2016 Monitoring Report

DUTEX RESTORATION SITE

Escambia County, Florida

ERC #: 16-196B

October 2016

Ecological Resource Consultants, Inc.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Annual monitoring of the DUTEX site was conducted in October 13-14, 2016 to assess the hydrological, vegetative, ecological, and natural history of the site.

The 2016 Monitoring Report documents the current site conditions, the results of the quantitative and qualitative monitoring, the photographic points. The results of the quantitative and qualitative data are compared to the performance standards approved by the Interagency Review Team (IRT) for the Northwest Florida Water Management District's (NWFWMD) Umbrella, watershed-based, regional mitigation plan (hereafter, Umbrella Plan).

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1. Purpose and Scope

1.1.1 Purpose

The Dutex Restoration site (820 acres), which is located on Perdido Bay (Figure 1), was acquired June 12, 2009 specifically for use as mitigation to offset current and future Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) wetland impacts. The goal of the mitigation is to restore the site to pre-disturbance conditions. Restoration activities include mechanical brush reduction, prescribed fire, herbicide treatments, selective planting and hydrologic enhancements. Full implementation of the approved mitigation plan will yield 107.16 UMAM credits (IRT-approval: 3/24/2011). The purpose of the study is to obtain data that reflect the current vegetative condition. The data will be reported to document permit compliance and will be used for a reference by which the success of future restoration efforts can be assessed.

1.1.2 Scope

The scope of this study is ecological monitoring in specific habitats and preparation of a report that summarizes the results of the data obtained during the monitoring activity. Critical evaluation allows the determination of current landscape scale conditions as reflected in the dominant species, species richness, invasive exotic plants and plant lifeforms (herbs, vines, shrubs and strata in the canopy). Evaluations of the data is used in selection of the appropriate restoration and management strategies, measurement of the success of implemented restoration practices, evaluation of the trends in landscape responses to management, selection of future adaptive management strategies and reporting adherence to and completion of regulatory permit conditions.

2.0 METHODS

2.1 Field Methods

The location of all transects is depicted on Figures 2W and 2E. A list of all the transect names appears in Table 1.

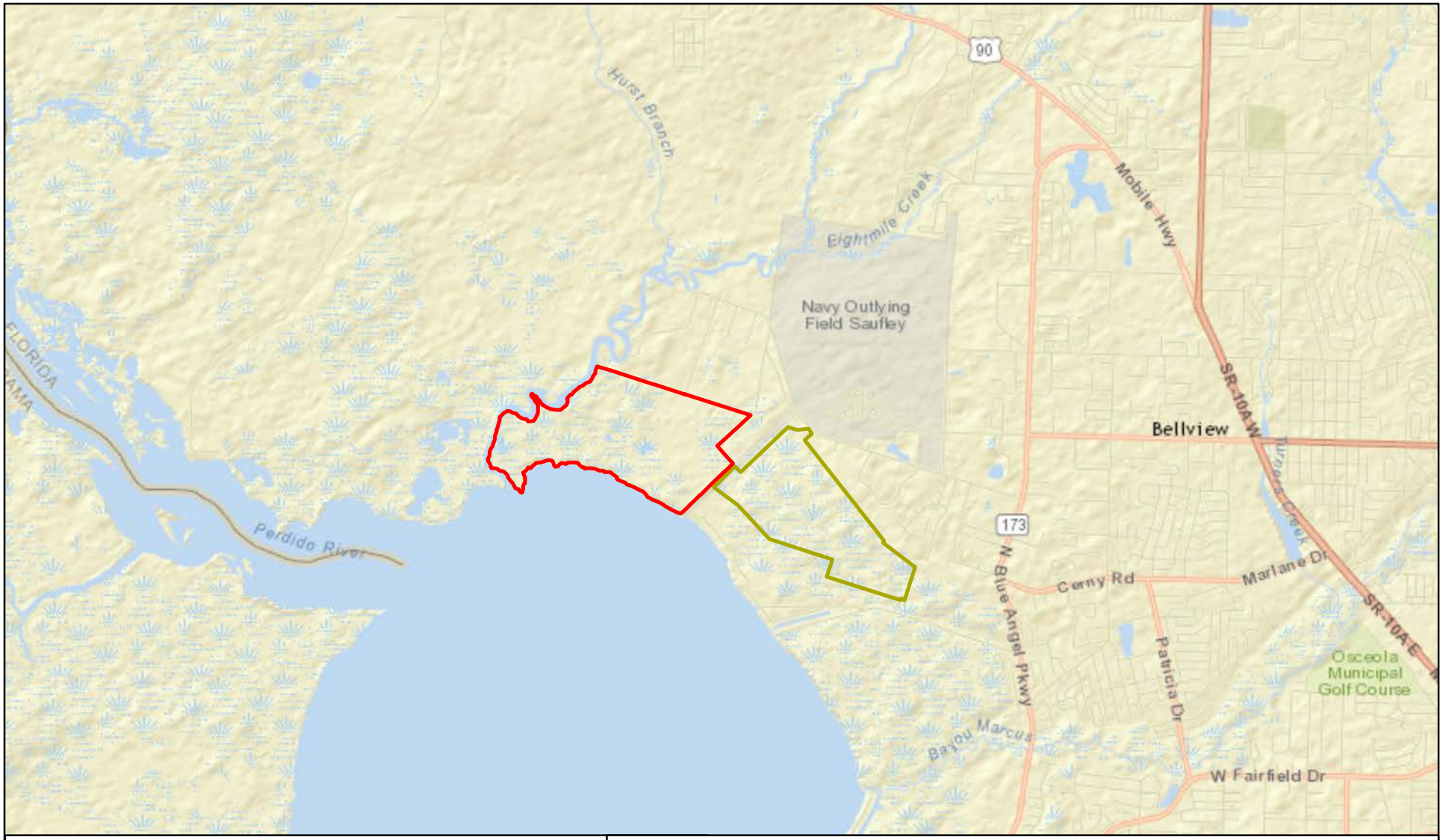

Figure 1. General Location Map

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Table 1: Dutex Monitoring Scope by Activity

Project Name	Transect Name	Transect/Activity Type	Polygon Descriptor	Acres	Number of Transects
Dutex Restoration	Dutex:West Tract	Pedestrian Transect/Qualitative	411 - Mesic Pine Flatwoods	27.26	1
Dutex Restoration	Dutex:West Tract	Pedestrian Transect/Qualitative	611/613 - Bay Swamp	74.57	1
Dutex Restoration	Dutex:West Tract	Pedestrian Transect/Qualitative	625-Hydric Pine Flatwoods	28.94	1
Dutex Restoration	Dutex:West Tract	Pedestrian Transect/Qualitative	626-Hydric Pine Savanna	137.56	1
Dutex Restoration	Dutex:West Tract	Pedestrian Transect/Qualitative	641-Freshwater Marsh	77.99	1
Dutex Restoration	Dutex:West Tract	Pedestrian Transect/Qualitative	642-Saltwater Marsh	104.56	1
Total Number of Transects					6
Dutex Restoration	Dutex:East Tract	Pedestrian Transect/Qualitative	611- Bay Swamp	36.09	1
Dutex Restoration	Dutex:East Tract	Pedestrian Transect/Qualitative	614-Titi Swamp	56.54	1
Dutex Restoration	Dutex:East Tract	Pedestrian Transect/Qualitative	625-Hydric Pine Flatwoods	96.19	1
Dutex Restoration	Dutex:East Tract	Pedestrian Transect/Qualitative	626-Hydric Pine Savanna	52.86	1
Dutex Restoration	Dutex:East Tract	Pedestrian Transect/Qualitative	630-Wetland Forested Mixed	79.13	1
Total Number of Transects					
Dutex Restoration	Dutex:West Tract	Quantitative Transect	625-Hydric Pine Flatwoods	28.94	1
Dutex Restoration	Dutex:West Tract	Quantitative Transect	625-Hydric Pine Flatwoods	28.94	1
Dutex Restoration	Dutex:West Tract	Quantitative Transect	626-Hydric Pine Savanna	137.56	1
Dutex Restoration	Dutex:West Tract	Quantitative Transect	626-Hydric Pine Savanna	137.56	1
Total Number of Transects					4
Dutex Restoration	Dutex:East Tract	Quantitative Transect	625-Hydric Pine Flatwoods	96.19	1
Dutex Restoration	Dutex:East Tract	Quantitative Transect	625-Hydric Pine Flatwoods	96.19	1
Dutex Restoration	Dutex:East Tract	Quantitative Transect	626-Hydric Pine Savanna	52.86	1
Dutex Restoration	Dutex:East Tract	Quantitative Transect	626-Hydric Pine Savanna	52.86	1
Total Number of Transects					4

Legend

West Tract - 483.7 Acres

Panoramic Photo Points

N

2012 True Color

0 500 1,000 2,000 Feet

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Figure 2W. Transect Locations, West Tract Map

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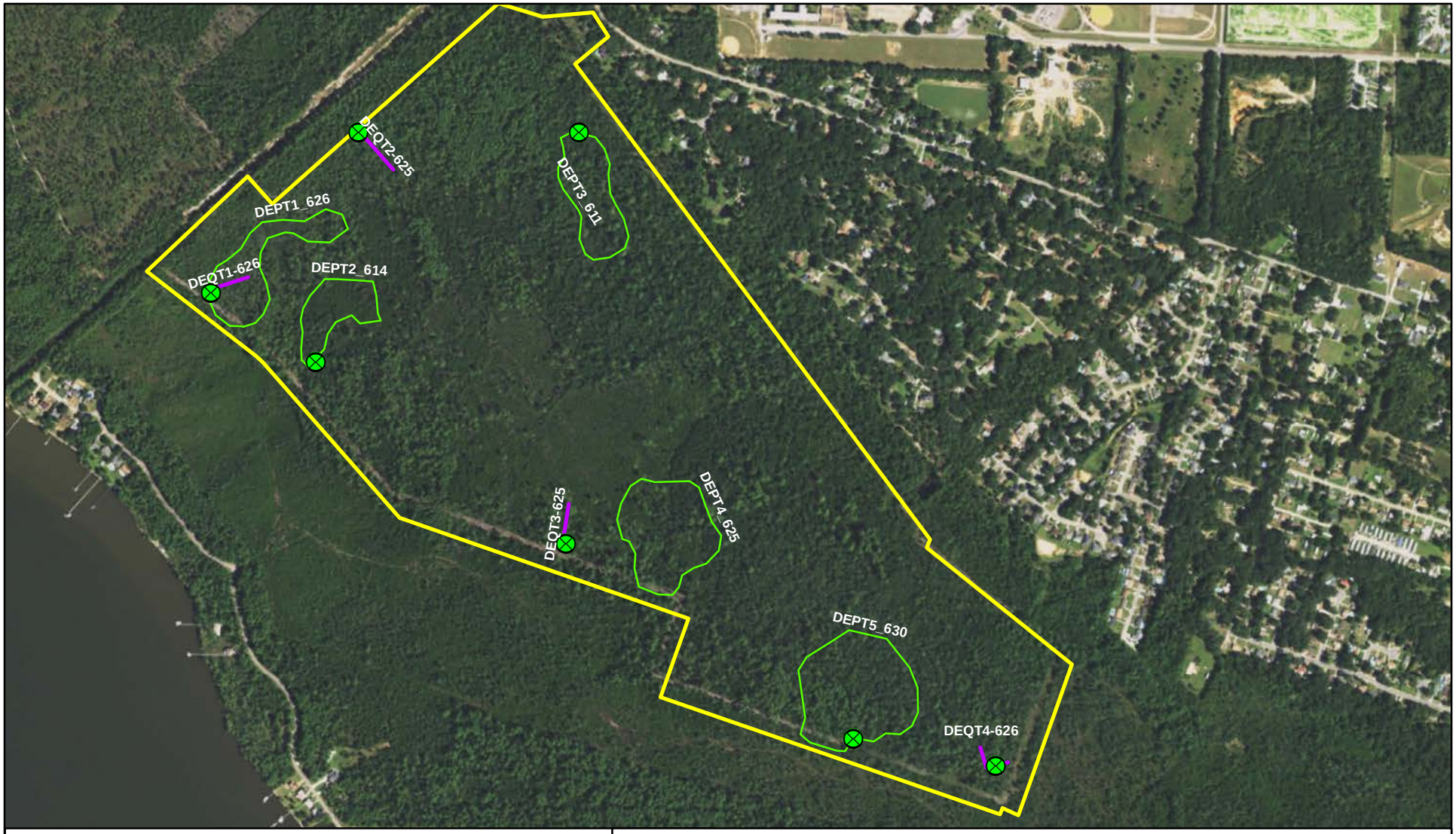

Legend

- East Tract - 326.15 Acres
- Quantitative Transect Locations
- Qualitative Transect Locations
- Panoramic Photo Points

0 500 1,000 2,000 Feet

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N

2012 True Color

Figure 2E. Transect Locations, East Tract Map

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2.1.1 Quantitative Transects

Biological indicators are commonly used criteria for analyzing the value, health and restoration success of habitats. Indicators employed in the monitoring methodology for the Dutex Restoration site include species diversity, relative cover, density and frequency for plant species. The sum of relative values (cover, density and frequency) is typically referred to as importance value. Ranking of plant species importance is used to describe the community structure, e.g. importance allows for discovery of dominant species, sensitive species and dominant lifeforms (i.e. herb, woody shrub, vine, or tree. Plant lifeform and community structure are typically measured in three plant strata: groundcover, shrub and canopy.

A summary of the measurements (importance, lifeform, diversity) for each plant community or habitat permits a critical evaluation of the landscape. The evaluation allows a determination of appropriate indicator species, species richness, invasive exotic plants and the presence of appropriate lifeforms versus lifeforms indicative of a degraded landscape. Evaluations of the measurements are used to assist in the selection of the appropriate restoration and management strategies, determination of the successional the landscape trending, the need for adaptive management strategies to enhance conditions for appropriate plant community structure, diversity and lifeforms; and successful adherence to and completion of regulatory permit conditions.

a) Measure and apply one 1m x 1m quadrat at each of the 30 points. Thirty (30) quadrats are used to sample each transect. The methodology samples 30 square meters along each 300 foot transect.

b) Photograph each sample point with the grid in place. A representative point is selected and located with GPS to obtain a 360 degree (panoramic) photograph of the landscape.

c) Identify and estimate coverage for each species. All groundcover, shrub, and vine species are identified. Data collected for each plot includes species name, percent cover by species, percent bare ground, and notes. The total coverage of each species within the plot was estimated using the following percentage classes: 100%, 75%, 50%, 25%, 12%, 6%, and 3%. The coverage classes represent successive divisions of the square by one-half (after 75%), and are readily and consistently applied in the field. Bare ground and/or open water is also recorded using the same coverage classes listed above.

2.1.2 Qualitative Transects

The initial qualitative monitoring is conducted prior to implementation of restoration activities in the late summer/fall and annually thereafter for the duration specified in the permit. The length of the transect is variable and depends upon the nature and size of the FLUCCS delineation that is evaluated.

The monitoring is conducted by recording observations along the designated transect, called the “walking path”. Each walking paths is designed to ensure maximal coverage of

the selected plant community. The walking path is typically a loop for smaller ecosystem delineations and a line for larger ecosystem delineations. Approved transect locations are uploaded to a GPS unit to guide a walking traverse in the field. During the traverse, a record is maintained of species diversity and observations regarding overall ecosystem health and fecundity. Indications of wildlife usage and pertinent natural history notes are recorded. GPS locations are obtained for exotic invasive species and threatened and endangered species observed. Upon completion of the walking traverse, specific parameters are observed and recorded at an observation point for all polygons. The specific parameters include the following:

1. Note the type of plant community sampled.
2. Record date, time and weather conditions.
3. Estimate aerial coverage of plants in the canopy, subcanopy and shrub strata and identification of the dominant species in the canopy, subcanopy and shrub strata.
4. Estimate coverage of graminoids (grasses, sedges and rushes) and total coverage of groundcover including graminoids and forbs, based on the following cover classes as per a modified Braun/Blanquet scale: 0-1%; 1-5%; 5-25%; 25-50%; 50-75%; 75-100%.
5. Identify at least four dominant species in the groundcover.
6. Note any indications of wildlife usage and natural history including presence of any threatened or endangered species. Also note and obtain gps locations for threatened and endangered species observed at other points along the transect.
7. Identification of exotic species and estimated coverage of exotics as per Brower, et al., 1998. Also note and obtain gps locations for exotic invasive species observed at other points along the transect.
8. Estimate fuel load and note aspects of vegetative condition that might affect fire. Measure depth of litter and duff. Observe soil moisture conditions in upper 6 inches by inserting tiling spade into soil and using tactile method to determine moisture state.
9. Compile a list of plant species encountered during the qualitative transect inspection.

2.1.3 Panoramic Photographs

Representative photographs are obtained at specific locations for each qualitative and quantitative transect. The photographic documentation is a 360 degree panorama of the landscape at one end of the quantitative transect and at the representative data point for the qualitative transects. All photographic locations are depicted on Figures 3W, 3E, 4W, and 4E.

2.1.4. Additional Field Data Collection/Observations

All incidental listed wildlife and botanical observations are recorded during site visits. Surveys were conducted concurrently with overall site assessments performed as part of quantitative and qualitative transect field work. No threatened or endangered species were observed during the site visit.

2.2 Analytical Methods

Biostatistical methods are employed to quantitatively describe and summarize the field data. The data collected in quadrats or quadrants along a 300 foot transect is analyzed by calculating the proportional distribution of all plants in the groundcover quadrats and recorded. The transect data is treated as representative samples of larger plant community polygons. The basic units for describing populations and communities are relative density, frequency and coverage. From these parameters, species importance and diversity are calculated. Formulas are provided below for several measures used to analyze the data.

