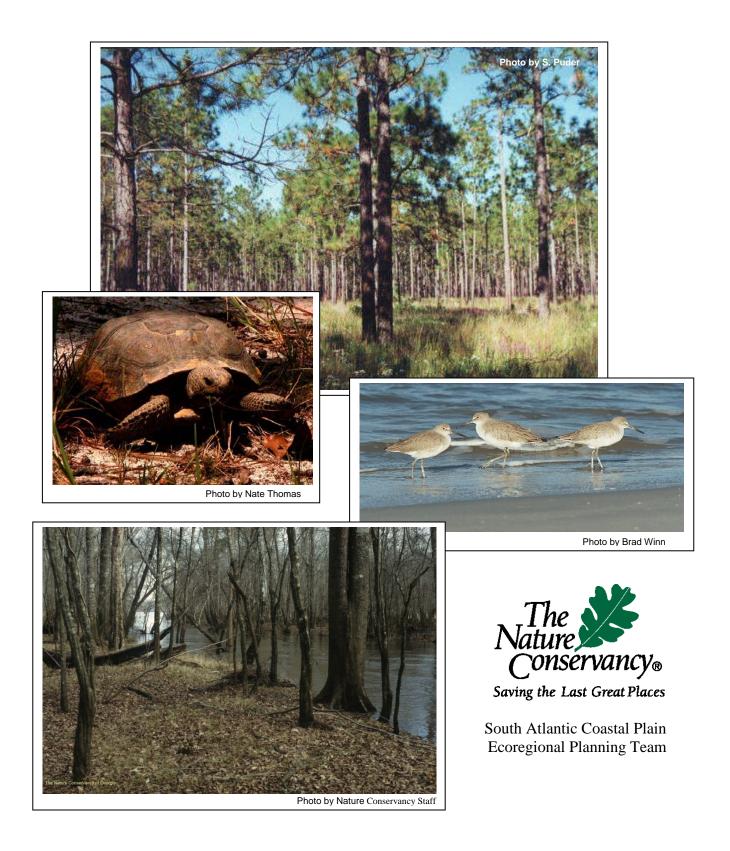
South Atlantic Coastal Plain Ecoregion Plan



Conserving

the

South Atlantic Coastal Plain Ecoregion



South Atlantic Coastal Plain Ecoregional Conservation Team Printed 2002

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CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

Ecoregional Planning in The Nature Conservancy

The Nature Conservancy's (TNC) conservation goal is "the long-term survival of all viable native species and community types through the design and conservation of portfolios of sites within ecoregions" (TNC, 1996). This goal marks a shift in emphasis away from the traditional species centered approach of conservation (Noss, 1987; Kremen, 1994) and a movement towards conservation planning at a landscape scale (Noss, 1994; TNC, 1997). Ecoregions are typically large areas that are distinguished from surrounding regions based on biotic and environmental factors that influence ecological processes occurring within these areas (Figure 1). Factors distinguishing these large landscapes from each other may include differences in climate, physical geography, soils, species or communities (Kaplaniak, 1999).

Identifying conservation sites, collectively known as "portfolios," within these ecoregions, guides the protection of biodiversity within ecologically significant areas instead of within geopolitical boundaries. TNC's traditional practice of acquiring sites inhabited by vulnerable and rare species has had limited success at protecting and maintaining biodiversity. To better maintain biodiversity, TNC strives to develop conservation portfolios that will support the key ecological processes within the ecoregion. A focus on maintaining the long-term ecological sustainability of a region requires understanding the connection between isolated sites and the ecological processes that sustain these sites. Connecting smaller sites to other ecologically important regions will enhance conservation efforts at the ecoregional level.

By developing a portfolio of sites to focus conservation efforts within ecoregions, ecoregional plans provide a framework that guides conservation action. Information such as location of roads, streams, topography, community and species locations and habitat quality can assist in determining the best sites for conservation. Identification of data gaps during the ecoregional planning process will assist future efforts in locating quality habitat and areas vital for the healthy functioning of ecosystems.

An assessment of the selected sites and a prioritization of these sites can assist in conservation efforts that strive to preserve whole functioning ecoregions. Evaluating the ownership of sites and monitoring the status of ownership may also assist in future land acquisition. Once ecoregional plans are developed, TNC may begin the process of developing strategies to protect the identified sites. TNC will also work with other members of the conservation community to provide for further protection of species, communities and ecological functions at these sites.

The main products of an ecoregional plan include:

- 1. The development of a portfolio of sites to conserve viable and vulnerable species, communities, and ecological processes.
- 2. The development of an implementation plan to prioritize sites for conservation action, identify partners to assist the conservation of the sites and the development of strategies to abate threats.
- 3. The identification of data gaps so future ecoregional plans can be based on the most recent and comprehensive data regarding ecological processes, species and communities.

CHAPTER 2 THE SOUTH ATLANTIC COASTAL PLAIN ECOREGION

Ecoregional Planning in South Atlantic Coastal Plain

Ecoregional planning within the South Atlantic Coastal Plain (SACP) followed the premise of *Conservation by Design* and the ecoregional planning steps outlined in *Geography of Hope: Guidelines for Ecoregion-Based Conservation in The Nature Conservancy* (TNC, 1997). Planning teams for the South Atlantic Coastal Plain, the Mid-Atlantic Coastal Plain and the East Gulf Coastal Plain used similar methodology to plan conservation portfolios. Use of a similar methodology across multiple coastal plain ecoregions will allow data to be "rolled-up" across these adjacent ecoregions (Figure 2) for a more rangewide evaluation of important elements, such as longleaf pine communities and associated species that span the ecoregions.

The planning process was steered by an interdisciplinary group called the Core Team, which was also supported by several sub-committees called technical teams. The Core Team was a decision-making group that identified sites and evaluated threats. Members from the Georgia, Florida and South Carolina field offices and Natural Heritage programs, as well as representatives from the Southeast Conservation Science Center (SCS) of the Chapel Hill Satellite Office represented the Core Team. The technical teams updated existing Heritage data, assessed viability of species and communities and worked on data management issues.

The role of the Core Team in the future will be to implement conservation actions at portfolio sites, engage partners in the conservation of these sites, fill identified data gaps, monitor changes in opportunities and perhaps threat urgency at portfolio sites, and measure the success of conservation efforts. The Core Team will also undergo the process of a second iteration of this plan within the next few years. In addition, this team will develop strategies to fill data gaps to assist the decision-making processes in the next iteration.

Ecological Description of the South Atlantic Coastal Plain Ecoregion

The South Atlantic Coastal Plain ecoregion encompasses more than 23 million acres across three states, including the southern portion of South Carolina, southeastern Georgia and northeastern Florida (Figure 2). The ecoregion is bordered to the east by the Atlantic Ocean, and to the northwest by the Fall Line (a geologically distinct zone corresponding to the interface between the relatively flat coastal plain and the topographically varied Piedmont). It is bordered on the northeast by the Mid-Atlantic Coastal Plain, on the west by the East Gulf Coastal Plain, on the south by the Florida Peninsula and on the north by the Piedmont (Figure 2).

Though changes in topography may be slight, the South Atlantic Coastal Plain is extremely rich in both species diversity and ecological community diversity. The many ecological systems found in the South Atlantic Coastal Plain ecoregion range from fall-line sandhills to rolling longleaf pine uplands to wet pine flatwoods; from small streams to large river systems to rich estuaries; from isolated depression wetlands to Carolina bays to the Okefenokee Swamp. Other ecological systems in the ecoregion include maritime forests on barrier islands, pitcher plant seepage bogs and Altamaha grit (sandstone) outcrops.

Longleaf pine woodlands and associated ecological communities were once the dominant vegetation type in the Southeast Coastal Plain. Fire-maintained longleaf pine woodlands are found across a wide range of soil moisture regimes, and support a large number of plant and animal species (including many endemics). Due to a drastic decline of longleaf pine woodlands across the Southeast Coastal Plain (less than 5 percent remains), many of these species are imperiled. Many of the associated fire-maintained plant communities (e.g. pitcher plant seepage bogs, seasonally flooded depression ponds) are important habitat for plant and animal species and have declined as well.

Freshwater aquatic diversity in the South Atlantic Coastal Plain is very high. River systems are primarily of two types: brownwater (with headwaters north of the Fall Line, silt-laden) and blackwater (with headwaters in the coastal plain, stained by tannic acids). These river systems are relatively free from impoundments in the SACP and often contain unique biological resources; some ecoregional endemics only occur in one river system. Other dominant features of the South Atlantic Coastal Plain include a large number of freshwater wetlands, including one of the largest freshwater wetland systems in the world (the Okefenokee Swamp system), limesink depression ponds and Carolina bays (unusual wetlands of varying water levels that are elliptical in shape, probably formed by wind).

The primary threats to biological diversity in the South Atlantic Coastal Plain are intensive silvicultural practices, including conversion of natural forests to highly managed pine monocultures and the clear-cutting of bottomland hardwood forests. Changes in water quality and quantity, caused by hydrologic alterations (impoundments, groundwater withdrawal and ditching) and point and nonpoint pollution, are threatening the aquatic systems. Development is a growing threat, especially in coastal areas. Agricultural conversion, fire regime alteration and the introduction of nonnative species are additional threats to the ecoregion's diversity.

Though much has been lost, there are still great conservation opportunities in the South Atlantic Coastal Plain. Many high-quality natural areas remain as large, functioning landscapes. Many of the rivers and streams in the ecoregion remain relatively intact, but are under threat. TNC has a long history in the ecoregion, and has formed strong governmental and private partnerships, allowing the opportunity to work at large scales to preserve the high biological diversity of this rich ecoregion.

CHAPTER 3 THE SOUTH ATLANTIC COASTAL PLAIN PORTFOLIO

Portfolio Sites

The South Atlantic Coastal Plain planning team identified 56 sites (Table 1) necessary for the long-term conservation of species and ecological communities of conservation concern (conservation targets). The methodology used to identify conservation targets and portfolio sites is detailed in the *Portfolio Design Methodology* section of this document.

The portfolio of 56 sites encompasses approximately 8 million acres (34 percent of the ecoregion). Of the 56 portfolio sites, 31 are primarily terrestrial, 17 are primarily riverine, four are primarily freshwater wetlands, two are coastal/estuarine, and two are combinations of the above categories. Sites are depicted in Figure 3; numbers correspond to an identification code assigned to each portfolio site.

The majority of portfolio sites had multiple occurrences of many different target species and ecological communities. Only six of the 56 sites were selected for a single occurrence of a conservation target. Conservation targets found at portfolio sites are listed in Appendix A. As more occurrence information from portfolio sites is documented in the database, the planning team anticipates that this list will expand.

Portfolio sites range in size from landscape-scale complexes of hundreds of thousands of acres to smaller sites of just 1,000 acres. All sites are large enough to contain viable occurrences of the target elements for which the sites were selected. Site acreage may change, as site boundaries are refined through the site conservation planning process.

Of the 56 portfolio sites, 11 sites totaling about 2.2 million acres occur in South Carolina, 35 sites totaling about 3.5 million acres occur in Georgia, and seven sites totaling about 740,000 acres occur in Florida. The remaining four sites, totaling 1.7 million acres (21 percent), cross state boundaries.

Land ownership of portfolio sites in the South Atlantic Coastal Plain includes both public and private ownership (Figure 4). More than half (55 percent) of the portfolio sites include some public ownership. By acreage, approximately 23 percent of the total acreage in the portfolio is under public ownership (8 percent of the ecoregion). Appendix B contains additional information on land ownership patterns across portfolio sites.

| Number | Site Name | Acres | State |
|--------|--------------------------------|---------|-------|
| 1 | Shealy's Pond | 60,435 | SC |
| 2 | Congaree River Bluffs | 36,134 | SC |
| 3 | Carolina Bays (multiple areas) | 43,803 | SC |
| 4 | Pond Branch | 44,081 | SC |
| 5 | Aiken Sandhills | 181,834 | SC |
| 6 | Edisto River | 518,706 | SC |

Table 1. South Atlantic Coastal Plain Sites

| Number | Site Name | Acres | State |
|--------|--|---------|-------|
| 7 | Aiken Gopher Tortoise | 37,105 | SC |
| 8 | Savannah River/Tillman Sand Ridge/Okeetee Plantation | 709,285 | SC/GA |
| 9 | Savannah River Site | 379,044 | SC |
| 10 | Fort Gordon | 55,000 | GA |
| 11 | Brier Creek | 41,601 | GA |
| 12 | Ogeechee River | 199,360 | GA |
| 13 | ACE Basin | 878,693 | SC |
| 14 | Oconee River | 143,201 | GA |
| 15 | Hampton McBriedie | 3,769 | SC |
| 16 | Ohoopee River | 116,503 | GA |
| 17 | Beaverdam Creek | 2,352 | SC |
| 18 | Harrison Outcrop | 1,884 | GA |
| 19 | Griswoldville Woods | 1,071 | GA |
| 20 | Ocmulgee River | 216,623 | GA |
| 21 | Canoochee River/Fifteen Mile Creek | 100,504 | GA |
| 22 | Deep Creek Bogs | 16,908 | GA |
| 23 | Flint River | 105,800 | GA |
| 24 | Lott's Creek | 7,247 | GA |
| 25 | Turkey Creek Ravine | 14,265 | GA |
| 26 | Pendleton Creek Sandhill | 4,837 | GA |
| 27 | Springfield | 5,391 | GA |
| 28 | Sea Islands/Estuary | 980,543 | GA |
| 29 | Fort Stewart | 279,000 | GA |
| 30 | Manassas Bog | 5,284 | GA |
| 31 | Big Creek Ravine | 4,060 | GA |
| 32 | Unadilla Cypress Ponds | 26,765 | GA |
| 33 | Little Ocmulgee River | 64,782 | GA |
| 34 | Gum Swamp Creek | 1,696 | GA |
| 35 | Altamaha River | 286,276 | GA |
| 36 | Alapaha River | 240,790 | GA |
| 37 | Broxton Rocks | 24,111 | GA |
| 38 | Penholloway Flatwoods | 89,081 | GA |
| 39 | Satilla River | 228,781 | GA |
| 40 | Seventeen Mile Creek | 5,661 | GA |
| 41 | Wiggin's Creek Outcrop | 1,544 | GA |
| 42 | Willacoochee Longleaf Pine | 3,686 | GA |
| 43 | Okefenokee/Pinhook System | 603,067 | GA/FL |
| 44 | Magnolia Bluff | 16,108 | GA |
| 45 | Upper Suwannee | 198,984 | GA/FL |
| 46 | Grand Bay/Banks Lake | 104,676 | GA |
| 47 | Crooked River/King's Bay | 12,989 | GA |
| 48 | St. Marys River | 195,666 | GA/FL |
| 49 | Georgia Trail Ridge | 44,532 | GA |
| 50 | Timucuan/Pumpkin Hill | 100,278 | FL |
| 51 | Osceola National Forest/Falling Creek | 209,917 | FL |

| Number | Site Name | Acres | State |
|--------|--------------------------------------|-----------|-------|
| 52 | Durbin/Dee Dot | 40,761 | FL |
| 53 | Florida Trail Ridge/Black Creek Site | 227,030 | FL |
| 54 | Guana River State Park | 30,588 | FL |
| 55 | Ixia Flatwoods | 77,028 | FL |
| 56 | Santa Fe/New River | 58,798 | FL |
| | Total | 8,087,918 | |

Action Sites

The Core Team chose 14 of the 56 portfolio sites as "action sites" (Table 2, Figure 3 and Appendix A which includes conservation targets within action sites.) TNC will focus its efforts on these sites over the next five to 10 years. Also, this group of sites will provide a subset by which to measure conservation progress. Conservation progress will be measured by the long-term abatement of critical threats and the sustained maintenance or enhancement of biodiversity health at the sites. Action sites will be the first to have completed conservation plans.

The following factors were assessed to determine action sites: irreplaceability, site functionality, degree of threat, likelihood of success, level of effort required, leverage and feasibility. In addition, action sites were selected through the following criteria: 1) Site is biologically viable (based on size, condition and landscape context); 2) Site represents irreplaceable occurrences or contains multiple targets; 3) Site is complementary with regard to the whole portfolio (the combination of action sites should be representative of the diversity of the ecoregion); and 4) Site has a reasonable chance for conservation success within the five to 10 year period. Sites were divided into functional groups to assist in evaluating complementarity. Functional group types are barrier island and estuary systems, river corridors, lower coastal plain flatwoods, seepage bogs, Carolina bays and depressional wetlands, upland longleaf pine, rock outcrops, and fall-line sandhills.

The 14 action sites contain more than four million acres. Each functional group type is represented at two or more action sites. The following is a list of functional group types and the number of actions sites in which they have been located in the ecoregion:

Barrier island and estuary systems (3) River corridors (8) Lower coastal plain flatwoods (7) Seepage bogs (3) Carolina bays and depressional wetlands (5) Upland longleaf pine (10) Rock outcrops (3) Fall-line sandhills (2)

| Number | Site Name |
|--------|--|
| 8 | Savannah River/Tillman Sand Ridge/Okeetee Plantation |
| 10 | Fort Gordon |
| 13 | ACE Basin |
| 16 | Ohoopee River |
| 28 | Sea Islands/Estuary |
| 29 | Fort Stewart |
| 30 | Manassas Bog |
| 35 | Altamaha River |
| 37 | Broxton Rocks |
| 45 | Upper Suwannee |
| 46 | Grand Bay/Banks Lake |
| 48 | St. Marys River |
| 51 | Osceola National Forest/Falling Creek |
| | |

Table 2. South Atlantic Coastal Plain Action Sites Number Site Name

52 Durbin/Dee Dot

Conservation Goals for Targets

The South Atlantic Coastal Plain portfolio was developed based on data for 407 target species and ecological communities of conservation concern. For each of these, technical teams established a goal number of populations or occurrences that should be conserved to ensure the long-term sustainability of those targets. For a more detailed discussion of how targets were selected and goals were set, see the *Identification of Conservation Targets* section in Chapter 5 of this document.

In order to evaluate how well conservation goals were met for targets, a spreadsheet was prepared that lists (for each target element): conservation goal number, total number of element occurrences in the ecoregional database, and number of viable occurrences at portfolio sites. Low viability and historic or dated occurrences were not counted towards meeting the target conservation goal and neither were separate Element Occurrence Records that were combined and represented by a single Principle Element Occurrence Record. (See discussion of principle element occurrences, page 25 and Appendix C.)

Of the 84 animal targets, 11 (13 percent) had enough occurrences at portfolio sites to meet at least 50 percent of their conservation goals. Twenty-three (17 percent) of the 132 plant targets and 23 (12 percent) of the 191 community targets met at least 50 percent of their conservation goals. Of the 407 conservation targets, 123 (30 percent) had at least one viable occurrence captured in the portfolio sites. Eighty-one of the plant and animal targets are considered globally imperiled (G1-G2); 12 percent of these targets met 100 percent of their conservation goals.

Data Gaps

Throughout the ecoregional planning process for the South Atlantic Coastal Plain Ecoregion (SACP), data gaps were identified. These gaps were primarily identified in four levels: backlog of data yet to be entered; lack of Element Occurrence Record (EOR) data for large geographic areas and/or specific sites; lack of EOR data for certain taxonomic groups; and lack of EOR data for freshwater, marine, and estuarine aquatic systems.

Data Backlog Gaps

Data gaps due to a backlog in data entry for EORs at Heritage programs were identified in the beginning of the ecoregional planning process. Efforts were made to expedite data entry by providing funding for staff.

Geographic and/or Site Specific Data Gaps

Geographic and/or site specific EOR data gaps exist in several areas of the SACP. The geographic gaps are primarily in the interior coastal plain. In the past, much inventory effort has been placed on the coastal areas and the fall line sandhills, leaving voids in these other areas of the ecoregion. There are also data gaps in natural community EOR data throughout the ecoregion. Site specific data gaps that have been identified include rare species in longleaf pine ecosystems in Georgia and South Carolina, number and quality of isolated hammock communities along the coast of Georgia, and number and quality of Carolina bay wetlands in Georgia.

Taxonomic Data Gaps

Taxonomic data gaps exist for whole taxonomic groups across the ecoregion. These groups include invertebrates, such as mussel, crayfish and insect species in addition to birds and nonvascular plants. Inventory efforts are needed to enhance these data. With better taxonomic data, future planning in this ecoregion could include additional targets and conservation sites to protect these targets.

Aquatic Data Gaps

Aquatic data gaps exist at both the species and natural community levels across the ecoregion. This is primarily due to the past emphasis on terrestrial ecosystems for inventory and conservation. Inventory efforts are needed to enhance this data. TNC's current effort to focus on freshwater systems should improve the quantity and quality of data.

Threats

A combination of the Core Team members and experts knowledgeable of the South Atlantic Coastal Plain participated in a meeting on July 15-16, 1999 to identify and discuss threats common throughout the ecoregion. These common threats are listed below by state and ranked in the order of severity.

South Carolina

- 1. Development (primarily along coast)
- 2. Water quality and water quantity
- 3. Silvicultural conversion; negative silvicultural practices
- 4. Fire exclusion/alteration of fire regimes
- 5. Nonnative invasive species
- 6. Agricultural practices
- 7. Mining practices

Georgia

- 1. Silvicultural conversion; negative silvicultural practices
- 2. Water quality and water quantity
- 3. Development practices (primarily along coast)
- 4. Agricultural practices
- 5. Fire exclusion/alteration of fire regimes
- 6. Nonnative invasive species
- 7. Mining practices

Florida

- 1. Development (primarily along coast and around Jacksonville)
- 2. Silvicultural conversion; negative silvicultural practices
- 3. Fire exclusion/alteration of fire regimes
- 4. Water quality and water quantity
- 5. Mining practices
- 6. Nonnative invasive species
- 7. Agricultural practices

Seven threats were identified as common throughout the ecoregion. The order of importance varies from state to state, but the mitigation of all these threats is critical to the conservation of the portfolio sites. Throughout the South Atlantic Coastal Plain, habitat conversion by silvicultural practices, development practices along the coast and water quality and quantity issues are the greatest threats to the portfolio of sites. Fire exclusion, mining practices and nonnative invasive species are threats at the site level and may have greater significance depending on the site.

