and distributed, including text, tables, maps and other pertinent information.

- Electronic copies of the final plan and a GIS shapefile of the final portfolio will be distributed and/or made available (on CD-ROM) to: The Nature Conservancy Offices in Florida, University of Florida GeoPlan Center, partners and stakeholders, The Nature Conservancy Global Priorities Group (in Arlington, Virginia), and Southern Region Science Staff (in Durham, NC).

- All source data, final analysis layers and final product layers will be archived on CD ROM at the Conservancy's Tallahassee Field Office, Florida Chapter Office (Altamonte Springs), Southern Region Science office, and the University of Florida GeoPlan Center.

III. RESULTS

Meeting Conservation Goals

The Florida Peninsula portfolio consists of 186 portfolio sites (or Areas of Biodiversity Conservation Significance), encompassing 10,234,253 acres or about 52% of the total lands and waters within the ecoregion. The portfolio is presented in Map 5 and includes 65 landscape-scale sites (those larger than 25,000 acres; see Figure 3). The portfolio also exhibits a high degree of landscape connectivity.

Terrestrial-based sites account for about 89% of the portfolio, while aquatic systems (freshwater, estuarine and marine) account for 11%. Areas managed for conservation (“managed areas”) total 3,124,810 acres (17% of the ecoregion – low compared to the state as a whole) of which 3,064,646 acres (over 98%) are within the portfolio (Maps 6 and 7). Only 8% of the managed area acreage, however, is in Category 1 GAP status (i.e., managed for biodiversity protection), 16% falls under Category 2 status (generally managed for natural resource values), and the remaining 74% is maintained for multiple uses (Category 3; Map 6). These areas are owned and managed by a range of public and private entities (Table 8 and Map 7). Existing managed areas (including waters) account for 40% of the portfolio, while Proposed Conservation Lands (18%), other public domain waters (8%) and private lands (34%) account for 5,063,076 acres (or 60%) of the total portfolio.

Table 8. Breakdown of Land Ownership by Agency (as calculated in 2001).

AGENCY/LANDOWNER	TOTAL ACRES IN PORTFOLIO	PERCENT OF PORTFOLIO
Florida Department of Environmental Protection	487,804	5.8%
U.S. Department of Defense	135,230	1.6%
U.S. Bureau of Land Management	92	0.0%
U.S. Geological Survey	0	0.0%
U.S. Department of Agriculture	1,671	0.02%
U.S. Forest Service	385,451	4.6%
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	228,770	2.7%
U.S. National Park Service	23,692	0.3%
Local Government	162,152	1.9%
Private Preserve (TNC, etc.)	51,193	0.6%
Private Easement	121,993	1.5%
Florida Division of Forestry	323,769	3.8%
Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	299,648	3.6%
Florida Department of Transportation	10,953	0.1%
Universities	173	0.0%
Florida State Department of Military Affairs	7,607	0.1%
Florida Inland Navigation District	11	0.00%
Florida Water Management Districts	824,437	9.8%
Proposed Conservation Lands	1,535,440	18.2%
Other Public Domain Water	683,448	8.1%
Private Lands (not conserved)	2,844,188	33.8%
Total	8,427,224	100%

* Managed areas account for 3,124,810 total acres in the ecoregion, of which 3,064,646 acres (98%) are within the portfolio

At least 33 data sources (in addition to seven expert workshops) were used to select the targets within the ecoregion. The EO database of the Florida Natural Areas Inventory was the primary source for the selection of targets and 14,543 Element Occurrence Records – or 53% of their entire statewide database – were individually examined during the planning process. The total number of targets for the Florida Peninsula Ecoregion included 142 taxa of plants, 19 taxa of fish, 27 taxa of herpetofauna, 40 taxa of birds, 18 taxa of mammals, 64 taxa of invertebrates and 56 ecological systems (of which 21 are aquatic or marine). A total of 366 targets were therefore chosen for the ecoregional analyses and augmented by SHCAs.

As stated, the number of portfolio sites totaled 186, ranging from three acres to 483,591 acres (Figure 3). Goals were met for the following taxonomic categories: 35 plants (25%), zero fish (0%), 10 herpetofauna (37%), 28 avifauna (70%), 4 mammals (22%), one invertebrate (2%), and 33 (59%) ecological systems (Table 9). Refer to Appendices IV (plants), V (animals) and VI (ecological systems) for more a more precise accounting of the data.

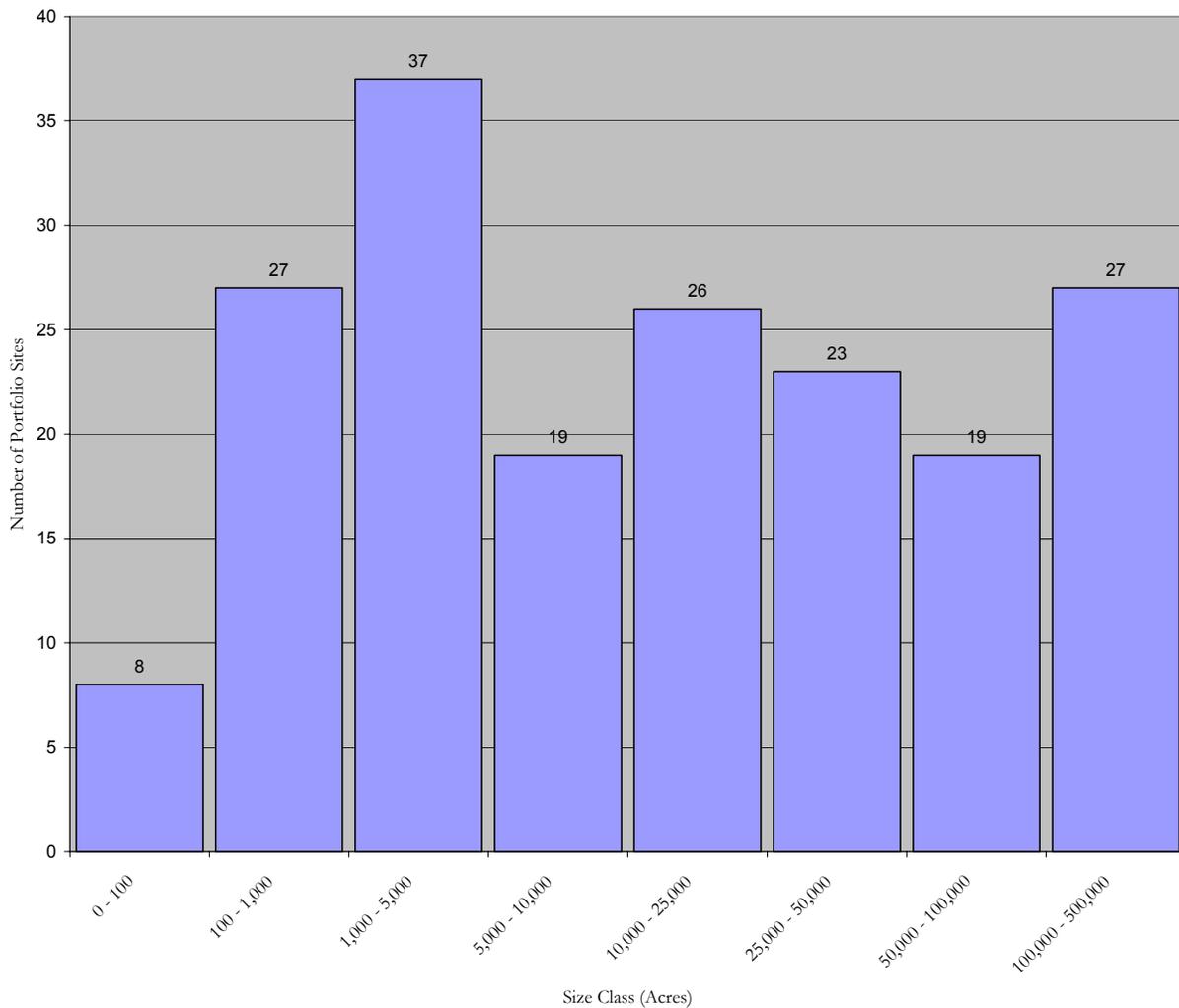


Figure 3. Size Class Distribution of Portfolio Sites

Table 9. Goal Achievement by Target Category

Target Category	Total number of targets	Number of targets meeting goal
Fish	19	0 (0%)
Herps	27	10 (37%)
Birds	40	28 (70%)
Mammals	18	4 (22%)
Vertebrates	104	42 (40%)
Invertebrates	64	1 (2%)
Plants	142	35 (25%)
All species	310	78 (25%)
Ecological systems	56	33 (59%)

Portfolio sites were grouped into 27 larger conservation areas (Map 8) for the purposes of identifying threats and strategies. Based on an analysis of their contribution to ecoregional conservation goals and threat status, 15 of these areas were identified as high priority conservation action sites, requiring immediate implementation of conservation strategies. In addition, a number of land acquisition focus areas have been identified as important to implementing portfolio conservation (see Discussion section on “Ecoregional Level Conservation Strategies”). Although the portfolio sites have been grouped into larger conservation areas for strategic purposes, it is useful to consider the size distribution of the individual portfolio sites as a reference for further, more detailed, planning (see Figure 3; Appendix VII for acreage by individual site).

Of the 366 conservation targets, 199 (54%) had at least two or more viable occurrences captured within a portfolio site. These included 76 plants, 7 fishes, 18 herpetofauna, 33 birds, 13 mammals, 6 invertebrates and 46 ecological communities/systems.

One hundred and fifty seven (157) targets are considered globally imperiled (G1-G2, including T1-T2 taxa), including 78 plants, 4 fishes, 10 herpetofauna, 5 birds, 11 mammals, 40 invertebrates and 9 ecological communities/system. Sixteen (16) of these (10%), including 7 plants, zero fishes, 1 herpetofauna, 1 bird, 1 mammal, 1 invertebrate and 5 ecological community/system targets (dry prairie, scrub, sandhill, spring-run stream and temperate seagrass bed) met their conservation goals within the portfolio area. Yet despite meeting their goals, many of these globally imperiled communities persist as fragmented and highly threatened sites in an urban or rapidly developing setting – much compromised from historical conditions – and are in urgent need of protection.

Not only was the portfolio designed to include important terrestrial biodiversity sites, but also sites characterized by freshwater, marine, and subterranean species and ecosystems. Freshwater aquatic sites encompass freshwater fish, invertebrates, and ecological communities/systems. Marine sites include truly marine species (sea turtles and some fish targets) and all marine ecological communities/systems (including estuarine/marine wetlands), as well as birds that are strictly associated with marine ecosystems (e.g., black skimmers, oystercatchers, brown pelicans). Subterranean sites include bat maternity and hibernacula caves, aquatic caves (i.e., springs), and terrestrial caves. Terrestrial sites encompass all other upland species and ecological

communities/systems and all wetland species not classified as strictly aquatic. Appendix VIII provides the number and list of targets captured at each portfolio site (referenced by site number).

As mentioned in the methodology, emphasis was placed on landscape-scale sites (those sites larger than 25,000 acres), while at the same time accommodating small sites needed to meet goals for single targets if necessary. Overall, about 17% of the portfolio sites capture a single target (including species, natural communities, and SHCAs), another 20% capture just two or three targets, the majority (53%) capture anywhere between 3 and 30 targets, and 10% have a richness of 30 or more (up to 71) targets (Map 9).

Threats Assessment

Using the rating system described in the Methods section, each threat was evaluated at each conservation area for severity and extent. Conservation areas were then given a single “Relative Threat Status” score based on these severity and extent ratings, as reported below in Table 10 from highest threat status to lowest. Threats were also rolled-up across all sites to determine the most critical threats to the ecoregion as a whole. Overall, the highest ranked and most prevalent threats are: urban/suburban development, altered fire regime, and invasive species (Figure 4). These three threats were identified for all sites in the Florida Peninsula Ecoregion. Recreation and incompatible water quality were noted at more than 75% of the conservation areas.

Table 10. Conservation Area Threat Scores; ordered from highest threat status to lowest.

Conservation Area	Relative Threat Status Score	Conservation Area	Relative Threat Status Score
Withlacoochee	567	Karst Prairie Lakes Region	237
Indian River Lagoon	511	Big Cypress Connector	224
Chassahowitzka	393	Peninsula Gulf Coast Barrier Island	205
Hillsborough River Watershed	371	Lake Wales Ridge	184
Econlockhatchee River Basin	355	Upper St. Johns Lakes	172
Greater Waccasassa	352	Kissimmee/Okeechobee Prairie	140
Ocala	336	Charlotte Harbor Buffer	131
Dickinson-Corbett	325	Tampa Bay Coastal	90
Western De Soto Slope Watersheds	316	Three Lakes WMA-Ranch Reserve Complex	88
Kissimmee Chain of Lakes	271	St. Johns Marshes	77
Wekiva	268	Etoniah Corridor	58
Ocklawaha Basin	264	Middle St. Johns River Basin	34
Atlantic Ridge and River	249	Green Swamp	15
Southeastern Remnant Coastal Sites	240		

Florida Peninsula
n = 27

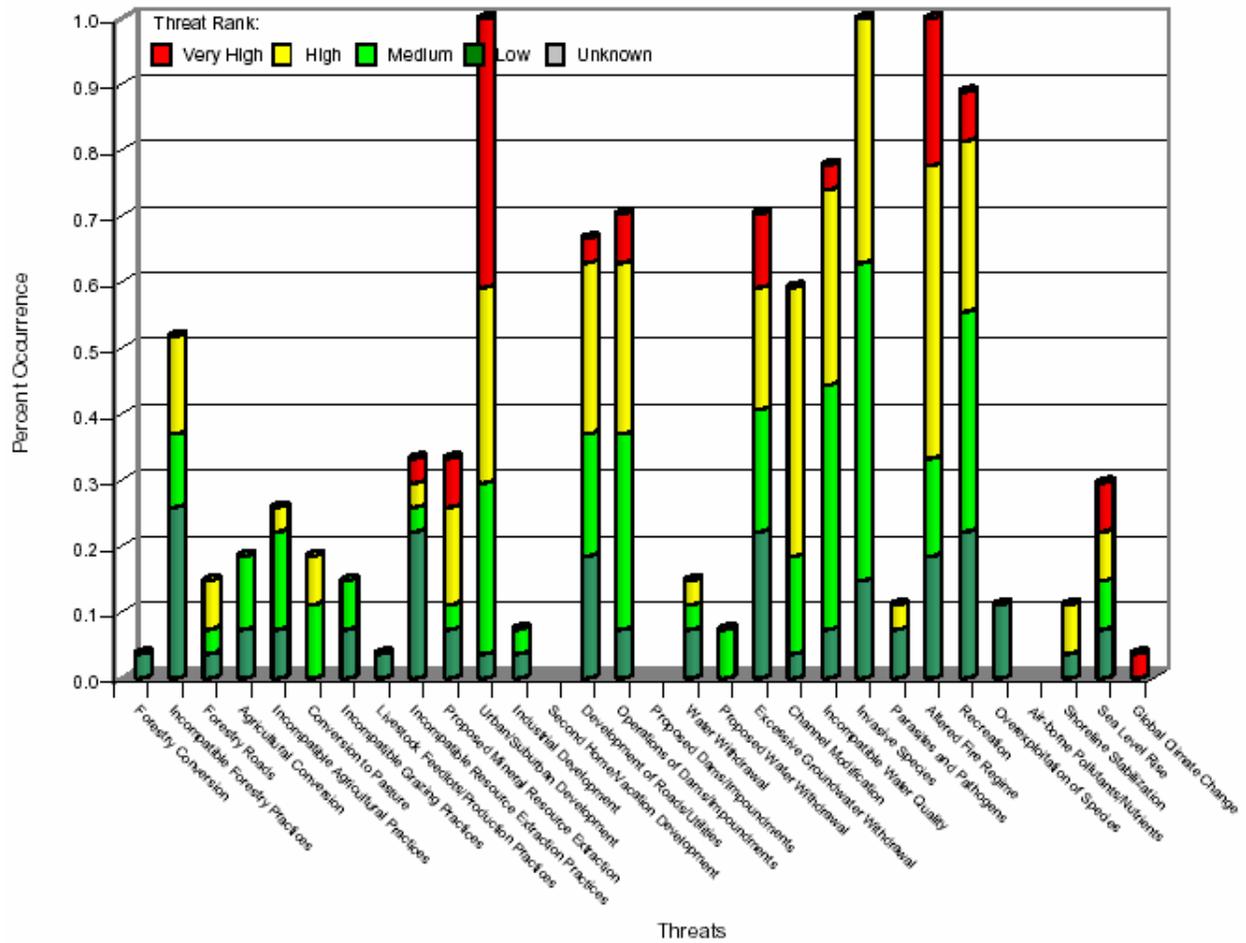


Figure 4. Most Critical Threats to Conservation Areas and Targets in the Florida Peninsula Ecoregion

IV. DISCUSSION

Portfolio Analysis

Fewer goals than originally envisioned were met. This may seem surprising given that about 52% of the ecoregion is included in the portfolio. This same “problem” has arisen in other ecoregional plans (e.g., the Northern Appalachian Ecoregional Plan) where there are insufficient documented and viable occurrences to reach the ecoregional conservation goals. There appear to be several reasons contributing to this plan’s difficulty in meeting goals:

- Many of the targets in the Florida Peninsula Ecoregion are genuinely rare -- for example, long-isolated rare endemics on the Lake Wales Ridge and species restricted to dry prairie habitat or springs and spring-runs. The general numerical goals developed for these targets may have been unrealistic, as many targets were required to have more occurrences than known from historical distribution.
- The Florida Peninsula Ecoregion has been, and continues to be, significantly altered by human use and manipulation so that whole ecological systems have essentially been destroyed through high-intensity agriculture, housing and urbanization in many of the areas where endemism was the highest (e.g., Lake Wales Ridge). Furthermore, some species and communities that were originally more widespread now have few remaining occurrences.
- Given rapid change within the ecoregion much of the data is old or insufficient.
- The threshold established for viability model ranks was designed to be conservative, making it more likely that viable occurrences would be excluded versus non-viable occurrences included.
- Two wide ranging species (Florida black bear and Florida panther) are doing poorly because of the effects of habitat fragmentation and gross changes in land use.

Even so, goals were successfully met for all three matrix ecological communities/systems in the ecoregion: dry prairie, which is endemic, and mesic flatwoods and sandhill, both of which are limited (the latter near-endemic). For dry prairie, both Heritage occurrences and recent surveys contributed to the goal being met, and exceeded. The portfolio also purposely exceeded the established goal for both mesic flatwoods (22 occurrences) and sandhill (24 occurrences), reasoning that five occurrences are insufficient to conserve what are arguably two of the most important ecological communities/systems in the Florida Peninsula. Not only do these ecological systems/matrix communities support high biodiversity for most taxonomic categories, but they are critically important as the areas in which landscape-scale ecological processes often begin (e.g., fire), and are vital to maintaining the surface and groundwater hydrology of the ecoregion.

Of the 35 plant species that met their goal, 18 are endemic to, or associated with seepage from, the Lake Wales Ridge. This physiographic feature is the center of greatest endemism in the ecoregion and has been the subject of both intensive surveys and a major State of Florida acquisition effort. Similarly, many other species meeting their goal are associated with other well studied systems, like dry prairie, illustrating that ecological communities/systems that are more intensively surveyed may better meet their goals or the goals for species occurring within them. This is encouraging because for the many ecological communities/systems and species that did not meet their goals, it is possible that more intensive survey work will reveal additional viable occurrences.

Concerning the Florida black bear, an important wide-ranging mammal target, the conservation goal was technically met with 16 occurrence records in the ecoregion. Unfortunately, however, point data cannot be considered equivalent to population-based data for species like the black bear. For example, recent studies conclude that there is only one large, and two smaller, populations of this subspecies in the ecoregion (and the populations range into neighboring ecoregions). Clearly a different standard must be applied to determine a viability-based goal for such a wide-ranging species, requiring large contiguous areas of suitable habitat to support viable populations. In fact, the requirements needed to secure the Florida black bear exceed any one individual ecoregion within the species range. Instead range-wide conservation strategies across ecoregional boundaries will be imperative. This should not diminish, but rather underscore, the importance of identifying sites within an ecoregion for such species, regardless of whether a realistic viability goal can be met.

If an ecoregion plays a significant role in conserving the overall habitat base to protect viable populations within a multi-ecoregion range, then such habitat should be incorporated into portfolio design to complement occurrence data. Thus, the portfolio selection process attempted to identify and incorporate all of the important habitat for protecting or restoring viable populations of both the Florida black bear and the Florida panther. After assembling the primary portfolio sites using standard occurrence-based methods, the portfolio was assessed for gaps in habitat protection for these species using Strategic Habitat Conservation Areas data from the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, the Florida Ecological Greenways Network from the University of Florida, and land cover/land use data. All areas needed to provide larger areas of suitable habitat and landscape linkages were then added to the portfolio. As a result, the portfolio essentially captures all of the land acquisition priorities recommended by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission in recent studies for Florida black bear and Florida panther.

In retrospect, goals should have been based on historical distributions and our best current understanding of viability for targets with few occurrences. The team considered reducing goals for historically rare species to the known number of occurrences, but the current state of inventory work is not sufficient to make this a scientifically credible approach. While the plan accepts the apparent failure to meet goals for these species, this will not diminish the Conservancy's intent to protect as many viable occurrences as possible. However, aside from historically rare species, the lack of goal attainment in this ecoregion is largely due to the fact that whole ecological systems have been predominately destroyed through agriculture, housing and massive urbanization in many of the areas where diversity and endemism are the highest (e.g., Lake Wales Ridge).

Still, there are several ways some unmet goals could be attained in future iterations of this plan, or the gap can at least be narrowed: 1) increasing inventory efforts (note that 20% of all species Element Occurrence Records and 11% of ecological community EORs in the FNAI database were not used because they had no observation date, or an observation date more than 20 years old); 2) restoration or improved management (so that more occurrences eventually meet viability requirements); and/or 3) natural increases in quality and quantity over time.

It is also worth mentioning that the degree to which goals are met depends, in part, upon the standard or method used to assess target viability -- more conservative approaches tend to result in fewer goals met. In this plan, an additional measure of "goals likely met" was assessed by applying another, slightly less conservative, standard of potential viability. This was a subjective process where the viability assessments done by the FWC (Cox et al., 1994; Cox and Kautz, 2000), other ecological information, and expert opinion on each species were used to determine whether it was

likely that the species would be viable within the portfolio if all sites were protected and appropriately managed. Based on this assessment, 200 species (65% of species targets compared to 25% using the plan’s principal method; Table 11) are likely to have met their viability goal within the portfolio.

Table 11. Goal Achievement and Likely Goal Achievement by Taxonomic Group in Peninsular Florida.

Taxonomic group	Total number of species	Number of species meeting goal of 10 occurrences	Number of species likely meeting viability goal within portfolio
Fish	19	0 (0%)	8 (42%)
Herps	27	10 (37%)	13 (48%)
Birds	40	28 (70%)	36 (90%)
Mammals	18	4 (22%)	6 (33%)
Vertebrates	104	42 (40%)	63 (61%)
Invertebrates	64	1 (2%)	14 (22%)
Plants	142	35 (25%)	60 (42%)
All species	310	78 (25%)	200 (65%)
Natural communities	56	33 (59%)	n/a

Sequencing Conservation Action

In addition to the critically important goal of identifying a portfolio of sites to adequately represent the biodiversity of an ecoregion, another goal of the Conservancy’s ecoregional planning process is to prioritize conservation action among sites. Sutter, Szell, and Prince (2005) developed a methodology for this component of the ecoregional planning process in a project called “Sequencing Conservation Action”. The sequencing process requires consideration of factors relating to:

- The information generated in the portfolio design and threats assessment stages of ecoregional planning, including:
 - The biological importance of sites as characterized by the number of conservation targets occurring there and their contribution to ecoregional goals (at that site relative to other sites; i.e., “Relative Biodiversity Value” based on an irreplaceability index).
 - The relative magnitude of threats at each portfolio site as well as across sites (i.e., “Relative Threat Status”).
- An assessment of the feasibility of accomplishing conservation at a given site including staff capabilities, staff relationships with key partners, availability of funding, effectiveness of ongoing management activities and the presence of unique opportunity windows (i.e., “Relative Conservation Opportunity”).

Taken together these components contribute to an assessment of relative conservation priority and allow conservation areas to be placed in one of four sequencing categories: “now, right now”, “now”, “soon” or “later” as reported below in Table 12. A second outcome of the sequencing process is the identification of foci for cross-cutting strategies, such as common threats, ownership and ecological systems.

Table 12. "Now, Right Now", "Now", "Soon" and "Later" Urgency Ratings for Conservation Areas.

CA Code	Conservation Area (CA) Name	Sequencing Category	Level of Knowledge	Relative Threat Score	Relative Biodiversity Value	Relative Conservation Opportunity
K	Atlantic Ridge and Plain	NOW-RIGHT NOW	High	249	0.97	High
A	Big Cypress Connector	NOW-RIGHT NOW	High	224	0.94	Very High
P	Charlotte Harbor Buffer	NOW-RIGHT NOW	High	131	0.81	High
F	Chassahowitzka	NOW-RIGHT NOW	High	393	0.82	High
H	Greater Waccasassa	NOW-RIGHT NOW	High	352	0.87	High
N	Indian River Lagoon	NOW-RIGHT NOW	Very High	511	1	Very High
U	Karst Prairie Lakes Region	NOW-RIGHT NOW	High	237	0.92	Very High
DD	Kissimmee Chain of Lakes	NOW-RIGHT NOW	High	271	0.83	Very High
L	Kissimmee/Okeechobee Prairie	NOW-RIGHT NOW	High	140	0.75	Very High
M	Lake Wales Ridge	NOW-RIGHT NOW	Very High	184	0.9	Very High
J	Ocala	NOW-RIGHT NOW	High	336	0.78	High
X	Ocklawaha Basin	NOW-RIGHT NOW	Medium	264	0.79	High
R	Southeastern Remnant Coastal Sites	NOW-RIGHT NOW	Medium	240	0.85	Medium
T	Western De Soto Slope Watersheds	NOW-RIGHT NOW	High	316	0.83	High
G	Withlacoochee	NOW-RIGHT NOW	High	567	0.94	Medium
O	Dickinson-Corbett	NOW	High	325	0.63	High
BB	Econlockhatchee River Basin	NOW	Medium	355	0.32	High
E	Hillsborough River Watershed	NOW	High	371	0.57	High
W	Wekiva	NOW	Very High	268	0.66	Very High
V	Etoniah Corridor	SOON	High	58	0.63	High
S	Peninsula Gulf Coast Barrier Island	SOON	High	205	0.67	Medium
AA	St. Johns Marshes	SOON	Medium	77	0.51	High
Q	Tampa Bay Coastal	SOON	High	90	0.68	High
CC	Three Lakes WMA-Ranch Reserve Conservation Complex	SOON	High	88	0.48	High
Z	Upper St. Johns Lakes	SOON	Medium	172	0.67	Medium
D	Green Swamp	LATER	High	15	0.49	Very High
Y	Middle St. Johns River Basin	LATER	Medium	34	0.35	High

The Sequencing Conservation Action process is designed to produce a scientifically-credible and reality-based guide to priorities on where to work and what threats to focus strategies, so that the Conservancy can make the best decisions for biodiversity conservation in the southeastern United States (Sutter et al., 2005). In terms of where we should work in Peninsular Florida, 15 of the 27 conservation areas received a Sequencing Category rating of “now-right now”, indicating that they

need be addressed immediately. Those conservation areas falling into the “now” category (n = 4) need to be addressed in the near future (3-5 years), “soon” (n = 6) within 5 to 10 years, and “later” sites (n = 2) could be addressed in later years. However, it is also clear that the best opportunities (last column, Table 12) for conservation success are not always at the sites most severely threatened, nor those supporting the most irreplaceable biodiversity, as may be the case with Green Swamp.

As far as the second major outcome of the sequencing process – what threats to focus strategies on – the following are clearly identified as critical threats to the biodiversity of the Florida Peninsula Ecoregion (as presented in the Results section; Figure 4): urban/suburban development, altered fire regime, invasive species, incompatible recreation, and a suite of water-related issues, particularly poor water quality. In the following section potential ecoregion-level strategies likely add significant value to ongoing conservation efforts are described and organized by critical threat category.

Ecoregional Level Conservation Strategies

Urban/Suburban Development:

One proven and powerful ecoregion-level solution to this pervasive threat is support for continued state, federal, and local funding for conservation land acquisition. Both traditional and new funding sources should be pursued. Such funding should support priority land acquisition projects, like those identified in the original draft of this plan and as described below:

1) *Merritt Island NWR* – New acquisitions should focus on building on the large federal holding that is Merritt Island NWR, and which provides habitat protection vital to the survival of the endemic Florida scrub jay (encompasses the largest population remaining in Florida) and which supports some of the finest sea turtle nesting beaches in the world. Other features include: a mosaic of scrub, scrubby flatwoods and mesic flatwoods communities; important habitat for manatee, Eastern indigo snakes, and gopher tortoises; an outstanding example of ridge and swale topography supporting globally imperiled plant species; an intact mangrove community along Indian River Lagoon; estuarine systems along the Banana River; and the northernmost extent of maritime hammock with a tropical hardwood component.

2) *Ranch Reserve Complex (includes Bull Creek/Three Lakes WMA/Rollins Ranch)* – This is a suite of public and private lands that contain a high quality mosaic of natural communities including mesic flatwoods, dome swamps, floodplain swamp, embedded scrubs and basin/depression marshes, among others. The area supports the largest population of the federally endangered red-cockaded woodpecker in central Florida and provides a vital link between the Kissimmee and St. Johns River valleys that is important for the establishment of a second (sub)population of the Florida panther. Numerous rare vertebrate species including crested caracara, southeastern American kestrel, and Florida burrowing owl are local residents. Growth southward from the Orlando metropolitan area has rapidly placed this entire area under imminent threat.

3) *Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem/Indian River Lagoon* – Acquisitions at this diverse site should focus on protecting the best remaining examples of scrub community and associated vertebrate and plant species (incorporating reserve design elements for the federally-listed Florida scrub jay as outlined in a Habitat Conservation Plan for this species; Noss et al., 1997). Acquisitions will also assist in protecting water quality and quantity in the Indian River Lagoon (IRL) system from point and non-point source pollution. The IRL has thousands of acres of impounded salt marshes, many of which

are being restored. These marshes serve as important breeding grounds for a large variety of game and commercial fish species. The IRL is purported as being the most diverse estuarine system in North America and supports seagrass beds and manatees, as well as numerous shore and wading birds. The site is threatened with wholesale conversion to housing and commercial development.

4) *Fisheating Creek Ecosystem* – This large landscape encompasses the most extensive remaining example of the globally imperiled (G2) dry prairie community/ecological system in the world. This endemic Florida community supports high levels of biodiversity and once occupied hundreds of thousands of acres in south-central Florida north and west of Lake Okeechobee; dry prairie is a matrix community for the ecoregion. Strategic acquisitions in this landscape are critically needed to help form a high quality habitat corridor for Florida panther dispersal from south Florida into the Florida peninsula. Besides encompassing at least 21 natural communities, the site also supports Florida sandhill crane, Florida grasshopper sparrow (federally listed as endangered), Florida scrub jay (federally listed as threatened), and numerous other species of rare vertebrates and plants including the endemic cutthroat grass and Edison's ascyrum. The conversion of the site to improved pasture, citrus groves, and, more recently, housing developments is imminent unless immediate conservation action is taken.

5) *Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem* – The ancient scrubs of this unique system support 24 rare and/or federally-listed plant and seven rare and/or federally-listed animal species. Although highly fragmented and highly threatened, the remaining scrub is critical to Floridan Aquifer recharge and the hydrological integrity of adjacent and globally imperiled seepage communities (e.g., slash pine flatwoods-cutthroat seepage slopes). Key federal and state funding partnerships for both acquisition and intensive management are required to protect this system. Because of its intensive fragmentation and narrow, linear geographic distribution, this distinctive landscape was divided among several portfolio sites; all of which require immediate action to maximize protection. The ecological systems/natural communities of Ridge have been at least 85% destroyed, primarily through citrus cultivation and housing developments.

6) *Annettella Hammock/Withlacoochee State Forest Complex* – This area supports a large acreage (matrix-scale) of the globally-imperiled sandhill community; split among public and private ownerships. The private lands are highly threatened by development and fire suppression and are a high priority project of the State of Florida's CARL Program and the Southwest Florida Water Management District. This project includes numerous xeric upland vertebrate species and two federally endangered plant species. Its protection is critical to the recharge of the Floridan Aquifer lying beneath the Brooksville Ridge physiographic formation and to maintaining the groundwater flow necessary to numerous first magnitude springs (i.e., springs with a daily output exceeding 66 million gallons).

7) *Upper Kissimmee Basin/Chain-of-Lakes (including Disney Wilderness Preserve/Reedy Creek)* – This site is considered by most ecologists as the headwaters of the Everglades ecosystem. It supports a diverse assemblage of characteristic, high quality central Florida communities/systems. Numerous rare species, particularly vertebrates, and one of the most important watersheds in the ecoregion, are encompassed by the site. The region is highly threatened by the cumulative and secondary build-out and infrastructure impacts associated with the development of Disney World and other theme parks, and myriad other tourist destinations and attractions in the central Florida area that have contributed to the landscape sprawl of the Orlando metropolitan area. This site is a priority of the South Florida Water Management District, a major funding and land management partner in the ecoregion.

8) *Southwestern Green Swamp/Upper Hillsborough River* – This site encompasses the headwaters of four major rivers in the ecoregion (the Hillsborough, Oklawaha, Peace and Withlacoochee). It is both an important watershed and groundwater area, and includes the potentiometric high of the Floridan Aquifer. Because of manifold threats, including habitat conversion, uncontrolled building and clearcutting of cypress wetlands, the site was designated an Area of Critical State Concern by the Florida Department of Community Affairs. The site is regionally important for numerous vertebrates including a small population of Florida black bear, numerous wading bird rookeries, American swallow-tailed kites, and Sherman’s fox squirrels. A recent – and significant – threat is that from sand mining and rapidly encroaching housing development, as the site is located between the Orlando and Tampa metropolitan areas, just north of the I-4 corridor. Although most of the uplands have been previously cleared (sandhill and scrub communities), the site still supports large intact dome swamp, mesic flatwoods, and floodplain marsh systems. The groundwater is subject to pollution by housing developments on adjacent deep sands that percolate to the Floridan Aquifer and produce seepage along the eastern flank of the area.

9) *Ocala-Wekiva Connector/Tiger Bay/Dunn’s Creek Complex* – This site is predominantly composed of a sandhill, scrub, and mesic flatwood mosaic of high quality and globally-imperiled communities. Numerous springs (i.e., aquatic cave community) occur throughout the area, several of which support rare crayfish and other aquatic invertebrates. Increased land protection will help form a vital connector for sustaining a viable Florida black bear population in the ecoregion. The Conservancy owns a large and important preserve in the site, and is working to improve prescribed fire management there and throughout the area. The site is highly threatened from a rapidly expanding human population base from both the Ocala and Orlando metropolitan areas.

10) *Bombing Range Ridge/Lower Kissimmee Valley* – The site contains high quality, representative examples of many central Florida communities and systems. It supports some of the largest blocks of longleaf pine-dominated mesic flatwoods (a matrix community) in the ecoregion. As such, rare vertebrate species including red-cockaded woodpecker, Florida sandhill crane, the largest fledging area in lower 48 states for bald eagles (in conjunction with action sites 2 and 7, described above), and snail kite are all known to have viable populations at the site. It is severely threatened with continued habitat fragmentation and is without guarantee that its pyric-adapted communities will continue to be managed with the prescribed fire that they require for persistence.

11) *Pal-Mar/Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem (includes Corbett Wildlife Management Area)* – The site supports the largest, contiguous block of remaining coastal scrub community outside of the Merritt Island NWR area (#1 above). Additionally, a large block of high quality wet flatwoods forms much of the interior of this site; a key transition area between the flatwoods system along the coast and the sawgrass-dominated marshes (tropical swale ecological system) of the Everglades. At least 15 targets are known from the site, including exceptionally high quality wet prairies and five federally-listed species/subspecies, among which is the federally-endangered wood stork. The site is rapidly becoming an island surrounded by an urban/suburban sea.

12) *Sarasota/Myakka River Basin* – This site, and adjacent land owners in nearby portfolio sites, are vital to maintaining the hydrologic integrity of one of the most productive estuaries in Florida – Charlotte Harbor. The site supports important examples of blackwater stream (the Myakka River) and an extensive mesic flatwoods/wet prairie mosaic important to bald eagles, Florida sandhill cranes, gopher tortoise and Florida scrub jays, among others. Sarasota County and the Southwest

Florida Water Management District are key acquisition and management partners. The entire area is threatened with rapid build-out over the next few years.

Additionally, two landscape-scale sites bridge the Florida Peninsula-Tropical Florida ecoregional boundary:

13) *Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed* – At least 23 targets are known from this important southwest Florida site. It encompasses both a key habitat connector area and a watershed project critical to the protection of rare wildlife and plant species. It also has the potential to link three established managed areas and protect the flows of water feeding the Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge, Fakahatchee Strand and the Ten Thousand Islands. The site encompasses excellent examples of Tropical strand swamp and hatrack cypress communities, and supports numerous orchids, bromeliads and ferns that comprise much of the biodiversity of this area of Florida. Rapid habitat conversion for agriculture and residential development continue to threaten the ecological integrity of the site. The State of Florida’s CARL program and the South Florida Water Management District are funding partners at the site.

14) *Panther Glades/Twelvemile Slough/Caloosahatchee Escape* – The site forms the most important remaining natural lands in southwest Florida for securing a viable Florida panther dispersal corridor from the Tropical Florida Ecoregion into the Florida Peninsula Ecoregion. Virtually all of the site is Priority 1 Florida panther habitat as identified by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; an important partner in conservation efforts at the site. There are several large private landowners within the site who conduct limited cattle ranching operations. The area is, however, increasingly threatened with habitat conversion for urban/suburban development which will further fragment and degrade this significant and strategic system.

Altered Fire Regime:

An altered fire regime threatens all natural communities, habitats, and species across the ecoregion that have evolved with and been shaped by fire – even those that only sometimes burned historically, and especially those that are fire-adapted. When fire frequency and season are altered, vegetation structure and composition can shift to the point of habitat cover change. These changes have, and continue to, result in loss of habitat value for many species, even in lands otherwise managed for conservation.

Conservation strategies to abate inappropriate fire management need to focus on increasing both institutional support and capacity within agencies, as well as the ability of private landowners to burn. Liability reduction and other incentives to encourage prescribed fire management on private lands and reduce conflicts about fire in the developed landscape need to be explored. A statewide assessment of fire needs across natural communities and habitats is imperative to facilitate comprehensive prescribed fire planning, as is a shared statewide database to track the extent and frequency of actual prescribed fire use. Better coordination of prescribed fire educational opportunities, targeted education programs for residents within known “smoke sheds”, and building more regional experience and resource-sharing in prescribed fire application will also be necessary for more successful fire implementation.

Invasive Non-Native Species:

Invasive, non-native plant and animal species are a pervasive threat across the state. These species change native community structure and composition, alter hydrological and fire regimes, alter soil sedimentation and erosion processes, and modify habitat values for both native species and humans.

Public and private land managers have acknowledged the high ecological and economic costs caused by this threat. At the same time, new problematic species are coming to the forefront on a continual basis and, in many cases, known problem species continue to be propagated and broadly distributed for sale. Many opportunities exist to better control this threat at local, state and federal levels, both through public and private action.

Four main strategic areas are:

- 1) Assessment and risk analysis - developing and implementing risk analysis tools for invasive species already in Florida and predictive tools for new imports;
- 2) Prevention - identifying and preventing pathways of both intentional and non-intentional invasive species introductions;
- 3) Early detection and rapid response (eradication) - developing a statewide mechanism for identification, alert and control of new invaders; and
- 4) Control and management - develop new and enhance existing programs for control of invasive species on both public and private lands.

Incompatible Recreation:

Recreational activities that degrade natural habitat are a serious problem throughout Florida, particularly for public lands and waters where recreational users often exceed carrying capacity for many types of activities. Incompatible recreational uses and levels have direct impacts such as erosion, sedimentation in aquatic systems, vegetation loss, and habitat disturbance for sensitive species; indirect impacts arise when key resource management activities (e.g., prescribed fire) are impeded or supplanted by recreation priorities. Off-road vehicle use is consistently cited as having a serious impact in many areas, and, at times, management for hunting and fishing will be in conflict with native species and habitat management.

Conservation strategies that identify and allow management of recreational uses at appropriate levels and locations are needed. Conflicts between natural resource management needs and recreational user expectations should be addressed and reduced. Promising actions include: guidelines, access plans, and carrying capacities for specific recreational activities within different habitats, educational materials and programs to educate users and reduce their impacts, more equitable and explicit allocation of public lands management funds between natural resource and recreational management, and the restoration of impacted habitats on public lands and waters.

Water Issues:

Many issues pose serious threats to Florida's water quality, quantity, and aquatic and wetland communities. Incompatible water quality ranked slightly higher than other threats evaluated (e.g., excessive groundwater withdrawal and incompatible dam operations) and refers to both point and non-point source pollution. Nutrient loading of surface and ground waters from run-off, stormwater, and as recharge from developed areas and agricultural fields or facilities is of primary concern. Chemicals and toxins also contribute to poor water quality, although the severity and extent of this problem is not as well understood.

Strategies to address nutrient-loads should emphasize preventing eutrophication of water bodies by developing and implementing water quality criteria that establish nutrient load limits based on the tolerance of specific wetland and aquatic habitats in Florida, and by directly reducing nutrient loads (especially from lawn fertilizer applications, row and field crop fertilizer applications, septic systems, and concentrated wastes associated with confined animal operations) through improved technology

and management practices; and ensuring that local land use actions are protective of the water quality of natural habitats.

Strategies to address chemicals and toxins should also emphasize preventing harm to vulnerable habitats from pesticide applications and mosquito control activities, reducing the potential for pesticide drift and runoff, and increasing the level of knowledge of the severity and extent of this threat.

Global Climate Change:

While climate change and associated sea level rise are widely accepted by the scientific community, there are still many unknowns regarding how these phenomena will likely impact species and natural communities in the Florida Peninsula Ecoregion. Further analysis is needed to evaluate impacts on individual populations and communities as well as likely collective impacts on ecosystems.

However, the following strategies could help to minimize anticipated adverse impacts: protecting the likely migration footprint of coastal habitats facing sea level rise, protecting north-south native habitat corridors to accommodate changes in species range and the habitats they rely on in the face of warming climate, educating Floridians about the critically important issue of global climate change, and encouraging Floridians to take an active role in efforts to address global climate change.

The above-mentioned strategies are broad and imply a tremendous amount of work. While significant conservation efforts are underway, numerous conservation opportunities remain and are critically important for protecting the full range of biodiversity within the Florida Peninsula Ecoregion. It is hoped that the information contained in this report will serve as a useful guide to agency, non-governmental organizations and other entities involved with protecting the ecoregion's biological resources and will help to focus conservation efforts on key strategies, threats, and sites that will have the largest impact on achieving long-lasting ecological integrity in the ecoregion.