2.2.1 Statistical Methodology

From the raw data, sum separately
(1) the % coverage of each species from all plots
(2) the # of individuals of each species from all plots
(3) the % coverage of all species sampled in plots
(4) the #'s of individuals of all species sampled in plots

2.2.2 Relative Coverage

Calculate the Relative Coverage by dividing the total coverage of each species by the total coverage of all species.
RC= (1) / (3)

2.2.3 Relative Density

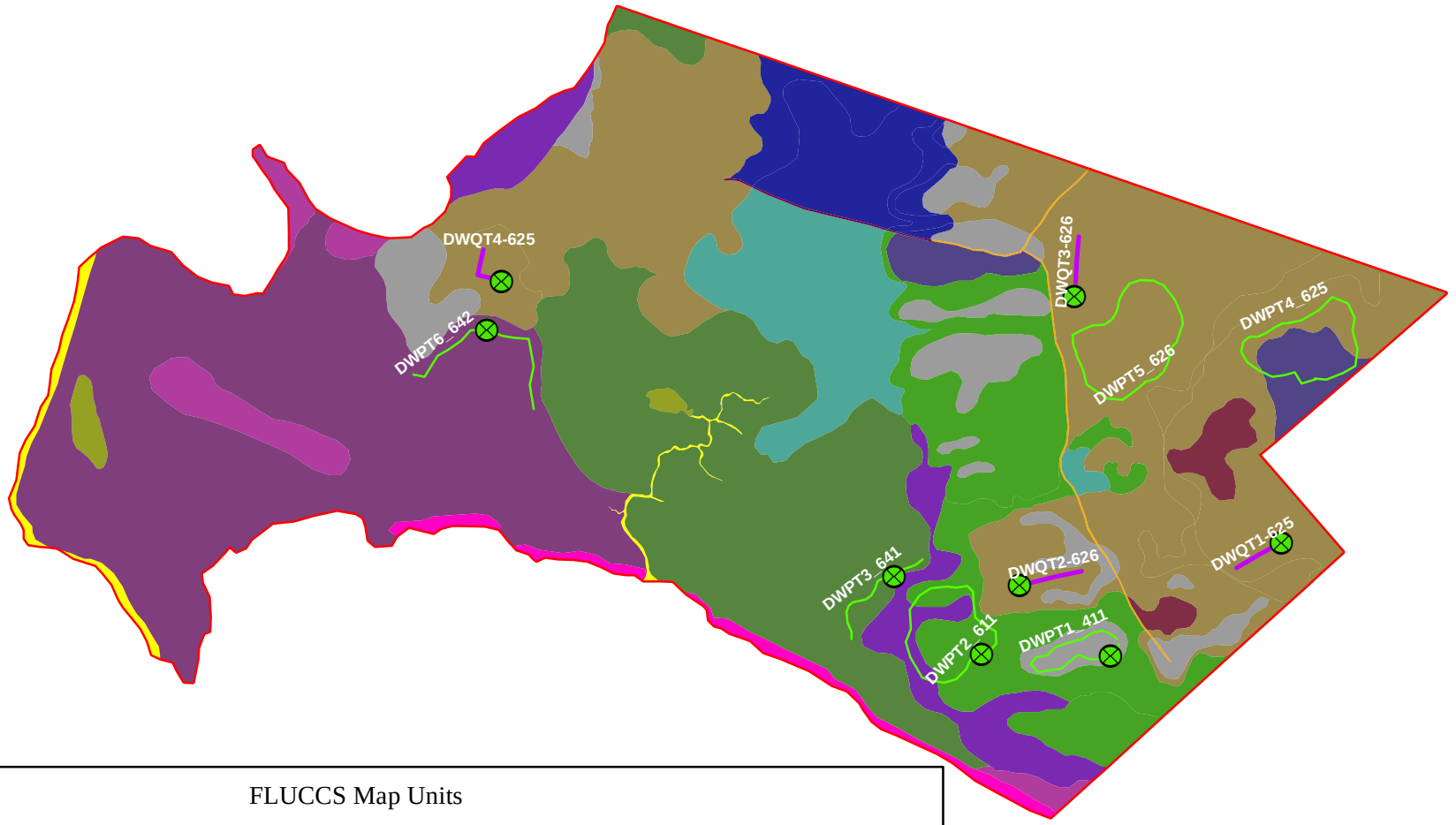
Calculate the Relative Density by dividing the total # of individuals of each species by the total #'s of individuals of all species
RD= (2) / (4)

2.2.4 Relative Frequency

Calculate the Relative Frequency by initially calculating the frequency for each species (5). This is the total number of sample plots in which a species occurred in divided by the total number of plots sampled. Sum the frequencies of each species (6). The Relative Frequency is obtained by dividing the frequency of each species by the total frequencies of all species.
RF= (5) / (6)

2.2.5 Importance Value

The Importance Value is the sum of all Relative values for each species.
Importance Value = RC+RD+RF
The Importance Value Percentage is the Importance Value multiplied by 100
Importance Value Percentage = Importance Value * 100



FLUCCS Map Units

434, Hardwood-Conifer Mixed, 10 Acres	524, Lake Less Than 10 Acres, <1 Acre	614, Titi Swamps, 5 Acres	641, Freshwater Marsh, 78 Acres
441, Coniferous Plantation, 26 Acres	534, Reservoirs Less Than 10 Acres, 22 acres	625, Hydric Pine Flatwoods, 135 Acres	642, Saltwater Marsh, 105 Acres
510, Streams and Waterways, 3 Acres	611, Bay Swamps, 5 Acres	627, Slash Pine Swamp Forest, 44 Acres	710, Beaches, Acres
510D, Ditches, <1 Acre	613, Gum Swamps, 31 Acres	631, Wetland Shrub, 18 Acres	747, Beaver Dam < 1 Acre

Legend

- West Tract Boundary- 483.7 Acres
- Quantitative Transect Locations
- Qualitative Transect Locations
- Panoramic Photo Points

0 500 1,000 2,000 Feet

N

2012 True Color

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Figure 3W. Transect Locations and Current FLUCCS West Tract

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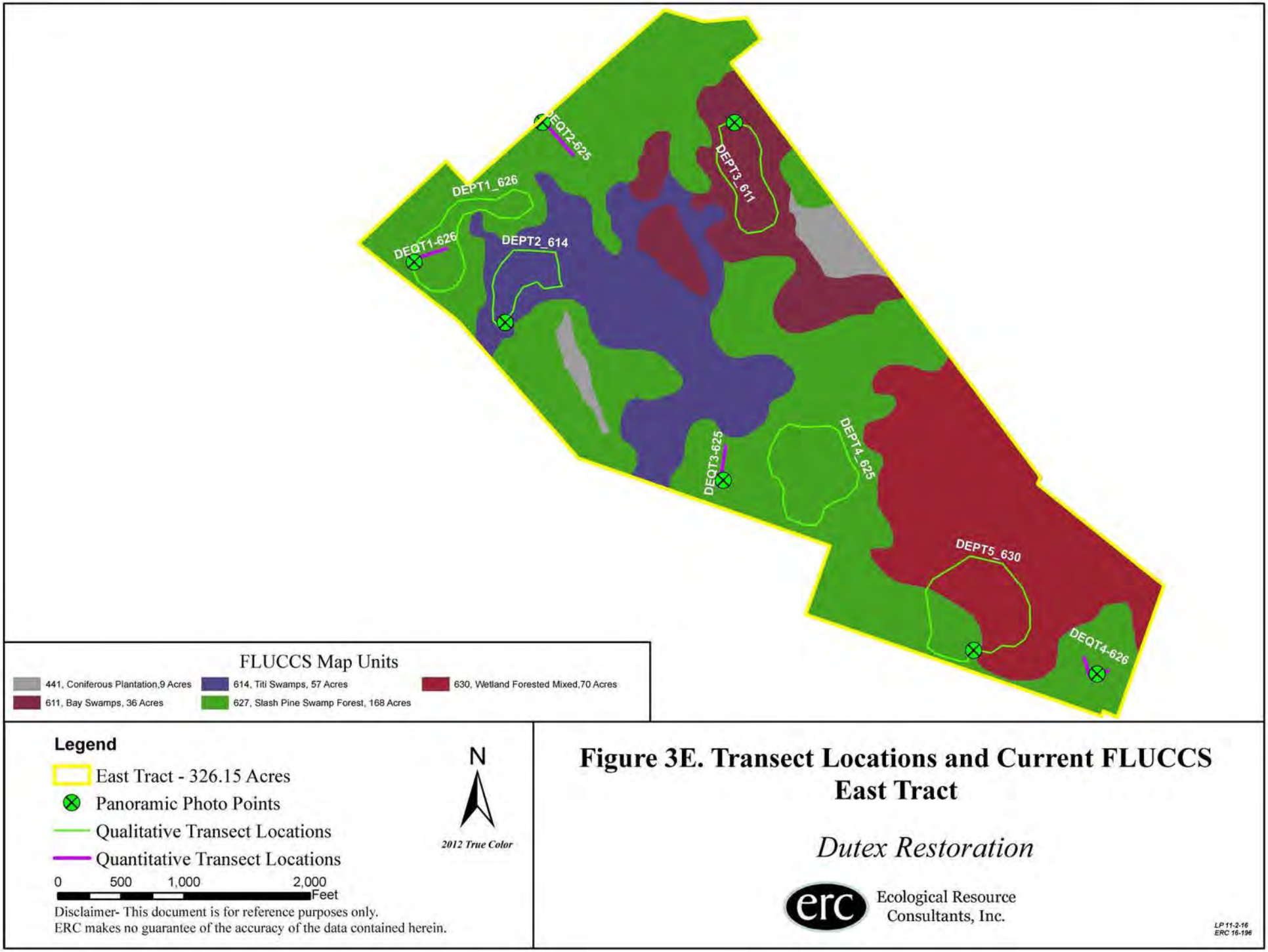

Figure 3E. Transect Locations and Current FLUCCS East Tract

Dutex Restoration

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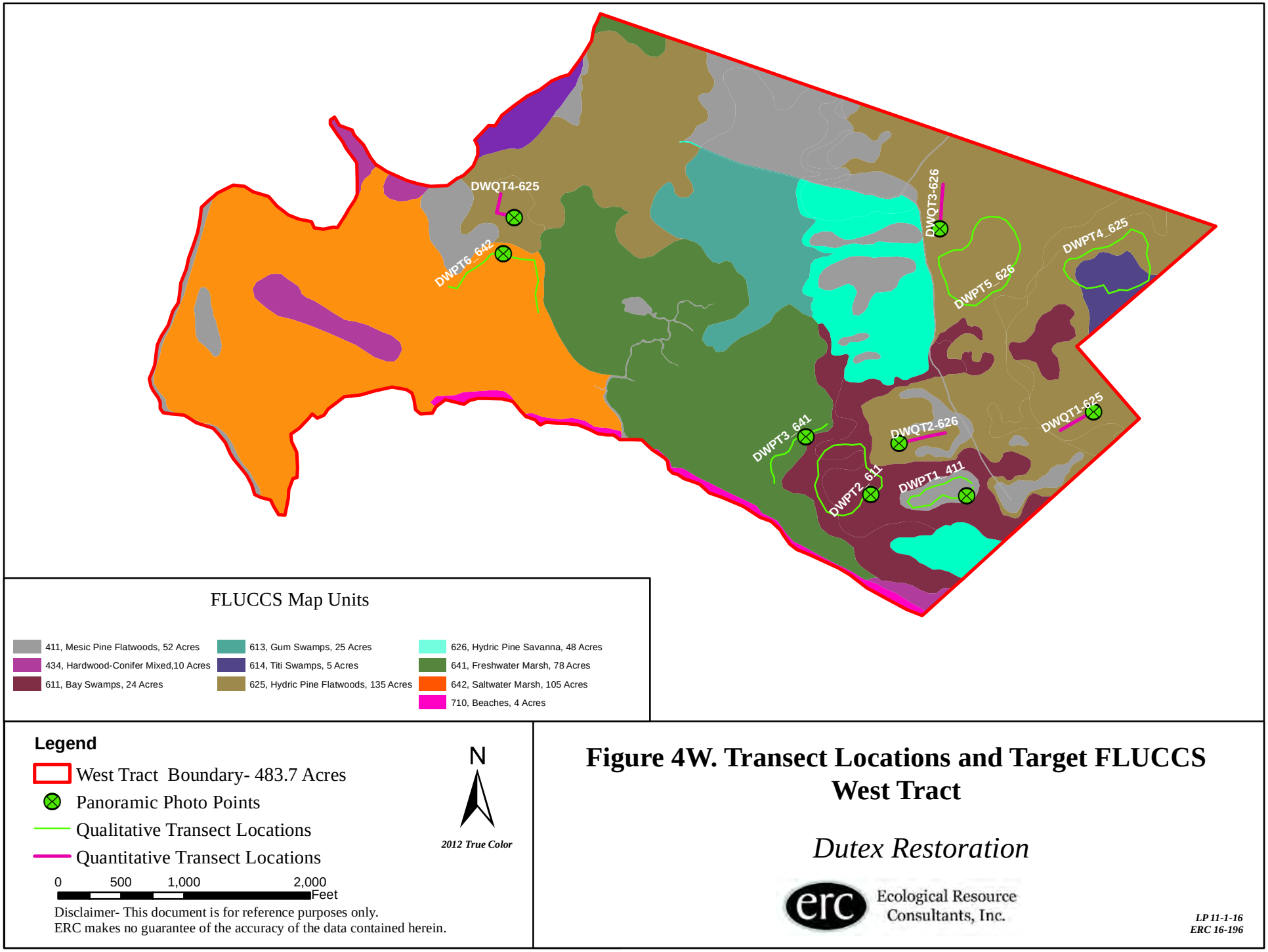

Figure 4W. Transect Locations and Target FLUCCS West Tract

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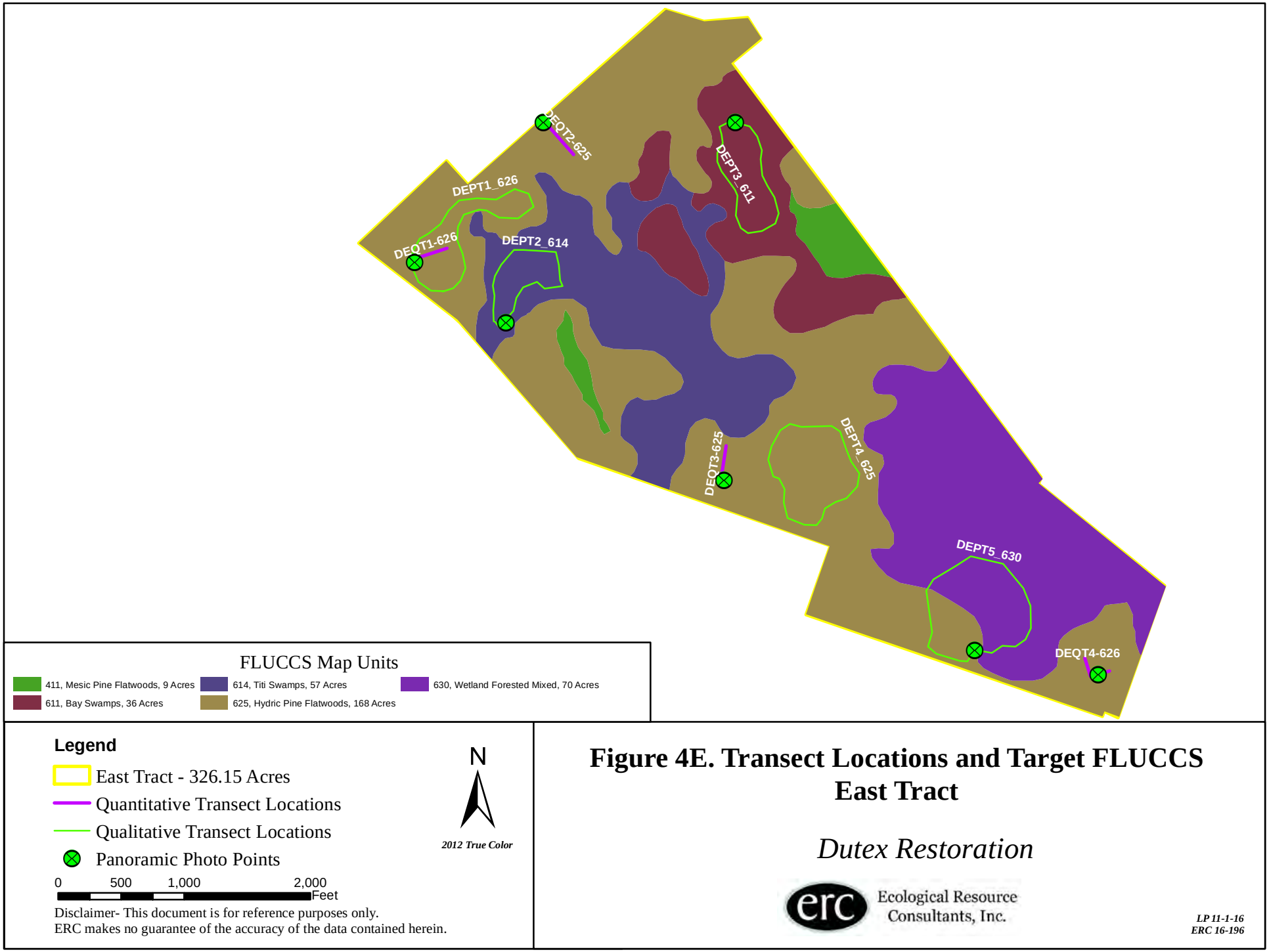

Figure 4E. Transect Locations and Target FLUCCS East Tract

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3.0 DATA AND OBSERVATIONS

3.1. Quantitative Transect Data

Four standard calculations of the relative abundance of each species are given for each quantitative transect: Importance Value, Relative Cover, Relative Density, and Relative Frequency (See Tables 2a, 3a, 4a, 5a, 6a, 7a, 8a, and 9a). Quantitative summary data is reported for each transect and broken down by plant community (See Tables 2b, 3b, 4b, 5b, 6b, 7b, 8b, and 9b).