CHAPTER 4 CONSERVATION ACTION

The South Atlantic Coastal Plain portfolio represents the collection of geographic areas that contain the species and natural communities that should be the focus of conservation efforts in order to protect the biodiversity of the ecoregion. The portfolio includes lands under multiple ownership. The portfolio does not represent areas that should be controlled or owned by conservation organizations or government agencies. The vision for conservation at portfolio sites is much greater than the work of TNC and will involve the efforts of many willing individuals, organizations and agencies.

Priority for conservation action will be placed on the most biologically significant and highly threatened sites (Table 1 and Figure 3). Collaboration with partners is essential to achieve conservation of these sites.

Strategies

During the July 15-16, 1999 meeting, the Core Team, state directors and protection and outreach staff met to finalize action sites and develop multi-site strategies. The objective was to determine strategies that would make substantial progress towards the long-term abatement of critical threats and the sustained maintenance or enhancement of biodiversity health in the ecoregion.

Meeting participants wanted to develop multi-site strategies that would address key threats, partners, landowners, opportunities and/or action sites. During the meeting, the caveat was established that TNC must be essential to implement the strategy. The following factors were considered:

- Cost to TNC
- Potential of strategy to impact many sites
- Probability of success
- Scale of implementation

Potential strategies that should be pursued for the ecoregion cooperatively by the three state programs were discussed. The objective was to identify over-arching strategies to help accomplish goals at multiple sites. The following multi-site strategy topics were identified and discussed:

- Public funding for acquisition
- Longleaf pine education and policy
- National fire program collaboration
- Nonnative invasive species
- Easements and tax credits
- Forest industry partnerships
- Department of Defense partnerships
- Coastal conservation
- Conservation and Reinvestment Act (CARA)
- Data Gaps

• River corridor landowner outreach

After discussing the above issues, the group focused on four primary issues and developed the following multi-site strategies:

- Seek additional public funding for acquisition of conservation lands in Georgia, South Carolina and Florida. Additional public funding is essential to achieving our conservation goals.
- Design and implement a longleaf pine education campaign, targeting both the general public and policy-makers. The campaign should include a component on fire. A South Atlantic Coastal Plain ecoregion brochure was suggested as a starting point.
- Work in South Carolina and Georgia to get additional state tax credits for conservation easements (Florida has no state income tax). Federal income tax incentives may not be sufficient motivation for all landowners. Additional incentives will help.
- Prepare a plan to collect and process information that is needed to fill data gaps. Identify potential sources of funding and requirements for proposals. Secure funds to support the surveys, documentation and analyses needed to fill data gaps.

The Core Team will define working groups to develop and implement action steps for these four multi-site strategies. They will evaluate progress and potential new multi-site strategies on an annual basis. Site teams will prepare strategies during site conservation planning.

Site conservation plans will be prepared for action sites by site teams. These teams will develop strategies for sites. Points of contact for each site were determined (Appendix E).

Partners and Communications

During the July 1999 meeting, key partners were identified who are critical to conservation efforts throughout the ecoregion. The following six general categories of partners were identified: state agencies, federal agencies, forest products industries, conservation groups, academic institutions and local governments.

Communication messages were prepared and communication tools were identified for each partner (Appendix F). Communication issues were discussed and preliminary guidelines for communicating with partners were prepared (Appendix G). Three messages appeared consistently throughout the discussions concerning the six partners:

- The ecoregional planning process is a collaborative effort. It represents a combination of techniques and work from many sources. Partners have been important in the SACP planning process.
- Partners are important to the conservation of the portfolio sites. TNC wants and needs to work with them. Partners will continue to be important in the identification and protection of important conservation areas.

• Sites within the portfolio do not represent areas that should be owned or controlled by conservation organizations or governmental agencies.

Using the results of the partners and communications discussions during the July meeting, the SACP Ecoregion Team will prepare a more detailed communications plan. This document will provide a framework and guidelines for internal and external communications. The team will seek assistance from the Home Office Communications Department. During site conservation planning, partners and communication messages will be identified for each site.

Next Steps

Participants determined next steps that are needed to complete the tasks of the current Core Team and to create a new team to move forward with implementation. The following steps and target completion dates were recognized as important:

- 1. Complete the SACP Ecoregional Plan. Revise after Roundtable review. (completed)
- 2. State programs continue to work on sites. (on-going)
- 3. Establish a communications team to prepare the communications plan. Seek guidance from HO Communications program. (HO Communications staff, with the support of field staff, developed the SACP Ecoregion brochure in 2001.)
- 4. Determine organizational structure for the next Core Team. (currently being organized, October 2002)
- 5. Determine point person responsible for each site (Appendix E).
- 6. State directors determine potential funding sources. (on-going)
- 7. Convene Core Team meeting.
- 8. Develop a plan of action for the Core Team. Incorporate needs identified in "Lessons Learned."
- 9. Develop action steps for the four SACP ecoregion strategies.
- 10. Provide feedback to technical teams and experts concerning data and information needs for next iteration.
- 11. Incorporate the results of the Mott Aquatics Biodiversity Assessment, which included a portion of the SACP and identified priority areas for conservation action. Collaborate to initiate similar efforts in the portion of ecoregion not covered by the Mott study.

12. Collaborate with TNC's Coastal and Marine Program to expand the ecoregional plan to include marine priorities and better plan for estuarine areas. (Mid-Atlantic Coast ecoregional planning process being initiated, October 2002)

CHAPTER 5 Portfolio Design Methodology

Project Management

The South Atlantic Coastal Plain ecoregional planning process had a strong emphasis on state participation, collaboration and teamwork. The planning process, from setup to strategy development, took approximately 24 months. The South Atlantic Coastal Plain ecoregional planning effort was led by a Core Team consisting of at least one representative from TNC field offices and Natural Heritage programs for Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina, as well as a representative from the Southeast Conservation Science Department. The members of the Core Team also represented various program areas including Heritage inventory, science, development, stewardship and protection. This group of people steered the activities of other teams and was the decision-making body for the planning effort. One member of the Core Team was designated as the leader who monitored the budget center and communication among the teams.

Early in 1998, staff from the three state Natural Heritage programs, field offices of TNC and the former Southeast Regional Office met in Atlanta to discuss the establishment and potential membership of the Core Team and Botany, Zoology and Natural Community technical teams. Each member of the Core Team made a commitment to the ecoregional planning process for this ecoregion and represented the staff in their program. They also communicated pertinent information about the ecoregional planning process to their respective program offices.

The original Core Team members included Andrew Shock – team leader (Georgia Field Office), Christi Lambert (Altamaha Bioreserve, GA), Jon Ambrose (Georgia Natural Heritage Program), Pam Robinson (South Carolina Field Office), Steve Bennett (South Carolina Heritage Trust), Linda Chafin (Florida Natural Areas Inventory), and Betsy Donley (Florida Field Office). As the process progressed, Andrew Schock left employment with The Nature Conservancy and Christi Lambert assumed the role of team leader. Betsy Donley stepped off the team and was replaced by Richard Hilsenbeck. Kimberly Wheaton, John Prince and Tony Wilkinson (SCS) also participated in the Core Team activities. As the plan took shape, protection staff, as well as state and divisional directors, increased their involvement.

The Core Team members represented their respective programs and made collective decisions on issues regarding the development of a plan to protect the biodiversity of the South Atlantic Coastal Plain, as well as implementation of that plan. Each technical team had at least one Core Team representative so that all the teams would be able to communicate at various levels throughout the process. Each Core Team member represented programs that work in this ecoregion. The SCS staff, not just those participating on this Core Team, developed methodologies used by the Core Team and each of the technical teams. They guided the planning process and provided data management and mapping production.

Technical Teams

The various technical teams largely performed the detailed task of analyzing data and incorporating that information into the portfolio assembly process. The areas of botany, zoology and community ecology each had a technical team. There were less formal teams for data

management and conservation areas. The technical teams were exclusively made up of biologists from state Natural Heritage programs and TNC field offices. At least one Core Team member was on each technical team.

Members of the Zoology and Natural Community Technical teams felt outside experts should be enlisted to add information on certain groups of targets. These people contributed particularly in the goal setting for targets and quality ranking of the occurrences of the target elements.

Leaders for the technical teams were: Linda Chafin, Florida Natural Areas Inventory (Botany); Steve Bennett, South Carolina Heritage Trust (Zoology); and Sally Landaal, SCS (Community Ecology).

These technical teams developed their own time line within the constraints of the Core Team's work schedule and directed their own work. Technical teams worked to develop a target list of elements that represents the biodiversity of the ecoregion, determine the goal number of occurrences of those elements needed to protect them and provide a quality rank for the known occurrences of the target elements. They also participated in the portfolio assembly process.

The inclusion of a Core Team member on each technical team facilitated good communication between these two levels of teams, as well as the various Nature Conservancy and Natural Heritage program offices. Each technical team gave a progress report during every Core Team conference call or meeting.

Budget Information

The South Atlantic Coastal Plain Core Team members established an ecoregional budget center to fund the planning process. Over the two-year planning process, approximately \$17,500 was spent. This budget does not include staff time or travel expenses. Contributions were received from the three field offices within the ecoregion and from the SCS. Money was predominantly used to support Heritage programs and for conference calls and meeting costs. In addition, the Georgia Natural Heritage Program was identified as the lead data management office. Some of the funds allocated to Georgia Natural Heritage Program were used to buy a new computer. Also, a multi-state version of the Biological Conservation Databases (BCD) was installed on this new system.

Data Sources

Following similar planning methodology to that of the East Gulf Coastal Plain and the Mid-Atlantic Coastal Plain, the South Atlantic Coastal Plain team members developed a portfolio of sites based primarily upon species and natural community information. Data assembled and analyzed in the portfolio design process consisted of species and community Element Occurrence Records (EORs) from the BCD of the three Natural Heritage programs in the ecoregion and supplemented with expert-identified information. BCD data was then compiled into a centralized database at the Georgia Natural Heritage office and this information was then transferred to SCS. At the SCS office data was imported into a Geographic Information System (GIS). Analyses were performed using ArcView software. The following Heritage programs provided existing information regarding species and community locations: South Carolina Natural Heritage Program, Georgia Natural Heritage Program and Florida Natural Areas Inventory. Additional information regarding viable species and community locations was determined from experts associated with state agencies and local universities. Experts served on the various technical teams and were associated with the following organizations: the Georgia Department of Natural Resources Nongame Program, Georgia Southern University, Coastal Georgia Community College and Botanical Services of South Carolina.

New information on species populations and community occurrences was obtained through a series of "expert workshops" held for each technical team. At each expert workshop, target species and communities were addressed individually. Meeting participants reviewed existing records for each target. New locational and viability data were recorded on a worksheet at each meeting and transcribed to a tabular database following each meeting.

Although the majority of the information needed to locate sites was dependent on EORs, this information was also complemented by the incorporation of spatial data. For this plan, U.S. EPA Basins Data (BASINS, 1996) was used for mapping roads, rivers, political boundaries, and cities. This information was mapped at the 1:250,000 scale. Additional mapping layers included managed area sites, which were derived from various sources including the Florida Natural Areas Inventory, Georgia Natural Heritage Program, South Carolina Heritage Trust, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Coastal Ecosystems Program and the Managed Area Database (MAD). Also during the portfolio assembly process, a multi-resolution landcover map was used to help delineate site boundaries.

Evaluation of Existing Conservation Areas

The South Atlantic Coastal Plain teams did not perform an evaluation of existing conservation areas prior to portfolio assembly. The teams focused on characterizing conservation areas (publicly owned managed areas and existing private preserves) within portfolio sites. The conservation areas working group assisted with the compilation of managed areas database.

Identification of Conservation Targets

Conservation "targets" in the South Atlantic Coastal Plain were defined as viable, vulnerable native species and all viable native communities in the ecoregion. The Botany, Zoology, and Community Ecology technical teams selected 407 conservation targets from lists of all known species and natural community types occurring in the ecoregion (Table 3, Appendix C).

Species Targets

Species conservation targets included aquatic, estuarine, marine, and terrestrial plants and animals. Targets also included "aggregations of special concern," which were particular places critical to the conservation of groups of species, such as rookeries and shorebird migration concentration areas. Species were selected as targets if they were:

- Globally imperiled (G1-G2) species or subspecies (T1-T2)
- More commonly occurring but highly threatened or declining through all or part of their range (according to expert opinion)
- Endemic to the ecoregion

- Widely disjunct from another ecoregion
- Area sensitive (requiring landscape scale sites to be viable)

Natural Community Targets

The first stage in the process of identifying community conservation targets was to develop consistent definitions for community types across state lines. Technical team members worked with ecology staff at the SCS to reconcile state types with the national community classification taxonomy to the association level. All natural community associations with ranks of G1-G5 were selected as conservation targets, regardless of rarity. Community target development involved several drafts, or "approximations," refined through multiple technical team meetings. Community targets were further refined by state Heritage programs and new names in the national classification taxonomy (Grossman, et.al. 1998) were linked with confidence levels to existing state community EORs.

| TARGET GROUPS | G1 (T1) | G2 (T2) | G3 (T3) | G4 | G5 | G? | TOTAL TARGETS |
|---------------------|------------|------------|------------|----|----|----|------------------|
| *Communities | 1 | 8 | 10 | 20 | | 2 | 191 |
| Vascular Plants | 11 | 42 | 34 | 32 | 11 | 2 | 132 |
| Non-vascular Plants | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Amphibians | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| Birds and Rookeries | 0 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 11 | 1 | 25 |
| Fish | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| Mammals | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Reptiles | 1 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 11 |
| Invertebrates | 4 | 10 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 30 |
| TOTAL BY G RANK | | | | | | | 407 |

Table 3. South Atlantic Coastal Plain Conservation Targets

* All natural community associations with ranks of G1-G5 were selected as conservation targets.

Establishment of Conservation Goals

The South Atlantic Coastal Plain technical teams set conservation goals for each species and community target as an approximation of the number of populations or occurrences needed to ensure the viability of the target (Appendix C). The technical teams were faced with the Conservancy-wide issue of lack of data to make these determinations. Consequently, all target goals were best estimates and will be modified in the future as more information on minimum populations for viability becomes available.

Community Conservation Goals

The Community Ecology Technical Team set conservation goals for all community conservation targets. Communities were assigned values for the following attributes:

- Rarity
- Pattern of distribution (endemic, limited, widespread, peripheral, disjunct)
- Distribution within the ecoregion
- Pattern of landscape occurrence within the ecoregion (size type)
- Important ecological processes

For globally imperiled communities (G1-G2), initial goals were "all viable occurrences." Where currently viable occurrences were insufficient, consideration was given to restoration of currently nonviable occurrences. For G3 through G5 communities that were endemic to the ecoregion or of limited distribution, the preliminary goal was 24 viable examples, stratified across the landscape, including eight in large, functioning landscapes. In contrast, for communities that were widespread relative to the ecoregion, the goal was only eight examples, but preferably ones of high viability. The goals for peripheral and disjunct community elements required evaluation on a case-by-case basis.

For communities that had broader distribution, the assumption was made that fewer examples of a particular community were needed in the portfolio of a given ecoregion.

Species Conservation Goals

Botany and Zoology Technical teams reviewed and refined default goals for target species based on the abundance (Global Rank) and distribution (range information as available) of each element. Default goals ranged from "all viable occurrences" for G1 and T1 elements and then generally followed brackets of: 12, 10, 8, or 5 high quality occurrences moving from more restricted to more widely ranging species. Goals generally were higher for elements endemic to the ecoregion or with very narrow distribution because this was the only ecoregion where those elements could be protected. More widespread targets, such as those ranked G4-G5, had lower goal numbers because the teams assumed that populations of these species would be conserved in multiple ecoregions across their ranges. Each technical team modified the default goals for individual targets as additional viability information was available (Appendix C).

In future iterations of the ecoregional plan, technical teams should revise goals to reflect:

- Better viability data for targets
- Numeric goals instead of "all viable occurrences" for imperiled targets so that goals are measurable and reflect the needs of target elements
- Goals based on better rangewide information
- Goals compared to adjacent ecoregions for consistency, and to check whether wide ranging species are being accounted for in other ecoregions

Evaluation of Species Target Occurrences

The Botany and Zoology Technical teams met and evaluated all target element occurrences based on the following attributes:

- Viability (only viable element occurrences were counted toward target goals)
- Date of Element Occurrence Record (older records were not counted toward target goals)
- Number of Element Occurrence Records at the same location (multiple records were evaluated and in some cases converted to a single principle occurrence for more accurate accounting of progress toward target goals)

Principle Element Occurrence Records were defined as a single database record that represents multiple database records of what in reality is the same occurrence on the ground. For example, three Element Occurrence Records for a single target in the database may have been determined by a biologist who knows the target and site to be, in reality (on the ground), a single occurrence

of that target. The three database records were then consolidated to one in order to represent one occurrence that could be counted towards meeting the conservation goal of the target.

This experimental method of thorough evaluation and consolidation of species Element Occurrence Records into a principle occurrence database record was a departure from the methodology used for ecoregional planning in other Southeastern ecoregions. This explains why some of the progress towards meeting conservation goals for targets appear lower than results in the East Gulf Coastal Plain and the Mid-Atlantic Coastal Plain. Although the intent of the methodology used to create principal occurrences is desirable, the results may be confusing to readers and potential users of the plan and record keeping is made more complex. Evolving Heritage methodology should improve our ability to conduct the evaluation and make the results more realistic and understandable for all ecoregions.

Design of the Portfolio

After conservation goals were identified, the Botany and Zoology Technical teams each developed criteria for selecting the "best and most viable" occurrence for each conservation target. For the first iteration of the ecoregional portfolio, viability of target element occurrences was assessed through Heritage element occurrence ranking methodology. This information was based on size, condition and landscape integrity of the occurrences (Figure 5), as well as an assessment of the conservation goals for the targets, and allowed the technical teams to develop occurrence priority selection ranking codes for the targets. This system was similar to the ranking system used within the Mid-Atlantic Coastal Plain. This selection priority system had the following structure:

- I = irreplaceable (meaning that there were fewer viable occurrences than the goal number so all viable occurrences needed to be included)
- R = recommended (high quality EO's for targets with more EO's than the goal number so there were choices)
- V = viable but not recommended (single EO in highly fragmented landscape, better choices available, other issues)
- U = unknown viability (mapped because many co-occur with occurrences of known viability, but not used to identify sites by themselves)
- N = not viable (excluded)
- O = outside the ecoregion buffer of 5 miles around ecoregion used. EO data was requested by county; therefore, some data were from counties straddling ecoregional boundaries.

This selection priority system was used to assist in working with the many element occurrences within this ecoregion that often did not meet the minimum viability goals set by the technical teams.

Figure 5: Predicted Viability Factors

Element occurrence ranks were used to indicate the *predicted* viability of an element based on the integration of three rank factors: size, condition, and landscape context. *The Element Occurrence Data Standard* (TNC, 1998) defined these components of viability as follows:

- 1. Size a quantitative and qualitative measure of the area and/or abundance of an occurrence.
- 2. Condition a qualitative measure of the ecological health of the occurrence based on biotic and abiotic factors.
- 3. Landscape Integrity a qualitative measure of the area surrounding the occurrence. This was based on biotic and abiotic factors as well as structures and processes surrounding the occurrence (spatial data, roads, core areas, streams, area sensitivities).

In many cases, Heritage programs historically had not assigned EO ranks to element occurrences in the South Atlantic Coastal Plain data set. When EO ranks were not available for target element occurrences, technical team members used other determinations of viability such as expert opinion. When not enough information was known about the element occurrences to allow an informed categorization for a selection priority ranking (I, R, V, U, N, O) these element occurrences remained unlabeled. These occurrences without a selection priority ranking were mapped to establish buffer regions but were not used to select sites.

Building Buffers around Targets

With targets for the ecoregion identified and priority rankings assigned, the process of calculating buffers around all the element occurrences was performed. Buffers were used to indicate focal areas and connections between target occurrences around which sites were identified. Two systems of buffering were accomplished within the region. The first set of buffers was performed on all of the element occurrences including those without selection priority rankings. The second set of buffers was prioritized based upon the priority selection ranking codes. All buffers were calculated based upon the major group attribute within the following manner:

- *Birds, mammals, natural communities, and unique habitat areas such as rookeries and breeding areas* These major groups were buffered at two-kilometers.
- *Amphibians, fish, reptiles, and invertebrates* These major groups were buffered at one-kilometer.
- *Plants* This major group was buffered at 500 meters.

Buffer sizes were modified from minimum separation distances between element occurrences outlined in the *Element Occurrence Data Standard*. In future iterations of the portfolio design, the planning team may be able to adjust buffers to more accurately reflect dispersal and range requirements of specific target species and communities.

Once the base buffer layer was developed around all of the element occurrences within the ecoregion, a second buffer process occurred by using those targets with calculated priority ranks (I, R, V, U, N, O). The second buffering process only occurred on the

selection priority ranks of I, R, V, U, and O. Non-viable occurrences were excluded. These priority ranks were buffered according to the major group attributes. For example a target with an element occurrence rank of I (Indispensable) that belonged to the invertebrate major group was buffered to a distance of 1 km.

