APPENDIX A

QUALITATIVE DATA SHEETS

Qualitative assessment data sheet

Transect ID: DEPT1-626 **Date:** 10/13/2016

Plant Community Type: Hydric Pine Savanna **Time (am/pm):** 1:00 PM CT

1. Weather: ☑ Full Sun ☐ Part Sun ☐ Cloudy ☐ Cloudy with Rain/Fog

2. Temperature: ☐ 20-50 F ☐ 51-70 F ☑ 71-90 F ☐ 91-110 F

3. CANOPY: ☐ Pine Plantation (Rows) ☐ Managed for Pine ☑ Restoration in Progress

3. CANOPY % cover: ☐ Absent ☐ 0-1% ☐ 1-5% ☐ 6-25% ☑ 26-50% ☐ 51-75% ☐ 76-100%

4. Estimated height class of the majority of **TREES** using the following scale: ☐ absent ☐ 3-5m ☐ 6-10m ☑ >10m

List 6 dominant **TREE** species observed in canopy:

1. Pinus elliottii	**2.** Magnolia virginiana	**3.**
4.	**5.**	**6.**

5. Estimated height class of the majority of **SUBCANOPY** using the following scale: ☐ absent ☐ 3-5m ☑ 6-10m ☐ >10m

List up to 6 dominant **SUBCANOPY** species observed:

1. Cliftonia monophylla	**2.** Cyrilla racemiflora	**3.** Magnolia virginiana
4. Nyssa biflora	**5.**	**6.**

6. SHRUBS % cover: ☐ Absent ☐ 0-1% ☐ 1-5% ☐ 6-25% ☑ 26-50% ☐ 51-75% ☐ 76-100%

List 3 dominant **SHRUB** species observed:

1. Ilex coriacea	**2.** Cliftonia monophylla	**3.** Cyrilla racemiflora

7. Estimated height class of the majority of **SHRUBS** using the following scale: ☐ absent ☐ 0-.5m ☐ .6-1.5m ☑ 1.6-3m

List 3 of the most common **SHRUB** and/or **TREE** seedlings observed:

1. Magnolia virginiana	**2.** Ilex coriacea	**3.** Cliftonia monophylla

8. GROUNDCOVER % cover of graminoids (grasses, sedges and rushes):

☐ Absent ☐ 0-1% ☑ 1-5% ☐ 6-25% ☐ 26-50% ☐ 51-75% ☐ 76-100%

9. TOTAL GROUNDCOVER % cover (including graminoids and forbes):

☐ Absent ☐ 0-1% ☑ 1-5% ☐ 6-25% ☐ 26-50% ☐ 51-75% ☐ 76-100%

List up to 9 dominant **GROUNDCOVER** species observed:

1. Smilax laurifolia	**2.** Vitis rotundifolia	**3.** Rubus argutus
4. Rhynchospora fascicularis	**5.** Panicum verrucosum	**6.** Andropogon virginicus
7. Carex verrucosum	**8.**	**9.**

List the NATIVE **WEEDY** or **RUDERAL** species observe - otherwise SEE 18. EXOTIC SPECIES BELOW

1. Cliftonia monophylla	**2.**	**3.**
4.	**5.**	**6.**

Vegetation notes: Native groundcover species are recovering. Shrubs reduced to coppice by prescribed fire.

Much of the fire killed vegetation is on the ground. It is possible that the deadfall may be burned in the next prescribed fire. This may result in a longer and hotter fire.

Qualitative assessment data sheet

Transect ID: DEPT1-626 **Date: 10/13/2016**

Plant Community Type: Hydric Pine Savanna

10. Tree density: appropriate **Why?:** ☐ too dense ☐ too sparse

11. Tree health: ☑ trees healthy ☐ trees stressed **Why?:** ☐ too dense ☐ too wet other:

13. Water table: ☑ at the surface ☐ below surface **Standing water:** ☑ present ☐ absent

14. Water color: ☑ tannic ☐ non-tannic/clear ☐ cloudy

Notes on wildlife usage observed:

1. catbird 2. eastern phoebe 3.
4. 5. 6.
7. 8. 9.

17. Wildlife usage and natural history observations: ☐ amphibians ☐ reptiles ☐ fish ☑ birds ☐ mammals ☑ arthropods ☐ footprints ☐ scratch marks ☑ songs or calls ☐ scat

Wildlife notes: Site was dry. Coppiced shrubs have grown tall, difficult to see through the dense stems. Very few animals were seen. Mostly birds heard calling.

Notes on Exotic species observed:

18. Exotic species: ☐ present ☑ absent

Frequent fire will eliminate and control invasive exotic plants. Canopy is slightly more open now.

Notes on Restoration:

19. Notes on the general aspect of the site/techniques to meet restoration goals:

Is natural regeneration occurring? ☑ yes ☐ no **and:** ☑ species appropriate ☑ supplemental planting/seeding needed

Landscape observation: ☑ recently burned

If planted: ☑ in process of restoration **~Tree age:** ☐ 0-5 yrs. ☐ 6-10 yrs. ☑ 11-20 yrs. ☐ 20+ yrs.

Recommendations for restoration: ☑ continue prescribed burning **other:**

20. Notes on prescribed burning and fire conditions:

Fuels: duff (cm): 1 litter (cm) 2 note: there are many dead stems from subcanopy and shrubs on the ground.

Soil moisture: moist but not saturated

Specific notes on restoration, observations, or adaptive management techniques:

Site has been burned,clusters of dense coppiced shrubs are now the dominant groundcover and they have grown tall.

Allow fire to burn across entire landscape.

Native species in the seed bank are regenerating. Herbaceous species have benefited from the previous fire.

Qualitative assessment data sheet

Transect ID: DEPT2-614 **Date:** 10/13/2016

Plant Community Type: Titi Swamp **Time (am/pm):** 12:15 PM CT

1. Weather: ☑ Full Sun ☐ Part Sun ☐ Cloudy ☐ Cloudy with Rain/Fog

2. Temperature: ☐ 20-50 F ☐ 51-70 F ☑ 71-90 F ☐ 91-110 F

☐ Pine Plantation (Rows) ☐ Managed for Pine ☑ Restoration in Progress

3. CANOPY % cover: ☐ Absent ☐ 0-1% ☐ 1-5% ☑ 6-25% ☐ 26-50% ☐ 51-75% ☐ 76-100%

4. Estimated height class of the majority of **TREES** using the following scale: ☐ absent ☐ 3-5m ☐ 6-10m ☑ >10m

List 6 dominant **TREE** species observed in canopy:

1. Pinus elliottii **2.** Magnolia virginiana **3.** Cliftonia monophylla

4. Nyssa sylvatica var biflora **5.** **6.**

5. Estimated height class of the majority of **SUBCANOPY** using the following scale: ☐ absent ☐ 3-5m ☑ 6-10m ☐ >10m

List up to 6 dominant **SUBCANOPY** species observed:

1. Magnolia virginiana **2.** Nyssa biflora **3.** Cliftonia monophylla

4. Persea palustris **5.** **6.**

6. SHRUBS % cover: ☐ Absent ☐ 0-1% ☐ 1-5% ☐ 6-25% ☐ 26-50% ☑ 51-75% ☐ 76-100%

List 3 dominant **SHRUB** species observed:

1. Ilex coriacea **2.** Gaylussacia mosieri **3.** Cliftonia monophylla

7. Estimated height class of the majority of **SHRUBS** using the following scale: ☐ absent ☐ 0-.5m ☐ .6-1.5m ☑ 1.6-3m

List 3 of the most common **SHRUB** and/or **TREE** seedlings observed:

1. Lyonia lucida **2.** Ilex coriacea **3.** Persea palustris

8. GROUNDCOVER % cover of graminoids (grasses, sedges and rushes):

☐ Absent ☑ 0-1% ☐ 1-5% ☐ 6-25% ☐ 26-50% ☐ 51-75% ☐ 76-100%

9. TOTAL GROUNDCOVER % cover (including graminoids and forbes):

☐ Absent ☐ 0-1% ☑ 1-5% ☐ 6-25% ☐ 26-50% ☐ 51-75% ☐ 76-100%

List up to 9 dominant **GROUNDCOVER** species observed:

1. Sphagnum spp. **2.** Rhynchospora filifolia **3.** Gaylussacia mosieri

4. Smilax laurifolia **5.** Panicum verrucosum **6.** Rhynchospora fascicularis

7. Woodwardia virginica **8.** Lachnanthes carolina **9.**

List the NATIVE **WEEDY** or **RUDERAL** species observe - otherwise SEE 18. EXOTIC SPECIES BELOW

1. **2.** **3.**

4. **5.** **6.**

Vegetation notes: Shrubs reduced to coppice by prescribed fire. These stems have now grown tall. They are creating shaded conditions. Herbaceous groundcover is slowly recovering. Common to find dead, standing fire killed stems from magnolias, hollies, titi and tupelo. Much of the fire killed vegetation is on the ground. It is possible that the deadfall may be burned in the next prescribed fire. This may result in a longer and hotter fire.

Qualitative assessment data sheet

Transect ID: DEPT2-614 **Date:** 10/13/2016

Plant Community Type: Wetland Forested Mixed

10. Tree density: appropriate **Why?:** ☐ too dense ☐ too sparse

11. Tree health: ☑ trees healthy ☐ trees stressed **Why?:** ☐ too dense ☐ too wet other:

13. Water table: ☑ at the surface ☐ below surface **Standing water:** ☑ present ☐ absent

14. Water color: ☑ tannic ☐ non-tannic/clear ☐ cloudy

Notes on wildlife usage observed:

1. catbird
2. jumping spider
3. pine warbler
4. northern mockingbird
5. Carolina chickadee
6. Carolina wren
7. red bellied woodpecker
8. white tailed deer
9.

17. Wildlife usage and natural history observations: ☐ amphibians ☐ reptiles ☐ fish ☑ birds ☐ mammals ☑ arthropods ☐ footprints ☐ scratch marks ☑ songs or calls ☐ scat

Wildlife notes: Site was flooded. Coppiced shrubs have grown tall, difficult to see through the dense stems. A few animals were seen. Mostly birds heard calling.

Notes on Exotic species observed:

18. Exotic species: ☐ present ☑ absent

Exotic species notes: Invasive exotics were more common before the prescribed fire. Frequent fire will eliminate and control invasive exotic plants.

Notes on Restoration:

19. Notes on the general aspect of the site/techniques to meet restoration goals:

Is natural regeneration occurring? ☑ yes ☐ no **and:** ☑ species appropriate ☑ supplemental planting/seeding needed

Landscape observation: ☑ recently burned

If planted: ☑ in process of restoration **~Tree age:** ☐ 0-5 yrs. ☐ 6-10 yrs. ☑ 11-20 yrs. ☐ 20+ yrs.

Recommendations for restoration: ☑ continue prescribed burning ☑ herbicide treatment

20. Notes on prescribed burning and fire conditions:

Fuels: duff (cm): 2 litter (cm) 3 note: there are many dead stems from subcanopy and shrubs on the ground.

Soil moisture: moist

Specific notes on restoration, observations, or adaptive management techniques:

Site has been burned,clusters of dense coppiced shrubs are now the dominant groundcover. Cliftonia monophylla is a dominant evergreen shrub. Allow fire to burn across entire landscape.

Native species in the seed bank are regenerating. Herbaceous species have benefited from the previous fire.

Qualitative assessment data sheet

Transect ID: DEPT3-611 **Date:** 10/13/2016

Plant Community Type: Bay Swamp **Time (am/pm):** 1:30 PM CT

1. Weather: ☐ Full Sun ☑ Part Sun ☐ Cloudy ☐ Cloudy with Rain/Fog

2. Temperature: ☐ 20-50 F ☐ 51-70 F ☑ 71-90 F ☑ 91-110 F

☐ Pine Plantation (Rows) ☐ Managed for Pine ☑ Restoration in Progress

3. CANOPY % cover: ☐ Absent ☐ 0-1% ☐ 1-5% ☐ 6-25% ☐ 26-50% ☑ 51-75% ☐ 76-100%

4. Estimated height class of the majority of **TREES** using the following scale: ☐ absent ☐ 3-5m ☐ 6-10m ☑ >10m

List 6 dominant **TREE** species observed in canopy:

1. Nyssa sylvatica v. biflora **2.** Magnolia virginiana **3.** Liriodendron tulipifera

4. **5.** **6.**

5. Estimated height class of the majority of **SUBCANOPY** using the following scale: ☐ absent ☐ 3-5m ☑ 6-10m ☐ >10m

List up to 6 dominant **SUBCANOPY** species observed:

1. Cliftonia monophylla **2.** Nyssa sylvatica v. biflora **3.** Acer rubrum

4. Magnolia virginiana **5.** **6.**

6. SHRUBS % cover: ☐ Absent ☐ 0-1% ☐ 1-5% ☐ 6-25% ☑ 26-50% ☐ 51-75% ☐ 76-100%

List 3 dominant **SHRUB** species observed:

1. Myrica heterophyla **2.** Persea palustris **3.** Ilex coriacea

7. Estimated height class of the majority of **SHRUBS** using the following scale: ☐ absent ☐ 0-.5m ☑ .6-1.5m ☐ 1.6-3m

List 3 of the most common **SHRUB** and/or **TREE** seedlings observed:

1. Persea palustris **2.** Acer rubrum **3.** Magnolia virginiana

8. GROUNDCOVER % cover of graminoids (grasses, sedges and rushes):

☐ Absent ☐ 0-1% ☐ 1-5% ☐ 6-25% ☑ 26-50% ☐ 51-75% ☐ 76-100%

9. TOTAL GROUNDCOVER % cover (including graminoids and forbes):

☐ Absent ☐ 0-1% ☐ 1-5% ☐ 6-25% ☑ 26-50% ☐ 51-75% ☐ 76-100%

List up to 9 dominant **GROUNDCOVER** species observed:

1. Scleria triglomerata **2.** Rhynchospora spp **3.** Carex verrucosum

4. Osmunda cinnamomea **5.** Sphagnum sp. **6.** Woodwardia areolata

7. Vitis rotundifolia **8.** Mitchella repens **9.** Carex glaucescens

List the NATIVE **WEEDY** or **RUDERAL** species observe - otherwise SEE 18. EXOTIC SPECIES BELOW

1. **2.** **3.**

4. **5.** **6.**

Vegetation notes: Native groundcover species are recovering. Shrubs reduced to coppice by prescribed fire. Common to find dead, standing fire killed stems from magnolias, hollies, titi and tupelo. Much of the fire killed vegetation is on the ground. It is possible that the deadfall may be burned in the next prescribed fire. This may result in a longer and hotter fire.

Qualitative assessment data sheet

Transect ID: DEPT3-611 **Date:** 10/13/2016

Plant Community Type: Bay Swamp

10. Tree density: appropriate **Why?:** ☐ too dense ☐ too sparse

11. Tree health: ☑ trees healthy ☐ trees stressed **Why?:** ☐ too dense ☐ too wet other:

13. Water table: ☑ at the surface ☐ below surface **Standing water:** ☑ present ☐ absent

14. Water color: ☑ tannic ☐ non-tannic/clear ☐ cloudy

Notes on wildlife usage observed:

1. Carolina wren
2. cottonmouth
3. catbird
4. northern cardinal
5. cricket frog
6. Carolina anole
7. white tailed deer
8. raccoon
9.