Table 2a: Transect DEQT1-626 Hydric Pine Savanna

Species	Importance Value (%)	Relative Cover (%)	Relative Density (%)	Relative Frequency (%)
Forbs				
Hypericum brachyphyllum	7.85	9.14	7.73	6.67
Lachnanthes caroliana	5.91	4.83	7.89	5.0
Eriocaulon decangulare	2.64	2.81	3.45	1.67
Rubus trivialis	2.54	1.49	2.8	3.33
Hypericum cistifolium	2.49	2.02	3.78	1.67
Rhexia virginica	1.54	1.14	1.81	1.67
Xyris stricta	1.26	0.62	1.48	1.67
Xyris drummondii	1.09	0.62	0.99	1.67
Eriocaulon compressum	0.59	0.44	0.49	0.83
Xyris elliottii	0.59	0.44	0.49	0.83
Xyris serotina	0.59	0.44	0.49	0.83
Osmunda cinnamomea	0.48	0.44	0.16	0.83
Graminoids				
Dichanthelium ensifolium	4.61	4.22	4.61	5.0
Rhynchospora filifolia	3.96	3.08	2.96	5.83
Panicum virgatum	3.54	3.34	3.95	3.33
Andropogon glomeratus	2.69	1.93	1.97	4.17
Carex verrucosa	0.96	1.23	0.82	0.83
Panicum anceps	0.67	0.7	0.49	0.83
Rhynchospora microcarpa	0.59	0.44	0.49	0.83

Table 2a: Transect DEQT1-626 Hydric Pine Savanna (Continued)

Species	Importance Value (%)	Relative Cover (%)	Relative Density (%)	Relative Frequency (%)
Vines				
Smilax laurifolia	7.37	4.39	9.38	8.33
Vitis rotundifolia	3.49	3.16	2.3	5.0
Woody Plants				
Cliftonia monophylla	26.18	35.85	23.52	19.17
Ilex cassine	3.56	2.72	3.78	4.17
Lyonia lucida	3.48	3.34	3.78	3.33
Ilex coriacea	3.48	3.34	3.78	3.33
Cyrilla racemiflora	2.84	2.55	2.63	3.33
Nyssa sylvatica v. biflora	2.07	1.58	2.14	2.5
Magnolia virginiana	1.02	1.58	0.66	0.83
Persea palustris	0.85	1.23	0.49	0.83
Ilex glabra	0.67	0.7	0.49	0.83
*Sapium sebiferum**	0.39	0.18	0.16	0.83

Table 2b: Transect DEQT1-626 Hydric Pine Flatwoods

Groundcover Vegetation Relative Cover (%)				Average Cover (%)	Species Richness
Forbs	Graminoids	Vines	Woody Plants	Bare ground/ Standing water	
24.43%	14.94%	7.55%	53.07 %	68.7%	31
Shrub Height (meters)					1.05

Transect DEQT1-626 Hydric Pine Flatwoods

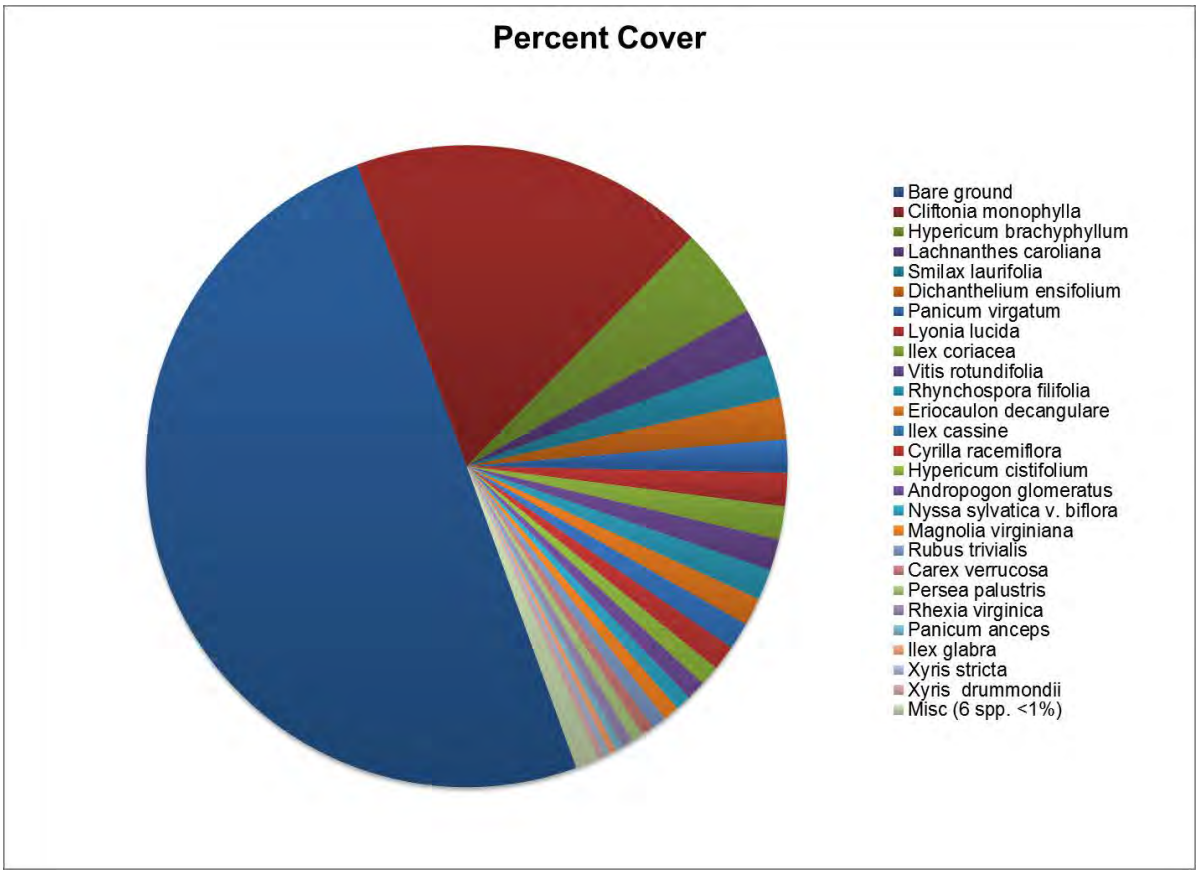


Table 3a: Transect DEQT2-625 Hydric Pine Flatwoods

Species	Importance Value (%)	Relative Cover (%)	Relative Density (%)	Relative Frequency (%)
Forbs				
Eriocaulon decangulare	16.63	14.01	22.6	13.27
Osmunda cinnamomea	3.56	3.7	2.91	4.08
Xyris stricta	1.32	0.88	1.03	2.04
Polygala cymosa	1.23	0.62	1.03	2.04
Eriocaulon compressum	1.09	1.23	1.03	1.02
Lachnocaulon anceps	0.92	0.7	1.03	1.02
Woodwardia virginica	0.92	1.23	0.51	1.02
Drosera capillaris	0.86	0.18	1.37	1.02
Lachnanthes caroliana	0.83	0.44	1.03	1.02
Rhexia petiolata	0.57	0.18	0.51	1.02
Xyris drummondii	0.57	0.18	0.51	1.02
Graminoids				
Dichanthelium ensifolium	4.1	3.61	3.6	5.1
Rhynchospora plumosa	1.69	1.67	1.37	2.04
Panicum anceps	1.09	1.23	1.03	1.02
Cyperus virens	0.69	0.7	0.34	1.02
Mosses & Liverworts				
Mosses & Liverworts	0.75	1.23	0	1.02
Moss				
Sphagnum spp.	10.75	25.11	0	7.14
Vines				
Smilax laurifolia	3.51	1.32	3.08	6.12
Woody Plants				
Cyrilla racemiflora	12.54	4.67	19.69	13.27
Lyonia lucida	10.97	8.99	16.78	7.14
Ilex glabra	6.42	10.04	5.14	4.08
Gaylussacia mosieri	4.28	3.61	5.14	4.08
Ilex coriacea	3.43	4.67	2.57	3.06
Magnolia virginiana	2.39	3.26	0.86	3.06
Ilex cassine	1.91	0.79	1.88	3.06
Myrica caroliniensis	1.89	1.41	2.23	2.04
Ilex cassine v. myrtifolia	1.43	0.88	1.37	2.04

Table 3a: Transect DEQT2-625 Hydric Pine Flatwoods (Continued)

Species	Importance Value (%)	Relative Cover (%)	Relative Density (%)	Relative Frequency (%)
Persea palustris	1.35	1.67	0.34	2.04
Nyssa ursina	0.92	1.23	0.51	1.02
*Sapium sebiferum**	0.91	0.35	0.34	2.04
Pinus elliottii	0.46	0.18	0.17	1.02

Table 3b: Transect DEQT2-625 Hydric Pine Flatwoods

Groundcover Vegetation Relative Cover (%)					Average Cover (%)	Species Richness
Forbs	Graminoids	Bryophytes	Vines	Woody Plants	Bare ground/ Standing water	
23.35%	7.21%	26.34%	1.32%	41.75%	68.67%	31
	Shrub Height (meters)					1.42

Transect DEQT2-625 Hydric Pine Flatwoods

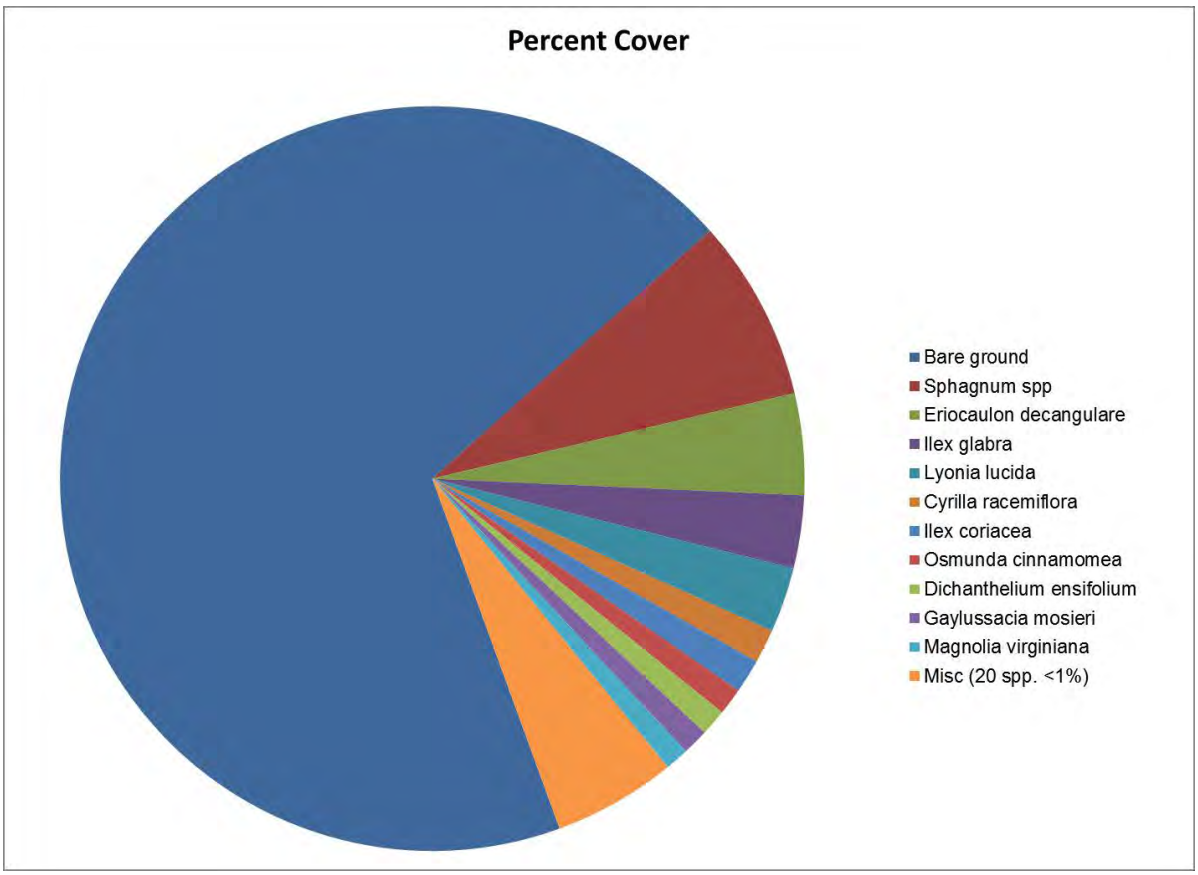


Table 4a: Transect DEQT3-625 Hydric Pine Flatwoods

Species	Importance Value (%)	Relative Cover (%)	Relative Density (%)	Relative Frequency (%)
Forbs				
Woodwardia virginica	0.71	0.51	0.61	1.0
Vines				
Smilax laurifolia	8.24	5.14	6.59	13.0
Toxicodendron radicans	6.98	2.53	8.41	1.0
Vitis rotundifolia	4.05	2.61	2.53	7.0
Woody Plants				
Ilex coriacea	41.04	50.31	45.8	27.0
Cliftonia monophylla	16.1	22.62	13.68	12.0
Gaylussacia mosieri	9.31	5.1	9.83	13.0
Lyonia lucida	6.54	5.51	8.11	6.0
Persea palustris	3.79	3.56	1.82	6.0
Ilex glabra	1.12	1.14	1.22	1.0
Photinia pyrifolia	1.07	0.7	0.51	2.0
Vaccinium elliottii	0.56	0.07	0.61	1.0

Table 4b: Transect DEQT3-625 Hydric Pine Flatwoods

Groundcover Vegetation Relative Cover (%)				Average Cover (%)	Species Richness
Forbs	Graminoids	Vines	Woody Plants	Bare ground/ Standing water	
0.51%	0%	10.28%	89.19%	67.33%	12
Shrub Height (meters)					0.93

Transect DEQT3-625 Hydric Pine Flatwoods

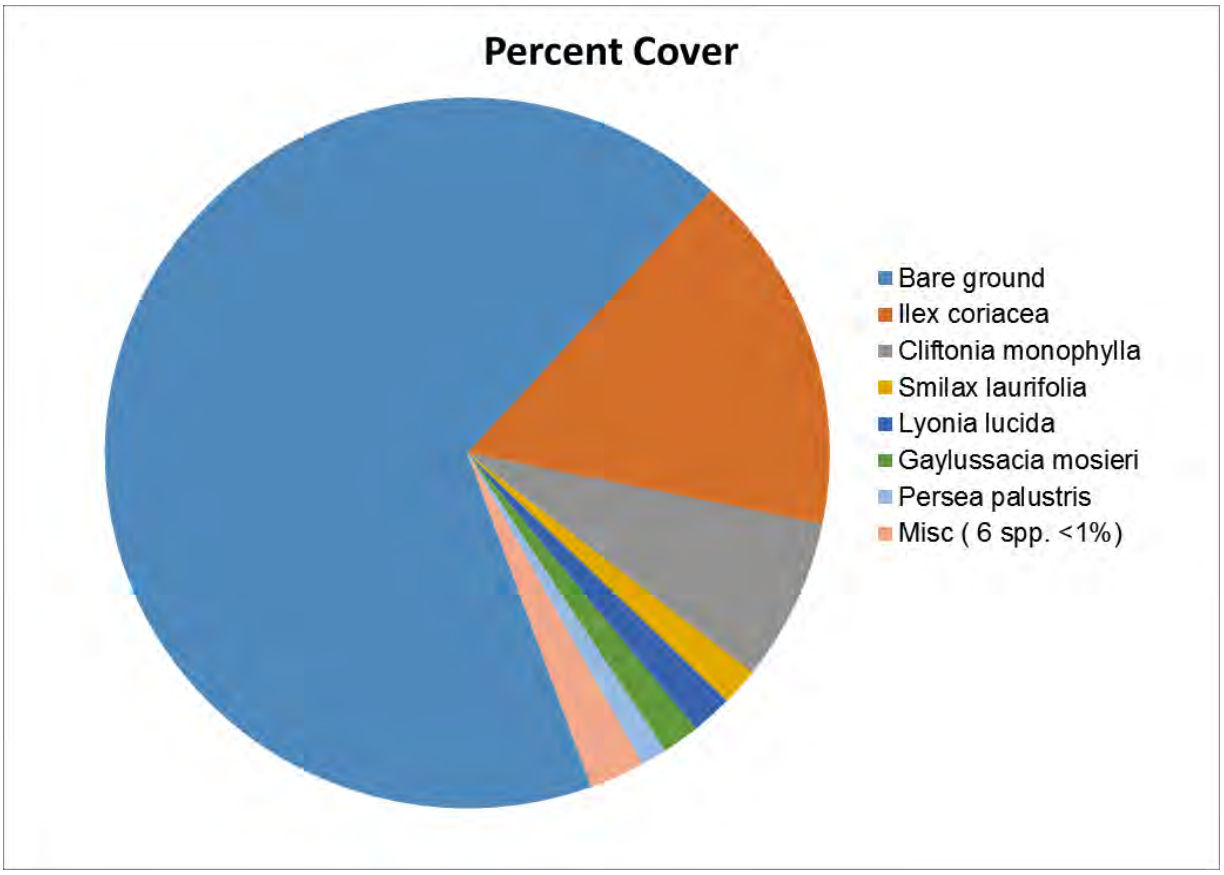


Table 5a: Transect DEQT4-626 Hydric Pine Savanna

Species	Importance Value (%)	Relative Cover (%)	Relative Density (%)	Relative Frequency (%)
Forbs				
Ludwigia pilosa	8.56	11.45	8.77	5.47
Bidens mitis	6.69	2.9	13.18	3.98
Rubus trivialis	5.08	7.77	4.0	3.48
Rhexia virginica	4.04	3.27	3.86	4.98
Pluchea baccharis	2.71	1.98	2.17	3.98
Osmunda cinnamomea	2.01	2.35	1.68	1.99
Ludwigia spp.	1.7	3.27	1.33	0.5
Lachnanthes caroliana	1.68	1.1	2.45	1.49
Hypericum cistifolium	1.31	0.83	1.61	1.49
Eriocaulon decangulare	1.29	1.2	1.68	1.0
Woodwardia virginica	1.19	1.38	0.7	1.49
Woodwardia areolata	1.09	1.29	0.98	1.0
Centella asiatica	0.87	0.64	1.47	0.5
Eupatorium leucolepis	0.82	0.55	0.42	1.49
Rubus argutus	0.81	0.87	0.56	1.0
Euthamia caroliniana	0.72	0.6	0.56	1.0
Thelypteris palustris var. pubescens	0.7	0.83	0.77	0.5
Osmunda regalis var. spectabilis	0.67	0.6	0.42	1.0
Diodia virginiana	0.58	0.32	0.42	1.0
Xyris serotina	0.5	0.37	0.63	0.5
Apteria aphylla	0.49	0.18	0.28	1.0
Xyris stricta	0.41	0.23	0.49	0.5
Hypericum microsepalum	0.36	0.37	0.21	0.5
Eriocaulon compressum	0.27	0.23	0.07	0.5
Houstonia procumbens	0.22	0.09	0.07	0.5
Bartonia verna	0.22	0.09	0.07	0.5
Graminoids				
Andropogon glomeratus	6.84	6.53	6.52	7.46
Rhynchospora miliacea	3.89	4.97	3.23	3.48
Rhynchospora filifolia	3.86	3.86	3.23	4.48
Dichanthelium ensifolium	1.93	1.93	2.38	1.49
Carex glaucescens	1.59	2.16	0.63	1.99
Panicum verrucosum	1.41	0.28	2.45	1.49
Rhynchospora plumosa	1.34	1.56	0.98	1.49