Once this second buffering was completed, a final layer identifying three priority levels was developed. The second buffers were combined according to their selection priority rankings in the following way: I and R buffers were combined, V buffers only, and U and O buffers were combined. These buffer clusters, "pseudo sites," produced a three-tiered priority system which were placeholders to focus attention on potential portfolio sites.

With the completion of the two buffering processes, one for the major group field and the second for the element occurrence ranking codes, a map was developed for use in exercises and meetings to define possible sites within the ecoregion. This map included in the following order:

- U.S. EPA BASINS coverage of roads, rivers, cities, and political boundaries (on bottom)
- Managed Area polygons
- Phase I Site polygons (often rough)
- Major Group buffers mapped without element occurrence rank prioritization
- U&O EOR Buffer polygons
- V EOR Buffer polygons
- I&R EOR Buffer polygons
- Managed Area arcs (so that obscured MA polygons could be referenced)
- EOR symbols
- Polygon reference number label (on top)

These data layers were mapped in the order listed. This produced a cumulative layering effect that drew attention to the more dense and compelling landscapes to focus portfolio sites. In a mid-January 1999 mapping exercise, this map provided a visual aid for the technical teams and experts to begin the processes of mapping site boundaries. For this mapping exercise, four maps at a scale of 1:250,000 were printed to cover the ecoregion. Each of the 1:250,000 scale maps overlapped with adjoining panels so no area was missed. The polygon reference number was indexed on the "scorecard" for the pseudo sites. Use of the "scorecard" allowed a determination of the element occurrences found within each of the developed polygons.

The Core Team and supporting technical teams met in Darien, Ga., to review buffered EOs and pre-assembled "pseudo sites," selected additional portfolio sites, and refined the sites along more ecologically meaningful lines.

During the meeting, working groups broke out by state to review and refine preassembled polygons on the portfolio map. The pre-assembled pseudo-sites were depicted on four map panels at 1:250,000 scale. Spatial data layers on the maps included EOs buffered by major groups and according to EOR codes (I, R, U, V, N, O), Phase 1 sites, major roads, and rivers. At this time other sites containing viable target occurrences, identified through expert opinion rather than existing BCD data, were added to the portfolio. Team members also evaluated and refined pseudo-sites based on adjacency to other sites, unfragmented areas, and surrounding land uses as understood from team members' local knowledge of the landscape.

Portfolio sites were identified in the following order:

- *1.* Existing Phase 1 sites
- 2. EO buffer clusters, pseudo sites containing I, R, or V selection priority ranking codes
- *3.* Public lands with additional I or R or V occurrences needed to meet conservation goals
- 4. Isolated occurrences deemed viable as standard-scale sites and important for inclusion in the portfolio to meet conservation goals
- 5. Additional expert-identified occurrences not yet in the centralized ecoregional database

Following individual state review, the working groups came together to refine sites that crossed state boundaries. After joining the map panels together, team members evaluated sites that crossed state lines to resolve differences in boundaries initially drawn by different state working groups. The Core Team agreed that the portfolio site boundaries as drawn would be refined at the site conservation planning level.

After the portfolio assembly meeting, SCS staff digitized the hand-drawn ecological boundaries around portfolio sites, assigned ecoregional codes to each portfolio site, and generated new reports showing the target element occurrences at each portfolio site. Field Office and Natural Heritage program staff had the opportunity to further refine sites using new 1:250,000 scale maps with the first draft of digitized portfolio sites and multi-resolution landcover data (MRLC). State staff also assigned names to each portfolio site. Staff at SCS coordinated the post-assembly review process and made all recommended revisions to centralized ecoregional databases (BCD and ArcView linked).

CHAPTER 6 Lessons Learned

During the process, the planning team desired more time, data and funding to support the effort. Some of the needs and lessons are documented below.

- Expert workshops were an efficient means to capture information. Care should be given to thoroughly document the results and follow-up with the participants.
- Assigning numeric conservation goals to targets that are more science-based rather than based on G-rank would have increased the quality of the portfolio. The use of "all viable occurrences" as the goal could have been decreased.
- It is important to analyze goals met early in the process (right after the first round of portfolio assembly) to determine where we did not meet goals and if there are other occurrences that could be added.
- The exercise of developing principle element occurrence records was useful as an experiment, but data management was cumbersome. Use of those results may be difficult and the results of conservation goals met cannot be compared to those of other ecoregions due to differences in accounting. Evolving Heritage methodology should improve our ability to accurately progress toward target goals.
- Land cover maps used to delineate site boundaries were very useful. Incorporate early in the planning process.
- Methodology for mapping site boundaries should be consistent for all sites. Finer levels of base maps or imagery, such as satellite imagery enables the delineator to create more refined boundaries. Site statistics would have greater meaning if they were based on similar analyses.
- By involving the protection staff earlier in the process, we could have begun the communications plan at an earlier point and learned more about demographics and key landowners (Protection Team and Communications Team).
- The future availability of TNC assistance for aquatics and migratory birds will enhance the process and increase the quality of the portfolio. Early consideration and documentation of wide-ranging species would have improved the process.
- The time required to select sites would have been decreased if a standardized or suggested process had been available.
- The team benefited from the experiences of map production for the East Gulf Coastal Plain. Communication guidelines or suggestions for ecoregional planning and conservation would have been very helpful.

- The support of the Southeastern Conservation Science Department was critical to the ecoregional planning process. They shared lessons they had learned through the production of other ecoregional plans. They conveyed an understanding of the process and standards.
- This planning process benefited greatly from the efforts and products of other ecoregional teams.
- The planning process and report production would have been more efficient if a standard process and report template had been available for use. The report template could include suggested text appropriate for external audiences to describe ecoregional conservation and planning. The North Great Plains Steppe report is an excellent example.

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APPENDICES

| Appendix A | Portfolio Sites and Targets Captured |
|------------|--|
| Appendix B | Land Ownership Patterns |
| Appendix C | List of Target Elements, Conservation Goals and Target Occurrences in Portfolio by G-Rank |
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| <u>Portfolio Site</u> | Element Code | Global Name | <u>Global Rank</u> | Federal Status Portfolio | Site Number |
|-----------------------|--------------|---------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| 17 Mile Cre | alr | | | | 40 |
| 17 Mile Cre | ARADB11011 | DRYMARCHON CORAIS COUPERI | G4T3 | LT | |
| ACE Desire | | | | | 13 |
| ACE Basin | ABNFC01020 | PELECANUS OCCIDENTALIS | G4 | LENL | |
| | ABNGF02010 | MYCTERIA AMERICANA | G4 | LENL | |
| | ABNKC10010 | HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS | G4 | LTNL | |
| | ABNNB03040 | CHARADRIUS WILSONIA | G5 | | |
| | ABNNM08100 | STERNA ANTILLARUM | G4 | LENL | |
| | AFCAA01010 | ACIPENSER BREVIROSTRUM | G3 | LE | |
| | AFCQB09060 | ELASSOMA OKATIE | G2G3 | | |
| | ARAAA01010 | CARETTA CARETTA | G3 | LT | |
| | ARAAF01030 | GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS | G3 | LTNL | |
| | ARACB02020 | OPHISAURUS COMPRESSUS | G4 | | |
| | CECXX00030 | SALT FLAT | G5 | | |
| | CECXX00040 | SALT MARSH | G5 | | |
| | CTCXX00050 | MARITIME FOREST | G2 | | |
| | CTCXX00070 | MARITIME SHRUB THICKET | G4 | | |
| | CTCXX00090 | MIDDENS | G? | | |
| | ORXXX00001 | COLONIAL WATERBIRD | G? | | |
| | PDAPI1L010 | OXYPOLIS CANBYI | G2 | LE | |
| | PDASC021E0 | ASCLEPIAS PEDICELLATA | G3? | | |
| | PDJUG01080 | CARYA MYRISTICIFORMIS | G4 | | |
| | PDLAM0Y020 | MACBRIDEA CAROLINIANA | G2G3 | | |
| | PDLAU07020 | LINDERA MELISSIFOLIA | G2 | LE | |





| <u>Portfolio Site</u> | Element Code | Global Name | <u>Global Rank</u> | Federal Status Portfolio | Site Number |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | PDLAU08010 | LITSEA AESTIVALIS | G3 | | |
| | PDOLE020C0 | FORESTIERA GODFREYI | G3 | | |
| | PDRHA0D010 | SAGERETIA MINUTIFLORA | G4 | | |
| | PMCYP033K0 | CAREX DECOMPOSITA | G3 | | |
| | PMORC27010 | PTEROGLOSSASPIS ECRISTATA | G2G3 | | |
| Allerer Correle | T4 - ! | | | | 7 |
| Aiken Goph | ARAAF01030 | GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS | G3 | LTNL | |
| | CPCXX00060 | POND PINE WOODLAND | G4G5 | | |
| | CPPCX00010 | BALD CYPRESS - TUPELO GUM SWAMI | G5 | | |
| | CPSCX00010 | ATLANTIC WHITE CEDAR SWAMP | G2 | | |
| | CPSCX00040 | POCOSIN | G3G4 | | |
| | CTCXX00140 | UPLAND PINE - WIREGRASS WOODLAND | G3 | | |
| | CTSCX00010 | PINE - SCRUB OAK SANDHILL | G4 | | |
| | CTSCX00020 | XERIC SANDHILL SCRUB | G5 | | |
| | PDLAM0Y020 | MACBRIDEA CAROLINIANA | G2G3 | | |
| | PMAGA08060 | NOLINA GEORGIANA | G3G5 | | |
| A Hoon Con di | .: 11a | | | | 5 |
| Aiken Sandl | ABNYF07060 | PICOIDES BOREALIS | G3 | LE | |
| | CPSCX00010 | ATLANTIC WHITE CEDAR SWAMP | G2 | | |
| | CPSCX00060 | STREAMHEAD POCOSIN | G4 | | |
| | CPSXX00010 | SEEPAGE POCOSIN | G3 | | |
| | CPTXX00020 | SMALL STREAM FOREST | G5 | | |
| | CTCXX00140 | UPLAND PINE - WIREGRASS WOODLAND | G3 | | |





| <u>Portfolio Site</u> | Element Code | <u>Global Name</u> | <u>Global Rank</u> | <u>Federal Status</u> <u>Portfolio Site Number</u> |
|-----------------------|--------------|---|--------------------|--|
| | CTMPX00020 | COVE FOREST | G5 | |
| | CTSCX00010 | PINE - SCRUB OAK SANDHILL | G4 | |
| | CTSCX00020 | XERIC SANDHILL SCRUB | G5 | |
| | CTTXX00010 | OAK - HICKORY FOREST | G5 | |
| | PDAST2L0T0 | COREOPSIS ROSEA | G3 | |
| | PDCAR0L010 | PARONYCHIA AMERICANA | G3? | |
| | PDCON0H052 | STYLISMA PICKERINGII VAR PICKERINGII | G4T2T | |
| | PDHAL04090 | MYRIOPHYLLUM LAXUM | G3 | |
| | PDLAM0Y020 | MACBRIDEA CAROLINIANA | G2G3 | |
| | PDLAU07030 | LINDERA SUBCORIACEA | G2 | |
| | PDMAG02070 | MAGNOLIA PYRAMIDATA | G4 | |
| | PDSAN05010 | NESTRONIA UMBELLULA | G4 | |
| | PDSAR02080 | SARRACENIA RUBRA | G3 | |
| | PMALI02050 | ECHINODORUS PARVULUS | G3 | |
| Alanaha Di | | | | 36 |
| Alapaha Riv | AAAAA01030 | AMBYSTOMA CINGULATUM | G2G3 | |
| | AFCQB12030 | MICROPTERUS NOTIUS | G2G3 | |
| | ARAAF01030 | GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS | G3 | LTNL |
| | ARADB11011 | DRYMARCHON CORAIS COUPERI | G4T3 | LT |
| | ARADE02010 | CROTALUS ADAMANTEUS | G5 | |
| | CRC0000000 | BLACKWATER STREAM | G4 | |
| | PDFAB08052 | AMORPHA GEORGIANA VAR GEORGIANA | G3T2 | |
| | PDFAB0G0C0 | BAPTISIA LECONTEI | G4? | |





| <u>Portfolio Site</u> | Element Code | Global Name | <u>Global Rank</u> | <u>Federal Status</u> | Portfolio Site Number |
|-----------------------|--------------|--|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | PDTHC06010 | STEWARTIA MALACODENDRON | G4 | | |
| | | | | | 35 |
| Altamaha R | AAAAA01030 | AMBYSTOMA CINGULATUM | G2G3 | | |
| | ABNKC04010 | ELANOIDES FORFICATUS | G4 | | |
| | ABNKC10010 | HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS | G4 | LTNL | |
| | ABNKD06022 | FALCO SPARVERIUS PAULUS | G5T3T | | |
| | ABNND01010 | HIMANTOPUS MEXICANUS | G5 | | |
| | ABNNM08010 | STERNA NILOTICA | G5 | | |
| | ABNYF07060 | PICOIDES BOREALIS | G3 | LE | |
| | ABPBX91050 | AIMOPHILA AESTIVALIS | G3 | | |
| | AFCAA01010 | ACIPENSER BREVIROSTRUM | G3 | LE | |
| | AMACC08020 | CORYNORHINUS RAFINESQUII | G4 | | |
| | AMAFB07043 | SCIURUS NIGER SHERMANI | G5T2 | | |
| | AMAKA01010 | TRICHECHUS MANATUS | G2? | LE | |
| | ARAAF01030 | GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS | G3 | LTNL | |
| | ARACB02020 | OPHISAURUS COMPRESSUS | G4 | | |
| | ARADB11011 | DRYMARCHON CORAIS COUPERI | G4T3 | LT | |
| | CEGL003590 | Pinus palustris / Quercus laevis / Aristida purpurascens - Stipulicida setacea - (Rhynchospora megal | G4G5 | | |
| | CEGL003652 | Pinus palustris / Rhynchospora latifolia - Aletris aurea - Polygala ramosa Woodland | | | |
| | CEGL003899 | Salix caroliniana Temporarily Flooded Shrubland [Provisional] | | | |
| | CEGL004484 | Nyssa biflora - (Nyssa aquatica, Taxodium distichum) Tidal Forest [Provisional] | | | |
| | CEGL004630 | Taxodium distichum - Nyssa (aquatica, | | | |





| <u>Portfolio Site</u> | Element Code | <u>Global Name</u> | <u>Global Rank</u> | Federal Status Portfolio Site Number |
|-----------------------|--------------|--|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | biflora, ogeche) Seasonally Flooded Forest [Provisional] | | |
| | CEGL004676 | Pinus glabra - Quercus virginiana - Carya glabra / Carpinus caroliniana / Serenoa repens Forest | 8 | |
| | CEGL004695 | Fraxinus pennsylvanica - Quercus laurifolia - Quercus lyrata - Carya aquatica Forest | | |
| | CEGL004705 | Zizaniopsis miliacea Tidal Herbaceous Vegetation | | |
| | CEGL004766 | Pinus taeda - Quercus (alba, falcata, stellata) Forest [Provisional] | | |
| | CEGL004787 | Quercus hemisphaerica - Quercus geminata / Persea borbonia - Osmanthus americanus Forest | | |
| | CEGL004959 | Taxodium ascendens / Ilex myrtifolia / Hypericum myrtifolium / Lobelia floridana - Polygala cymosa W | | |
| | CEGL007022 | Quercus hemisphaerica - Pinus taeda - (Quercus nigra) / Osmanthus americanus var. americanus / Ilex | | |
| | CEGL007027 | Quercus virginiana - Quercus hemisphaerica Pinus taeda / Persea borbonia Forest | | |
| | CEGL007208 | Fagus grandifolia - Quercus alba / Ilex opaca var. opaca / Athyrium filix-femina ssp. asplenioides F | | |
| | CEGL007210 | Fagus grandifolia - Quercus alba - Liquidambar styraciflua / Magnolia grandiflora / Smilax pumila - | | |
| | CEGL007225 | Quercus alba - Carya glabra - Carya alba / Aesculus pavia Forest | | |
| | CEGL007348 | Quercus laurifolia / Carpinus caroliniana / Justicia ovata Forest | | |
| | CEGL007356 | Quercus pagoda - Quercus phellos - Quercus lyrata - Quercus michauxii / Chasmanthium latifolium Fore | | |





| <u>Portfolio Site</u> | Element Code | Global Name | <u>Global Rank</u> | <u>Federal Status</u> <u>Portfolio Site Number</u> |
|-----------------------|--------------|--|--------------------|--|
| | CEGL007397 | Quercus lyrata - Carya aquatica Forest | | |
| | CEGL007402 | Quercus phellos Seasonally Flooded Forest [Provisional] | | |
| | CEGL007431 | Taxodium distichum - Nyssa aquatica / Fraxinus caroliniana Forest | | |
| | CEGLOO4630 | | | |
| | IMBIV02010 | ALASMIDONTA ARCULA | G1G2 | |
| | IMBIV14090 | ELLIPTIO DARIENSIS | G3 | |
| | IMBIV14260 | ELLIPTIO SPINOSA | G1 | |
| | IMBIV21060 | LAMPSILIS DOLABRAEFORMIS | G2 | |
| | IMBIV43070 | TOXOLASMA PULLUS | G3 | |
| | NAPP 1:40, | | | |
| | NAPP CIR 1 | | | |
| | OBNGF02010 | MYCTERIA AMERICANA | G4 | LENL |
| | PDASC021E0 | ASCLEPIAS PEDICELLATA | G3? | |
| | PDASC0A010 | MATELEA ALABAMENSIS | G1 | |
| | PDASC0A0M0 | MATELEA PUBIFLORA | G3G4 | |
| | PDAST2L0D0 | COREOPSIS INTEGRIFOLIA | G1G2 | |
| | PDAST68060 | MARSHALLIA RAMOSA | G2 | |
| | PDERI0C010 | ELLIOTTIA RACEMOSA | G2G3 | |
| | PDFAB1A0G0 | DALEA FEAYI | G4G5 | |
| | PDFAB330D3 | PHASEOLUS POLYSTACHIOS VAR SINUATUS | G4T3 | |
| | PDFAB3X030 | TEPHROSIA CHRYSOPHYLLA | G4G5 | |
| | PDLAM0F070 | DICERANDRA RADFORDIANA | G1Q | |
| | PDLAU07020 | LINDERA MELISSIFOLIA | G2 | LE |





| Portfolio Site | Element Code | <u>Global Name</u> | <u>Global Rank</u> | Federal Status | Portfolio Site Number |
|----------------|----------------------|---|--------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| | PDLAU08010 | LITSEA AESTIVALIS | G3 | | |
| | PDLEI01010 | LEITNERIA FLORIDANA | G2G3 | | |
| | PDPLN02140 | PLANTAGO SPARSIFLORA | G2G3 | | |
| | PDSCR1L220 | PENSTEMON DISSECTUS | G2? | | |
| | PMBRO09040 | TILLANDSIA BARTRAMII | G4 | | |
| | PMCYP033K0 | CAREX DECOMPOSITA | G3 | | |
| | PMCYP0N0N0 | RHYNCHOSPORA DECURRENS | G3G4 | | |
| Beaverdam | Creek AFCQB09060 | ELASSOMA OKATIE | G2G3 | | 17 |
| Big Creek R | Ravine PMLIL200S0 | TRILLIUM RELIQUUM | G2 | LE | 31 |
| Brier Creek | | | | | 11 |
| | ABNYF07060 | PICOIDES BOREALIS | G3 | LE | |
| | OBNGF02010 | MYCTERIA AMERICANA | G4 | LENL | |
| | PDEMP01010 | CERATIOLA ERICOIDES | G4 | | |
| | PDSAN05010 | NESTRONIA UMBELLULA | G4 | | |
| | PDTHC06010 | STEWARTIA MALACODENDRON | G4 | | |
| Broxton Ro | olza | | | | 37 |
| DI UXIUII KU | ARADB11011 | DRYMARCHON CORAIS COUPERI | G4T3 | LT | |
| | ARADB17030 | HETERODON SIMUS | G4 | | |
| | ARADB26013 | PITUOPHIS MELANOLEUCUS MUGITUS | S G5T3? | | |
| | CEGL003643 | Pinus elliottii var. elliottii / Serenoa repens - Ilex glabra Woodland | G4 | | |
| | CEGL003653 | Pinus palustris / Serenoa repens - Ilex glabra Woodland | G2G3 | | |





| Portfolio Site | Element Code | <u>Global Name</u> | <u>Global Rank</u> | Federal Status Portfolio Site Number |
|----------------|------------------------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | CEGL004486 | Pinus palustris / Serenoa repens - Vaccinium myrsinites / Aristida beyrichiana - Sporobolus curtissi | G2G3 | |
| | CEGL004489 | Pinus palustris / Quercus marilandica - Quercus laevis / Aristida beyrichiana - Nolina georgiana Woo | G2 | |
| | CEGL004492 | Pinus palustris / Quercus laevis - Quercus incana - Quercus margarettiae / Licania michauxii / Arist | G3G4 | |
| | CEGL004783 | (Pinus palustris) / Bigelowia nuttallii - Talinum teretifolium - Allium cuthbertii - Penstemon disse | G1G2 | |
| | CEGL004791 | Pinus palustris - Pinus serotina / Ilex glabra - Lyonia lucida Woodland | G3G4 | |
| | IMBIV02010 | ALASMIDONTA ARCULA | G1G2 | |
| | PDAPI1L070 | OXYPOLIS TERNATA | G3 | |
| | PDAST0Z020 | BALDUINA ATROPURPUREA | G2G3 | |
| | PDAST68060 | MARSHALLIA RAMOSA | G2 | |
| | PDERI0C010 | ELLIOTTIA RACEMOSA | G2G3 | |
| | PDPOR060L2 | PORTULACA UMBRATICOLA SSP CORONATA | G5T? | |
| | PDPOR060R0 | PORTULACA BILOBA | G1 | |
| | PDSCR1L220 | PENSTEMON DISSECTUS | G2? | |
| | PMCYP0N1V0 | RHYNCHOSPORA PUNCTATA | G1? | |
| | PMORC1A072 | HABENARIA QUINQUESETA VAR QUINQUESETA | G4G5T | |
| | PMPOA5V0U0 | SPOROBOLUS TERETIFOLIUS | G1G2 | |
| a l | D • / T • <i>A</i> / | | | 21 |
| Cannoochee | River/Fifteen | MILE Creek | $C^{2}C^{2}$ | |