17. Wildlife usage and natural history observations: ☑ amphibians ☑ reptiles ☐ fish ☑ birds ☐ mammals ☑ arthropods ☐ footprints ☐ scratch marks ☑ songs or calls ☐ scat

Wildlife notes: wintering catbirds, spiders, cloudless sulphur butterfly, Carolina anole, dogs in neighboring subdivision barking, white tailed deer and raccoon tracks in the mud.

Notes on Exotic species observed:

18. Exotic species: ☐ present ☑ absent

Exotic species notes:

Frequent fire will eliminate and control invasive exotic plants.

Notes on Restoration:

19. Notes on the general aspect of the site/techniques to meet restoration goals:

Is natural regeneration occurring? ☑ yes ☐ no **and:** ☑ species appropriate ☐ supplemental planting/seeding needed

Landscape observation: ☑ recently burned ☐ secondary growth ☐ planted ☐ clear-cut

If planted: ☑ in process of restoration **~Tree age:** ☐ 0-5 yrs. ☐ 6-10 yrs. ☐ 11-20 yrs. ☑ 20+ yrs.

Recommendations for restoration: ☑ continue prescribed burning

20. Notes on prescribed burning and fire conditions:

Fuels: duff (cm): 0 litter (cm) 3 note: there are many dead stems from subcanopy and shrubs on the ground.

Soil moisture: moist

Specific notes on restoration, observations, or adaptive management techniques:

Fire burned into the baygall, continue burning entire site. Baygall restoration is trending toward appropriate target condition. Natural regeneration of native species is occuring.

Qualitative assessment data sheet

Transect ID: DEPT4-625 **Date:** 10/13/2016

Plant Community Type: Hydric Pine Savanna **Time (am/pm):** 11:40 AM CT

1. Weather: ☐ Full Sun ☑ Part Sun ☐ Cloudy ☐ Cloudy with Rain/Fog

2. Temperature: ☐ 20-50 F ☐ 51-70 F ☑ 71-90 F ☐ 91-110 F

☐ Pine Plantation (Rows) ☐ Managed for Pine ☑ Restoration in Progress

3. CANOPY % cover: ☐ Absent ☐ 0-1% ☐ 1-5% ☑ 6-25% ☐ 26-50% ☐ 51-75% ☐ 76-100%

4. Estimated height class of the majority of **TREES** using the following scale: ☐ absent ☐ 3-5m ☐ 6-10m ☑ >10m

List 6 dominant **TREE** species observed in canopy:

1. Pinus elliottii **2.** Magnolia virginiana **3.**

4. Nyssa sylvatica v. biflora **5.** **6.**

5. Estimated height class of the majority of **SUBCANOPY** using the following scale: ☐ absent ☐ 3-5m ☑ 6-10m ☐ >10m

List up to 6 dominant **SUBCANOPY** species observed:

1. Magnolia virginiana **2.** Cliftonia monophylla **3.** Cliftonia monophylla

4. Persea palustris **5.** **6.**

6. SHRUBS % cover: ☐ Absent ☐ 0-1% ☐ 1-5% ☐ 6-25% ☑ 26-50% ☐ 51-75% ☐ 76-100%

List 3 dominant **SHRUB** species observed:

1. Ilex coriacea **2.** Cliftonia monophylla **3.** Persea palustris

7. Estimated height class of the majority of **SHRUBS** using the following scale: ☐ absent ☐ 0-.5m ☐ .6-1.5m ☑ 1.6-3m

List 3 of the most common **SHRUB** and/or **TREE** seedlings observed:

1. Ilex coriacea **2.** Magnolia virginiana **3.** Persea palustris

8. GROUNDCOVER % cover of graminoids (grasses, sedges and rushes):

☐ Absent ☐ 0-1% ☑ 1-5% ☐ 6-25% ☐ 26-50% ☐ 51-75% ☐ 76-100%

9. TOTAL GROUNDCOVER % cover (including graminoids and forbes):

☐ Absent ☐ 0-1% ☑ 1-5% ☐ 6-25% ☐ 26-50% ☐ 51-75% ☐ 76-100%

List up to 9 dominant **GROUNDCOVER** species observed:

1. Toxicodendron radicans **2.** Vitis rotundifolia **3.** Smilax laurifolia

4. **5.** **6.**

7. **8.** **9.**

List the NATIVE **WEEDY** or **RUDERAL** species observe - otherwise SEE 18. EXOTIC SPECIES BELOW

1. **2.** **3.**

4. **5.** **6.**

Vegetation notes: Shrubs reduced to coppice by prescribed fire. Common to find dead, standing fire killed stems from magnolias, hollies, titi and tupelo.

Much of the fire killed wood material is on the ground. It is possible that the deadfall may be burned in the next prescribed fire. This may result in a longer and hotter fire.

Groundcover is struggling to recover due to competition from evergreen shrubs. Allow prescribed fire to burn the shrubs to the ground.

Qualitative assessment data sheet

Transect ID: DEPT4-625 **Date:** 10/13/2016

Plant Community Type: Hydric Pine Savanna

10. Tree density: appropriate **Why?:** ☐ too dense ☐ too sparse

11. Tree health: ☑ trees healthy ☐ trees stressed **Why?:** ☐ too dense ☐ too wet other:

13. Water table: ☐ at the surface ☑ below surface **Standing water:** ☐ present ☑ absent

14. Water color: ☐ tannic ☐ non-tannic/clear ☐ cloudy

Notes on wildlife usage observed:

1. cricket frog
2. eastern phoebe
3. catbird
4. Carolina wren
5. northern cardinal
6. bluejay
7.
8.
9.

17. Wildlife usage and natural history observations: ☐ amphibians ☐ reptiles ☐ fish ☑ birds ☐ mammals ☑ arthropods/invertebrates ☐ footprints ☐ scratch marks ☑ songs or calls ☐ scat

Wildlife notes: Catbirds calling.

Difficult to see wildlife because regrowth of shrubs is dense.

Notes on Exotic species observed:

18. Exotic species: ☐ present ☑ absent

Exotic species notes: Invasive exotics were more common before the prescribed fire. Frequent fire will eliminate and control invasive exotic plants.

Notes on Restoration:

19. Notes on the general aspect of the site/techniques to meet restoration goals:

Is natural regeneration occurring? ☑ yes ☐ no **and:** ☑ species appropriate ☑ supplemental planting/seeding needed

Landscape observation: ☑ recently burned

If planted: ☑ in process of restoration **~Tree age:** ☐ 0-5 yrs. ☐ 6-10 yrs. ☑ 11-20 yrs. ☐ 20+ yrs.

Recommendations for restoration: ☑ continue prescribed burning **other:**

20. Notes on prescribed burning and fire conditions:

Fuels: duff (cm): 2 litter (cm) 5 note: there are many dead stems from subcanopy and shrubs on the ground.

Soil moisture: moist

Specific notes on restoration, observations, or adaptive management techniques:

Site has been burned,clusters of dense coppiced shrubs, smilax and Vitis rotundifolia are now the dominant groundcover.

Allow fire to burn across entire landscape.

Native species in the seed bank are regenerating. Herbaceous species have benefited from the previous fire.