Table 5a: Transect DEQT4-626 Hydric Pine Savanna (Continued)

Species	Importance Value (%)	Relative Cover (%)	Relative Density (%)	Relative Frequency (%)
Rhynchospora microcarpa	0.41	0.37	0.35	0.5
Panicum anceps	0.31	0.23	0.21	0.5
Moss				
Sphagnum spp.	0.76	1.29	0	1.0
Vines				
Vitis rotundifolia	6.57	9.11	4.63	5.97
Gelsemium rankinii	2.94	3.31	3.02	2.49
Smilax laurifolia	1.91	1.29	1.96	2.49
Toxicodendron radicans	1.05	0.55	1.12	1.49
Smilax walteri	0.41	0.23	0.49	0.5
Mikania scandens	0.36	0.23	0.35	0.5
Woody Plants				
Nyssa sylvatica v. biflora	5.94	2.53	9.82	5.47
Cliftonia monophylla	4.13	4.83	3.58	3.98
Ilex coriacea	3.38	3.77	2.88	3.48
Persea palustris	1.31	2.02	0.42	1.49
Sapium sebiferum *	0.84	0.69	0.35	1.49
Myrica caroliniensis	0.72	0.74	0.42	1.0
Callicarpa americana	0.63	0.6	0.28	1.0
Gaylussacia mosieri	0.57	0.64	0.56	0.5
Cyrilla racemiflora	0.48	0.37	0.56	0.5
Magnolia virginiana	0.45	0.64	0.21	0.5
Ilex glabra	0.31	0.23	0.21	0.5
Photinia pyrifolia	0.24	0.09	0.14	0.5
Pinus elliottii	0.22	0.09	0.07	0.5
Myrica cerifera	0.22	0.09	0.07	0.5

Table 5b: Transect DEQT4-626 Hydric Pine Savanna

Groundcover Vegetation Relative Cover (%)					Average Cover (%)	Species Richness
Forbs	Graminoids	Bryophytes	Vines	Woody Plants	Bare ground/ Standing water	
44.76%	21.89%	1.29%	14.72%	17.33%	36.43%	56
	Shrub Height (meters)					1.0

Transect DEQT4-626 Hydric Pine Savanna

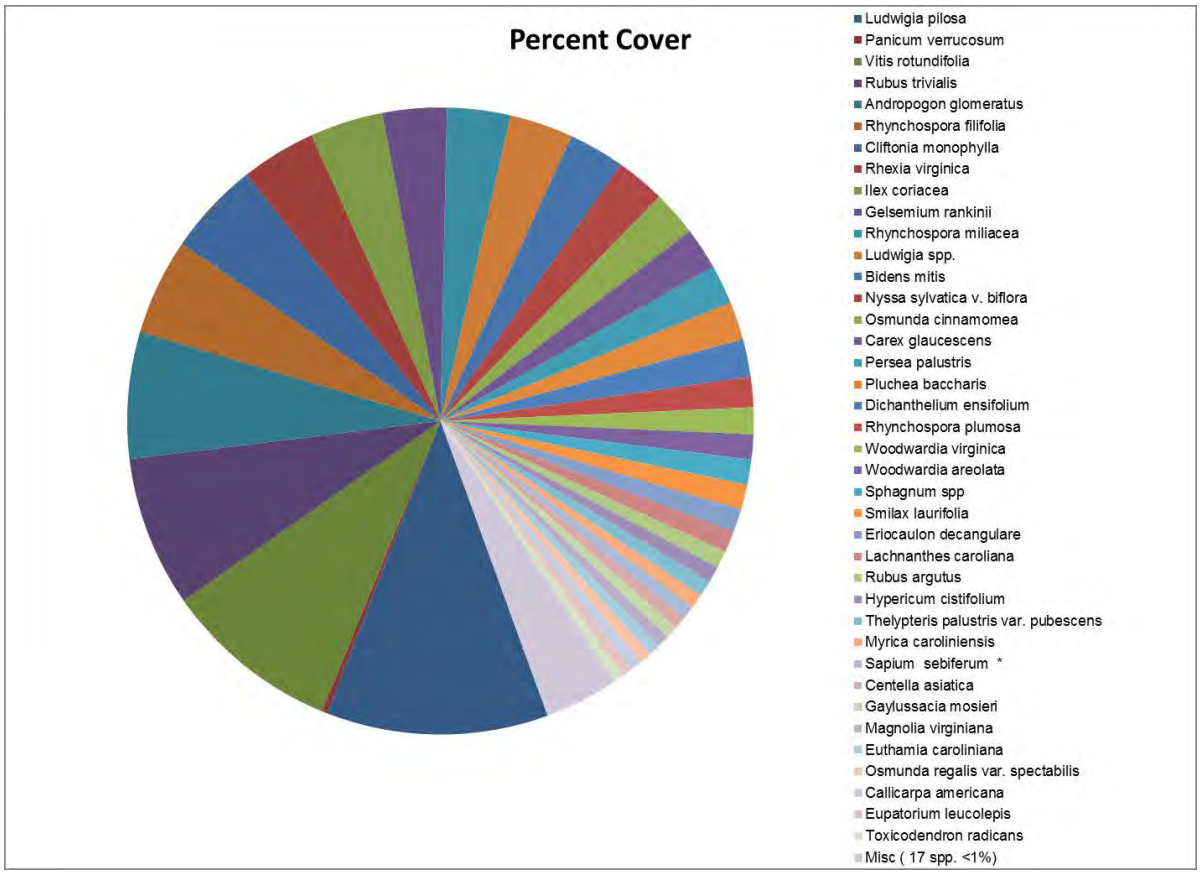


Table 6a: Transect DWQT1-625 Hydric Pine Flatwoods

Species	Importance Value (%)	Relative Cover (%)	Relative Density (%)	Relative Frequency (%)
Forbs				
Lachnanthes caroliana	34	38.25	49.38	14.36
Rhexia virginica	3.78	3.3	3.41	4.62
Euthamia caroliniana	2.41	3.48	1.19	2.56
Hypericum brachyphyllum	2.26	4.33	0.41	2.05
Hypericum cistifolium	1.96	0.95	1.34	3.59
Rhexia petiolata	1.57	0.84	1.81	2.05
Rubus argutus	1.02	0.99	0.52	1.54
Xyris serotina	0.57	0.26	0.41	1.03
Woodwardia virginica	0.52	0.37	0.15	1.03
Xyris fimbriata	0.43	0.51	0.26	0.51
Drosera capillaris	0.28	0.07	0.26	0.51
Lycopodiella alopecuroides	0.21	0.07	0.05	0.51
Eupatorium leucolepis	0.21	0.07	0.05	0.51
Xyris elliottii	0.21	0.07	0.05	0.51
Bidens mitis	0.21	0.07	0.05	0.51
Graminoids				
Panicum verrucosum	8.4	2.75	16.31	6.15
Rhynchospora fascicularis	5.13	6.09	3.15	6.15
Andropogon glomeratus	4.26	4.91	1.19	6.67
Rhynchospora filifolia	4.23	3.85	2.68	6.15
Dichanthelium ensifolium	2.64	2.42	2.94	2.56
Rhynchospora plumosa	1.65	1.47	0.93	2.56
Andropogon virginicus	0.56	0.59	0.05	1.03
Carex glaucescens	0.36	0.51	0.05	0.51
Rhynchospora caduca	0.21	0.07	0.05	0.51
Scleria verticillata	0.21	0.07	0.05	0.51
Vines				
Smilax laurifolia	9.39	11.11	4.75	12.31
Woody Plants				
Cliftonia monophylla	9.12	9.79	6.81	10.77
Pinus elliottii	2.59	1.36	0.77	5.64
Lyonia lucida	1.19	1.21	0.83	1.54
Vaccinium corymbosum	0.43	0.15	0.1	1.03

Table 6b: Transect DWQT1-625 Hydric Pine Flatwoods

Groundcover Vegetation Relative Cover (%)				Average Cover (%)	
Forbs	Graminoids	Vines	Woody Plants	Bare ground/ Standing water	Species Richness
53.63%	22.73%	11.11%	12.51%	21.6%	30
Shrub Height (meters)					0.3

Transect DWQT1-625 Hydric Pine Flatwoods

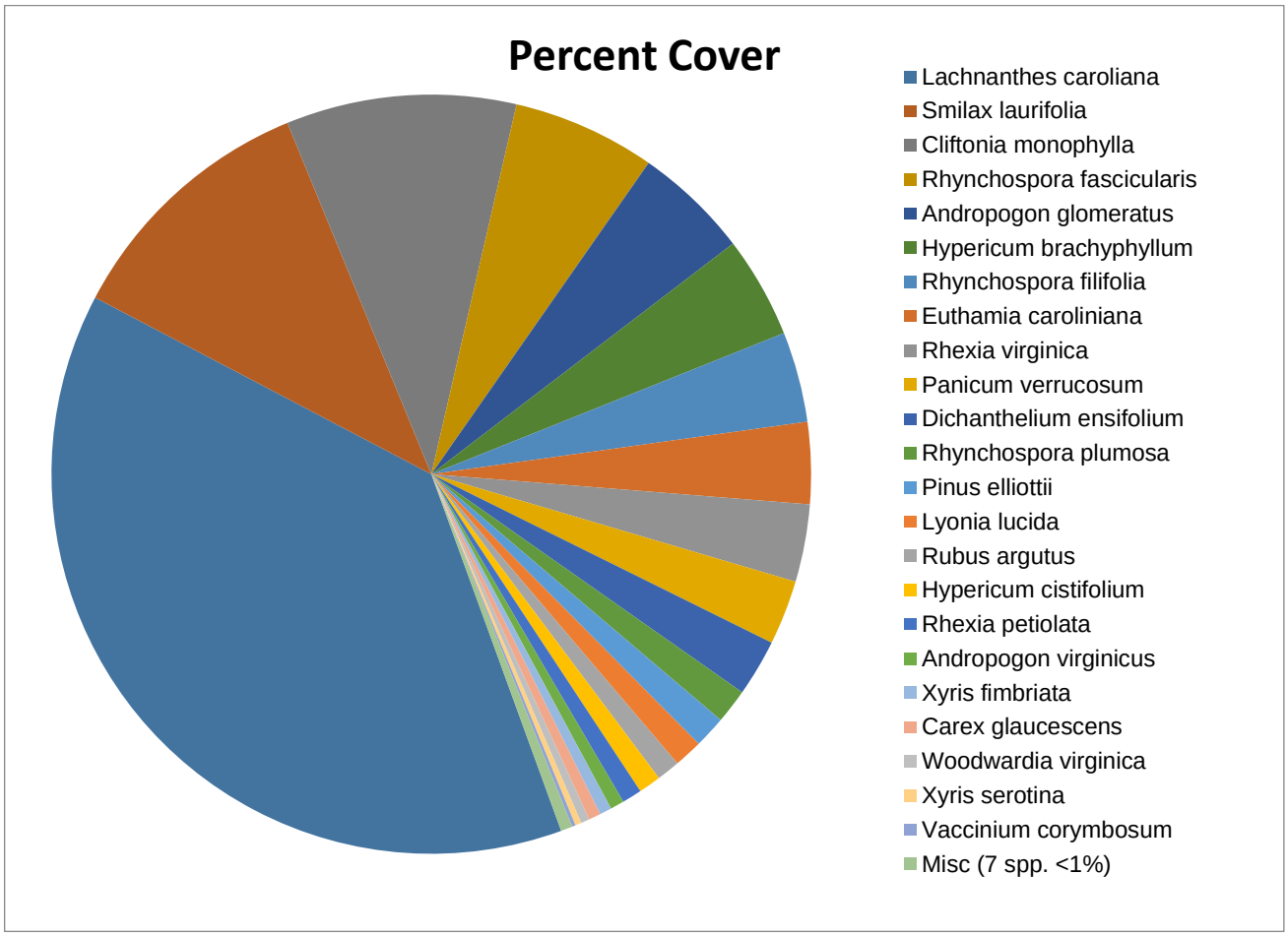


Table 7a: Transect DWQT2-626 Hydric Pine Savanna

Species	Importance Value (%)	Relative Cover (%)	Relative Density (%)	Relative Frequency (%)
Forbs				
Hypericum brachyphyllum	4.44	6.62	3.72	2.97
Drosera capillaris	2.75	1.03	4.26	2.97
Eriocaulon decangulare	2.45	1.86	2.53	2.97
Lachnanthes caroliana	1.74	1.1	2.13	1.98
Woodwardia virginica	1.48	1.52	0.93	1.98
Xyris elliottii	0.83	0.97	0.53	0.99
Xyris serotina	0.75	0.34	0.93	0.99
Sarracenia leucophylla	0.65	0.55	0.4	0.99
Graminoids				
Dichanthelium ensifolium	4.82	3.31	7.18	3.96
Andropogon glomeratus	3.45	2.69	1.73	5.94
Rhynchospora plumosa	1.84	2.14	2.39	0.99
Rhynchospora pusilla	1.38	0.69	1.46	1.98
Rhynchospora filifolia	1.36	0.9	1.2	1.98
Rhynchospora fascicularis	0.92	0.97	0.8	0.99
Scleria triglomerata	0.82	0.55	0.93	0.99
Carex glaucescens	0.49	0.34	0.13	0.99
Moss				
Sphagnum spp.	1.77	2.34	0	2.97
Woody Plants				
Cliftonia monophylla	24.55	31.03	25.8	16.83
Lyonia lucida	11.15	9.93	12.63	10.89
Ilex coriacea	9.96	10.21	10.77	8.91
Ilex glabra	8.06	8.55	7.71	7.92
Gaylussacia mosieri	6.11	4.48	6.91	6.93
Persea palustris	4.19	4.76	1.86	5.94
Cyrilla racemiflora	1.38	0.69	1.46	1.98
Acer rubrum	1.05	0.9	0.27	1.98
Myrica inodora	0.82	0.55	0.93	0.99
Magnolia virginiana	0.79	0.97	0.4	0.99

Table 7b: Transect DWQT2-626 Hydric Pine Savanna

Groundcover Vegetation Relative Cover (%)					Average Cover (%)	Species Richness
Forbs	Graminoids	Bryophytes	Vines	Woody Plants	Bare ground/ Standing water	
13.99%	11.59%	2.34%	0%	72.07%	53.83%	27
	Shrub Height (meters)					1.61