| AAAAA01030 | AMBYSTOMA CINGULATUM | G2G3 |
|------------|----------------------|------|





| <u>Portfolio Site</u> | Element Code | <u>Global Name</u> | <u>Global Rank</u> | Federal Status | <u>Portfolio Site Number</u> |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|------------------------------|
| | AAABH01270 | RANA CAPITO | G4 | | |
| | ABNYF07060 | PICOIDES BOREALIS | G3 | LE | |
| | ABPBX91050 | AIMOPHILA AESTIVALIS | G3 | | |
| | ARAAF01030 | GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS | G3 | LTNL | |
| | ARADB11011 | DRYMARCHON CORAIS COUPERI | G4T3 | LT | |
| | ARADB26013 | PITUOPHIS MELANOLEUCUS MUGITUS | G5T3? | | |
| | PDAST0Z020 | BALDUINA ATROPURPUREA | G2G3 | | |
| | PDEMP01010 | CERATIOLA ERICOIDES | G4 | | |
| | PDERI0C010 | ELLIOTTIA RACEMOSA | G2G3 | | |
| | PDERI1A010 | ZENOBIA PULVERULENTA | G4? | | |
| | PDFAB0F580 | ASTRAGALUS MICHAUXII | G3 | | |
| | PDHAM01010 | FOTHERGILLA GARDENII | G4 | | |
| | PDLAU08010 | LITSEA AESTIVALIS | G3 | | |
| | PDSAR02080 | SARRACENIA RUBRA | G3 | | |
| | PDTHC06010 | STEWARTIA MALACODENDRON | G4 | | |
| | PMCYP0N0J0 | RHYNCHOSPORA CULIXA | G1 | | |
| Carolina Da | va (multinla n | alwaana) | | | 3 |
| Caronna Da | ys (multiple p ARADB26010 | PITUOPHIS MELANOLEUCUS | G5 | | |
| | CPCXX00010 | DEPRESSION MEADOW | G3 | | |
| | CPCXX00050 | POND CYPRESS SAVANNA | G3 | | |
| | CPSCX00010 | ATLANTIC WHITE CEDAR SWAMP | G2 | | |
| | CPSCX00050 | POND CYPRESS POND | G4 | | |
| | CXADD00010 | OPEN WATER LAKE | G? | | |
| | PDAPI1L010 | OXYPOLIS CANBYI | G2 | LE | |





| <u>Portfolio Site</u> | Element Code | <u>Global Name</u> | <u>Global Rank</u> | Federal Status Portfolio Site Number |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | PDAPI1Y040 | PTILIMNIUM NODOSUM | G2 | LE |
| | PDAST2L0T0 | COREOPSIS ROSEA | G3 | |
| | PDCAM0E050 | LOBELIA BOYKINII | G2G3 | |
| | PDEUP0H0C0 | CROTON ELLIOTTII | G2G3 | |
| | PDMLS0H020 | RHEXIA ARISTOSA | G3 | |
| | PMALI02050 | ECHINODORUS PARVULUS | G3 | |
| | PMCYP0N100 | RHYNCHOSPORA HARPERI | G4? | |
| Company D | | | | 2 |
| Congaree R | CTPCX00010 | MESIC MIXED HARDWOOD FOREST | G5 | |
| | CTTXX00010 | OAK - HICKORY FOREST | G5 | |
| ~ | | | | 47 |
| Crooked Ri | ver/King's Bay PDANN02050 | y ASIMINA PYGMEA | G4 | |
| | PDLAU08010 | LITSEA AESTIVALIS | G3 | |
| | PDOLE020B0 | FORESTIERA SEGREGATA | G4? | |
| | PDRHA0D010 | SAGERETIA MINUTIFLORA | G4 | |
| | PMBRO09040 | TILLANDSIA BARTRAMII | G4 | |
| | PMORC27010 | PTEROGLOSSASPIS ECRISTATA | G2G3 | |
| | PMPOA1T020 | CTENIUM FLORIDANUM | G2 | |
| | PPASP020J0 | ASPLENIUM HETERORESILIENS | G2Q | |
| | - | | | 22 |
| Deep Creek | Bogs PDSAN05010 | NESTRONIA UMBELLULA | G4 | |
| | PDSAR02080 | SARRACENIA RUBRA | G3 | |
| | PGCUP03030 | CHAMAECYPARIS THYOIDES | G4 | |
| | | | | 52 |





| Portfolio Site | Element Code | <u>Global Name</u> | <u>Global Rank</u> | Federal Status Portfolio Site Number |
|----------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Durbin/Dee | Dot ABNGA06040 | EGRETTA CAERULEA | G5 | |
| | ABNGF02010 | MYCTERIA AMERICANA | G4 | LENL |
| | ABNYF07060 | PICOIDES BOREALIS | G3 | LE |
| | AMAJB01011 | URSUS AMERICANUS FLORIDANUS | G5T2 | С |
| | ARAAF01030 | GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS | G3 | LTNL |
| | | | | 6 |
| Edisto Rive | r AAABH01270 | RANA CAPITO | G4 | |
| | ABNKC10010 | HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS | G4 | LTNL |
| | ABNYF07060 | PICOIDES BOREALIS | G3 | LE |
| | AFCAA01010 | ACIPENSER BREVIROSTRUM | G3 | LE |
| | CPCXX00010 | DEPRESSION MEADOW | G3 | |
| | CPCXX00020 | LIMESTONE SINK | G3 | |
| | CPCXX00030 | NON-ALLUVIAL SWAMP FOREST | G5 | |
| | CPCXX00040 | PINE SAVANNA | G3 | |
| | CPCXX00050 | POND CYPRESS SAVANNA | G3 | |
| | CPCXX00060 | POND PINE WOODLAND | G4G5 | |
| | CPCXX00070 | SWAMP TUPELO POND | G3 | |
| | CPPCX00010 | BALD CYPRESS - TUPELO GUM SWAM | P G5 | |
| | CPPCX00020 | BOTTOMLAND HARDWOODS | G5 | |
| | CPSCX00040 | POCOSIN | G3G4 | |
| | CPSCX00050 | POND CYPRESS POND | G4 | |
| | CPSCX00060 | STREAMHEAD POCOSIN | G4 | |
| | CTCXX00010 | BEECH - MAGNOLIA HAMMOCK | G5? | |
| | CTCXX00020 | CALCAREOUS CLIFF | G3? | |





| Portfolio Site | Element Code | <u>Global Name</u> | <u>Global Rank</u> | Federal Status Portfolio Site | <u>Number</u> |
|----------------|----------------|--|--------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|
| | CTCXX00030 | LEVEE | G4G5 | | |
| | CTCXX00100 | PINE FLATWOODS | G5 | | |
| | CTCXX00120 | SOUTHERN MIXED HARDWOOD FOREST | G? | | |
| | CTCXX00130 | SPRUCE PINE - MIXED HARDWOOD FOREST | G3 | | |
| | CTPCX00010 | MESIC MIXED HARDWOOD FOREST | G5 | | |
| | CTSCX00020 | XERIC SANDHILL SCRUB | G5 | | |
| | IMBIV14070 | ELLIPTIO CONGARAEA | G4 | | |
| | IMBIV47190 | VILLOSA DELUMBIS | G4 | | |
| | ORXXX00001 | COLONIAL WATERBIRD | G? | | |
| | PDAPI1L010 | OXYPOLIS CANBYI | G2 | LE | |
| | PDCAM0E050 | LOBELIA BOYKINII | G2G3 | | |
| | PDLAU08010 | LITSEA AESTIVALIS | G3 | | |
| | PDMLS0H020 | RHEXIA ARISTOSA | G3 | | |
| | PMCYP0N100 | RHYNCHOSPORA HARPERI | G4? | | |
| Flint River | | | | | 23 |
| Fiint River | PDCAR0U1E0 | SILENE POLYPETALA | G2 | LE | |
| | PDHAM01010 | FOTHERGILLA GARDENII | G4 | | |
| | PDSAR02080 | SARRACENIA RUBRA | G3 | | |
| | PMLIL200S0 | TRILLIUM RELIQUUM | G2 | LE | |
| | | | | | 53 |
| Florida Trai | il Ridge/Black | C reek Site Ambystoma cingulatum | G2G3 | | |
| | AAAAF01020 | NOTOPHTHALMUS PERSTRIATUS | G2G3 | | |
| | AAABH01270 | RANA CAPITO | G4 | | |





| <u>Portfolio Site</u> | <u>Element Code</u> | <u>Global Name</u> | <u>Global Rank</u> | Federal Status Portfolio Site Number |
|-----------------------|---------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | ABNKC10010 | HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS | G4 | LTNL |
| | ABNKD06022 | FALCO SPARVERIUS PAULUS | G5T3T | |
| | ABNYF07060 | PICOIDES BOREALIS | G3 | LE |
| | ABPBX91050 | AIMOPHILA AESTIVALIS | G3 | |
| | AMAFB07043 | SCIURUS NIGER SHERMANI | G5T2 | |
| | AMAJB01011 | URSUS AMERICANUS FLORIDANUS | G5T2 | С |
| | ARAAF01030 | GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS | G3 | LTNL |
| | ARADB11011 | DRYMARCHON CORAIS COUPERI | G4T3 | LT |
| | ARADB26013 | PITUOPHIS MELANOLEUCUS MUGITUS | G5T3? | |
| | CEGL00\$\$\$\$ | | G3? | |
| | CEGL003556 | Pinus clausa / Quercus myrtifolia - Quercus geminata Woodland | G2 | |
| | CEGL003583 | Pinus palustris / Quercus laevis / Licania michauxii / Aristida beyrichiana - Croton argyranthemus W | G2G3 | |
| | CEGL003653 | Pinus palustris / Serenoa repens - Ilex glabra Woodland | G? | |
| | CEGL003674 | Pinus serotina - Pinus elliottii var. elliottii / Cliftonia monophylla - Cyrilla racemiflora Woodlan | G4? | |
| | CEGL003699 | Quercus laevis / Aristida beyrichiana - Cladonia spp. Woodland | G2G3 | |
| | CEGL003825 | Quercus myrtifolia - Quercus geminata - Quercus chapmanii Shrubland | G2 | |
| | CEGL003869 | Hypericum fasciculatum / Rhynchospora (chapmanii, harperi) Shrubland | G4? | |
| | CEGL004154 | Aristida beyrichiana - Rhynchospora oliganth - Carphephorus pseudoliatris - Sarracenia (alata, flav | a G3? | |
| | CEGL004461 | Panicum hemitomon - Pontederia cordata | G4? | |





| <u>Portfolio Site</u> | Element Code | <u>Global Name</u> | <u>Global Rank</u> | Federal Status Portfolio Site Number |
|-----------------------|--------------|--|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | Herbaceous Vegetation | | |
| | CEGL004486 | Pinus palustris / Serenoa repens - Vaccinium myrsinites / Aristida beyrichiana - Sporobolus curtissi | G2G3 | |
| | CEGL004490 | Pinus palustris / Quercus laevis / Serenoa repens - Vaccinium stamineum / Aristida beyrichiana Woodl | G? | |
| | CEGL004491 | Pinus palustris / Quercus laevis - Quercus geminata / Ceratiola ericoides Woodland | G2G3 | |
| | CEGL004511 | Spartina bakeri - Muhlenbergia filipes - Andropogon glomeratus - Rhynchospora colorata Herbaceous Ve | G4? | |
| | CEGL004527 | Brasenia schreberi Herbaceous Vegetation | G4? | |
| | CEGL004606 | Pinus taeda - Liquidambar styraciflua - Nyssa biflora Temporarily Flooded Forest | G4 | |
| | CEGL004722 | Magnolia virginiana - Nyssa biflora - (Quercu laurifolia) Eastern Forest | ıs G4 | |
| | CEGL004788 | Quercus hemisphaerica - Magnolia grandiflora - Carya glabra / Vaccinium arboreum / Chasmanthium sess | G? | |
| | CEGL004791 | Pinus palustris - Pinus serotina / Ilex glabra - Lyonia lucida Woodland | G4? | |
| | CEGL004967 | Pinus palustris - (Pinus elliottii var. elliottii) / Sporobolus pinetorum - Aster reticulatus - (Spo | G? | |
| | CEGL004969 | Pinus elliottii var. elliottii - Taxodium ascendens / Hypericum brachyphyllum / Sporobolus pinetorum | G4? | |
| | CEGL004970 | Panicum amarum - Paspalum monostachyum Herbaceous Vegetation | G? | |
| | CEGL007049 | Magnolia virginiana - Persea palustris / Lyonia lucida Forest | G4? | |
| | CEGL007350 | Nyssa biflora - Quercus nigra - Quercus laurifolia - Pinus taeda / Ilex opaca - Carpinus caroliniana | G4 | |





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|-----------------------|---------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | CEGL007418 | Taxodium ascendens / Ilex myrtifolia Depression Forest | G4? | |
| | CEGL007434 | Nyssa biflora / Itea virginica - Cephalanthus occidentalis Depression Forest | G4? | |
| | CEGL007544 | Pinus glabra - Quercus (laurifolia, michauxii) / Carpinus caroliniana ssp. caroliniana / Sabal minor | | |
| | CEGLOO3653 | | G? | |
| | CLC0000000 | SANDHILL UPLAND LAKE | G3 | |
| | CLI0000000 | SINKHOLE LAKE | G3 | |
| | CPC0000000 | FLOODPLAIN SWAMP | G? | |
| | CPJ0000000 | DEPRESSION MARSH | G4? | |
| | CPL0000000 | BASIN MARSH | G? | |
| | CPR0000000 | SEEPAGE SLOPE | G3? | |
| | CPS0000000 | BAYGALL | G4? | |
| | CRA0000000 | SEEPAGE STREAM | G4 | |
| | CRC0000000 | BLACKWATER STREAM | G4 | |
| | CTB0000000 | SANDHILL | G2G3 | |
| | CTC0000000 | XERIC HAMMOCK | G? | |
| | CTE0000000 | MESIC FLATWOODS | G? | |
| | PDASC020E0 | ASCLEPIAS CURTISSII | G3 | |
| | PDASC0A0D0 | MATELEA FLORIDANA | G2 | |
| | PDAST4G010 | HARTWRIGHTIA FLORIDANA | G2 | |
| | PDAST850E1 | RUDBECKIA NITIDA VAR NITIDA | G1G2 | |
| | PDAST9R080 | VERBESINA HETEROPHYLLA | G2 | |
| | PDCON0H010 | STYLISMA ABDITA | G2G3 | |





| Portfolio Site | Element Code | <u>Global Name</u> | <u>Global Rank</u> | Federal Status Portfolio Site Number |
|----------------|-----------------|---|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | PDLAM1N060 | PYCNANTHEMUM FLORIDANUM | G3 | |
| | PDLAU08010 | LITSEA AESTIVALIS | G3 | |
| | PMIRI0Q010 | CALYDOREA COELESTINA | G2 | |
| | PMORC27010 | PTEROGLOSSASPIS ECRISTATA | G2G3 | |
| | PMPOA0K0Z0 | ARISTIDA RHIZOMOPHORA | G2 | |
| | PMPOA1T020 | CTENIUM FLORIDANUM | G2 | |
| | PMPOA2Z030 | GYMNOPOGON CHAPMANIANUS | G2 | |
| | | | | 10 |
| Fort Gordo | n PDCON0H052 | STYLISMA PICKERINGII VAR PICKERINGII | G4T2T | |
| | PDLAM0Y020 | MACBRIDEA CAROLINIANA | G2G3 | |
| | PDSAN05010 | NESTRONIA UMBELLULA | G4 | |
| | PDSAR02080 | SARRACENIA RUBRA | G3 | |
| | PDTHC06010 | STEWARTIA MALACODENDRON | G4 | |
| | PGCUP03030 | CHAMAECYPARIS THYOIDES | G4 | |
| F4 64 | 4 | | | 29 |
| Fort Stewar | L AAAAA01030 | AMBYSTOMA CINGULATUM | G2G3 | |
| | AAAAF01020 | NOTOPHTHALMUS PERSTRIATUS | G2G3 | |
| | AAABH01270 | RANA CAPITO | G4 | |
| | ABNKC10010 | HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS | G4 | LTNL |
| | ABNYF07060 | PICOIDES BOREALIS | G3 | LE |
| | ABPBX91050 | AIMOPHILA AESTIVALIS | G3 | |
| | ARAAF01030 | GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS | G3 | LTNL |
| | ARACB02020 | OPHISAURUS COMPRESSUS | G4 | |
| | | | | |





| Portfolio Site | Element Code | <u>Global Name</u> | <u>Global Rank</u> | Federal Status | Portfolio Site Number |
|----------------|--------------|--|--------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| | ARACB02040 | OPHISAURUS MIMICUS | G3 | | |
| | ARADB11011 | DRYMARCHON CORAIS COUPERI | G4T3 | LT | |
| | ARADB17030 | HETERODON SIMUS | G4 | | |
| | ARADB26013 | PITUOPHIS MELANOLEUCUS MUGITUS | G5T3? | | |
| | IIODO03080 | CORDULEGASTER SAYI | G1G2 | | |
| | PDAST0Z020 | BALDUINA ATROPURPUREA | G2G3 | | |
| | PDCAM0E050 | LOBELIA BOYKINII | G2G3 | | |
| | PDERI0C010 | ELLIOTTIA RACEMOSA | G2G3 | | |
| | PDERI1A010 | ZENOBIA PULVERULENTA | G4? | | |
| | PDLAU08010 | LITSEA AESTIVALIS | G3 | | |
| | PDTHC06010 | STEWARTIA MALACODENDRON | G4 | | |
| | PMORC1A072 | HABENARIA QUINQUESETA VAR QUINQUESETA | G4G5T | | |
| | PMORC27010 | PTEROGLOSSASPIS ECRISTATA | G2G3 | | |
| Georgia Tra | 6 | | | | 49 |
| | AAAAF01020 | NOTOPHTHALMUS PERSTRIATUS | G2G3 | | |
| | PDANN02050 | ASIMINA PYGMEA | G4 | | |
| | PDFAB3X030 | TEPHROSIA CHRYSOPHYLLA | G4G5 | | |
| | PDLAM1H010 | PILOBLEPHIS RIGIDA | G4? | | |
| | PMERI02020 | LACHNOCAULON BEYRICHIANUM | G2G3 | | |
| Grand Bay/ | | GRUS CANADENSIS PRATENSIS | G5T2T | | 46 |
| | ABNMK01012 | | | | |
| | ABPBX91050 | AIMOPHILA AESTIVALIS | G3 | | |
| | ARAAF01030 | GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS | G3 | LTNL | |
| | CEGL004486 | Pinus palustris / Serenoa repens - Vaccinium | G2G3 | | |





| Portfolio Site | Element Code | <u>Global Name</u> | <u>Global Rank</u> | Federal Status Portf | olio Site Number |
|----------------|-------------------------|--|--------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| | | myrsinites / Aristida beyrichiana - Sporobolu curtissi | S | | |
| | CEGL004967 | Pinus palustris - (Pinus elliottii var. elliottii) / Sporobolus pinetorum - Aster reticulatus - (Spo | G2 | | |
| | PDFAB0G0C0 | BAPTISIA LECONTEI | G4? | | |
| Griswoldvil | le Woods | | | | 19 |
| | PDLAU07030 | LINDERA SUBCORIACEA | G2 | | |
| Guana Rive | r State Park | | | | 54 |
| | ABNGF02010 | MYCTERIA AMERICANA | G4 | LENL | |
| | ARAAA01010 | CARETTA CARETTA | G3 | LT | |
| | ARADE02010 | CROTALUS ADAMANTEUS | G5 | | |
| | ORKER00000 | BIRD ROOKERY | | | |
| | | | | | 15 |
| Hampton M | Icbriedie IMBIV04040 | ANODONTA COUPERIANA | G4 | | |
| | IMBIV54010 | PYGANODON CATARACTA | G5 | | |
| | IMBIV55010 | UTTERBACKIA IMBECILLIS | G5 | | |
| | PDLAM0Y020 | MACBRIDEA CAROLINIANA | G2G3 | | |
| | | | | | 18 |
| Harrison O | PDAST68060 | MARSHALLIA RAMOSA | G2 | | |
| | PDCUS010U0 | CUSCUTA HARPERI | G2 | | |
| | PDFAB0F580 | ASTRAGALUS MICHAUXII | G3 | | |
| | | | | | 55 |
| Ixia Flatwoo | ods ABNKC10010 | HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS | G4 | LTNL | |
| | AMAKA01010 | TRICHECHUS MANATUS | G2? | LE | |
| | | | | | |