Qualitative assessment data sheet

Transect ID: DEPT5-630 **Date:** 10/13/2016

Plant Community Type: Wetland Forested Mixed **Time (am/pm):** 11:00 AM CT

1. Weather: ☑ Full Sun ☐ Part Sun ☐ Cloudy ☐ Cloudy with Rain/Fog

2. Temperature: ☐ 20-50 F ☐ 51-70 F ☑ 71-90 F ☐ 91-110 F

☑ Restoration in Progress

3. CANOPY % cover: ☐ Absent ☑ 0-1% ☐ 1-5% ☐ 6-25% ☐ 26-50% ☑ 51-75% ☐ 76-100%

4. Estimated height class of the majority of **TREES** using the following scale: ☐ absent ☐ 3-5m ☐ 6-10m ☑ >10m

List 6 dominant **TREE** species observed in canopy:

1. Magnolia virginiana **2.** Pinus elliottii **3.** Nyssa sylvatica v. biflora

4. **5.** **6.**

5. Estimated height class of the majority of **SUBCANOPY** using the following scale: ☐ absent ☑ 3-5m ☐ 6-10m ☐ >10m

List up to 6 dominant **SUBCANOPY** species observed:

1. Magnolia virginiana **2.** Nyssa sylvatica v. biflora **3.** Cliftonia monophylla

4. **5.** **6.**

6. SHRUBS % cover: ☐ Absent ☐ 0-1% ☐ 1-5% ☑ 6-25% ☐ 26-50% ☐ 51-75% ☐ 76-100%

List 3 dominant **SHRUB** species observed:

1. Ilex coriacea **2.** Lyonia lucida **3.** Cliftonia monophylla

7. Estimated height class of the majority of **SHRUBS** using the following scale: ☐ absent ☐ 0-.5m ☑ .6-1.5m ☐ 1.6-3m

List 3 of the most common **SHRUB** and/or **TREE** seedlings observed:

1. Ilex coriacea **2.** Myrica cerifera **3.** Lyonia lucida

8. GROUNDCOVER % cover of graminoids (grasses, sedges and rushes):

☐ Absent ☐ 0-1% ☐ 1-5% ☐ 6-25% ☑ 26-50% ☐ 51-75% ☐ 76-100%

9. TOTAL GROUNDCOVER % cover (including graminoids and forbes):

☐ Absent ☐ 0-1% ☐ 1-5% ☐ 6-25% ☑ 26-50% ☐ 51-75% ☐ 76-100%

List up to 9 dominant **GROUNDCOVER** species observed:

1. Woodwardia areolata **2.** Woodwardia virginica **3.** Osmunda cinnamomea

4. Sphagnum sp. **5.** Rhynchospora miliacea **6.** Carex verrucosum

7. Smilax laurifolia **8.** Rhynchospora plumosa **9.** Xyris frimbriata

List the NATIVE **WEEDY** or **RUDERAL** species observe - otherwise SEE 18. EXOTIC SPECIES BELOW

1. **2.** **3.**

4. **5.** **6.**

Vegetation notes: Native groundcover species are recovering. Shrubs reduced to coppice by prescribed fire. Common to find dead, standing fire killed stems from magnolias, hollies, titi and tupelo. Much of the fire killed vegetation is on the ground. It is possible that the deadfall may be burned in the next prescribed fire. This may result in a longer and hotter fire.

Qualitative assessment data sheet

Transect ID: DEPT5-630 **Date:** 10/13/2016

Plant Community Type: Wetland Forested Mixed

10. Tree density: appropriate **Why?:** ☐ too dense ☐ too sparse

11. Tree health: ☑ trees healthy ☐ trees stressed **Why?:** ☐ too dense ☐ too wet other:

13. Water table: ☑ at the surface ☐ below surface **Standing water:** ☑ present ☐ absent

14. Water color: ☑ tannic ☐ non-tannic/clear ☐ cloudy

Notes on wildlife usage observed:

1. eastern phoebe
2. catbird
3. northern cardinal
4. northern mockingbird
5. pine warbler
6. deer ticks
7. gray squirrel
8. cloudless sulfur butterfly
9.

17. Wildlife usage and natural history observations: ☐ amphibians ☐ reptiles ☐ fish ☑ birds ☑ mammals ☑ arthropods ☑ footprints ☐ scratch marks ☑ songs or calls ☐ scat

Wildlife notes: Site was dry. Coppiced shrubs have grown tall, difficult to see through the dense stems. Very few animals were seen. Mostly birds heard calling.

White tailed deer droppings are common.

Notes on Exotic species observed:

18. Exotic species: ☐ present ☑ absent

Exotic species notes: Invasive exotics were more common before the prescribed fire. Frequent fire will eliminate and control invasive exotic plants.

Notes on Restoration:

19. Notes on the general aspect of the site/techniques to meet restoration goals:

Is natural regeneration occurring? ☑ yes ☐ no **and:** ☑ species appropriate ☑ supplemental planting/seeding needed

Landscape observation: ☐ recently burned

If planted: ☑ in process of restoration **~Tree age:** ☐ 0-5 yrs. ☐ 6-10 yrs. ☑ 11-20 yrs. ☐ 20+ yrs.

Recommendations for restoration: ☑ continue prescribed burning **other:**

20. Notes on prescribed burning and fire conditions:

Fuels: duff (cm): 1 litter (cm) 3 note: there are many dead stems from subcanopy and shrubs on the ground.

Soil moisture:

Specific notes on restoration, observations, or adaptive management techniques:

Site has been burned,clusters of dense coppiced shrubs are now the dominant groundcover.

Allow fire to burn across entire landscape.

Native species in the seed bank are regenerating. Herbaceous species have benefited from the previous fire.

Qualitative assessment data sheet

Transect ID: DWPT1-441 **Date:** 10/14/2016

Plant Community Type: Pine Flatwoods **Time (am/pm):** 8:50 AM

1. Weather: ☑ Full Sun ☐ Part Sun ☐ Cloudy ☐ Cloudy with Rain/Fog

2. Temperature: ☐ 20-50 F ☐ 51-70 F ☑ 71-90 F ☐ 91-110 F

☑ Restoration in Progress

3. CANOPY % cover: ☐ Absent ☐ 0-1% ☐ 1-5% ☐ 6-25% ☑ 26-50% ☐ 51-75% ☐ 76-100%

4. Estimated height class of the majority of **TREES** using the following scale: ☐ absent ☐ 3-5m ☐ 6-10m ☑ >10m

List 6 dominant **TREE** species observed in canopy:

1. Pinus elliottii **2.** Magnolia virginiana **3.**

4. **5.** **6.**

5. Estimated height class of the majority of **SUBCANOPY** using the following scale: ☐ absent ☐ 3-5m ☑ 6-10m ☐ >10m

List up to 6 dominant **SUBCANOPY** species observed:

1. Pinus elliottii **2.** Cliftonia monophylla **3.** Magnolia virginiana

4. **5.** **6.**

6. SHRUBS % cover: ☐ Absent ☐ 0-1% ☐ 1-5% ☐ 6-25% ☑ 26-50% ☐ 51-75% ☐ 76-100%

List 3 dominant **SHRUB** species observed:

1. Ilex coriacea **2.** Ilex glabra **3.** Clethra alnifolia

7. Estimated height class of the majority of **SHRUBS** using the following scale: ☐ absent ☐ 0-.5m ☐ .6-1.5m ☑ 1.6-3m

List 3 of the most common **SHRUB** and/or **TREE** seedlings observed:

1. Ilex coriacea **2.** Clethra alnifolia **3.**

8. GROUNDCOVER % cover of graminoids (grasses, sedges and rushes):

☐ Absent ☐ 0-1% ☑ 1-5% ☐ 6-25% ☐ 26-50% ☐ 51-75% ☐ 76-100%

9. TOTAL GROUNDCOVER % cover (including graminoids and forbes):

☐ Absent ☐ 0-1% ☐ 1-5% ☑ 6-25% ☐ 26-50% ☐ 51-75% ☐ 76-100%

List up to 9 dominant **GROUNDCOVER** species observed:

1. Serenoa repens **2.** Pteridium aquilinum **3.** Vitis rotundifolia

4. Rhynchospora spp. **5.** **6.**

7. **8.** **9.**

List the NATIVE **WEEDY** or **RUDERAL** species observe - otherwise SEE 18. EXOTIC SPECIES BELOW

1. **2.** **3.**

4. **5.** **6.**

Vegetation notes: Native groundcover species are recovering. Shrubs reduced to coppice by prescribed fire. Common to find dead, standing fire killed stems from magnolias, hollies, titi and tupelo. Much of the fire killed vegetation is on the ground. It is possible that the deadfall may be burned in the next prescribed fire. This may result in a longer and hotter fire.