Action Sites

As outlined in the Methods section, action sites were identified through the Sequencing Conservation Action process by a combined assessment of the relative biodiversity value and the relative threat status of the area. Based on this assessment, conservation areas were categorized as “now, right now”, “now”, “soon”, or “later”, as shown in Table 11. The action sites for the Florida Peninsula Ecoregion include those “now, right now” and “now” conservation areas and the portfolio sites comprising them (see Appendix IX for these portfolio sites):

Now, Right Now

- ◆ Kissimmee Chain of Lakes
- ◆ Kissimmee/Okeechobee Prairie
- ◆ Big Cypress Connector
- ◆ Karst Prairie Lakes Region
- ◆ Lake Wales Ridge
- ◆ Indian River Lagoon
- ◆ Western De Soto Slope Watersheds
- ◆ Ocklawaha Basin
- ◆ Greater Waccasassa
- ◆ Atlantic Ridge and Plain
- ◆ Chassahowitzka
- ◆ Charlotte Harbor Buffer
- ◆ Ocala
- ◆ Southeastern Remnant Coastal Sites
- ◆ Withlacoochee

Now

- ◆ Wekiva

- ◆ Econlockhatchee River Basin
- ◆ Dickinson-Corbett

- ◆ Hillsborough River Watershed

Communication Plan

This plan is intended both for the internal use of The Nature Conservancy and as a public document that will contribute to the body of knowledge for science-based conservation priority setting that continues to be so important in establishing the priorities for conservation investment by public agencies and private organizations in Florida. The plan will be distributed to Conservancy staff and to all the statewide and regional agencies engaged in conservation action in peninsular Florida. It will also be made available and accessible to the public.

While in other places or in an earlier time in the Florida Peninsula, a plan that identifies important conservation sites might be viewed as controversial, there have already been a number of reports and plans covering this ecoregion (most recently the Florida Forever Plan) that have mapped areas of conservation significance without generating landowner objections. It is now well publicized throughout Florida that state agencies which acquire land operate from a willing seller perspective. This has allayed fears that were present just a few years ago concerning takings of land for habitat conservation. Many people within the Florida Peninsula Ecoregion have become familiar with and engaged in conservation issues (more than 17% of the land within the ecoregion is in some form of conservation protection).

Next Steps

Next steps in further planning and implementation include:

- Completion and integration of marine and freshwater planning and prioritization efforts with this Florida Peninsula Ecoregional Plan and portfolio.
- Use of this ecoregional plan as a blueprint for conservation action through the continued development and implementation of more detailed Conservation Area Plans for priority portfolio sites and landscapes, such as the following Large-scale Conservation Areas: Osceola Plain, Southwest Rivers and Flatwoods, Lake Wales Ridge, Indian River Lagoon, and Ocala-Wekiva.

Most importantly, working closely with numerous partners and programs is the only way we can accomplish the job of conservation in Florida. Together, the collective “we” have acquired over 1.25 million acres with Preservation 2000 funding from 1991 through 1999, and over a million acres since 1999 with Florida Forever funding. We must continue to work together to ensure that Florida’s Last Great Places are protected and preserved.

V. CONCLUSION

The Florida Peninsula continues to experience very rapid growth and change. The Orlando metropolitan area is sprawling outward in every direction. The Tampa-St. Petersburg metropolitan area is almost completely built-out. Communities on the east and west coasts like West Palm Beach and Sarasota are expanding into formerly rural areas in the interior. Growth, and land speculation in anticipation of growth, are increasing land values throughout the ecoregion.

The Florida Peninsula Ecoregional Plan has identified many priority conservation sites needed to protect grasslands such as dry prairie, freshwater such as springs and spring runs, and endangered forest types such as scrub and longleaf savanna. All of these habitats have been greatly reduced from their original extent and are further threatened by subdivision and development.

The highest priority sites in the ecoregion have been selected because, if conserved, they can create the corridors and blocks of land needed to sustain natural processes, including fire and flooding, and can provide habitat for wide ranging species such as Florida panther, Florida black bear, and birds of prey, as well as hundreds of endemic species like those restricted to the scrub and dry prairie habitats of the region.

There is, however, no more than five years remaining to create such a conservation framework for the Florida peninsula. After this, there is every expectation that land ownerships will be too fragmented for landscape-scale conservation. Thus implementation of conservation in this ecoregion is an urgent matter if the Peninsular Florida portfolio is to be protected in the years to come.

VI. REFERENCES

- Beier, P. and R. F. Noss. 1998. Do Habitat Corridors Provide Connectivity? *Conservation Biology* 12:1241-1252.
- Cox, J., R. Kautz, M. MacLaughlin and T Gilbert. 1994. Closing the Gaps in Florida's Wildlife Habitat System. Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. Tallahassee, Florida.
- Cox, J. A. and R. S. Kautz. 2000. Habitat Conservation Needs of rare and Imperiled Wildlife in Florida. Office of Environmental Services, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission. Tallahassee, Florida.
- Davis, J. H., Jr. 1967. "General Map of the Natural Vegetation of Florida." Circ. S-178, Institute of Food and Agricultural Science. Agriculture Experiment Station, University of Florida, Gainesville.
- Davis, S. M. and J. C. Ogden, eds. 1994. "Everglades: The Ecosystem and Its Restoration." St. Lucie Press, Delray Beach, Florida.
- Florida Biodiversity Task Force. 1993. Conserving Florida's Biodiversity. A Report to Governor Lawton Chiles by the Florida Biodiversity Task Force, Tallahassee, Florida.
- Gleason, P. J., ed. (1974). Environmental of south Florida: present and past. Memoir 2 – Miami Geological Society. Miami Geological Society, Miami, Florida.
- Grossman, D. H., D. Faber-Langendoen, A. S. Weakley, M. Anderson, P. Bourgeron, R. Crawford, K. Goodin, S. Landall, K. Metzler, K. Patterson, M. Pyne, M. Reid and L. Sneedon. 1998. International Classification of Ecological Communities: Terrestrial Vegetation of the United States. Volume I: "The National Vegetation Classification Standard." The Nature Conservancy, Arlington, Virginia.
- Groves, Craig, L. Valutis, D. Vosick, B. Neely, K. Wheaton, J. Touval and B. Runnels. 2000. Designing a Geography of Hope: A Practitioner's Handbook for Ecoregional Conservation Planning. The Nature Conservancy.
- Jue, S., C. Kindell and J. Wojcik. 2001. "Florida Conservation Lands 2001." Florida Natural Areas Inventory, Tallahassee, Florida.
- Keys, et al. 1995. Ecological units of the eastern United States: first approximation. USDA Forest Service, 1995.
- Knight, A., G. Knight and J. Oetting. 2000. Florida Forever. Florida Natural Areas Inventory, Tallahassee, Florida.
- Low, G. 1999. Landscape-Scale, Community –Based Conservation: A Practitioner's Handbook. The Nature Conservancy, Arlington, Virginia.

- Myers, R. L. and J. J. Ewel, eds. 1990. "Ecosystems of Florida." University of Central Florida Press, Orlando, Florida.
- Nelson, A. and J. Dughi, eds. 1994. "Creating a Statewide Greenways System." Florida Greenways Commission, Tallahassee, Florida.
- Noss, R. F., M. A. O'Connell and D. D. Murphy. 1997. Chapter 6 – A Framework and Guidelines for Habitat Conservation *in* "The Science of Conservation Planning: Habitat Conservation Under the Endangered Species Act." Island Press, Washington, D.C.
- Poiani, K. A. and B. D. Richter. 1999. Functional Landscapes and the Conservation of Biodiversity. Final draft, working papers in Conservation Science. No. 1, Conservation Science Division. The Nature Conservancy, Arlington, Virginia.
- Sutter, R.D., C.C. Szell and J. Prince. 2005. Sequencing conservation actions: science-based priorities for ecoregional and global conservation. The Nature Conservancy, Southern U.S. Region Conservation Science, Durham, NC.
- The Nature Conservancy. 1999. Element Occurrence Data Standard. Network of Natural Heritage Programs and Conservation Data Centers and The Nature Conservancy, Arlington, Virginia.
- The Nature Conservancy. 2000. Conservation by Design: A Framework for Mission Success. The Nature Conservancy, Arlington, Virginia.
- Zwick, P., T. Hctor and P. Carr. 1999. Statewide Greenways System Planning Project Final Report. GeoPlan Center, University of Florida, Gainesville.

VII. GLOSSARY

Compiled from various resources¹

- alliance:** A coarse level of biological community organization in the US National Vegetation Classification, defined as a group of plant associations sharing one or more diagnostic species (dominant, differential, indicator, or character), which, as a rule, are found in the uppermost strata of the vegetation. Aquatic alliances correspond spatially to macrohabitats.
- areas of biodiversity significance:** Although the term conservation site is often used to describe areas chosen through the process of ecoregional planning, in actuality these are areas of biodiversity significance and different from sites as defined in site conservation planning. Although ecoregional plans may delineate rough or preliminary site boundaries or use other systematic units such as watersheds or hexagons as site selection units, the boundaries and the target occurrences contained within these areas are first approximations that will be dealt with in more specificity and accuracy in the site conservation planning process.
- association:** The finest level of biological community organization in the US National Vegetation Classification, defined as a plant community with a definite floristic composition, uniform habitat conditions, and uniform physiognomy. With the exception of a few associations that are restricted to specific and unusual environmental conditions, associations generally repeat across the landscape. They also occur at variable spatial scales depending on the steepness of environmental gradients and the patterns of distribution.
- biological diversity:** The variety of living organisms considered at all levels of organization including the genetic, species, and higher taxonomic levels. Biological diversity also includes the variety of habitats, ecosystems, and natural processes occurring therein.
- biodiversity hot spot:** Typically, a geographic location under a high degree of threat and characterized by unusually high species richness and large numbers of endemic species.
- bioreserve:** A landscape, large in size with naturally functioning ecological processes and containing outstanding examples of ecosystems (ecological systems), communities, and species which are endangered or inadequately protected.
- coarse-filter/fine-filter approach:** A strategy for selecting focal conservation targets. The principal idea behind the coarse filter approach is that by conserving representative examples of the different biological communities and ecosystems that occur within a region, the majority of species of that region will also be conserved. Some types of conservation targets, however, such as rare or endangered species, do not always co-occur in a predictable fashion with certain communities or ecosystems. For these targets, individual or fine filter approaches are necessary.

¹ Primarily:

Groves, Craig, L. Valutis, D. Vosick, B. Neely, K. Wheaton, J. Touval and B. Runnels. 2000. Designing a Geography of Hope: A Practitioner's Handbook for Ecoregional Conservation Planning. The Nature Conservancy.

Also:

Gordon, D.R., J.D. Parrish, D. Salzer, T. Tear, and B. Pace-Aldana. 2004. The Nature Conservancy's approach to measuring biodiversity status and the effectiveness of conservation strategies. In: G. Meffe, R. Carroll, and M. Groom. Principles of Conservation Biology. Third Ed. Sinauer Associates. In press.

Groves, C.R., D.B. Jensen, L.L. Valutis, K.H. Redford, M.L. Shaffer, J.M. Scott, J.V. Baumgartner, J.V. Higgins, M.W. Beck, and M.G. Anderson. 2002. Planning for biodiversity conservation: Putting conservation science into practice. *BioScience*. 52(6): 499-512.

Master, L. L., L. E. Morse, A. S. Weakley, G. A. Hammerson, and D. Faber-Langendoen. 2001. Heritage Conservation Status Assessment Factors. **NatureServe**, Arlington, Virginia, U.S.A.

coarse-scale approach: Ecological systems or matrix communities are spatially large terrestrial targets referred to as coarse-scale. The coarse-scale approach is the first step in the portfolio assembly process where all coarse-scale targets are represented or “captured” in the ecoregion (including those that are feasibly restorable).

community: Terrestrial or plant communities are community types of definite floristic composition, uniform habitat conditions, and uniform physiognomy. Terrestrial communities are defined by the finest level of classification, the “plant association” level of the National Vegetation Classification. Like ecological systems, terrestrial communities are characterized by both a biotic and abiotic component. Even though they are classified based upon dominant vegetation, we use them as inclusive conservation units that include all component species (plant and animal) and the ecological processes that support them.

complementarity: The principle of selecting action sites that complement or are “most different” from sites that are already conserved. We can define sites that are already conserved as those with targets that have high biodiversity health (as measured by size, condition, and landscape context) and low threat rankings.

completeness: In portfolio assembly, the attempt to capture all targets within functional sites.

connectivity: Conservation sites or reserves have permeable boundaries and thus are subject to inflows and outflows from the surrounding landscapes. Connectivity in the selection and design of nature reserves relates to the ability of species to move across the landscape to meet basic habitat requirements. Natural connecting features within the ecoregion may include river channels, riparian corridors, ridgelines, or migratory pathways.

conservation area: An area identified in the portfolio and defined by features such as vegetation, geology, elevation, landform, ownership, or other features, which is the focus of strategies designed to conserve a suite of conservation targets. Conservation areas are designed to maintain the targets and their supporting ecological processes within their natural ranges of variability. Conservation areas range along a continuum of complexity and scale, from landscapes that seek to conserve a large number of conservation targets and multiple scales, to small sites that seek to conserve a limited number of targets.

conservation goal: In ecoregional planning, the number and spatial distribution of on-the-ground occurrences of targeted species, communities, and ecological systems that are needed to adequately conserve the target in an ecoregion.

conservation status: Usually refers to the category assigned to a conservation target such as threatened, endangered, imperiled, vulnerable, and so on.

conservation target: See target.

conservation strategy: See strategy.

corridor: A route that allows movement of individuals or taxa from one region or place to another. In ecoregional planning, it is important to establish corridors among sites for conservation targets that require such areas for dispersal and movement. Focal species may help designing corridors and linkages.

disjunct: Disjunct species have populations that are geographically isolated from that of other populations.

ecological backdrop: Large areas of intact natural vegetation that occur in portions of an ecoregion but outside of conservation sites and are recognized as having critical importance in connectivity, ecological context, and function of natural processes. Ecological backdrops are differentiated from conservation sites by the anticipated lower level of on-the-ground conservation and strategies that may focus on large scale policy issues, such as multi-site threat abatement.

ecological communities: See community.

ecoregion: A relatively large area of land and water that contains geographically distinct assemblages of natural communities. These communities (1) share a large majority of their species, dynamics, and environmental conditions, and (2) function together effectively as a conservation unit at global and continental scales.” Ecoregions were defined by Robert Bailey as major ecosystems resulting from large-scale predictable patterns of solar radiation and moisture, which in turn affect the kinds of local ecosystems and animals and plant found within.

ecoregional portfolio: See portfolio.

element: A term originating from the methodology of the Natural Heritage Network that refers to species, communities, and other entities (e.g., migratory bird stopovers) of biodiversity that serve as both conservation targets and as units for organizing and tracking information.

element occurrence (EO): A term originating from methodology of the Natural Heritage Network that refers to a unit of land or water on which a population of a species or example of an ecological community occurs. For communities, these EOs represent a defined area that contains a characteristic species composition and structure.

element occurrence rank: A qualitative assessment of estimated viability, or probability of persistence (based on size, condition, and landscape context), of individual occurrences of a given element.

endemic: Species that are restricted to an ecoregion (or a small geographic area within an ecoregion), depend entirely on a single area for survival, and are therefore often more vulnerable.

fine-filter: See coarse-filter/fine-filter approach. Wide-ranging, very rare, extremely localized, narrowly endemic or keystone species are examples of conservation targets that may not be adequately protected by strategies aimed at coarse-scale targets and therefore require individual consideration.

fragmentation: Process by which habitats are increasingly subdivided into smaller units, resulting in their increased insularity as well as losses of total habitat area. Fragmentation may be caused by humans (such as development of a road) or by natural processes (such as a tornado).

functionality: In portfolio assembly, a principle where we ensure all sites in a portfolio are functional or feasibly restorable to a functional condition. Functional sites maintain the size, condition, and landscape context within the natural range of variability of the respective conservation targets.

GAP (National Gap Analysis Program): Gap analysis is a scientific method for identifying the degree to which native animal species and natural communities are represented in our present-day mix of conservation lands. Those species and communities not adequately represented in the existing network of conservation lands constitute conservation “gaps.” The purpose of the Gap Analysis Program (GAP) is to provide broad geographic information on the status of ordinary species (those not threatened with extinction or naturally rare) and their habitats in order to provide land managers, planners, scientists, and policy makers with the information they need to make better-informed decisions.

GIS (Geographic Information System): A computerized system of organizing and analyzing any spatial array of data and information.

global rank: A numeric assessment of a biological element’s relative imperilment and conservation status across its range of distribution ranging from G1 (critically imperiled) to G5 (secure). Assigned by the Natural Heritage Network, global ranks for species and communities are determined primarily by the number of occurrences or total area of coverage (communities only), modified by other factors such as condition, historic trend in distribution or condition, vulnerability, and threats.

habitat: The place or type of site where species and species assemblages are typically found and/ or successfully reproducing. In addition, marine communities and systems are referred to as habitats. They are named according to the features that provide the underlying structural basis for the community.

heritage: A term used loosely to describe the Network of Natural Heritage Programs and Conservation Data Centers or to describe the standardized methodologies used by these programs.

irreplaceable: The single most outstanding example of a target species, community, or system, or a population that is critical to a species remaining extant and not going extinct.

keystone species: A species whose impacts on its community or ecosystem are large; much larger than would be expected from its abundance.

large patch: Communities that form large areas of interrupted cover. Individual occurrences of this community patch type typically range in size from 50 to 2,000 hectares. Large patch communities are associated with environmental conditions that are more specific than those of matrix communities, and that are less common or less extensive in the landscape. Like matrix communities, large-patch communities are also influenced by large-scale processes, but these tend to be modified by specific site features that influence the community.

matrix-forming or matrix communities: Communities that form extensive and contiguous cover may be categorized as matrix (or matrix-forming) community types. Matrix communities occur on the most extensive landforms and typically have wide ecological tolerances. They may be characterized by a complex mosaic of successional stages resulting from characteristic disturbance processes (e.g. New England northern hardwood-conifer forests). Individual occurrences of the matrix type typically range in size from 2,000 to 500,000 hectares. In a typical ecoregion, the aggregate of all matrix communities covers, or historically covered, as much as 75-80% of the natural vegetation of the ecoregion. Matrix community types are often influenced by large-scale processes (e.g. climate patterns, fire) and are important habitat for wide-ranging or large area-dependent fauna, such as large herbivores or birds.

metapopulation: A network of semi-isolated populations with some level of regular or intermittent migration and gene flow among them, in which individual populations may go extinct but can then be recolonized from other source populations (this is referred to as rescue effect).

mosaic: An interconnected patchwork of distinct vegetation types.

native: Those species and communities that were not introduced accidentally or purposefully by people but that are found naturally in an area. Native communities are those characterized by native species and maintained by natural processes. Native includes both endemic and indigenous species.

occurrence: Spatially referenced examples of species, communities, or ecological systems. May be equivalent to Heritage Element Occurrences, or may be more loosely defined locations delineated through 1) the definition and mapping of other spatial data or 2) the identification of areas by experts.

patch community: Communities nested within matrix communities and maintained primarily by specific environmental features rather than disturbance processes.

portfolio: Also called ecoregional portfolio. The suite of areas of biodiversity significance identified in an ecoregional assessment that can conserve representative occurrences of biological diversity targeted to meet conservation goals.

representation: A principle of reserve selection and design referring to the capture the full spectrum of biological and environmental variation within a network of reserves or conservation sites, including all genotypes, species, communities, ecosystems, habitats, and landscapes.

small patch: Communities that form small, discrete areas of vegetation cover. Individual occurrences of this community type typically range in size from 1 to 50 hectares. Small patch communities occur in very specific ecological settings, such as on specialized landform types or in unusual microhabitats. The specialized conditions of small patch communities, however, are often dependent on the maintenance of ecological processes in the surrounding matrix and large patch communities. In many ecoregions, small patch communities contain a disproportionately large percentage of the total flora, and also support a specific and restricted set of associated fauna (e.g. invertebrates or herptofauna) dependent on specialized conditions.

source (of stress): An extraneous factor, either human (i.e. activities, policies, land uses) or biological (e.g. non-native species), that infringes upon a conservation target in a way that results in stress.

stakeholder: In a particular project or area, someone who: a) would benefit if The Nature Conservancy achieved its project goals, b) would be hurt, or believe they could be hurt by The Nature Conservancy's goals, c) could shape public opinion about The Nature Conservancy's project even if it might not directly affect them, and d) has the authority to make decisions affecting The Nature Conservancy's goals.

stress: Something which impairs or degrades the size, condition, or landscape context of a conservation target, resulting in reduced viability.

strategy: A suite of actions designed to achieve a specific objective or outcome that abates a threat or enhances the ecological integrity of a conservation target.

target: Also called conservation target. Populations of imperiled species, natural communities, and ecosystems identified through the conservation planning process as priorities for maintenance of long-term persistence within a defined area.

threat: The combined concept of ecological stresses to a target and the sources of that stress to the target.

umbrella species: Typically wide-ranging species that require large blocks of relatively natural or unaltered habitat to maintain viable populations. Protection of the habitats of these species may protect the habitat and populations of many other more restricted or less wide ranging species.

viable/viability: The ability of a species to persist for many generations or an ecological community or system to persist over some time period. An assessment of viability will often focus on the minimum area and number of occurrences necessary for persistence. However, conservation goals should not be restricted to the minimum but rather should extend to the size, distribution, and number of occurrences necessary for a community to support its full complement of native species.

VIII. MAPS

Map 1. Ecoregions of the United States

Map 2. Florida Peninsula and Tropical Florida Ecoregions

Map 3. Florida Peninsula Subcoregions

Map 4. Point Data for Florida Peninsula Target Occurrences

Map 5. Florida Peninsula Ecoregion
(Areas of Biodiversity Conservation Significance)

Map 6. Protection Status of Managed Areas of the Florida Peninsula Ecoregion

Map 7. Managed Areas of the Florida Peninsula Ecoregion by Ownership

Map 8. Conservation Areas for the Florida Peninsula Ecoregion Sequencing Project

Map 9. Target Richness within Florida Peninsula Portfolio Sites

DATA SOURCES:

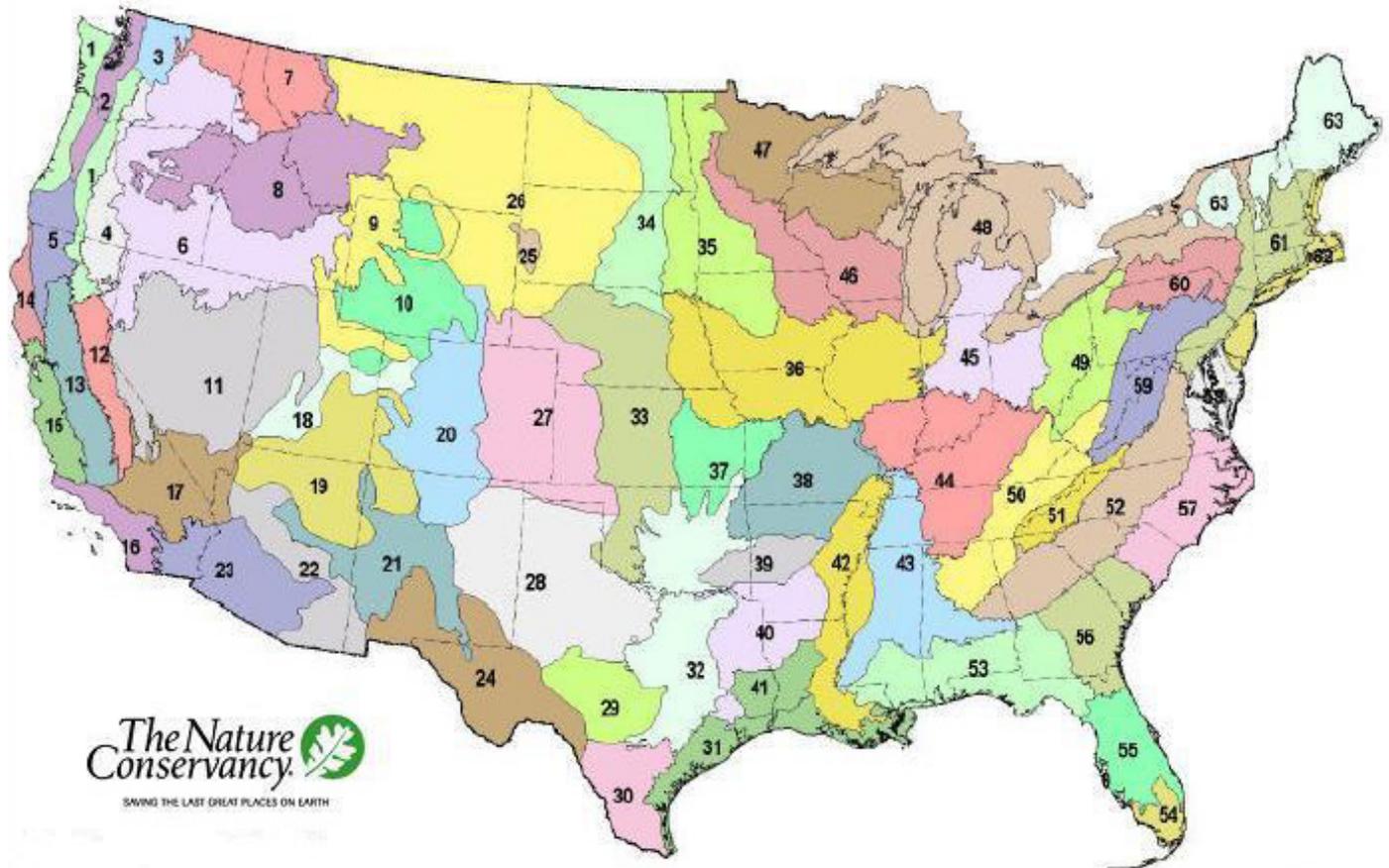
Ecoregions/subregions: Based on information from the USFS (Bailey's), State Natural Heritage Programs and The Nature Conservancy.

Portfolio areas: These are public and private lands and waters deserving of conservation interest because of their exceptional biological value, as outlined in this plan. The identification of particular areas does not imply any specific conservation action on the part of any public or private landowner or manager or any Nature Conservancy person. Conservancy staff work only with willing conservation partners.

Target occurrences: Primarily Florida Natural Areas Inventory element occurrence records, as well as data from universities, agencies and individual biologists (see Table 7).

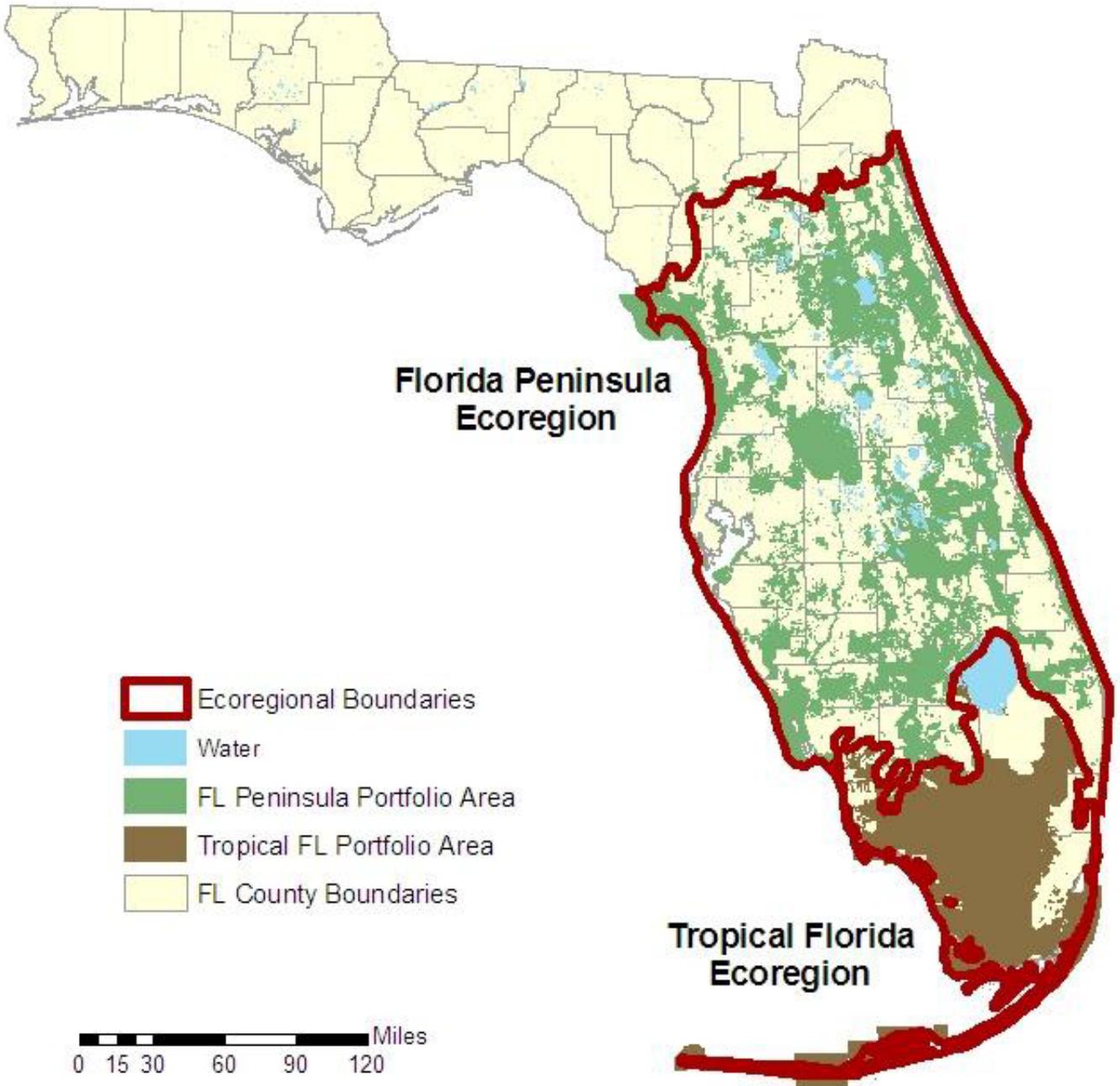
Managed areas/protected status/ownership: Florida Managed Areas layer provided by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory, and based on information submitted directly by the managing agencies.

Map 1: Ecoregions of the United States. Modification of Bailey's Ecoregions (USDA-FS) by The Nature Conservancy and Natural Heritage Program.

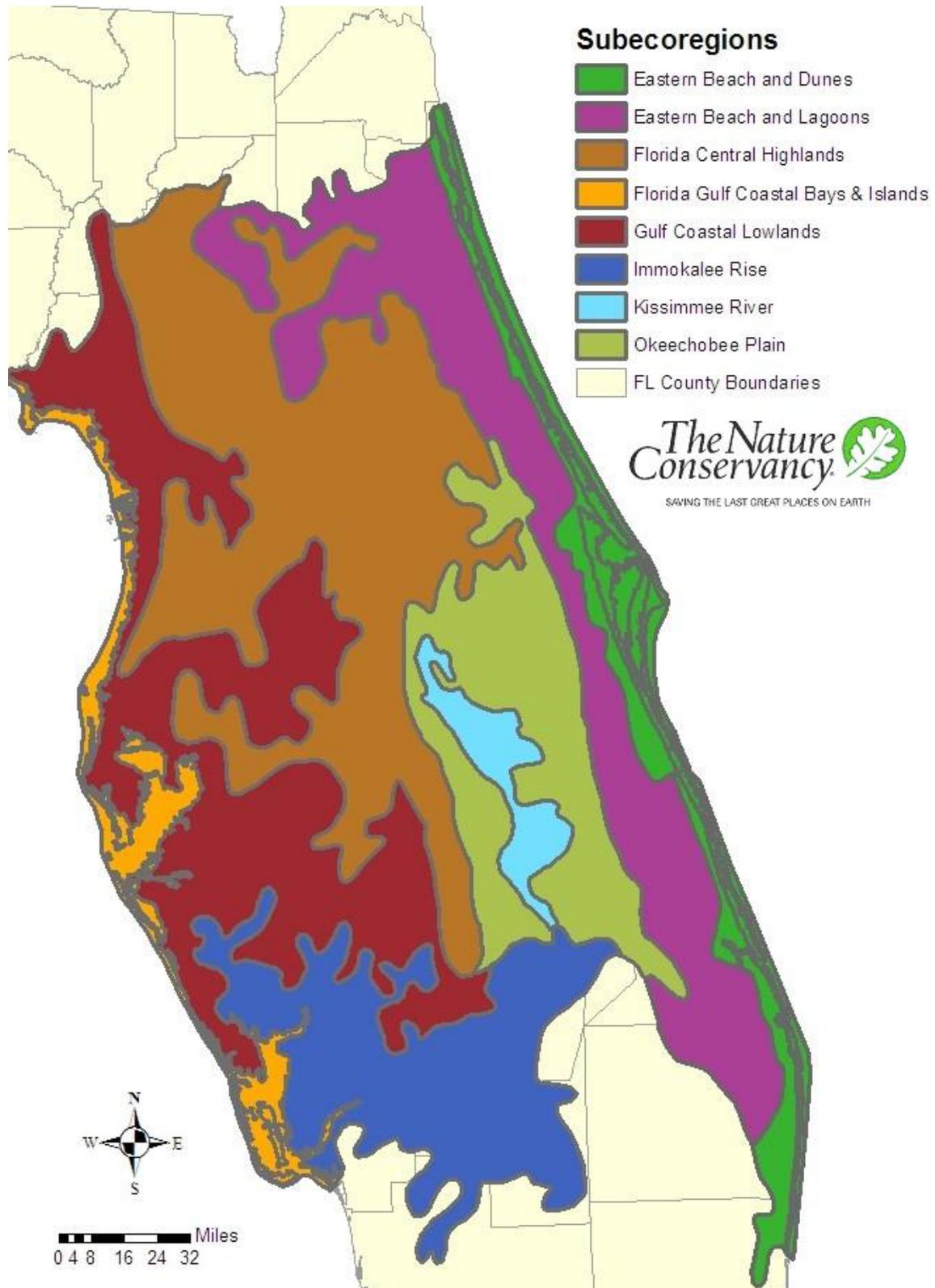


- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| 1 West Cascades and Coastal Forests | 17 Mojave Desert | 35 Northern Tallgrass Prairie | 51 Southern Blue Ridge |
| 2 Puget Trough and Willamette Valley | 18 Utah High Plateaus | 36 Central Tallgrass Prairie | 52 Piedmont |
| 3 North Cascades | 19 Colorado Plateau | 37 Osage Plains/Flint Hills Prairie | 53 East Gulf Coastal Plain |
| 4 Modoc Plateau and East Cascades | 20 Colorado Rocky Mountains | 38 Ozarks | 54 Tropical Florida |
| 5 Klamath Mountains | 21 Arizona-New Mexico Mountains | 39 Ouachita Mountains | 55 Florida Peninsula |
| 6 Columbia Plateau | 22 Apache Highlands | 40 Upper West Gulf Coastal Plain | 56 South Atlantic Coastal Plain |
| 7 Canadian Rocky Mountains | 23 Sonoran Desert | 41 West Gulf Coastal Plain | 57 Mid-Atlantic Coastal Plain |
| 8 Middle Rocky Mountain-Blue Mountain | 24 Chihuahuan Desert | 42 Mississippi River Alluvial Plain | 58 Chesapeake Bay Lowlands |
| 9 Utah-Wyoming Rocky Mountains | 25 Black Hills | 43 Upper East Gulf Coastal Plain | 59 Central Appalachian Forest |
| 10 Wyoming Basins | 26 Northern Great Plains Steppe | 44 Interior Low Plateau | 60 High Allegheny Plateau |
| 11 Great Basin | 27 Central Shortgrass Prairie | 45 North Central Tillplain | 61 Lower New England/Northern Piedmont |
| 12 Sierra Nevada | 28 Southern Shortgrass Prairie | 46 Prairie-Forest Border | 62 North Atlantic Coast |
| 13 Great Central Valley | 29 Gulf Coast Prairies and Marshes | 47 Superior Mixed Forest | 63 Northern Appalachian-Boreal Forest |
| 14 California North Coast | 30 Crosstimbers & Southern Tallgrass Prairie | 48 Great Lakes | |
| 15 California Central Coast | 31 Central Mixed-Grass Prairie | 49 Western Allegheny Plateau | |
| 16 California South Coast | 32 Northern Mixed-Grass Prairie | 50 Cumberlands & Southern Ridge & Valley | |

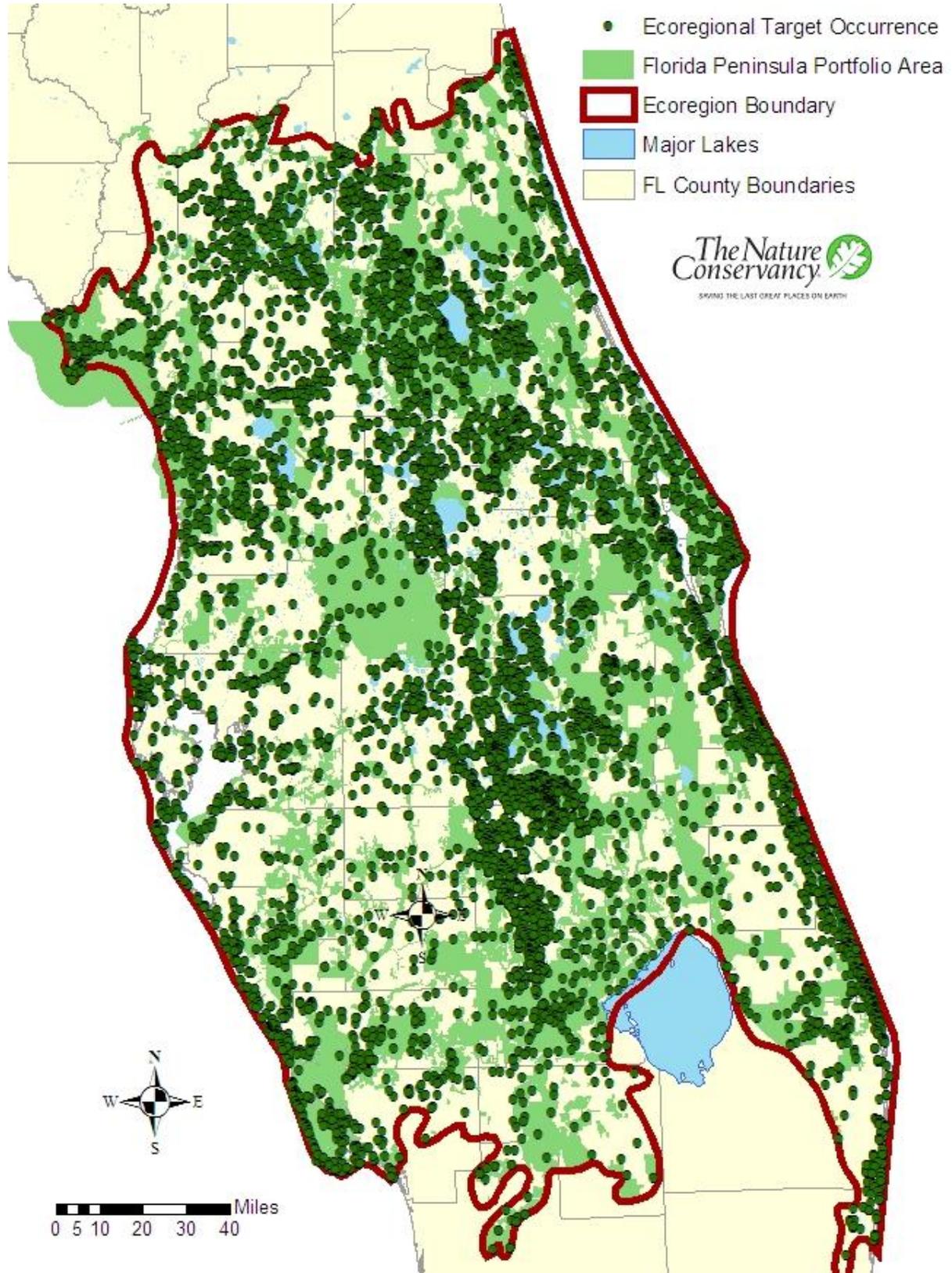
Map 2: Florida Peninsula and Tropical Florida Ecoregions



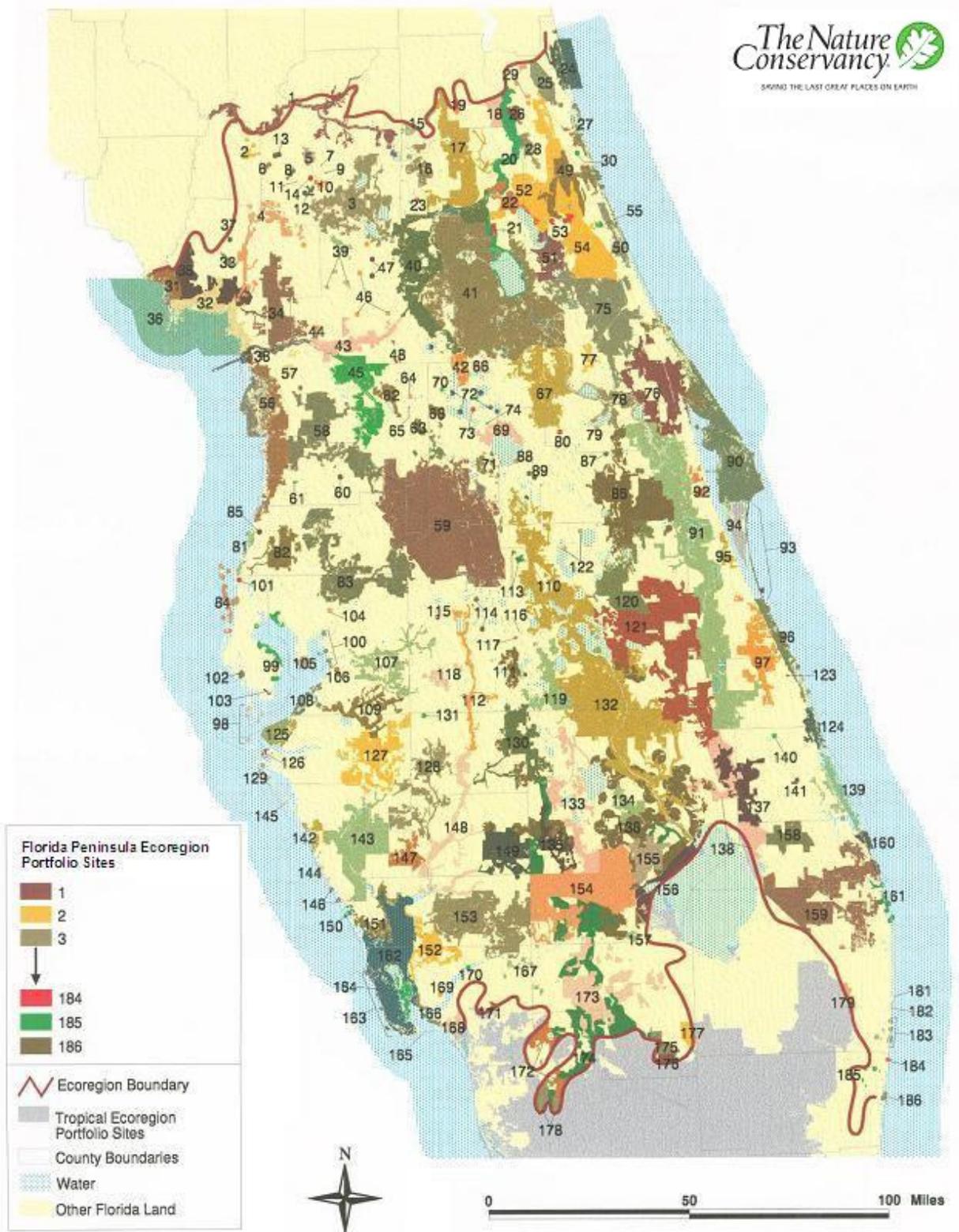
Map 3: Florida Peninsula Subcoregions



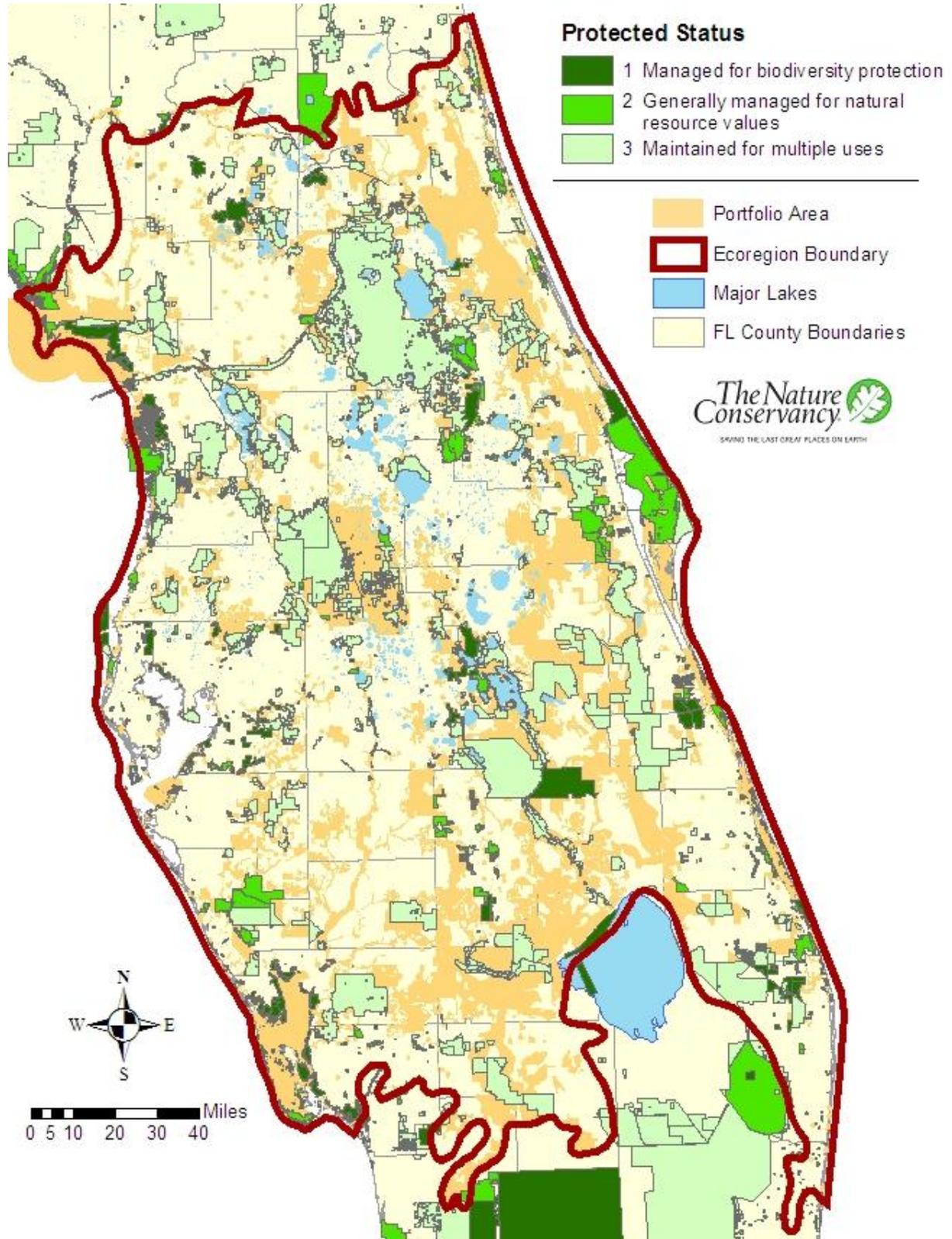
Map 4: Point Data for Florida Peninsula Target Occurrences