| Portfolio Site | Element Code | <u>Global Name</u> | <u>Global Rank</u> | Federal Status Portfolio S | ite Number |
|----------------|--------------|--|--------------------|----------------------------|------------|
| | ARAAF01030 | GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS | G3 | LTNL | |
| | PDASC02280 | ASCLEPIAS VIRIDULA | G2 | | |
| | PDAST0Z020 | BALDUINA ATROPURPUREA | G2G3 | | |
| | PDFAB0G061 | BAPTISIA CALYCOSA VAR CALYCOSA | G2T1 | | |
| | PMIRI0Q010 | CALYDOREA COELESTINA | G2 | | |
| L:441- O | l | | | | 33 |
| Little Ocmu | ARAAF01030 | GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS | G3 | LTNL | |
| | CEGL004489 | Pinus palustris / Quercus marilandica - Quercus laevis / Aristida beyrichiana - Nolina georgiana Woo | G2 | | |
| | PDAST68060 | MARSHALLIA RAMOSA | G2 | | |
| | PDEMP01010 | CERATIOLA ERICOIDES | G4 | | |
| | PDERI0C010 | ELLIOTTIA RACEMOSA | G2G3 | | |
| | PDFAB08052 | AMORPHA GEORGIANA VAR GEORGIANA | G3T2 | | |
| | PDLAU07020 | LINDERA MELISSIFOLIA | G2 | LE | |
| | PDLAU08010 | LITSEA AESTIVALIS | G3 | | |
| | PDSAN05010 | NESTRONIA UMBELLULA | G4 | | |
| | PDSCR1L220 | PENSTEMON DISSECTUS | G2? | | |
| Lattle Creat | _ | | | | 24 |
| Lott's Creek | PDERI0C010 | ELLIOTTIA RACEMOSA | G2G3 | | |
| | PDFAB0F580 | ASTRAGALUS MICHAUXII | G3 | | |
| | PDTHC06010 | STEWARTIA MALACODENDRON | G4 | | |
| | | | | | 44 |
| Magnolia B | PMBRO09040 | TILLANDSIA BARTRAMII | G4 | | |
| | | | | | 20 |





| <u>Portfolio Site</u> | Element Code | <u>Global Name</u> | <u>Global Rank</u> | Federal Status Portfolio Site N | umber |
|-----------------------|--------------|--|--------------------|---------------------------------|-------|
| Manassas B | • | | | | |
| | PDAST0Z020 | BALDUINA ATROPURPUREA | G2G3 | | |
| | PDSAR02070 | SARRACENIA PURPUREA | G5 | | |
| | PDSCR13010 | MACRANTHERA FLAMMEA | G3 | | |
| | PDSCR1L220 | PENSTEMON DISSECTUS | G2? | | |
| 0 I T | | | | 2 | 0 |
| Ocmulgee R | AAAAF01020 | NOTOPHTHALMUS PERSTRIATUS | G2G3 | | |
| | AFBAA03010 | PETROMYZON MARINUS | G5 | | |
| | IMBIV02010 | ALASMIDONTA ARCULA | G1G2 | | |
| | PDCAR0U180 | SILENE OVATA | G3 | | |
| | PDCAR0U1E0 | SILENE POLYPETALA | G2 | LE | |
| | PDLAM1U0Z0 | SCUTELLARIA OCMULGEE | G2 | | |
| | PDMLS0H020 | RHEXIA ARISTOSA | G3 | | |
| | PDSAL02120 | SALIX FLORIDANA | G2 | | |
| | PMBRO090F0 | TILLANDSIA SETACEA | G5 | | |
| | PMLIL200G0 | TRILLIUM LANCIFOLIUM | G3 | | |
| | PMLIL200S0 | TRILLIUM RELIQUUM | G2 | LE | |
| 0 D! | | | | 1. | 4 |
| Oconee Rive | CEGL004783 | (Pinus palustris) / Bigelowia nuttallii - Talinum teretifolium - Allium cuthbertii - Penstemon disse | G1G2 | | |
| | PMBRO090F0 | TILLANDSIA SETACEA | G5 | | |
| | • | | | 1 | 2 |
| Ogeechee R | ABNKC04010 | ELANOIDES FORFICATUS | G4 | | |
| | ABNYF07060 | PICOIDES BOREALIS | G3 | LE | |





| Portfolio Site | Element Code | <u>Global Name</u> | <u>Global Rank</u> | Federal Status | Portfolio Site Number |
|----------------|--------------|--|--------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| | ARACB02040 | OPHISAURUS MIMICUS | G3 | | |
| | ARADB26013 | PITUOPHIS MELANOLEUCUS MUGITUS | G5T3? | | |
| | IMBIV17090 | FUSCONAIA MASONI | G2 | | |
| | OBNGF02010 | MYCTERIA AMERICANA | G4 | LENL | |
| | PDAPI1L010 | OXYPOLIS CANBYI | G2 | LE | |
| | PDAST68060 | MARSHALLIA RAMOSA | G2 | | |
| | PDSCR1L220 | PENSTEMON DISSECTUS | G2? | | |
| | PDTHC06010 | STEWARTIA MALACODENDRON | G4 | | |
| | PMCYP0N1V0 | RHYNCHOSPORA PUNCTATA | G1? | | |
| | PMORC24010 | PONTHIEVA RACEMOSA | G4G5 | | |
| Ohaana Di | | | | | 16 |
| Ohoopee Riv | ABPBX91050 | AIMOPHILA AESTIVALIS | G3 | | |
| | ARAAF01030 | GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS | G3 | LTNL | |
| | ARADB11011 | DRYMARCHON CORAIS COUPERI | G4T3 | LT | |
| | CEGL003583 | Pinus palustris / Quercus laevis / Licania michauxii / Aristida beyrichiana - Croton argyranthemus W | | | |
| | CEGL003590 | Pinus palustris / Quercus laevis / Aristida purpurascens - Stipulicida setacea - (Rhynchospora megal | | | |
| | CEGL003653 | Pinus palustris / Serenoa repens - Ilex glabra Woodland | | | |
| | CEGL004788 | Quercus hemisphaerica - Magnolia grandiflora - Carya glabra / Vaccinium arboreum / Chasmanthium sess | | | |
| | CEGL007044 | Gordonia lasianthus - Magnolia virginiana - Persea palustris / Sphagnum spp. Forest | | | |
| | CEGL007434 | Nyssa biflora / Itea virginica - Cephalanthus occidentalis Depression Forest | | | |





| Portfolio Site | Element Code | <u>Global Name</u> | <u>Global Rank</u> | Federal Status Portfolio Site Number |
|----------------|---------------|--|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | CEGL007544 | Pinus glabra - Quercus (laurifolia, michauxii) / Carpinus caroliniana ssp. caroliniana / Sabal minor | | |
| | CEGL007551 | Pinus taeda - Quercus (phellos, nigra, laurifolia) Temporarily Flooded Forest [Provisional] | | |
| | IMBIV02010 | ALASMIDONTA ARCULA | G1G2 | |
| | IMBIV14090 | ELLIPTIO DARIENSIS | G3 | |
| | IMBIV14260 | ELLIPTIO SPINOSA | G1 | |
| | IMBIV21060 | LAMPSILIS DOLABRAEFORMIS | G2 | |
| | IMBIV43070 | TOXOLASMA PULLUS | G3 | |
| | NAPP 1:40, | | | |
| | PDASC0A0M0 | MATELEA PUBIFLORA | G3G4 | |
| | PDAST68060 | MARSHALLIA RAMOSA | G2 | |
| | PDEMP01010 | CERATIOLA ERICOIDES | G4 | |
| | PDFAB0F580 | ASTRAGALUS MICHAUXII | G3 | |
| | PDHAM01010 | FOTHERGILLA GARDENII | G4 | |
| | PDLAM08020 | CALAMINTHA ASHEI | G3 | |
| | PDSAR02070 | SARRACENIA PURPUREA | G5 | |
| | PDSCR1L220 | PENSTEMON DISSECTUS | G2? | |
| | PMERI02020 | LACHNOCAULON BEYRICHIANUM | G2G3 | |
| Okoofonoko | e/Pinhook Sys | tom | | 43 |
| ORCHEIORE | AAAAA01030 | AMBYSTOMA CINGULATUM | G2G3 | |
| | AAAAF01020 | NOTOPHTHALMUS PERSTRIATUS | G2G3 | |
| | ABNMK01012 | GRUS CANADENSIS PRATENSIS | G5T2T | |
| | ABNYF07060 | PICOIDES BOREALIS | G3 | LE |





| <u>Portfolio Site</u> | Element Code | <u>Global Name</u> | <u>Global Rank</u> | Federal Status Portfolio Site Number |
|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | AMACC08020 | CORYNORHINUS RAFINESQUII | G4 | |
| | AMAFB07043 | SCIURUS NIGER SHERMANI | G5T2 | |
| | AMAFF14010 | NEOFIBER ALLENI | G3 | |
| | AMAJB01011 | URSUS AMERICANUS FLORIDANUS | G5T2 | С |
| | ARAAF01030 | GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS | G3 | LTNL |
| | ARACB02020 | OPHISAURUS COMPRESSUS | G4 | |
| | OBNGF02010 | MYCTERIA AMERICANA | G4 | LENL |
| | PDAST4G010 | HARTWRIGHTIA FLORIDANA | G2 | |
| | PDLAU08010 | LITSEA AESTIVALIS | G3 | |
| | PMORC1Y0C0 | PLATANTHERA INTEGRA | G3G4 | |
| | PMPOA1T020 | CTENIUM FLORIDANUM | G2 | |
| Ogaaala Nat | ional Fanat/E | Charles Charles | | 51 |
| Osceola Nat | ional Forest/F | AMBYSTOMA CINGULATUM | G2G3 | |
| | AAAAF01020 | NOTOPHTHALMUS PERSTRIATUS | G2G3 | |
| | ABNGA06040 | EGRETTA CAERULEA | G5 | |
| | ABNGF02010 | MYCTERIA AMERICANA | G4 | LENL |
| | ABNYF07060 | PICOIDES BOREALIS | G3 | LE |
| | AMACC01040 | MYOTIS GRISESCENS | G2G3 | LE |
| | AMAJB01011 | URSUS AMERICANUS FLORIDANUS | G5T2 | С |
| | ARAAF01030 | GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS | G3 | LTNL |
| | ARADB11011 | DRYMARCHON CORAIS COUPERI | G4T3 | LT |
| | ARADE02010 | CROTALUS ADAMANTEUS | G5 | |
| | ORKER00000 | BIRD ROOKERY | | |
| | PDLAU08010 | LITSEA AESTIVALIS | G3 | |





| <u>Portfolio Site</u> | <u>Element Code</u> | <u>Global Name</u> | <u>Global Rank</u> | Federal Status Portfolio S | Site Number |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|--|--------------------|----------------------------|-------------|
| | PMPOA2Z030 | GYMNOPOGON CHAPMANIANUS | G2 | | |
| Pendleton C | reek Sandhill cegl004487 | Pinus palustris / Quercus incana - Quercus stellata / Aristida beyrichiana - Sporobolus junceus - No | G2G3 | | 26 |
| Penholloway | Flatwoods | | | | 38 |
| 1 chilonoway | ABPBX91050 | AIMOPHILA AESTIVALIS | G3 | | |
| | CEGL004486 | Pinus palustris / Serenoa repens - Vaccinium myrsinites / Aristida beyrichiana - Sporobolus curtissi | G2G3 | | |
| | PDFAB0G020 | BAPTISIA ARACHNIFERA | G1 | LE | |
| | PMPOA1T020 | CTENIUM FLORIDANUM | G2 | | |
| Pond Brancl | h | | | | 4 |
| | CPSCX00010 | ATLANTIC WHITE CEDAR SWAMP | G2 | | |
| | CPSCX00020 | BAY FOREST | G3G4 | | |
| | CPTXX00020 | SMALL STREAM FOREST | G5 | | |
| | CTCXX00140 | UPLAND PINE - WIREGRASS WOODLAND | G3 | | |
| | PMAGA08060 | NOLINA GEORGIANA | G3G5 | | |
| | | | | | 56 |
| Santa Fe/Ne | W River AFCQB12030 | MICROPTERUS NOTIUS | G2G3 | | |
| | AMAJB01011 | URSUS AMERICANUS FLORIDANUS | G5T2 | С | |
| | ARAAB02010 | MACROCLEMYS TEMMINCKII | G3G4 | | |
| | ARAAF01030 | GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS | G3 | LTNL | |
| | ARADB11011 | DRYMARCHON CORAIS COUPERI | G4T3 | LT | |
| | CEGL004491 | Pinus palustris / Quercus laevis - Quercus geminata / Ceratiola ericoides Woodland | G3 | | |





| Portfolio Site | Element Code | <u>Global Name</u> | <u>Global Rank</u> | Federal Status Port | folio Site Number |
|----------------|-----------------|--|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | CEGL004722 | Magnolia virginiana - Nyssa biflora - (Querc laurifolia) Eastern Forest | cus G4 | | |
| | CEGL004788 | Quercus hemisphaerica - Magnolia grandiflora - Carya glabra / Vaccinium arboreum / Chasmanthium sess | G? | | |
| | CRC0000000 | BLACKWATER STREAM | G4 | | |
| | IMBIV28060 | MEDIONIDUS WALKERI | G2 | | |
| | IMBIV35350 | PLEUROBEMA RECLUSUM | G2 | | |
| | | | | | 39 |
| Satilla Rive | r ARAAF01030 | GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS | G3 | LTNL | |
| | OBNGF02010 | MYCTERIA AMERICANA | G4 | LENL | |
| | PDERI0C010 | ELLIOTTIA RACEMOSA | G2G3 | | |
| | | | | | 9 |
| Savannah R | AAABH01270 | RANA CAPITO | G4 | | |
| | ABNKC10010 | HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS | G4 | LTNL | |
| | ABNYF07060 | PICOIDES BOREALIS | G3 | LE | |
| | CPCXX00010 | DEPRESSION MEADOW | G3 | | |
| | CPCXX00030 | NON-ALLUVIAL SWAMP FOREST | G5 | | |
| | CPCXX00040 | PINE SAVANNA | G3 | | |
| | CPCXX00050 | POND CYPRESS SAVANNA | G3 | | |
| | CPCXX00070 | SWAMP TUPELO POND | G3 | | |
| | CPPCX00020 | BOTTOMLAND HARDWOODS | G5 | | |
| | CTPCX00010 | MESIC MIXED HARDWOOD FOREST | G5 | | |
| | CTSCX00010 | PINE - SCRUB OAK SANDHILL | G4 | | |
| | CTSCX00020 | XERIC SANDHILL SCRUB | G5 | | |





| <u>Portfolio Site</u> | Element Code | <u>Global Name</u> | <u>Global Rank</u> | Federal Status Portfolio Site Number |
|-----------------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | CXADD00010 | OPEN WATER LAKE | G? | |
| | IMBIV04040 | ANODONTA COUPERIANA | G4 | |
| | IMBIV47170 | VILLOSA VIBEX | G4Q | |
| | IMBIV47190 | VILLOSA DELUMBIS | G4 | |
| | IMBIV54010 | PYGANODON CATARACTA | G5 | |
| | IMBIV55010 | UTTERBACKIA IMBECILLIS | G5 | |
| | ORXXX00001 | COLONIAL WATERBIRD | G ? | |
| | PDAPI1L010 | OXYPOLIS CANBYI | G2 | LE |
| | PDAPI1Y040 | PTILIMNIUM NODOSUM | G2 | LE |
| | PDAST2L0T0 | COREOPSIS ROSEA | G3 | |
| | PDAST4L070 | HELENIUM BREVIFOLIUM | G3G4 | |
| | PDCAM0E050 | LOBELIA BOYKINII | G2G3 | |
| | PDCAR0L010 | PARONYCHIA AMERICANA | G3? | |
| | PDCLU03010 | HYPERICUM ADPRESSUM | G2G3 | |
| | PDEUP0H0C0 | CROTON ELLIOTTII | G2G3 | |
| | PDFAB0F580 | ASTRAGALUS MICHAUXII | G3 | |
| | PDHAL04090 | MYRIOPHYLLUM LAXUM | G3 | |
| | PDJUG01080 | CARYA MYRISTICIFORMIS | G4 | |
| | PDLAM0Y020 | MACBRIDEA CAROLINIANA | G2G3 | |
| | PDLAU07030 | LINDERA SUBCORIACEA | G2 | |
| | PDMLS0H020 | RHEXIA ARISTOSA | G3 | |
| | PDSAN05010 | NESTRONIA UMBELLULA | G4 | |
| | PMAGA08060 | NOLINA GEORGIANA | G3G5 | |
| | PMALI02050 | ECHINODORUS PARVULUS | G3 | |





| <u>Portfolio Site</u> | Element Code | <u>Global Name</u> | <u>Global Rank</u> | Federal Status Portfolio Site Number |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | PMCYP032W0 | CAREX COLLINSII | G4 | |
| | PMCYP033K0 | CAREX DECOMPOSITA | G3 | |
| | iver/Tillman S tee Plantation | | | 8 |
| | AAAAA01030 | AMBYSTOMA CINGULATUM | G2G3 | |
| | AAABH01270 | RANA CAPITO | G4 | |
| | ABNGF02010 | MYCTERIA AMERICANA | G4 | LENL |
| | ABNKC04010 | ELANOIDES FORFICATUS | G4 | |
| | ABNKC10010 | HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS | G4 | LTNL |
| | ABNND01010 | HIMANTOPUS MEXICANUS | G5 | |
| | ABNNM08100 | STERNA ANTILLARUM | G4 | LENL |
| | ABNYF07060 | PICOIDES BOREALIS | G3 | LE |
| | ABPBX91050 | AIMOPHILA AESTIVALIS | G3 | |
| | AFBAA03010 | PETROMYZON MARINUS | G5 | |
| | AFCAA01010 | ACIPENSER BREVIROSTRUM | G3 | LE |
| | AFCQB09060 | ELASSOMA OKATIE | G2G3 | |
| | AMAKA01010 | TRICHECHUS MANATUS | G2? | LE |
| | ARAAF01030 | GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS | G3 | LTNL |
| | ARACB02040 | OPHISAURUS MIMICUS | G3 | |
| | ARADB17030 | HETERODON SIMUS | G4 | |
| | ARADB26010 | PITUOPHIS MELANOLEUCUS | G5 | |
| | ARADB26013 | PITUOPHIS MELANOLEUCUS MUGITU | S G5T3? | |
| | CECXX00010 | BRACKISH MARSH | G5 | |
| | CECXX00040 | SALT MARSH | G5 | |
| | CEGL004487 | Pinus palustris / Quercus incana - Quercus | G2G3 | |





| <u>Portfolio Site</u> | Element Code | Global Name | <u>Global Rank</u> | Federal Status Portfolio Site Number |
|-----------------------|--------------|--|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | stellata / Aristida beyrichiana - Sporobolus junceus - No | | |
| | CIIB1B0000 | LONGLEAF PINE FLATWOODS | | |
| | CPCXX00040 | PINE SAVANNA | G3 | |
| | CPCXX00050 | POND CYPRESS SAVANNA | G3 | |
| | CPPCX00010 | BALD CYPRESS - TUPELO GUM SWAM | P G5 | |
| | CPPCX00020 | BOTTOMLAND HARDWOODS | G5 | |
| | CPSCX00050 | POND CYPRESS POND | G4 | |
| | CTCXX00050 | MARITIME FOREST | G2 | |
| | CTCXX00120 | SOUTHERN MIXED HARDWOOD FOREST | G? | |
| | CTCXX00140 | UPLAND PINE - WIREGRASS WOODLAND | G3 | |
| | CTPXX00010 | BASIC FOREST | G? | |
| | CTSCX00010 | PINE - SCRUB OAK SANDHILL | G4 | |
| | CTSCX00020 | XERIC SANDHILL SCRUB | G5 | |
| | IMBIV04040 | ANODONTA COUPERIANA | G4 | |
| | IMBIV14070 | ELLIPTIO CONGARAEA | G4 | |
| | IMBIV17090 | FUSCONAIA MASONI | G2 | |
| | IMBIV21050 | LAMPSILIS CARIOSA | G4 | |
| | IMBIV21200 | LAMPSILIS SPLENDIDA | G3 | |
| | IMBIV43070 | TOXOLASMA PULLUS | G3 | |
| | IMBIV47190 | VILLOSA DELUMBIS | G4 | |
| | IMBIV54010 | PYGANODON CATARACTA | G5 | |
| | IMBIV55010 | UTTERBACKIA IMBECILLIS | G5 | |
| | ORXXX00001 | COLONIAL WATERBIRD | G? | |





| Portfolio Site | Element Code | <u>Global Name</u> | <u>Global Rank</u> | Federal Status Portfolio Site Number |
|----------------|--------------|---------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | PDAPI1L010 | OXYPOLIS CANBYI | G2 | LE |
| | PDARA09010 | PANAX QUINQUEFOLIUS | G4 | |
| | PDCAM0E050 | LOBELIA BOYKINII | G2G3 | |
| | PDCEL05030 | EUONYMUS ATROPURPUREUS | G5 | |
| | PDCLU03010 | HYPERICUM ADPRESSUM | G2G3 | |
| | PDERI0C010 | ELLIOTTIA RACEMOSA | G2G3 | |
| | PDERI1R010 | AGARISTA POPULIFOLIA | G4G5 | |
| | PDFAB0F580 | ASTRAGALUS MICHAUXII | G3 | |
| | PDHPC01050 | AESCULUS PARVIFLORA | G2G3 | |
| | PDLAM0F050 | DICERANDRA ODORATISSIMA | G4G5 | |
| | PDLAM1U0Z0 | SCUTELLARIA OCMULGEE | G2 | |
| | PDLAU07020 | LINDERA MELISSIFOLIA | G2 | LE |
| | PDLAU08010 | LITSEA AESTIVALIS | G3 | |
| | PDPLN02140 | PLANTAGO SPARSIFLORA | G2G3 | |
| | PDRAN0B0C0 | DELPHINIUM CAROLINIANUM | G5 | |
| | PDRAN0G010 | ENEMION BITERNATUM | G5 | |
| | PDSCR1Q010 | SCHWALBEA AMERICANA | G2 | LE |
| | PDTHC06010 | STEWARTIA MALACODENDRON | G4 | |
| | PMARE0B010 | RHAPIDOPHYLLUM HYSTRIX | G4 | |
| | PMCYP032R0 | CAREX CHAPMANII | G3 | |
| | PMCYP033K0 | CAREX DECOMPOSITA | G3 | |
| | PMCYP0N100 | RHYNCHOSPORA HARPERI | G4? | |
| | PMERI02020 | LACHNOCAULON BEYRICHIANUM | G2G3 | |
| | PMLIL15040 | HYMENOCALLIS CORONARIA | G2Q | |