Qualitative assessment data sheet

Transect ID: DWPT1-441 **Date:** 10/14/2016

Plant Community Type: Pine Flatwoods

10. Tree density: appropriate **Why?:** ☐ too dense ☐ too sparse

11. Tree health: ☑ trees healthy ☐ trees stressed **Why?:** ☐ too dense ☐ too wet other:

13. Water table: ☐ at the surface ☑ below surface **Standing water:** ☐ present ☑ absent

14. Water color: ☐ tannic ☐ non-tannic/clear ☐ cloudy

Notes on wildlife usage observed:

1. catbird **2.** Carolina chickadee **3.** Carolina wren

4. crickets **5.** American robin **6.** eastern phoebe

7. **8.** **9.**

17. Wildlife usage and natural history observations: ☐ amphibians ☐ reptiles ☐ fish ☑ birds ☐ mammals ☑ arthropods ☐ footprints ☐ scratch marks ☑ songs or calls ☐ scat

Wildlife notes: Coppiced shrubs have grown tall. Very few animals were seen. Mostly birds heard calling from thickets.

Notes on Exotic species observed:

18. Exotic species: ☐ present ☑ absent

Exotic species notes: Invasive exotics were more common before the prescribed fire. Frequent fire will eliminate and control invasive exotic plants.

Notes on Restoration:

19. Notes on the general aspect of the site/techniques to meet restoration goals:

Is natural regeneration occurring? ☑ yes ☐ no **and:** ☑ species appropriate ☑ supplemental planting/seeding needed

Landscape observation: ☑ recently burned

If planted: ☑ in process of restoration **~Tree age:** ☐ 0-5 yrs. ☐ 6-10 yrs. ☑ 11-20 yrs. ☐ 20+ yrs.

Recommendations for restoration: ☑ continue prescribed burning **other:**

20. Notes on prescribed burning and fire conditions:

Fuels: duff (cm): 2 litter (cm) 6 note: there are many dead stems from subcanopy and shrubs on the ground.

Soil moisture: moist

Specific notes on restoration, observations, or adaptive management techniques:

Site has been burned, this killed the shrubs to the ground, these are in active coppice growth.

Also depending on regrowth of groundcover species from the seed bank

it may be necessary to reseed the areas beneath fire suppressed woody growth. Allow fire to burn across entire landscape.

Qualitative assessment data sheet

Transect ID: DWPT2-626 **Date:** 10/14/2016

Plant Community Type: Hydric Pine Savanna **Time (am/pm):** 9:30 AM

1. Weather: ☑ Full Sun ☐ Part Sun ☐ Cloudy ☐ Cloudy with Rain/Fog

2. Temperature: ☐ 20-50 F ☐ 51-70 F ☑ 71-90 F ☐ 91-110 F

☑ Restoration in Progress

3. CANOPY % cover: ☐ Absent ☐ 0-1% ☐ 1-5% ☐ 6-25% ☑ 26-50% ☐ 51-75% ☐ 76-100%

4. Estimated height class of the majority of **TREES** using the following scale: ☐ absent ☐ 3-5m ☑ 6-10m ☐ >10m

List 6 dominant **TREE** species observed in canopy:

1. Pinus elliottii **2.** Taxodium ascendens **3.** Nyssa sylvatica v. biflora

4. Magnolia virginiana **5.** Acer rubrum **6.**

5. Estimated height class of the majority of **SUBCANOPY** using the following scale: ☐ absent ☐ 3-5m ☑ 6-10m ☐ >10m

List up to 6 dominant **SUBCANOPY** species observed:

1. Nyssa sylvatica v. biflora **2.** Pinus elliottii **3.** Magnolia virginiana

4. Acer rubrum **5.** Persea palustris **6.** Taxodium ascendens

6. SHRUBS % cover: ☐ Absent ☐ 0-1% ☐ 1-5% ☑ 6-25% ☐ 26-50% ☐ 51-75% ☐ 76-100%

List 3 dominant **SHRUB** species observed:

1. Myrica cerifera **2.** Ilex glabra **3.** Lyonia lucida

7. Estimated height class of the majority of **SHRUBS** using the following scale: ☐ absent ☐ 0-.5m ☐ .6-1.5m ☑ 1.6-3m

List 3 of the most common **SHRUB** and/or **TREE** seedlings observed:

1. Myrica cerifera **2.** Persea palustris **3.** Magnolia virginiana

8. GROUNDCOVER % cover of graminoids (grasses, sedges and rushes):

☐ Absent ☐ 0-1% ☐ 1-5% ☐ 6-25% ☑ 26-50% ☐ 51-75% ☐ 76-100%

9. TOTAL GROUNDCOVER % cover (including graminoids and forbes):

☐ Absent ☐ 0-1% ☐ 1-5% ☐ 6-25% ☑ 26-50% ☐ 51-75% ☑ 76-100%

List up to 9 dominant **GROUNDCOVER** species observed:

1. Fuirena scirpoidea **2.** Aristida palustris **3.** Panicum virgatum

4. Eriocaulon decangulare **5.** Andropogon glomeratus **6.** Bidens mitis

7. Cladium jamaicense **8.** Smilax laurifolia **9.** Anthaenanthia rufa

List the NATIVE **WEEDY** or **RUDERAL** species observe - otherwise SEE 18. EXOTIC SPECIES BELOW

1. **2.** **3.**

4. **5.** **6.**

Vegetation notes: Native groundcover species are recovering. Shrubs reduced to coppice by prescribed fire. Common to find dead, standing fire killed stems from magnolias, hollies, titi and tupelo. Much of the fire killed vegetation is on the ground. It is possible that the deadfall may be burned in the next prescribed fire. This may result in a longer and hotter fire.

Qualitative assessment data sheet

Transect ID: DWPT2-626 **Date: 10/14/2016**

Plant Community Type: Hydric Pine Savanna

10. Tree density: appropriate for coastal wet pinelands **Why?:** ☐ too dense ☐ too sparse

11. Tree health: most trees are healthy ☐ trees stressed **Why?:** ☐ too dense ☑ too wet other:

13. Water table: ☑ at the surface ☐ below surface **Standing water:** ☑ present ☐ absent

14. Water color: ☑ tannic ☐ non-tannic/clear ☑ cloudy **slightly tannic- nearly clear**

Notes on wildlife usage observed:

1. great blue heron
2. eastern phoebe
3. cricket
4. grasshopper in the marsh
5. catbird
6. red bellied woodpecker
7. pine warbler
8. Carolina wren
9.

17. Wildlife usage and natural history observations: ☑ amphibians ☐ reptiles ☐ fish ☑ birds ☐ mammals ☑ arthropods ☐ footprints ☐ scratch marks ☑ songs or calls ☐ scat

Wildlife notes: Heard the calls from eastern phoebe, eastern bluebird, pine warbler.

Notes on Exotic species observed:

18. Exotic species: ☐ present ☑ absent

Exotic species notes: Invasive exotics were uncommon before the prescribed fire. Frequent fire will eliminate and control invasive exotic plants.