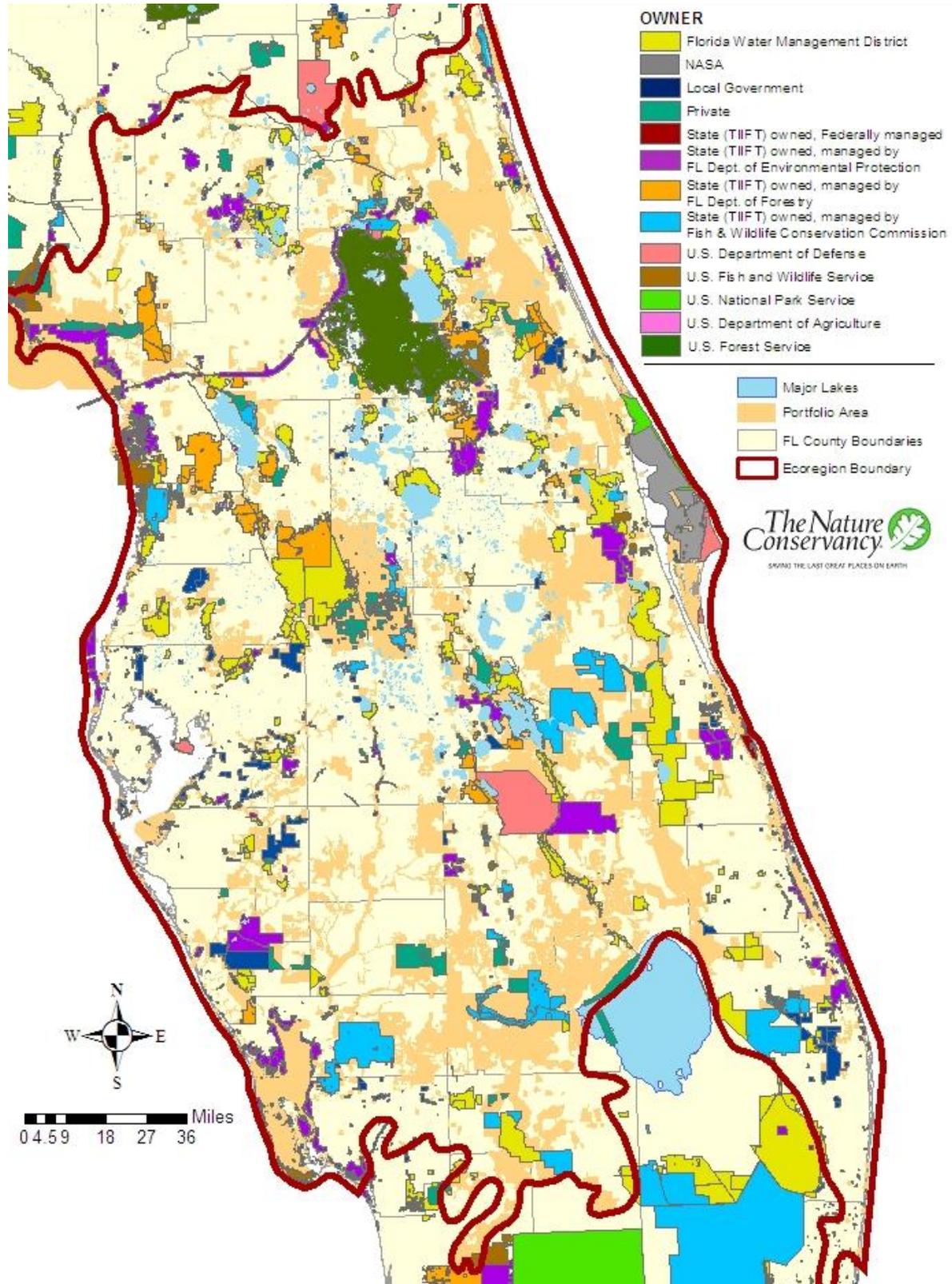
Map 5: Florida Peninsula Ecoregion Portfolio (Areas of Biodiversity Significance)



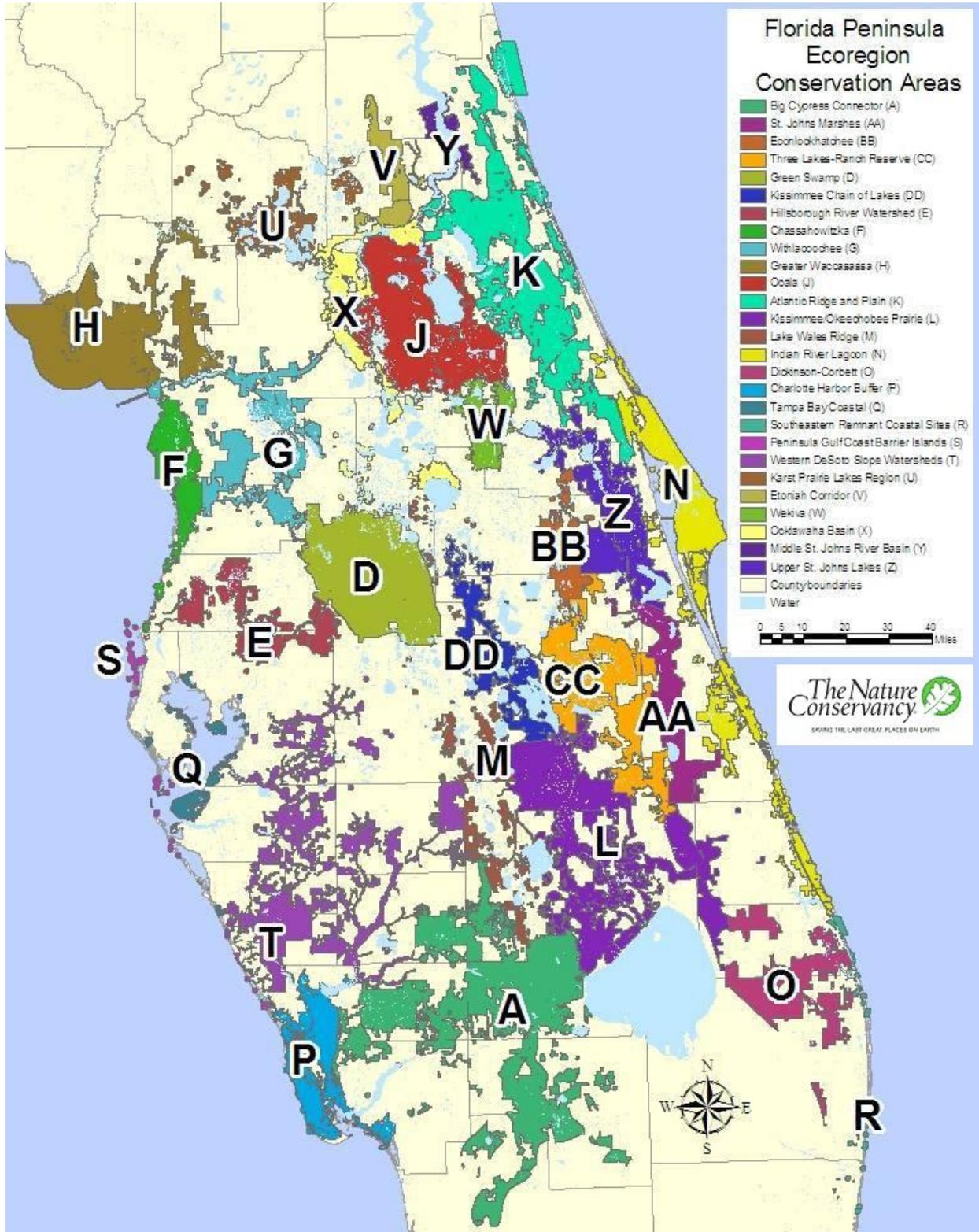
Map 6: Protection Status of Managed Areas of the Florida Peninsula Ecoregion



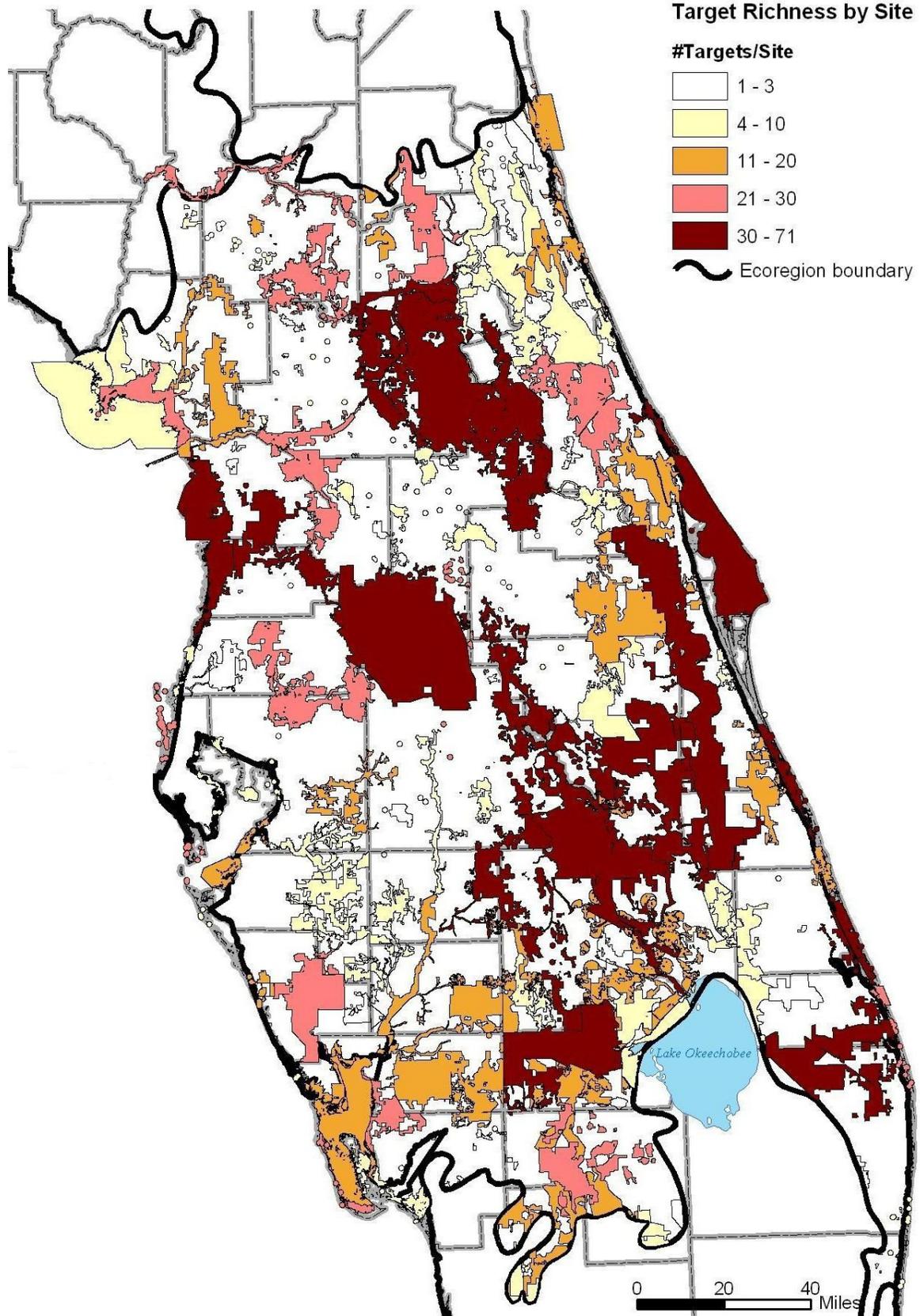
Map 7: Managed Areas of the Florida Peninsula Ecoregion by Ownership



Map 8: Conservation Areas for the Florida Peninsula Ecoregion Sequencing Project



Map 9: Target Richness within Florida Peninsula Portfolio Sites



IX. APPENDICES

- Appendix I: Expert Workshop Participants
- Appendix II: Species Targets by Scientific and Common Names
- Appendix III: Ecological Community/System Classification for Florida Peninsula Ecoregion
- Appendix IV: Assessment of Conservation Goals Met by Plant Species Targets
- Appendix V: Assessment of Conservation Goals Met by Animal Species Targets
- Appendix VI: Assessment of Conservation Goals Met by Ecological System Targets
- Appendix VII: Summary Statistics for Each Portfolio Sites
- Appendix VIII: Targets Captured at Each Portfolio Site
- Appendix IX: Portfolio Sites Grouped into Each Conservation Area for Sequencing

Appendix I: Expert Workshop Participants

Aquatic Invertebrate Team Members and their Affiliations:

Jerrell Daigle, Florida Dept. of Environmental Protection
Dana Denson, Florida Dept. of Environmental Protection
Wills Flowers, Florida A&M University, Dept. of Entomology
Richard Franz, University of Florida, Florida Museum of Natural History
Patty Hernandez, University of Florida's GeoPlan Center
Walter Hoeh, Kent State University
Tom Hoctor, University of Florida's GeoPlan Center
Rob Mattson, Suwanee River Water Management District
Michael Milligan, Center for Systematics & Taxonomy, Sarasota
Raymond Moranz, The Nature Conservancy, Protection Program
Manuel Pescador, Florida A&M University, Dept. of Entomology
Fred Thompson, University of Florida, Florida Museum of Natural History
Gary Warren, FFWC Commission, Dept. of Fisheries & Aquatic Sciences
Jim Williams, USGS Biological Resources Division, Florida Caribbean Science Center

Botany Team Members and their Affiliations:

Keith Bradley, Institute for Ecoregional Conservation
Nancy Coile, Florida Dept. of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Division of Plant Industry
George Gann, Institute for Ecoregional Conservation
Doria Gordon, Florida Chapter of The Nature Conservancy, Science Program
Dennis Hardin, Florida Dept. of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Division of Forestry
Patty Hernandez, University of Florida's GeoPlan Center
Richard Hilsenbeck, The Nature Conservancy, Protection Program
Tom Hoctor, University of Florida's GeoPlan Center
Gary Knight, Florida Natural Areas Inventory
Raymond Moranz, The Nature Conservancy, Protection Program
B Pace-Aldana, The Nature Conservancy, Lake Wales Ridge Program
Mike Ross, F.I.U., Southeast Environmental Research Program
Jack Stout, U.C.F., Department of Biology

Herpetology Team members and their Affiliations

Ray Ashton, of Ashton, Ashton & Associates
Richard Franz, University of Florida, FL Museum of Natural History
Tom Hoctor, University of Florida's GeoPlan Center
Dale Jackson, FL Natural Areas Inventory
Kenney Krysko, University of Florida, Dept. of Wildlife Ecology & Conservation
Walter Meshaka, Everglades National Park
Paul Moler, Florida Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission, Wildlife Research Lab.
Raymond Moranz, The Nature Conservancy, Protection Program

Ichthyology Team Members and their Affiliations

Gray Bass, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
Carter Gilbert, Florida Museum of Natural History
Grant Gilmore, Harbor Branch Oceanographic Foundation
Patty Hernandez, University of Florida's GeoPlan Center

Tom Hctor, University of Florida's GeoPlan Center
Theodore Hoehn, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
Howard Jelks, USGS Florida Caribbean Science Center
Raymond Moranz, The Nature Conservancy, Protection Program
Steve Walsh, USGS Florida Caribbean Science Center
Jim Williams, USGS Florida Caribbean Science Center

Mammology Team members and their Affiliations

Chris Belden, Florida Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission, Wildlife Research Lab
Terry Doonan, Florida Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission
Monica Folk, The Nature Conservancy, Disney Wilderness Preserve
Jeff Gore, Florida Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission
Darrell Land, Florida Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission
Patty Hernandez, University of Florida's GeoPlan Center
Dan Hipes, Florida Natural Areas Inventory
Tom Hctor, University of Florida's GeoPlan Center
James Layne, Archbold Biological Station
Raymond Moranz, The Nature Conservancy, Protection Program

Ornithology Team Members and their Affiliations

James Cox, Tall Timbers Research Station
Peter Frederick, University of Florida's Dept. of Wildlife Ecology and Conservation
Paul Gray, National Audubon Society
Patty Hernandez, University of Florida's GeoPlan Center
Tom Hctor, University of Florida's GeoPlan Center
Randy Kautz, Florida Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission
Ken Meyer, National Park Service
Raymond Moranz, The Nature Conservancy, Protection Program
Katie Nesmith, Florida Natural Areas Inventory
Rich Paul, National Audubon Society
Bill Pranty, Private Citizen
George Wallace, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
Tom Wilmers, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

Ecological Systems/Communities Team Members and their Affiliations

Wendy Caster, The Nature Conservancy, Protection Program
Mark Garland
Charles Hilsenbeck, Independent Consulting Ecologist
Richard Hilsenbeck, The Nature Conservancy, Protection Program
Tom Hctor, University of Florida's GeoPlan Center
Ray Moranz, The Nature Conservancy, Protection Program
John Tobe

Appendix II: Species Targets by Scientific and Common Names

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
BIRDS	
AIMOPHILA AESTIVALIS	BACHMAN'S SPARROW
AJAIA AJAJA	ROSEATE SPOONBILL
AMMODRAMUS MARITIMUS MACGILLIVRAII	MACGILLIVRAY'S SEASIDE SPARROW
AMMODRAMUS MARITIMUS PENINSULAE	SCOTT'S SEASIDE SPARROW
AMMODRAMUS SAVANNARUM FLORIDANUS	FLORIDA GRASSHOPPER SPARROW
ANAS FULVIGULA	MOTTLED DUCK
APHELOCOMA COERULESCENS	FLORIDA SCRUB-JAY
ARAMUS GUARAUNA	LIMPKIN
BUTEO BRACHYURUS	SHORT-TAILED HAWK
CAPRIMULGUS CAROLINENSIS	CHUCK-WILL'S WIDOW
CARACARA PLANCUS AUDOBONII	CRESTED CARACARA
CATOPTROPHORUS SEMIPALMATUS	WILLET
CHARADRIUS ALEXANDRINUS TENUIROSTRIS	CUBAN SNOWY PLOVER
CHARADRIUS MELODUS	PIPING PLOVER
CHARADRIUS WILSONIA	WILSON'S PLOVER
CISTOTHORUS PALUSTRIS MARIANAE	MARIAN'S MARSH WREN
COCCYZUS MINOR	MANGROVE CUCKOO
DENDROICA DISCOLOR PALUDICOLA	FLORIDA PRAIRIE WARBLER
EGRETTA RUFESCENS	REDDISH EGRET
EGRETTA THULA	SNOWY EGRET
ELANOIDES FORFICATUS	SWALLOW-TAILED KITE
EUDOCIMUS ALBUS	WHITE IBIS
FALCO SPARVERIUS PAULUS	SOUTHEASTERN AMERICAN KESTREL
GRUS CANADENSIS PRATENSIS	FLORIDA SANDHILL CRANE
HAEMATOPUS PALLIATUS	AMERICAN OYSTERCATCHER
HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS	BALD EAGLE
LATERALLUS JAMAICENSIS	BLACK RAIL
MELANERPES ERYTHROCEPHALUS	RED-HEADED WOODPECKER
MYCTERIA AMERICANA	WOOD STORK
NYCTANASSA VIOLACEA	YELLOW-CROWNED NIGHT-HERON
PASSERINA CIRIS	PAINTED BUNTING
PELECANUS OCCIDENTALIS	BROWN PELICAN
PICOIDES BOREALIS	RED-COCKADED WOODPECKER
PLEGADIS FALCINELLUS	GLOSSY IBIS
ROSTRHAMUS SOCIABILIS PLUMBEUS	SNAIL KITE
RYNCHOPS NIGER	BLACK SKIMMER
SITTA PUSILLA	BROWN-HEADED NUTHATCH
SPEOTYTO CUNICULARIA FLORIDANA	FLORIDA BURROWING OWL
STERNA ANTILLARUM	LEAST TERN
STERNA DOUGALLII	ROSEATE TERN
VIREO ALTILOQUUS	BLACK-WHISKERED VIREO

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
FISHES	
ACIPENSER BREVIROSTRUM	SHORTNOSE STURGEON
ACIPENSER OXYRINCHUS DESOTOI	GULF STURGEON
ACIPENSER OXYRINCHUS OXYRINCHUS	ATLANTIC STURGEON
ALOSA ALABAMAE	ALABAMA SHAD
AMEIRURUS BRUNNEUS	SNAIL BULLHEAD
AMEIURUS SERRACANTHUS	SPOTTED BULLHEAD
AWAOUS BANANA (= TAJASICA)	RIVER GOBY
BAIRDELLA SANCTAELUCIAE	STRIPED CROAKER
CENTROPOMIS PECTINATUS	TARPON SNOOK
CENTROPOMUS PARALLELUS	FAT SNOOK
CYPRINODON VARIEGATUS HUBBSI	LAKE EUSTIS PUFFISH
ETHEOSTOMA OLMSTEDI	TESSELATED DARTER
GOBIOMORUS DORMITOR	BIGMOUTH SLEEPER
GOBIONELLUS PSEUDOFASCIATUS	SLASHCHEEK GOBY
GOBIONELLUS STIGMATURUS	SPOTTAIL GOBY
MICROPHIS BRACHYURUS LINEATUS	OPOSSUM PIPEFISH
MICROPTERUS NOTIUS	SUWANNEE BASS
PTERONOTROPIS WELAKA	BLUENOSE SHINER
RIVULUS MARMORATUS	MANGROVE RIVULUS
HERPETOFAUNA	
AMBYSTOMA CINGULATUM	FLATWOODS SALAMANDER
AMBYSTOMA TIGRINUM	TIGER SALAMANDER
AMPHIUMA PHOLETER	ONE-TOED AMPHIUMA
CARETTA CARETTA	LOGGERHEAD
CHELONIA MYDAS	GREEN TURTLE
CROTALUS ADAMANTEUS	EASTERN DIAMONDBACK RATTLESNAKE
CROTALUS HORRIDUS	TIMBER RATTLESNAKE
DERMOCHELYS CORIACEA	LEATHERBACK
DRYMARCHON CORAIS COUPERI	EASTERN INDIGO SNAKE
ERETMOCHELYS IMBRICATA	HAWKSBILL
EUMECES EGREGIUS INSULARIS	CEDAR KEY MOLE SKINK
EUMECES EGREGIUS LIVIDUS	BLUE-TAILED MOLE SKINK
FARANCIA ERYTROGRAMMA SEMINOLA	SOUTH FLORIDA RAINBOW SNAKE
GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS	GOPHER TORTOISE
HETERODON SIMUS	SOUTHERN HOGNOSE SNAKE
LAMPROPELTIS GETULA FLORIDANA	FLORIDA KINGSNAKE
LEPIDOCHELYS KEMPII	KEMP'S RIDLEY
MACROCLEMYS TEMMINCKII	ALLIGATOR SNAPPING TURTLE
NEOSEPS REYNOLDSI	SAND SKINK
NERODIA CLARKII TAENIATA	ATLANTIC SALT MARSH SNAKE
NOTOPHTHALMUS PERSTRIATUS	STRIPED NEWT
PITUOPHIS MELANOLEUCUS MUGITUS	FLORIDA PINE SNAKE
PSEUDOBRANCHIUS STRIATUS LUSTRICOLUS	GULF HAMMOCK DWARF SIREN
RANA CAPITO	GOPHER FROG
SCELOPORUS WOODI	FLORIDA SCRUB LIZARD
STILOSONA EXTENUATUM	SHORT-TAILED SNAKE

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
TANTILLA RELICTA PAMLICA	COASTAL DUNES CROWNED SNAKE
INVERTEBRATES	
APHAOSTRACON ASTHENES	BLUE SPRING HYDROBE
APHAOSTRACON CHALAROGYRUS	FREEMOUTH HYDROBE
APHAOSTRACON MONAS	WEKIWA HYDROBE
APHAOSTRACON PYCNUS	DENSE HYDROBE
APHAOSTRACON THEIOCRENETUS	CLIFTON SPRINGS HYDROBE
APHAOSTRACON XYNOLICTUS	FENNEY SPRINGS HYDROBE
BAETISCA GIBBERA	A MAYFLY
CAECIDOTEA HOBBSI	FLORIDA CAVE ISOPOD
CAECIDOTEA SP 1	ROCK SPRINGS CAVE ISOPOD
CERCOBRACHYS ETOWAH	MAYFLY
CINCINNATIA HELICOGYRA	HELICOID SPRING SILTSNAIL
CINCINNATIA MICA	ICHETUCKNEE SILTSNAIL
CINCINNATIA PARVA	BLUE SPRING SILTSNAIL
CINCINNATIA PETRIFONS	ROCK SPRINGS SILTSNAIL
CINCINNATIA PONDEROSA	SANLANDO SPRING SILTSNAIL
CINCINNATIA VANHYNINGI	SEMINOLE SPRING SILTSNAIL
CINCINNATIA WEKIWAE	WEKIWA SILTSNAIL
CORDULEGASTER SAYI	SAY'S SPIKETAIL
CRANGONYX GRANDIMANUS	FLORIDA CAVE AMPHIPOD
CRANGONYX HOBBSI	HOBBS' CAVE AMPHIPOD
CRANGONYX SP 1	
DASYSCIAS FRANZI	SHAGGY GHOSTSNAIL
DIDYMOPS FLORIDENSIS	MAIDENCANE CRUISER
ELIMIA ALBANYENSIS	BLACKCRESTED GONIOBASIS
ELLIPTIO AHENEA	SOUTHERN LANCE
ELLIPTIO JAYENSIS	FLAT SPIKE
ELLIPTIO MONROENSIS	ST. JOHNS ELEPHANT EAR
ELLIPTIO WALTONI	FLORIDA LANCE
GOMPHUS AUSTRALIS	CLEARLAKE CLUBTAIL
GOMPHUS CAVILLARIS	SANDHILL CLUBTAIL
HEXAGENIA ORLANDO	MAYFLY
LIBELLULA JESSEANA	PURPLE SKIMMER
MEDIONIDUS WALKERI	SUWANNEE MOCCASINSHELL
MICRONASPIS FLORIDANA	FLORIDA INTERTIDAL FIREFLY
NEOEPHERA COMPRESSA	MAYFLY
NEUROCORDULIA OBSOLETA	UMBER SHADOWFLY
OCHROTRICHIA PROVOSTI	PROVOST'S SOMBER CADDISFLY
OECETIS PRATELIA	LITTLE MEADOW LONG-HORNED CADDISFLY
ORTHOTRICHIA DENTATA	DENTATE ORTHOTRICHIAN MICROCADDISFLY
OXYETHIRA FLORIDA	FLORIDA CREAM AND BROWN MICROCADDISFLY
OXYETHIRA KINGI	
PALAEMONETES CUMMINGI	SQUIRREL CHIMNEY CAVE SHRIMP

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
PLAUDITUS ALACHUA	MAYFLY
PLEUROBEMA PYRIFORME	OVAL PIGTOE
PROCAMBARUS ACHERONTIS	ORLANDO CAVE CRAYFISH
PROCAMBARUS ATTIGUUS	SILVER GLEN SPRINGS CRAYFISH
PROCAMBARUS DELICATUS	BIG-CHEEKED CAVE CRAYFISH
PROCAMBARUS FRANZI	ORANGE LAKE CAVE CRAYFISH
PROCAMBARUS LEITHEUSERI	COASTAL LOWLAND CAVE CRAYFISH
PROCAMBARUS LUCIFUGUS	LIGHT-FLEEING CAVE CRAYFISH
PROCAMBARUS MORRISI	PUTNAM COUNTY CAVE CRAYFISH
PROCAMBARUS PALLIDUS	PALLID CAVE CRAYFISH
PROCAMBARUS PICTUS	BLACK CREEK CRAYFISH
PROGOMPHUS ALACHUENSIS	TAWNY SANDDRAGON
PYCNOPSYCHE INDIANA	
QUINCUNCINA INFUCATA SP. CF.	SCULPTURED PIGTOE
REMASELLUS PARVUS	SWIMMING LITTLE FLORIDA CAVE ISOPOD
TRIAENODES FURCELLA	LITTLE-FORK TRIAENODE CADDISFLY
TROGLOCAMBARUS MACLANEI	NORTH FLORIDA SPIDER CAVE CRAYFISH
TROGLOCAMBARUS SP 1	ORLANDO SPIDER CAVE CRAYFISH
UTTERBACKIA PENINSULARIS	PENINSULAR FLOATER
VILLOSA AMYGDALA	FLORIDA RAINBOW
VILLOSA VILLOSA	DOWNY RAINBOW
MAMMALS	
CORYNORHINUS RAFINESQUII	SOUTHEASTERN BIG-EARED BAT
EUMOPS GLAUCINUS FLORIDANUS	FLORIDA MASTIFF BAT
FELIS CONCOLOR CORYI	FLORIDA PANTHER
MICROTUS PENNSYLVANICUS DUKECAMPBELLI	SALT MARSH VOLE
MUSTELA FRENATA PENINSULAE	FLORIDA LONG-TAILED WEASEL
MUSTELA VISON HALILIMNETES	GULF SALT MARSH MINK
MUSTELA VISON LUTENSIS	ATLANTIC SALT MARSH MINK
MYOTIS AUSTRORIPARIUS	SOUTHEASTERN BAT
NEOFIBER ALLENI	ROUND-TAILED MUSKRAT
ORYZOMYS PALUSTRIS SUBSP (POP 1 and 2)	PINE ISLAND/SANIBEL ISLAND RICE RAT
PEROMYSCUS POLIONOTUS NIVEIVENTRIS	SOUTHEASTERN BEACH MOUSE
PEROMYSCUS POLIONOTUS PHASMA	ANASTASIA BEACH MOUSE
PODOMYS FLORIDANUS	FLORIDA MOUSE
SCIURUS NIGER AVICENNIA	MANGROVE FOX SQUIRREL
SCIURUS NIGER SHERMANI	SHERMAN'S FOX SQUIRREL
SIGMODON HISPIDUS INSULICOLA	INSULAR COTTON RAT
TRICHECHUS MANATUS	MANATEE
URSUS AMERICANUS FLORIDANUS	FLORIDA BLACK BEAR
PLANTS	
ACROSTICHUM AUREUM	GOLDEN LEATHER FERN
ADIANTUM TENERUM	BRITTLE MAIDENHAIR FERN
AGRIMONIA INCISA	INCISED GROOVE-BUR
ANEMONE BERLANDIERI	TEXAS ANEMONE
ARISTIDA RHIZOMOPHORA	FLORIDA THREE-AWNED GRASS

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
ARISTIDA SIMPLICIFLORA	SOUTHERN THREE-AWNED GRASS
ARNOGLOSSUM DIVERSIFOLIUM	VARIABLE-LEAVED INDIAN-PLANTAIN
ASCLEPIAS VIRIDULA	SOUTHERN MILKWEED
ASIMINA TETRAMERA	FOUR-PETAL PAWPAW
ASPLENIUM ABSCISSUM	CUTLEAF SPLEENWORT
ASPLENIUM AURITUM	AURICLED SPLEENWORT
ASPLENIUM MONANTHES	SINGLE-SORUS SPLEENWORT
ASPLENIUM PUMILUM	DWARF SPLEENWORT
ASPLENIUM TRICHOMANES-DENTATUM	SLENDER SPLEENWORT
ASPLENIUM X CURTISSII	CURTISS' SPLEENWORT
ASPLENIUM X PLENUM	HYBRID SPEENWORT
BALDUINA ATROPURPUREA	PURPLE BALDUINA
BAPTISIA CALYCOSA VAR CALYCOSA	CANBY'S WILD INDIGO
BLECHNUM OCCIDENTALE	SINKHOLE FERN
BONAMIA GRANDIFLORA	FLORIDA BONAMIA
BRICKELLIA CORDIFOLIA	FLYR'S BRICKELL-BUSH
CALAMINTHA ASHEI	ASHE'S SAVORY
CALAMOVILFA CURTISSII	CURTISS' SANDGRASS
CALLIRHOE PAPAVER	POPPY MALLOW
CALYDOREA COELESTINA	BARTRAM'S IXIA
CAMPANULA ROBINSIAE	BROOKSVILLE BELLFLOWER
CAREX CHAPMANII	CHAPMAN'S SEDGE
CELTIS IGUANAEA	IGUANA HACKBERRY
CELTIS PALLIDA	SPINY HACKBERRY
CHAMAESYCE CUMULICOLA	SAND-DUNE SPURGE
CHEILANTHES MICROPHYLLA	SOUTHERN LIP FERN
CHEIROGLOSSA PALMATA	HAND FERN
CHIONANTHUS PYGMAEUS	PYGMY FRINGE TREE
CHRYSOPSIS FLORIDANA	FLORIDA GOLDEN ASTER
CLADONIA PERFORATA	PERFORATE REINDEER LICHEN
CLITORIA FRAGRANS	PIGEON-WING
COCCOTHRINAX ARGENTATA	SILVER PALM
CONRADINA BREVIFOLIA	SHORT-LEAVED ROSEMARY
CONRADINA ETONIA	ETONIA ROSEMARY
CORALLORHIZA ODONTORHIZA	AUTUMN CORALROOT
CROTALARIA AVONENSIS	AVON PARK RABBIT-BELLS
CTENITIS SLOANEI	FLORIDA TREE FERN
CTENIUM FLORIDANUM	FLORIDA TOOTHACHE GRASS
CUCURBITA OKEECHOBEEENSIS SSP OKEECHOBEEENSIS	OKEECHOBEE GOURD
CYRILLA ARIDA	SCRUB LEATHERWOOD
DEERINGOTHAMNUS PULCHELLUS	BEAUTIFUL PAWPAW
DEERINGOTHAMNUS RUGELII	RUGEL'S PAWPAW
DENNSTAEDTIA BIPINNATA	HAY SCENTED FERN
DICERANDRA CHRISTMANII	GARRETT'S SCRUB BALM
DICERANDRA CORNUTISSIMA	LONGSPURRED MINT
DICERANDRA FRUTESCENS	SCRUB MINT

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
DICERANDRA IMMACULATA	LAKELA'S MINT
DIGITARIA FLORIDANA	FLORIDA CRABGRASS
DIGITARIA GRACILLIMA	LONGLEAF CRABGRASS
ELYTRARIA CAROLINIENSIS VAR ANGUSTIFOLIA	NARROW-LEAVED CAROLINA SCALYSTEM
ENCYCLIA COCHLEATA VAR TRIANDRA	CLAMSHELL ORCHID
EPIDENDRUM NOCTURNUM	NIGHT-SCENTED ORCHID
ERAGROSTIS TRACYI	SANIBEL LOVEGRASS
ERIOGONUM LONGIFOLIUM VAR GNAPHALIFOLIUM	SCRUB BUCKWHEAT
ERYNGIUM CUNEIFOLIUM	WEDGE-LEAVED BUTTON-SNAKEROOT
EUPHORBIA COMMUTATA	WOOD SPURGE
FORESTIERA GODFREYI	GODFREY'S PRIVET
GLANDULARIA MARITIMA	COASTAL VERVAIN
GLANDULARIA TAMPENSIS	TAMPA VERVAIN
GOSSYPIUM HIRSUTUM	WILD COTTON
GYMNOPOGON CHAPMANIANUS	CHAPMAN'S SKELETONGRASS
HALOPHILA JOHNSONII	JOHNSON'S SEAGRASS
HARRISIA ABORIGINUM	ABORIGINAL PRICKLY APPLE
HARRISIA FRAGRANS	FRAGRANT PRICKLY APPLE
HARRISIA SIMPSONII	SIMPSON'S PRICKLY APPLE
HARTWRIGHTIA FLORIDANA	HARTWRIGHTIA
HASTEOLA ROBERTIUM	FLORIDA HASTEOLA
HEDYOTIS NIGRICANS VAR PULVINATA	NARROW-LEAVED BLUEETS
HELIANTHUS CARNOSUS	LAKE-SIDE SUNFLOWER
HELIANTHUS DEBILIS SSP TARDIFLORUS	LATE FLOWERING BEACH SUNFLOWER
HELIANTHUS DEBILIS SSP VESTITUS	HAIRY BEACH SUNFLOWER
HYPERICUM CUMULICOLA	HIGHLANDS SCRUB HYPERICUM
HYPERICUM EDISONIANUM	EDISON'S ASCYRUM
ILEX OPACA VAR ARENICOLA	SCRUB HOLLY
ILLICIAM PARVIFLORUM	STAR ANISE
JACQUEMONTIA RECLINATA	BEACH JACQUEMONTIA
JACQUINIA KEYENSIS	JOEWOOD
JUSTICIA COOLEYI	COOLEY'S WATER-WILLOW
JUSTICIA CRASSIFOLIA	THICK-LEAVED WATER-WILLOW
LANTANA DEPRESSA VAR FLORIDANA	ATLANTIC COAST FLORIDA LANTANA
LANTANA DEPRESSA VAR SANIBELENSIS	GULF COAST FLORIDA LANTANA
LECHEA CERNUA	NODDING PINWEED
LECHEA DIVARICATA	PINE PINWEED
LEITNERIA FLORIDANA	CORKWOOD
LIATRIS OHLINGERAE	FLORIDA BLAZING STAR
LINDERA SUBCORIACEA	BOG SPICEBUSH
LINUM CARTERI VAR SMALLII	CARTER'S LARGE-FLOWERED FLAX
LITSEA AESTIVALIS	PONDSPICE
LUPINUS WESTIANUS VAR ARIDORUM	SCRUB LUPINE
MATELEA FLORIDANA	FLORIDA SPINY-POD
MONOTROPA HYPOPIETHYS	PINESAP
MONOTROPSIS REYNOLDSIAE	PIGMY PIPES
NAJAS FILIFOLIA	NARROWLEAF NAIAD

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
NEMASTYLIS FLORIDANA	FALL-FLOWERING IXIA
NOLINA ATOPOCARPA	FLORIDA BEARGRASS
NOLINA BRITTONIANA	BRITTON'S BEARGRASS
NYMPHAEA JAMESONIANA	SLEEPING BEAUTY WATERLILY
OKENIA HYPOGAEA	BURROWING FOUR-O'CLOCK
PANICUM ABCISSUM	CUTTHROAT GRASS
PARNASSIA GRANDIFOLIA	LARGE-FLOWERED GRASS-OF-PARNASSUS
PARONYCHIA CHARTACEA SSP CHARTACEA	PAPER-LIKE NAILWORT
PAVONIA SPINIFEX	YELLOW HIBISCUS
PEPEROMIA HUMILIS	TERRESTRIAL PEPEROMIA
PERSEA HUMILIS	SCRUB BAY
PHYLLANTHUS LEIBMANNIANUS SSP PLATYLEPIS	PINEWOOD DAINTIES
PLATANThERA INTEGRa	YELLOW FRINGELESS ORCHID
POLYGALA LEWTONII	LEWTON'S POLYGALA
POLYGALA SMALLII	TINY POLYGALA
POLYGONELLA BASIRAMIA	HAIRY JOINTWEED
POLYGONELLA MYRIOPHYLLA	SMALL'S JOINTWEED
POLYRRHIZA LINDENII	GHOST ORCHID
PRUNUS GENICULATA	SCRUB PLUM
PTEROGLOSSASPIS ECRISTATA	GIANT ORCHID
RHYNCHOSPORA CULIXA	GEORGIA BEAKRUSH
RHYNCHOSPORA PUNCTATA	PINELAND BEAKRUSH
RHYNCHOSPORA THORNEI	THORNE'S BEAKRUSH
RUDBECKIA NITIDA	ST. JOHN'S BLACK-EYED-SUSAN
SALIX FLORIDANA	FLORIDA WILLOW
SALVIA URTICIFOLIA	NETTLE-LEAVED SAGE
SCHIZACHYRIUM NIVEUM	SCRUB BLUESTEM
SIDEROXYLON ALACHUENSE	SILVER BUCKTHORN
SIUM FLORIDANUM	FLORIDA WATER-PARSNIP
SPIGELIA LOGANIOIDES	PINKROOT
SPIRANTHES LANCEOLATA VAR PALUDICOLA	FAHKAHATCHEE LADIES' -TRESSES
SPIRANTHES POLYANTHA	GREEN LADIES'-TRESSES
STYLISMA ABDITA	SCRUB STYLISMA
TEPHROSIA ANGUSTISSIMA VAR CURTISSII	COASTAL HOARY-PEA
THELYPTERIS REPTANS	CREEPING FERN
TRICHOMANES PUNCTATUM SSP FLORIDANUM	FLORIDA BRISTLE FERN
TRIPHORA CRAIGHEADII	CRAIGHEAD'S NODDING-CAPS
VANILLA MEXICANA	SCENTLESS VANILLA
VERBESINA HETEROPHYLLA	VARIABLE-LEAF CROWNBEARD
VERNONIA BLODGETTII	BLODGETT'S IRONWEED
VICIA OCALENSIS	OCALA VETCH
WAREA AMPLEXIFOLIA	CLASPING WAREA
WAREA CARTERI	CARTER'S WAREA
ZANTHOXYLUM CORIACEUM	BISCAYNE PRICKLY ASH
ZIZIPHUS CELATA	SCRUB ZIZIPHUS