| Portfolio Site | Element Code | Global Name | <u>Global Rank</u> | Federal Status Portfolio Site Number |
|----------------|--------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | PMLIL200G0 | TRILLIUM LANCIFOLIUM | G3 | |
| | PMLIL200S0 | TRILLIUM RELIQUUM | G2 | LE |
| | PMORC1Y0C0 | PLATANTHERA INTEGRA | G3G4 | |
| | PMORC24010 | PONTHIEVA RACEMOSA | G4G5 | |
| | PMORC27010 | PTEROGLOSSASPIS ECRISTATA | G2G3 | |
| | PMORC2B0G0 | SPIRANTHES LONGILABRIS | G3 | |
| | | | | 28 |
| Sea Islands/ | ABNGF02010 | MYCTERIA AMERICANA | G4 | LENL |
| | ABNKC10010 | HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS | G4 | LTNL |
| | ABNNB03040 | CHARADRIUS WILSONIA | G5 | |
| | ABNNB03070 | CHARADRIUS MELODUS | G3 | LT |
| | ABNNC01010 | HAEMATOPUS PALLIATUS | G5 | |
| | ABNND01010 | HIMANTOPUS MEXICANUS | G5 | |
| | ABNNM08010 | STERNA NILOTICA | G5 | |
| | ABNNM08030 | STERNA MAXIMA | G5 | |
| | ABNNM08100 | STERNA ANTILLARUM | G4 | LENL |
| | ABNNM14010 | RYNCHOPS NIGER | G5 | |
| | ABNYF07060 | PICOIDES BOREALIS | G3 | LE |
| | ABPBG10023 | CISTOTHORUS PALUSTRIS GRISEUS | G5T3 | |
| | ABPBX91050 | AIMOPHILA AESTIVALIS | G3 | |
| | AFCAA01010 | ACIPENSER BREVIROSTRUM | G3 | LE |
| | AMAGJ02010 | EUBALAENA GLACIALIS | G1 | LE |
| | AMAKA01010 | TRICHECHUS MANATUS | G2? | LE |
| | ARAAA01010 | CARETTA CARETTA | G3 | LT |





| Portfolio Site | Element Code | Global Name | <u>Global Rank</u> | <u>Federal Status</u> | Portfolio Site Number |
|----------------|----------------|--|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | ARAAA04010 | LEPIDOCHELYS KEMPII | G1 | LE | |
| | ARAAF01030 | GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS | G3 | LTNL | |
| | ARADB11011 | DRYMARCHON CORAIS COUPERI | G4T3 | LT | |
| | CEB0000000 | | | | |
| | CEGL00\$\$\$\$ | | | | |
| | CEGL003525 | Juniperus virginiana var. silicicola - Zanthoxylum clava-herculis - Quercus virginiana - (Sabal palm | | | |
| | CEGL003809 | Myrica cerifera - Baccharis halimifolia / Spartina patens Shrubland | | | |
| | CEGL003833 | Quercus virginiana - (Ilex vomitoria) Shrubland | G3? | | |
| | CEGL003839 | Myrica cerifera / Spartina patens - (Juncus roemerianus) Shrubland | | | |
| | CEGL003863 | Ceratiola ericoides - Quercus geminata - (Quercus inopina) - Serenoa repens / Cladon spp Cladin | G2 ia | | |
| | CEGL003920 | Baccharis halimifolia - Iva frutescens - Myri cerifera - (Ilex vomitoria) Shrubland | ca | | |
| | CEGL003924 | Borrichia frutescens / Spartina patens - Juncus roemerianus Shrubland | | | |
| | CEGL004040 | Uniola paniculata - Hydrocotyle bonariensis Herbaceous Vegetation | G4? | | |
| | CEGL004051 | Muhlenbergia filipes - Spartina patens - Eustachys petraea Herbaceous Vegetation | G3 | | |
| | CEGL004112 | Juncus effusus Seasonally Flooded Herbaced Vegetation [Provisional] | DUS | | |
| | CEGL004186 | Juncus roemerianus Herbaceous Vegetation | G4 | | |
| | CEGL004191 | Spartina alterniflora Carolinian Zone Herbaceous Vegetation | | | |
| | CEGL004234 | Smilax auriculata / Uniola paniculata - | G3 | | |





| <u>Portfolio Site</u> | Element Code | <u>Global Name</u> | <u>Global Rank</u> | Federal Status Portfolio Site Number |
|-----------------------|--------------|--|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | Heterotheca subaxillaris - Strophostyles helvula Shrub Herba | | |
| | CEGL004511 | Spartina bakeri - Muhlenbergia filipes - Andropogon glomeratus - Rhynchospora colorata Herbaceous Ve | | |
| | CEGL004658 | Pinus elliottii var. elliottii / Ilex vomitoria - Serenoa repens - Myrica cerifera Woodland | | |
| | CEGL007020 | Quercus geminata - (Quercus virginiana) / Serenoa repens - Lyonia fruticosa Forest | G2 | |
| | CEGL007027 | Quercus virginiana - Quercus hemisphaerica Pinus taeda / Persea borbonia Forest | - | |
| | CEGL007030 | Quercus virginiana - Quercus hemisphaerica Pinus elliottii var. elliottii / Callicarpa americana F | - | |
| | CEGL007032 | Quercus virginiana - (Pinus elliottii var. elliottii, Sabal palmetto) / Persea borbonia - Callicarpa | G4 | |
| | CEGL007044 | Gordonia lasianthus - Magnolia virginiana - Persea palustris / Sphagnum spp. Forest | | |
| | CPW0000000 | COASTAL INTERDUNAL SWALE | G3 | |
| | CTCXX00050 | MARITIME FOREST | G2 | |
| | CTG0000000 | | | |
| | CTT0000000 | COASTAL STRAND | G3? | |
| | OBNGF02010 | MYCTERIA AMERICANA | G4 | LENL |
| | OBNNB03070 | CHARADRIUS MELODUS | G3 | LELT |
| | ORXXX00001 | COLONIAL WATERBIRD | G? | |
| | PDLAM1H010 | PILOBLEPHIS RIGIDA | G4? | |
| | PDLAU08010 | LITSEA AESTIVALIS | G3 | |
| | PDMAL0H0J0 | HIBISCUS GRANDIFLORUS | G4? | |
| | PDOLE020B0 | FORESTIERA SEGREGATA | G4? | |





| <u>Portfolio Site</u> | <u>Element Code</u> | <u>Global Name</u> | <u>Global Rank</u> | Federal Status Portfolio | <u>Site Number</u> |
|-----------------------|---------------------|---|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| | PDOLE020C0 | FORESTIERA GODFREYI | G3 | | |
| | PDPIP01270 | PEPEROMIA HUMILIS | G5 | | |
| | PDRHA0D010 | SAGERETIA MINUTIFLORA | G4 | | |
| | PMBRO090F0 | TILLANDSIA SETACEA | G5 | | |
| | PMORC27010 | PTEROGLOSSASPIS ECRISTATA | G2G3 | | |
| | PMORC2B0S0 | SPIRANTHES POLYANTHA | G3G5 | | |
| Shealee's Po | and | | | | 1 |
| Shealee S F 0 | CPCXX00070 | SWAMP TUPELO POND | G3 | | |
| | CPSCX00010 | ATLANTIC WHITE CEDAR SWAMP | G2 | | |
| | CPSXX00010 | SEEPAGE POCOSIN | G3 | | |
| | CTSCX00010 | PINE - SCRUB OAK SANDHILL | G4 | | |
| | CTSCX00020 | XERIC SANDHILL SCRUB | G5 | | |
| Springfield | | | | | 27 |
| Springfield | CEGL003643 | Pinus elliottii var. elliottii / Serenoa repens - Ilex glabra Woodland | G4 | | |
| | CEGL004486 | Pinus palustris / Serenoa repens - Vaccinium myrsinites / Aristida beyrichiana - Sporobolu curtissi | | | |
| 64 Maara D | • | | | | 48 |
| St. Marys R | AAAAF01020 | NOTOPHTHALMUS PERSTRIATUS | G2G3 | | |
| | ABNGA06060 | EGRETTA RUFESCENS | G4 | | |
| | ABNYF07060 | PICOIDES BOREALIS | G3 | LE | |
| | ABPBX91050 | AIMOPHILA AESTIVALIS | G3 | | |
| | AMAFB07043 | SCIURUS NIGER SHERMANI | G5T2 | | |
| | AMAKA01010 | TRICHECHUS MANATUS | G2? | LE | |
| | ARAAF01030 | GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS | G3 | LTNL | |
| | | | | | |





| <u>Portfolio Site</u> | <u>Element Code</u> | <u>Global Name</u> | <u>Global Rank</u> | Federal Status Portfolio Site Number |
|-----------------------|---------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | ARADB11011 | DRYMARCHON CORAIS COUPERI | G4T3 | LT |
| | CEGL002099 | Quercus michauxii - Quercus shumardii - Liquidambar styraciflua / Arundinaria gigantea Forest | G4 | |
| | CEGL003583 | Pinus palustris / Quercus laevis / Licania michauxii / Aristida beyrichiana - Croton argyranthemus W | G2G3 | |
| | CEGL003653 | Pinus palustris / Serenoa repens - Ilex glabra Woodland | G? | |
| | CEGL004154 | Aristida beyrichiana - Rhynchospora oliganth - Carphephorus pseudoliatris - Sarracenia (alata, flav | a G3? | |
| | CEGL004191 | Spartina alterniflora Carolinian Zone Herbaceous Vegetation | G4 | |
| | CEGL004484 | Nyssa biflora - (Nyssa aquatica, Taxodium distichum) Tidal Forest [Provisional] | G3 | |
| | CEGL004492 | Pinus palustris / Quercus laevis - Quercus incana - Quercus margarettiae / Licania michauxii / Arist | G2G3 | |
| | CEGL004630 | Taxodium distichum - Nyssa (aquatica, biflora, ogeche) Seasonally Flooded Forest [Provisional] | G? | |
| | CEGL004639 | Crataegus aestivalis Forest | G4 | |
| | CEGL004788 | Quercus hemisphaerica - Magnolia grandiflora - Carya glabra / Vaccinium arboreum / Chasmanthium sess | G3 | |
| | CEGL007032 | Quercus virginiana - (Pinus elliottii var. elliottii, Sabal palmetto) / Persea borbonia - Callicarpa | G4 | |
| | CEGL007044 | Gordonia lasianthus - Magnolia virginiana - Persea palustris / Sphagnum spp. Forest | G3? | |
| | CEGL007392 | Nyssa ogeche - (Nyssa biflora, Taxodium ascendens) Forest | G4? | |
| | CEGL007432 | Taxodium distichum - Nyssa aquatica - Nyssa | G? | |





| <u>Portfolio Site</u> | Element Code | <u>Global Name</u> | <u>Global Rank</u> | Federal Status Portfo | olio Site Number |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|--|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| | | biflora / Fraxinus caroliniana / Itea virginica Forest | | | |
| | CLF0000000 | RIVER FLOODPLAIN LAKE | G4? | | |
| | CPB0000000 | FLOODPLAIN FOREST | G? | | |
| | CPJ0000000 | DEPRESSION MARSH | G4? | | |
| | CPR0000000 | SEEPAGE SLOPE | G3? | | |
| | CTR0000000 | SLOPE FOREST | G3 | | |
| | PDARI03010 | HEXASTYLIS ARIFOLIA | G5 | | |
| | PDAST0Z020 | BALDUINA ATROPURPUREA | G2G3 | | |
| | PDAST4G010 | HARTWRIGHTIA FLORIDANA | G2 | | |
| | PDAST9R080 | VERBESINA HETEROPHYLLA | G2 | | |
| | PMBRO09040 | TILLANDSIA BARTRAMII | G4 | | |
| | PMLIL24010 | UVULARIA FLORIDANA | G3? | | |
| | PMPOA1T020 | CTENIUM FLORIDANUM | G2 | | |
| | PMXYR01070 | XYRIS DRUMMONDII | G3 | | |
| л. . /л | | | | | 50 |
| 1 imucuan/P | umpkin Hill ABNGF02010 | MYCTERIA AMERICANA | G4 | LENL | |
| | ABNKC10010 | HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS | G4 | LTNL | |
| | ABPBG10023 | CISTOTHORUS PALUSTRIS GRISEUS | G5T3 | | |
| | AMAKA01010 | TRICHECHUS MANATUS | G2? | LE | |
| | ARAAF01030 | GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS | G3 | LTNL | |
| | ARADB26013 | PITUOPHIS MELANOLEUCUS MUGITUS | G5T3? | | |
| | ARADE02010 | CROTALUS ADAMANTEUS | G5 | | |
| | CEGL003825 | Quercus myrtifolia - Quercus geminata - Quercus chapmanii Shrubland | G2 | | |





| Portfolio Site | Element Code | <u>Global Name</u> | <u>Global Rank</u> | <u>Federal Status</u> | Portfolio Site Number |
|----------------|--------------|--|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | CEGL004191 | Spartina alterniflora Carolinian Zone Herbaceous Vegetation | G4 | | |
| | CEGL007027 | Quercus virginiana - Quercus hemisphaerica - Pinus taeda / Persea borbonia Forest | G4 | | |
| | CEGL007032 | Quercus virginiana - (Pinus elliottii var. elliottii, Sabal palmetto) / Persea borbonia - Callicarpa | G4 | | |
| | | | | | 25 |
| Turkey Cre | IMBIV02010 | ALASMIDONTA ARCULA | G1G2 | | |
| | PDLAM1U0Z0 | SCUTELLARIA OCMULGEE | G2 | | |
| | D 1 | | | | 32 |
| Unadilla Cy | PDAPI1L010 | OXYPOLIS CANBYI | G2 | LE | |
| | PDAPI1Y040 | PTILIMNIUM NODOSUM | G2 | LE | |
| | | | | | 45 |
| Upper Suwa | AAABH01270 | RANA CAPITO | G4 | | |
| | ABNGA06040 | EGRETTA CAERULEA | G5 | | |
| | AFCQB12030 | MICROPTERUS NOTIUS | G2G3 | | |
| | AMACC08020 | CORYNORHINUS RAFINESQUII | G4 | | |
| | AMAJB01011 | URSUS AMERICANUS FLORIDANUS | G5T2 | С | |
| | ARAAB02010 | MACROCLEMYS TEMMINCKII | G3G4 | | |
| | ARAAF01030 | GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS | G3 | LTNL | |
| | ARADB11011 | DRYMARCHON CORAIS COUPERI | G4T3 | LT | |
| | ARADB26013 | PITUOPHIS MELANOLEUCUS MUGITUS | G5T3? | | |
| | CEGL004486 | Pinus palustris / Serenoa repens - Vaccinium myrsinites / Aristida beyrichiana - Sporobolus curtissi | G2G3 | | |
| | CEGL004791 | Pinus palustris - Pinus serotina / Ilex glabra - Lyonia lucida Woodland | G3G4 | | |





| <u>Portfolio Site</u> | Element Code | <u>Global Name</u> | <u>Global Rank</u> | Federal Status Portfolio Site | <u>Number</u> |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|
| | | | | | |
| | CRC0000000 | BLACKWATER STREAM | G4 | | |
| | CRD0000000 | SPRING-RUN STREAM | G2 | | |
| | ORKER00000 | BIRD ROOKERY | | | |
| | PMPOA1T020 | CTENIUM FLORIDANUM | G2 | | |
| | | | | | 41 |
| Wiggin's Cr | eek Outcrop PDPOR060R0 | PORTULACA BILOBA | G1 | | |

Appendix B Land Ownership Patterns

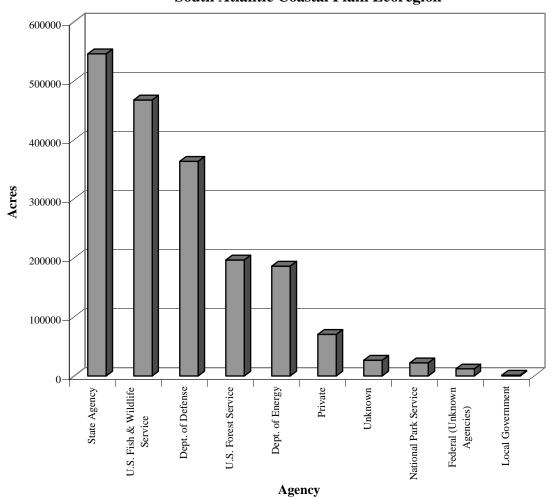
The South Atlantic Coastal Plain ecoregion contains approximately 1.89 million acres of managed area lands. Of managed areas within the ecoregion, state agencies own 29 percent, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service owns 25 percent, and the Department of Defense owns 19 percent. Other agencies that own land within this ecoregion include the U.S. Forest Service, Department of Energy, National Park Service, other federal agencies, local government, private and unknown ownership.

| Agency | Acres | % of Portfolio ** |
|------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| State Agency | 545834 | 7 |
| U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service | 467604 | 6 |
| Department of Defense | 363690 | 5 |
| U.S. Forest Service | 196746 | 2 |
| Department of Energy | 186016 | 2 |
| Private | 70440 | <1 |
| Unknown | 26560 | <1 |
| National Park Service | 22072 | <1 |
| Federal (Unknown Agencies) | 12043 | <1 |
| Local Government | 1532 | <1 |
| Total | 1.89 million | 23 |

Managed areas within the South Atlantic Coastal Plain Ecoregion

**The percentages are approximations only, based on data derived from sources of varying degrees of accuracy.

Appendix B Continued



Managed Area Ownership within the South Atlantic Coastal Plain Ecoregion

Appendix C

List of Target Elements, Conservation Goals and Target Occurrences in Portfolio By G-Rank.