Notes on Restoration:

19. Notes on the general aspect of the site/techniques to meet restoration goals:

Is natural regeneration occurring? ☑ yes ☐ no **and:** ☑ species appropriate ☐ supplemental planting/seeding needed

Landscape observation: ☑ recently burned

If planted: ☑ in process of restoration **~Tree age:** ☐ 0-5 yrs. ☐ 6-10 yrs. ☐ 11-20 yrs. ☑ 20+ yrs.

Recommendations for restoration: ☑ continue prescribed burning **other:**

20. Notes on prescribed burning and fire conditions:

Fuels: duff (cm): 0 litter (cm) 1 note: there are many dead stems from subcanopy and shrubs on the ground.

Soil moisture: moist

Specific notes on restoration, observations, or adaptive management techniques:

Site is a forested seepage slope ecotone adjacent to a tidal marsh; canopy is healthy and fire was allowed to burn through this forest.

Part of transect travels through a Cladium marsh. Allow fire to burn across entire landscape.

Qualitative assessment data sheet

Transect ID: DWPT3-641 **Date:** 10/14/2016

Plant Community Type: Freshwater/Tidal Marsh **Time (am/pm):** 10:00 AM CT

1. Weather: ☑ Full Sun ☐ Part Sun ☐ Cloudy ☐ Cloudy with Rain/Fog

2. Temperature: ☐ 20-50 F ☐ 51-70 F ☑ 71-90 F ☐ 91-110 F

☑ Restoration in Progress

3. CANOPY % cover: ☐ Absent ☑ 0-1% ☐ 1-5% ☐ 6-25% ☐ 26-50% ☐ 51-75% ☐ 76-100%

4. Estimated height class of the majority of **TREES** using the following scale: ☐ absent ☐ 3-5m ☑ 6-10m ☐ >10m

List 6 dominant **TREE** species observed in canopy:

1. Pinus elliottii	**2.** Taxodium ascendens	**3.**
4.	**5.**	**6.**

5. Estimated height class of the majority of **SUBCANOPY** using the following scale: ☐ absent ☑ 3-5m ☐ 6-10m ☐ >10m

List up to 6 dominant **SUBCANOPY** species observed:

1. Pinus elliottii	**2.**	**3.**
4.	**5.**	**6.**

6. SHRUBS % cover: ☐ Absent ☐ 0-1% ☑ 1-5% ☐ 6-25% ☐ 26-50% ☐ 51-75% ☐ 76-100%

List 3 dominant **SHRUB** species observed:

1. Myrica cerifera	**2.** Ilex cassine v. myrtifolia	**3.** Ilex glabra

7. Estimated height class of the majority of **SHRUBS** using the following scale: ☐ absent ☐ 0-.5m ☑ .6-1.5m ☐ 1.6-3m

List 3 of the most common **SHRUB** and/or **TREE** seedlings observed:

1. Persea palustris	**2.** Acer rubrum	**3.** Pinus elliottii

8. GROUNDCOVER % cover of graminoids (grasses, sedges and rushes):

☐ Absent ☐ 0-1% ☐ 1-5% ☐ 6-25% ☐ 26-50% ☐ 51-75% ☑ 76-100%

9. TOTAL GROUNDCOVER % cover (including graminoids and forbes):

☐ Absent ☐ 0-1% ☐ 1-5% ☐ 6-25% ☐ 26-50% ☐ 51-75% ☑ 76-100%

List up to 9 dominant **GROUNDCOVER** species observed:

1. Juncus roemerianus	**2.** Cladium jamaicense	**3.** Hypericum sp.
4. Osmunda regalis	**5.**	**6.**
7.	**8.**	**9.**

List the NATIVE **WEEDY** or **RUDERAL** species observe - otherwise SEE 18. EXOTIC SPECIES BELOW

1.	**2.**	**3.**
4.	**5.**	**6.**

Vegetation notes: This transect includes a tidal marsh ecotone. Fire burned into the tidal marsh.

Native groundcover species are recovering. Shrubs reduced to coppice by prescribed fire. Common to find dead, standing fire killed stems from magnolias, hollies, titi and tupelo.

Much of the fire killed vegetation is on the ground. It is possible that the deadfall may be burned in the next prescribed fire. This may result in a longer and hotter fire.

Qualitative assessment data sheet

Transect ID: DWPT3-641 **Date:** 10/14/2016

Plant Community Type: Freshwater/tidal Marsh

10. Tree density: appropriate **Why?:** ☐ too dense ☐ too sparse

11. Tree health: ☐ trees healthy ☑ trees stressed **Why?:** ☐ too dense ☑ too wet other:

13. Water table: ☑ at the surface ☐ below surface **Standing water:** ☑ present ☐ absent

14. Water color: ☑ tannic ☐ non-tannic/clear ☐ cloudy **notes:** **very low salinity brackish conditions**

Notes on wildlife usage observed:

1. Gambusia affinis mosquitofish
2. eastern bluebird
3. cloudless sulfur butterfly
4. red bellied woodpecker
5. Carolina wren
6. pine warbler
7. eastern phoebe
8. great blue heron
9.

17. Wildlife usage and natural history observations: ☐ amphibians ☐ reptiles ☑ fish ☑ birds ☐ mammals ☑ arthropods ☐ footprints ☐ scratch marks ☑ songs or calls ☐ scat

Wildlife notes: Heard the calls from eastern phoebe, red bellied woodpecker, eastern bluebird, pine warbler.

Notes on Exotic species observed:

18. Exotic species: ☐ present ☑ absent

Exotic species notes: Invasive exotics were more common before the prescribed fire. Frequent fire will eliminate and control invasive exotic plants.

Notes on Restoration:

19. Notes on the general aspect of the site/techniques to meet restoration goals:

Is natural regeneration occurring? ☑ yes ☐ no **and:** ☑ species appropriate ☐ supplemental planting/seeding needed

Landscape observation: ☑ well managed ☑ recently burned

If planted: ☑ in process of restoration **~Tree age:** ☐ 0-5 yrs. ☐ 6-10 yrs. ☐ 11-20 yrs. ☐ 20+ yrs.

Recommendations for restoration: ☑ continue prescribed burning **other:** primarily a tidal marsh without a canopy

20. Notes on prescribed burning and fire conditions:

Fuels: duff (cm): underwate litter (cm) 2

Soil moisture: saturated

Specific notes on restoration, observations, or adaptive management techniques:

Site has been burned, this killed the shrubs to the ground, these are in active coppice growth. Regular burning will maintain the tidal marsh in perpetuity. Allow fire to burn across entire landscape.

Qualitative assessment data sheet

Transect ID: DWPT4-614 **Date:** 10/13/2016

Plant Community Type: Titi Swamps **Time (am/pm):** 4:00 PM CT

1. Weather: ☑ Full Sun ☐ Part Sun ☐ Cloudy ☐ Cloudy with Rain/Fog

2. Temperature: ☐ 20-50 F ☐ 51-70 F ☑ 71-90 F ☐ 91-110 F

☐ Restoration in Progress

3. CANOPY % cover: ☐ Absent ☐ 0-1% ☐ 1-5% ☐ 6-25% ☑ 26-50% ☐ 51-75% ☐ 76-100%

4. Estimated height class of the majority of **TREES** using the following scale: ☐ absent ☐ 3-5m ☐ 6-10m ☑ >10m

List 6 dominant **TREE** species observed in canopy:

1. Pinus elliottii	**2.** Nyssa sylvatica var biflora	**3.** Taxodium ascendens
4. Magnolia virginiana	**5.**	**6.**

5. Estimated height class of the majority of **SUBCANOPY** using the following scale: ☐ absent ☐ 3-5m ☑ 6-10m ☐ >10m

List up to 6 dominant **SUBCANOPY** species observed:

1. Nyssa sylvatica var biflora	**2.** Magnolia virginiana	**3.** Taxodium ascendens
4.	**5.**	**6.**

6. SHRUBS % cover: ☐ Absent ☐ 0-1% ☑ 1-5% ☐ 6-25% ☐ 26-50% ☐ 51-75% ☐ 76-100%

List 3 dominant **SHRUB** species observed:

1. Ilex vomitoria	**2.** Ilex myrtifolia	**3.** Ilex coriacea

7. Estimated height class of the majority of **SHRUBS** using the following scale: ☐ absent ☐ 0-.5m ☑ .6-1.5m ☐ 1.6-3m

List 3 of the most common **SHRUB** and/or **TREE** seedlings observed:

1. Taxodium ascendens	**2.** Magnolia virginiana	**3.** Ilex coriacea

8. GROUNDCOVER % cover of graminoids (grasses, sedges and rushes):

☐ Absent ☐ 0-1% ☐ 1-5% ☐ 6-25% ☐ 26-50% ☑ 51-75% ☐ 76-100%

9. TOTAL GROUNDCOVER % cover (including graminoids and forbes):

☐ Absent ☐ 0-1% ☐ 1-5% ☐ 6-25% ☐ 26-50% ☐ 51-75% ☑ 76-100%

List up to 9 dominant **GROUNDCOVER** species observed:

1. Bidens mitis	**2.** Eriocaulon decangulare	**3.** Mikania scandens
4. Toxicodendron radicans	**5.** Osmunda regalis	**6.** Rhynchospora spp.
7. Hypericum brachyphyllum	**8.** Xyris spp.	**9.** Dicanthelium scabriculum

List the NATIVE **WEEDY** or **RUDERAL** species observe - otherwise SEE 18. EXOTIC SPECIES BELOW

1.	**2.**	**3.**
4.	**5.**	**6.**

Vegetation notes: Native groundcover species are recovering. Shrubs reduced to coppice by prescribed fire. Common to find dead, standing fire killed stems from magnolias, hollies, titi and tupelo. Much of the fire killed vegetation is on the ground. It is possible that the deadfall may be burned in the next prescribed fire. This may result in a longer and hotter fire.

Qualitative assessment data sheet

Transect ID: DWPT4-614 **Date:** 10/13/2016

Plant Community Type: Titi Swamps (it is actually a wet prairie)

10. Tree density: appropriate **Why?:** ☐ too dense ☐ too sparse

11. Tree health: ☑ trees healthy ☐ trees stressed **Why?:** ☐ too dense ☐ too wet other:

13. Water table: ☑ at the surface ☐ below surface **Standing water:** ☑ present ☐ absent

14. Water color: ☑ tannic ☐ non-tannic/clear ☐ cloudy

Notes on wildlife usage observed:

1. eastern phoebe
2. blue darner dragonfly
3. cricket frog
4. spiders
5. pine warbler
6. catbird
7. red bellied woodpecker
8.
9.

17. Wildlife usage and natural history observations: ☑ amphibians ☐ reptiles ☐ fish ☑ birds ☑ mammals ☑ arthropods ☑ footprints ☐ scratch marks ☑ songs or calls ☐ scat

Wildlife notes: wintering catbirds, spiders, cloudless sulphur butterfly, deer scat, raccoon prints in mud, dogs in neighboring subdivision barking

Notes on Exotic species observed:

18. Exotic species: ☑ present ☐ absent

Exotic species notes: a few Chinese tallow tree seedlings were seen.

Notes on Restoration:

19. Notes on the general aspect of the site/techniques to meet restoration goals:

Is natural regeneration occurring? ☑ yes ☐ no **and:** ☑ species appropriate ☐ supplemental planting/seeding needed

Landscape observation: ☑ recently (partially) burned

If planted: ☑ in process of restoration **~Tree age:** ☐ 0-5 yrs. ☐ 6-10 yrs. ☑ 11-20 yrs. ☐ 20+ yrs.

Recommendations for restoration: ☑ continue prescribed burning **other:**

20. Notes on prescribed burning and fire conditions:

Fuels: duff (cm): 0 litter (cm) 1 note: there are many dead stems from subcanopy and shrubs on the ground.

Soil moisture: saturated

Specific notes on restoration, observations, or adaptive management techniques:

Site has been burned, this killed the shrubs to the ground, coppiced shrubs were then treated with herbicide. Landscape is open with a diversity of herbaceous groundcover species. Allow fire to burn across entire landscape.

Qualitative assessment data sheet

Transect ID: DWPT5-626 **Date:** 10/14/2016

Plant Community Type: Hydric Pine Savanna **Time (am/pm):** 10:40 AM CT

1. Weather: ☑ Full Sun ☐ Part Sun ☐ Cloudy ☐ Cloudy with Rain/Fog

2. Temperature: ☐ 20-50 F ☐ 51-70 F ☑ 71-90 F ☐ 91-110 F

☑ Restoration in Progress

3. CANOPY % cover: ☐ Absent ☐ 0-1% ☐ 1-5% ☑ 6-25% ☐ 26-50% ☐ 51-75% ☐ 76-100%

4. Estimated height class of the majority of **TREES** using the following scale: ☐ absent ☐ 3-5m ☐ 6-10m ☑ >10m

List 6 dominant **TREE** species observed in canopy:

1. Pinus elliottii	**2.** Taxodium ascendens	**3.**
4.	**5.**	**6.**

5. Estimated height class of the majority of **SUBCANOPY** using the following scale: ☐ absent ☑ 3-5m ☐ 6-10m ☐ >10m

List up to 6 dominant **SUBCANOPY** species observed:

1. Nyssa sylvatica var biflora	**2.** Magnolia virginiana	**3.** Taxodium ascendens
4.	**5.**	**6.**

6. SHRUBS % cover: ☐ Absent ☐ 0-1% ☑ 1-5% ☐ 6-25% ☐ 26-50% ☐ 51-75% ☐ 76-100%

List 3 dominant **SHRUB** species observed:

1. Myrica cerifera	**2.** Ilex coriacea	**3.** Ilex glabra

7. Estimated height class of the majority of **SHRUBS** using the following scale: ☐ absent ☑ 0-.5m ☐ .6-1.5m ☐ 1.6-3m

List 3 of the most common **SHRUB** and/or **TREE** seedlings observed:

1. Magnolia virginiana	**2.** Taxodium ascendens	**3.** Myrica cerifera

8. GROUNDCOVER % cover of graminoids (grasses, sedges and rushes):

☐ Absent ☐ 0-1% ☐ 1-5% ☐ 6-25% ☑ 26-50% ☐ 51-75% ☐ 76-100%

9. TOTAL GROUNDCOVER % cover (including graminoids and forbes):

☐ Absent ☐ 0-1% ☐ 1-5% ☐ 6-25% ☑ 26-50% ☐ 51-75% ☐ 76-100%

List up to 9 dominant **GROUNDCOVER** species observed:

1. Fuirena breviseta	**2.** Rhynchospora fascicularis	**3.** Rhynchospora filifolia
4. Eriocaulon decangulare	**5.** Sarracenia leucophylla	**6.** Xyris sp.
7. Rhynchospora plumosa	**8.** Rhynchospora chapmanii	**9.** Hypericum brachyphyllum

List the NATIVE **WEEDY** or **RUDERAL** species observe - otherwise SEE 18. EXOTIC SPECIES BELOW

1.	**2.**	**3.**
4.	**5.**	**6.**

Vegetation notes: Native groundcover species are recovering. Shrubs reduced to coppice by prescribed fire. Common to find dead, standing fire killed stems from magnolias, hollies, titi and tupelo. Much of the fire killed vegetation is on the ground. It is possible that the deadfall may be burned in the next prescribed fire. This may result in a longer and hotter fire.