**Appendix III: Ecological Community/System Classification for Florida Peninsula
Ecoregional Plan**

NAME	G- rank	PATCH SIZE	EXTENT	ASSOCIATED FNAI COMMUNITY TYPE	EOCODE
ALGAL BED	G3	small/large patch	limited	Marine Algal Bed, Estuarine Algal Bed	
AQUATIC CAVE	G3	small patch	limited	Aquatic Cave	CSA
BASIN AND DEPRESSION MARSH	G?/G4	small/large patch	widespread	Basin Marsh, Depression Marsh	CPL, CPJ
BASIN SWAMP	G4	small/large patch	widespread	Basin Swamp	CPK
BAYGALL	G4	small patch	widespread	Baygall	CPS
BEACH DUNE	G4	large patch	widespread	Beach Dune	CTS
BLACKWATER STREAM	G4	small/large patch	widespread	Blackwater Stream	CRC
BOTTOMLAND FOREST	G4	large patch	widespread	Bottomland Forest	CPP
COASTAL GRASSLAND	G3	small patch	limited	Coastal Grassland	CTX
COASTAL INTERDUNAL SWALE	G3	small patch		Coastal Interdunal Swale	CPW
COASTAL STRAND	G3	large patch	limited	Coastal Strand	CTT
COMPOSITE SUBSTRATE	G3	small/large patch	limited	Estuarine Composite Substrate, Marine Composite Substrate	CEE, CEM
CONSOLIDATED SUBSTRATE	G3	small/large patch	limited	Estuarine Consolidated Substrate, Marine Consolidated Substrate	CEA, CMA
CORAL REEF	G2	small/large patch	restricted/ endemic	Marine/Estuarine Coral Reef	
DOME SWAMP	G4	small/large patch	limited	Dome Swamp	CPH
DRY PRAIRIE	G2	matrix	restricted/ endemic	Dry Prairie	CTG
FLATWOODS/PRAIRIE LAKE	G4	small/large patch	limited	Flatwoods/Prairie Lake	CLD
FLOODPLAIN FOREST AND SWAMP	G?	large patch	widespread	Floodplain forest, Floodplain swamp	CPB, CPC
FLOODPLAIN MARSH	G3	small/large patch	widespread	Floodplain marsh	CPD
FLORIDA SCRUB	G2	small/large patch	restricted/ endemic	Scrub	CTA
FRESHWATER TIDAL SWAMP	G3	small patch	widespread	Freshwater Tidal Swamp	CPV
HYDRIC HAMMOCK	G?	large patch	limited	Hydric Hammock	CPU

NAME	G-rank	PATCH SIZE	EXTENT	ASSOCIATED FNAI COMMUNITY TYPE	EOCODE
HYPERSALINE COASTAL SALT FLAT	G?	small patch	limited	Closest to Estuarine Tidal Marsh	CEF
LOBLOLLY PINE HAMMOCK	G?	large patch	limited	Hydric Hammock, with some components of Upland Mixed Forest and Prairie Hammock	CPU, CTN, CTF
MANGROVE	G3	large patch	limited	Marine/Estuarine Tidal Swamp	CMG,CEG
MARITIME HAMMOCK	G4	large patch	limited	Maritime Hammock	CTU
MARSH LAKE	G4	small/large patch	widespread	Marsh Lake	CLB
MESIC FLATWOODS	G?	small/large patch	limited	Mesic Flatwoods	CTE
MESIC/PRAIRIE HAMMOCK	G4	small/large patch	limited	Prairie Hammock, some aspects of Xeric Hammock and/or Hydric Hammock	CTF, CTC/CPU
MOLLUSK REEF	G3	small patch	limited	Estuarine Mollusk Reef, Marine Mollusk Reef	CEI, CMI
OCTOCORAL BED	G2	small/large patch	restricted/endemic	Marine Octocoral Bed, Estuarine Octocoral Bed	CMC, CEC
PENINSULAR SWALE	G?	small/large patch	limited	Swale	CPG
RED OAK WOODS	G?	small/large patch	restricted/endemic	Closest to Upland Pine Forest, as it occurs on phosphatic sandy clays	CTM
RIVER FLOODPLAIN LAKE	G4	small patch	widespread	River Floodplain Lake	CLF
SANDHILL	G2/G3	matrix	limited	Sandhill	CTB
SANDHILL UPLAND LAKE	G3	small patch	restricted/endemic	Sandhill Upland Lake	CLC
SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	G3	small/large patch	restricted/endemic	Scrubby Flatwoods	CTD
SEEPAGE STREAM	G4	small patch	widespread	Seepage Stream	CRA
SHELL MOUND	G3	small patch	limited	Shell Mound	CTY
SINKHOLE	G?	small patch	limited	Sinkhole	CTK
SINKHOLE LAKE	G3	small patch	restricted/endemic	Sinkhole Lake	CLI
SLASH PINE-CUTTHROAT SEEPAGE FLATWOODS/SEEPAGE SLOPE	G?	large patch	restricted/endemic	Seepage slope, Mesic/Wet Flatwoods	CPR, CTE/CPN

NAME	G-rank	PATCH SIZE	EXTENT	ASSOCIATED FNAI COMMUNITY TYPE	EOCODE
SPONGE BED	G2	small/large patch	restricted/endemic	Marine Sponge Bed, Estuarine Sponge Bed	CMD, CED
SPRING-RUN STREAMS	G2	small patch	limited	Spring-run Stream	CRD
STREAMHEAD ATLANTIC WHITE-CEDAR FOREST	G?	small patch	limited	Hydric Hammock, Floodplain Forest, Baygall	CPU, CPB, CPS
SWAMP LAKE	G4	small/large patch	widespread	Swamp Lake	CLE
TEMPERATE SEAGRASS BEDS	G2	small/large patch		Estuarine Grassbed, Marine Grassbed	CEL, CML
TERRESTRIAL CAVE	G3	small patch	limited	Terrestrial Cave	CSB
TIDAL MARSH	G4	small patch	widespread	Estuarine Tidal Marsh, Marine Tidal Marsh	CEF, CMF
UNCONSOLIDATED SUBSTRATE	G5	small/large patch	widespread	Estuarine Consolidated Substrate, Marine Consolidated Substrate	CEA, CMA
UPLAND HARDWOOD FOREST	G?	large patch	widespread	Upland Hardwood Forest	CTP
UPLAND MIXED FOREST	G?	large patch	widespread	Upland Mixed Forest	CTN
WET FLATWOODS	G?	large patch	limited	Wet Flatwoods	CPN
WET PRAIRIE	G?	small patch	limited	Wet Prairie	CPM
WORM REEF	G1	small/large patch	restricted/endemic	Marine Worm Reef, Estuarine Worm Reef	
XERIC HAMMOCK	G?	small patch	limited	Xeric Hammock	CTC

Appendix IV: Assessment of Conservation Goals Met by Plant Species Targets

SCIENTIFIC NAME OF SPECIES (PLANTS)	EOCODE	GRANK	GOAL	FNAI			OTHER			Total Sites Captured	Goal Met	Goal Likely Met
				Total # Points	Total Viable Points	Total Included Points	Total # Points	Total Viable Points	Total Included Points			
ACROSTICHUM AUREUM	PPTE01010	G5	10	9	3	3	0	0	0	3	N	Y
ADIANTUM TENERUM	PPAD030G0	G5	10	7	3	3	0	0	0	3	N	N
AGRIMONIA INCISA	PDR0S03040	G3	10	11	4	4	0	0	0	4	N	Y
ANEMONE BERLANDIERI	PDRAN04010	G4?	10	7	1	1	0	0	0	1	N	N
ARISTIDA RHIZOMOPHORA	PMPOA0K0Z0	G4	10	29	22	17	0	0	0	17	Y	Y
ARISTIDA SIMPLICIFLORA	PMPOA0K110	G2	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N
ARNOGLOSSUM												
DIVERSIFOLIUM	PDASTD7020	G2	10	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N
ASCLEPIAS VIRIDULA	PDASC02280	G2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N
ASIMINA TETRAMERA	PDANN02070	G1	10	22	4	4	0	0	0	4	N	Y
ASPLENIUM ABSCISSUM	PPASP02010	G3G4	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N
ASPLENIUM AURITUM	PPASP02040	G5	10	7	1	1	0	0	0	1	N	N
ASPLENIUM MONANTHES	PPASP020T0	G4	10	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	N	N
ASPLENIUM PUMILUM	PPASP02150	G4G5	10	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N
ASPLENIUM TRICHOMANES-DENTATUM												
ASPLENIUM X CURTISSII	PPASP020B0	G5	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N
ASPLENIUM X PLENUM	PPASP022C0	G1	10	6	1	1	0	0	0	1	N	N
ASPLENIUM X PLENUM	PPASP02270	HYB	10	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	N	N
BALDUINA ATROPURPUREA	PDAST0Z020	G2G3	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N
BAPTISIA CALYCOSA VAR CALYCOSA	PDFAB0G061	G3TH	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N
BLECHNUM OCCIDENTALE	PPBLE01040	G5	10	9	1	1	0	0	0	1	N	N
BONAMIA GRANDIFLORA	PDC0N03010	G3	10	95	48	36	0	0	0	34	Y	Y
BRICKELLIA CORDIFOLIA	PDAST1H0B0	G2G3	10	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	N	N
CALAMINTHA ASHEI	PDLAM08020	G3	10	74	44	36	0	0	0	35	Y	Y
CALAMOVILFA CURTISSII	PMPOA18030	G3	10	10	8	8	0	0	0	8	N	Y
CALLIRHOE PAPAVER	PDMAL0A060	G5	10	9	1	1	0	0	0	1	N	N
CALYDOREA COELESTINA	PMIRI0Q010	G2	10	58	2	2	0	0	0	2	N	Y
CAMPANULA ROBINSIAE	PDCAM020S0	G1	10	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	N	N
CAREX CHAPMANII	PMCYP032R0	G3	10	13	8	8	0	0	0	8	N	Y
CELTIS GUANAEA	PDULM01010	G5	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N
CELTIS PALLIDA	PDULM01050	G4	10	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	N	N
CHAMAESYCE CUMULICOLA	PDEUP0D0Q0	G2	10	18	4	4	0	0	0	4	N	N
CHEILANTHES MICROPHYLLA	PPADI090K0	G5	10	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	N	N

SCIENTIFIC NAME OF SPECIES (PLANTS)	EOCODE	GRANK	GOAL	FNAI			OTHER			Total Sites Captured	Goal Met	Goal Likely Met
				Total # Points	Total Viable Points	Total Included Points	Total # Points	Total Viable Points	Total Included Points			
CHEIROGLOSSA PALMATA	PPOPH03010	G4	10	33	20	19	0	0	0	19	Y	Y
CHIONANTHUS PYGMAEUS	PDOLE01010	G3	10	56	27	20	0	0	0	19	Y	Y
CHRYSOPSIS FLORIDANA	PDAST2B020	G1	10	20	7	7	0	0	0	7	N	Y
CLADONIA PERFORATA	NLLEC36250	G1	10	18	11	11	0	0	0	11	Y	Y
CLITORIA FRAGRANS	PDFAB0Z010	G3	10	68	36	30	0	0	0	30	Y	Y
COCCOTHRINAX ARGENTATA	PMARE05020	G3	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N
CONRADINA BREVIFOLIA	PDLAM0D010	G2Q	10	36	23	18	0	0	0	18	Y	Y
CONRADINA ETONIA	PDLAM0D060	G1	10	3	3	3	0	0	0	3	N	N
CORALLORHIZA ODONTORHIZA	PMORC0M030	G5	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N
CROTALARIA AVONENSIS	PDFAB160Q0	G1	10	4	4	4	0	0	0	4	N	N
CTENITIS SLOANEI	PPDRY04060	G5	10	3	2	2	0	0	0	2	N	N
CTENIUM FLORIDANUM	PMPOA1T020	G2	10	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N
CYRILLA ARIDA	PDCYR02030	G1Q	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N
DEERINGOTHAMNUS PULCHELLUS	PDANN03010	G1	10	30	19	19	0	0	0	19	Y	Y
DEERINGOTHAMNUS RUGELII	PDANN03020	G1	10	29	20	19	0	0	0	16	Y	Y
DENNSTAEDIA BIPINNATA	PPDEN01010	G4	10	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	N	N
DICERANDRA CHRISTMANII	PDLAM0F080	G1	10	6	3	3	0	0	0	3	N	N
DICERANDRA CORNUJTISSIMA	PDLAM0F060	G1	10	15	10	10	0	0	0	10	Y	Y
DICERANDRA FRUTESCENS	PDLAM0F020	G1	10	12	4	4	0	0	0	4	N	Y
DICERANDRA IMMACULATA	PDLAM0F030	G1	10	5	1	1	0	0	0	1	N	N
DIGITARIA FLORIDANA	PMPOA270D0	G1	10	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	N	N
DIGITARIA GRACILLIMA	PMPOA270E0	G1	10	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	N	N
EPIDENDRUM NOCTURNUM	PMORC10090	G4G5	10	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	N	N
ELYTRARIA CAROLINIENSIS	PDACA0A021	G4T2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N
VAR ANGUSTIFOLIA	G4G5T											
ENCYCLIA COCHLEATA VAR TRIANDRA	PMORC0Z032	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N
ERAGROSTIS TRACYI	PMPOA2K1T0	GH	10	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N
ERIOGONUM LONGIFOLIUM	PPDGN083R1	G4T3	10	100	51	42	0	0	0	39	Y	Y

SCIENTIFIC NAME OF SPECIES (PLANTS)	EOCODE	GRANK	GOAL	FNAI			OTHER			Total Sites Captured	Goal Met	Goal Likely Met
				Total # Points	Total Viable Points	Total Included Points	Total # Points	Total Viable Points	Total Included Points			
ERYNGIUM CUNEIFOLIUM	PDAP10Z0A0	G1	10	20	13	13	0	0	0	13	Y	Y
EUPHORBIA COMMUTATA	PDEUP0Q0B0	G5	10	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	N	N
FORESTIERA GODFREYI	PDOLE020C0	G3	10	7	3	3	0	0	0	3	N	N
GLANDULARIA MARITIMA	PDVER0A070	G3	10	51	29	29	0	0	0	20	Y	Y
GLANDULARIA TAMPENSIS	PDVER0A0E0	G1	10	21	8	8	0	0	0	8	N	Y
GOSSYPIUM HIRSUTUM	PDMAL0E020	G4G6	10	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	N	N
GYMNOPOGON												
CHAPMANIANUS	PMPOAZZ030	G3	10	24	15	15	0	0	0	14	Y	Y
HALOPHILA JOHNSONII	PMHYD04050	G2	10	9	3	3	0	0	0	3	N	N
HARRISIA ABORIGINUM	PDCAC13010	G2Q	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N
HARRISIA FRAGRANS	PDCAC13030	G1Q	10	6	1	1	0	0	0	1	N	N
HARRISIA SIMPSONII	PDCAC13060	G2Q	10	11	1	1	0	0	0	1	N	N
HARTWRIGHTIA FLORIDANA	PDAST4G010	G2	10	50	32	31	0	0	0	31	Y	Y
HASTEOLA ROBERTIORUM	PDASTDX020	G1	10	4	2	2	0	0	0	2	N	N
HEDYOTIS NIGRICANS VAR PULVINATA	PDRUB0W105	G5TH	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N
HELANTHUS CARNOSUS	PDAST4N0A0	G1G2	10	9	3	3	0	0	0	3	N	Y
HELANTHUS DEBILIS SSP TARDIFLORUS	PDAST4N0E4	G5T3	10	6	3	3	0	0	0	3	N	N
HELANTHUS DEBILIS SSP VESTITUS	PDAST4N0E5	G5T2	10	23	9	9	0	0	0	9	N	Y
HYPERICUM CUMULICOLA	PDCLU030C0	G2	10	76	43	37	0	0	0	37	Y	Y
HYPERICUM EDISONIANUM	PDCLU030L0	G2	10	25	7	7	0	0	0	7	N	Y
ILEX OPACA VAR ARENICOLA	PDAQU010R1	G5T3	10	109	66	52	0	0	0	52	Y	Y
ILLICIAM PARVIFLORUM	PDILL01020	G2	10	16	13	13	0	0	0	13	Y	Y
JACQUEMONTIA RECLINATA	PDCON0B090	G1	10	13	3	3	0	0	0	3	N	N
JACQUINIA KEYENSIS	PDTHP01030	G4	10	11	4	4	0	0	0	4	N	N
JUSTICIA COOLEYI	PDACA0E080	G1G2	10	17	5	5	0	0	0	5	N	Y
JUSTICIA CRASSIFOLIA	PDACA0E090	G2	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N
LANTANA DEPRESSA VAR FLORIDANA	PDVER0C042	G2T2	10	15	12	12	0	0	0	12	Y	Y
LANTANA DEPRESSA VAR SANIBELENSIS	PDVER0C045	G2T1	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N
LECHEA CERNUA	PDCIS04010	G3	10	150	66	53	3	1	1	50	Y	Y

SCIENTIFIC NAME OF SPECIES (PLANTS)	EOCODE	GRANK	GOAL	FNAI			OTHER			Total Sites Captured	Goal Met	Goal Likely Met
				Total # Points	Total Viable Points	Total Included Points	Total # Points	Total Viable Points	Total Included Points			
LECHEA DIVARICATA	PDCIS04030	G2	10	13	1	1	1	1	2	N	N	
LEITNERIA FLORIDANA	PDLEI01010	G3	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	N	Y	
LIATRIS OHLINGERAE	PDAST5X0J0	G3	10	107	61	46	0	0	46	Y	Y	
LINDERA SUBCORIACEA	PDLAU07030	G2	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	
LINUM CARTERI VAR SMALLII	PDLIN02072	G2T2	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	
LITSEA AESTIVALIS	PDLAU08010	G3	10	9	4	4	0	0	4	N	Y	
LUPINUS WESTIANUS VAR ARIDORUM	PDFAB2B461	G2T1	10	43	10	10	0	0	10	Y	Y	
MATELEA FLORIDANA	PDASC0A0D0	G2	10	8	1	1	0	0	1	N	Y	
MONOTROPA HYPOPHYTHYS	PDMON03020	G5	10	8	5	5	0	0	5	N	Y	
MONOTROPSIS REYNOLDSIAE	PDMON04030	G1Q	10	3	2	2	0	0	2	N	N	
NAJAS FILIFOLIA	PMNAJ010B0	G1	10	6	1	1	0	0	1	N	N	
NEMASTYLIS FLORIDANA	PMIRI0B010	G2	10	26	10	10	0	0	10	Y	Y	
NOLINA ATOPOCARPA	PMAGA08020	G3	10	11	4	4	0	0	4	N	Y	
NOLINA BRITTONIANA	PMAGA08040	G3	10	95	57	43	0	0	40	Y	Y	
NYMPHAEA JAMESONIANA	PDNYM05070	G5	10	7	0	0	0	0	0	N	Y	
OKENIA HYPOGAEA	PDNYC0D010	G3	10	14	0	0	0	0	0	N	Y	
PANICUM ABSCISSUM	PMPOA4K010	G3	10	62	53	49	0	0	48	Y	Y	
PARNASSIA GRANDIFOLIA	PDSAX0P060	G3G4	10	2	2	2	0	0	2	N	N	
PARONYCHIA CHARTACEA	PDCAR0L052	G3T3	10	139	85	67	0	0	65	Y	Y	
PAVONIA SPINIFEX	PDMAL0Y070	G4G5	10	7	3	3	0	0	3	N	Y	
PEPEROMIA HUMILIS	PDPPI01270	G5	10	4	2	2	0	0	2	N	N	
PERSEA HUMILIS	PDLAU0B050	G3	10	242	113	91	0	0	91	Y	Y	
PHYLLANTHUS LEIBMANNIANUS SSP PLATYLEPIS	PDEUP130B1	G4T2	10	6	2	2	0	0	2	N	N	
PLATANATHERA INTEGRATA	PMORC1Y0C0	G4	10	1	1	1	0	0	1	N	N	
POLYGALA LEWTONII	PDPGL020S0	G2	10	39	23	18	0	0	18	Y	Y	
POLYGALA SMALLII	PDPGL021P0	G1	10	6	1	1	0	0	1	N	N	
POLYGONELLA BASIRAMIA	PDPGN0K0A0	G3	10	141	93	77	0	0	77	Y	Y	
POLYGONELLA MYRIOPHYLLA	PDPGN0K070	G3	10	124	69	50	0	0	50	Y	Y	

SCIENTIFIC NAME OF SPECIES (PLANTS)	EOCODE	GRANK	GOAL	FNAI			OTHER			Total Sites Captured	Goal Met	Goal Likely Met
				Total # Points	Total Viable Points	Total Included Points	Total # Points	Total Viable Points	Total Included Points			
POLYRRHIZA LINDENII	PMORC22010	G2G4	10	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	N	N
PRUNUS GENICULATA	PDROS1C0H0	G3	10	116	68	43	0	0	0	43	Y	Y
PTEROGLOSSASPIS												
ECRISTATA	PMORC27010	G2G3	10	29	10	10	0	0	0	10	Y	Y
RHYNCHOSPORA CULIXA	PMCYPO0J0	G1	10	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N
RHYNCHOSPORA PUNCTATA	PMCYPO1V0	G1?	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N
RHYNCHOSPORA THORNEI	PMCYPO2B0	G2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N
RUDBECKIA NITIDA	PDAST850E0	G2	10	11	1	1	0	0	0	1	N	Y
SALIX FLORIDANA	PDSAL02120	G2	10	12	6	6	0	0	0	6	N	Y
SALVIA URTICIFOLIA	PDLAM1S1U0	G5	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N
SCHIZACHYRIUM NIVEUM	PMPOA5D060	G1	10	48	22	20	0	0	0	0	N	Y
SIDEROXYLON ALACHUENSE	PDSPT0G0D0	G1	10	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	N	N
SIUM FLORIDANUM	PDAP122020	G1Q	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N
SPIGELIA LOGANIOIDES	PDLOG08040	G1G2	10	7	5	5	0	0	0	5	N	N
SPIRANTHES LANCEOLATA												
VAR PALUDICOLA	PMORC2B0F3	G4T1	10	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	N	N
SPIRANTHES POLYANTHA	PMORC2B0S0	G3G5	10	5	2	2	0	0	0	2	N	N
STYLISMA ABDITA	PDCON0H010	G2G3	10	29	12	12	0	0	0	12	Y	Y
TEPHROSIA ANGUSTISSIMA												
VAR CURTISSII	PDFAB3X013	G1T1	10	5	1	1	0	0	0	1	N	N
THELYPTERIS REPTANS	PPTHE051B0	G5	10	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	N	N
TRICHOMANES PUNCTATUM												
SSP FLORIDANUM	PPHYM020N1	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N
TRIPHORA CRAIGHEADII	PMORC2F010	GH	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N
VANILLA MEXICANA	PMORC2H040	G2G4	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N
VERBESINA HETEROPHYLLA	PDAST9R080	G2	10	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N
VERNONIA BLODGETTII	PDAST9S060	G4	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N
VICIA OCALENSIS	PDFAB430Q0	G1	10	4	3	3	0	0	0	3	N	N
WAREA AMPLEXIFOLIA	PDBRA2S010	G1	10	21	16	16	0	0	0	2	N	Y
WAREA CARTERI	PDBRA2S020	G1G2	10	34	24	21	0	0	0	20	Y	Y
ZANTHOXYLUM CORIACEUM	PDRUT0L060	G3G4	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N
ZIZIPHUS CELATA	PDRHA0E080	G1	10	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	N	N

Appendix V: Assessment of Conservation Goals Met by Animal Species Targets

SCIENTIFIC NAME OF SPECIES (ANIMALS)	EOCODE	GRANK	GOAL	FNAI		OTHER			SHCAs	Total # SHCAs/ Habmodel EOs Added	Total EOs Captured	Goal Met	Goal Likely Met
				Total # Viable Points	Total Included Points	Total # Viable Points	Total Included Points	Total Viable Points					
<i>FISHES</i>													
ACIPENSER BREVIROSTRUM	AFCAA01010	G3	10	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	1	N	N
ACIPENSER OXYRINCHUS	AFCAA01041	G3T2	10	3	1	1	5	0	1	0	2	N	Y?
ACIPENSER OXYRINCHUS													
OXYRINCHUS	AFCAA01042	G3T3	10	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	N	N
ALOSA ALABAMAE	AFCFA01020	G3	10	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	2	N	n?
AMEIURUS BRUNNEUS	AFCKA06010	G4	10	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	Y?
AMEIURUS SERRACANTHUS	AFCKA06070	G3	10	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	N	Y?
AWAOUS BANANA (= tajasica)	AFCQN02010	G5	10	5	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	N	N
BAIRDIELLA SANCTAELUCIAE	AFCQH02040	G5	10	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	N	Y?
CENTROPOMUS PARALLELUS	AFCQX01020	G5	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N
CENTROPOMUS PECTINATUS	AFCQX01030	G5	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N
CYPRINODON VARIEGATUS													
HUBBSI	AFCNB02131	G5T2Q	10	8	6	6	0	0	0	0	6	N	Y?
ETHEOSTOMA OLMSTEDI	AFCQC02540	G5	10	3	1	1	11	4	4	0	5	N	N?
GOBIOMORUS DORMITOR	AFCQM03010	G5	10	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N
GOBIONELLUS													
PSEUDOFASCIATUS	AFCQN07080	G3G5	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N
GOBIONELLUS STIGMATURUS	AFCQN07130	G2	10	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	N	Y?
MICROPHIS BRACHYURUS	AFCPB09010	G5	10	9	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	N	N
MICROPTERUS NOTIUS	AFCQB12030	G2G3	10	8	0	0	26	3	3	0	3	N	Y?
PTERONOTROPIS WELAKA	AFCJB28A20	G4	10	6	0	0	13	2	2	0	2	N	N
RIVULUS MARMORATUS	AFCNG01020	G5	10	16	6	6	0	0	0	0	6	N	Y?
<i>HERPETOFAUNA</i>													
AMBYSTOMA CINGULATUM	AAAAA01030	G2G3	10	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N
AMBYSTOMA TIGRINUM	AAAAA01140	G5	10	3	0	0	7	2	2	0	2	N	N
AMPHIUMA PHOLETER	AAAAA01020	G3	10	7	4	4	1	0	0	0	4	N	N
CARETTA CARETTA	AAAAA01010	G3	10	25	20	20	21	0	0	0	20	Y	Y?
CHELONIA MYDAS	AAAAA02010	G3	10	19	15	15	13	0	0	0	15	Y	Y?
CROTALUS ADAMANTEUS	ARADE02010	G5	10	112	36	31	2	2	0	0	31	Y	Y
CROTALUS HORRIDUS	ARADE02040	G5	10	15	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	N	N
DERMOCHELYS CORIACEA	ARAA01010	G3	10	13	3	3	9	2	2	0	5	N	N?

SCIENTIFIC NAME OF SPECIES (ANIMALS)	EOCODE	GRANK	GOAL	FNAI		OTHER			SHCA's		Goal Likely Met	
				Total # Points	Total Viable Points	Total Included Points	Total # Points	Total Viable Points	Total Included Points	Total # SHCA/ Habmodel EOs Added		Total EOs Captured
DRYMARCHON CORAIS	ARADB11011	G4T3	10	292	58	45	6	3	0	0	45	Y
COUPERI	ARAA03010	G3	10	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N
ERETMOCHELYS IMBRICATA	ARACH01042	G4T1	10	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N
EUMECES EGREGIUS	ARACH01043	G4T2	10	38	6	6	0	0	0	0	6	N
INSULARIS	ARADB14022	G5T1	10	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	N
EUMECES EGREGIUS LIVIDUS	ARAF01030	G3	10	652	246	193	168	49	0	0	193	Y
FARANCIA ERYTGRAMMA	ARADB17030	G2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N
SEMINOLA	ARADB19022	G5T4	10	0	0	0	6	3	3	0	3	N
GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS	ARAA04010	G1	10	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	N
HETERODON SIMUS	ARAB02010	G3G4	10	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	2	N
LAMPROPELTIS GETULA	ARACH02010	G2	10	131	37	37	0	0	0	0	37	Y
FLORIDANA	ARADB22093	G4T1	10	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	N
LEPIDOCHELYS KEMPII	AAAAF01020	G2G3	10	14	8	8	2	2	2	0	10	N
MACROCLEMY'S TEMMINCKII	ARADB26013	G5T3?	10	98	16	16	5	1	0	0	16	Y
NEOSEPS REYNOLDSI	AAAAG01013	G5T1	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N
NERODIA CLARKII TAENIATA	AAABH01270	G4	10	64	31	29	8	5	0	0	29	Y
NOTOPHTHALMUS	ARACF14160	G3	10	323	72	66	239	52	0	0	66	Y
PERSTRIATUS	ARADB33010	G3	10	47	3	3	1	0	0	0	3	N
PITUOPHIS MELANOLEUCUS	ARADB35082	G5T3	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N
MUGITUS	BIRDS											Y?
PSEUDOBANCHUS STRIATUS	ABPBX91050	G3	10	21	17	14	2	2	0	0	14	Y
RANA CAPITO	ABNGE05010	G5	10	22	14	13	20	15	5	0	18	Y
SCELOPORUS WOODI	AMMODRAMUS MARITIMUS	G4T2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N
STILOSONA EXTENUATUM	MACGILLIVRAII											N
TANTILLA RELICTA PAMLICA	AMMODRAMUS MARITIMUS	G4T2	10	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	10	Y
AIMOPHILA AESTIVALIS	PENINSULAE											Y
AJAJA AJAJA												Y

SCIENTIFIC NAME OF SPECIES (ANIMALS)	EOCODE	GRANK	GOAL	FNAI		OTHER			SHCA's		Goal Likely Met		
				Total # Viable Points	Total Included Points	Total # Points	Total Viable Points	Total Included Points	Total # SHCAV Habmodel EOs Added	Total EOs Captured		Goal Met	
AMMODRAMUS SAVANNARUM	ABPXA0022	G5T1	10	15	13	8	3	0	0	2	10	Y	Y?
FLORIDANUS	ABNJB10050	G4	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	Y?	Y?
ANAS FULVIGULA													
APHELOCOMA													
COERULESCENS	ABPAV06010	G3	10	465	155	140	453	106	0	0	140	Y	Y?
ARAMUS GJARALINA	ABNMJ01010	G5	10	22	11	11	6	5	0	4	15	Y	Y
BUTEO BRACHYURUS	ABNKC19060	G4G5	10	20	11	11	43	12	0	6	17	Y	Y?
CAPRIMULGUS CAROLINENSIS	ABNTA07010	G5	10	0	0	0	3	3	2	0	2	N	Y
CARACARA PLANCUS	ABNKD02010	G5	10	203	31	14	303	41	0	12	26	Y	Y?
CATOPHOPHUS													
SEMIPALMATUS	ABNMF02010	G5	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	Y
CHARADRIUS ALEXANDRINUS	ABNNB03030	G4	10	18	15	15	36	6	0	2	17	Y	Y?
CHARADRIUS MELODUS	ABNNB03070	G3	10	19	12	12	68	14	0	3	15	Y	Y
CHARADRIUS WILSONIA	ABNNB03040	G5	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	Y
CISTOTHORUS PALUSTRIS													
MARIANAE	ABPBG10025	G5T3	10	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	N	Y
COCCYZUS MINOR	ABNRB02030	G5	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	14	Y	Y?
DENDROICA DISCOLOR													
PALUDICOLA	ABPBX03192	G5T3	10	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	N	Y?
EGRETTA RUFESCENS	ABNGA06060	G4	10	20	14	14	22	14	8	0	22	Y	Y?
EGRETTA THULA	ABNGA06030	G5	10	167	60	46	177	88	27	0	73	Y	Y
ELANOIDES FORFICATUS	ABNKC04010	G4	10	17	13	13	39	17	0	12	25	Y	Y?
EUDOCIMUS ALBUS	ABNGE01010	G5	10	122	55	42	98	50	15	0	57	Y	Y
FALCO SPARVERIUS PAULUS	ABNKD06022	G5T3T4	10	76	25	24	35	7	0	8	32	Y	Y?
GRUS CANADENSIS													
PRATENSIS	ABNMK01012	G5T2T3	10	45	21	19	27	10	0	13	32	Y	Y?
HAEMATOPUS PALLIATUS	ABNNC01010	G5	10	55	24	19	71	19	0	0	19	Y	Y?
HALIAEETUS													
LEUCOCEPHALUS	ABNKC10010	G4	10	813	451	263	57	18	0	6	269	Y	Y
LATERALLUS JAMAICENSIS	ABNME03040	G4	10	4	4	4	6	4	0	0	4	N	N
MELANERPES													
ERYTHROCEPHALUS	ABNYF04040	G5	10	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	N	Y?

SCIENTIFIC NAME OF SPECIES (ANIMALS)	EOCODE	GRANK	GOAL	FNAI		OTHER			SHCA's		Goal Likely Met		
				Total # Points	Total Viable Points	Total Included Points	Total # Points	Total Viable Points	Total Included Points	Total # SHCA/ Habmodel EOs Added		Total EOs Captured	Goal Met
AMMODRAMUS SAVANNARUM	ABPXA0022	G5T1	10	15	13	8	3	0	0	2	10	Y	Y?
FLORIDANUS	ABNJB10050	G4	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	Y?	Y?
ANAS FULVIGULA													
APHELOCOMA													
COERULESCENS	ABPAV06010	G3	10	465	155	140	453	106	0	0	140	Y	Y?
ARAMUS GJARALINA	ABNMJ01010	G5	10	22	11	11	6	5	0	4	15	Y	Y
BUTEO BRACHYURUS	ABNKC19060	G4G5	10	20	11	11	43	12	0	6	17	Y	Y?
CAPRIMULGUS CAROLINENSIS	ABNTA07010	G5	10	0	0	0	3	3	2	0	2	N	Y
CARACARA PLANCUS	ABNKD02010	G5	10	203	31	14	303	41	0	12	26	Y	Y?
CATOPHOPHORUS													
SEMIPALMATUS	ABNMF02010	G5	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	Y
CHARADRIUS ALEXANDRINUS	ABNNB03030	G4	10	18	15	15	36	6	0	2	17	Y	Y?
CHARADRIUS MELODUS	ABNNB03070	G3	10	19	12	12	68	14	0	3	15	Y	Y
CHARADRIUS WILSONIA	ABNNB03040	G5	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	Y
CISTOTHORUS PALUSTRIS													
MARIANAE	ABPBG10025	G5T3	10	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	N	Y
COCCYZUS MINOR	ABNRB02030	G5	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	14	Y	Y?
DENDROICA DISCOLOR													
PALUDICOLA	ABPBX03192	G5T3	10	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	N	Y?
EGRETTA RUFESCENS	ABNGA06060	G4	10	20	14	14	22	14	8	0	22	Y	Y?
EGRETTA THULA	ABNGA06030	G5	10	167	60	46	177	88	27	0	73	Y	Y
ELANOIDES FORFICATUS	ABNKC04010	G4	10	17	13	13	39	17	0	12	25	Y	Y?
EUDOCIMUS ALBUS	ABNGE01010	G5	10	122	55	42	98	50	15	0	57	Y	Y
FALCO SPARVERIUS PAULUS	ABNKD06022	G5T3T4	10	76	25	24	35	7	0	8	32	Y	Y?
GRUS CANADENSIS													
PRATENSIS	ABNMK01012	G5T2T3	10	45	21	19	27	10	0	13	32	Y	Y?
HAEMATOPUS PALLIATUS	ABNNC01010	G5	10	55	24	19	71	19	0	0	19	Y	Y?
HALIAEETUS													
LEUCOCEPHALUS	ABNKC10010	G4	10	813	451	263	57	18	0	6	269	Y	Y
LATERALLUS JAMAICENSIS	ABNME03040	G4	10	4	4	4	6	4	0	0	4	N	N
MELANERPES													
ERYTHROCEPHALUS	ABNYF04040	G5	10	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	N	Y?

SCIENTIFIC NAME OF SPECIES (ANIMALS)	EOCODE	GRANK	GOAL	FNAI			OTHER			SHCA's		Goal Likely Met
				Total # Points	Total Viable Points	Total Included Points	Total # Points	Total Viable Points	Total Included Points	Total # SHCA/ Habmodel EOs Added	Total EOs Captured	
MYCTERIA AMERICANA	ABNGF02010	G4	10	96	44	32	73	43	11	0	43	Y
NYCTANASSA VIOLACEA	ABNGAI3010	G5	10	38	19	18	24	14	2	0	20	Y
PASSERINA CIRIS	ABPBX64060	G5	10	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	N
PELECANUS OCCIDENTALIS	ABNFC01020	G4	10	60	23	13	208	98	11	0	24	Y
PICOIDES BOREALIS	ABNYF07060	G3	10	77	23	23	6	5	0	8	31	Y?
PLEGADIS FALCINELLUS	ABNGE02010	G5	10	31	20	20	31	10	7	0	27	Y?
ROSTRHAMUS SOCIABILIS												
PLUMBEUS	ABNKC07011	G4G5T1	10	11	6	6	15	9	0	3	9	N
RYNCHOPS NIGER	ABNNM14010	G5	10	39	19	17	70	19	2	0	19	Y?
SITTA PUSILLA	ABPAZ01040	G5	10	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	Y
SPEOTYTO CUNICULARIA												
FLORIDANA	ABNSB10011	G4T3	10	24	5	5	48	0	0	0	5	N
STERNA ANTILLARUM	ABNNM08100	G4	10	60	22	21	226	52	0	0	21	Y
STERNA DOUGALLII	ABNNM08060	G4	10	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	N
VIREO ALTILOQUUS	ABPBW01250	G5	10	2	1	1	1	0	0	16	17	Y?
MAMMALS												
CORYNORHINUS RAFINESQUII	AMACC08020	G3G4	10	2	2	2	7	1	0	0	2	N
EUMOPS GLAUCINUS												
FLORIDANUS	AMACD02031	G5T1	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N
FELIS CONCOLOR CORYI	AMAJH01021	G5T1	10	4	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	N
DUKECAMPBELLI	AMAFF11014	G5T1	10	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	N
MUSTELA FRENATA												
PENINSULAE	AMAJF02033	G5T3	10	65	14	12	148	17	0	0	12	Y
MUSTELA VISON												
HALIMNETES	AMAJF02055	G5T3	10	8	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	N
MUSTELA VISON LUTENSIS	AMAJF02052	G5T3	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N
MYOTIS AUSTRORIPARIUS	AMACC01030	G4	10	13	7	7	0	0	0	0	7	N
NEOFIBER ALLENI	AMAFF14010	G3	10	19	3	3	7	5	5	0	8	N
ORYZOMYS PALUSTRIS												
SANIBELI	AMAFF01012	G5T1Q	10	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N
PEROMYSCUS POLIOMOTUS												
NIVEIVENTRIS	AMAFF03068	G5T1	10	5	2	2	0	0	0	4	6	N

SCIENTIFIC NAME OF SPECIES (ANIMALS)	EOCODE	GRANK	GOAL	FNAI		OTHER			SHCA's		Goal Likely Met		
				Total # Points	Total Viable Points	Total Included Points	Total # Points	Total Viable Points	Total Included Points	Total # SHCA/ Habmodel EOs Added		Total EOs Captured	Goal Met
CRANGONYX HOBBSI	ICMAL06030	G2G3	10	19	9	9	0	0	0	0	9	N	Y?
CRANGONYX SP 1	?	?	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N
CICINDELA HIGHLANDENSIS	IICOL026H0	G2	10	23	10	10	0	0	0	0	10	Y	Y?
DASYSCIAS FRANZI	IMGAST1010	G1G2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N
DIDYMOPS FLORIDENSIS	IIDO25010	G4	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N
ELIMIA ALBANYENSIS	IMGASK2030	G5	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N
ELLIPTIO AHENEA	IMBINV14010	G3	10	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	N	N
ELLIPTIO JAYENSIS	IMBINV14170	G4	10	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	N	N
ELLIPTIO MONROENSIS	IMBINV14390	G2G3	10	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	N	N
ELLIPTIO WALTONI	IMBINV14290	G1G2Q	10	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	N	N
GOMPHUS AUSTRALIS	IIDOO08220	G4	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N
GOMPHUS CAVILLARIS	IIDOO08250	G4	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N
HEXAGENIA ORLANDO	IIEPH37050	G4Q	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N
LIBELLULA JESSEANA	IIDOO45220	G2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N
LYCOSA ERICETICOLA	ILARA12010	GNR	10	13	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	N	N
MEDIONIDUS WALKERI	IMBINV28060	G2	10	8	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	N	N
MICRONASPIS FLORIDANA	IICOL5X010	G1G3	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N
NEOPHEMERA COMPRESSA	IIEPH72030	G2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N
NEUROCORDULIA OBSOLETA	IODO31040	G4	10	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	N	N
OCHROTRICHIA PROVOSTI	IITR41010	G1	10	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	N	N
OECETIS PRATELIA	IITR2G020	G1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N
ORTHOTRICHIA DENTATA	IITR45010	G1G2	10	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	N	N
OXYETHIRA FLORIDA	IITR42010	G1?	10	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	N	N
PALAEOMETES CUMMINGI	ICMAL18010	G1	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N
PLAUDITUS ALACHUA	IIEPH59050	G3	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N
PLEUROBEMA PYRIFORME	IMBINV35260	G2	10	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	N	N
PROCAMBARUS ACHERONTIS	ICMAL14120	G1	10	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	N	N
PROCAMBARUS ATTIGUIUS	ICMAL14F70	G1	10	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	N	N
PROCAMBARUS DELICATUS	ICMAL14330	G1	10	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	N	N
PROCAMBARUS FRANZI	ICMAL14140	G1	10	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	N	N

SCIENTIFIC NAME OF SPECIES (ANIMALS)	EOCODE	GRANK	GOAL	FNAI			OTHER			SHCAs		Goal Likely Met
				Total # Points	Total Viable Points	Total Included Points	Total # Points	Total Viable Points	Total Included Points	Total # SHCA/ Habmodel EOs Added	Total EOs Captured	
PROCAMBARUS LEITHEUSERI	ICMAL14240	G2	10	8	5	5	0	0	0	0	5	N
PROCAMBARUS LUCIFUGUS	ICMAL14160	G2G3	10	21	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	N
PROCAMBARUS MORRISI	ICMAL14F50	G1	10	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	N
PROCAMBARUS PALLIDUS	ICMAL14190	G2G3	10	22	5	5	0	0	0	0	5	N
PROCAMBARUS PICTUS	ICMAL14200	G2	10	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	N
PROGOMPHUS ALACHUENSIS	IIDOI13010	G4	10	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	N
PYCNOPSYCHE INDIANA	IITRI90090	GNR	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N
QUINCUNCINA INFUCATA SP. CF.	MBIV40020	G4	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N
REMASELLUS PARVUS	ICMAL83010	G1	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N
TRIAENODES FURCELLA	IITRI2F020	G1?	10	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	N
TROGLOCAMBARUS MACLANE	ICMAL17010	G2	10	12	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	N
TROGLOCAMBARUS SP 1	ICMAL17X10	G1	10	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	N
UTTERBACKIA PENINSULARIS	IMBIV55030	G3	10	6	5	5	0	0	0	0	5	N
VILLOSA AMYGDALA	IMBIV47010	G3	10	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	N
VILLOSA VILLOSA	not tracked	not tracked	10	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	N