| GNAME | ELCODE | GRANK | GOAL | OCCURENCES |
|---|------------|------------|------|------------|
| Plant targets: | | C 1 | .14 | |
| Angelica dentata | | G1 | avo* | 00 |
| Baptisia arachnifera | PDFAB0G020 | G1 | avo | 23 |
| Coreopsis integrifolia | PDAST2L0D0 | G1 | avo | 2 |
| Dicerandra radfordiana | PDLAM0F070 | G1 | avo | 2 |
| Isoetes boomii | | G1 G1 | avo | 2 |
| Matelea alabamensis Portulaca biloba | PDASC0A010 | G1 G1 | avo | 2 3 |
| | PDPOR060R0 | - | avo | 3 |
| Rhynchospora crinipes | PMCYP0N0H0 | G1 | 8 | |
| Rhynchospora culixa | PMCYP0N0J0 | G1 | avo | |
| Rhynchospora punctata | PMCYP0N1V0 | G1 | avo | 1 |
| Sporobolus teretifolius | PMPOA5V0U0 | | 12 | 1 |
| Aesculus parviflora | PDHPC01050 | G2 | 5 | 1 |
| Aristida rhizomophora | PMPOA0K0Z0 | G2 | 8 | 1 |
| Asclepias viridula | PDASC02280 | G2 | 5 | |
| Asplenium heteroresiliens | PPASP020J0 | G2 | avo | 4 |
| Balduina atropurpurea | PDAST0Z020 | G2 | 12 | 4 |
| Baptisia calycosa var calycosa | PDFAB0G061 | G2 | avo | |
| Calydorea coelestina | PMIRI0Q010 | G2 | 12 | 4 |
| Croton elliottii | PDEUP0H0C0 | G2 | 8 | 4 |
| Ctenium floridanum | PMPOA1T020 | G2 | 12 | 6 |
| Cuscuta harperi | PDCUS010U0 | G2 | avo | 1 |
| Elliottia racemosa | PDERI0C010 | G2 | 12 | 2 |
| Gymnopogon chapmanianus | PMPOA2Z030 | G2 | 5 | |
| Hartwrightia floridana | PDAST4G010 | G2 | 8 | 3 |
| Hymenocallis coronaria | PMLIL15040 | G2 | 8 | |
| Hypericum adpressum | PDCLU03010 | G2 | 8 | 2 |
| Lachnocaulon beyrichianum | PMERI02020 | G2 | 8 | 3 |
| Lantana depressa var floridana | PDVER0C042 | G2 | 8 | |
| Leitneria floridana | PDLEI01010 | G2 | 8 | 1 |
| Lindera melissifolia | PDLAU07020 | G2 | 8 | 4 |
| Lindera subcoriacea | PDLAU07030 | G2 | 5 | 5 |
| Lobelia boykinii | PDCAM0E050 | G2 | 12 | 5 |
| Macbridea caroliniana | PDLAM0Y020 | G2 | 8 | 6 |
| Marshallia ramosa | PDAST68060 | G2 | 12 | 4 |
| Matelea floridana | PDASC0A0D0 | G2 | 8 | 1 |
| Orbexilum virgatum | | G2 | 8 | |
| Oxypolis canbyi | PDAPI1L010 | G2 | 12 | 5 |
| Penstemon dissectus | PDSCR1L220 | G2 | 12 | 3 |
| Plantago sparsiflora | PDPLN02140 | G2 | 10 | 2 |
| Pteroglossaspis ecristata | PMORC27010 | G2 | 8 | 3 |

| GNAME | ELCODE | GRANK | GOAL | OCCURENCES |
|--|--------------------------|----------|--------|------------|
| Ptilimnium nodosum | PDAPI1Y040 | G2 | 5 | 2 |
| Ptilmnium sp 1 | | G2 | 8 | _ |
| Rudbeckia nitida var nitida | PDAST850E1 | G2 | 12 | 2 |
| Ruellia noctiflora | 12110100021 | G2 | 8 | - |
| Salix floridana | PDSAL02120 | G2 | 8 | |
| Schwalbea americana | PDSCR1Q010 | G2 | avo | 1 |
| Scutellaria altamaha | | G2 | 12 | |
| Scutellaria ocmulgee | PDLAM1U0Z0 | | 12 | 7 |
| Silene polypetala | PDCAR0U1E0 | | 8 | , |
| Stylisma abdita | PDCON0H010 | G2 | 8 | 1 |
| Trillium reliquum | PMLIL200S0 | G2 | 8 | 7 |
| Verbesina heterophylla | PDAST9R080 | G2 | 12 | 2 |
| Amorpha georgiana var | PDFAB08052 | G2 G3 | avo | 2 |
| georgiana | 1011000032 | 05 | uvo | |
| Arnoglossum floridanum | | G3 | 5 | |
| Asclepias curtissii | PDASC020E0 | G3 | 5 | 2 |
| Asclepias pedicellata | PDASC020E0 | G3 | 5 | 4 |
| Astragalus michauxii | PDFAB0F580 | G3 | 8 | 2 |
| Calamintha ashei | PDLAM08020 | G3 | 5 | 3 |
| Carex chapmanii | PMCYP032R0 | G3 | 5 | 5 |
| Carex decomposita | PMCYP033K0 | G3 | 5 | 2 |
| Coreopsis rosea | PDAST2L0T0 | G3 | 5 | 3 |
| Echinodorus parvulus | PMALI02050 | G3 | 5 | 4 |
| Forestiera godfreyi | PDOLE020C0 | G3 | 5 | 2 |
| Helenium brevifolium | PDAST4L070 | G3 | 5 | 1 |
| Hypericum harperi sensu stricto | I DASI4L070 | G3 | 5 | 1 |
| Isoetes piedmontana | PPISO010H0 | G3 | 5 | |
| Lilaeopsis carolinensis | 11150010110 | G3 | 5 | |
| Litsea aestivalis | PDLAU08010 | G3 | 5 | 12 |
| Macranthera flammea | PDSCR13010 | G3 | 5 | 1 |
| Matelea flavidula | I DSCR15010 | G3 | 5 | 1 |
| Matelea pubiflora | PDASC0A0M0 | | 5 | 4 |
| Myriophyllum laxum | PDHAL04090 | G3 | 5 | 2 |
| Oxypolis ternata | PDAPI1L070 | G3 | 5 | 2 |
| Paronychia americana | PDCAR0L010 | G3 | 5 | 2 |
| Pycnanthemum floridanum | PDLAM1N060 | G3 | 5 | 2 |
| Rhexia aristosa | PDMLS0H020 | G3 | 5 | 7 |
| Rhynchospora decurrens | PMCYP0N0N0 | | 5 | 1 |
| Sarracenia rubra | PDSAR02080 | G3 | 8 | 3 |
| Silene ovata | PDCAR0U180 | G3 | 5 | 1 |
| Spiranthes longilabris | PMORC2B0G0 | | 5 | 1 |
| | TWORC2D000 | G3 | 5 | 1 |
| Trillium decipiens Trillium lancifolium | PMLIL200G0 | G3 G3 | 5 | 3 |
| Trillium pusillum | PMLIL200Q0 | G3 G3 | 5 | 5 |
| Uvularia floridana | PMLIL200Q0 PMLIL24010 | G3 G3 | 5 5 | 1 |
| U vulatta fiortualla | 1 WILIL24010 | 05 | 5 | 1 |

| GNAME | ELCODE | GRANK | | OCCURENCES |
|---|--------------------------|----------|--------|------------|
| Xyris drummondii | PMXYR01070 | G3 | 5 | 1 |
| Xyris scabrifolia | PMXYR010H0 | | 5 | |
| Agarista populifolia | PDERI1R010 | G4 | 5 | |
| Asimina pygmea | PDANN02050 | G4 | 5 | |
| Baptisia lecontei | | G4 | 5 | |
| Carex collinsii | PMCYP032W0 | G4 | 5 | |
| Carya myristiciformis | PDJUG01080 | G4 | 5 | |
| Ceratiola ericoides | PDEMP01010 | G4 | 5 | |
| Chamaecyparis thyoides | PGCUP03030 | G4 | 5 | |
| Dalea feayi | PDFAB1A0G0 | G4 | 5 | |
| Delphinium carolinianum | PDRAN0B0C0 | G4 | 5 | |
| Forestiera segregata | PDOLE020B0 | G4 | 5 | 3 |
| Fothergilla gardenii | PDHAM01010 | G4 | 5 | |
| Habenaria quinqueseta var | PMORC1A072 | G4 | 5 | |
| quinqueseta | | | | |
| Hibiscus grandiflorus | PDMAL0H0J0 | G4 | 5 | 1 |
| Magnolia pyramidata | PDMAG02070 | G4 | 5 | |
| Malaxis spicata | PMORC1R080 | G4 | 5 | |
| Nestronia umbellula | PDSAN05010 | G4 | 5 | 3 |
| Nolina georgiana | PMAGA08060 | G4 | 5 | 2 |
| Panax quinquefolius | PDARA09010 | G4 | 5 | |
| Phaseolus polystachios var | PDFAB330D3 | G4 | 5 | |
| sinuatus | | | | |
| Piloblephis rigida | PDLAM1H010 | G4 | 5 | 1 |
| Platanthera integra | PMORC1Y0C0 | | 5 | |
| Ponthieva racemosa | PMORC24010 | G4 | 5 | |
| Rhapidophyllum hystrix | PMARE0B010 | G4 | 5 | |
| Rhynchospora harperi | | G4 | 5 | 3 |
| Sageretia minutiflora | PDRHA0D010 | G4 | 5 | 4 |
| Schisandra glabra | PDSCH01020 | G4 | 5 | - |
| Spiranthes polyantha | PMORC2B0S0 | G4 | 5 | 1 |
| Stewartia malacodendron | PDTHC06010 | G4 | 5 | 2 |
| Stokesia laevis | PDAST8W010 | G4 | 5 | - |
| Tephrosia chrysophylla | PDFAB3X030 | G4 | 5 | |
| Tillandsia bartramii | PMBRO09040 | G4 | 5 | |
| Zenobia pulverulenta | PDERI1A010 | G4 | 5 | |
| Asplenium resiliens | PPASP02170 | G5 | 5 | |
| Dicerandra odoratissima | PDLAM0F050 | G5 | 5 | |
| Enemion biternatum | PDRAN0G010 | G5 | 5 | |
| Euonymus atropurpureus | PDCEL05030 | G5 | 5 | |
| Evolvulus sericeus var sericeus | PDCON09073 | G5 | 5 | |
| | PDARI03010 | G5 | 5 | 1 |
| Hexastylis arifolia Mikania cordifolia | PDAKI05010 PDAST6F010 | G5 G5 | 5 | 1 |
| | PDAS16F010 PDPIP01270 | G5 G5 | 5 5 | |
| Peperomia humilis | | | 5 5 | |
| Portulaca umbraticola ssp | PDPOR060L2 | G5 | 5 | |

| GNAME coronata | ELCODE | GRANK | GOAL | OCCURENCES |
|---------------------------|----------------|-------|------|------------|
| Sarracenia purpurea | PDSAR02070 | G5 | 5 | |
| Tillandsia setacea | PMBRO090F0 | G5 | 5 | |
| Franklinia alatamaha | 1 1101000001 0 | GXC | avo | |
| Stylisma pickeringii var | PDCON0H052 | T2 | 5 | 2 |
| pickeringii | 12001101002 | | C . | - |
| Schoenolirion elliottii | | | | |
| Animal Targets | | | | |
| Eubalaena glacialis | AMAGJ02010 | G1 | avo | |
| Canis rufus | AMAJA01020 | G1 | avo | |
| Lepidochelys kempii | ARAAA04010 | G1 | avo | |
| Cordulegaster sayi | IIODO03080 | G1 | avo | |
| Alasmidonta arcula | IMBIV02010 | G1 | avo | |
| Elliptio spinosa | IMBIV14260 | G1 | avo | |
| Lasmigona decorata | IMBIV22040 | G1 | avo | |
| Ambystoma cingulatum | AAAAA01030 | G2 | 8 | 4 |
| Notophthalmus perstriatus | AAAAF01020 | G2 | 10 | 39 |
| Elassoma okatie | AFCQB09060 | G2 | 12 | 2 |
| Micropterus notius | AFCQB12030 | G2 | 8 | 1 |
| Trichechus manatus | AMAKA01010 | G2 | avo | 3 |
| Crangonyx grandimanus | ICMAL06020 | G2 | 10 | |
| Crangonyx hobbsi | ICMAL06030 | G2 | 10 | |
| Procambarus pallidus | ICMAL14190 | G2 | 10 | |
| Procambarus pictus | ICMAL14200 | G2 | 10 | |
| Elliptio roanokensis | IMBIV14240 | G2 | 8 | |
| Fusconaia masoni | IMBIV17090 | G2 | 10 | |
| Lampsilis dolabraeformis | IMBIV21060 | G2 | 10 | |
| Medionidus walkeri | IMBIV28060 | G2 | 10 | |
| Pleurobema reclusum | IMBIV35350 | G2 | 10 | |
| Pyganodon gibbosa | IMBIV54020 | G2 | avo | |
| Charadrius melodus | ABNNB03070 | G3 | 8 | 1 |
| Picoides borealis | ABNYF07060 | G3 | 8 | 15 |
| Aimophila aestivalis | ABPBX91050 | G3 | 5 | 4 |
| Acipenser brevirostrum | AFCAA01010 | G3 | 10 | 7 |
| Neofiber alleni | AMAFF14010 | G3 | 5 | 1 |
| Caretta caretta | ARAAA01010 | G3 | 5 | 2 |
| Macroclemys temminckii | ARAAB02010 | G3 | 5 | |
| Gopherus polyphemus | ARAAF01030 | G3 | 8 | 1 |
| Ophisaurus mimicus | ARACB02040 | G3 | 5 | 2 |
| Alasmidonta varicosa | IMBIV02100 | G3 | 8 | |
| Anodonta couperiana | IMBIV04040 | G3 | 8 | |
| Elliptio dariensis | IMBIV14090 | G3 | 8 | |
| Elliptio hopetonesis | IMBIV14150 | G3 | 8 | |
| Lampsilis splendida | IMBIV21200 | G3 | 8 | |
| Toxolasma pullus | IMBIV43070 | G3 | 8 | |

| GNAMEELCODEGRANKGOALOCCURENCVillosa constrictaIMBIV47040G38Villosa delumbisIMBIV47190G38Rana capito capitoAAABH01271G48Rana capito aesopusAAABH01272G48Pelecanus occidentalisABNFC01020G45Egretta rufescensABNGA06060G45 | ES |
|--|----|
| Villosa delumbisIMBIV47190G38Rana capito capitoAAABH01271G48Rana capito aesopusAAABH01272G48Pelecanus occidentalisABNFC01020G45 | |
| Rana capito capitoAAABH01271G48Rana capito aesopusAAABH01272G48Pelecanus occidentalisABNFC01020G45 | |
| Rana capito aesopusAAABH01272G48Pelecanus occidentalisABNFC01020G45 | |
| Pelecanus occidentalis ABNFC01020 G4 5 | |
| | |
| Egretta rurescens ABNGA06060 G4 5 | |
| | |
| Mycteria americana ABNGF02010 G4 10 6 | |
| Elanoides forficatusABNKC04010G482 | |
| Haliaeetus leucocephalusABNKC10010G45 | |
| Laterallus jamaicensisABNME03040G45 | |
| Sterna antillarumABNNM08100G486 | |
| Corynorhinus rafinesquii AMACC08020 G4 10 1 | |
| Ophisaurus compressus ARACB02020 G4 5 2 | |
| Heterodon simusARADB17030G452 | |
| Alasmidonta undulata IMBIV02090 G4 5 | |
| Elliptio congaraea IMBIV14070 G4 5 | |
| Lampsilis cariosa IMBIV21050 G4 5 | |
| Villosa vibex IMBIV47170 G4 5 | |
| Pseudobranchus striatus striatus AAAAG01015 G5 5 | |
| Egretta caerulea ABNGA06040 G5 5 | |
| Charadrius wilsonia ABNNB03040 G5 5 2 | |
| Haematopus palliatus ABNNC01010 G5 5 4 | |
| Himantopus mexicanus ABNND01010 G5 5 4 | |
| Sterna nilotica ABNNM08010 G5 5 | |
| Sterna maxima ABNNM08030 G5 5 | |
| Rynchops niger ABNNM14010 G5 5 | |
| Columbina passerina ABNPB06020 G5 5 | |
| Cistothorus palustris griseus ABPBG10023 G5 5 | |
| Dendroica virens ABPBX03100 G5 5 | |
| Passerina ciris ABPBX64060 G5 5 | |
| Petromyzon marinus AFBAA03010 G5 5 | |
| Pituophis melanoleucus ARADB26010 G5 5 | |
| Crotalus adamanteus ARADE02010 G5 5 2 | |
| Strophitus undulatus IMBIV42030 G5 5 | |
| Pyganodon cataracta IMBIV54010 G5 5 | |
| Utterbackia imbecillis IMBIV55010 G5 5 | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| 1 | |
| Ammodramus maritimus ABPBXA0063 T2 8 | |
| macgillivraii | |
| Sciurus niger shermani AMAFB07043 T2 8 3 | |
| Ursus americanus floridanus AMAJB01011 T2 8 3 | |
| Falco sparverius paulusABNKD06022T351Description11111 | |
| Drymarchon corais couperi ARADB11011 T3 8 7 | |

| GNAME Pituophis melanoleucus mugitus Lanceolate elliptio Rookeries | ELCODE ARADB26013 IMBV | GRANK T3 | GOAL 5 10 8 | OCCURENCES 4 |
|---|------------------------------|-------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| Natural Community | | | | |
| Targets** | | | | |
| Sarcocornia perennis - Batis ma | CEGL002278 | | 25 | |
| Nyssa aquatica Forest | CEGL002419 | | 8 | |
| Taxodium distichum / Lemna | CEGL002420 | | 8 | |
| mino | CECI 002 420 | | 0 | |
| Taxodium distichum / Lemna mino | CEGL002420 | | 8 | |
| Juniperus virginiana var. Silic | CEGL003525 | | avo | 1 |
| Sabal palmetto - (Juniperus vir | CEGL003526 | | avo | |
| Pinus palustris / Quercus laevi | CEGL003583 | G2 | 25 | 7 |
| Pinus palustris / Quercus laevi | CEGL003590 | G4 | avo | 5 |
| Pinus palustris / Quercus laevi | CEGL003593 | | avo | |
| Pinus taeda Woodland [Provision | CEGL003618 | | 25 | |
| Pinus taeda - Quercus hemisphae | CEGL003619 | | avo | |
| Pinus elliottii var. elliottii | CEGL003643 | G4 | 25 | 2 |
| Pinus palustris / Serenoa repen | CEGL003653 | G2 | avo | 15 |
| Pinus palustris - Pinus serotin | CEGL003658 | | 25 | |
| Pinus palustris - Pinus serotin | CEGL003662 | | avo | |
| Pinus serotina - Pinus elliotti | CEGL003674 | G4 | 25 | 11 |
| Taxodium distichum Tidal | CEGL003739 | | 25 | |
| Woodla | | ~ • | | _ |
| Quercus myrtifolia - Quercus ge | CEGL003825 | G2 | 25 | 5 |
| Quercus virginiana - (Ilex vomi | CEGL003833 | G3 | 25 | 1 |
| Myrica cerifera / Spartina pate | CEGL003839 | | 25 | 1 |
| Cyrilla racemiflora - Lyonia lu | CEGL003844 | | 25 | |
| Pinus serotina / Lyonia lucida | CEGL003846 | | 25 | |
| Cyrilla racemiflora - Cliftonia | CEGL003847 | | 25 | |
| Ceratiola ericoides - Chrysoma | CEGL003864 | ~ (| avo | |
| Hypericum fasciculatum / | CEGL003869 | G4 | avo | 1 |
| Rhynch | | | 0 | |
| Decodon verticillatus Seasonall | CEGL003905 | | 8 | 1 |
| Baccharis halimifolia - Iva fru | CEGL003920 | | 25 | 1 |
| Baccharis halimifolia - Iva fru | CEGL003921 | | 8 | 1 |
| Borrichia frutescens / Spartina | CEGL003924 | | 8 | 1 |
| Chrysoma pauciflosculosa - (Cal | CEGL003946 | | avo | |
| Batis maritima - Sarcocornia pe | CEGL003956 | C 4 | 8 | 0 |
| Uniola paniculata - Hydrocotyle | CEGL004040 | G4 | 25 | 8 |
| Muhlenbergia filipes - Spartina | CEGL004051 | G3 | 8 | 1 |
| Aristida palustris - Andropogon | CEGL004100 | | avo | |
| Dichanthelium wrightianum - Dic | CEGL004105 | | avo | |

| | | | CONT | OCCUPENCES |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|-------|------|------------|
| GNAME | ELCODE | GRANK | | OCCURENCES |
| Carex striata var. brevis Herba | CEGL004120 | | 8 | |
| Fuirena scirpoidea - Rhynchospo | CEGL004123 | | 25 | |
| Panicum hemitomon - Eleocharis | CEGL004127 | | 25 | |
| Rhynchospora filifolia - Juncus | CEGL004131 | | avo | |
| Rhynchospora inundata | CEGL004132 | | avo | |
| Herbaceou | | | | |
| Typha domingensis - Setaria mag | CEGL004138 | | avo | |
| Zizaniopsis miliacea Coastal Pl | CEGL004139 | | 8 | |
| Typha latifolia Southern Herbac | CEGL004150 | | 8 | |
| Aristida beyrichiana - Rhynchos | CEGL004154 | G3 | avo | 3 |
| Cladium mariscus ssp. jamaicens | CEGL004178 | 00 | 8 | 0 |
| Juncus roemerianus Herbaceous | CEGL004176 CEGL004186 | G4 | 8 | 2 |
| V | CLUL004100 | 04 | 0 | 2 |
| | CEGL004191 | G4 | 8 | 3 |
| Spartina alterniflora Carolinia | | 04 | | 3 |
| Spartina alterniflora - Lilaeop | CEGL004193 | | 8 | |
| Spartina alterniflora - Lilaeop | CEGL004193 | | 8 | |
| Spartina bakeri - Kosteletzkya | CEGL004194 | | 25 | |
| Spartina cynosuroides Herbaceou | | | 8 | |
| Spartina patens - Distichlis sp | CEGL004197 | | 25 | |
| Typha angustifolia - Hibiscus m | CEGL004201 | | 25 | |
| Smilax auriculata / Uniola pani | CEGL004234 | G3 | avo | 7 |
| Spartina patens - Setaria parvi | CEGL004257 | | 8 | |
| Aquilegia canadensis - Aspleniu | CEGL004269 | | avo | |
| Polygonum punctatum - Leersia | CEGL004290 | | 25 | |
| V | | | | |
| Halodule beaudettei Herbaceous | CEGL004318 | | 8 | |
| Nelumbo lutea Herbaceous | CEGL004323 | | 8 | |
| Vegeta | | | | |
| Nuphar lutea ssp. advena herbac | CEGL004324 | | 8 | |
| Nuphar lutea ssp. advena - nymp | CEGL004326 | | 25 | |
| Nuphar lutea ssp. orbiculata He | CEGL004327 | | 25 | |
| Ruppia maritima Carolinian | CEGL004335 | | 25 | |
| Zone | CLOL004333 | | 23 | |
| Sphagnum cuspidatum | CEGL004384 | | avo | |
| Nonvascular | CLOL00+30+ | | avo | |
| | CECI 004401 | | 25 | |
| Cakile edentula ssp. harperi Sp | CEGL004401 | | 25 | |
| Sesuvium portulacastrum - Atrip | CEGL004406 | | 30 | |
| Quercus virginiana / Serenoa re | CEGL004408 | | 25 | |
| Gordonia lasianthus / | CEGL004410 | | avo | |
| Woodwardi | | | | |
| Acer rubrum var. Trilobum / Vib | CEGL004426 | | 25 | |
| Nyssa biflora - (Acer rubrum) / | CEGL004427 | | avo | |
| Pinus serotina / Cyrilla racemi | CEGL004434 | | avo | |
| Cephalanthus occidentalis / Lem | CEGL004456 | | 8 | |
| Nelumbo lutea - Pontederia cord | CEGL004470 | | avo | |
| | | | | |