Transect DWQT2-626 Hydric Pine Savanna

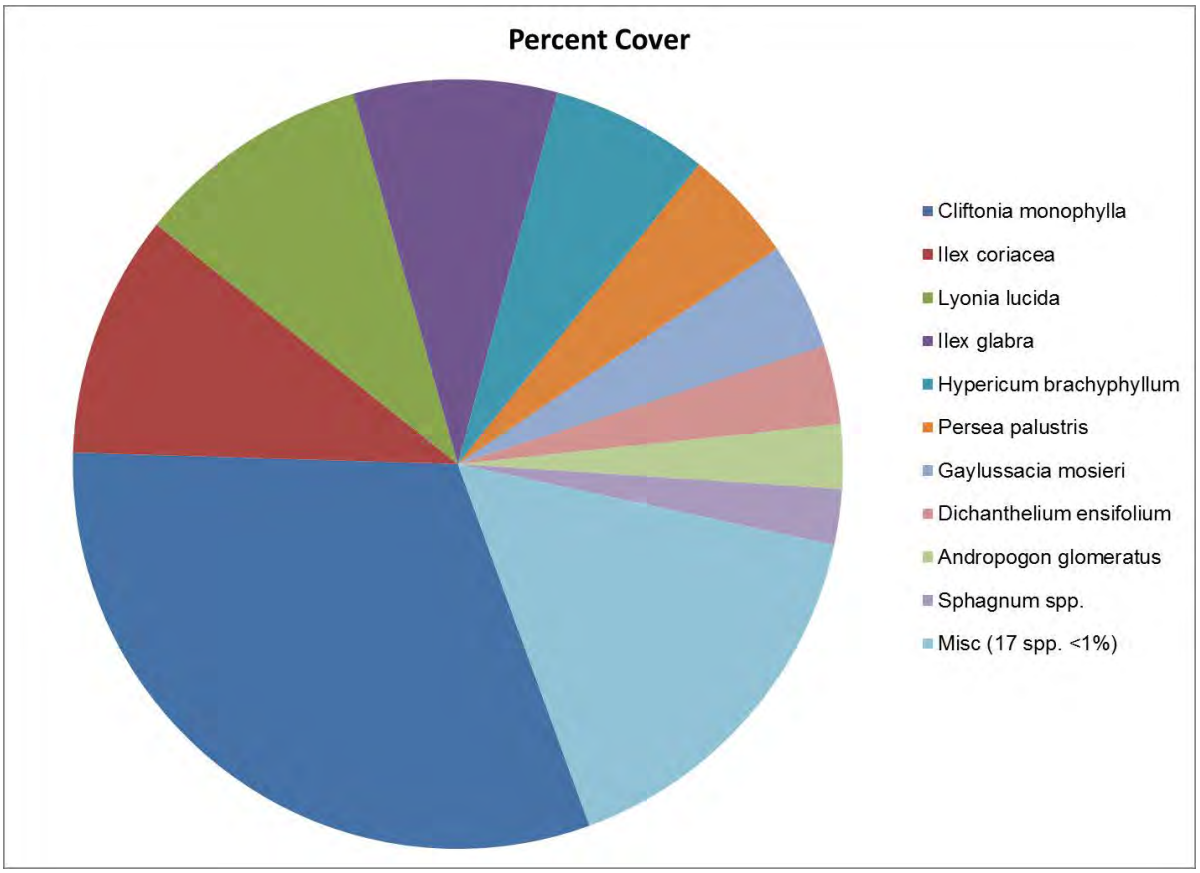


Table 8a: Transect DWQT3-626 Hydric Pine Savanna

Species	Importance Value (%)	Relative Cover (%)	Relative Density (%)	Relative Frequency (%)
Forbs				
Hypericum brachyphyllum	7.4	8.32	7.82	6.05
Eriocaulon decangulare	6.58	8.42	6.71	4.61
Drosera capillaris	5.61	3.06	10.03	3.75
Lachnanthes caroliana	4.27	3.17	5.32	4.32
Xyris fimbriata	2.09	1.24	3.0	2.02
Euthamia caroliniana	1.91	2.14	1.57	2.02
Lycopodiella appressa	1.5	1.37	1.68	1.44
Xyris serotina	1.15	0.58	1.43	1.44
Bidens mitis	1.13	0.66	1.28	1.44
Sarracenia leucophylla	1.03	1.45	0.21	1.44
Xyris flabelliformis	1.02	0.24	1.96	0.86
Xyris stricta	0.85	0.69	0.71	1.15
Xyris brevifolia	0.8	0.21	1.03	1.15
Lobelia glandulosa	0.6	0.29	0.36	1.15
Rhexia petiolata	0.53	0.24	0.5	0.86
Polygala lutea	0.49	0.16	0.46	0.86
Centella asiatica	0.46	0.26	0.54	0.58
Eriocaulon compressum	0.34	0.13	0.61	0.29
Ludwigia palustris	0.24	0.13	0.29	0.29
Xyris elliottii	0.23	0.37	0.04	0.29
Ludwigia linifolia	0.21	0.13	0.21	0.29
Osmunda regalis var. spectabilis	0.19	0.13	0.14	0.29
Oldenlandia uniflora	0.18	0.05	0.21	0.29
Ludwigia pilosa	0.18	0.13	0.11	0.29
Rhexia mariana	0.16	0.05	0.14	0.29
Hypericum mutilum	0.15	0.13	0.04	0.29
Rhexia alifanus	0.14	0.05	0.07	0.29
Polygala cruciata	0.13	0.05	0.04	0.29
Eupatorium mohrii	0.13	0.05	0.04	0.29
Pluchea baccharis	0.13	0.05	0.04	0.29
Hypericum cistifolium	0.13	0.05	0.04	0.29
Eupatorium leucolepis	0.13	0.05	0.04	0.29
Graminoids				
Andropogon glomeratus	7.06	8.18	7.24	5.76
Rhynchospora plumosa	5.56	5.28	7.64	3.75

Table 8a: Transect DWQT3-626 Hydric Pine Savanna (Continued)

Species	Importance Value (%)	Relative Cover (%)	Relative Density (%)	Relative Frequency (%)
Dichanthelium scabriusculum	4.96	7.47	3.96	3.46
Dichanthelium ensifolium	4.9	3.99	6.67	4.03
Aristida stricta v. beyrichiana	4.56	8.26	1.96	3.46
Andropogon gyrans v. stenophyllus	2.27	2.96	1.25	2.59
Rhynchospora pusilla	2	1.43	3.14	1.44
Rhynchospora chapmanii	2	2.11	1.86	2.02
Panicum verrucosum	1.76	0.58	3.25	1.44
Juncus repens	1.32	1.43	1.68	0.86
Panicum anceps	1.2	1.37	0.79	1.44
Scleria reticularis	1.12	0.87	0.75	1.73
Rhynchospora filifolia	1.07	1.06	0.71	1.44
Juncus diffusissimus	0.96	1.16	0.86	0.86
Andropogon arctatus	0.9	1.24	0.32	1.15
Sporobolus curtissii	0.77	0.87	0.57	0.86
Rhynchospora fascicularis	0.74	0.87	0.5	0.86
Andropogon liebmannii var. pungensis	0.7	0.87	0.36	0.86
Anthaenantia rufa	0.57	0.4	0.46	0.86
Scleria triglomerata	0.49	0.32	0.29	0.86
Fuirena breviseta	0.48	0.4	0.18	0.86
Ctenium aromaticum	0.4	0.5	0.11	0.58
Coelorachis rugosa	0.39	0.82	0.07	0.29
Juncus marginatus	0.27	0.11	0.11	0.58
Rhynchospora baldwinii	0.21	0.13	0.21	0.29
Paspalum floridanum	0.18	0.13	0.11	0.29
Moss				
Sphagnum spp.	0.51	0.95	0	0.58
Vines				
Smilax laurifolia	3.06	3.33	1.53	4.32
Toxicodendron radicans	0.27	0.37	0.14	0.29
Woody Plants				
Cliftonia monophylla	3.0	3.93	2.75	2.31
Gaylussacia mosieri	1.21	0.53	1.07	2.02
Photinia pyrifolia	1.13	0.84	0.54	2.02
Ilex glabra	0.98	0.9	0.61	1.44
Ilex coriacea	0.71	0.58	0.68	0.86

Table 8a: Transect DWQT3-626 Hydric Pine Savanna (Continued)

Species	Importance Value (%)	Relative Cover (%)	Relative Density (%)	Relative Frequency (%)
Taxodium ascendens	0.53	0.55	0.18	0.86
Magnolia virginiana	0.4	0.42	0.21	0.58
Lyonia lucida	0.3	0.18	0.14	0.58
Pinus elliottii	0.25	0.11	0.07	0.58
Styrax americanus	0.2	0.13	0.18	0.29
Myrica caroliniensis	0.15	0.05	0.11	0.29
Persea palustris	0.15	0.13	0.04	0.29
Clethra alnifolia	0.13	0.05	0.04	0.29
Nyssa ursina	0.13	0.05	0.04	0.29

Table 8b: Transect DWQT3-626 Hydric Pine Savanna

Groundcover Vegetation Relative Cover (%)					Average Cover (%)	Species Richness
Forbs	Graminoids	Bryophytes	Vines	Woody Plants	Bare ground/ Standing water	
34.45%	52.41%	0.95%	3.7%	8.45%	10.5%	75
	Shrub Height (meters)					1.3

Transect DWQT3-626 Hydric Pine Savanna

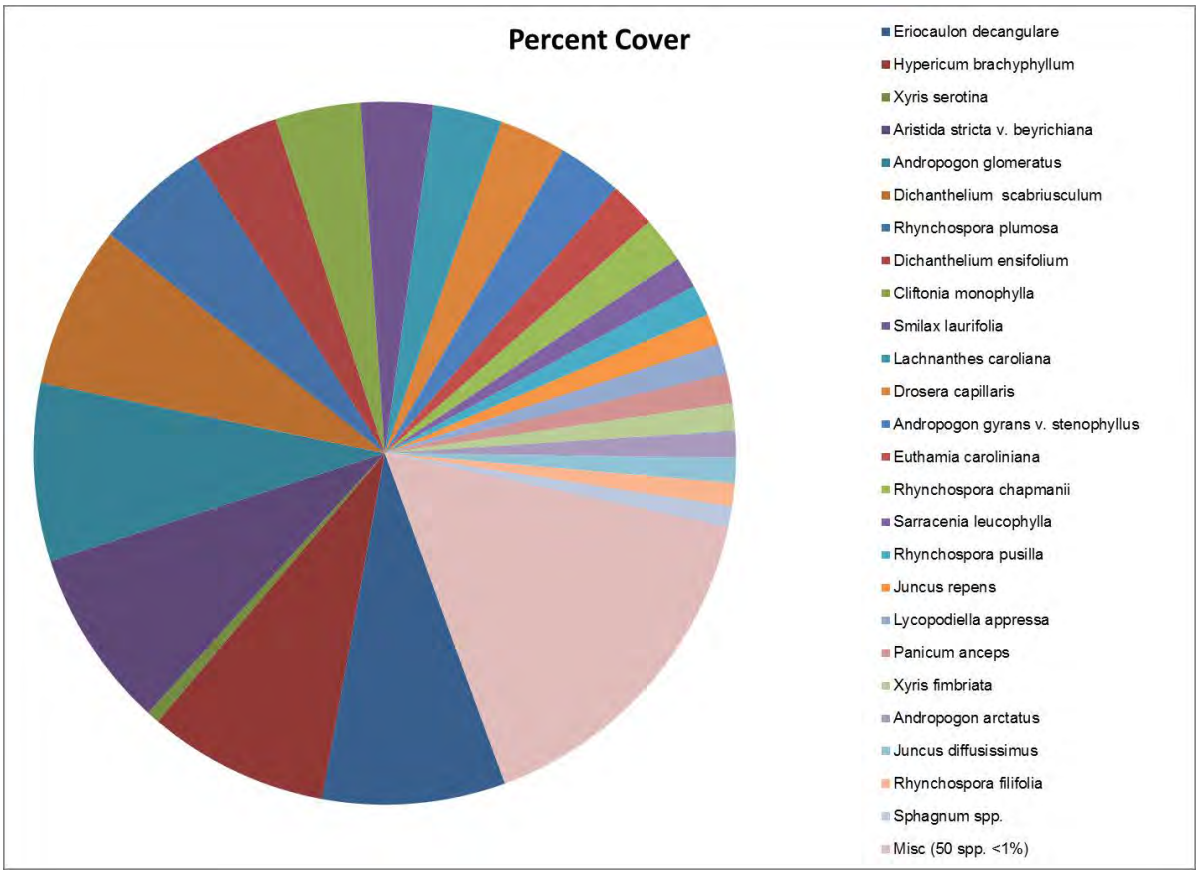


Table 9a: Transect DWQT4-625 Hydric Pine Flatwoods

Species	Importance Value (%)	Relative Cover (%)	Relative Density (%)	Relative Frequency (%)
Forbs				
Osmunda regalis var. spectabilis	3.93	3.8	2.5	5.49
Rubus trivialis	2.81	1.36	3.22	3.85
Bidens mitis	2.49	1.13	3.04	3.3
Osmunda cinnamomea	2.44	3.52	1.61	2.2
Woodwardia areolata	2.07	2.49	2.06	1.65
Centella asiatica	1.64	0.66	2.06	2.2
Erigeron vernus	1.61	0.84	2.33	1.65
Rubus argutus	1.58	0.94	1.61	2.2
Symphyotrichum dumosum	1.23	0.89	1.7	1.1
Lachnanthes caroliana	1.2	0.7	1.25	1.65
Hydrocotyle verticillata	0.75	0.09	1.61	0.55
Woodwardia virginica	0.4	0.38	0.27	0.55
Pluchea baccharis	0.29	0.23	0.09	0.55
Polygala lutea	0.24	0.09	0.09	0.55
Graminoids				
Amphicarpum muhlenbergianum	14.1	20.41	15.3	6.59
Andropogon glomeratus	9.67	11.54	8.68	8.79
Dichanthelium ensifolium	7.11	5.77	12.25	3.3
Rhynchospora plumosa	4.14	4.46	4.11	3.85
Rhynchospora miliacea	3.99	5.91	2.77	3.3
Rhynchospora filifolia	2.8	3.61	2.59	2.2
Anthaenantia rufa	2.25	2.96	2.15	1.65
Aristida stricta v. beyrichiana	2.19	3.57	1.34	1.65
Panicum virgatum	1.99	1.6	1.61	2.75
Paspalum floridanum	1.79	1.92	1.25	2.2
Andropogon gyrans v. stenophyllus	1.69	2.35	1.07	1.65
Rhynchospora fascicularis	1.65	1.97	1.34	1.65
Rhynchospora chalarocephala	1.56	1.22	1.25	2.2
Carex verrucosa	1.43	1.5	1.7	1.1
Scleria triglomerata	1.25	0.84	1.25	1.65
Aristida palustris	0.9	0.89	0.72	1.1
Panicum verrucosum	0.82	0.66	1.25	0.55

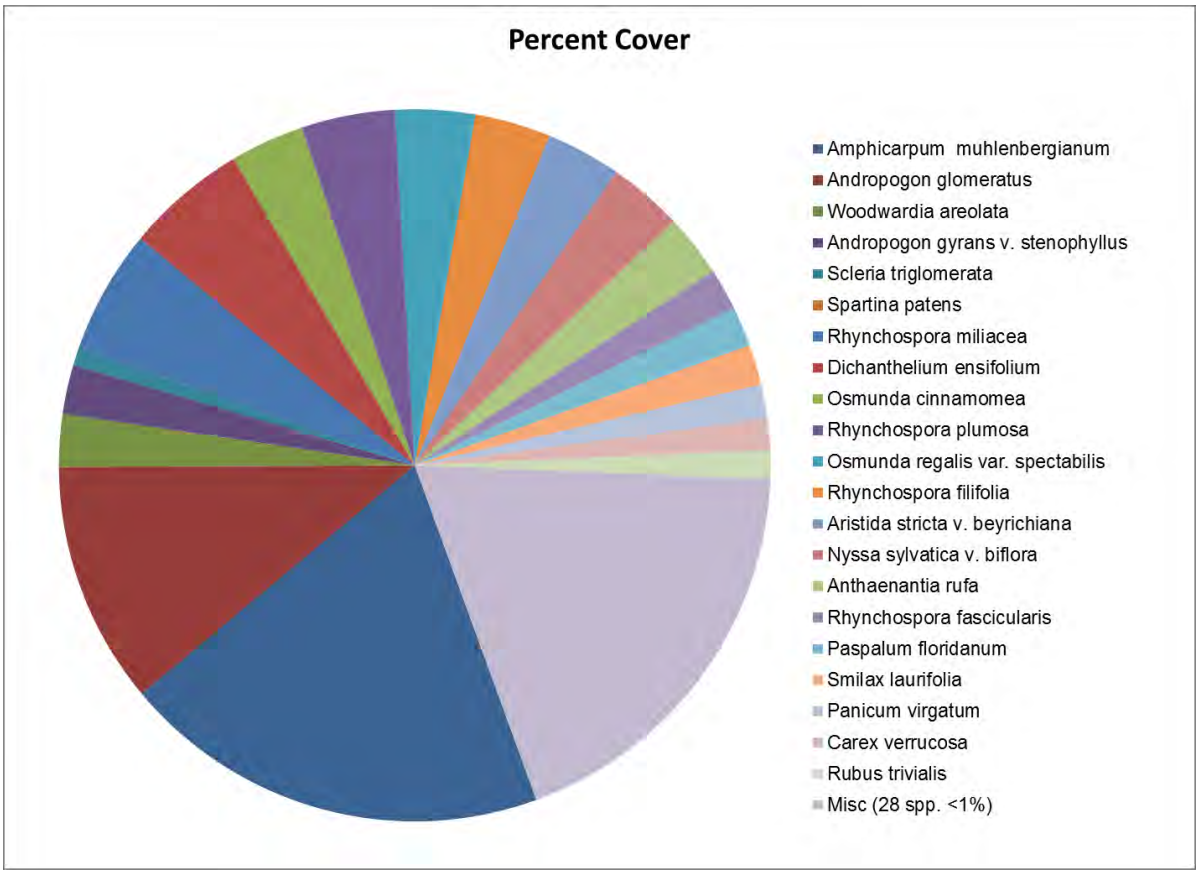
Table 9a: Transect DWQT4-625 Hydric Pine Flatwoods (Continued)

Species	Importance Value (%)	Relative Cover (%)	Relative Density (%)	Relative Frequency (%)
Eragrostis virginica	0.8	0.75	0.54	1.1
Spartina patens	0.67	0.66	0.81	0.55
Xyris stricta	0.52	0.38	0.63	0.55
Muhlenbergia capillaris	0.49	0.66	0.27	0.55
Rhynchospora microcarpa	0.4	0.38	0.27	0.55
Ctenium aromaticum	0.35	0.23	0.27	0.55
Paspalum setaceum	0.35	0.23	0.27	0.55
Saccharum giganteum	0.29	0.23	0.09	0.55
Moss				
Sphagnum spp.	0.4	0.66	0	0.55
Vines				
Toxicodendron radicans	5.39	1.78	7.25	7.14
Smilax laurifolia	0.3	0.09	0.27	0.55
Woody Plants				
Persea palustris	4.22	3.47	2.06	7.14
Nyssa sylvatica v. biflora	1.29	0.42	1.79	1.65
Acer rubrum	0.93	0.7	0.45	1.65
Ilex vomitoria	0.75	0.61	0.54	1.1
*Sapium sebiferum**	0.3	0.09	0.27	0.55
Baccharis halimifolia	0.29	0.23	0.09	0.55
Magnolia virginiana	0.24	0.09	0.09	0.55

Table 9b: Transect DWQT4-625 Hydric Pine Flatwoods

Groundcover Vegetation Relative Cover (%)					Average Cover (%)	Species Richness
Forbs	Graminoids	Bryophytes	Vines	Woody Plants	Bare ground/ Standing water	
20.46%	71.36%	0.66%	1.87%	5.61%	26.4%	49
	Shrub Height (meters)					1.5

Transect DWQT4-625 Hydric Pine Flatwoods



3.2. Qualitative Transect Data

A summary of the qualitative data and plant lists are provided below for each transect (See Tables 10-20 for the plant lists). The qualitative data sheets are in Appendix A.

Qualitative Transect DEPT1-626 Hydric Pine Savanna

The plant community is a wet prairie using the FNAI classification. The estimated canopy coverage class is 26-50 percent and the majority of the canopy trees are greater than 10 m high. The dominant canopy species are *Pinus elliottii and Magnolia virginiana.* The estimated height class for the majority of the subcanopy is 6 to 10 m. The dominant subcanopy species are *Cliftonia monophylla, Cyrilla racemiflora, Magnolia virginiana,* and *Nyssa biflora*. The shrub coverage is 26-50 percent and the majority of the shrubs are in the 1.6-3 m height class. The dominant shrub species are *Ilex coriacea, Cyrilla racemiflora,* and *Cliftonia monophylla*. The graminoid groundcover coverage class is 1-5 percent and the total groundcover cover class is 1-5 percent. The dominant groundcover species are *Smilax laurifolia, Panicum verrucosum, Rubus argutus, Rhynchospora fascicularis*, and *Vitis rotundifolia*. Shrubs have been reduced to coppice from a prescribed fire. The landscape is relatively open and the groundcover is dominated by coppice shrubs.