Qualitative assessment data sheet

Transect ID: DWPT5-626 **Date:** 10/14/2016

Plant Community Type: Hydric Pine Savanna

10. Tree density: appropriate **Why?:** ☐ too dense ☐ too sparse

11. Tree health: ☑ trees healthy ☐ trees stressed **Why?:** ☐ too dense ☐ too wet other:

13. Water table: ☐ at the surface ☑ below surface **Standing water:** ☐ present ☑ absent

14. Water color: ☐ tannic ☐ non-tannic/clear ☐ cloudy

Notes on wildlife usage observed:

1. catbird
2. cicadas
3. northern mockingbird
4. cricket frog
5. white tailed deer
6. Carolina chickadee
7. eastern phoebe
8.
9.

17. Wildlife usage and natural history observations: ☑ amphibians ☐ reptiles ☐ fish ☑ birds ☑ mammals ☑ arthropods ☑ footprints ☐ scratch marks ☑ songs or calls ☐ scat

Wildlife notes: bird calls include northern mockingbird, pine warbler and catbird. Dogs barking in distance. White tailed deer tracks observed.

Notes on Exotic species observed:

18. Exotic species: ☐ present ☑ absent

Exotic species notes: Invasive exotics were more common before the prescribed fire. Frequent fire will eliminate and control invasive exotic plants.

Notes on Restoration:

19. Notes on the general aspect of the site/techniques to meet restoration goals:

Is natural regeneration occurring? ☑ yes ☐ no **and:** ☑ species appropriate ☑ supplemental planting/seeding needed

Landscape observation: ☑ recently burned

If planted: ☑ in process of restoration **~Tree age:** ☐ 0-5 yrs. ☐ 6-10 yrs. ☑ 11-20 yrs. ☐ 20+ yrs.

Recommendations for restoration: ☑ continue prescribed burning **other:**

20. Notes on prescribed burning and fire conditions:

Fuels: duff (cm): 0 litter (cm) 2 note: there are many dead stems from subcanopy and shrubs on the ground.

Soil moisture: saturated

Specific notes on restoration, observations, or adaptive management techniques:

Site has been burned, this killed the shrubs to the ground, coppiced shrubs were then treated with herbicide. Landscape is open with a diversity of herbaceous groundcover species. Allow fire to burn across entire landscape.

Qualitative assessment data sheet

Transect ID: DWPT6-626 **Date:** 10/13/2016

Plant Community Type: Hydric Pine Savanna **Time (am/pm):** 2:50 PM CT

1. Weather: ☑ Full Sun ☐ Part Sun ☐ Cloudy ☑ Cloudy with Rain/Fog

2. Temperature: ☐ 20-50 F ☐ 51-70 F ☑ 71-90 F ☐ 91-110 F

☑ Restoration in Progress

3. CANOPY % cover: ☐ Absent ☐ 0-1% ☑ 1-5% ☐ 6-25% ☐ 26-50% ☐ 51-75% ☐ 76-100%

4. Estimated height class of the majority of **TREES** using the following scale: ☐ absent ☐ 3-5m ☐ 6-10m ☑ >10m

List 6 dominant **TREE** species observed in canopy:

1. Pinus elliottii	**2.** Magnolia virginiana	**3.** Taxodium ascendens
4. Nyssa sylvatica v. biflora	**5.**	**6.**

5. Estimated height class of the majority of **SUBCANOPY** using the following scale: ☐ absent ☐ 3-5m ☑ 6-10m ☐ >10m

List up to 6 dominant **SUBCANOPY** species observed:

1. Pinus elliottii	**2.** Magnolia virginiana	**3.** Taxodium ascendens
4.	**5.**	**6.**

6. SHRUBS % cover: ☐ Absent ☐ 0-1% ☑ 1-5% ☐ 6-25% ☐ 26-50% ☐ 51-75% ☐ 76-100%

List 3 dominant **SHRUB** species observed:

1. Myrica cerifera	**2.** Gaylussacia mosieri	**3.** Ilex glabra

7. Estimated height class of the majority of **SHRUBS** using the following scale: ☐ absent ☐ 0-.5m ☑ .6-1.5m ☐ 1.6-3m

List 3 of the most common **SHRUB** and/or **TREE** seedlings observed:

1. Ilex cassine	**2.** Persea palustris	**3.** Acer rubrum

8. GROUNDCOVER % cover of graminoids (grasses, sedges and rushes):

☐ Absent ☐ 0-1% ☐ 1-5% ☐ 6-25% ☐ 26-50% ☐ 51-75% ☑ 76-100%

9. TOTAL GROUNDCOVER % cover (including graminoids and forbes):

☐ Absent ☐ 0-1% ☐ 1-5% ☐ 6-25% ☐ 26-50% ☐ 51-75% ☑ 76-100%

List up to 9 dominant **GROUNDCOVER** species observed:

1. Juncus roemarianus	**2.** Panicum virgatum	**3.** Vitis rotundifolia
4. Toxicodendron radicans	**5.** Serenoa repens	**6.** Spartina patens
7. Cladium jamaicense	**8.** Solidago fistulosa	**9.** Osmunda regalis

List the NATIVE **WEEDY** or **RUDERAL** species observe - otherwise SEE 18. EXOTIC SPECIES BELOW

1.	**2.**	**3.**
4.	**5.**	**6.**

Vegetation notes: Native groundcover species are recovering. Many shrubs reduced to coppice by prescribed fire.

Much of the fire killed vegetation is on the ground. It is possible that the deadfall may be burned in the next prescribed fire. This may result in a longer and hotter fire.

Qualitative assessment data sheet

Transect ID: DWPT6-626 **Date:** 10/13/2016

Plant Community Type: Hydric Pine Savanna

10. Tree density: appropriate **Why?:** ☐ too dense ☐ too sparse

11. Tree health: ☑ trees healthy ☐ trees stressed **Why?:** ☐ too dense ☐ too wet other:

13. Water table: ☑ at the surface ☐ below surface **Standing water:** ☑ present ☐ absent

14. Water color: ☐ tannic ☐ non-tannic/clear ☐ cloudy

Notes on wildlife usage observed:

1. eastern bluebirds **2.** white tailed deer footprints **3.** catbird
4. northern cardinal **5.** Carolina wren **6.** bald eagle
7. osprey **8.** **9.**

17. Wildlife usage and natural history observations: ☑ amphibians ☑ reptiles ☑ fish ☑ birds ☐ mammals ☑ arthropods ☑ footprints ☐ scratch marks ☑ songs or calls ☐ scat

Wildlife notes: Transect includes ecotone of saltmarsh. Bald eagle and osprey were flying over the open water in distance, fish were seen in the flooded marsh, birds were calling from marshvegetation and nearby forest, deer footprints were seen in the mud.

Notes on Exotic species observed:

18. Exotic species: ☐ present ☑ absent

Exotic species notes: Frequent fire will eliminate and control invasive exotic plants.

Notes on Restoration:

19. Notes on the general aspect of the site/techniques to meet restoration goals:

Is natural regeneration occurring? ☑ yes ☐ no **and:** ☑ species appropriate ☐ supplemental planting/seeding needed

Landscape observation: ☑ recently burned

If planted: ☑ in process of restoration **~Tree age:** ☐ 0-5 yrs. ☐ 6-10 yrs. ☐ 11-20 yrs. ☑ 20+ yrs.

Recommendations for restoration: ☑ continue prescribed burning **other:**

20. Notes on prescribed burning and fire conditions:

Fuels: duff (cm): underwater litter (cm) 2 note: there are many dead stems from subcanopy and shrubs on the ground.

Soil moisture: saturated

Specific notes on restoration, observations, or adaptive management techniques:

Site was burned in past, shrubs are coppiced. Herbaceous species have benefited from the fire. Allow fire to burn across entire landscape.

Limited regeneration of Pinus elliottii.