Appendix VI: Assessment of Conservation Goals Met by Ecological System Targets

NAME OF COMMUNITY/SYSTEM	EOCODE	G-RANK SIZE	PATCH SIZE	EXTENT	GOAL	SUBREGION	Total FNAI EOs	Total Viable FNAI EOs	Total Selected (FNAI) EOs	Other EOs	Total Includ. EOs	Total Portfolio Sites	Overall Goal Met?	Subreg Goal Met?	# of Matrix-sized Sites
ALGAL BED	?	G3	small/large patch	limited	10	1 per suitable subregion	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	N/A
AQUATIC CAVE	CSA0000000	G3	small patch	limited	13	1 per subregion	41	11	11	5	16	9	Y	N	N/A
BASIN AND DEPRESSION MARSH	two	G2/G4	small/large patch	widespread	6	At least 1 per subregion (mainly non-coastal subregions)	136	128	15	4	19	10	Y	Y	N/A
BASIN SWAMP	CPX0000000	G4	small/large patch	widespread	5	At least 1 per subregion	36	34	12	5	17	14	Y	Y	N/A
BAYGALL	CPS0000000	G4	small patch	widespread	5	At least 1 per subregion	27	25	6	4	10	10	Y	N	N/A
BEACH DUNE	CTS0000000	G4	large patch	widespread	5	At least 2 per suitable subregion	109	69	12	3	15	12	Y	Y	N/A
BLACKWATER STREAM	CRC0000000	G4	small/large patch	widespread	5	1 per suitable subregion	18	11	9	0	9	9	Y	Y	N/A
BOTTOMLAND FOREST	CPP0000000	G4	large patch	widespread	5	At least 1 per subregion	11	10	9	2	11	10	Y	Y	N/A
COASTAL GRASSLAND	CTX0000000	G3	small patch	limited	13	At least 2 per coastal subregion	16	16	13	0	13	6	Y	Y	N/A
COASTAL INTERDUNAL SWALE	CPW0000000	G3	small patch	limited	13	At least 2 per coastal subregion	6	4	4	0	4	4	N	N	N/A
COASTAL STRAND	CTT0000000	G3	large patch	limited	9	At least 2 per coastal subregion while capturing gradient	70	45	24	0	24	16	Y	N	N/A
COMPOSITE SUBSTRATE	two	G3	small/large patch	limited	10	1 per suitable subregion	6	0	0	0	0	3?	N	N	N/A
CONSOLIDATED SUBSTRATE	two	G3	small/large patch	limited	10	1 per suitable subregion	4	4	4	0	4	4	N	N	N/A
CORAL REEF	two	G2	small/large patch	restricted/ endemic	20	only in one subregion	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	N/A
DOME SWAMP	CPH0000000	G4	small/large patch	limited	10	At least 1 per subregion	21	19	11	2	13	11	Y	Y	N/A
DRY PRAIRIE	CTG0000000	G2	matrix patch	restricted/ endemic	10	At least 2 per suitable subregion	20	19	6	7	13	11	Y	Y	8
FLATWOODS/PRAIRIE LAKE	CLD0000000	G4	small/large patch	limited	10	1 per suitable subregion	3	3	3	5	8	7	N	N	N/A
FLOODPLAIN FOREST AND SWAMP	two	G?	large patch	widespread	5	At least 1 per subregion	44	37	14	2	16	13	Y	Y	N/A
FLOODPLAIN MARSH	CPD0000000	G3	small/large patch	widespread	6	At least 1 per subregion (mainly non-coastal subregions)	8	7	7	3	10	9	Y	Y	N/A

NAME OF COMMUNITY/SYSTEM	EOCODE	G-RANK	PATCH SIZE	EXTENT	GOAL	SUBREGION	Total FNAI EOs	Total Viable FNAI EOs	Total Selected (FNAI) EOs	Other EOs	Total Includ. EOs	Total Portfolio Sites	Overall Goal Met?	Subreg Goal Met?	# of Matrix-Sized Sites
FLORIDA SCRUB	CTA0000000	G2	small/large patch	restricted/ endemic	25	At least 3 per subregion (only 3 subregions in tropical)	744	334	43	26	69	38	Y	Y	N/A
FRESHWATER TIDAL SWAMP	CPY0000000	G3	small patch	widespread	5	At least 1 per coastal ecoregion	1	1	1	0	1	1	N	N	N/A
HYDRIC HAMMOCK	CPU0000000	G?	large patch	limited	9	At least 1 per subregion	50	44	15	1	16	14	Y	Y	N/A
HYPERSALINE COASTAL SALT FLAT	N/A	G?	small patch	limited	13	At least 1 per subregion (coastal subregions only)	N/A	N/A	N/A	6	6	6	N	Y	N/A
LOBLOLLY PINE HAMMOCK	N/A	G?	large patch	limited	9	At least 1 per suitable subregion	N/A	N/A	N/A	1 or 2	1 or 2?	1	N	Y	N/A
MANGROVE	two	G3	large patch	limited	9	At least 2 per subregion (in all coastal subregions)	28	14	6	5	11	11	Y	Y	N/A
MARITIME HAMMOCK	CTU0000000	G4	large patch	limited	9	Need to include enough sites to capture climatic gradient	142	111	42	4	46	25	Y	Y	N/A
MARSH LAKE	CLB0000000	G4	small/large patch	widespread	5	1 per suitable subregion	3	3	3	0	3	3	N	N	N/A
MESIC FLATWOODS	CTE0000000	G?	matrix	limited	5	At least 2 per suitable subregion	87	78	14	8	22	15	Y	Y	19
MESIC/PRAIRIE HAMMOCK	CTF0000000	G4	small/large patch	limited	10	At least 1 per suitable subregion	5	5	4	7	11	9	Y	Y?	N/A
MOLLUSK REEF	two	G3	small patch	limited	13	1 per suitable subregion	2	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	N/A
OCTOCORAL BED	two	G2	small/large patch	restricted/ endemic	20	1 per suitable subregion	1	1	1	0	1	1	N	N	N/A
PENINSULAR SWALE	CPG0000000	G?	small/large patch	limited	10	At least 1 per subregion	4	3	3	2	5	5	N	N	N/A
RED OAK WOODS	N/A	G?	small/large patch	restricted/ endemic	18	Probably only in one subregion	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N	N	N/A
RIVER FLOODPLAIN LAKE	CLF0000000	G4	small patch	widespread	5	1 per suitable subregion	2	2	2	0	2	1	N	N	N/A
SANDHILL	CTB0000000	G2/G3	matrix	limited	5	At least 2 per suitable subregion	99	73	12	12	24	21	Y	Y	8
SANDHILL UPLAND LAKE	CLC0000000	G3	small/large patch	restricted/ endemic	20	3 per suitable subregion	24	22	22	0	22	10	Y	N	N/A
SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	CTD0000000	G3	small/large patch	restricted/ endemic	25	At least 2 per suitable subregion	122	51	24	3	27	16	Y	Y	N/A
SEEPAGE STREAM	CRA0000000	G4	small patch	widespread	5	1 per suitable subregion	1	1	1	1	2	2	N	N	N/A

NAME OF COMMUNITY/SYSTEM	EOCODE	G-RANK	PATCH SIZE	EXTENT	GOAL	SUBREGION	Total FNAI EOs	Total Viable FNAI EOs	Total Selected (FNAI) EOs	Other EOs	Total Includ. EOs	Total Portfolio Sites	Overall Goal Met?	Subreg Goal Met?	# of Matrix-Sized Sites
SHELL MOUND	CTY0000000	G3	small patch	limited	13	2 per coastal subregion	20	13	12	1	13	11	Y	Y	N/A
SINKHOLE	CTK0000000	G?	small patch	limited	13	1 per suitable subregion	8	6	6	3	9	7	N	N	N/A
SINKHOLE LAKE	CLI0000000	G3	small patch	restricted/ endemic	20	3 per suitable subregion	2	2	2	0	2	2	N	N	N/A
SLASH PINE-CUTTHROAT SEEPAGE FLATWOODS/SEEPAGE SLOPE	N/A	G?	large patch	restricted/ endemic	20	At least 2 per suitable subregion	N/A	N/A	N/A	10	10	9	N	Y	N/A
SPONGE BED	two	G2	small/ large patch	restricted/ endemic	20	1 per suitable subregion	2	2	2	0	2	2	N	N	N/A
SPRING-RUN STREAMS	CRD0000000	G2	small patch	limited	13	1 per suitable subregion	12	12	12	7	19	13	Y	Y	N/A
STREAMHEAD ATLANTIC WHITE-CEDAR FOREST	N/A	G?	small patch	limited	13	Only occurs in 1 or possibly 2 subregions	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	2	2	N	Y?	N/A
SWAMP LAKE	CLE0000000	G4	small/ large patch	widespread	5	1 per suitable subregion	3	2	2	0	2	2	N	N	N/A
TEMPERATE SEA GRASS BEDS	two	G2	small/ large patch	limited	10	1 per suitable subregion	4	4	4	6	10	10	Y	Y	N/A
TERRESTRIAL CAVE	CSB0000000	G3	small patch	limited	13	1 per suitable subregion	34	15	15	0	15	13	Y	Y	N/A
TIDAL MARSH	two	G4	large patch	widespread	5	At least 1 per subregion (in potentially 3 subregions)	19	15	7	4	11	11	Y	Y	N/A
UNCONSOLIDATED SUBSTRATE	two	G5	small/ large patch	widespread	5	1 per suitable subregion	3	1	1	0	1	1	Y?	Y?	N/A
UPLAND HARDWOOD FOREST	CTP0000000	G?	large patch	widespread	5	At least 2 per suitable subregion (2 possible)	13	13	12	4	16	11	Y	Y	N/A
UPLAND MIXED FOREST	CTN0000000	G?	large patch	widespread	5	At least 1 per suitable subregion	36	26	16	5	21	15	Y	Y	N/A
WET FLATWOODS	CPN0000000	G?	large patch	limited	9	At least 1 per subregion	62	54	10	3	13	19	Y	Y	N/A
WET PRAIRIE	CPW0000000	G?	small patch	limited	13	At least 1 per subregion	53	48	15	4	19	12	Y	N	N/A
WORM REEF	two	G1	small/ large patch	restricted/ endemic	20	1 per suitable subregion	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	N/A
XERIC HAMMOCK	CTC0000000	G?	small patch	limited	13	At least 1 per suitable subregion	48	34	15	0	15	12	Y	Y	N/A

Appendix VII: Summary Statistics for Each Portfolio Site (as calculated in 2001)

SITE ID	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	ACRES	PERCENT
1	Sante Fe River-New River Macrosite	existing conservation land	17203	27.93%
1	Sante Fe River-New River Macrosite	open water	2366	3.84%
1	Sante Fe River-New River Macrosite	proposed conservation land	10388	16.87%
1	Sante Fe River-New River Macrosite	other private land	31633	51.36%
		total	61590	
2	Bell Ridge Sandhills-Davidson Ranch	existing conservation land	733	13.95%
2	Bell Ridge Sandhills-Davidson Ranch	proposed conservation land	2236	42.54%
2	Bell Ridge Sandhills-Davidson Ranch	other private land	2287	43.51%
		total	5256	
3	Paynes Prairie Macrosite	existing conservation land	53407	46.10%
3	Paynes Prairie Macrosite	open water	2063	1.78%
3	Paynes Prairie Macrosite	proposed conservation land	11072	9.56%
3	Paynes Prairie Macrosite	other private land	49312	42.56%
		total	115854	
4	Watermelon Pond-Waccasassa River Watershed	existing conservation land	5216	11.48%
4	Watermelon Pond-Waccasassa River Watershed	open water	1731	3.81%
4	Watermelon Pond-Waccasassa River Watershed	proposed conservation land	21363	47.02%
4	Watermelon Pond-Waccasassa River Watershed	other private land	17121	37.69%
		total	45431	
5	San Felasco Hammock State Preserve	existing conservation land	6895	99.28%
5	San Felasco Hammock State Preserve	other private land	50	0.72%
		total	6945	
6	Western Alachua County Cave Complex	other private land	1513	100.00%
		total	1513	
7	Devils Milhopper State Geologic Site	existing conservation land	58	90.63%
7	Devils Milhopper State Geologic Site	other private land	6	9.38%
		total	64	
8	West-central Alachua County Cave Complex	existing conservation land	329	12.78%
8	West-central Alachua County Cave Complex	other private land	2245	87.22%
		total	2574	
9	Rock Creek-Dragonfly Site	other private land	75	100.00%
		total	75	
10	Hogtown Creek-Kanapaha Lake	existing conservation land	1532	53.10%
10	Hogtown Creek-Kanapaha Lake	other private land	1353	46.90%
		total	2885	
11	Alachua County Southeastern Bat Cave	proposed conservation land	16	94.12%
11	Alachua County Southeastern Bat Cave	other private land	1	5.88%
		total	17	
12	Haile Plantation Cave Site	other private land	2851	100.00%
		total	2851	
13	Florida Cave Amphipod-Sinkhole Fern Site	other private land	2082	100.00%
		total	2082	
14	Alachua County Spleenwort Site	other private land	772	100.00%
		total	772	
15	Southern Camp Blanding	existing conservation land	7424	84.18%
15	Southern Camp Blanding	open water	251	2.85%
15	Southern Camp Blanding	other private land	1144	12.97%
		total	8819	
16	Ordway-Swisher Sandhill Complex	existing conservation land	8726	41.62%
16	Ordway-Swisher Sandhill Complex	open water	880	4.20%
16	Ordway-Swisher Sandhill Complex	other private land	11361	54.19%
		total	20967	
17	Etoniah Creek Macrosite	existing conservation land	19833	17.87%
17	Etoniah Creek Macrosite	open water	254	0.23%
17	Etoniah Creek Macrosite	proposed conservation land	82422	74.25%
17	Etoniah Creek Macrosite	other private land	8501	7.66%
		total	111010	
18	Bayard Point Conservation Site	existing conservation land	7577	48.34%
18	Bayard Point Conservation Site	open water	25	0.16%
18	Bayard Point Conservation Site	proposed conservation land	6168	39.35%
18	Bayard Point Conservation Site	other private land	1906	12.16%
		total	15676	
19	Batrams Ixia Flatwoods-Clay County	proposed conservation land	137	11.12%
19	Batrams Ixia Flatwoods-Clay County	other private land	1095	88.88%
		total	1232	

SITE ID	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	ACRES	PERCENT
20	St. Johns River Buffer and Aquatic Site	existing conservation land	188	0.33%
20	St. Johns River Buffer and Aquatic Site	open water	46037	80.69%
20	St. Johns River Buffer and Aquatic Site	proposed conservation land	71	0.12%
20	St. Johns River Buffer and Aquatic Site	other private land	10759	18.86%
		total	57055	
21	Welaka State Forest	existing conservation land	2590	98.59%
21	Welaka State Forest	open water	13	0.49%
21	Welaka State Forest	other private land	24	0.91%
		total	2627	
22	Dunns Creek	existing conservation land	14008	57.63%
22	Dunns Creek	open water	1331	5.48%
22	Dunns Creek	proposed conservation land	3350	13.78%
22	Dunns Creek	other private land	5616	23.11%
		total	24305	
23	Putnam County Sandhill Upland Lake	open water	161	21.18%
23	Putnam County Sandhill Upland Lake	other private land	599	78.82%
		total	760	
24	Guana River Conservation Complex	existing conservation land	13100	27.61%
24	Guana River Conservation Complex	open water	27054	57.02%
24	Guana River Conservation Complex	proposed conservation land	1438	3.03%
24	Guana River Conservation Complex	other private land	5857	12.34%
		total	47449	
25	Twelve Mile Swamp	existing conservation land	16	0.06%
25	Twelve Mile Swamp	open water	37	0.13%
25	Twelve Mile Swamp	proposed conservation land	26628	96.81%
25	Twelve Mile Swamp	other private land	825	3.00%
		total	27506	
26	Tocoi Creek-Watson Island Habitat Mosaic	existing conservation land	265	3.83%
26	Tocoi Creek-Watson Island Habitat Mosaic	open water	112	1.62%
26	Tocoi Creek-Watson Island Habitat Mosaic	other private land	6535	94.55%
		total	6912	
27	Anastasia-Moses Creek-Matanzas River Conservation Complex	existing conservation land	3990	30.35%
27	Anastasia-Moses Creek-Matanzas River Conservation Complex	open water	3644	27.72%
27	Anastasia-Moses Creek-Matanzas River Conservation Complex	proposed conservation land	4023	30.60%
27	Anastasia-Moses Creek-Matanzas River Conservation Complex	other private land	1488	11.32%
		total	13145	
28	Deep Creek Basin Conservation Area	existing conservation land	4994	49.35%
28	Deep Creek Basin Conservation Area	open water	27	0.27%
28	Deep Creek Basin Conservation Area	proposed conservation land	3390	33.50%
28	Deep Creek Basin Conservation Area	other private land	1708	16.88%
		total	10119	
29	Batrams Ixia Flatwoods Complex-St. Johns County	open water	1	0.03%
29	Batrams Ixia Flatwoods Complex-St. Johns County	other private land	3714	99.97%
		total	3715	
30	Southeastern St. Johns County Rookery Site	proposed conservation land	763	100.00%
		total	763	
31	Lower Suwannee NWR	existing conservation land	18657	68.30%
31	Lower Suwannee NWR	open water	1773	6.49%
31	Lower Suwannee NWR	other private land	6885	25.21%
		total	27315	
32	Cedar Key-Gulf Hammock Macrosite	existing conservation land	38892	55.00%
32	Cedar Key-Gulf Hammock Macrosite	open water	5960	8.43%
32	Cedar Key-Gulf Hammock Macrosite	other private land	25855	36.57%
		total	70707	
33	Otter Creek/Gad's Bay	open water	3	0.11%
33	Otter Creek/Gad's Bay	other private land	2810	99.89%
		total	2813	
34	Goethe State Forest Macrosite	existing conservation land	44471	49.21%
34	Goethe State Forest Macrosite	open water	1010	1.12%
34	Goethe State Forest Macrosite	proposed conservation land	18495	20.47%
34	Goethe State Forest Macrosite	other private land	26395	29.21%
		total	90371	
35	Big Bend Landscape	existing conservation land	145	0.23%
35	Big Bend Landscape	open water	62	0.10%
35	Big Bend Landscape	proposed conservation land	1443	2.32%

SITE ID	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	ACRES	PERCENT
35	Big Bend Landscape	other private land	60617	97.35%
		total	62267	
36	Big Bend Aquatic Preserve	existing conservation land	134	0.06%
36	Big Bend Aquatic Preserve	open water	223913	99.73%
36	Big Bend Aquatic Preserve	other private land	462	0.21%
		total	224509	
37	Levy County Wood Stork Rookery	open water	24	3.15%
37	Levy County Wood Stork Rookery	other private land	739	96.85%
		total	763	
38	Western Cross Florida Greenway	existing conservation land	11348	57.60%
38	Western Cross Florida Greenway	open water	1722	8.74%
38	Western Cross Florida Greenway	proposed conservation land	1000	5.08%
38	Western Cross Florida Greenway	other private land	5632	28.59%
		total	19702	
39	Northern Marion County Hardwood/Pine Forest Sites	open water	53	0.71%
39	Northern Marion County Hardwood/Pine Forest Sites	other private land	7381	99.29%
		total	7434	
40	Ocklawaha River Basin	existing conservation land	69009	41.88%
40	Ocklawaha River Basin	open water	726	0.44%
40	Ocklawaha River Basin	proposed conservation land	23485	14.25%
40	Ocklawaha River Basin	other private land	71542	43.42%
		total	164762	
41	Ocala National Forest-Lake George Macrosite	existing conservation land	452188	96.33%
41	Ocala National Forest-Lake George Macrosite	open water	2632	0.56%
41	Ocala National Forest-Lake George Macrosite	proposed conservation land	4262	0.91%
41	Ocala National Forest-Lake George Macrosite	other private land	10340	2.20%
		total	469422	
42	Emeralda Marsh-Ocklawaha River Headwaters	existing conservation land	6920	43.15%
42	Emeralda Marsh-Ocklawaha River Headwaters	open water	547	3.41%
42	Emeralda Marsh-Ocklawaha River Headwaters	proposed conservation land	7887	49.18%
42	Emeralda Marsh-Ocklawaha River Headwaters	other private land	683	4.26%
		total	16037	
43	Central Cross Florida Greenway Xeric Uplands	existing conservation land	25797	58.31%
43	Central Cross Florida Greenway Xeric Uplands	open water	204	0.46%
43	Central Cross Florida Greenway Xeric Uplands	proposed conservation land	10138	22.92%
43	Central Cross Florida Greenway Xeric Uplands	other private land	8100	18.31%
		total	44239	
44	Rainbow Spring State Park	existing conservation land	1144	66.94%
44	Rainbow Spring State Park	open water	36	2.11%
44	Rainbow Spring State Park	other private land	529	30.95%
		total	1709	
45	Gum Slough-Withlacoochee River Conservation Complex	existing conservation land	45076	52.16%
45	Gum Slough-Withlacoochee River Conservation Complex	open water	2290	2.65%
45	Gum Slough-Withlacoochee River Conservation Complex	proposed conservation land	15893	18.39%
45	Gum Slough-Withlacoochee River Conservation Complex	other private land	23160	26.80%
		total	86419	
46	Marion County/Levy County Cave Complex	open water	9	0.24%
46	Marion County/Levy County Cave Complex	other private land	3814	99.76%
		total	3823	
47	Marion County Southeastern Bat Caves	open water	1	0.06%
47	Marion County Southeastern Bat Caves	proposed conservation land	73	4.54%
47	Marion County Southeastern Bat Caves	other private land	1533	95.40%
		total	1607	
48	Southern Marion County Hardwood/Pine Forest Sites	open water	9	0.72%
48	Southern Marion County Hardwood/Pine Forest Sites	other private land	1245	99.28%
		total	1254	
49	Faver Dykes-Pellicer Creek-Flagler Coastal Greenway Conservation Complex	existing conservation land	6834	10.91%
49	Faver Dykes-Pellicer Creek-Flagler Coastal Greenway Conservation Complex	open water	3910	6.24%
49	Faver Dykes-Pellicer Creek-Flagler Coastal Greenway Conservation Complex	proposed conservation land	6086	9.72%
49	Faver Dykes-Pellicer Creek-Flagler Coastal Greenway Conservation Complex	other private land	45802	73.13%
		total	62632	
50	Gamble Rogers Conservation Complex	existing conservation land	11049	49.41%
50	Gamble Rogers Conservation Complex	open water	1250	5.59%
50	Gamble Rogers Conservation Complex	proposed conservation land	3972	17.76%
50	Gamble Rogers Conservation Complex	other private land	6092	24.27%

SITE ID	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	ACRES	PERCENT
		total	22363	
51	Haw Creek Watershed	existing conservation land	7437	18.99%
51	Haw Creek Watershed	open water	674	1.72%
51	Haw Creek Watershed	proposed conservation land	9501	24.27%
51	Haw Creek Watershed	other private land	21542	55.02%
		total	39154	
52	Ocala NF-St. Johns Florida Black Bear Landscape	existing conservation land	676	0.32%
52	Ocala NF-St. Johns Florida Black Bear Landscape	open water	110	0.05%
52	Ocala NF-St. Johns Florida Black Bear Landscape	proposed conservation land	826	0.39%
52	Ocala NF-St. Johns Florida Black Bear Landscape	other private land	211651	99.24%
		total	213263	
53	Old Brick Road Scrub Site	open water	164	16.24%
53	Old Brick Road Scrub Site	other private land	846	83.76%
		total	1010	
54	Lakeside Sunflower Habitat Mosaic	open water	2	0.06%
54	Lakeside Sunflower Habitat Mosaic	other private land	3342	99.94%
		total	3344	
55	Gore Lake	open water	91	6.84%
55	Gore Lake	other private land	1240	93.16%
		total	1331	
56	Chassahowitzka-Crystal River Conservation Complex	existing conservation land	102810	66.54%
56	Chassahowitzka-Crystal River Conservation Complex	open water	26141	16.92%
56	Chassahowitzka-Crystal River Conservation Complex	proposed conservation land	14171	9.17%
56	Chassahowitzka-Crystal River Conservation Complex	other private land	11378	7.36%
		total	154500	
57	Northern Citrus County Xeric Uplands	other private land	6366	100.00%
		total	6366	
58	Withlacoochee State Forest Macrosite	existing conservation land	83597	64.60%
58	Withlacoochee State Forest Macrosite	open water	693	0.54%
58	Withlacoochee State Forest Macrosite	proposed conservation land	23297	18.00%
58	Withlacoochee State Forest Macrosite	other private land	21817	16.86%
		total	129404	
59	Green Swamp	existing conservation land	206901	43.26%
59	Green Swamp	open water	11986	2.51%
59	Green Swamp	proposed conservation land	239600	50.10%
59	Green Swamp	other private land	19735	4.13%
		total	478222	
60	Cooleys Water-willow Sites	open water	37	4.32%
60	Cooleys Water-willow Sites	other private land	820	95.68%
		total	857	
61	Die Polder Cave	other private land	269	100.00%
		total	269	
62	Lake Panasoffkee Buffer	existing conservation land	10164	74.58%
62	Lake Panasoffkee Buffer	open water	21	0.15%
62	Lake Panasoffkee Buffer	proposed conservation land	228	1.67%
62	Lake Panasoffkee Buffer	other private land	3216	24.39%
		total	13629	
63	Lake-Sumter Sandhill Crane Habitat Site	open water	269	2.04%
63	Lake-Sumter Sandhill Crane Habitat Site	other private land	12916	97.96%
		total	13185	
64	Sumter County Wading Bird Rookery	open water	6	0.79%
64	Sumter County Wading Bird Rookery	other private land	758	99.21%
		total	764	
65	Fenney Spring	other private land	77	100.00%
		total	77	
66	Ella Lake-Sawgrass Island-Lake Yale Buffer Complex	existing conservation land	1114	18.67%
66	Ella Lake-Sawgrass Island-Lake Yale Buffer Complex	open water	1086	18.20%
66	Ella Lake-Sawgrass Island-Lake Yale Buffer Complex	proposed conservation land	2428	40.70%
66	Ella Lake-Sawgrass Island-Lake Yale Buffer Complex	other private land	1338	22.43%
		total	5966	
67	Wekiva River-Blue Springs Conservation Complex	existing conservation land	75756	65.62%
67	Wekiva River-Blue Springs Conservation Complex	open water	1193	1.03%
67	Wekiva River-Blue Springs Conservation Complex	proposed conservation land	26380	22.85%
67	Wekiva River-Blue Springs Conservation Complex	other private land	12115	10.49%
		total	115444	

SITE ID	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	ACRES	PERCENT
68	Flat Island Preserve Project Area	existing conservation land	2248	39.03%
68	Flat Island Preserve Project Area	open water	236	4.10%
68	Flat Island Preserve Project Area	proposed conservation land	2533	43.98%
68	Flat Island Preserve Project Area	other private land	742	12.88%
		total	5759	
69	Lake Apopka Buffer	existing conservation land	20254	80.40%
69	Lake Apopka Buffer	open water	72	0.29%
69	Lake Apopka Buffer	proposed conservation land	3838	15.23%
69	Lake Apopka Buffer	other private land	1028	4.08%
		total	25192	
70	Lake Griffin SRA Warea Site	existing conservation land	459	65.57%
70	Lake Griffin SRA Warea Site	proposed conservation land	196	28.00%
70	Lake Griffin SRA Warea Site	other private land	45	6.43%
		total	700	
71	Lake County-North Lake Wales Ridge Warea Complex	existing conservation land	188	1.77%
71	Lake County-North Lake Wales Ridge Warea Complex	open water	1354	12.71%
71	Lake County-North Lake Wales Ridge Warea Complex	proposed conservation land	684	6.42%
71	Lake County-North Lake Wales Ridge Warea Complex	other private land	8423	79.10%
		total	10649	
72	Harris Chain-Lake Weir Pupfish Sites	open water	4365	95.39%
72	Harris Chain-Lake Weir Pupfish Sites	other private land	211	4.61%
		total	4576	
73	Lake Harris Basin Swamp Site	open water	4	0.52%
73	Lake Harris Basin Swamp Site	other private land	758	99.48%
		total	762	
74	Lake County Sandhill Lake	open water	8	4.68%
74	Lake County Sandhill Lake	other private land	163	95.32%
		total	171	
75	Tiger Bay-Hart Island Macrosite	existing conservation land	51613	29.82%
75	Tiger Bay-Hart Island Macrosite	open water	1921	1.11%
75	Tiger Bay-Hart Island Macrosite	proposed conservation land	52360	30.25%
75	Tiger Bay-Hart Island Macrosite	other private land	67171	38.81%
		total	173065	
76	Turnbull Hammock-North Indian River Lagoon-Spruce Creek Swamp Habitat Mosaic	existing conservation land	11419	10.08%
76	Turnbull Hammock-North Indian River Lagoon-Spruce Creek Swamp Habitat Mosaic	open water	1445	1.28%
76	Turnbull Hammock-North Indian River Lagoon-Spruce Creek Swamp Habitat Mosaic	proposed conservation land	25106	22.16%
76	Turnbull Hammock-North Indian River Lagoon-Spruce Creek Swamp Habitat Mosaic	other private land	75313	66.48%
		total	113283	
77	Deltona Scrub-Flatwoods Complex	open water	99	1.30%
77	Deltona Scrub-Flatwoods Complex	other private land	7517	98.70%
		total	7616	
78	Lake Monroe-Lake Jessup-Lake Harney Conservation Complex	existing conservation land	22361	57.07%
78	Lake Monroe-Lake Jessup-Lake Harney Conservation Complex	open water	4961	12.66%
78	Lake Monroe-Lake Jessup-Lake Harney Conservation Complex	proposed conservation land	2517	6.42%
78	Lake Monroe-Lake Jessup-Lake Harney Conservation Complex	other private land	9341	23.84%
		total	39180	
79	Clifton Springs Hydrobe Site	open water	344	44.62%
79	Clifton Springs Hydrobe Site	proposed conservation land	266	34.50%
79	Clifton Springs Hydrobe Site	other private land	161	20.88%
		total	771	
80	Sanlando Spring Siltsnail Site	other private land	772	100.00%
		total	772	
81	Pasco County Scotts Seaside Sparrow Habitat	existing conservation land	3639	46.68%
81	Pasco County Scotts Seaside Sparrow Habitat	open water	289	3.71%
81	Pasco County Scotts Seaside Sparrow Habitat	proposed conservation land	78	1.00%
81	Pasco County Scotts Seaside Sparrow Habitat	other private land	3789	48.61%
		total	7795	
82	Starkey-Serenova	existing conservation land	19521	49.90%
82	Starkey-Serenova	open water	409	1.05%
82	Starkey-Serenova	proposed conservation land	867	2.22%
82	Starkey-Serenova	other private land	18324	46.84%
		total	39121	
83	Hillsborough River Watershed	existing conservation land	66720	42.66%
83	Hillsborough River Watershed	open water	1932	1.24%
83	Hillsborough River Watershed	proposed conservation land	42814	27.38%

SITE ID	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	ACRES	PERCENT
83	Hillsborough River Watershed	other private land	44926	28.73%
		total	156392	
84	Anclote Key-Honeymoon Island-Caldesi Island Macrosite	existing conservation land	5551	35.05%
84	Anclote Key-Honeymoon Island-Caldesi Island Macrosite	open water	9519	60.10%
84	Anclote Key-Honeymoon Island-Caldesi Island Macrosite	other private land	769	4.86%
	Total	total	15839	
85	Pasco Hobbs Cave Amphipod Site	open water	1	0.13%
85	Pasco Hobbs Cave Amphipod Site	other private land	771	99.87%
	total	total	772	
86	Econlockhatchee River-Desert Ranch	existing conservation land	19997	11.84%
86	Econlockhatchee River-Desert Ranch	open water	2829	1.67%
86	Econlockhatchee River-Desert Ranch	proposed conservation land	36081	21.36%
86	Econlockhatchee River-Desert Ranch	other private land	110013	65.13%
	total	total	168920	
87	UCF Campus Striped Newt Site	open water	31	4.06%
87	UCF Campus Striped Newt Site	other private land	732	95.94%
	total	total	763	
88	Lake Apopka Wading Bird Rookery	open water	426	55.83%
88	Lake Apopka Wading Bird Rookery	other private land	337	44.17%
	total	total	763	
89	Lupinus aridorum Sites	existing conservation land	560	26.06%
89	Lupinus aridorum Sites	open water	61	2.84%
89	Lupinus aridorum Sites	other private land	1528	71.10%
	total	total	2149	
90	Canaveral National Seashore-Merritt Island NWR Macrosite	existing conservation land	176835	86.98%
90	Canaveral National Seashore-Merritt Island NWR Macrosite	open water	7804	3.84%
90	Canaveral National Seashore-Merritt Island NWR Macrosite	proposed conservation land	11258	5.54%
90	Canaveral National Seashore-Merritt Island NWR Macrosite	other private land	7409	3.64%
	total	total	203306	
91	St. Johns River Headwaters and Marshes	existing conservation land	261740	69.54%
91	St. Johns River Headwaters and Marshes	open water	6620	1.76%
91	St. Johns River Headwaters and Marshes	proposed conservation land	75277	20.00%
91	St. Johns River Headwaters and Marshes	other private land	32732	8.70%
	total	total	376369	
92	North-central Brevard Scrub Complex	existing conservation land	1142	13.65%
92	North-central Brevard Scrub Complex	open water	27	0.32%
92	North-central Brevard Scrub Complex	proposed conservation land	5887	70.36%
92	North-central Brevard Scrub Complex	other private land	1311	15.67%
	total	total	8367	
93	Central Brevard Beach and Dunes	existing conservation land	254	7.90%
93	Central Brevard Beach and Dunes	open water	1746	54.27%
93	Central Brevard Beach and Dunes	proposed conservation land	33	1.03%
93	Central Brevard Beach and Dunes	other private land	1184	36.80%
	total	total	3217	
94	Banana River Aquatic Preserve	existing conservation land	10	0.04%
94	Banana River Aquatic Preserve	open water	25160	98.62%
94	Banana River Aquatic Preserve	proposed conservation land	7	0.03%
94	Banana River Aquatic Preserve	other private land	335	1.31%
	total	total	25512	
95	Central Brevard Scrub Complex	existing conservation land	132	1.45%
95	Central Brevard Scrub Complex	open water	18	0.20%
95	Central Brevard Scrub Complex	proposed conservation land	2526	27.73%
95	Central Brevard Scrub Complex	other private land	6433	70.62%
	total	total	9109	
96	Archie Carr NWR-Indian River Lagoon Blueway Conservation Complex	existing conservation land	7489	21.27%
96	Archie Carr NWR-Indian River Lagoon Blueway Conservation Complex	open water	23346	66.31%
96	Archie Carr NWR-Indian River Lagoon Blueway Conservation Complex	proposed conservation land	1397	3.97%
96	Archie Carr NWR-Indian River Lagoon Blueway Conservation Complex	other private land	2973	8.44%
	total	total	35205	
97	San Sebastian Buffer Preserve Conservation Complex	existing conservation land	29821	44.04%
97	San Sebastian Buffer Preserve Conservation Complex	open water	336	0.50%
97	San Sebastian Buffer Preserve Conservation Complex	proposed conservation land	11014	16.26%
97	San Sebastian Buffer Preserve Conservation Complex	other private land	26546	39.20%
	total	total	67717	

SITE ID	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	ACRES	PERCENT
98	Fort Desoto Park-Mullet Key-Egmont Key Coastal Bird Rookery Complex	existing conservation land	2339	33.77%
98	Fort Desoto Park-Mullet Key-Egmont Key Coastal Bird Rookery Complex	open water	4268	61.62%
98	Fort Desoto Park-Mullet Key-Egmont Key Coastal Bird Rookery Complex	other private land	319	4.61%
		total	6926	
99	Northern Tampa Bay Buffers	existing conservation land	4789	41.02%
99	Northern Tampa Bay Buffers	open water	1456	12.47%
99	Northern Tampa Bay Buffers	proposed conservation land	187	1.60%
99	Northern Tampa Bay Buffers	other private land	5243	44.91%
		total	11675	
100	Northeastern Tampa Bay Coastal Bird Rookery Complex	existing conservation land	505	13.03%
100	Northeastern Tampa Bay Coastal Bird Rookery Complex	open water	1859	47.97%
100	Northeastern Tampa Bay Coastal Bird Rookery Complex	proposed conservation land	578	14.92%
100	Northeastern Tampa Bay Coastal Bird Rookery Complex	other private land	933	24.08%
		total	3875	
101	Northern Pinellas Wading Bird Rookery	open water	276	36.17%
101	Northern Pinellas Wading Bird Rookery	other private land	487	63.83%
		total	763	
102	Southwestern Pinellas Coastal Bird Rookery Site	existing conservation land	19	0.95%
102	Southwestern Pinellas Coastal Bird Rookery Site	open water	1416	70.69%
102	Southwestern Pinellas Coastal Bird Rookery Site	other private land	568	28.36%
		total	2003	
103	Southern Pinellas Tampa Vervain Site	open water	6	1.73%
103	Southern Pinellas Tampa Vervain Site	other private land	341	98.27%
		total	347	
104	Rare Caddisfly Site	existing conservation land	20	2.59%
104	Rare Caddisfly Site	open water	3	0.39%
104	Rare Caddisfly Site	proposed conservation land	5	0.65%
104	Rare Caddisfly Site	other private land	744	96.37%
		total	772	
105	MacDill Air Force Base	existing conservation land	5658	87.18%
105	MacDill Air Force Base	open water	535	8.24%
105	MacDill Air Force Base	proposed conservation land	263	4.05%
105	MacDill Air Force Base	other private land	34	0.52%
		total	6490	
106	Golden Aster Scrub Nature Preserve	existing conservation land	1191	71.36%
106	Golden Aster Scrub Nature Preserve	open water	2	0.12%
106	Golden Aster Scrub Nature Preserve	other private land	476	28.52%
		total	1669	
107	Alafia River Watershed	existing conservation land	18756	31.51%
107	Alafia River Watershed	open water	303	0.51%
107	Alafia River Watershed	proposed conservation land	24248	40.73%
107	Alafia River Watershed	other private land	16220	27.25%
		total	59527	
108	Cockroach Bay	existing conservation land	3035	23.96%
108	Cockroach Bay	open water	4900	38.68%
108	Cockroach Bay	proposed conservation land	3134	24.74%
108	Cockroach Bay	other private land	1598	12.62%
		total	12667	
109	Little Manatee River Watershed	existing conservation land	10506	26.72%
109	Little Manatee River Watershed	open water	42	0.11%
109	Little Manatee River Watershed	proposed conservation land	20636	52.47%
109	Little Manatee River Watershed	other private land	8142	20.70%
		total	39326	
110	Reedy Creek-Kissimmee Chain of Lakes Macrosite	existing conservation land	50223	32.41%
110	Reedy Creek-Kissimmee Chain of Lakes Macrosite	open water	3399	2.19%
110	Reedy Creek-Kissimmee Chain of Lakes Macrosite	proposed conservation land	49183	31.74%
110	Reedy Creek-Kissimmee Chain of Lakes Macrosite	other private land	52134	33.65%
		total	154939	
111	Crooked Lake Habitat Mosaic	open water	409	2.26%
111	Crooked Lake Habitat Mosaic	proposed conservation land	10296	56.90%
111	Crooked Lake Habitat Mosaic	other private land	7389	40.84%
		total	18094	
112	Upper Peace River	existing conservation land	1027	3.43%
112	Upper Peace River	open water	263	0.88%
112	Upper Peace River	proposed conservation land	19725	65.84%

SITE ID	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	ACRES	PERCENT
112	Upper Peace River	other private land	8943	29.85%
		total	29958	
113	Northeastern Polk-LWR Scrub Complex	open water	16	0.78%
113	Northeastern Polk-LWR Scrub Complex	proposed conservation land	85	4.16%
113	Northeastern Polk-LWR Scrub Complex	other private land	1943	95.06%
		total	2044	
114	Winter Haven Ridge Scrubs	existing conservation land	42	2.46%
114	Winter Haven Ridge Scrubs	open water	308	18.02%
114	Winter Haven Ridge Scrubs	proposed conservation land	106	6.20%
114	Winter Haven Ridge Scrubs	other private land	1253	73.32%
		total	1709	
115	Western Polk Wading Bird Rookery	open water	93	12.17%
115	Western Polk Wading Bird Rookery	other private land	671	87.83%
		total	764	
116	Bok Tower Gardens	other private land	16	100.00%
		total	16	
117	Mountain Lake Cutoff	open water	16	6.96%
117	Mountain Lake Cutoff	proposed conservation land	208	90.43%
117	Mountain Lake Cutoff	other private land	6	2.61%
		total	230	
118	Southwestern Polk Wading Bird Rookery Complex	open water	966	7.61%
118	Southwestern Polk Wading Bird Rookery Complex	proposed conservation land	8425	66.37%
118	Southwestern Polk Wading Bird Rookery Complex	other private land	3303	26.02%
		total	12694	
119	Lake Wales Ridge State Forest Conservation Complex	existing conservation land	26878	52.63%
119	Lake Wales Ridge State Forest Conservation Complex	open water	5253	10.29%
119	Lake Wales Ridge State Forest Conservation Complex	proposed conservation land	6790	13.30%
119	Lake Wales Ridge State Forest Conservation Complex	other private land	12145	23.78%
		total	51066	
120	Big Bend Swamp-Holopaw	existing conservation land	708	0.82%
120	Big Bend Swamp-Holopaw	open water	1992	2.31%
120	Big Bend Swamp-Holopaw	proposed conservation land	60102	69.73%
120	Big Bend Swamp-Holopaw	other private land	23392	27.14%
		total	86194	
121	Three Lakes WMA-Ranch Reserve Conservation Complex	existing conservation land	115793	40.19%
121	Three Lakes WMA-Ranch Reserve Conservation Complex	open water	168	0.06%
121	Three Lakes WMA-Ranch Reserve Conservation Complex	proposed conservation land	77236	26.81%
121	Three Lakes WMA-Ranch Reserve Conservation Complex	other private land	94897	32.94%
		total	288094	
122	Toho Lakes Snail Kite Habitat	open water	650	36.93%
122	Toho Lakes Snail Kite Habitat	other private land	1110	63.07%
		total	1760	
123	Wabasso Scrub	other private land	206	100.00%
		total	206	
124	North Hutchinson Island-Indian River Lagoon-Fort Pierce Inlet Conservation Complex	existing conservation land	3192	17.60%
124	North Hutchinson Island-Indian River Lagoon-Fort Pierce Inlet Conservation Complex	open water	8619	47.51%
124	North Hutchinson Island-Indian River Lagoon-Fort Pierce Inlet Conservation Complex	proposed conservation land	1925	10.61%
124	North Hutchinson Island-Indian River Lagoon-Fort Pierce Inlet Conservation Complex	other private land	4404	24.28%
		total	18140	
125	Terra Ceia Buffer and Aquatic Preserve	existing conservation land	1624	6.22%
125	Terra Ceia Buffer and Aquatic Preserve	open water	21218	81.24%
125	Terra Ceia Buffer and Aquatic Preserve	proposed conservation land	2165	8.29%
125	Terra Ceia Buffer and Aquatic Preserve	other private land	1111	4.25%
		total	26118	
126	Pericho Bayou Black-whiskered Vireo Habitat	open water	208	15.91%
126	Pericho Bayou Black-whiskered Vireo Habitat	proposed conservation land	728	55.70%
126	Pericho Bayou Black-whiskered Vireo Habitat	other private land	371	28.39%
		total	1307	
127	Manatee River Watershed	existing conservation land	31717	35.46%
127	Manatee River Watershed	open water	90	0.10%
127	Manatee River Watershed	proposed conservation land	18149	20.29%
127	Manatee River Watershed	other private land	39498	44.15%
		total	89454	
128	Horse Creek Watershed	open water	66	0.09%