The tree density is high and coppiced shrubs are relatively dense and continue to increase in height and coverage. The previous prescribed fire appears to have killed some of the titi. Visual observation of wildlife is difficult in the dense shrub growth. The site was dry at the time of the annual inspection. Two species of birds were identified by calls. Natural regeneration of appropriate species is occurring but the shrubs should be reduced to low coppice by fire and/or herbicide. The landscape is trending toward recovery due to prescribed fire; however, control burns should be implemented as often as possible. The thickness of duff is approximately 1 cm and the depth of new litter is approximately 2 cm. There are numerous stems from the tree sized titi canopy and shrubs on the ground surface. Currently this site is dry and would probably carry a prescribed fire.

Table 10: Plant List for DEPT1-626

Scientific Name	Common Name
Cliftonia monoplylla	black titi
Cyrilla racemiflora	red titi
Gaylussacia mosieri	woolly huckleberry
Ilex coriacea	large gallberry
Magnolia virginiana	sweetbay
Myrica heterophylla	evergreen bayberry
Nyssa sylvatica var. *biflora*	tupelo
Panicum verrucosum	warty panicum
Persea palustris	silk bay
Pinus elliottii	slash pine
Rhynchospora sp.	beaked sedge
Rubus argutus	blackberry
Smilax laurifolia	laurel greenbrier
Vaccinium corymbosum	highbush blueberry
Vitis rotundifolia	muscadine grape

Qualitative Transect DEPT2-614 Titi Swamp

The plant community is a wet prairie/shrub bog using the FNAI classification. The estimated canopy coverage class is 6-25 percent and the majority of canopy trees are >10m tall. The dominant canopy species are *Pinus elliottii, Cliftonia monophylla, Magnolia virginiana,* and *Nyssa sylvatica* var. *biflora*. The estimated height class for the majority of the subcanopy is 6-10m. The dominant subcanopy species are *Magnolia virginiana, Nyssa biflora, Cliftonia monophylla, and Persea palustris*. The shrub coverage is 51-75 percent and the majority of shrubs are in the 1.6-3m height class. The dominant shrub species are *Ilex coriacea, Cliftonia monophylla,* and *Gaylussacia mosieri*. The graminoid groundcover coverage class is 0-1 percent and the total groundcover coverage class is 1-5 percent. The dominant groundcover species are *Smilax laurifolia, Rhynchospora* spp*., Panicum verrucosum, Woodwardia virginica, Gaylussacia mosieri, Lachnanthes carolina*, and *Sphagnum* spp. Shrubs have been reduced to coppice from a prescribed fire and have now grown tall. The landscape is moderately open and the groundcover is dominated by coppice shrubs. The tree density is high.

Wildlife observations include catbirds, northern mockingbird, Carolina chickadee, pine warbler, Carolina wren, red-bellied woodpecker, white-tailed deer, insects, and spiders. Natural regeneration of appropriate species is occurring. The landscape has been opened due to prescribed fire. The thickness of duff is approximately 2 cm and the depth of new litter is approximately 3 cm. Prescribed fire has coppiced the shrubs, mostly titi and hollies. Active coppice growth is occurring and shrub height is increasing rapidly. Selective herbicide treatment may be necessary to control woody shrub growth and is recommended unless a prescribed fire could be used to eradicate the majority of the shrubs. Seed bank regeneration should be monitored in the coming year to determine if supplemental seeding of appropriate native species is necessary. Invasive exotic species such as Chinese tallow have been almost completely eliminated by fire.

Table 11: Qualitative Transect DEPT2-614 Plant List

Scientific Name	Common Name
Cliftonia monophylla	black titi
Cyrilla racemiflora	red titi
Gaylussacia mosieri	woolly huckleberry
Ilex coriacea	large gallberry
Lyonia lucida	fetterbush
Magnolia virginiana	sweetbay
Myrica heterophylla	evergreen bayberry
Nyssa sylvatica var. *biflora*	tupelo
Osmunda cinnamomea	cinnamon fern
Osmunda regalis	royal fern
Panicum verrucosum	warty panicum
Persea palustris	silk bay
Pinus elliottii	slash pine
Rhynchospora filifolia	beaksedge
Smilax laurifolia	laurel greenbrier
Sphagnum spp.	peat moss
Vaccinium corymbosum	highbush blueberry
Woodwardia virginica	Virginia chainfern
Sphagnum spp.	peat moss
Woodwardia virginica	Virginia chainfern

Qualitative Transect DEPT3-611 Bay Swamp

The plant community a baygall using the FNAI classification. The estimated canopy coverage class is 51-75 percent and the majority of canopy trees are >10m tall. The dominant canopy species are *Liriodendron tulipifera, Magnolia virginiana,* and *Nyssa sylvatica* var. *biflora*. The estimated height class for the majority of the subcanopy is 6-10m. The dominant subcanopy species are *Cliftonia monophylla, Acer rubrum, Nyssa sylvatica var. biflora, and Magnolia virginiana*. The shrub coverage is 26-50 percent and the majority of the shrubs are in the 0.6-1.5 m height class. The dominant shrub species are *Ilex coriacea, Myrica heterophylla*, and *Persea palustris*. The graminoid groundcover coverage class is 26-50 percent and the total groundcover cover class is 26-

50 percent. The dominant groundcover species are *Scleria triglomerata, Rhynchospora* spp.*, Carex spp, Osmunda cinnamomea, Sphagnum* spp., *Woodwardia areolata, Vitis rotundifolia,* and *Mitchella repens*. This transect contains appropriate habitat for the rare *Lilium iridollae,* which was found on the Dutex site in August of 2013. This plant community is appropriately managed with prescribed fire. The canopy is diverse and multi-stratified and the groundcover is diverse.

Wildlife observations included catbird, Carolina wren, Carolina anole, northern cardinal, raccoon, white tailed deer, cloudless sulphur butterfly, reptiles and amphibians, insects, and spiders. Natural regeneration of appropriate species is occurring. The landscape is now in the appropriate trajectory due to prescribed fire. The thickness of new litter is approximately 3 cm and the litter contains stems and shrubs.

Table 12: Qualitative Transect DEPT3-611 Plant List

Scientific Name	Common Name
Acer rubrum	red maple
Apteria aphylla	nodding nixie
Carex verrucosum	swamp sedge
Cliftonia monophylla	black titi
Cyrilla racemiflora	red titi
Gaylussacia mosieri	woolly huckleberry
Ilex coriacea	large gallberry
Liriodendron tulipifera	tuliptree
Lyonia lucida	fetterbush
Magnolia virginiana	sweetbay
Mitchella repens	partridgeberry
Myrica heterophylla	evergreen bayberry
Myrica inodora	odorless bayberry
Nyssa sylvatica var. *biflora*	tupelo
Osmanthus americanus	American wild olive
Osmunda cinnamomea	cinnamon fern
Persea palustris	silk bay
Pinus elliottii	slash pine
Platanthera cristata	yellow-crested orchid
Rhynchospora sp.	beaksedge
Scleria triglomerata	nutrush
Smilax laurifolia	laurel greenbrier
Sphagnum spp.	peat moss
Toxicodendron radicans	poison ivy
Toxicodendron vernix	poison sumac
Vaccinium corymbosum	highbush blueberry
Viburnum nudum	possumhaw
Vitis rotundifolia	muscadine grape
Woodwardia areolata	netted chain fern
Woodwardia virginica	Virginia chain fern

Qualitative Transect DEPT4-625 Hydric Pine Flatwoods

The plant community is a wet prairie/shrub bog using the FNAI classification. The estimated canopy coverage class is 6-25 percent and the majority of canopy trees are >10m high. The dominant canopy species are *Pinus elliottii, Magnolia virginiana,* and *Nyssa sylvatica* var. *biflora*. The estimated height class for the majority of the subcanopy is 6-10m. The dominant subcanopy species are *Cliftonia monophylla, Magnolia virginiana,* and *Persea palustris*. The shrub coverage is 26-50 percent and the majority of the shrubs are in the 1.6-3 m height class. The dominant shrub species are *Ilex coriacea, Magnolia virginiana,* and *Persea palustris*. The graminoid groundcover coverage class is 1-5 percent and the total groundcover cover class is 1-5 percent. The dominant groundcover species are *Toxicodendron radicans*, *Smilax laurifolia* and *Vitis rotundifolia*. The transect has significant bare ground coverage and the shrubs have been reduced to coppice from a prescribed fire. The shrubs are rapidly growing in height.

Wildlife observations included catbirds, Carolina wren, eastern phoebe, blue jay, northern cardinal, cricket frogs, and insects. Natural regeneration of appropriate species is occurring. Prescribed fire reduced most shrubs to ground level. Active coppice growth is occurring and shrub height is increasing rapidly. Selective herbicide treatment may be necessary to control woody shrub growth and is recommended unless a prescribed fire can be used to eradicate the majority of the shrubs. Seed bank regeneration should be monitored in the coming year to determine if supplemental seeding of appropriate native species is necessary. The thickness of duff is approximately 2 cm and the thickness of new litter is approximately 5 cm.

Table 13: Qualitative Transect DEPT4-625 Plant List

Scientific Name	Common Name
Cliftonia monoplylla	black titi
Cyrilla racemiflora	red titi
Gaylussacia mosieri	woolly huckleberry
Ilex coriacea	large gallberry
Ilex glabra	galberry
Lyonia lucida	fetterbush
Magnolia grandiflora	southern magnolia
Magnolia virginiana	sweetbay
Myrica heterophylla	evergreen bayberry
Myrica inodora	odorless bayberry
Nyssa sylvatica var. *biflora*	tupelo
Nyssa ursina	bear tupelo
Osmunda cinnamomea	cinnamon fern
Persea palustris	swamp bay
Pinus elliottii	slash pine
Smilax laurifolia	laurel greenbrier
Toxicodendron radicans	poison ivy
Vaccinium corymbosum	highbush blueberry

Table 13: Qualitative Transect DEPT4-625 Plant List (Continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name
Vitis rotundifolia	muscadine grape
Woodwardia areolata	netted chain fern
Woodwardia virginica	Virginia chain fern

Qualitative Transect DEPT5-630 Wetland Forested Mixed

The plant community is a Baygall using the FNAI classification. The estimated canopy coverage class is 51-75 percent and the majority of canopy trees are >10m high. The dominant canopy species are *Pinus elliottii, Magnolia virginiana,* and *Nyssa sylvatica* var. *biflora*. The estimated height class for the majority of the subcanopy is 3-5m. The dominant subcanopy species are *Ilex cassine*, *Cliftonia monophylla,* and *Magnolia virginiana*. The shrub coverage is 6-25 percent and the majority of shrubs are in the 0.6-1.5m height class. The dominant shrub species are *Ilex coriacea, Cliftonia monophylla*, and *Lyonia lucida*. The graminoid groundcover coverage class is 26-50 percent and total groundcover coverage class is 26-50 percent. The dominant groundcover species are *Woodwardia areolata, Woodwardia virginica, Osmunda cinnamomea, Sphagnum* spp*., Rhynchospora spp, Carex verrucosum, Xyris frimbriata,* and *Smilax laurifolia*.

Wildlife observations included catbirds, northern cardinal, northern mockingbird, pine warbler, eastern phoebe, gray squirrel, cloudless sulphur butterfly, and insects. Prescribed fire reduced most of the shrubs to coppice. Active coppice growth is occurring and shrub height is increasing rapidly. Selective herbicide treatment may be necessary to control woody shrub growth and is recommended unless a prescribed fire can be used to eradicate the majority of the shrubs. Prescribed fire has opened the landscape and the groundcover has responded with increased coverage and species richness. The depth of duff is approximately 1 cm and the depth of litter is approximately 3 cm.

Table 14: Qualitative Transect DEPT5-630 Plant List

Scientific Name	Common Name
Carex verrucosum	caric sedge
Cliftonia monoplylla	black titi
Cyrilla racemiflora	red titi
Gaylussacia mosieri	woolly huckleberry
Erectites hieracifolia	fireweed
Ilex cassine	dahoon
Eupatorium capillifolium	dogfennel
Ilex coriacea	large gallberry
Lyonia lucida	fetterbush
Magnolia virginiana	sweetbay
Mikania scandens	hempvine
Myrica heterophylla	evergreen bayberry

Table 14: Qualitative Transect DEPT5-630 Plant List (Continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name
Nyssa biflora	tupelo
Osmunda cinnamomea	cinnamon fern
Panicum verrucosum	warty panicum
Persea palustris	swamp bay
Pinus elliottii	slash pine
Rhynchospora filifolia	beakrush
Rhynchospora miliacea	beakrush
Smilax laurifolia	laurel greenbrier
Sphagnum sp.	peat moss
Toxicodendron radicans	poison ivy
Toxicodendron vernix	poison sumac
Vaccinium corymbosum	highbush blueberry
Viburnum nudum	possumhaw
Vitis rotundifolia	muscadine grape

Qualitative Transect DWPT1-441 Coniferous Plantation

The plant community is Mesic Flatwoods using the FNAI classification. The estimated canopy coverage class is 26-50 percent and the majority of the canopy trees are >10m high. The dominant canopy species is *Pinus elliottii and Magnolia virginiana*. The estimated height class for the majority of the subcanopy is 6-10m. The dominant subcanopy species are *Cliftonia monophylla, Magnolia virginiana* and *Pinus elliottii*. The shrub coverage is 26-50 percent and the majority of the shrubs are in the 1.6-3m height class. The dominant shrub species are *Ilex coriacea, Ilex glabra* and *Clethra alnifolia*. The graminoid groundcover coverage class is 1-5 percent and the total groundcover coverage class is 6-25 percent. The dominant groundcover species are *Pteridum aquilinum*, *Rhynchospora* spp., *Serenoa repens* and *Vitis rotundifolia*. The site has moderate bare ground coverage due to long term fire suppression, a deep duff layer, and competition from multiple woody strata above the groundcover. The shrubs have been reduced to coppice from a previous fire. Shrubs have continued to grow in height and the groundcover coverage is low.

Wildlife observations included catbirds, Carolina chickadee, Carolina wren, American robin, eastern phoebe and insects. Natural regeneration of appropriate groundcover species is occurring. The landscape needs more management from a prescribed fire. The thickness of duff is approximately 2 cm and the depth of new litter is approximately 6 cm.

Table 15: Qualitative Transect DWPT1-441 Plant List

Scientific Name	Common Name
Clethra alinfolia	sweet pepper bush
Ilex coriacea	large gallberry
Ilex glabra	gallberry
Lyonia lucida	fetterbush
Magnolia virginiana	sweetbay
Pinus elliottii	slash pine
Pteridium aquilinum	Bracken fern
Serenoa repens	saw-palmetto
Quercus hemispherica	laurel oak
Serenoa repens	saw-palmetto
Smilax laurifolia	laurel greenbrier
Symplocos tinctoria	common sweetleaf
Vaccinium arboreum	sparkleberry
Vaccinium corymbosum	highbush blueberry
Vitis rotundifolia	muscadine grape

Qualitative Transect DWPT2-626 Hydric Pine Savanna

The plant community is a Palustrine Marsh using the FNAI classification. The estimated canopy coverage class is 26-50 percent and the majority of canopy trees are 6-10 m high. The dominant canopy species are *Pinus elliottii, Taxodium ascendens, Acer rubrum, Magnolia virginiana, and Nyssa sylvatica* var. *biflora*. The estimated height class for the majority of the subcanopy is 6-10m. The dominant subcanopy species are *Pinus elliottii, Acer rubrum, Nyssa sylvatica* var. *biflora, Taxodium ascendens, Magnolia virginiana,* and *Persea palustris*. The shrub coverage is 6-25 percent and the majority of the shrubs are in the 1.6-3m height class. The dominant shrub species are *Myrica cerifera, Lyonia lucida,* and *Ilex glabra*. The graminoid groundcover coverage class is 26-50 percent and the total groundcover coverage class is 26-50 percent. The dominant groundcover species are *Smilax laurifolia, Aristida palustris, Fuirena scirpoidea, Cladium jamaicense, Panicum virgatum, Anthaenanthia rufa, Andropogon glomeratus, Eriocaulon decangelare,* and *Bidens mitis*. The rare *Lilium iridollae* was also found in the seepage ecotone near this transect. The site is in the ecotone with extensive dominance by marsh vegetation. The trees in the marsh appear to be stunted, while the trees located in elevated areas are taller. This transect traverses a diverse ecotone between freshwater seepage wetlands (baygall) and the nearby tidal marsh.

Wildlife observations included catbirds, eastern phoebe, Carolina wren, red-bellied woodpecker, pine warbler, a great blue heron, amphibians, and insects. Natural regeneration of appropriate groundcover species is occurring. The landscape in the appropriate trajectory due to prescribed fire. The fire reduced the shrubs to coppice. There is evidence of recent prescribed fire in 2016. The depth of new litter is approximately 1 cm. Soils are saturated.