| GNAME | ELCODE | GRANK | GOAL | OCCURENCES |
|---------------------------------|------------|-------|------|------------|
| Pontederia cordata Seasonally F | CEGL004474 | | 25 | |
| Woodwardia virginica / | CEGL004475 | | avo | |
| Sphagnum | | | | |
| Nyssa biflora - (Nyssa aquatica | CEGL004484 | G3 | 8 | 5 |
| Pinus palustris / Asimina longi | CEGL004485 | | 25 | - |
| Pinus palustris / Serenoa repen | CEGL004486 | G2 | avo | 9 |
| Pinus palustris / Quercus incan | CEGL004487 | G2 | avo | 2 |
| Pinus palustris / Quercus laevi | CEGL004488 | 0- | avo | - |
| Pinus palustris / Quercus maril | CEGL004489 | G2 | avo | 2 |
| Pinus palustris / Quercus laevi | CEGL004490 | G? | avo | 1 |
| Pinus palustris / Quercus laevi | CEGL004491 | G3 | avo | 2 |
| Pinus palustris / Quercus laevi | CEGL004492 | G3 | 8 | 2 |
| Pinus palustris / Clethra alnif | CEGL004496 | 00 | avo | - |
| Pinus palustris - Pinus elliott | CEGL004497 | | avo | |
| Pinus palustris - Pinus serotin | CEGL004498 | | avo | |
| Pinus palustris - Pinus serotin | CEGL004499 | | avo | |
| Taxodium distichum - Betula nig | CEGL004505 | | 8 | |
| Rhynchospora inundata - Eriocau | | | avo | |
| Brasenia schreberi Herbaceous V | CEGL004527 | G4 | 8 | 1 |
| Pinus taeda - Liquidambar styra | CEGL004606 | G4 | 25 | 1 |
| Alnus serrulata / (Zizania aqua | CEGL004627 | 01 | avo | 1 |
| Liquidambar styraciflua - Querc | CEGL004631 | | 25 | |
| Crataegus aestivalis Forest | CEGL004639 | G4 | avo | 1 |
| Nyssa ogeche / Ilex myrtifolia | CEGL004641 | 01 | avo | 1 |
| Liriodendron tulipifera - Nyssa | CEGL004645 | | 25 | |
| Pinus elliottii var. Elliottii | CEGL004658 | | avo | 2 |
| Sabal palmetto - Quercus laurif | CEGL004674 | | avo | - |
| Pinus glabra - Quercus virginia | CEGL004676 | | avo | 1 |
| Zizaniopsis miliacea Tidal Herb | CEGL004705 | | 8 | 1 |
| Quercus myrtifolia - Quercus ge | CEGL004715 | | avo | 1 |
| Nyssa ogeche - (Nyssa biflora) | CEGL004718 | | avo | |
| Magnolia virginiana - Nyssa bif | CEGL004722 | G4 | 8 | 5 |
| Carex hyalinolepis Seasonally F | CEGL004724 | 01 | avo | 5 |
| Nyssa biflora - Liriodendron tu | CEGL004734 | | 25 | |
| Quercus lyrata - Quercus laurif | CEGL004735 | | 25 | |
| Pinus taeda - Quercus laurifoli | CEGL004736 | | 25 | |
| Celtis laevigata - Fraxinus pen | CEGL004740 | | 25 | |
| Carya glabra - Tilia americana | CEGL004747 | | 25 | |
| Saccharum (baldwinii, | CEGL004752 | | 25 | |
| giganteum | CEGE001752 | | 25 | |
| Pinus taeda - Quercus falcata - | CEGL004763 | | 8 | |
| Pinus taeda - Quercus (alba, fa | CEGL004766 | | 8 | 2 |
| (Pinus palustris) / Bigelowia n | CEGL004783 | G1 | avo | 2 |
| Myrica cerifera - Prunus caroli | CEGL004784 | 01 | avo | <i>_</i> |
| Quercus hemisphaerica - | CEGL004787 | | avo | 5 |
| Zuereus nennsphaeriea - | | | avo | 5 |

| GNAME Quercus | ELCODE | GRANK | GOAL | OCCURENCES |
|------------------------------------|------------|-------|------|------------|
| Quercus hemisphaerica - Magnoli | CEGL004788 | G3 | 25 | 12 |
| Myrica cerifera - Toxicodendron | CEGL004789 | | 25 | |
| Pinus palustris - Pinus elliott | CEGL004790 | | avo | |
| Pinus palustris - Pinus serotin | CEGL004791 | G3 | 25 | 3 |
| Eleocharis (elongata, equisetoi | CEGL004960 | | 25 | |
| Pinus palustris - (Pinus elliot | CEGL004967 | G2 | avo | 3 |
| Pinus elliottii var. elliottii | CEGL004969 | G4 | avo | 4 |
| Quercus geminata - (Quercus vir | CEGL007020 | G2 | avo | 1 |
| Quercus virginiana - Quercus he | CEGL007027 | G4 | avo | 7 |
| Quercus virginiana / Vaccinium | CEGL007028 | | 25 | |
| Quercus virginiana - (Pinus ell | CEGL007032 | G4 | avo | 14 |
| Quercus virginiana - Pinus taed | CEGL007039 | | 8 | |
| Sabal palmetto - Quercus virgin | CEGL007040 | | 25 | |
| Cliftonia monophylla / Lyonia l | CEGL007042 | | 25 | |
| Gordonia lasianthus - Magnolia | CEGL007044 | G3 | 25 | 6 |
| Magnolia virginiana - Persea pa | CEGL007049 | G4 | 25 | 2 |
| Pinus taeda Temporarily Flooded | | 01 | 8 | - |
| Nyssa biflora - Magnolia virgin | CEGL007156 | | 25 | |
| Quercus alba - Carya alba / Vac | CEGL007224 | | 8 | |
| Quercus alba - Carya glabra - C | CEGL007225 | | 8 | 1 |
| Quercus alba - Carya glabra / M | CEGL007226 | | 8 | • |
| Quercus stellata - Quercus falc | CEGL007246 | | 8 | |
| Quercus alba - Quercus velutina | CEGL007278 | | 25 | |
| Celtis laevigata - Tilia americ | CEGL007282 | | avo | |
| Betula nigra - Platanus occiden | CEGL007312 | | 8 | |
| Liquidambar styraciflua - Lirio | CEGL007329 | | 25 | |
| Platanus occidentalis - Quercus | CEGL007336 | | 25 | |
| Populus deltoides - Salix carol | CEGL007343 | | 8 | |
| Populus deltoides - Salix nigra | CEGL007346 | | 8 | |
| Quercus laurifolia / Carpinus c | CEGL007348 | | 8 | 3 |
| Nyssa biflora - Quercus nigra - | CEGL007350 | G4 | 25 | 1 |
| Salix caroliniana Temporarily F | CEGL007373 | U I | 25 | 1 |
| Nyssa ogeche - (Nyssa biflora, | CEGL007392 | G4 | 25 | 11 |
| Nyssa ogeche - Nyssa aquatica F | CEGL007393 | U I | 8 | 11 |
| Planera aquatica Forest | CEGL007394 | | 8 | |
| Quercus lyrata - Carya aquatica | CEGL007397 | | 8 | 4 |
| Quercus lyrata - Carya aquatica | CEGL007398 | | 8 | I |
| Taxodium ascendens / Ilex myrti | CEGL007418 | G4 | 25 | 7 |
| Taxodium ascendens / Ilex myrti | CEGL007419 | U I | 25 | , |
| Taxodium ascendens / (Nyssa bif | | | 25 | |
| Nyssa aquatica - Nyssa biflora | CEGL007429 | | 8 | |
| Taxodium distichum - Nyssa | CEGL007430 | | 8 | |
| aqua | 2202007100 | | 5 | |
| uyuu | | | | |

| GNAME | ELCODE | GRANK | | OCCURENCES |
|------------------------------------|------------|-------|-----|------------|
| Taxodium distichum - Nyssa aqua | CEGL007431 | | 8 | 1 |
| Taxodium distichum - Nyssa aqua | CEGL007432 | G? | 8 | 2 |
| Nyssa biflora / Itea virginica | CEGL007434 | G4 | 8 | 3 |
| Quercus laurifolia - Nyssa bifl | CEGL007447 | | avo | |
| Fagus grandifolia - Magnolia gr | CEGL007459 | | avo | |
| Pinus palustris - Pinus (echina | CEGL007511 | | 8 | |
| Pinus taeda - Quercus nigra / S | CEGL007533 | | avo | |
| Pinus glabra - Quercus (laurifo | CEGL007544 | G4 | 25 | 3 |
| Chamaecyparis thyoides - (Lirio | CEGL007563 | | avo | |
| Spartina bakeri - Woodwardia vi | CEGL007713 | | 50 | |
| Pinus (palustris, elliottii var | CEGL007714 | | 25 | |
| Platanus occidentalis - Celtis | CEGL007730 | | 25 | |
| Populus deltoides / Acer negund | CEGL007731 | | 25 | |
| Liquidambar styraciflua - Querc | CEGL007732 | | 25 | |
| Quercus laurifolia - Fraxinus p | CEGL007733 | | 25 | |
| Salix nigra - Fraxinus pennsylv | CEGL007734 | | 25 | |
| Quercus michauxii / Carpinus ca | CEGL007737 | | avo | |
| Quercus alba - Quercus (margare | CEGL007766 | | avo | |
| Pinus palustris / Quercus laevi | CEGL007767 | | avo | |
| Sabal palmetto / Glyceria septe | CEGL007784 | | 25 | |
| Betula nigra / Salix nigra / Hy | CEGL007794 | | 25 | |
| Fraxinus pennsylvanica - Ulmus | CEGL007806 | | 8 | |
| Juniperus virginiana var. Silic | CEGL007813 | | 25 | |
| Ludwigia peploides Herbaceous | CEGL007835 | | 8 | |
| V | | | | |
| Pinus palustris / Quercus incan | CEGL007842 | | avo | |
| Pinus palustris / Quercus laevi | CEGL007844 | | avo | |
| Quercus alba - Quercus (michaux | CEGL007845 | | 25 | |
| Quercus phellos - Quercus lauri | CEGL007846 | | 25 | |
| Nyssa biflora - (Liquidambar st | CEGL007847 | | 25 | |
| Liquidambar styraciflua - Acer | CEGL007848 | | avo | |
| Quercus pagoda - Quercus | CEGL007849 | | avo | |
| michau | | | | |
| Quercus virginiana - Quercus pa | CEGL007850 | | avo | |
| Quercus virginiana - Quercus ni | CEGL007851 | | avo | |

*all viable occurrences **natural communities are listed in alphabetical order, not by G-rank

Appendix D Inventory Needs to Fill Data Gaps

Georgia

- 1. Mesic bluffs and ravines along the Savannah, Ogeechee, Ocmulgee, and Oconee rivers.
- 2. Sinks and limestone-rich ravines in the Sandersville area.
- 3. Hydric hammocks of the lower Coastal Plain.
- 4. Carolina bays need better assessment of current status (project underway at GNHP).
- 5. Wet pine flatwoods and nonalluvial swamps of the lower Coastal Plain.
- 6. Altamaha Grit outcrops.
- 7. Blackwater creeks and ravines-surveys needed for rare aquatic animals on Canoochee, Little Ocmulgee, Brier Creek, Alapaha, Withlacoochee, etc.
- 8. Sandridge habitats (additional survey needed along Ohoopee, Canoochee, Alligator Creek, Fifteen Mmile Creek, etc.).
- 9. Herb-and shrub-dominated bogs and seeps.
- 10. Springs and spring runs along the middle stretch of the Ogeechee River.
- 11. Limesink depression ponds in the Valdosta-Lake Park area.
- 12. Maritime forests/maritime hammocks-need better assessment of remaining unprotected stands

South Carolina

- 1. Rare, threatened and endangered species, especially those associated with longleaf pine habitats.
- 2. Less well-known community types, such as magnolia forest, marl forest, etc.
- 3. The Middle Coastal Plain, as we have tended to focus on the sandhills and the lower coast flatwoods and estuarine habitats.
- 4. Large public, and possibly private, landholdings in this ecoregion -Should be targeted for surveys, in particular if the private landowners are interested in conservation easements.

Florida

- 1. Herpetological (amphibian and reptile) surveys.
- 2. Surveys of tens of thousands of acres of commercial forestry lands.
- 3. Remnant Sandhill and associated Seepage Slope natural communities.
- 4. A thorough accounting of the invertebrate fauna (such as mollusks) within the ecoregion's riverine systems is needed.
- 5. A detailed inventory and analysis of freshwater (i.e., river, lake), estuarine and marine targets (e.g., fishes) and systems.

SOUTH ATLANTIC COASTAL PLAIN PORTFOLIO SITES THE NATURE CONSERVANCY POINTS OF CONFLICT

| Site Name | Point Person | Phone | E-mail |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| Shealy's Pond | Mark Robertson | (803)254-9049 | mrobertson@tnc.org |
| Congaree River Bluffs | Mark Robertson | (803)254-9049 | mrobertson@tnc.org |
| Carolina Bays (multiple areas) | Mark Robertson | (803)254-9049 | mrobertson@tnc.org |
| Pond Branch | Mark Robertson | (803)254-9049 | mrobertson@tnc.org |
| Aiken Sandhills | Mark Robertson | (803)254-9049 | mrobertson@tnc.org |
| Edisto River | Mark Robertson | (803)254-9049 | mrobertson@tnc.org |
| Aiken Gopher Tortoise | Mark Robertson | (803)254-9049 | mrobertson@tnc.org |
| Savannah Rvr/Tillman Sand | Joe Hamilton | (803)254-9049 | jhamilton@tnc.org |
| Ridg/Okeetee Plantation | Kim Lutz | (912) 239-9800 | klutz@tnc.org |
| Savannah River Site | Kim Lutz | (912) 239-9800 | klutz@tnc.org |
| Fort Gordon | Laurie Gawin | (706)791-6112 | lgawin@tnc.org |
| Brier Creek | Laurie Gawin | (706)791-6112 | lgawin@tnc.org |
| Ogeechee River | Alison Mcgee | (912)437-2161 | amcgee@tnc.org |
| ACE Basin | Joe Hamilton | (803)254-9049 | jhamilton@tnc.org |
| Oconee River | Alison Mcgee | (912)437-2161 | amcgee@tnc.org |
| Hampton McBriedie | Mark Robertson | (803)254-9049 | mrobertson@tnc.org |
| Ohoopee River | Nate Thomas | (912)437-2161 | nate_thomas@tnc.org |
| Beaverdam Creek | Mark Robertson | (803)254-9049 | mrobertson@tnc.org |
| Harrison Outcrop | Nate Thomas | (912)437-2161 | nate_thomas@tnc.org |
| Griswoldville Woods | Malcolm Hodges | (404)873-6946 | |
| Ocmulgee River | Christi Lambert | (912)437-2161 | clambert@tnc.org |
| Canoochee River/Fifteen Mile Creek | Alison McGee | (912)437-2161 | amcgee@tnc.org |
| Deep Creek Bogs | Malcolm Hodges | (404)873-6946 | mhodges@tnc.org |
| Flint River | Christi Lambert | (912)437-2161 | clambert@tnc.org |
| Lott's Creek | Alison McGee | (912)437-2161 | amcgee@tnc.org |
| Turkey Creek Ravine | Nate Thomas | (912)437-2161 | nate_thomas@tnc.org |
| Pendleton Creek Sandhill | Nate Thomas | (912)437-2161 | nate_thomas@tnc.org |
| Springfield | Kim Lutz | (912) 239-9800 | klutz@tnc.org |
| Sea Islands/Estuary | Christi Lambert | (912)437-2161 | clambert@tnc.org |
| Fort Stewart | Kim Lutz | (912) 239-9800 | klutz@tnc.org |
| Manassas Bog | Nate Thomas | (912)437-2161 | nate_thomas@tnc.org |
| Big Creek Ravine | Nate Thomas | (912)437-2161 | nate_thomas@tnc.org |
| Unadilla Cypress Ponds | Alison Mcgee | (912)437-2161 | amcgee@tnc.org |
| Little Ocmulgee River | Alison McGee | (912)437-2161 | amcgee@tnc.org |
| Gum Swamp Creek | Alison McGee | (912)437-2161 | amcgee@tnc.org |
| Altamaha River | Christi Lambert | (912)437-2161 | clambert@tnc.org |
| Alapaha River | Christi Lambert | (912)437-2161 | clambert@tnc.org |
| Broxton Rocks | Scott Saucier | (912)366-9549 | ssaucier@tnc.org |
| Penholloway Flatwoods | Alison McGee | (912)437-2161 | amcgee@tnc.org |
| Satilla River | Alison McGee | (912)437-2161 | amcgee@tnc.org |
| Seventeen Mile Creek | Alison McGee | (912)437-2161 | amcgee@tnc.org |

SOUTH ATLANTIC COASTAL PLAIN PORTFOLIO SITES THE NATURE CONSERVANCY POINTS OF CONFLICT

| POINTS OF CONFLICT – | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|
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| Willacoochee Longleaf Pine | Alison McGee | (912)437-2161 | amcgee@tnc.org |
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| | Hallie Stevens | (904)598-0004 | hstevens@tnc.org |
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| | Hallie Stevens | (904)598-0004 | hstevens@tnc.org |
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| Timucuan/Pumpkin Hill | Hallie Stevens | (904)598-0004 | hstevens@tnc.org |
| Osceola National Forest/Falling Creek | Hallie Stevens | (904)598-0004 | hstevens@tnc.org |
| Durbin/Dee Dot | Hallie Stevens | (904)598-0004 | hstevens@tnc.org |
| Florida Trail Ridge/Black Creek Site | Hallie Stevens | (904)598-0004 | hstevens@tnc.org |
| Guana River State Park | Hallie Stevens | (904)598-0004 | hstevens@tnc.org |
| Ixia Flatwoods | Hallie Stevens | (904)598-0004 | hstevens@tnc.org |
| Santa Fe/New River | Hallie Stevens | (904)598-0004 | hstevens@tnc.org |

| PARTNERS AND COMMUNICATIONS APPENDIX F | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| PARTNERS | MESSAGE | MEDIA | |
| State Agencies | Ecoregional planning and implementation is an expansion to an ecosystem approach to protection. The ecoregional planning process is a collaborative effort. It represents a combination of techniques and work from many sources. State agencies have been important in the SACP planning process. These agencies are important to ecoregional conservation. TNC wants to work with state agencies. They will continue to be important in the identification and protection of important conservation areas. Their lands are very significant sites within the portfolio. It is important to discuss how their lands contribute to the biodiversity of the ecoregion. | State director meeting with commissioner, executive director and upper management. Meetings with managers and supervisors. Meetings with on-site staff. Ecoregional and site maps. Articles and other communications materials. | |
| Federal Agencies | The ecoregional planning process is a collaborative effort. It represents a combination of techniques and work from many sources. They are important to ecoregional conservation. TNC wants to work with federal agencies as they play an important role in the protection of portfolio sites. Their lands are very significant sites within the portfolio. Discuss how their lands contribute to the biodiversity of the ecoregion. Ecoregional planning and conservation may be a tool to increase their ability to secure additional resources. How can we collaborate? We would like to explore management agreement and funding opportunities. | State director meetings with regional administrators. Meeting with managers, ecosystem teams and supervisors. Meetings with on-site staff. Ecoregional and site maps. Articles and other communications materials. | |

| PARTNERS AND COMMUNICATIONS APPENDIX F | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| | | | |
| Conservation Organizations | • We would like for them to be involved in the planning and protection of the ecoregion. We want to collaborate with these organizations and | •Generalized maps. | |
| | determine how we can work together. | •Local site-level information. | |
| | • What can we do to help them in these areas? | • One-on-one meetings. | |
| | | • Include organizations in public relations materials. | |
| Local Governments | •We would like for local governments to be involved in the planning and | • Meetings with local officials. | |
| | protection of the ecoregion. We want to collaborate with them and determine how we can work together. | • Local site-level information. | |
| | • What can we do to help them in these areas? | • Articles and other communications materials. | |
| Academic Institutions | • The ecoregional planning process is a collaborative effort. It represents a combination of techniques and work from many sources. Academic | • Generalized maps. | |
| Institutions | combination of techniques and work from many sources. Academic institutions have been important in the SACP planning process. | • Local site-level information. | |
| | • We would like to explore research, planning, and other conservation opportunities with them. | • One-on-one meetings. | |
| | SPF STREET COM | • Include groups in public relations materials. | |

| | PARTNERS AND COMMUNICATIONS APPENDIX F | |
|-------------------------------|--|--|
| Forest Products Industries | The portfolio does NOT represent areas that should be owned or controlled by agencies or conservation organizations. Much of the land is owned by forest industries. Their lands are very significant portions of sites within the portfolio. It is important to discuss how their lands contribute to the biodiversity of the ecoregion. We support sustainable forestry. Share examples. We think that it is important to maintain lands for traditional forestry practices. We want to collaborate with forest industries. How can we work together? Highlight cooperative partnership and public relations opportunities. | Meetings with local and regional managers. Collaborate on articles and publications. Work with local media. Materials for Forestry Commission publications. |

Appendix G Communication Issues

The following issues and guidelines were noted during the July 15 and 16 meeting. A more detailed Communications Plan will be produced by the Core Team.

- No external distribution of ecoregion maps prior to preparation of Communications Plan.
- Maps should include disclaimers, date and adequate information for interpretation.
- Question and answer brochure or fact sheet will be produced to accompany maps.
- Communications guidelines and decisions are needed from WO level. State programs should take this need back to WO for consideration.
- Use caution in map and material production. Consider "Lessons Learned" from East Gulf Coastal Plain and other plans.
- Prior to the completion of the Communications Plan, map requests from TNC and Heritage programs must be approved by the Core Team. Requests from other sources should be addressed individually by the Core Team.

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