SITE ID	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	ACRES	PERCENT
128	Horse Creek Watershed	proposed conservation land	28539	39.71%
128	Horse Creek Watershed	other private land	43256	60.19%
		total	71861	
129	Anna Maria-Longboat Barrier Island Sites	open water	1935	73.97%
129	Anna Maria-Longboat Barrier Island Sites	other private land	681	26.03%
		total	2616	
130	Charlie Creek Watershed-Highlands Hammock-LWR Conservation Complex	existing conservation land	10872	14.00%
130	Charlie Creek Watershed-Highlands Hammock-LWR Conservation Complex	open water	107	0.14%
130	Charlie Creek Watershed-Highlands Hammock-LWR Conservation Complex	proposed conservation land	35449	45.66%
130	Charlie Creek Watershed-Highlands Hammock-LWR Conservation Complex	other private land	31203	40.19%
		total	77631	
131	Hardee County Wading Bird Rookery	other private land	763	100.00%
		total	763	
132	Kissimmee Valley Macrosite	existing conservation land	211275	58.25%
132	Kissimmee Valley Macrosite	open water	1672	0.46%
132	Kissimmee Valley Macrosite	proposed conservation land	54512	15.03%
132	Kissimmee Valley Macrosite	other private land	95235	26.26%
		total	362694	
133	Southern Lake Wales Ridge Macrosite	existing conservation land	18879	25.96%
133	Southern Lake Wales Ridge Macrosite	open water	655	0.90%
133	Southern Lake Wales Ridge Macrosite	proposed conservation land	20436	28.10%
133	Southern Lake Wales Ridge Macrosite	other private land	32760	45.04%
		total	72730	
134	Indian Prairie	open water	17	0.07%
134	Indian Prairie	other private land	23128	99.93%
		total	23145	
135	Bluehead Ranch Complex	existing conservation land	228	0.68%
135	Bluehead Ranch Complex	open water	4	0.01%
135	Bluehead Ranch Complex	other private land	33092	99.30%
		total	33324	
136	South-central Florida Ranchlands Habitat Mosaic	existing conservation land	26	0.01%
136	South-central Florida Ranchlands Habitat Mosaic	open water	74	0.03%
136	South-central Florida Ranchlands Habitat Mosaic	indian reservation	55	0.02%
136	South-central Florida Ranchlands Habitat Mosaic	proposed conservation land	620	0.26%
136	South-central Florida Ranchlands Habitat Mosaic	other private land	233239	99.67%
		total	234014	
137	Western St. Lucie-Eastern Okeechobee County Habitat Mosaic	existing conservation land	3851	6.26%
137	Western St. Lucie-Eastern Okeechobee County Habitat Mosaic	open water	85	0.14%
137	Western St. Lucie-Eastern Okeechobee County Habitat Mosaic	other private land	57623	93.61%
		total	61559	
138	Martin-St. Lucie-Okeechobee County Landscape Linkages	existing conservation land	10	0.01%
138	Martin-St. Lucie-Okeechobee County Landscape Linkages	open water	273	0.40%
138	Martin-St. Lucie-Okeechobee County Landscape Linkages	proposed conservation land	62	0.09%
138	Martin-St. Lucie-Okeechobee County Landscape Linkages	other private land	67359	99.49%
		total	67704	
139	Hutchinson Island-Southern Indian River Lagoon-St. Lucie River Macrosite	existing conservation land	8623	20.92%
139	Hutchinson Island-Southern Indian River Lagoon-St. Lucie River Macrosite	open water	23587	57.23%
139	Hutchinson Island-Southern Indian River Lagoon-St. Lucie River Macrosite	proposed conservation land	1590	3.86%
139	Hutchinson Island-Southern Indian River Lagoon-St. Lucie River Macrosite	other private land	7413	17.99%
		total	41213	
140	Northern St. Lucie Wading Bird Rookery	open water	51	6.68%
140	Northern St. Lucie Wading Bird Rookery	other private land	712	93.32%
		total	763	
141	St. Lucie Prairie	open water	11	0.97%
141	St. Lucie Prairie	proposed conservation land	1082	95.75%
141	St. Lucie Prairie	other private land	37	3.27%
		total	1130	
142	Oscar Scherer-Western Sarasota Coastal Conservation Complex	existing conservation land	1502	12.88%
142	Oscar Scherer-Western Sarasota Coastal Conservation Complex	open water	1898	16.28%
142	Oscar Scherer-Western Sarasota Coastal Conservation Complex	other private land	8258	70.84%
		total	11658	
143	Myakka River Macrosite	existing conservation land	86662	66.67%
143	Myakka River Macrosite	open water	1145	0.88%
143	Myakka River Macrosite	proposed conservation land	28250	21.73%
143	Myakka River Macrosite	other private land	13921	10.71%

SITE ID	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	ACRES	PERCENT
		total	129978	
144	Upper Lemon Bay Preserves	existing conservation land	512	29.58%
144	Upper Lemon Bay Preserves	open water	93	5.37%
144	Upper Lemon Bay Preserves	other private land	1126	65.05%
		total	1731	
145	Lido Key Coastal Conservation Sites	existing conservation land	70	64.81%
145	Lido Key Coastal Conservation Sites	open water	21	19.44%
145	Lido Key Coastal Conservation Sites	other private land	17	15.74%
		total	108	
146	Mannasota Key Hammocks and Beaches	open water	1246	80.65%
146	Mannasota Key Hammocks and Beaches	other private land	299	19.35%
		total	1545	
147	Eastern Sarasota-Western DeSoto Ranchlands	existing conservation land	5790	23.29%
147	Eastern Sarasota-Western DeSoto Ranchlands	open water	50	0.20%
147	Eastern Sarasota-Western DeSoto Ranchlands	proposed conservation land	83	0.33%
147	Eastern Sarasota-Western DeSoto Ranchlands	other private land	18935	76.17%
		total	24858	
148	Lower Peace River-Prairie/Shell Creeks	existing conservation land	2032	3.18%
148	Lower Peace River-Prairie/Shell Creeks	open water	2558	4.00%
148	Lower Peace River-Prairie/Shell Creeks	proposed conservation land	46642	72.95%
148	Lower Peace River-Prairie/Shell Creeks	other private land	12708	19.87%
		total	63940	
149	Bright Hour Watershed	existing conservation land	31938	48.72%
149	Bright Hour Watershed	open water	148	0.23%
149	Bright Hour Watershed	proposed conservation land	11462	17.48%
149	Bright Hour Watershed	other private land	22011	33.57%
		total	65559	
150	Stump Pass Conservation Complex	existing conservation land	494	20.00%
150	Stump Pass Conservation Complex	open water	1004	40.65%
150	Stump Pass Conservation Complex	other private land	972	39.35%
		total	2470	
151	Rotunda-Don Pedro SRA-Charlotte Harbor Buffer	existing conservation land	23531	81.95%
151	Rotunda-Don Pedro SRA-Charlotte Harbor Buffer	open water	929	3.24%
151	Rotunda-Don Pedro SRA-Charlotte Harbor Buffer	proposed conservation land	2304	8.02%
151	Rotunda-Don Pedro SRA-Charlotte Harbor Buffer	other private land	1950	6.79%
		total	28714	
152	Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods/Buffer Complex	existing conservation land	21065	46.77%
152	Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods/Buffer Complex	open water	880	1.95%
152	Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods/Buffer Complex	proposed conservation land	10272	22.81%
152	Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods/Buffer Complex	other private land	12820	28.47%
		total	45037	
153	Cecil Webb WMA-Babcock Ranch	existing conservation land	67312	40.23%
153	Cecil Webb WMA-Babcock Ranch	open water	140	0.08%
153	Cecil Webb WMA-Babcock Ranch	proposed conservation land	11337	6.77%
153	Cecil Webb WMA-Babcock Ranch	other private land	88549	52.92%
		total	167338	
154	Fisheating Creek Ecosystem	existing conservation land	60823	28.37%
154	Fisheating Creek Ecosystem	open water	102	0.05%
154	Fisheating Creek Ecosystem	indian reservation	447	0.21%
154	Fisheating Creek Ecosystem	proposed conservation land	106526	49.69%
154	Fisheating Creek Ecosystem	other private land	46485	21.68%
		total	214383	
155	Brighton Native American Lands	open water	270	0.60%
155	Brighton Native American Lands	indian reservation	36265	80.18%
155	Brighton Native American Lands	other private land	8692	19.22%
		total	45227	
156	Western Okeechobee Marshlands	existing conservation land	3	0.01%
156	Western Okeechobee Marshlands	open water	2589	6.25%
156	Western Okeechobee Marshlands	other private land	38853	93.75%
		total	41445	
157	Lake Hicpochee	open water	575	12.33%
157	Lake Hicpochee	other private land	4088	87.67%
		total	4663	
158	Allapattah Flats	open water	83	0.22%
158	Allapattah Flats	proposed conservation land	35310	94.03%

SITE ID	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	ACRES	PERCENT
158	Allapattah Flats	other private land	2158	5.75%
		total	37551	
159	Jonathan Dickinson-J. W. Corbett Macrosite	existing conservation land	146493	73.19%
159	Jonathan Dickinson-J. W. Corbett Macrosite	open water	1051	0.53%
159	Jonathan Dickinson-J. W. Corbett Macrosite	proposed conservation land	33360	16.67%
159	Jonathan Dickinson-J. W. Corbett Macrosite	other private land	19245	9.62%
		total	200149	
160	Coastal Martin County Conservation Complex	existing conservation land	6690	64.61%
160	Coastal Martin County Conservation Complex	open water	2289	22.11%
160	Coastal Martin County Conservation Complex	proposed conservation land	66	0.64%
160	Coastal Martin County Conservation Complex	other private land	1310	12.65%
		total	10355	
161	Northern Palm Beach County Coastal Conservation Complex	existing conservation land	1583	21.36%
161	Northern Palm Beach County Coastal Conservation Complex	open water	2944	39.73%
161	Northern Palm Beach County Coastal Conservation Complex	proposed conservation land	78	1.05%
161	Northern Palm Beach County Coastal Conservation Complex	other private land	2805	37.85%
		total	7410	
162	Charlotte Harbor-Pine Island-Matlacha Aquatic Preserves	existing conservation land	713	0.47%
162	Charlotte Harbor-Pine Island-Matlacha Aquatic Preserves	open water	150779	98.56%
162	Charlotte Harbor-Pine Island-Matlacha Aquatic Preserves	proposed conservation land	69	0.05%
162	Charlotte Harbor-Pine Island-Matlacha Aquatic Preserves	other private land	1417	0.93%
		total	152978	
163	Cayo Costa-Captiva-Sanibel Coastal Conservation Complex	existing conservation land	8147	57.81%
163	Cayo Costa-Captiva-Sanibel Coastal Conservation Complex	open water	3773	26.77%
163	Cayo Costa-Captiva-Sanibel Coastal Conservation Complex	other private land	2172	15.41%
		total	14092	
164	Pine Island	existing conservation land	5250	39.92%
164	Pine Island	open water	829	6.30%
164	Pine Island	proposed conservation land	497	3.78%
164	Pine Island	other private land	6574	49.99%
		total	13150	
165	Sanibel Lighthouse Property	open water	4	7.69%
165	Sanibel Lighthouse Property	other private land	48	92.31%
		total	52	
166	San Carlos Bay Buffer	existing conservation land	4211	52.74%
166	San Carlos Bay Buffer	open water	1317	16.49%
166	San Carlos Bay Buffer	proposed conservation land	1418	17.76%
166	San Carlos Bay Buffer	other private land	1039	13.01%
		total	7985	
167	Mangrove Fox Squirrel Habitat Sites	existing conservation land	1342	20.95%
167	Mangrove Fox Squirrel Habitat Sites	open water	70	1.09%
167	Mangrove Fox Squirrel Habitat Sites	proposed conservation land	16	0.25%
167	Mangrove Fox Squirrel Habitat Sites	other private land	4978	77.71%
		total	6406	
168	Northern Estero Bay Conservation Complex	existing conservation land	7370	45.94%
168	Northern Estero Bay Conservation Complex	open water	4639	28.91%
168	Northern Estero Bay Conservation Complex	proposed conservation land	1602	9.99%
168	Northern Estero Bay Conservation Complex	other private land	2433	15.16%
		total	16044	
169	Cape Coral Burrowing Owl Site	open water	17	2.23%
169	Cape Coral Burrowing Owl Site	other private land	745	97.77%
		total	762	
170	Caloosahatchee River Wading Bird Rookery	open water	636	15.44%
170	Caloosahatchee River Wading Bird Rookery	other private land	126	3.06%
171	Northern CREW Flatwoods-Florida Panther Site	open water	28	0.68%
171	Northern CREW Flatwoods-Florida Panther Site	other private land	3329	80.82%
		total	4119	
172	CREW Macrosite	existing conservation land	6491	23.73%
172	CREW Macrosite	open water	29	0.11%
172	CREW Macrosite	proposed conservation land	19359	70.77%
172	CREW Macrosite	other private land	1477	5.40%
		total	27356	
173	Okaloacoochee Slough/Florida Panther Landscape Macrosite	existing conservation land	34542	28.05%
173	Okaloacoochee Slough/Florida Panther Landscape Macrosite	open water	101	0.08%
173	Okaloacoochee Slough/Florida Panther Landscape Macrosite	proposed conservation land	27958	22.70%

SITE ID	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	ACRES	PERCENT
173	Okaloacoochee Slough/Florida Panther Landscape Macrosite	other private land	60559	49.17%
		total	123160	
174	Florida Panther Landscape Linkages	existing conservation land	15	0.01%
174	Florida Panther Landscape Linkages	open water	389	0.22%
174	Florida Panther Landscape Linkages	indian reservation	60	0.03%
174	Florida Panther Landscape Linkages	proposed conservation land	6036	3.40%
174	Florida Panther Landscape Linkages	other private land	171247	96.34%
		total	177747	
175	Panther Glades Macrosite	open water	3	0.02%
175	Panther Glades Macrosite	indian reservation	235	1.72%
175	Panther Glades Macrosite	proposed conservation land	11062	80.83%
175	Panther Glades Macrosite	other private land	2385	17.43%
		total	13685	
176	Central Everglades Native American Lands	indian reservation	7761	99.94%
176	Central Everglades Native American Lands	other private land	5	0.06%
		total	7766	
177	Holey Land-Rotenberger	existing conservation land	10491	99.54%
177	Holey Land-Rotenberger	other private land	48	0.46%
		total	10539	
178	Florida Panther NWR-Golden Gate Estates-Picayune Strand SF	existing conservation land	6075	29.53%
178	Florida Panther NWR-Golden Gate Estates-Picayune Strand SF	proposed conservation land	1302	6.33%
178	Florida Panther NWR-Golden Gate Estates-Picayune Strand SF	other private land	13195	64.14%
		total	20572	
179	Eastern Loxahatchee NWR Buffer	existing conservation land	6931	97.30%
179	Eastern Loxahatchee NWR Buffer	proposed conservation land	189	2.65%
179	Eastern Loxahatchee NWR Buffer	other private land	3	0.04%
		total	7123	
180	Southeastern Palm Beach County Scrub Complex	existing conservation land	337	26.14%
180	Southeastern Palm Beach County Scrub Complex	open water	14	1.09%
180	Southeastern Palm Beach County Scrub Complex	other private land	938	72.77%
		total	1289	
181	Ocean Ridge Hammock	existing conservation land	8	100.00%
		total	8	
182	Seacrest Scrub Natural Area	existing conservation land	42	97.67%
182	Seacrest Scrub Natural Area	other private land	1	2.33%
		total	43	
183	Southeastern Palm Beach County Beaches and Hammocks	existing conservation land	90	3.04%
183	Southeastern Palm Beach County Beaches and Hammocks	open water	1581	53.36%
183	Southeastern Palm Beach County Beaches and Hammocks	other private land	1292	43.60%
		total	2963	
184	Jacquemontia Beach	open water	382	50.07%
184	Jacquemontia Beach	other private land	381	49.93%
		total	763	
185	Northeastern Broward Hammocks and Scrubby Flatwoods	existing conservation land	446	32.96%
185	Northeastern Broward Hammocks and Scrubby Flatwoods	open water	50	3.70%
185	Northeastern Broward Hammocks and Scrubby Flatwoods	other private land	857	63.34%
		total	1353	
186	Hugh Taylor Birch SRA Coastal Complex	existing conservation land	102	6.28%
186	Hugh Taylor Birch SRA Coastal Complex	open water	746	45.94%
186	Hugh Taylor Birch SRA Coastal Complex	other private land	776	47.78%
		total	1624	

Appendix VIII: Targets Captured at Each Portfolio Site

Portfolio Site ID #	Ecoregional Target Name	Number of Included Occurrences	Total Included EOs
1	ALOSA ALABAMAE	2	45
1	AMEIURUS SERRACANTHUS	1	
1	BLACKWATER STREAM	1	
1	BOTTOMLAND FOREST	1	
1	CEROBRACHYS ETOWAH	1	
1	CRANGONYX GRANDIMANUS	1	
1	CRANGONYX HOBBSI	2	
1	CROTALUS ADAMANTEUS	4	
1	ELLIPTIO JAYENSIS	1	
1	GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS	1	
1	MACROCLEMYS TEMMINCKII	1	
1	MEDIONIDUS WALKERI	2	
1	MICROPTERUS NOTIUS	10	
1	MYCTERIA AMERICANA	1	
1	NAJAS FILIFOLIA	3	
1	NEUROCORDULIA OBSOLETA	1	
1	PITUOPHIS MELANOLEUCUS MUGITUS	1	
1	PLEUROBEMA PYRIFORME	2	
1	PROCAMBARUS PALLIDUS	2	
1	SCIURUS NIGER SHERMANI	1	
1	SPRING-RUN STREAM	3	
1	TROGLOCAMBARUS MACLANEI	1	
1	UTTERBACKIA PENINSULARIS	2	
1		Kestrel SHCA	0
1		Upland Hardwood Forest	
1		Red Oak Woods	
2	NO TARGET SPECIES OCCURENCES		0
2		Sandhill SHCA	
2		Kestrel SHCA	
2		Sandhill	
3	ADIANTUM TENERUM	2	44
3	APHAOSTRACON CHALAROGRYRUS	1	
3	DRYMARCHON CORAIS COUPERI	1	
3	EUDOCIMUS ALBUS	1	
3	FALCO SPARVERIUS PAULUS	2	
3	FORESTIERA GODFREYI	1	
3	GRUS CANADENSIS PRATENSIS	5	
3	HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS	15	
3	LITSEA AESTIVALIS	1	
3	MYCTERIA AMERICANA	1	
3	NOTOPHTHALMUS PERSTRIATUS	1	
3	PITUOPHIS MELANOLEUCUS MUGITUS	1	
3	PRAIRIE HAMMOCK	1	
3	SIDEROXYLON ALACHUENSE	1	
3	SINKHOLE	1	
3	SINKHOLE LAKE	1	
3	UPLAND HARDWOOD FOREST	2	
3	UPLAND MIXED FOREST	3	
3	WADING BIRD ROOKERY	1	
3	WET FLATWOODS	1	
3	WET PRAIRIE	1	
3		Sandhill Crane SHCA	

Portfolio Site ID #	Ecoregional Target Name	Number of Included Occurrences	Total Included EOs
3	Bald Eagle SHCA		
3	Basin/Depression marsh		
3	Upland mixed forest		
3	Prairie hammock		
4	AMPHIUMA PHOLETER	1	12
4	APHELOCOMA COERULESCENS	1	
4	FALCO SPARVERIUS PAULUS	2	
4	GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS	1	
4	GRUS CANADENSIS PRATENSIS	1	
4	HASTEOLA ROBERTIORUM	1	
4	MYCTERIA AMERICANA	1	
4	RANA CAPITO	1	
4	SCIURUS NIGER SHERMANI	1	
4	URSUS AMERICANUS FLORIDANUS	1	
4	VILLOSA VILLOSA	1	
4	Swallow-tailed Kite SHCA		
4	Kestrel SHCA		
4	Short-tailed Hawk Habitat		
4	Bottomland Forest		
4	Sandhill		
5	AMBYSTOMA TIGRINUM	1	21
5	ASPLENIUM MONANTHES	1	
5	BRICKELLIA CORDIFOLIA	2	
5	CALLIRHOE PAPAVER	1	
5	DRYMARCHON CORAIS COUPERI	2	
5	EGRETTA THULA	1	
5	EUDOCIMUS ALBUS	3	
5	FALCO SPARVERIUS PAULUS	2	
5	FORESTIERA GODFREYI	1	
5	GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS	2	
5	MYCTERIA AMERICANA	1	
5	NYCTANASSA VIOLACEA	1	
5	PROCAMBARUS PALLIDUS	1	
5	TERRESTRIAL CAVE	1	
5	UPLAND MIXED FOREST	1	
5	Upland hardwood forest		
5	Red oak woods		
5	Sinkhole		
6	TERRESTRIAL CAVE	2	2
7	NO TARGET SPECIES OCCURENCES		0
7	Sinkhole		
8	PROCAMBARUS PALLIDUS	1	10
8	PROCAMBARUS LUCIFUGUS	1	
8	TERRESTRIAL CAVE	3	
9	CORDULEGASTER SAYI	1	1
10	CALLIRHOE PAPAVER	1	4
10	FORESTIERA GODFREYI	1	
10	SINKHOLE	1	
10	UPLAND HARDWOOD FOREST	1	
10	Upland Hardwood Forest		
11	MYOTIS AUSTRORIPARIUS	1	2
11	TERRESTRIAL CAVE	1	

Portfolio Site ID #	Ecoregional Target Name	Number of Included Occurrences	Total Included EOs
11	Bat SHCA		
12	AQUATIC CAVE	1	5
12	CRANGONYX GRANDIMANUS	1	
12	PROCAMBARUS LUCIFUGUS	1	
12	PROCAMBARUS PALLIDUS	1	
12	TERRESTRIAL CAVE	1	
13	CRANGONYX GRANDIMANUS	1	2
13	BLECHNUM OCCIDENTALE	1	
14	ASPLENIUM X CURTISSII	1	2
14	ASPLENIUM X PLENUM	1	
15	AIMOPHILA AESTIVALIS	1	25
15	BOTTOMLAND FOREST	1	
15	CORDULEGASTER SAYI	1	
15	DRYMARCHON CORAIS COUPERI	4	
15	FALCO SPARVERIUS PAULUS	2	
15	FLOODPLAIN MARSH	1	
15	GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS	1	
15	HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS	1	
15	NOTOPHTHALMUS PERSTRIATUS	1	
15	PITUOPHIS MELANOLEUCUS MUGITUS	1	
15	PODOMYS FLORIDANUS	1	
15	RANA CAPITO	2	
15	SANDHILL	2	
15	SANDHILL UPLAND LAKE	3	
15	SCIURUS NIGER SHERMANI	1	
15	SINKHOLE LAKE	1	
15	XERIC HAMMOCK	1	
16	AIMOPHILA AESTIVALIS	2	45
16	AQUATIC CAVE	1	
16	CROTALUS ADAMANTEUS	1	
16	DIGITARIA GRACILLIMA	1	
16	DRYMARCHON CORAIS COUPERI	3	
16	FALCO SPARVERIUS PAULUS	2	
16	GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS	2	
16	GRUS CANADENSIS PRATENSIS	1	
16	HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS	1	
16	LYCOSA ERICETICOLA	3	
16	NEOFIBER ALLENI	6	
16	NOTOPHTHALMUS PERSTRIATUS	4	
16	PITUOPHIS MELANOLEUCUS MUGITUS	3	
16	PODOMYS FLORIDANUS	2	
16	PROCAMBARUS MORRISI	1	
16	RANA CAPITO	6	
16	SANDHILL UPLAND LAKE	3	
16	SCIURUS NIGER SHERMANI	2	
16	XERIC HAMMOCK	1	
17	APHELOCOMA COERULESCENS	1	
17	BOTTOMLAND FOREST	1	
17	CALYDOREA COELESTINA	2	
17	CONRADINA ETONIA	3	
17	DRYMARCHON CORAIS COUPERI	1	
17	GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS	4	

Portfolio Site ID #	Ecoregional Target Name	Number of Included Occurrences	Total Included EOs
17	HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS	1	34
17	HARTWRIGHTIA FLORIDANA	3	
17	ILEX OPACA VAR ARENICOLA	1	
17	LITSEA AESTIVALIS	2	
17	LYCOSA ERICETICOLA	1	
17	PARNASSIA GRANDIFOLIA	1	
17	PERSEA HUMILIS	1	
17	PICOIDES BOREALIS	1	
17	PODOMYS FLORIDANUS	1	
17	PROCAMBARUS PICTUS	2	
17	RANA CAPITO	1	
17	RUDBECKIA NITIDA	1	
17	SALIX FLORIDANA	2	
17	SCIURUS NIGER SHERMANI	1	
17	SCRUB	1	
17	SEEPAGE STREAM	1	
17	URSUS AMERICANUS FLORIDANUS	1	
17	Bear SHCA		
17	Scrub SHCA		
17	Rare Plant SHCA		
17	Swallow-tailed Kite SHCA		
17	Atlantic white cedar swamp		
18	NO TARGET SPECIES OCCURENCES		0
18	Bald Eagle SHCA		
19	CALYDOREA COELESTINA	2	2
20	ACIPENSER BREVIROSTRUM	1	1
20	Bald Eagle SHCA		
20	Swallow-tailed Kite SHCA		
20	Swallow-tailed Kite Habitat		
20	St. Johns River aquatic biodiversity site		
21	FLATWOODS/PRAIRIE LAKE	1	8
21	HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS	5	
21	SANDHILL	1	
21	SPRING-RUN STREAM	1	
21	Bald Eagle SHCA		
22	CORYNORHINUS RAFINESQUII	1	2
22	HELIANTHUS CARNOSUS	1	
22	Bear SHCA		
22	Swallow-tailed Kite SHCA		
23	SANDHILL UPLAND LAKE	1	1
24	BEACH DUNE	1	18
24	CARETTA CARETTA	1	
24	CHELONIA MYDAS	1	
24	COASTAL STRAND	2	
24	CROTALUS ADAMANTEUS	2	
24	DEPRESSION MARSH	1	
24	DERMOCHELYS CORIACEA	1	
24	GLANDULARIA MARITIMA	1	
24	HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS	2	
24	MARITIME HAMMOCK	1	
24	SCRUB	3	
24	STERNA ANTILLARUM	1	

Portfolio Site ID #	Ecoregional Target Name	Number of Included Occurrences	Total Included EOs
24	WADING BIRD ROOKERY	1	
24	Anastasia Beach Mouse SHCA		
24	Saltmarsh		
24	Hypersaline coastal flat		
24	Maritime hammock		
24	Mollusk reef		
24	Marine/estuarine aquatic biodiversity site		
25	CALYDOREA COELESTINA	1	3
25	EGRETTA THULA	1	
25	LITSEA AESTIVALIS	1	
26	NO TARGET SPECIES OCCURENCES		
26	Bald Eagle SHCA		
27	BEACH DUNE	4	22
27	CHARADRIUS MELODUS	1	
27	COASTAL GRASSLAND	3	
27	COASTAL INTERDUNAL SWALE	1	
27	COASTAL STRAND	1	
27	ESTUARINE TIDAL MARSH	1	
27	GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS	2	
27	HAEMATOPUS PALLIATUS	1	
27	MARITIME HAMMOCK	1	
27	PEROMYSCUS POLIONOTUS PHASMA	2	
27	RYNCHOPS NIGER	1	
27	SHOREBIRD AGGREGATION	1	
27	STERNA ANTILLARUM	1	
27	TRICHECHUS MANATUS	1	
27	XERIC HAMMOCK	1	
27	Anastasia Beach Mouse SHCA		
27	Mollusk reef		
28	NO TARGET SPECIES OCCURENCES		
28	Swallow-tailed Kite SHCA		
29	CALYDOREA COELESTINA	5	5
30	WADING BIRD ROOKERY	1	1
31	HAEMATOPUS PALLIATUS	1	38
31	HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS	1	
31	MARITIME HAMMOCK	2	
31	MICROPTERUS NOTIUS	32	
31	SCRUB	1	
31	SHELL MOUND	1	
31	Swallow-tailed Kite SHCA		
31	Scrub Jay SHCA		
31	Scotts Seaside Sparrow Habitat		
31	Short-tailed Hawk Habitat		
32	ACIPENSER OXYRINCHUS DESOTOI	1	
32	ANEMONE BERLANDIERI	1	
32	APHELOCOMA COERULESCENS	2	
32	BEACH DUNE	1	
32	DRYMARCHON CORAIS COUPERI	1	
32	FRESHWATER TIDAL SWAMP	1	
32	HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS	6	
32	HELIANTHUS DEBILIS SSP TARDIFLORUS	4	
32	LITSEA AESTIVALIS	1	

Portfolio Site ID #	Ecoregional Target Name	Number of Included Occurrences	Total Included EOs
32	MACROCLEMYS TEMMINCKII	1	35
32	MARITIME HAMMOCK	2	
32	MICROTUS PENNSYLVANICUS DUKECAMPBELLI	1	
32	MUSTELA VISON HALILIMNETES	1	
32	PHYLLANTHUS LEIBMANNIANUS SSP PLATYLEPIS	2	
32	SCRUB	1	
32	SHELL MOUND	1	
32	SHOREBIRD AGGREGATION	6	
32	SPIGELIA LOGANIOIDES	1	
32	WADING BIRD ROOKERY	1	
32	Saltmarsh Vole SHCA		
32	Swallow-tailed Kite SHCA		
32	Scrub Jay SHCA		
32	Scotts Seaside Sparrow Habitat		
32	Short-tailed Hawk Habitat		
32	Scotts Seaside Sparrow SHCA		
32	Bald Eagle SHCA		
32	Saltmarsh		
32	Hydric hammock		
32	Landscape connectivity sites		
33	AMPHIUMA PHOLETER	1	3
33	DRYMARCHON CORAIS COUPERI	1	
33	HASTEOLA ROBERTIORUM	1	
33	Short-tailed Hawk Habitat		
34	ANEMONE BERLANDIERI	1	10
34	DICERANDRA CORNUTISSIMA	1	
34	GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS	2	
34	PERSEA HUMILIS	1	
34	PITUOPHIS MELANOLEUCUS MUGITUS	1	
34	PODOMYS FLORIDANUS	1	
34	SCIURUS NIGER SHERMANI	3	
34	Swallow-tailed Kite SHCA		
34	Kestrel SHCA		
34	Short-tailed Hawk Habitat		
34	Red-cockaded Woodpecker SHCA		
34	Mesic flatwoods		
35	ANEMONE BERLANDIERI	1	3
35	APHELOCOMA COERULESCENS	1	
35	PHYLLANTHUS LEIBMANNIANUS SSP PLATYLEPIS	1	
35	Scrub Jay SHCA		
35	Swallow-tailed Kite SHCA		
35	Short-tailed Hawk Habitat		
35	Landscape connectivity site		
36	NO TARGET SPECIES OCCURENCES		0
36	Saltmarsh Vole SHCA		
36	Scotts Seaside Sparrow Habitat		
36	Temperate seagrass beds		
36	Mollusk reef		
36	Marine/estuarine aquatic biodiversity site		
37	WADING BIRD ROOKERY	1	1
38	APHELOCOMA COERULESCENS	1	
38	DOME SWAMP	1	

Portfolio Site ID #	Ecoregional Target Name	Number of Included Occurrences	Total Included EOs
38	GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS	1	15
38	HAEMATOPUS PALLIATUS	1	
38	HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS	4	
38	MARINE TIDAL MARSH	2	
38	PELECANUS OCCIDENTALIS	1	
38	RYNCHOPS NIGER	1	
38	STERNA ANTILLARUM	1	
38	UPLAND MIXED FOREST	1	
38	WET FLATWOODS	1	
38	Scotts Seaside Sparrow Habitat		
38	Short-tailed Hawk Habitat		
38	Scotts Seaside Sparrow SHCA		
38	Bald Eagle SHCA		
38	Landscape connectivity sites		
38	Withlacoochee Riverine corridor		
39	UPLAND HARDWOOD FOREST	2	4
39	UPLAND MIXED FOREST	2	
39	Upland mixed forest		
40	AIMOPHILA AESTIVALIS	1	60
40	ARAMUS GUARAUNA	3	
40	BAYGALL	1	
40	BLACKWATER STREAM	1	
40	BOTTOMLAND FOREST	1	
40	CROTALUS ADAMANTEUS	1	
40	DIGITARIA FLORIDANA	1	
40	DOME SWAMP	1	
40	EGRETTA THULA	2	
40	ELANOIDES FORFICATUS	1	
40	ETHEOSTOMA OLMSTEDI	4	
40	EUDOCIMUS ALBUS	2	
40	EUPHORBIA COMMUTATA	1	
40	FALCO SPARVERIUS PAULUS	1	
40	FLOODPLAIN FOREST	1	
40	FLOODPLAIN SWAMP	2	
40	FORESTIERA GODFREYI	1	
40	GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS	7	
40	GRUS CANADENSIS PRATENSIS	1	
40	HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS	3	
40	LITSEA AESTIVALIS	2	
40	MYCTERIA AMERICANA	1	
40	NEOFIBER ALLENI	1	
40	NYCTANASSA VIOLACEA	2	
40	PITUOPHIS MELANOLEUCUS MUGITUS	1	
40	PTEROGLOSSASPIS ECRISTATA	2	
40	RANA CAPITO	1	
40	SANDHILL	1	
40	SCIURUS NIGER SHERMANI	2	
40	SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	1	
40	SIDEROXYLON ALACHUENSE	1	
40	SPIGELIA LOGANIOIDES	4	
40	SPRING-RUN STREAM	1	
40	UPLAND MIXED FOREST	2	

Portfolio Site ID #	Ecoregional Target Name	Number of Included Occurrences	Total Included EOs
40	WET PRAIRIE	2	
40	Bear SHCA		
40	Swallow-tailed Kite SHCA		
40	Short-tailed Hawk SHCA		
40	Snail Kite SHCA		
40	Basin/Depression marsh		
40	Atlantic white cedar swamp		
40	Sandhill		
40	Scrub		
40	Aquatic cave		
40	Landscape connectivity site		
41	APHAOSTRACON PYCNUS	1	193
41	APHELOCOMA COERULESCENS	49	
41	AQUATIC CAVE	2	
41	ARAMUS GUARAUNA	1	
41	ARISTIDA RHIZOMOPHORA	2	
41	BONAMIA GRANDIFLORA	4	
41	BOTTOMLAND FOREST	1	
41	CALAMINTHA ASHEI	2	
41	CAREX CHAPMANII	2	
41	CROTALUS ADAMANTEUS	2	
41	DRYMARCHON CORAIS COUPERI	4	
41	EGRETTA THULA	3	
41	ELANOIDES FORFICATUS	1	
41	ERIOGONUM LONGIFOLIUM VAR GNAPHALIFOLIUM	18	
41	EUDOCIMUS ALBUS	1	
41	FALCO SPARVERIUS PAULUS	1	
41	GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS	9	
41	HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS	35	
41	ILEX OPACA VAR ARENICOLA	1	
41	ILLICIAM PARVIFLORUM	6	
41	LATERALLUS JAMAICENSIS	1	
41	MONOTROPA HYPOPITHYS	5	
41	MUSTELA FRENATA PENINSULAE	1	
41	NAJAS FILIFOLIA	1	
41	NEMASTYLIS FLORIDANA	2	
41	NEOSEPS REYNOLDSI	1	
41	NOLINA ATOPOCARPA	1	
41	PARNASSIA GRANDIFOLIA	1	
41	PERSEA HUMILIS	2	
41	PICOIDES BOREALIS	1	
41	PITUOPHIS MELANOLEUCUS MUGITUS	1	
41	POLYGALA LEWTONII	1	
41	PROCAMBARUS ATTIGUUS	1	
41	PROCAMBARUS DELICATUS	1	
41	PTEROGLOSSASPIS ECRISTATA	1	
41	PTERONOTROPIS WELAKA	3	
41	RANA CAPITO	1	
41	SALIX FLORIDANA	3	
41	SANDHILL UPLAND LAKE	1	
41	SCELOPORUS WOODI	4	
41	SCIURUS NIGER SHERMANI	2	

Portfolio Site ID #	Ecoregional Target Name	Number of Included Occurrences	Total Included EOs
41	STYLISMA ABDITA	2	
41	URSUS AMERICANUS FLORIDANUS	7	
41	VICIA OCALENSIS	4	
41	Bear SHCA		
41	Scrub SHCA		
41	Swallow-tailed Kite SHCA		
41	Bald Eagle SHCA		
41	Basin/Depression marsh		
41	Atlantic white cedar swamp		
41	Sandhill		
42	APHELOCOMA COERULESCENS	1	
42	EGRETta THULA	1	
42	FLOODPLAIN MARSH	1	
42	GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS	1	
42	HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS	1	
42	PLEGADIS FALCINELLUS	1	
42	ROSTRHAMUS SOCIABILIS PLUMBEUS	1	
42	Snail Kite SHCA Sandhill Crane SHCA		
43	APHELOCOMA COERULESCENS	1	49
43	AQUATIC CAVE	1	
43	BASIN SWAMP	1	
43	BUTEO BRACHYURUS	1	
43	CRANGONYX HOBBSI	2	
43	DEPRESSION MARSH	2	
43	DICERANDRA CORNUTISSIMA	10	
43	DOMe SWAMP	1	
43	GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS	16	
43	PERSEA HUMILIS	2	
43	PTEROGLOSSASPIS ECRISTATA	1	
43	RANA CAPITO	1	
43	SANDHILL	3	
43	SCRUB	2	
43	STILOSOMA EXTENUATUM	1	
43	TROGLOCAMBARUS MACLANEI	1	
43	UPLAND MIXED FOREST	1	
43	XERIC HAMMOCK	2	
43	Sandhill SHCA		
43	Scrub SHCA		
43	Rare Plant SHCA		
43	Bat SHCA		
43	Limpkin SHCA		
43	Scrub Jay SHCA		
43	Prairie hammock		
43	Red oak woods		
43	Withlacoochee Riverine corridor		
44	FLOODPLAIN FOREST	1	5
44	GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS	1	
44	NOTOPHTHALMUS PERSTRIATUS	1	
44	RANA CAPITO	1	
44	SPRING-RUN STREAM	1	
45	ADIANTUM TENERUM	1	

Portfolio Site ID #	Ecoregional Target Name	Number of Included Occurrences	Total Included EOs
45	ASPLENIUM X PLENUM	1	20
45	DICERANDRA CORNUTISSIMA	1	
45	EGRETTA THULA	1	
45	EUDOCIMUS ALBUS	1	
45	FALCO SPARVERIUS PAULUS	1	
45	FLOODPLAIN SWAMP	2	
45	HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS	1	
45	MYOTIS AUSTRORIPARIUS	1	
45	PAVONIA SPINIFEX	1	
45	PEPEROMIA HUMILIS	1	
45	SINKHOLE	1	
45	SPRING-RUN STREAM	1	
45	TERRESTRIAL CAVE	1	
45	THELYPTERIS REPTANS	1	
45	UPLAND HARDWOOD FOREST	4	
45	Scrub SHCA		
45	Sandhill Crane SHCA		
45	Limpkin SHCA		
45	Short-tailed Hawk Habitat		
45	Floodplain marsh		
45	Upland Hardwood forest		
45	Withlacoochee Riverine corridor		
46	CRANGONYX HOBBSI	1	6
46	CRANGONYX GRANDIMANUS	1	
46	PROCAMBARUS FRANZI	1	
46	TERRESTRIAL CAVE	3	
47	MYOTIS AUSTRORIPARIUS	3	4
47	TERRESTRIAL CAVE	1	
47	Bat SHCAs		
48	UPLAND MIXED FOREST	3	3
49	AJAIA AJAJA	1	15
49	BASIN SWAMP	1	
49	BAYGALL	1	
49	COASTAL STRAND	1	
49	ELANOIDES FORFICATUS	1	
49	GLANDULARIA MARITIMA	1	
49	HELIANTHUS CARNOSUS	1	
49	HYDRIC HAMMOCK	1	
49	MARINE CONSOLIDATED SUBSTRATE	1	
49	MARITIME HAMMOCK	3	
49	NOLINA ATOPOCARPA	1	
49	SCRUB	1	
49	SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	1	
49	Bear SHCA		
49	Swallow-tailed Kite SHCA		
49	Sandhill		
49	Consolidated substrate		
50	APHELOCOMA COERULESCENS	1	8
50	COASTAL STRAND	1	
50	GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS	2	
50	LANTANA DEPRESSA VAR FLORIDANA	1	
50	NEOFIBER ALLENI	1	

Portfolio Site ID #	Ecoregional Target Name	Number of Included Occurrences	Total Included EOs
50	SCRUB	1	
50	SHELL MOUND	1	
50	Swallow-tailed Kite SHCA		
51	BASIN MARSH	1	
51	BLACKWATER STREAM	1	
51	ELLIPTIO AHENEA	1	
51	FLOODPLAIN SWAMP	1	
51	GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS	1	
51	HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS	2	
51	HYDRIC HAMMOCK	1	
51	XERIC HAMMOCK	1	
51	Bear SHCA		
51	Swallow-tailed Kite SHCA		
52	BASIN SWAMP	1	
52	ELANOIDES FORFICATUS	1	
52	Bear SHCA		
52	Bald Eagle SHCA		
52	Swallow-tailed Kite SHCA		
52	Landscape Connectivity site		
53	GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS	1	
53	LECHUA CERNUA	1	
53	PERSEA HUMILIS	1	
53	SCRUB	1	
53	SWAMP LAKE	1	
53	Bear SHCA		
54	HELIANTHUS CARNOSUS	3	
54	Bear SHCA		
54	Swallow-tailed Kite SHCA		
55	MARSH LAKE	1	1
56	AMMODRAMUS MARITIMUS PENINSULAE	2	
56	AMPHIUMA PHOLETER	2	
56	AQUATIC CAVE	3	
56	BASIN SWAMP	2	
56	CHELONIA MYDAS	1	
56	CININNATIA HELICOGYRA	1	
56	CISTOTHORUS PALUSTRIS MARIANAE	1	
56	CRANGONYX GRANDIMANUS	1	
56	CRANGONYX HOBBSI	1	
56	CROTALUS ADAMANTEUS	3	
56	DRYMARCHON CORAIS COUPERI	1	
56	EGRETta THULA	3	
56	ELANOIDES FORFICATUS	1	
56	ERETMOCHELYS IMBRICATA	1	
56	EUDOCIMUS ALBUS	3	
56	GLANDULARIA TAMPENSIS	1	
56	GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS	3	
56	HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS	24	
56	HYDRIC HAMMOCK	3	
56	LAMPROPELTIS GETULA FLORIDANA	2	
56	LATERALLUS JAMAICENSIS	1	
56	MUSTELA VISON HALILIMNETES	1	
56	MYCTERIA AMERICANA	2	

Portfolio Site ID #	Ecoregional Target Name	Number of Included Occurrences	Total Included EOs
56	NYCTANASSA VIOLACEA	1	81
56	PELECANUS OCCIDENTALIS	2	
56	PITUOPHIS MELANOLEUCUS MUGITUS	1	
56	PODOMYS FLORIDANUS	2	
56	PROCAMBARUS LEITHEUSERI	3	
56	RYNCHOPS NIGER	1	
56	SANDHILL	1	
56	AMMODRAMUS MARITIMUS MIRABILIS	1	
56	SHELL MOUND	2	
56	TRICHECHUS MANATUS	1	
56	TROGLOCAMBARUS MACLANEI	1	
56	UPLAND MIXED FOREST	1	
56	URSUS AMERICANUS FLORIDANUS	1	
56	Scrub SHCA		
56	Sandhill SHCA		
56	Scotts Seaside Sparrow Habitat		
56	Short-tailed Hawk Habitat		
56	Scotts Seaside Sparrow SHCA		
56	Bald Eagle SHCA		
56	Saltmarsh		
56	Scrub		
56	Sinkhole		
56	Aquatic caves		
56	Spring-run streams		
56	Temperate seagrass beds		
56	Mollusk reef		
56	Marine/estuarine aquatic biodiversity site		
56	Scotts Seaside Sparrow SHCA		
56	Temperate seagrass beds		
56	Marine/estuarine aquatic biodiversity site		
56	Landscape connectivity sites		
57	NO TARGET SPECIES OCCURENCES		0
57	Scrub SHCA		
57	Short-tailed Hawk Habitat		
58	ADIANTUM TENERUM	1	
58	AGRIMONIA INCISA	5	
58	AMBYSTOMA TIGRINUM	1	
58	AQUATIC CAVE	1	
58	ASPLENIUM X CURTISSII	1	
58	BLECHNUM OCCIDENTALE	2	
58	CAMPANULA ROBINSIAE	2	
58	CHEILANTHES MICROPHYLLA	1	
58	CRANGONYX HOBBSI	1	
58	DRYMARCHON CORAIS COUPERI	3	
58	ELANOIDES FORFICATUS	1	
58	FALCO SPARVERIUS PAULUS	5	
58	GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS	3	
58	HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS	1	
58	JUSTICIA COOLEYI	11	
58	MONOTROPSIS REYNOLDSIAE	3	
58	MYOTIS AUSTRORIPARIUS	2	
58	PERSEA HUMILIS	1	