Table 16: Qualitative Transect DWPT2-441 Plant List

Scientific Name	Common Name
Acer rubrum	red maple
Andropogon glomeratus	broomgrass
Anthaenantia rufa	purple silky-scale grass
Aristida palustris	swamp three-awn grass
Aristida stricta	wiregrass
Asclepias lanceolata	fewflower milkweed
Bidens mitis	smallfruit beggarticks
Carex verrucosum	caric sedge
Cladium jamaicense	sawgrass
Cliftonia monoplylla	black titi
Cyrilla racemiflora	red titi
Dicanthelium ensifolium	panic grass
Dichanthelium scabriusculum	woolly witchgrass
Eriocaulon compressum	pipewort
Eriocaulon decangulare	ten-angled pipewort
Fuirena scirpoidea	southern umbrella sedge
Gaylussacia mosieri	woolly huckleberry
Ilex cassine	dahoon
Ilex coriacea	large gallberry
Ilex glabra	gallberry
Lachnanthes caroliana	redroot
Lilium iridollae	Henry's lily
Lyonia lucida	fetterbush
Magnolia virginiana	sweetbay
Myrica cerifera	wax myrtle
Rhynchospora spp.	beaksedge
Myrica heterophylla	evergreen bayberry
Nyssa sylvatica var. *biflora*	tupelo
Osmunda cinnamomea	cinnamon fern
Osmunda regalis	royal fern
Panicum virgatum	switchgrass
Persea palustris	swamp bay
Photinia pyrifolia	red chokeberry
Pinus elliottii	slash pine
Rubus argutus	blackberry
Sabal minor	bluestem palmetto
Smilax laurifolia	laurel greenbrier
Smilax walteri	Walter’s greenbrier
Sphagnum spp.	peat moss
Taxodium ascendens	pond cypress

Table 16: Qualitative Transect DWPT2-441 Plant List (Continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name
Toxicodendron radicans	poison ivy
Vitis rotundifolia	muscadine grape
Woodwardia areolata	netted chain fern
Woodwardia virginica	Virginia chain fern

Qualitative Transect DWPT3-641 Freshwater Marsh

The plant community is a Tidal Marsh (low salinity variant) using the FNAI classification. The estimated canopy coverage class is 0-1 percent and the majority of the canopy trees are 6-10m high. The dominant canopy species are *Pinus elliottii* and *Taxodium ascendens.* The shrub coverage is 1-5 percent and the majority of the shrubs are in the 0.6-1.5m height class. The dominant shrub species are *Myrica cerifera, Ilex cassina var. myrtifolia,* and *Ilex glabra*. The graminoid groundcover coverage class is 76-100 percent and total groundcover coverage class is 76-100 percent. The dominant groundcover species are *Cladium jamaicense, Hypericum spp., Osmunda regalis,* and *Juncus roemarianus*. The site has less bare ground coverage because of the existing and naturally extensive dominance by marsh vegetation. The few trees in the marsh appear to be stressed because of saturated soils, this is natural and appropriate for a marsh.

Wildlife observations included Carolina wren, red bellied woodpecker, eastern phoebe, pine warbler, eastern bluebird, fish, and insects. Natural regeneration of appropriate groundcover species is occurring. The marsh landscape is in an appropriate trajectory towards restoration and was extensively burned in 2016. The soil is saturated, the duff is underwater, and the depth of new litter is approximately 2 cm.

Table 17: Qualitative Transect DWPT3-641 Plant List

Scientific Name	Common Name
Acer rubrum	red maple
Cladium jamaicense	sawgrass
Cliftonia monoplylla	black titi
Ilex cassine	dahoon
Ilex coriacea	large gallberry
Ilex myrtifolia	myrtle-leaf holly
Ilex glabra	gallberry
Juncus roemerianus	black needle rush
Magnolia virginiana	sweetbay
Myrica cerifera	wax myrtle
Osmunda regalis	royal fern
Panicum virgatum	switchgrass
Persea palustris	swamp bay

Table 17: Qualitative Transect DWPT3-641 Plant List (Continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name
Pinus elliottii	slash pine
Rubus argutus	blackberry
Sabal minor	bluestem palmetto
Taxodium ascendens	pond cypress
Toxicodendron radicans	poison ivy

Qualitative Transect DWPT4-614 Titi Swamp

The plant community is a Wet Prairie ecotone using the FNAI classification; there are remnant species such as pitcherplants and bog buttons in the groundcover. The estimated canopy coverage class is 26-50 percent and the majority of canopy trees are >10m high. The dominant canopy species is *Pinus elliottii, Nyssa sylvatica* var. *biflora, Taxodium ascendens,* and *Magnolia virginiana*. The estimated height class for the majority of the subcanopy is 6-10m. The dominant subcanopy species is *Nyssa sylvatica* var. *biflora, Taxodium ascendens,* and *Magnolia virginiana*. Shrub coverage is 1-5 percent and the majority of shrubs are in the 0.6-1.5m height class. The dominant shrub species are *Ilex vomitoria, Ilex myrtifolia,* and *Ilex coriacea*. The graminoid groundcover coverage class is 51-75 percent and total groundcover cover class is 76-100 percent. The dominant groundcover species are *Biden mitis*, Hypericum brachyphyllum, *Rhynchospora spp., Eriocaulon decangulare, Dichanthelium scabrisculum, Mikania scandens, Xyris spp., Osmunda regalis,* and *Toxicodendron radicans.* Prescribed fire has enhanced the herbaceous groundcover coverage and the trees are healthy.

Wildlife observations included catbirds, red bellied woodpecker, pine warbler, eastern phoebe, amphibians, insects, and spiders. Natural regeneration of appropriate groundcover species is occurring. The landscape is in the appropriate trajectory due to prescribed fire. Past fires were successful in reducing shrubs to coppice. The soil is moist and the depth of new litter is approximately 1 cm.

Table 18: Qualitative Transect DWPT4-626 Plant List

Scientific Name	Common Name
Acer rubrum	red maple
Andropogon glomeratus	broomgrass
Anthaenantia rufa	purple silky-scale grass
Aristida palustris	swamp three-awn grass
Aristida stricta	wiregrass
Baccharis halimifolia	sea myrtle
Biglowia nudata	rayless goldenrod
Carex glaucescens	caric sedge
Centella asiatica	coinwort
Clethra alinfolia	sweet pepper bush
Cliftonia monoplylla	black titi

Table 18: Qualitative Transect DWPT4-626 Plant List (Continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name
Coelorachis rugosa	wrinkled jointtail grass
Coreopsis linifolia	Texas tickseed
Cyperus odoratus	fragrant flatsedge
Cyrilla racemiflora	red titi
Dichanthelium aciculare	needleleaf witchgrass
Dicanthelium ensifolium	panic grass
Dichanthelium scabriusculum	woolly witchgrass
Drosera capillaris	pink sundew
Drosera intermedia	water sundew
Eleocharis baldwinii	Baldwin's spikerush
Erigeron vernus	early whitetop fleabane
Euthamia graminifolia	grass-leaved goldenrod
Gaylussacia mosieri	woolly huckleberry
Eriocaulon compressum	pipewort
Eriocaulon decangulare	pipewort
Fuirena breviseta	umbrellasedge
Hypericum brachyphyllum	coastalplain St. John's-wort
Ilex cassine	dahoon
Ilex coriacea	large gallberry
Ilex vomitoria	yaupon
Lachnanthes caroliana	redroot
Lachnocaulon anceps	whitehead bogbutton
Liatris spicata	shooting star
Lobelia glandulosa	glade lobelia
Lophiola americana	golden-crest
Ludwigia pilosa	hairy primrosewillow
Ludwigia virgata	savanna seedbox
Lycopus rubellus	water-hoarhound
Lyonia lucida	fetterbush
Magnolia virginiana	sweetbay
Mikania scandens	milk vine
Myrica cerifera	wax myrtle
Myrica heterophyla	evergreen bayberry
Nyssa sylvatica var. *biflora*	tupelo
Oldenlandia uniflora	clustered mille graines
Osmunda cinnamomea	cinnamon fern
Osmunda regalis	royal fern
Panicum verrucosum	warty panicum
Persea palustris	swamp bay
Photinia pyrifolia	red chokeberry

Table 18: Qualitative Transect DWPT4-626 Plant List (Continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name
Pinus elliottii	slash pine
Polygala cruciata	drumheads
Polygala lutea	orange milkwort
Proserpinaca pectinata	combleaf mermaidweed
Rhexia lutea	yellow flower meadow beauty
Rhexia petiolata	meadow beauty
Rhexia virginica	meadow beauty
Rhynchospora chapmanii	Chapman's beaksedge
Rhynchospora filifolia	threadleaf beaksedge
Rhynchospora plumosa	beaksedge
Rhynchospora inundata	horned beaksedge
Sapium sebiferum	popcorn tree
Sarracenia leucophylla	white top pitcher plant
Sarracenia psittacina	parrot pitcher plant
Sarracenia purpurea	purple pitcher plant
Scleria georgiana	Georgia nutrush
Scleria oligantha	littlehead nutrush
Scleria triglomerata	nutrush
Smilax laurifolia	laurel greenbrier
Smilax walteri	Walter's greenbrier
Solidago rugosa	goldenrod
Sphagnum spp.	peat moss
Sporobolus curtisii	Curtiss' dropseed grass
Styrax americana	snowbell
Toxicodendron radicans	poison ivy
Utricularia cornuta	bladderwort
Utricularia purpurea	purple flower bladderwort
Vaccinium corymbosum	highbush blueberry
Viburnum nudum	possumhaw
Viola primulifolia	primrose-leaf violet
Vitis rotundifolia	muscadine grape
Woodwardia areolata	netted chain fern
Woodwardia virginica	Virginia chain fern
Xyris flabelliformis	yellow-eyed grass
Xyris serotina	swamp yellow-eyed grass
Xyris stricta	pineland yellow-eyed grass

Qualitative Transect DWPT5-626 Hydric Pine Savanna

The plant community is a Wet Prairie/Shrub Bog using the FNAI classification. The estimated canopy coverage class is 6-25 percent and the majority of the canopy trees are >10m high. The dominant canopy species are *Pinus elliottii* and *Taxodium ascendens*. The estimated height class for the majority of the subcanopy is 3-5m. The dominant subcanopy species are *Magnolia virginiana, Nyssa sylvatica* var. *biflora,* and *Taxodium ascendens*. The shrub coverage is 1-5 percent and the majority of the shrubs are in the 0.5m height class. Shrubs reduced to coppice by past prescribed fire. The dominant shrub species are *Myrica cerifera*, *Ilex coriacea*, and *Ilex glabra*. The graminoid groundcover coverage class is 26-50 percent and the total groundcover coverage class is 26-50 percent. The dominant groundcover species are *Eriocaulon decangulare, Fuirena breviseta, Hypericum brachyphyllum, Rhynchospora chapmanii, R. fascicularis, R. filifolia, R. plumosa, Sarracenia leucophylla,* and Xyris sp.

Wildlife observations included catbirds, Carolina chickadee, eastern phoebe, northern mockingbird, pine warbler, white tailed deer, amphibians, and insects. Natural regeneration of appropriate groundcover species is occurring. The landscape is now in the appropriate trajectory due to past prescribed fire and past herbicide treatments targeting shrubs. The fire was successful in reducing shrubs to coppice. The soil is moist and the depth of new litter is approximately 2 cm.

Table 19: Qualitative Transect DWPT5-626 Plant List

Scientific Name	Common Name
Clethra anifolia	sweet pepper bush
Cliftonia monoplylla	black titi
Coelorachis rugosa	wrinkled jointtail grass
Coreopsis linifolia	Texas tickseed
Cyperus odoratus	fragrant flatsedge
Cyrilla racemiflora	red titi
Dichanthelium aciculare	needleleaf witchgrass
Gaylussacia mosieri	woolly huckleberry
Eriocaulon compressum	pipewort
Eriocaulon decangulare	pipewort
Fuirena breviseta	umbrellasedge
Ilex coriacea	large gallberry
Ilex glabra	gallberry
Ilex myrtifolia	myrtle leaf holly
Lachnanthes caroliana	redroot
Lyonia lucida	fetterbush
Magnolia virginiana	sweetbay
Myrica heterophylla	evergreen bayberry
Nyssa sylvatica var. *biflora*	tupelo
Panicum verrucosum	warty panicum
Persea palustris	swamp bay
Pinus elliottii	slash pine
Rhynchospora chapmanii	Chapman's beaksedge

Table 19: Qualitative Transect DWPT5-626 Plant List (Continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name
Clethra anifolia	sweet pepper bush
Cliftonia monoplylla	black titi
Coelorachis rugosa	wrinkled jointtail grass
Coreopsis linifolia	Texas tickseed
Cyperus odoratus	fragrant flatsedge
Cyrilla racemiflora	red titi
Dichanthelium aciculare	needleleaf witchgrass
Gaylussacia mosieri	woolly huckleberry
Eriocaulon compressum	pipewort
Eriocaulon decangulare	pipewort
Fuirena breviseta	umbrellasedge
Ilex coriacea	large gallberry
Ilex glabra	gallberry
Ilex myrtifolia	myrtle leaf holly
Lachnanthes caroliana	redroot
Lyonia lucida	fetterbush
Magnolia virginiana	sweetbay
Myrica heterophylla	evergreen bayberry
Nyssa sylvatica var. *biflora*	tupelo
Panicum verrucosum	warty panicum
Persea palustris	swamp bay
Pinus elliottii	slash pine
Rhynchospora chapmanii	Chapman's beaksedge
Rhynchospora fascicularis	fascicled beaksedge
Rhynchospora microcarpa	southern beaksedge
Rhynchospora plumosa	beaksedge
Rhynchospora inundata	horned beaksedge
Sarracenia leucophylla	white top pitcher plant
Scleria triglomerata	nutrush
Smilax laurifolia	laurel greenbrier
Taxodium ascendens	pond cypress

Qualitative Transect DWPT6-642 Saltwater Marsh

The plant community is a Palustrine Marsh (very low salinity variant) using the FNAI classification. The estimated canopy coverage class is 1-5 percent and the majority of the canopy trees are >10m high. The dominant canopy species are *Pinus elliottii, Taxodium ascendens, Nyssa sylvatica* var. *biflora,* and *Magnolia virginiana*. The estimated subcanopy height is 6-10m. The subcanopy species are *Pinus elliottii, Taxodium ascendens, and Magnolia virginiana*. The shrub coverage is 1-5 percent and the majority of the shrubs are in the 0.6-1.5m height class due to recent fire. The dominant shrub species are *Myrica cerifera*, *Ilex glabra* and *Gaylussacia mosieri*. The graminoid groundcover coverage class is 76-100 percent and the total groundcover coverage class

is 76-100 percent. The dominant groundcover species are *Juncus roemarianus, Cladium jamaicense, Osmunda regalis, Panicum virgatum, Serenoa repens, Solidago fistulosa, Spartina patens*, *Toxicodendron radicans,* and *Vitis rotundifolia*. The trees in the marsh appear to be stressed because of saturated soils, this is natural and appropriate for a marsh.

Wildlife observations included catbirds, northern cardinal, Carolina wren, eastern bluebirds, an osprey, a bald eagle, white tailed deer tracks, reptiles and amphibians, and insects. Natural regeneration of appropriate groundcover species is occurring. The landscape is in the appropriate trajectory due to prescribed fire. The fire reduced many of the remaining shrubs to coppice. The site is frequently flooded. The depth of new litter is approximately 2 cm.

Table 20: Qualitative Transect DWPT6-642 Plant List

Scientific Name	Common Name
Acer rubrum	red maple
Clethra alinfolia	sweet pepper bush
Cliftonia monoplylla	black titi
Cyrilla racemiflora	red titi
Dichanthelium aciculare	needleleaf witchgrass
Gaylussacia mosieri	woolly huckleberry
Eriocaulon compressum	pipewort
Eriocaulon decangulare	pipewort
Fuirena breviseta	umbrellasedge
Ilex cassine	dahoon
Ilex glabra	gallberry
Ilex myrtifolia	myrtle leaf holly
Ilex vomitoria	yaupon
Ipomoea sagittata	salt marsh morning glory
Juncus roemerianus	black needle rush
Juniperus silicicola	coastal red cedar
Lachnanthes caroliana	redroot
Lyonia lucida	fetterbush
Magnolia virginiana	sweetbay
Myrica heterophylla	evergreen bayberry
Nyssa sylvatica var. *biflora*	tupelo
Osmunda cinnamomea	cinnamon fern
Osmunda regalis	royal fern
Panicum verrucosum	warty panicum
Panicum virgatum	switchgrass
Persea palustris	swamp bay
Pinus elliottii	slash pine
Rhynchospora chapmanii	Chapman's beaksedge
Rhynchospora fascicularis	fascicled beaksedge
Rhynchospora microcarpa	southern beaksedge

Table 20: Qualitative Transect DWPT6-642 Plant List (Continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name
Rhynchospora plumosa	beaksedge
Rhynchospora inundata	horned beaksedge
Rubus argutus	blackberry
Sabal minor	bluestem palmetto
Sarracenia leucophylla	white top pitcher plant
Scirpus cyperinus	wool-grass bulrush
Scleria triglomerata	nutrush
Smilax laurifolia	laurel greenbrier
Spartina patens	marsh hay cordgrass
Taxodium ascendens	pond cypress
Toxicodendron radicans	poison ivy
Woodwardia areolata	netted chain fern

3.3. Photographic Documentation

Panoramic photographs are located in Appendix B of the monitoring report. Quantitative monitoring plot photographs are located in Appendix C.

4.0 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This site was historically an open landscape dominated by relatively low density, mature slash pine. Continued prescribed fire, in combination with limited herbicide treatment of coppice shrubs when they are too dense for groundcover recovery, are the best ways to restore the landscape. On site seed collection may also be used to augment groundcover species richness and coverage, especially in areas that have been fire suppressed and planted in pine. This will create a landscape that is biodiverse, provides appropriate ecosystem functions, and will be more resilient to catastrophic events.

Threats to the inherent biodiversity of this site are not restricted to fire suppression and climate change. The expansion of exotic invasive species incursions on the site will likely be a significant challenge to restoration. Chinese tallow tree (*Sapium sebiferum)* is a significant invasive species that has been observed throughout the site as seedling plants and Japanese climbing fern (*Lygodium japonicum*) was also observed, especially along roadsides. Frequent prescribed fire will control these species as they are not fire tolerant.

5.0. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Most of the site has been burned during site management and as part of the ecological restoration of this site. The fire was allowed to burn across the entire landscape which is appropriate. Where the site has been effectively burned, shrubs are reduced to coppice. A challenge to restoration is frequent application of prescribed fire at the landscape scale to continue shrub reduction. As depicted in the panoramic photos of the site, the canopy is now more open with the woody strata below the uppermost canopy significantly reduced. The reduction of fire

suppressed woody plants has allowed for more light and air circulation across the landscape. The management has resulted in an increase in total coverage of herbaceous species and species richness, a reduction of bare ground, and a landscape dominated by appropriate plant lifeforms (i.e. herbaceous growth in the groundcover, coppiced shrubs, and control and suppression of invasive exotic plants). This landscape scale change has been observed and measured in both quantitative and qualitative sampling. The summary data that supports these observations and plant biometric measures is illustrated in the pie charts, species richness tables, and tables of plant lifeform (forbs, graminoids, moss, vines, woody plants) that are arranged by importance value.