Portfolio Site ID #	Ecoregional Target Name	Number of Included Occurrences	Total Included EOs
58	PICOIDES BOREALIS	1	63
58	PITUOPHIS MELANOLEUCUS MUGITUS	1	
58	PROCAMBARUS LUCIFUGUS	1	
58	PTEROGLOSSASPIS ECRISTATA	1	
58	RANA CAPITO	1	
58	SANDHILL UPLAND LAKE	1	
58	SCIURUS NIGER SHERMANI	2	
58	SINKHOLE	2	
58	SPIRANTHES POLYANTHA	2	
58	STILOSOMA EXTENUATUM	1	
58	TERRESTRIAL CAVE	2	
58	TROGLOCAMBARUS MACLANEI	1	
58	UPLAND HARDWOOD FOREST	1	
58	UPLAND MIXED FOREST	1	
58	Scrub SHCA		
58	Sandhill SHCA		
58	Bat SHCA		
58	Swallow-tailed Kite Habitat		
58	Short-tailed Hawk Habitat		
58	Sandhill		
58	Upland Hardwood forest		
58	Landscape connectivity sites		
58	Withlacoochee Riverine corridor		
59	APHELOCOMA COERULESCENS	1	38
59	ASPLENIUM AURITUM	1	
59	BONAMIA GRANDIFLORA	2	
59	BUTEO BRACHYURUS	1	
59	DOME SWAMP	1	
59	DRYMARCHON CORAIS COUPERI	4	
59	EGRETTA THULA	3	
59	ERIOGONUM LONGIFOLIUM VAR GNAPHALIFOLIUM	1	
59	EUDOCIMUS ALBUS	3	
59	GYMNOPOGON CHAPMANIANUS	1	
59	HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS	3	
59	HYDRIC HAMMOCK	1	
59	JUSTICIA COOLEYI	2	
59	MUSTELA FRENATA PENINSULAE	1	
59	MYCTERIA AMERICANA	3	
59	NAJAS FILIFOLIA	1	
59	NYCTANASSA VIOLACEA	1	
59	PEPEROMIA HUMILIS	1	
59	PITUOPHIS MELANOLEUCUS MUGITUS	1	
59	PLEGADIS FALCINELLUS	1	
59	PODOMYS FLORIDANUS	1	
59	SCIURUS NIGER SHERMANI	1	
59	UPLAND HARDWOOD FOREST	1	
59	UTTERBACKIA PENINSULARIS	1	
59	WADING BIRD ROOKERY	1	
59	Sandhill Crane SHCA		
59	Swallow-tailed Kite Habitat		
59	Swallow-tailed Kite SHCA		
59	Dome swamp		

Portfolio Site ID #	Ecoregional Target Name	Number of Included Occurrences	Total Included EOs
59	Wet flatwoods		
59	Mesic flatwoods		
59	Sandhill		
59	Upland Hardwood forest		
59	Withlacoochee Riverine corridor		
60	JUSTICIA COOLEYI	2	2
61	PROCAMBARUS LEITHEUSERI	2	2
62	ARAMUS GUARAUNA	1	
62	FLOODPLAIN FOREST	1	
62	HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS	1	
62	PITUOPHIS MELANOLEUCUS MUGITUS	1	
62	NEOFIBER ALLENI	1	
62	Short-tailed Hawk Habitat		
63	NO TARGET SPECIES OCCURENCES		
63	Sandhill Crane SHCA		0
64	PLEGADIS FALCINELLUS	1	1
65	APHAOSTRACON XYNOLICTUS	1	1
66	MARSH LAKE	1	1
67	APHAOSTRACON ASTHENES	1	
67	APHAOSTRACON MONAS	1	
67	APHELOCOMA COERULESCENS	3	
67	ARAMUS GUARAUNA	2	
67	ARISTIDA RHIZOMOPHORA	1	
67	BLACKWATER STREAM	1	
67	CAREX CHAPMANII	3	
67	CINCINNATIA PARVA	1	
67	CINCINNATIA VANHYNINGI	1	
67	CINCINNATIA WEKIWAE	1	
67	CUCURBITA OKEECHOBEENSIS SSP OKEECHOBEENSIS	1	
67	DRYMARCHON CORAIS COUPERI	1	
67	EUDOCIMUS ALBUS	1	
67	FLOODPLAIN MARSH	2	
67	GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS	9	
67	HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS	3	
67	HASTEOLA ROBERTIORUM	1	
67	HYDRIC HAMMOCK	1	
67	ILLICIAM PARVIFLORUM	6	
67	MESIC FLATWOODS	2	
67	MYCTERIA AMERICANA	1	
67	PERSEA HUMILIS	7	
67	PODOMYS FLORIDANUS	2	
67	PROCAMBARUS ACHERONTIS	1	
67	PTEROGLOSSASPIS ECRISTATA	1	
67	RANA CAPITO	1	
67	RIVER FLOODPLAIN LAKE	2	
67	SALIX FLORIDANA	1	
67	SANDHILL UPLAND LAKE	6	
67	SCELOPORUS WOODI	3	
67	SCIURUS NIGER SHERMANI	2	
67	SHELL MOUND	1	
67	SPRING-RUN STREAM	2	
67	STILOSOMA EXTENUATUM	1	
			76

Portfolio Site ID #	Ecoregional Target Name	Number of Included Occurrences	Total Included EOs
67	TROGLOCAMBARUS SP 1	1	
67	URSUS AMERICANUS FLORIDANUS	2	
67	Bear SHCA		
67	Scrub Jay SHCA		
67	Swallow-tailed Kite SHCA		
67	Swallow-tailed Kite Habitat		
67	Aquatic cave		
67	Spring-run streams		
68	CAREX CHAPMANII	1	5
68	HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS	1	
68	SALIX FLORIDANA	1	
68	SPRING-RUN STREAM	1	
68	UPLAND HARDWOOD FOREST	1	
68	Upland Hardwood forest		
69	BASIN SWAMP	1	8
69	HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS	2	
69	NOLINA BRITTONIANA	1	
69	PARONYCHIA CHARTACEA SSP CHARTACEA	1	
69	PRUNUS GENICULATA	1	
69	SPRING-RUN STREAM	1	
69	WAREA AMPLEXIFOLIA	1	
69	Scrub SHCA		
70	WAREA AMPLEXIFOLIA	1	1
71	BONAMIA GRANDIFLORA	1	46
71	CHIONANTHUS PYGMAEUS	1	
71	ERIOGONUM LONGIFOLIUM VAR GNAPHALIFOLIUM	3	
71	GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS	2	
71	GRUS CANADENSIS PRATENSIS	1	
71	LECHUA CERNUA	1	
71	NEOSEPS REYNOLDSI	1	
71	NOLINA BRITTONIANA	3	
71	PARONYCHIA CHARTACEA SSP CHARTACEA	1	
71	PERSEA HUMILIS	1	
71	PLEGADIS FALCINELLUS	1	
71	POLYGALA LEWTONII	7	
71	PRUNUS GENICULATA	2	
71	PTEROGLOSSASPIS ECRISTATA	1	
71	SANDHILL	2	
71	SANDHILL UPLAND LAKE	4	
71	SCELOPORUS WOODI	1	
71	SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	1	
71	SPRING-RUN STREAM	1	
71	WAREA AMPLEXIFOLIA	11	
71	Rare Plant SHCA		
71	Swallow-tailed Kite Habitat		
71	Scrub SHCA		
72	CYPRINODON VARIEGATUS HUBBSI	6	6
73	BASIN SWAMP	1	1
74	GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS	1	2
74	SANDHILL UPLAND LAKE	1	
75	ARISTIDA RHIZOMOPHORA	4	
75	BASIN SWAMP	3	

Portfolio Site ID #	Ecoregional Target Name	Number of Included Occurrences	Total Included EOs
75	BAYGALL	2	46
75	BLACKWATER STREAM	1	
75	CALAMOVILFA CURTISSII	1	
75	DEERINGOTHAMNUS RUGELII	16	
75	FALCO SPARVERIUS PAULUS	1	
75	FLOODPLAIN SWAMP	1	
75	GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS	2	
75	ILEX OPACA VAR ARENICOLA	2	
75	NEMASTYLIS FLORIDANA	2	
75	NOLINA ATOPOCARPA	1	
75	PERSEA HUMILIS	3	
75	SANDHILL	3	
75	SANDHILL UPLAND LAKE	2	
75	URSUS AMERICANUS FLORIDANUS	1	
75	XERIC HAMMOCK	1	
75		Bear SHCA	
75		Sandhill SHCA	
75		Sandhill Crane SHCA	
75		Swallow-tailed Kite SHCA	
75		Mesic flatwoods	
75		Scrub	
76	APHELOCOMA COERULESCENS	1	15
76	DEERINGOTHAMNUS RUGELII	3	
76	GLANDULARIA TAMPENSIS	1	
76	GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS	1	
76	HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS	3	
76	NEMASTYLIS FLORIDANA	1	
76	SANDHILL	1	
76	SCRUB	3	
76	WET FLATWOODS	1	
76		Bald Eagle SHCA	
76		Snail Kite SHCA	
76		Swallow-tailed Kite Habitat	
77	NO TARGET SPECIES OCCURENCES		
77		Scrub SHCA	
77		Scrub Jay SHCA	
78	ACIPENSER OXYRINCHUS	1	3
78	APHELOCOMA COERULESCENS	1	
78	SCRUB	1	
78		Bald Eagle SHCA	
78		Sandhill Crane SHCA	
78		Swallow-tailed Kite Habitat	
79	APHAOSTRACON THEIOCRENETUS	1	1
79		Swallow-tailed Kite Habitat	
80	CININNATIA PONDEROSA	1	1
81	AMMODRAMUS MARITIMUS PENINSULAE	1	2
81	LATERALLUS JAMAICENSIS	1	
81		Scotts Seaside Sparrow Habitat	
81		Scotts Seaside Sparrow SHCA	
82	GRUS CANADENSIS PRATENSIS	1	1
82		Mesic flatwoods	
82		Sandhill	

Portfolio Site ID #	Ecoregional Target Name	Number of Included Occurrences	Total Included EOs
83	ARAMUS GUARAUNA	1	20
83	ASPLENIUM AURITUM	1	
83	CAREX CHAPMANII	1	
83	CHEIROGLOSSA PALMATA	1	
83	DRYMARCHON CORAIS COUPERI	1	
83	EGRETta THULA	1	
83	FALCO SPARVERIUS PAULUS	1	
83	GLANDULARIA TAMPENSIS	2	
83	GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS	4	
83	GRUS CANADENSIS PRATENSIS	1	
83	HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS	1	
83	PITUOPHIS MELANOLEUCUS MUGITUS	1	
83	SCIURUS NIGER SHERMANI	1	
83	STERNA ANTILLARUM	1	
83	UTTERBACKIA PENINSULARIS	2	
83	Scrub SHCA		
83	Sandhill Crane SHCA		
83	Swallow-tailed Kite Habitat		
83	Short-tailed Hawk SHCA		
83	Bottomland Forest		
83	Upland Hardwood forest		
83	Spring-run stream		
84	ACROSTICHUM AUREUM	1	68
84	BEACH DUNE	6	
84	CHARADRIUS ALEXANDRINUS	6	
84	CHARADRIUS MELODUS	5	
84	COASTAL GRASSLAND	3	
84	COASTAL INTERDUNAL SWALE	1	
84	CROTALUS ADAMANTEUS	1	
84	DENDROICA DISCOLOR PALUDICOLA	2	
84	EGRETta RUFESCENS	5	
84	EGRETta THULA	2	
84	EUDOCIMUS ALBUS	2	
84	GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS	4	
84	HAEMATOPUS PALLIATUS	5	
84	HELIANTHUS DEBILIS SSP VESTITUS	6	
84	MARINE CONSOLIDATED SUBSTRATE	1	
84	MARINE GRASS BED	1	
84	MARINE TIDAL MARSH	1	
84	MARINE TIDAL SWAMP	3	
84	MARITIME HAMMOCK	1	
84	RYNCHOPS NIGER	3	
84	SHOREBIRD AGGREGATION	4	
84	STERNA ANTILLARUM	2	
84	WADING BIRD ROOKERY	3	
84	Piping Plover Proposed Critical Habitat		
84	Black-whiskered Vireo SHCA		
84	Mangrove Cuckoo SHCA		
84	Marine/estuarine aquatic biodiversity site		
85	CRANGONYX HOBBSI	1	1
86	APHELOCOMA COERULESCENS	1	
86	DEERINGOTHAMNUS PULCHELLUS	2	

Portfolio Site ID #	Ecoregional Target Name	Number of Included Occurrences	Total Included EOs
86	FLATWOODS/PRAIRIE LAKE	1	16
86	GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS	2	
86	GRUS CANADENSIS PRATENSIS	1	
86	HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS	1	
86	LECHUA CERNUA	1	
86	MYCTERIA AMERICANA	1	
86	PICOIDES BOREALIS	1	
86	PTEROGLOSSASPIS ECRISTATA	1	
86	SCIURUS NIGER SHERMANI	2	
86	WADING BIRD ROOKERY	1	
86	WET PRAIRIE	1	
86	Swallow-tailed Kite Habitat		
86	Red-cockaded Woodpecker SHCA		
86	Scrub		
86	Mottled Duck SHCA		
86	Basin swamp		
87	NOTOPHTHALMUS PERSTRIATUS	1	1
88	WADING BIRD ROOKERY	1	1
89	LUPINUS WESTIANUS VAR ARIDORUM	5	5
90	AJAIA AJAJA	5	166
90	APHELOCOMA COERULESCENS	3	
90	BEACH DUNE	1	
90	CALAMOVILFA CURTISSII	8	
90	CARETTA CARETTA	3	
90	CHAMAESYCE CUMULICOLA	5	
90	CHARADRIUS MELODUS	1	
90	CHEIROGLOSSA PALMATA	2	
90	CHELONIA MYDAS	3	
90	COASTAL GRASSLAND	3	
90	COASTAL INTERDUNAL SWALE	1	
90	COASTAL STRAND	6	
90	CROTALUS ADAMANTEUS	1	
90	DERMOCHELYS CORIACEA	1	
90	DRYMARCHON CORAIS COUPERI	1	
90	EGRETTA RUFESCENS	3	
90	EGRETTA THULA	6	
90	ESTUARINE TIDAL MARSH	1	
90	ESTUARINE TIDAL SWAMP	1	
90	EUDOCIMUS ALBUS	7	
90	GLANDULARIA MARITIMA	19	
90	GLANDULARIA TAMPENSIS	1	
90	GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS	8	
90	HAEMATOPUS PALLIATUS	2	
90	HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS	9	
90	HARRISIA SIMPSONII	1	
90	HYDRIC HAMMOCK	1	
90	LANTANA DEPRESSA VAR FLORIDANA	10	
90	LECHUA CERNUA	3	
90	MARITIME HAMMOCK	4	
90	MYCTERIA AMERICANA	5	
90	PAVONIA SPINIFEX	3	
90	PELECANUS OCCIDENTALIS	2	

Portfolio Site ID #	Ecoregional Target Name	Number of Included Occurrences	Total Included EOs
90	PEROMYSCUS POLIONOTUS NIVEIVENTRIS	1	
90	PERSEA HUMILIS	1	
90	PITUOPHIS MELANOLEUCUS MUGITUS	1	
90	PLEGADIS FALCINELLUS	4	
90	PODOMYS FLORIDANUS	1	
90	RYNCHOPS NIGER	4	
90	SCRUB	2	
90	SHELL MOUND	1	
90	SHOREBIRD AGGREGATION	10	
90	STERNA ANTILLARUM	5	
90	WADING BIRD ROOKERY	4	
90	XERIC HAMMOCK	2	
90	Scrub SHCA		
90	Atlantic Saltmarsh Snake SHCA		
90	Southeastern Beach Mouse SHCA		
90	Piping Plover Proposed Critical Habitat		
90	Hypersaline coastal flat		
90	Mangrove		
90	Scrub		
90	Maritime hammock		
90	Shell mound		
90	Temperate seagrass beds		
90	Mollusk reef		
90	Marine/estuarine aquatic biodiversity site		
91	BLACKWATER STREAM	1	
91	CARACARA PLANCUS	4	
91	CAREX CHAPMANII	1	
91	CHEIROGLOSSA PALMATA	7	
91	CROTALUS ADAMANTEUS	4	
91	DEPRESSION MARSH	1	
91	DRYMARCHON CORAIS COUPERI	1	
91	EGRETTA THULA	2	
91	ELLIPTIO MONROENSIS	1	
91	ELLIPTIO WALTONI	1	
91	EUDOCIMUS ALBUS	1	
91	FLOODPLAIN MARSH	1	
91	FLOODPLAIN SWAMP	1	
91	HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS	28	
91	HYDRIC HAMMOCK	1	
91	LATERALLUS JAMAICENSIS	1	
91	MESIC FLATWOODS	1	
91	MUSTELA FRENATA PENINSULAE	1	
91	MYCTERIA AMERICANA	1	
91	NEMASTYLIS FLORIDANA	4	
91	NYCTANASSA VIOLACEA	2	
91	ROSTRHAMUS SOCIABILIS PLUMBEUS	1	
91	SCIURUS NIGER SHERMANI	2	
91	SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	1	
91	VILLOSA AMYGDALA	1	
91	WET FLATWOODS	1	
91	Snail Kite Critical Habitat		
91	Snail Kite SHCA		

Portfolio Site ID #	Ecoregional Target Name	Number of Included Occurrences	Total Included EOs
91	Mottled Duck SHCA		
91	Limpkin SHCA		
91	Swallow-tailed Kite Habitat		
91	Short-tailed Hawk Habitat		
91	Bald Eagle SHCA		
91	Floodplain marsh		
92	APHELOCOMA COERULESCENS	2	9
92	DENNSTAEDTIA BIPINNATA	1	
92	DEPRESSION MARSH	1	
92	GLANDULARIA TAMPENSIS	2	
92	HYDRIC HAMMOCK	1	
92	PTEROGLOSSASPIS ECRISTATA	1	
92	SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	1	
92	Scrub SHCAs		
92	Scrub Jay SHCAs		
92	Scrub		
92	Limpkin SHCA		
92	Basin Swamp		
93	CARETTA CARETTA	1	
93	CHELONIA MYDAS	1	
93	DERMOCHELYS CORIACEA	1	
93	MARITIME HAMMOCK	1	
93	Southeastern Beach Mouse SHCA		
94	WADING BIRD ROOKERY	1	1
94	Temperate seagrass beds		
94	Marine/estuarine aquatic biodiversity site		
95	AIMOPHILA AESTIVALIS	1	9
95	APHELOCOMA COERULESCENS	2	
95	GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS	1	
95	GRUS CANADENSIS PRATENSIS	1	
95	LECHUA CERNUA	1	
95	RANA CAPITO	1	
95	SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	1	
95	WET FLATWOODS	1	
95	Scrub Jay SHCA		
95	Scrub		
96	AJAIA AJAJA	1	47
96	APHELOCOMA COERULESCENS	1	
96	BEACH DUNE	2	
96	CARETTA CARETTA	1	
96	CHELONIA MYDAS	1	
96	COASTAL STRAND	2	
96	EGRETTA RUFESCENS	1	
96	EGRETTA THULA	1	
96	ESTUARINE GRASS BED	1	
96	EUDOCIMUS ALBUS	1	
96	GLANDULARIA MARITIMA	3	
96	GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS	1	
96	HAEMATOPUS PALLIATUS	2	
96	HALOPHILA JOHNSONII	1	
96	HARRISIA SIMPSONII	7	
96	MARITIME HAMMOCK	6	

Portfolio Site ID #	Ecoregional Target Name	Number of Included Occurrences	Total Included EOs
96	PELECANUS OCCIDENTALIS	1	
96	PEPEROMIA HUMILIS	1	
96	PEROMYSCUS POLIONOTUS NIVEIVENTRIS	1	
96	RIVULUS MARMORATUS	5	
96	RYNCHOPS NIGER	1	
96	SHELL MOUND	1	
96	STERNA ANTILLARUM	2	
96	TEPHROSIA ANGUSTISSIMA VAR CURTISSII	2	
96	WADING BIRD ROOKERY	1	
96	Southeastern Beach Mouse SHCAs		
96	Maritime hammocks		
96	Temperate seagrass beds		
96	Scrub Jay SHCA		
96	Temperate seagrass beds		
96	Marine/estuarine aquatic biodiversity site		
97	APHELOCOMA COERULESCENS	4	19
97	DOME SWAMP	1	
97	GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS	2	
97	HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS	3	
97	MUSTELA FRENATA PENINSULAE	1	
97	NEMASTYLIS FLORIDANA	1	
97	NOLINA ATOPOCARPA	1	
97	SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	5	
97	WET FLATWOODS	1	
97	Scrub SHCA		
97	Scrub Jay SHCA		
97	Red-cockaded Woodpecker SHCA		
97	Snail Kite SHCA		
97	Basin Swamp		
97	Dry Prairie		
97	Mesic flatwoods		
97	Sandhill		
97	Scrub		
98	AJAIA AJAJA	1	29
98	BEACH DUNE	2	
98	COASTAL GRASSLAND	1	
98	CHARADRIUS ALEXANDRINUS	1	
98	CHARADRIUS MELODUS	2	
98	CROTALUS ADAMANTEUS	1	
98	EGRETTA RUFESCENS	1	
98	EGRETTA THULA	1	
98	GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS	1	
98	GOSSYPIUM HIRSUTUM	1	
98	HAEMATOPUS PALLIATUS	2	
98	HELIANTHUS DEBILIS SSP VESTITUS	1	
98	PELECANUS OCCIDENTALIS	2	
98	PLEGADIS FALCINELLUS	1	
98	RYNCHOPS NIGER	3	
98	SHOREBIRD AGGREGATION	4	
98	STERNA ANTILLARUM	2	
98	WADING BIRD ROOKERY	2	
98	Piping Plover Proposed Critical Habitat		

Portfolio Site ID #	Ecoregional Target Name	Number of Included Occurrences	Total Included EOs
98	Black-whiskered Vireo SHCA		
98	Snowy Plover SHCA		
98	Maritime Hammock		
98	Beach Dune		
98	Maritime Hammock		
99	ESTUARINE CONSOLIDATED SUBSTRATE	1	
99	ESTUARINE GRASS BED	1	
99	ESTUARINE UNCONSOLIDATED SUBSTRATE	1	
99	GLANDULARIA TAMPENSIS	1	
99	RYNCHOPS NIGER	1	7
99	WADING BIRD ROOKERY	2	
99	Black-whiskered Vireo SHCAs		
99	Mangrove Cuckoo SHCA		
100	AJAIA AJAJA	1	
100	EGRETta RUFESCENS	1	
100	EUDOCIMUS ALBUS	1	
100	HAEMATOPUS PALLIATUS	1	9
100	NYCTANASSA VIOLACEA	1	
100	PLEGADIS FALCINELLUS	1	
100	SHOREBIRD AGGREGATION	3	
101	WADING BIRD ROOKERY	1	1
102	HAEMATOPUS PALLIATUS	1	
102	PELECANUS OCCIDENTALIS	1	4
102	WADING BIRD ROOKERY	2	
103	GLANDULARIA TAMPENSIS	1	1
104	OCHROTRICHIA PROVOSTI	1	
104	ORTHOTRICHIA DENTATA	1	3
104	OXYETHIRA FLORIDA	1	
105	AJAIA AJAJA	2	
105	CROTALUS ADAMANTEUS	2	
105	EGRETta RUFESCENS	1	
105	EGRETta THULA	2	
105	EUDOCIMUS ALBUS	2	19
105	GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS	4	
105	HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS	1	
105	MARINE GRASS BED	1	
105	MYCTERIA AMERICANA	2	
105	NYCTANASSA VIOLACEA	2	
106	CHRYSOPSIS FLORIDANA	1	1
106	Scrub		
107	CHRYSOPSIS FLORIDANA	8	
107	GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS	1	
107	HYDRIC HAMMOCK	1	
107	LAMPROPELTIS GETULA FLORIDANA	1	
107	LECHUA CERNUA	3	18
107	PTEROGLOSSASPIS ECRISTATA	2	
107	WADING BIRD ROOKERY	2	
107	Scrub SHCA		
107	Swallow-tailed Kite Habitat		
107	Kestrel SHCA		
107	Scrub		
108	CHRYSOPSIS FLORIDANA	3	

Portfolio Site ID #	Ecoregional Target Name	Number of Included Occurrences	Total Included EOs
108	ESTUARINE TIDAL SWAMP	1	9
108	GLANDULARIA TAMPENSIS	2	
108	HELIANTHUS DEBILIS SSP VESTITUS	1	
108	TRICHECHUS MANATUS	1	
108	WADING BIRD ROOKERY	1	
108	Black-whiskered Vireo SHCAs		
108	Mangrove Cuckoo SHCAs		
108	Hypersaline coastal flat		
108	Temperate seagrass beds		
108	Marine/estuarine aquatic biodiversity site		
109	CROTALUS ADAMANTEUS	1	6
109	HAEMATOPUS PALLIATUS	1	
109	LECHUA CERNUA	1	
109	PODOMYS FLORIDANUS	1	
109	RYNCHOPS NIGER	1	
109	WADING BIRD ROOKERY	1	
109	Swallow-tailed Kite Habitat		
109	Scrub		
110	APHELOCOMA COERULESCENS	3	94
110	ARISTIDA RHIZOMOPHORA	1	
110	BONAMIA GRANDIFLORA	3	
110	CHEIROGLOSSA PALMATA	2	
110	CHIONANTHUS PYGMAEUS	3	
110	CORYNORHINUS RAFINESQUII	1	
110	CROTALUS ADAMANTEUS	1	
110	DICERANDRA FRUTESCENS	1	
110	DRYMARCHON CORAIS COUPERI	1	
110	DRY PRAIRIE	1	
110	ERIOGONUM LONGIFOLIUM VAR GNAPHALIFOLIUM	2	
110	EUDOCIMUS ALBUS	1	
110	GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS	8	
110	GYMNOPOGON CHAPMANIANUS	1	
110	HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS	13	
110	ILEX OPACA VAR ARENICOLA	2	
110	ILLICIUM PARVIFLORUM	3	
110	LECHUA CERNUA	1	
110	LUPINUS WESTIANUS VAR ARIDORUM	4	
110	MUSTELA FRENATA PENINSULAE	2	
110	MYCTERIA AMERICANA	1	
110	NEMASTYLIS FLORIDANA	2	
110	NEOSEPS REYNOLDSI	3	
110	NOLINA BRITTONIANA	1	
110	PANICUM ABSCISSUM	2	
110	PARONYCHIA CHARTACEA SSP CHARTACEA	3	
110	PERSEA HUMILIS	5	
110	PICOIDES BOREALIS	1	
110	PODOMYS FLORIDANUS	1	
110	POLYGALA LEWTONII	1	
110	POLYGONELLA MYRIOPHYLLA	1	
110	PRUNUS GENICULATA	1	
110	RANA CAPITO	4	
110	ROSTRHAMUS SOCIABILIS PLUMBEUS	1	

Portfolio Site ID #	Ecoregional Target Name	Number of Included Occurrences	Total Included EOs
110	SALIX FLORIDANA	1	
110	SCELOPORUS WOODI	5	
110	SCIURUS NIGER SHERMANI	1	
110	SCRUB	1	
110	WADING BIRD ROOKERY	2	
110	WAREA CARTERI	2	
110	WET PRAIRIE	1	
110	Scrub SHCAs		
110	Rare Plant SHCA		
110	Bald Eagle SHCA		
110	Scrub Jay SHCA		
110	Red-cockaded Woodpecker SHCA		
110	Short-tailed Hawk SHCA		
110	Short-tailed Hawk Habitat		
110	Mottled Duck SHCA		
110	Snail Kite SHCA		
111	APHELOCOMA COERULESCENS	1	
111	BUTEO BRACHYURUS	1	
111	NEOSEPS REYNOLDSI	2	
111	SCELOPORUS WOODI	3	
111	Scrub SHCA		
111	Kestrel SHCA		
112	EGRETTA THULA	3	11
112	EUDOCIMUS ALBUS	2	
112	MYCTERIA AMERICANA	1	
112	NYCTANASSA VIOLACEA	1	
112	PLEGADIS FALCINELLUS	3	
112	WADING BIRD ROOKERY	1	
112	Swallow-tailed Kite Habitat		
113	APHELOCOMA COERULESCENS	2	3
113	NEOSEPS REYNOLDSI	1	
113	Short-tailed Hawk Habitat		
114	BONAMIA GRANDIFLORA	3	46
114	CALAMINTHA ASHEI	1	
114	CHIONANTHUS PYGMAEUS	1	
114	CLITORIA FRAGRANS	1	
114	GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS	1	
114	ILEX OPACA VAR ARENICOLA	3	
114	LECHUA CERNUA	5	
114	LIATRIS OHLINGERAE	2	
114	LUPINUS WESTIANUS VAR ARIDORUM	3	
114	NOLINA BRITTONIANA	4	
114	PARONYCHIA CHARTACEA SSP CHARTACEA	3	
114	PERSEA HUMILIS	5	
114	POLYGONELLA BASIRAMIA	5	
114	POLYGONELLA MYRIOPHYLLA	3	
114	PRUNUS GENICULATA	2	
114	SCRUB	1	
114	STYLISMA ABDITA	1	
114	WAREA CARTERI	1	
114	XERIC HAMMOCK	1	
114	Rare Plant SHCAs		

Portfolio Site ID #	Ecoregional Target Name	Number of Included Occurrences	Total Included EOs
114	Scrub SHCA		
115	WADING BIRD ROOKERY	1	1
116	WAREA AMPLEXIFOLIA	1	1
117	BONAMIA GRANDIFLORA	1	7
117	CLITORIA FRAGRANS	1	
117	NOLINA BRITTONIANA	1	
117	PARONYCHIA CHARTACEA SSP CHARTACEA	1	
117	PERSEA HUMILIS	1	
117	POLYGONELLA BASIRAMIA	1	
117	STYLISMA ABDITA	1	
117	Rare Plant SHCA		
117	Scrub SHCA		
117	Scrub Jay SHCA		
118	NYCTANASSA VIOLACEA	1	4
118	PLEGADIS FALCINELLUS	3	
119	AIMOPHILA AESTIVALIS	1	377
119	APHELOCOMA COERULESCENS	12	
119	BAYGALL	1	
119	BLACKWATER STREAM	1	
119	BONAMIA GRANDIFLORA	13	
119	BUTEO BRACHYURUS	2	
119	CALAMINTHA ASHEI	9	
119	CHIONANTHUS PYGMAEUS	8	
119	CICINDELA HIGHLANDENSIS	3	
119	CLITORIA FRAGRANS	14	
119	CONRADINA BREVIFOLIA	11	
119	CROTALUS ADAMANTEUS	1	
119	DRYMARCHON CORAIS COUPERI	1	
119	ELANOIDES FORFICATUS	1	
119	ERIOGONUM LONGIFOLIUM VAR GNAPHALIFOLIUM	13	
119	EUMECEES EGREGIUS LIVIDUS	2	
119	GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS	19	
119	GYMNOPOGON CHAPMANIANUS	1	
119	HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS	8	
119	HARTWRIGHTIA FLORIDANA	1	
119	HYPERICUM CUMULICOLA	7	
119	ILEX OPACA VAR ARENICOLA	16	
119	LECHUA CERNUA	5	
119	LIATRIS OHLINGERAE	14	
119	MESIC FLATWOODS	1	
119	MUSTELA FRENATA PENINSULAE	1	
119	NEOSEPS REYNOLDSI	20	
119	NOLINA BRITTONIANA	17	
119	PANICUM ABCISSUM	5	
119	PARONYCHIA CHARTACEA SSP CHARTACEA	23	
119	PERSEA HUMILIS	25	
119	PODOMYS FLORIDANUS	1	
119	POLYGALA LEWTONII	8	
119	POLYGONELLA BASIRAMIA	18	
119	POLYGONELLA MYRIOPHYLLA	17	
119	PRUNUS GENICULATA	14	
119	RANA CAPITO	1	

Portfolio Site ID #	Ecoregional Target Name	Number of Included Occurrences	Total Included EOs	
119	SCELOPORUS WOODI	21		
119	SCHIZACHYRIUM NIVEUM	5		
119	SCIURUS NIGER SHERMANI	1		
119	SCRUB	3		
119	SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	11		
119	STYLISMA ABDITA	5		
119	WAREA CARTERI	15		
119	ZIZIPHUS CELATA	1		
119	Swallow-tailed Kite SHCA			
119	Kestrel SHCAs			
119	Rare Plant SHCAs			
119	Red-cockaded Woodpecker SHCA			
119	Scrub Jay SHCA			
119	Snail Kite SHCA			
119	Short-tailed Hawk Habitat			
119	Short-tailed Hawk SHCA			
119	Swallow-tailed Kite Habitat			
119	Scrub SHCAs			
119	Scrub Jay SHCAs			
119	Scrub			
119	South Florida slash pine-cutthroat grass seepage flatwoods			
120	GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS	3		4
120	HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS	1		
120	Mottled Duck SHCA			
120	Red-cockaded Woodpecker SHCA			
120	Swallow-tailed Kite Habitat			
120	Short-tailed Hawk Habitat			
120	Short-tailed Hawk SHCA			
120	Bald Eagle SHCA			
120	Basin Swamp			
120	Dry prairie			
121	AIMOPHILA AESTIVALIS	1	65	
121	AMMODRAMUS SAVANNARUM FLORIDANUS	1		
121	BOTTOMLAND FOREST	3		
121	BUTEO BRACHYURUS	1		
121	CARACARA PLANCUS	3		
121	CONRADINA BREVIFOLIA	1		
121	DOME SWAMP	2		
121	DRYMARCHON CORAIS COUPERI	2		
121	GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS	4		
121	HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS	30		
121	HYDRIC HAMMOCK	1		
121	MESIC FLATWOODS	2		
121	MUSTELA FRENATA PENINSULAE	2		
121	MYCTERIA AMERICANA	1		
121	PICOIDES BOREALIS	2		
121	PRAIRIE HAMMOCK	1		
121	SCIURUS NIGER SHERMANI	3		
121	SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	1		
121	SPEOTYTO CUNICULARIA FLORIDANA	2		
121	WET PRAIRIE	2		
121	Crested Caracara Habitat			

Portfolio Site ID #	Ecoregional Target Name	Number of Included Occurrences	Total Included EOs
121	Red-cockaded Woodpecker SHCA		
121	Swallow-tailed Kite Habitat		
121	Short-tailed Hawk Habitat		
121	Short-tailed Hawk SHCA		
121	Bald Eagle SHCA		
121	Grasshopper Sparrow Habitat		
121	Snail Kite SHCA		
121	Sandhill Crane SHCA		
121	Mottled Duck SHCA		
121	Basin/Depression marsh		
121	Dry prairie		
121	Scrub		
121	Flatwoods/prairie lake		
122	ROSTRHAMUS SOCIABILIS PLUMBEUS	2	
122	Snail Kite SHCAs		2
122	Bald Eagle SHCA		
122	Short-tailed Hawk Habitat		
123	NO TARGET SPECIES OCCURENCES		0
123	Scrub SHCA		
124	COASTAL STRAND	1	
124	DENDROICA DISCOLOR PALUDICOLA	1	
124	DICERANDRA IMMACULATA	4	
124	ESTUARINE TIDAL SWAMP	2	
124	HAEMATOPUS PALLIATUS	2	
124	HALOPHILA JOHNSONII	1	
124	MARITIME HAMMOCK	6	
124	MICROPHIS BRACHYURUS	1	
124	RIVULUS MARMORATUS	1	
124	Southeastern Beach Mouse SHCAs		19
124	Black-whiskered Vireo SHCAs		
124	Scrub SHCA		
124	Temperate seagrass beds		
124	Marine/estuarine aquatic biodiversity site		
125	EGRETTA RUFESCENS	1	
125	ESTUARINE TIDAL SWAMP	2	
125	GOSSYPIUM HIRSUTUM	1	
125	HELIANTHUS DEBILIS SSP VESTITUS	1	
125	PLEGADIS FALCINELLUS	1	
125	WADING BIRD ROOKERY	1	
125	XERIC HAMMOCK	1	
125	Black-whiskered Vireo SHCAs		8
125	Mangrove Cuckoo SHCAs		
125	Hypersaline coastal flat		
125	Mangrove		
125	Temperate seagrass beds		
125	Marine/estuarine aquatic biodiversity site		
126	NO TARGET SPECIES OCCURENCES		0
126	Black-whiskered Vireo SHCAs		
127	BONAMIA GRANDIFLORA	1	
127	BOTTOMLAND FOREST	1	
127	GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS	1	
127	Scrub SHCA		3

Portfolio Site ID #	Ecoregional Target Name	Number of Included Occurrences	Total Included EOs
127	Swallow-tailed Kite Habitat		
128	EGRETTA THULA	1	4
128	EUDOCIMUS ALBUS	2	
128	PLEGADIS FALCINELLUS	1	
128	Swallow-tailed Kite Habitat		
128	Dry Prairie		
129	CARETTA CARETTA	1	4
129	COASTAL INTERDUNAL SWALE	1	
129	STERNA ANTILLARUM	1	
129	WADING BIRD ROOKERY	1	
129	Snowy Plover SHCA		
130	APHELOCOMA COERULESCENS	4	84
130	BONAMIA GRANDIFLORA	3	
130	CALAMINTHA ASHEI	3	
130	CARACARA PLANCUS	1	
130	CHIONANTHUS PYGMAEUS	2	
130	CLADONIA PERFORATA	1	
130	CONRADINA BREVIFOLIA	6	
130	CROTALARIA AVONENSIS	3	
130	CROTALUS ADAMANTEUS	1	
130	EGRETTA THULA	1	
130	EUMECEES EGREGIUS LIVIDUS	1	
130	GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS	3	
130	HARTWRIGHTIA FLORIDANA	1	
130	HYDRIC HAMMOCK	1	
130	HYPERICUM CUMULICOLA	5	
130	ILEX OPACA VAR ARENICOLA	6	
130	LECHUA CERNUA	1	
130	LIATRIS OHLINGERAE	4	
130	MYCTERIA AMERICANA	1	
130	NEOSEPS REYNOLDSI	1	
130	NOLINA BRITTONIANA	2	
130	PARONYCHIA CHARTACEA SSP CHARTACEA	5	
130	PERSEA HUMILIS	4	
130	POLYGONELLA BASIRAMIA	6	
130	POLYGONELLA MYRIOPHYLLA	6	
130	PRUNUS GENICULATA	3	
130	RANA CAPITO	1	
130	SCELOPORUS WOODI	1	
130	SCRUB	5	
130	SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	1	
130	STYLISMA ABDITA	1	
130	Scrub SHCA		
130	Rare Plant SHCA		
130	Crested Caracara Habitat		
130	Swallow-tailed Kite SHCA		
130	Swallow-tailed Kite Habitat		
130	Short-tailed Hawk Habitat		
130	Short-tailed Hawk SHCA		
130	Kestrel SHCA		
130	Scrub Jay SHCA		
130	Baygall		

Portfolio Site ID #	Ecoregional Target Name	Number of Included Occurrences	Total Included EOs
130	South Florida slash pine-cutthroat grass seepage flatwoods		
130	Scrub		
131	WADING BIRD ROOKERY	1	1
132	AIMOPHILA AESTIVALIS	6	241
132	AMMODRAMUS SAVANNARUM FLORIDANUS	7	
132	APHELOCOMA COERULESCENS	17	
132	ARAMUS GUARAUNA	2	
132	ARISTIDA RHIZOMOPHORA	3	
132	BASIN MARSH	2	
132	BASIN SWAMP	2	
132	BAYGALL	3	
132	BUTEO BRACHYURUS	2	
132	CARACARA PLANCUS	2	
132	CHEIROGLOSSA PALMATA	2	
132	CAPRIMULGUS CAROLINENSIS	1	
132	CICINDELA HIGHLANDENSIS	4	
132	CLITORIA FRAGRANS	8	
132	DEPRESSION MARSH	4	
132	DRYMARCHON CORAIS COUPERI	1	
132	DRY PRAIRIE	2	
132	EGRETTA THULA	1	
132	ELANOIDES FORFICATUS	1	
132	FALCO SPARVERIUS PAULUS	2	
132	FLOODPLAIN FOREST	1	
132	FLOODPLAIN MARSH	1	
132	FLOODPLAIN SWAMP	1	
132	GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS	8	
132	GYMNOPOGON CHAPMANIANUS	12	
132	HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS	9	
132	HARTWRIGHTIA FLORIDANA	27	
132	HYDRIC HAMMOCK	2	
132	HYPERICUM EDISONIANUM	1	
132	LECHUA CERNUA	3	
132	MATELEA FLORIDANA	1	
132	MESIC FLATWOODS	3	
132	MUSTELA FRENATA PENINSULAE	1	
132	NOLINA ATOPOCARPA	1	
132	PANICUM ABCISSUM	32	
132	PERSEA HUMILIS	1	
132	PICOIDES BOREALIS	11	
132	PLATANThERA INTEGRa	1	
132	POLYGONELLA BASIRAMIA	14	
132	PTEROGLOSSASPIS ECRISTATA	3	
132	SANDHILL	1	
132	SCELOPORUS WOODI	6	
132	SCHIZACHYRIUM NIVEUM	4	
132	SCRUB	3	
132	SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	10	
132	SPEOTYTO CUNICULARIA FLORIDANA	1	
132	SWALE	1	
132	WET FLATWOODS	3	
132	WET PRAIRIE	6	

Portfolio Site ID #	Ecoregional Target Name	Number of Included Occurrences	Total Included EOs
132	XERIC HAMMOCK	1	
132	Scrub SHCA		
132	Crested Caracara Habitat		
132	Red-cockaded Woodpecker SHCA		
132	Swallow-tailed Kite Habitat		
132	Short-tailed Hawk Habitat		
132	Short-tailed Hawk SHCA		
132	Bald Eagle SHCA		
132	Grasshopper Sparrow Habitat		
132	Snail Kite SHCA		
132	Mottled Duck SHCA		
132	Swallow-tailed Kite SHCA		
132	Sandhill Crane SHCA		
132	Kestrel SHCA		
132	Scrub Jay SHCA		
132	Wet prairie		
132	South Florida slash pine-cutthroat grass seepage flatwoods		
132	Dry prairie		
132	Mesic flatwoods		
132	Sandhill		
132	Scrub		
132	Prairie hammock		
133	APHELOCOMA COERULESCENS	14	
133	BONAMIA GRANDIFLORA	5	
133	CALAMINTHA ASHEI	21	
133	CHIONANTHUS PYGMAEUS	5	
133	CICINDELA HIGHLANDENSIS	3	
133	CLADONIA PERFORATA	9	
133	CLITORIA FRAGRANS	6	
133	CROTALARIA AVONENSIS	1	
133	CROTALUS ADAMANTEUS	1	
133	DICERANDRA CHRISTMANII	4	
133	DICERANDRA FRUTESCENS	6	
133	DRYMARCHON CORAIS COUPERI	1	
133	ERIOGONUM LONGIFOLIUM VAR GNAPHALIFOLIUM	5	
133	ERYNGIUM CUNEIFOLIUM	15	
133	EUMECEES EGREGIUS LIVIDUS	3	
133	GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS	22	
133	HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS	8	
133	HARTWRIGHTIA FLORIDANA	1	
133	HYPERICUM CUMULICOLA	25	
133	HYPERICUM EDISONIANUM	6	
133	ILEX OPACA VAR ARENICOLA	21	
133	LECHUA CERNUA	23	
133	LECHUA DIVARICATA	4	
133	LIATRIS OHLINGERAE	26	
133	MUSTELA FRENATA PENINSULAE	1	
133	NEOSEPS REYNOLDSI	14	
133	NOLINA BRITTONIANA	12	
133	PANICUM ABSCISSUM	8	
133	PARONYCHIA CHARTACEA SSP CHARTACEA	30	
133	PERSEA HUMILIS	30	

Portfolio Site ID #	Ecoregional Target Name	Number of Included Occurrences	Total Included EOs
133	PODOMYS FLORIDANUS	1	485
133	POLYGALA LEWTONII	1	
133	POLYGONELLA BASIRAMIA	33	
133	POLYGONELLA MYRIOPHYLLA	23	
133	PROGOMPHUS ALACHUENSIS	1	
133	PRUNUS GENICULATA	20	
133	PTEROGLOSSASPIS ECRISTATA	1	
133	RANA CAPITO	2	
133	SANDHILL	1	
133	SCELOPORUS WOODI	18	
133	SCHIZACHYRIUM NIVEUM	11	
133	SCRUB	31	
133	SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	2	
133	STYLISMA ABDITA	5	
133	TRIAENODES FURCELLA	1	
133	WAREA CARTERI	3	
133	XERIC HAMMOCK	1	
133	Scrub SHCAs		
133	Rare Plant SHCAs		
133	Short-tailed Hawk Habitat		
133	Crested Caracara Habitat		
133	Swallow-tailed Kite SHCA		
133	Scrub Jay SHCAs		
133	Sandhill		
133	Swallow-tailed Kite Habitat		
133	South Florida slash pine-cutthroat grass seepage flatwoods		
133	Kestrel SHCAs		
133	Scrub		
133	Panther SHCA		
133	Mottled Duck SHCA		
133	Scrub Jay SHCA		
133	Basin/Depression marsh		
133	Baygall		
133	Scrubby flatwoods		
133	Seepage stream		
134	NO TARGET SPECIES OCCURENCES		0
134	Crested Caracara Habitat		
134	Dry prairie		
135	PICOIDES BOREALIS	1	1
135	Panther SHCA		
135	Crested Caracara Habitat		
135	Kestrel SHCA		
135	Mottled Duck SHCA		
135	Swallow-tailed kite SHCA		
135	Short-tailed Hawk Habitat		
135	Sandhill Crane SHCA		
135	Landscape connectivity site		
136	NO TARGET SPECIES OCCURENCES		
136	Panther SHCA		
136	Snail Kite Critical Habitat		
136	Grasshopper Sparrow Habitat		
136	Red-cockaded Woodpecker SHCA		

Portfolio Site ID #	Ecoregional Target Name	Number of Included Occurrences	Total Included EOs
136	Crested Caracara Habitat		0
136	Snail Kite SHCA		
136	Mottled Duck SHCA		
136	Sandhill Crane SHCA		
136	Swallow-tailed Kite SHCA		
136	Swallow-tailed Kite Habitat		
136	Short-tailed Hawk Habitat		
136	Short-tailed Hawk SHCA		
136	Landscape connectivity site		
137	EUDOCIMUS ALBUS	1	6
137	GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS	1	
137	GRUS CANADENSIS PRATENSIS	1	
137	MYCTERIA AMERICANA	2	
137	RANA CAPITO	1	
137	Sandhill Crane SHCA		
137	Mottled Duck SHCA		
137	Snail Kite SHCA		
137	Landscape connectivity site		
138	NO TARGET SPECIES OCCURENCES		0
138	Crested Caracara Habitat		
138	Mottled Duck SHCA		
138	Sandhill Crane SHCA		
138	Landscape connectivity site		
139	ARISTIDA RHIZOMOPHORA	2	38
139	ASIMINA TETRAMERA	2	
139	BAIRDIELLA SANCTAELUCIAE	1	
139	BLACKWATER STREAM	1	
139	BOTTOMLAND FOREST	1	
139	CHAMAESYCE CUMULICOLA	1	
139	CARETTA CARETTA	1	
139	CHELONIA MYDAS	1	
139	COASTAL STRAND	1	
139	EGRETTA THULA	1	
139	FLOODPLAIN SWAMP	1	
139	GLANDULARIA MARITIMA	2	
139	HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS	1	
139	HALOPHILA JOHNSONII	3	
139	HARRISIA FRAGRANS	4	
139	MARITIME HAMMOCK	6	
139	OKENIA HYPOGAEA	1	
139	POLYGALA SMALLII	1	
139	SCELOPORUS WOODI	1	
139	SWALE	1	
139	TEPHROSIA ANGUSTISSIMA VAR CURTISSII	1	
139	TRICHECHUS MANATUS	2	
139	WET PRAIRIE	1	
139	XERIC HAMMOCK	1	
139	Scrub SHCAs		
139	Scrub Jay SHCAs		
139	Sandhill Crane SHCA		
139	Snail Kite SHCA		
139	Black-whiskered Vireo SHCAs		

Portfolio Site ID #	Ecoregional Target Name	Number of Included Occurrences	Total Included EOs
139	Piping Plover Proposed Critical Habitat		
139	Flatwoods/prairie lake		
139	Temperate seagrass beds		
139	Marine/estuarine aquatic biodiversity site		
140	WADING BIRD ROOKERY	1	1
141	DRY PRAIRIE	1	
141	WET PRAIRIE	1	2
142	APHELOCOMA COERULESCENS	2	
142	CARETTA CARETTA	1	
142	CHARADRIUS ALEXANDRINUS	2	
142	CROTALUS ADAMANTEUS	1	
142	EGRETta RUFESCENS	1	
142	GLANDULARIA TAMPENSIS	1	
142	GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS	1	
142	HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS	2	
142	HELIANTHUS DEBILIS SSP VESTITUS	1	
142	RANA CAPITO	1	
142	SCIURUS NIGER SHERMANI	1	
142	TRICHECHUS MANATUS	1	
142	WADING BIRD ROOKERY	1	
142	Swallow-tailed Kite Habitat		
142	Scrub Jay SHCA		
142	Black-whiskered Vireo SHCAs		
142	Snowy Plover SHCA		
142	Scrub		
143	AJAIA AJAJA	1	
143	APHELOCOMA COERULESCENS	1	
143	BLACKWATER STREAM	1	
143	CROTALUS ADAMANTEUS	1	
143	DEPRESSION MARSH	2	
143	DRYMARCHON CORAIS COUPERI	2	
143	DRY PRAIRIE	1	
143	EGRETta THULA	5	
143	EUDOCIMUS ALBUS	4	
143	FALCO SPARVERIUS PAULUS	1	
143	FELIS CONCOLOR CORYI	1	
143	FLATWOODS/PRAIRIE LAKE	1	
143	FLOODPLAIN MARSH	1	
143	GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS	4	
143	GRUS CANADENSIS PRATENSIS	1	
143	HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS	2	
143	HYDRIC HAMMOCK	1	
143	MARSH LAKE	1	
143	MESIC FLATWOODS	2	
143	MUSTELA FRENATA PENINSULAE	1	
143	MYCTERIA AMERICANA	2	
143	NYCTANASSA VIOLACEA	3	
143	PRAIRIE HAMMOCK	2	
143	RANA CAPITO	1	
143	SCIURUS NIGER SHERMANI	1	
143	SCRUB	1	
143	Swallow-tailed Kite Habitat		

Portfolio Site ID #	Ecoregional Target Name	Number of Included Occurrences	Total Included EOs
143	Sandhill Crane SHCA		
143	Dry Prairie		
144	CHARADRIUS ALEXANDRINUS	1	2
144	MARITIME HAMMOCK	1	
144	Scrub Jay SHCA		
145	CHARADRIUS ALEXANDRINUS	1	2
145	HELIANTHUS DEBILIS SSP VESTITUS	1	
145	Snowy Plover SHCAs		
145	Black-whiskered Vireo SHCA		
146	CARETTA CARETTA	1	3
146	MARITIME HAMMOCK	2	
146	Scrub Jay SHCA		
147	NYCTANASSA VIOLACEA	1	1
147	Swallow-tailed Kite Habitat		
147	Sandhill Crane SHCA		
148	EGRETTA THULA	1	7
148	HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS	2	
148	MYCTERIA AMERICANA	2	
148	NYCTANASSA VIOLACEA	1	
148	PELECANUS OCCIDENTALIS	1	
148	Swallow-tailed Kite Habitat		
148	Mottled Duck SHCA		
148	Crested Caracara Habitat		
148	Grasshopper Sparrow Habitat		
148	Saltmarsh		
148	Floodplain forest and swamp		
148	Panther SHCA		
148	Short-tailed Hawk Habitat		
149	EGRETTA THULA	1	3
149	NYCTANASSA VIOLACEA	1	
149	WADING BIRD ROOKERY	1	
149	Panther SHCA		
149	Swallow-tailed Kite Habitat		
149	Mottled Duck SHCA		
149	Crested Caracara Habitat		
149	Grasshopper Sparrow Habitat		
149	Sandhill Crane SHCA		
149	Short-tailed Hawk Habitat		
149	Wet prairie		
149	Floodplain marsh		
149	Baygall		
149	Dry Prairie		
149	Scrubby flatwoods		
149	Scrub		
149	Prairie hammock		
150	CARETTA CARETTA	1	13
150	CHARADRIUS ALEXANDRINUS	1	
150	CHARADRIUS MELODUS	1	
150	COASTAL STRAND	3	
150	GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS	2	
150	MARITIME HAMMOCK	3	
150	RYNCHOPS NIGER	1	

Portfolio Site ID #	Ecoregional Target Name	Number of Included Occurrences	Total Included EOs
150	STERNA ANTILLARUM	1	
150	Bald Eagle SHCA		
151	ACROSTICHUM AUREUM	2	24
151	APHELOCOMA COERULESCENS	1	
151	COASTAL GRASSLAND	1	
151	DRY PRAIRIE	1	
151	ESTUARINE TIDAL MARSH	3	
151	HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS	13	
151	MESIC FLATWOODS	1	
151	SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	1	
151	SHELL MOUND	1	
151	Bald Eagle SHCAS		
151	Black-whiskered Vireo Habitat		
151	Snowy Plover SHCAS		
152	AJAIA AJAJA	1	32
152	ARAMUS GUARAUNA	1	
152	DEERINGOTHAMNUS PULCHELLUS	9	
152	DRYMARCHON CORAIS COUPERI	1	
152	FALCO SPARVERIUS PAULUS	1	
152	FELIS CONCOLOR CORYI	1	
152	GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS	4	
152	HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS	3	
152	MYCTERIA AMERICANA	1	
152	NOLINA ATOPOCARPA	3	
152	PICOIDES BOREALIS	2	
152	SCIURUS NIGER SHERMANI	3	
152	URSUS AMERICANUS FLORIDANUS	1	
152	WET FLATWOODS	1	
152	Rare Plant SHCA		
152	Red-cockaded Woodpecker SHCAs		
152	Mangrove Cuckoo SHCA		
152	Bald Eagle SHCA		
152	Short-tailed Hawk Habitat		
152	Black-whiskered Vireo SHCA		
152	Hypersaline Coastal Flat		
152	Mesic flatwoods		
153	BASIN SWAMP	1	14
153	BUTEO BRACHYURUS	1	
153	DEERINGOTHAMNUS PULCHELLUS	5	
153	GRUS CANADENSIS PRATENSIS	1	
153	MESIC FLATWOODS	2	
153	SCIURUS NIGER SHERMANI	2	
153	URSUS AMERICANUS FLORIDANUS	1	
153	XERIC HAMMOCK	1	
153	Panther SHCA		
153	Swallow-tailed Kite Habitat		
153	Swallow-tailed Kite SHCA		
153	Red-cockaded Woodpecker SHCA		
153	Scrub Jay SHCA		
153	Sandhill Crane SHCA		
153	Short-tailed Hawk Habitat		
153	Short-tailed Hawk SHCA		

Portfolio Site ID #	Ecoregional Target Name	Number of Included Occurrences	Total Included EOs
153	Basin Swamp		
153	Wet flatwoods		
153	Flatwoods/prairie lake		
154	APHELOCOMA COERULESCENS	3	
154	BUTEO BRACHYURUS	2	
154	CARACARA PLANCUS	3	
154	DRYMARCHON CORAIS COUPERI	4	
154	EGRETTA THULA	1	
154	ELANOIDES FORFICATUS	3	
154	GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS	1	
154	HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS	5	
154	HYPERICUM EDISONIANUM	1	
154	MESIC FLATWOODS	1	
154	PANICUM ABSCISSUM	1	
154	PICOIDES BOREALIS	1	
154	TRIAENODES FURCELLA	1	
154	Panther SHCA		
154	Crested Caracara Habitat		
154	Swallow-tailed Kite SHCA		27
154	Swallow-tailed Kite Habitat		
154	Short-tailed Hawk Habitat		
154	Short-tailed Hawk SHCA		
154	Kestrel SHCA		
154	Snail Kite SHCA		
154	Red-cockaded Woodpecker SHCA		
154	Grasshopper Sparrow Habitat		
154	Sandhill Crane SHCA		
154	Mottled Duck SHCA		
154	Wet prairie		
154	Baygall		
154	Floodplain forest and swamp		
154	Dry Prairie		
154	Scrubby flatwoods		
154	Scrub		
154	Prairie hammock		
155	NO TARGET SPECIES OCCURENCES		
155	Crested Caracara Habitat		
155	Mottled Duck SHCA		0
155	Snail Kite SHCA		
155	Swallow-tailed Kite Habitat		
156	WADING BIRD ROOKERY	1	
156	Snail Kite Critical Habitat		
156	Snail Kite SHCA		1
156	Crested Caracara Habitat		
156	Mottled Duck SHCA		
157	NO TARGET SPECIES OCCURENCES		
157	Snail Kite SHCA		0
157	Crested Caracara Habitat		
158	CTENITIS SLOANEI	1	
158	Sandhill Crane SHCA		1
159	AIMOPHILA AESTIVALIS	1	
159	APHELOCOMA COERULESCENS	3	

Portfolio Site ID #	Ecoregional Target Name	Number of Included Occurrences	Total Included EOs
159	ARISTIDA RHIZOMOPHORA	4	61
159	CHEIROGLOSSA PALMATA	4	
159	CAPRIMULGUS CAROLINENSIS	1	
159	CLADONIA PERFORATA	4	
159	CROTALUS ADAMANTEUS	2	
159	DEPRESSION MARSH	2	
159	DOME SWAMP	2	
159	DRYMARCHON CORAIS COUPERI	2	
159	ELANOIDES FORFICATUS	1	
159	FELIS CONCOLOR CORYI	1	
159	FLOODPLAIN SWAMP	1	
159	GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS	2	
159	GRUS CANADENSIS PRATENSIS	2	
159	HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS	3	
159	HYDRIC HAMMOCK	1	
159	MARL PRAIRIE	1	
159	MESIC FLATWOODS	2	
159	NEMASTYLIS FLORIDANA	2	
159	PEPEROMIA HUMILIS	1	
159	PICOIDES BOREALIS	1	
159	PLEGADIS FALCINELLUS	1	
159	PODOMYS FLORIDANUS	1	
159	POLYGALA SMALLII	3	
159	PTEROGLOSSASPIS ECRISTATA	1	
159	RANA CAPITO	1	
159	ROSTRHAMUS SOCIABILIS PLUMBEUS	1	
159	SCELOPORUS WOODI	2	
159	SCIURUS NIGER SHERMANI	1	
159	SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	1	
159	SPIRANTHES LANCEOLATA VAR PALUDICOLA	1	
159	SWALE	1	
159	WADING BIRD ROOKERY	1	
159	WET FLATWOODS	3	
159	Scrub SHCAs		
159	Limpkin SHCAs		
159	Snail Kite SHCAs		
159	Short-tailed Hawk SHCA		
159	Sandhill Crane SHCA		
159	Wet flatwoods		
159	Mesic flatwoods		
159	Flatwoods/prairie lake		
160	CARETTA CARETTA	2	20
160	CHELONIA MYDAS	2	
160	COASTAL STRAND	1	
160	ESTUARINE TIDAL SWAMP	1	
160	GLANDULARIA MARITIMA	1	
160	HALOPHILA JOHNSONII	2	
160	DERMOCHELYS CORIACEA	1	
160	MARINE CONSOLIDATED SUBSTRATE	1	
160	MARINE OCTOCORAL BED	1	
160	MARINE SPONGE BED	1	
160	MARITIME HAMMOCK	3	

Portfolio Site ID #	Ecoregional Target Name	Number of Included Occurrences	Total Included EOs
160	SCELOPORUS WOODI	1	
160	SCRUB	1	
160	SHELL MOUND	1	
160	STERNA ANTILLARUM	1	
160	Scrub SHCA		
160	Piping Plover Proposed Critical Habitat		
160	Scrub Jay SHCAs		
160	Temperate seagrass beds		
160	Beach Dune		
160	Marine/estuarine aquatic biodiversity site		
161	ASIMINA TETRAMERA	6	42
161	CARETTA CARETTA	2	
161	CHAMAESYCE CUMULICOLA	1	
161	CHEIROGLOSSA PALMATA	1	
161	CHELONIA MYDAS	2	
161	CLADONIA PERFORATA	1	
161	COASTAL STRAND	3	
161	CONRADINA GRANDIFLORA	1	
161	DALEA PINNATA VAR. ADENPODA	1	
161	GOBIONELLUS STIGMATURUS	1	
161	GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS	2	
161	HALOPHILA JOHNSONII	1	
161	JACQUEMONTIA RECLINATA	3	
161	DERMOCHELYS CORIACEA	1	
161	LECHUA CERNUA	3	
161	LECHUA DIVARICATA	3	
161	MARITIME HAMMOCK	3	
161	OKENIA HYPOGAEA	4	
161	POLYGALA SMALLII	1	
161	SABAL ETONIA	1	
161	SCRUB	1	
161	Scrub SHCAs		
161	Beach Dune		
161	Marine/estuarine aquatic biodiversity site		
162	CELTIS PALLIDA	1	5
162	EUDOCIMUS ALBUS	2	
162	PELECANUS OCCIDENTALIS	1	
162	TRICHECHUS MANATUS	1	
162	Mangrove Cuckoo SHCAs		
162	Bald Eagle SHCAs		
162	Black-whiskered Vireo SHCAs		
162	Mangrove		
162	Piping Plover Proposed Critical Habitat		
162	Snowy Plover SHCA		
162	Mangrove		
162	Temperate seagrass beds		
162	Mollusk reef		
162	Marine/estuarine aquatic biodiversity site		
163	BEACH DUNE	6	
163	CARETTA CARETTA	2	
163	CHARADRIUS ALEXANDRINUS	2	
163	CHARADRIUS MELODUS	2	

Portfolio Site ID #	Ecoregional Target Name	Number of Included Occurrences	Total Included EOs
163	COASTAL GRASSLAND	2	40
163	COASTAL STRAND	1	
163	CROTALUS ADAMANTEUS	1	
163	GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS	3	
163	HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS	1	
163	JACQUINIA KEYENSIS	7	
163	MARINE TIDAL SWAMP	1	
163	MARITIME HAMMOCK	5	
163	PELECANUS OCCIDENTALIS	2	
163	RYNCHOPS NIGER	1	
163	SHELL MOUND	1	
163	SHOREBIRD AGGREGATION	1	
163	STERNA ANTILLARUM	2	
163	Piping Plover Critical Habitat		
163	Mangrove Cuckoo SHCA		
163	Bald Eagle SHCA		
163	Snowy Plover SHCA		
163	Black-whiskered Vireo SHCA		
163	Mangrove		
164	CELTIS PALLIDA	1	
164	DEERINGOTHAMNUS PULCHELLUS	1	
164	EUDOCIMUS ALBUS	2	
164	HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS	1	
164	PELECANUS OCCIDENTALIS	1	
164	SHELL MOUND	1	
164	Mangrove Cuckoo SHCA		
164	Bald Eagle SHCA		
164	Black-whiskered Vireo SHCA		
164	Mangrove		
165	GOSSYPIUM HIRSUTUM	1	2
165	JACQUINIA KEYENSIS	1	
166	RYNCHOPS NIGER	1	2
166	STERNA ANTILLARUM	1	
166	Piping Plover Critical Habitat		
166	Snowy Plover SHCA		
166	Black-whiskered Vireo SHCA		
166	Mangrove		
167	NO TARGET SPECIES OCCURENCES		0
167	Mangrove Fox Squirrel SHCAs		
167	Scrub Jay SHCAs		
168	CHARADRIUS ALEXANDRINUS	1	3
168	HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS	1	
168	VIREO ALTILOQUUS	1	
168	Black-whiskered Vireo SHCAs		
168	Mangrove		
168	Snowy Plover SHCAs		
168	Temperate seagrass beds		
168	Marine/estuarine aquatic biodiversity site		
168	Piping Plover Proposed Critical Habitat		
169	SPEOTYTO CUNICULARIA FLORIDANA	1	1
170	WADING BIRD ROOKERY	1	1
171	NO TARGET SPECIES OCCURENCES		0

Portfolio Site ID #	Ecoregional Target Name	Number of Included Occurrences	Total Included EOs
171	Panther SHCA		
172	EGRETta THULA	1	6
172	ELANOIDES FORFICATUS	1	
172	HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS	1	
172	MYCTERIA AMERICANA	1	
172	SWAMP LAKE	1	
172	URSUS AMERICANUS FLORIDANUS	1	
172	Panther SHCA		
172	Bear SHCA		
172	Limpkin SHCA		
172	Swallow-tailed Kite SHCA		
172	Short-tailed Hawk SHCA		
172	Short-tailed Hawk Habitat		
173	CARACARA PLANCUS	1	
173	GRUS CANADENSIS PRATENSIS	1	
173	HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS	1	
173	PLEGADIS FALCINELLUS	1	
173	SCIURUS NIGER AVICENNIA	1	
173	WADING BIRD ROOKERY	1	
173	Panther SHCA		
173	Swallow-tailed Kite SHCA		
173	Snail Kite SHCAs		
173	Short-tailed Hawk Habitat		
173	Dome swamp		
173	Mesic flatwoods		
173	Prairie hammock		
173	Scrub SHCA		
173	Limpkin SHCAs		
173	Mottled Duck SHCA		
173	Sandhill Crane SHCA		
173	Swallow-tailed Kite Habitat		
173	Wet prairie		
173	Peninsular swale		
173	Prairie hammock		
173	Bear SHCA		
173	Limpkin SHCA		
174	DOMe SWAMP	1	2
174	POLYRRHIZA LINDENII	1	
174	Panther SHCA		
174	Rare Plant SHCA		
174	Bear SHCA		
174	Scrub SHCA		
174	Snail Kite Critical Habitat		
174	Grasshopper Sparrow Habitat		
174	Scrub Jay SHCA		
174	Crested Caracara Habitat		
174	Snail Kite SHCA		
174	Mottled Duck SHCA		
174	Sandhill Crane SHCA		
174	Swallow-tailed Kite SHCA		
174	Swallow-tailed Kite Habitat		
174	Short-tailed Hawk Habitat		

Portfolio Site ID #	Ecoregional Target Name	Number of Included Occurrences	Total Included EOs
174	Short-tailed Hawk SHCA		
174	Limpkin SHCA		
174	Landscape connectivity site		
175	NO TARGET SPECIES OCCURENCES		
175	Panther SHCA		0
175	Bear SHCA		
175	Mottled Duck SHCA		
175	Short-tailed Hawk Habitat		
175			
176	NO TARGET SPECIES OCCURENCES		
176	Panther SHCA		0
176	Bear SHCA		
176	Short-tailed Hawk Habitat		
176			
177	NO TARGET SPECIES OCCURENCES		
177	Mottled Duck SHCA		0
177	Short-tailed Hawk Habitat		
178	DRYMARCHON CORAIS COUPERI	1	3
178	EPIDENDRUM NOCTURNUM	1	
178	POLYRRHIZA LINDENII	1	
178	Swallow-tailed Kite SHCA		
178	Short-tailed Hawk SHCA		
178	Short-tailed Hawk Habitat		
178	Panther SHCA		
178	Bear SHCA		
178			
179	CROTALUS ADAMANTEUS	1	1
179	Snail Kite Critical Habitat		
180	GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS	1	4
180	LECHUA CERNUA	1	
180	LECHUA DIVARICATA	1	
180	PANICUM ABSCISSUM	1	
180	Black-whiskered Vireo SHCA		
181	MARITIME HAMMOCK	1	1
182	LECHUA CERNUA	1	1
182	LECHUA DIVARICATA	1	
183	CARETTA CARETTA	2	12
183	CHELONIA MYDAS	2	
183	COASTAL STRAND	1	
183	GLANDULARIA MARITIMA	1	
183	JACQUEMONTIA RECLINATA	3	
183	LANTANA DEPRESSA VAR FLORIDANA	1	
183	MARITIME HAMMOCK	1	
183	OKENIA HYPOGAEA	1	
183	Black-whiskered Vireo SHCAs		
183			
184	JACQUEMONTIA RECLINATA	1	1
185	CHAMAESYCE CUMULICOLA	1	8
185	CTENITIS SLOANEI	2	
185	DOME SWAMP	1	
185	EPIDENDRUM NOCTURNUM	1	
185	HYDRIC HAMMOCK	1	
185	POLYGALA SMALLII	1	
185	SCRUB	1	
185	Scrub		
186	ACROSTICHUM AUREUM	1	

Portfolio Site ID #	Ecoregional Target Name	Number of Included Occurrences	Total Included EOs
186	CARETTA CARETTA	1	4
186	CHELONIA MYDAS	1	
186	OKENIA HYPOGAEA	1	

Appendix IX: Portfolio Sites Grouped into Each Conservation Area for Sequencing

Sorted by CA ID, State, and Conservation Area

CA Type	CA ID	Conservation Area (CA)	State	Acreage
CAs below were combined with =	A	Big Cypress Connector		974672
Portfolio Site	133	Southern Lake Wales Ridge Macrosite	FL	14063
Portfolio Site	135	Bluehead Ranch Complex	FL	33674
Portfolio Site	136	South-central Florida Ranchlands Habitat Mosaic	FL	55192
Portfolio Site	149	Bright Hour Watershed	FL	66283
Portfolio Site	152	Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods/Buffer Complex	FL	44446
Portfolio Site	153	Cecil Webb WMA-Babcock Ranch	FL	169162
Portfolio Site	154	Fisheating Creek Ecosystem	FL	216703
Portfolio Site	157	Lake Hippochee	FL	4714
Portfolio Site	167	Mangrove Fox Squirrel Habitat Sites	FL	6480
Portfolio Site	169	Cape Coral Burrowing Owl Site	FL	771
Portfolio Site	170	Caloosahatchee River Wading Bird Rookery	FL	771
Portfolio Site	171	Northern CREW Flatwoods-Florida Panther Site	FL	3396
Portfolio Site	172	CREW Macrosite	FL	27645
Portfolio Site	173	Okaloacoochee Slough/Florida Panther Landscape Macrosite	FL	124491
Portfolio Site	174	Florida Panther Landscape Linkages	FL	172236
Portfolio Site	175	Panther Glades Macrosite	FL	13840
Portfolio Site	178	Florida Panther NWR-Golden Gate Estates-Picayune Strand SF	FL	20806
CAs below were combined with =	AA	St. Johns Marshes		200125
Portfolio Site	91	St. Johns River Headwaters and Marshes	FL	200125
CAs below were combined with =	BB	Econlockhatchee River Basin		110694
Portfolio Site	86	Econlockhatchee River-Desert Ranch	FL	109923
Portfolio Site	87	UCF Campus Striped Newt Site	FL	771
CAs below were combined with =	CC	Three Lakes WMA-Ranch Reserve Conse		378360
Portfolio Site	120	Big Bend Swamp-Holopaw	FL	87129
Portfolio Site	121	Three Lakes WMA-Ranch Reserve Conservation Complex	FL	291231
CAs below were combined with =	D	Green Swamp		479939
Portfolio Site	59	Green Swamp	FL	479939
CAs below were combined with =	DD	Kissimmee Chain of Lakes		204724
Portfolio Site	110	Reedy Creek-Kissimmee Chain of Lakes Macrosite	FL	156608
Portfolio Site	122	Toho Lakes Snail Kite Habitat	FL	1775
Portfolio Site	132	Kissimmee Valley Macrosite	FL	46340
CAs below were combined with =	E	Hillsborough River Watershed		199147
Portfolio Site	82	Starkey-Serenova	FL	39555
Portfolio Site	83	Hillsborough River Watershed	FL	158044
Portfolio Site	101	Northern Pinellas Wading Bird Rookery	FL	771
Portfolio Site	104	Rare Caddisfly Site	FL	778

CA Type	CA ID	Conservation Area (CA)	State	Acreage
CAs below were combined with =	F	Chassahowitzka		165171
Portfolio Site	56	Chassahowitzka-Crystal River Conservation Complex	FL	156156
Portfolio Site	60	Cooleys Water-willow Sites	FL	87
Portfolio Site	61	Die Polder Cave	FL	273
Portfolio Site	81	Pasco County Scotts Seaside Sparrow Habitat	FL	7877
Portfolio Site	85	Pasco Hobbs Cave Amphipod Site	FL	778
CAs below were combined with =	G	Withlacoochee		305575
Portfolio Site	38	Western Cross Florida Greenway	FL	19905
Portfolio Site	43	Central Cross Florida Greenway Xeric Uplands	FL	44739
Portfolio Site	44	Rainbow Spring State Park	FL	1726
Portfolio Site	45	Gum Slough-Withlacoochee River Conservation Complex	FL	87359
Portfolio Site	57	Northern Citrus County Xeric Uplands	FL	6433
Portfolio Site	58	Withlacoochee State Forest Macrosite	FL	130783
Portfolio Site	60	Cooleys Water-willow Sites	FL	778
Portfolio Site	62	Lake Panasoffkee Buffer	FL	13777
Portfolio Site	65	Ferney Spring	FL	76
CAs below were combined with =	H	Greater Waccasassa		529899
Portfolio Site	4	Watermelon Pond-Waccasassa River Watershed	FL	45949
Portfolio Site	31	Lower Suwannee NWR	FL	27612
Portfolio Site	32	Cedar Key-Gulf Hammock Macrosite	FL	71461
Portfolio Site	33	Otter Creek/Gad's Bay	FL	2843
Portfolio Site	34	Goethe State Forest Macrosite	FL	91342
Portfolio Site	35	Big Bend Landscape	FL	62977
Portfolio Site	36	Big Bend Aquatic Preserve	FL	226944
Portfolio Site	37	Levy County Wood Stork Rookery	FL	771
CAs below were combined with =	J	Ocala		477151
Portfolio Site	21	Welaka State Forest	FL	2654
Portfolio Site	41	Ocala National Forest-Lake George Macrosite	FL	474497
CAs below were combined with =	K	Atlantic Ridge and Plain		699516
Portfolio Site	22	Dunns Creek	FL	24569
Portfolio Site	24	Guana River Conservation Complex	FL	47959
Portfolio Site	25	Twelve Mile Swamp	FL	27800
Portfolio Site	27	Anastasia-Moses Creek-Matanzas River Conservation Complex	FL	13284
Portfolio Site	29	Batrams Ixia Flatwoods Complex-St. Johns County	FL	3749
Portfolio Site	30	Southeastern St. Johns County Rookery Site	FL	771
Portfolio Site	49	Faver Dykes-Pellicer Creek-Flagler Coastal Greenway Conservation Complex	FL	63310
Portfolio Site	50	Gamble Rogers Conservation Complex	FL	22602
Portfolio Site	51	Haw Creek Watershed	FL	39581
Portfolio Site	52	Ocala NF-St. Johns Florida Black Bear Landscape	FL	215602
Portfolio Site	53	Old Brick Road Scrub Site	FL	1021
Portfolio Site	54	Lakeside Sunflower Habitat Mosaic	FL	3379
Portfolio Site	55	Gore Lake	FL	1346
Portfolio Site	67	Wekiva River-Blue Springs Conservation Complex	FL	881
Portfolio Site	75	Tiger Bay-Hart Island Macrosite	FL	174940

CA Type	CA ID	Conservation Area (CA)	State	Acreage
Portfolio Site	76	Turnbull Hammock-North Indian River Lagoon-Spruce Creek Swamp Habitat Mosaic	FL	51020
Portfolio Site	77	Deltona Scrub-Flatwoods Complex	FL	7702
CAs below were combined with =	L	Kissimmee/Okeechobee Prairie		701657
Portfolio Site	132	Kissimmee Valley Macrosite	FL	320286
Portfolio Site	134	Indian Prairie	FL	23391
Portfolio Site	136	South-central Florida Ranchlands Habitat Mosaic	FL	172208
Portfolio Site	137	Western St. Lucie-Eastern Okeechobee County Habitat Mosaic	FL	62224
Portfolio Site	138	Martin-St. Lucie-Okeechobee County Landscape Linkages	FL	68422
Portfolio Site	140	Northern St. Lucie Wading Bird Rookery	FL	771
Portfolio Site	141	St. Lucie Prairie	FL	1144
Portfolio Site	155	Brighton Native American Lands	FL	45724
Portfolio Site	174	Florida Panther Landscape Linkages	FL	7487
CAs below were combined with =	M	Lake Wales Ridge		179829
Portfolio Site	59	Green Swamp	FL	3518
Portfolio Site	71	Lake County-North Lake Wales Ridge Warea Complex	FL	10769
Portfolio Site	89	Lupinus aridorum Sites	FL	2170
Portfolio Site	111	Crooked Lake Habitat Mosaic	FL	18292
Portfolio Site	113	Northeastern Polk-LWR Scrub Complex	FL	2069
Portfolio Site	114	Winter Haven Ridge Scrubs	FL	1729
Portfolio Site	116	Bok Tower Gardens	FL	16
Portfolio Site	117	Mountain Lake Cutoff	FL	234
Portfolio Site	119	Lake Wales Ridge State Forest Conservation Complex	FL	51609
Portfolio Site	130	Charlie Creek Watershed-Highlands Hammock-LWR Conservation Complex	FL	29929
Portfolio Site	133	Southern Lake Wales Ridge Macrosite	FL	59471
Portfolio Site	136	South-central Florida Ranchlands Habitat Mosaic	FL	24
CAs below were combined with =	N	Indian River Lagoon		443476
Portfolio Site	76	Turnbull Hammock-North Indian River Lagoon-Spruce Creek Swamp Habitat Mosaic	FL	26993
Portfolio Site	90	Canaveral National Seashore-Merritt Island NWR Macrosite	FL	205525
Portfolio Site	92	North-central Brevard Scrub Complex	FL	8466
Portfolio Site	93	Central Brevard Beach and Dunes	FL	3246
Portfolio Site	94	Banana River Aquatic Preserve	FL	25785
Portfolio Site	95	Central Brevard Scrub Complex	FL	9208
Portfolio Site	96	Archie Carr NWR-Indian River Lagoon Blueway Conservation Complex	FL	35574
Portfolio Site	97	San Sebastian Buffer Preserve Conservation Complex	FL	68466
Portfolio Site	123	Wabasso Scrub	FL	206
Portfolio Site	124	North Hutchinson Island-Indian River Lagoon-Fort Pierce Inlet Conservation Complex	FL	18332
Portfolio Site	139	Hutchinson Island-Southern Indian River Lagoon-St. Lucie River Macrosite	FL	41675

CA Type	CA ID	Conservation Area (CA)	State	Acreage
CAs below were combined with =	O	Dickinson-Corbett		247469
Portfolio Site	158	Allapattah Flats	FL	37962
Portfolio Site	159	Jonathan Dickinson-J. W. Corbett Macrosite	FL	202300
Portfolio Site	179	Eastern Loxahatchee NWR Buffer	FL	7207
CAs below were combined with =	P	Charlotte Harbor Buffer		238601
Portfolio Site	148	Lower Peace River-Prairie/Shell Creeks	FL	1529
Portfolio Site	151	Rotunda-Don Pedro SRA-Charlotte Harbor Buffer	FL	29025
Portfolio Site	152	Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods/Buffer Complex	FL	1082
Portfolio Site	162	Charlotte Harbor-Pine Island-Matlacha Aquatic Preserves	FL	155135
Portfolio Site	163	Cayo Costa-Captiva-Sanibel Coastal Conservation Complex	FL	14242
Portfolio Site	164	Pine Island	FL	13292
Portfolio Site	166	San Carlos Bay Buffer	FL	8071
Portfolio Site	168	Northern Estero Bay Conservation Complex	FL	16225
CAs below were combined with =	Q	Tampa Bay Coastal		65560
Portfolio Site	99	Northern Tampa Bay Buffers	FL	11801
Portfolio Site	100	Northeastern Tampa Bay Coastal Bird Rookery Complex	FL	3918
Portfolio Site	102	Southwestern Pinellas Coastal Bird Rookery Site	FL	2025
Portfolio Site	103	Southern Pinellas Tampa Vervain Site	FL	350
Portfolio Site	105	MacDill Air Force Base	FL	6569
Portfolio Site	108	Cockroach Bay	FL	11365
Portfolio Site	125	Terra Ceia Buffer and Aquatic Preserve	FL	26388
Portfolio Site	126	Pericho Bayou Black-whiskered Vireo Habitat	FL	1320
Portfolio Site	142	Oscar Scherer-Western Sarasota Coastal Conservation Complex	FL	1825
CAs below were combined with =	R	Southeastern Remnant Coastal Sites		26083
Portfolio Site	160	Coastal Martin County Conservation Complex	FL	10463
Portfolio Site	161	Northern Palm Beach County Coastal Conservation Complex	FL	7490
Portfolio Site	180	Southeastern Palm Beach County Scrub Complex	FL	1307
Portfolio Site	181	Ocean Ridge Hammock	FL	9
Portfolio Site	182	Seacrest Scrub Natural Area	FL	44
Portfolio Site	183	Southeastern Palm Beach County Beaches and Hammocks	FL	2996
Portfolio Site	184	Jacquemontia Beach	FL	771
Portfolio Site	185	Northeastern Broward Hammocks and Scrubby Flatwoods	FL	1364
Portfolio Site	186	Hugh Taylor Birch SRA Coastal Complex	FL	1640
CAs below were combined with =	S	Peninsula Gulf Coast Barrier Island		31625
Portfolio Site	84	Anclote Key-Honeymoon Island-Caldesi Island Macrosite	FL	16016
Portfolio Site	98	Fort Desoto Park-Mullet Key-Egmont Key Coastal Bird Rookery Complex	FL	7000
Portfolio Site	129	Anna Maria-Longboat Barrier Island Sites	FL	2641
Portfolio Site	144	Upper Lemon Bay Preserves	FL	1751
Portfolio Site	145	Lido Key Coastal Conservation Sites	FL	109
Portfolio Site	146	Mannasota Key Hammocks and Beaches	FL	1561
Portfolio Site	150	Stump Pass Conservation Complex	FL	2495
Portfolio Site	165	Sanibel Lighthouse Property	FL	52
CAs below were combined with =	T	Western De Soto Slope Watersheds		589911

CA Type	CA ID	Conservation Area (CA)	State	Acreage
Portfolio Site	0	Gum Slough	FL	2319
Portfolio Site	0	Myakka River Macrosite	FL	19684
Portfolio Site	106	Golden Aster Scrub Nature Preserve	FL	1684
Portfolio Site	107	Alafia River Watershed	FL	60198
Portfolio Site	108	Cockroach Bay	FL	1433
Portfolio Site	109	Little Manatee River Watershed	FL	39736
Portfolio Site	115	Western Polk Wading Bird Rookery	FL	771
Portfolio Site	118	Southwestern Polk Wading Bird Rookery Complex	FL	12831
Portfolio Site	127	Manatee River Watershed	FL	90402
Portfolio Site	128	Horse Creek Watershed	FL	72663
Portfolio Site	130	Charlie Creek Watershed-Highlands Hammock-LWR Conservation Complex	FL	48552
Portfolio Site	131	Hardee County Wading Bird Rookery	FL	771
Portfolio Site	136	South-central Florida Ranchlands Habitat Mosaic	FL	9284
Portfolio Site	142	Oscar Scherer-Western Sarasota Coastal Conservation Complex	FL	9947
Portfolio Site	143	Myakka River Macrosite	FL	131390
Portfolio Site	147	Eastern Sarasota-Western DeSoto Ranchlands	FL	25127
Portfolio Site	148	Lower Peace River-Prairie/Shell Creeks	FL	63119

CAs below were combined with =	U	Karst Prairie Lakes Region		159160
Portfolio Site	3	Paynes Prairie Macrosite	FL	117111
Portfolio Site	5	San Felasco Hammock State Preserve	FL	7013
Portfolio Site	6	Western Alachua County Cave Complex	FL	1528
Portfolio Site	7	Devils Milhopper State Geologic Site	FL	63
Portfolio Site	8	West-central Alachua County Cave Complex	FL	2648
Portfolio Site	10	Hogtown Creek-Kanapaha Lake	FL	2915
Portfolio Site	11	Alachua County Southeastern Bat Cave	FL	19
Portfolio Site	12	Haile Plantation Cave Site	FL	2881
Portfolio Site	13	Florida Cave Amphipod-Sinkhole Fern Site	FL	2236
Portfolio Site	14	Alachua County Spleenwort Site	FL	778
Portfolio Site	16	Ordway-Swisher Sandhill Complex	FL	21199
Portfolio Site	23	Putnam County Sandhill Upland Lake	FL	771
CAs below were combined with =	V	Etoniah Corridor		113474
Portfolio Site	17	Etoniah Creek Macrosite	FL	112230
Portfolio Site	17	Etoniah Creek Macrosite	FL	1
Portfolio Site	19	Batrans Ixia Flatwoods-Clay County	FL	1243

CA Type	CA ID	Conservation Area (CA)	State	Acreage
CAs below were combined with =	W	Wekiva		115823
Portfolio Site	67	Wekiva River-Blue Springs Conservation Complex	FL	115823
CAs below were combined with =	X	Ocklawaha Basin		241260
Portfolio Site	40	Ocklawaha River Basin	FL	166586
Portfolio Site	42	Emeralda Marsh-Ocklawaha River Headwaters	FL	16204
Portfolio Site	63	Lake-Sumter Sandhill Crane Habitat Site	FL	13333
Portfolio Site	64	Sumter County Wading Bird Rookery	FL	771
Portfolio Site	66	Ella Lake-Sawgrass Island-Lake Yale Buffer Complex	FL	6032
Portfolio Site	68	Flat Island Preserve Project Area	FL	5820
Portfolio Site	69	Lake Apopka Buffer	FL	25463
Portfolio Site	70	Lake Griffin SRA Warea Site	FL	710
Portfolio Site	72	Harris Chain-Lake Weir Pupfish Sites	FL	4626
Portfolio Site	73	Lake Harris Basin Swamp Site	FL	771
Portfolio Site	74	Lake County Sandhill Lake	FL	173
Portfolio Site	88	Lake Apopka Wading Bird Rookery	FL	770
CAs below were combined with =	Y	Middle St. Johns River Basin		90747
Portfolio Site	18	Bayard Point Conservation Site	FL	15850
Portfolio Site	20	St. Johns River Buffer and Aquatic Site	FL	57676
Portfolio Site	26	Tocoi Creek-Watson Island Habitat Mosaic	FL	6987
Portfolio Site	28	Deep Creek Basin Conservation Area	FL	10233
CAs below were combined with =	Z	Upper St. Johns Lakes		318089
Portfolio Site	76	Turnbull Hammock-North Indian River Lagoon-Spruce Creek Swamp Habitat Mosaic	FL	36506
Portfolio Site	78	Lake Monroe-Lake Jessup-Lake Harney Conservation Complex	FL	39607
Portfolio Site	79	Clifton Springs Hydrobe Site	FL	778
Portfolio Site	86	Econlockhatchee River-Desert Ranch	FL	60850
Portfolio Site	91	St. Johns River Headwaters and Marshes	FL	180348