Overall the Dutex Restoration site has greatly benefited from the landscape scale prescribed fire, selective use of herbicide to control shrub coverage, and hydrologic restoration resulting from canopy reduction. ERC recommends continued prescribed burning of the site as frequently as possible, elimination of any invasive exotics that are not controlled by prescribed fire, continued selective herbicide use on shrubs when appropriate, and seeding of native groundcover species in areas that have not recovered the biodiversity from burning.

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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.

APPENDIX B

PANORAMIC PHOTOGRAPHS

QUALITATIVE TRANSECTS

Dutex Restoration, East tract. Qualitative Transect DEQT1-626: Panoramic Photograph depicted in two 180 degree sections.

0^0 **180^0**

180^0 **360^0**

Dutex Restoration, East tract. Qualitative Transect DEQT2-614-PP2: Panoramic Photograph depicted in two 180 degree sections.

0^0 **180^0**

180^0 **360^0**

Dutex Restoration, East tract. Qualitative Transect DEQT3-611-PP4: Panoramic Photograph depicted in two 180 degree sections.

0^0 **180^0**

180^0 **360^0**

Dutex Restoration, East tract. Qualitative Transect DEQT4-625: Panoramic Photograph depicted in two 180 degree sections.

0^0 **180^0**

180^0 **360^0**

Dutex Restoration, East tract. Qualitative Transect DEQT5-630-PP6: Panoramic Photograph depicted in two 180 degree sections.

0^0 **180^0**

180^0 **360^0**

Dutex Restoration, West tract. Qualitative Transect DWQT1-441-PP2: Panoramic Photograph depicted in two 180 degree sections.

0^0 **180^0**

180^0 **360^0**

Dutex Restoration, West tract. Qualitative Transect DWQT2-611-PP3: Panoramic Photograph depicted in two 180 degree sections.

0^0 **180^0**

180^0 **360^0**

Dutex Restoration, West tract. Qualitative Transect DWQT3-641-PP4: Panoramic Photograph depicted in two 180 degree sections.

0^0 **180^0**

180^0 **360^0**

Dutex Restoration, West tract. Qualitative Transect DWQT4-626: Panoramic Photograph depicted in two 180 degree sections.

0^0 **180^0**

180^0 **360^0**

Dutex Restoration, West tract. Qualitative Transect DWQT5-626: Panoramic Photograph depicted in two 180 degree sections.

0^0 **180^0**

180^0 **360^0**

Dutex Restoration, West tract. Qualitative Transect DWQT6-642-PP8: Panoramic Photograph depicted in two 180 degree sections.

0^0 **180^0**

180^0 **360^0**

QUANTITATIVE TRANSECTS

Dutex Restoration, East tract. Quantitative Transect DEQT1-626: Panoramic Photograph depicted in two 180 degree sections.

0^0 **180^0**

180^0 **360^0**

Dutex Restoration, East tract. Quantitative Transect DEQT2-625: Panoramic Photograph depicted in two 180 degree sections.

0^0 **180^0**

180^0 **360^0**

Dutex Restoration, East tract. Quantitative Transect DEQT3-625: Panoramic Photograph depicted in two 180 degree sections.

0^0 **180^0**

180^0 **360^0**

Dutex Restoration, East tract. Quantitative Transect DEQT4-626: Panoramic Photograph depicted in two 180 degree sections.

0^0 **180^0**

180^0 **360^0**

Dutex Restoration, West tract. Quantitative Transect DWQT1-625: Panoramic Photograph depicted in two 180 degree sections.

0^0 **180^0**

180^0 **360^0**

Dutex Restoration, West tract. Quantitative Transect DWQT2-626: Panoramic Photograph depicted in two 180 degree sections.

0^0 **180^0**

180^0 **360^0**

Dutex Restoration, West tract. Quantitative Transect DWQT3-626: Panoramic Photograph depicted in two 180 degree sections.

0^0 **180^0**

180^0 **360^0**

Dutex Restoration, West tract. Quantitative Transect DWQT4-626: Panoramic Photograph depicted in two 180 degree sections.

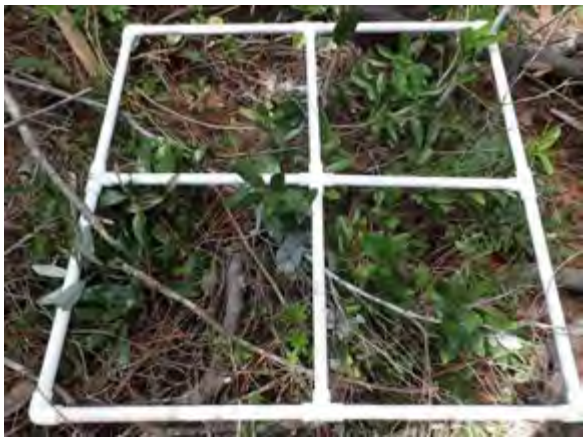
0^0 **180^0**

180^0 **360^0**

APPENDIX C

QUANTITATIVE MONITORING PLOT PHOTOGRAPHS

TRANSECT DEQT1-626 HYDRIC PINE SAVANNA

Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DEQT1-626 Plot – 10 feet; 2) Transect DEQT1-626 Plot – 20 feet


Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DEQT1-626 Plot – 30 feet; 2) Transect DEQT1-626 Plot – 40 feet


Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DEQT1-626 Plot – 50 feet; 2) Transect DEQT1-626 Plot – 60 feet

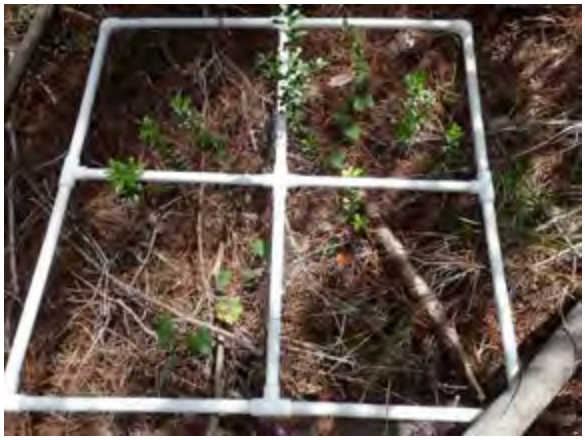

Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DEQT1-626 Plot – 70 feet; 2) Transect DEQT1-626 Plot – 80 feet


Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DEQT1-626 Plot – 90 feet; 2) Transect DEQT1-626 Plot – 100 feet

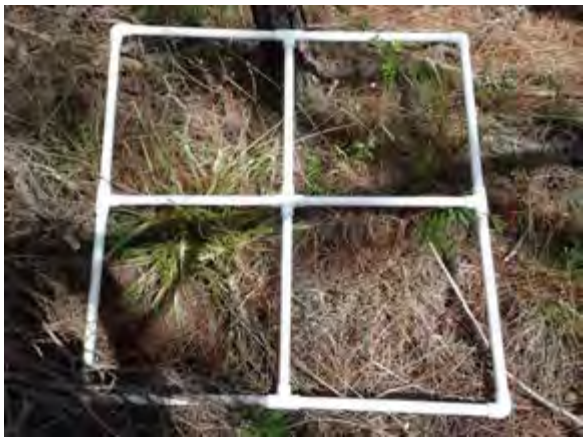

Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DEQT1-626 Plot – 110 feet; 2) Transect DEQT1-626 Plot – 120 feet


Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DEQT1-626 Plot – 130 feet; 2) Transect DEQT1-626 Plot – 140 feet

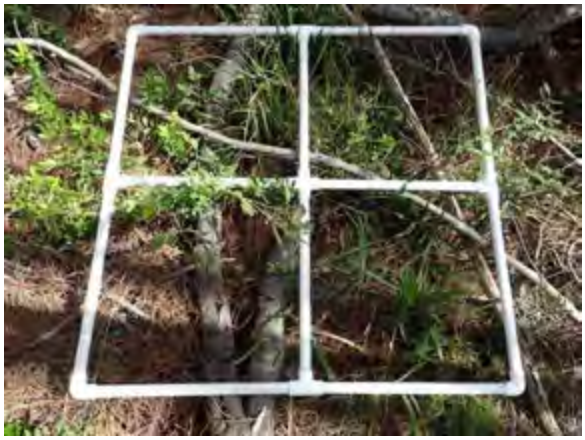

Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DEQT1-626 Plot – 150 feet; 2) Transect DEQT1-626 Plot – 160 feet




Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DEQT1-626 Plot – 170 feet; 2) Transect DEQT1-626 Plot – 180 feet

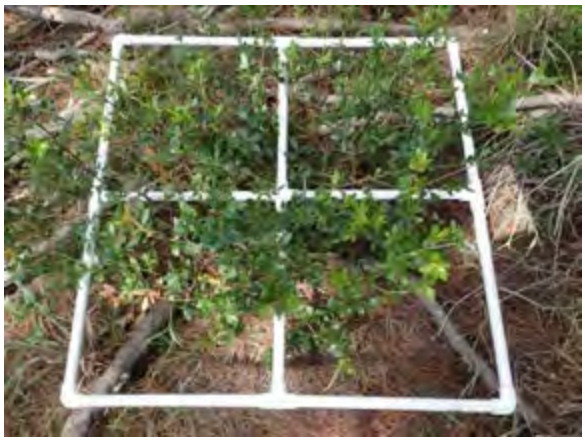



Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DEQT1-626 Plot – 190 feet; 2) Transect DEQT1-626 Plot – 200 feet

Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DEQT1-626 Plot – 210 feet; 2) Transect DEQT1-626 Plot – 220 feet


Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DEQT1-626 Plot – 230 feet; 2) Transect DEQT1-626 Plot – 240 feet




Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DEQT1-626 Plot – 250 feet; 2) Transect DEQT1-626 Plot – 260 feet


Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DEQT1-626 Plot – 270 feet; 2) Transect DEQT1-626 Plot – 280 feet


Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DEQT1-626 Plot – 290 feet; 2) Transect DEQT1-626 Plot – 300 feet

TRANSECT DEQT2-625 HYDRIC PINE FLATWOODS


Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DET2-625 Plot – 10 feet; 2) Transect DET2-625 Plot – 20 feet


Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DET2-625 Plot – 30 feet; 2) Transect DET2-625 Plot – 40 feet

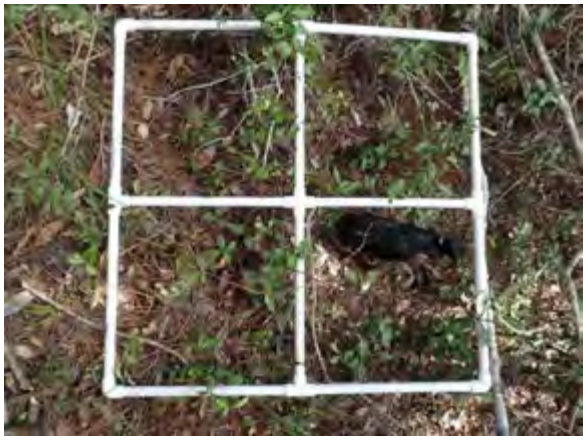

Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DET2-625 Plot – 50 feet; 2) Transect DET2-625 Plot – 60 feet


Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DET2-625 Plot – 70 feet; 2) Transect DET2-625 Plot – 80 feet


Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DET2-625 Plot – 90 feet; 2) Transect DET2-625 Plot – 100 feet


Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DET2-625 Plot – 110 feet; 2) Transect DET2-625 Plot – 120 feet

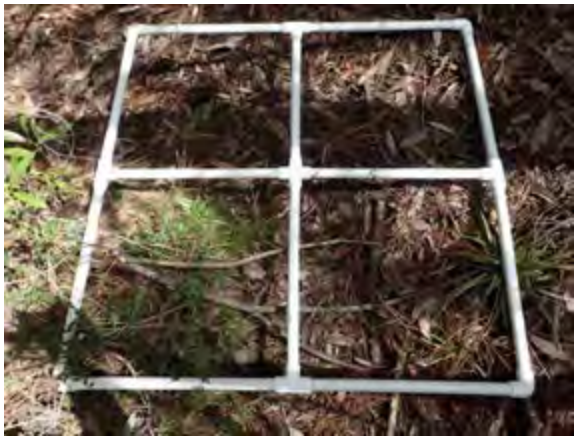

Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DET2-625 Plot – 130 feet; 2) Transect DET2-625 Plot – 140 feet

Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DET2-625 Plot – 150 feet; 2) Transect DET2-625 Plot – 160 feet


Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DET2-625 Plot – 170 feet; 2) Transect DET2-625 Plot – 180 feet

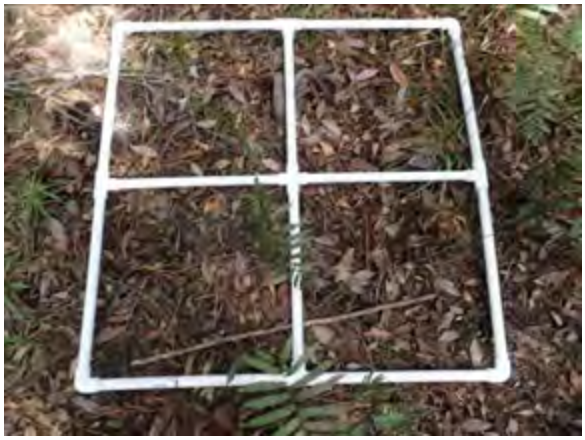

Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DET2-625 Plot – 190 feet; 2) Transect DET2-625 Plot – 200 feet




Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DET2-625 Plot – 210 feet; 2) Transect DET2-625 Plot – 220 feet


Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DET2-625 Plot – 230 feet; 2) Transect DET2-625 Plot – 240 feet


Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DET2-625 Plot – 250 feet; 2) Transect DET2-625 Plot – 260 feet




Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DET2-625 Plot – 270 feet; 2) Transect DET2-625 Plot – 280 feet


Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DET2-625 Plot – 290 feet; 2) Transect DET2-625 Plot – 300 feet

TRANSECT DEQT3-625 HYDRIC PINE FLATWOODS


Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DET3-625 Plot – 10 feet; 2) Transect DET3-625 Plot – 20 feet


Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DET3-625 Plot – 30 feet; 2) Transect DET3-625 Plot – 40 feet


Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DET3-625 Plot – 50 feet; 2) Transect DET3-625 Plot – 60 feet


Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DET3-625 Plot – 70 feet; 2) Transect DET3-625 Plot – 80 feet

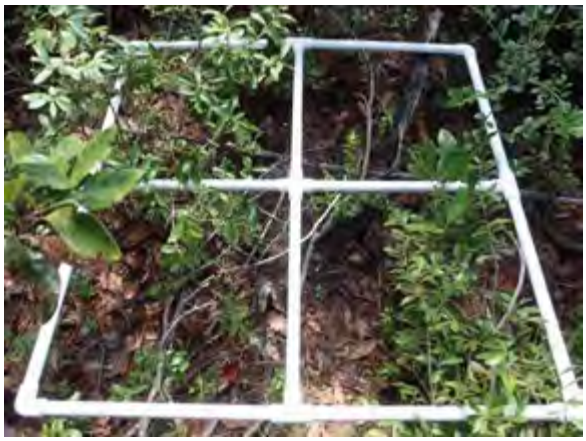

Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DET3-625 Plot – 90 feet; 2) Transect DET3-625 Plot – 100 feet


Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DET3-625 Plot – 110 feet; 2) Transect DET3-625 Plot – 120 feet


Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DET3-625 Plot – 130 feet; 2) Transect DET3-625 Plot – 140 feet


Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DET3-625 Plot – 150 feet; 2) Transect DET3-625 Plot – 160 feet

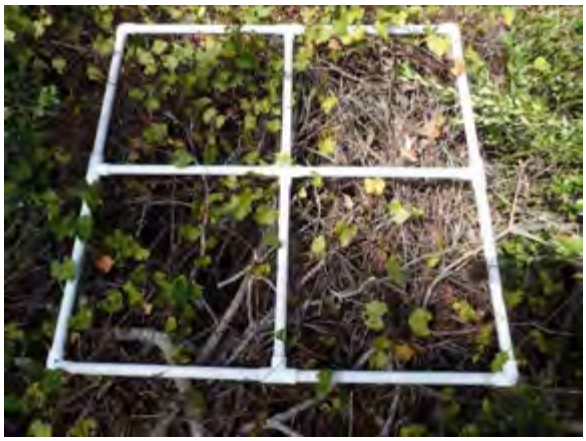

Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DET3-625 Plot – 170 feet; 2) Transect DET3-625 Plot – 180 feet

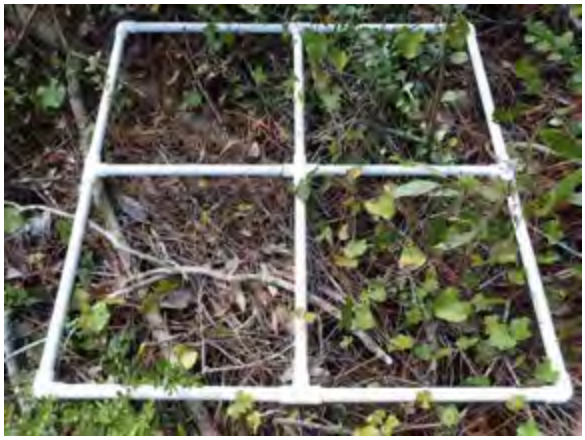
Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DET3-625 Plot – 190 feet; 2) Transect DET3-625 Plot – 200 feet


Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DET3-625 Plot – 210 feet; 2) Transect DET3-625 Plot – 220 feet


Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DET3-625 Plot – 230 feet; 2) Transect DET3-625 Plot – 240 feet

Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DET3-625 Plot – 250 feet; 2) Transect DET3-625 Plot – 260 feet




Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DET3-625 Plot – 270 feet; 2) Transect DET3-625 Plot – 280 feet


Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DET3-625 Plot – 290 feet; 2) Transect DET3-625 Plot – 300 feet

TRANSECT DEQT4-626 HYDRIC PINE SAVANNA


Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DEQT4-626 Plot – 10 feet; 2) Transect DEQT4-626 Plot – 20 feet

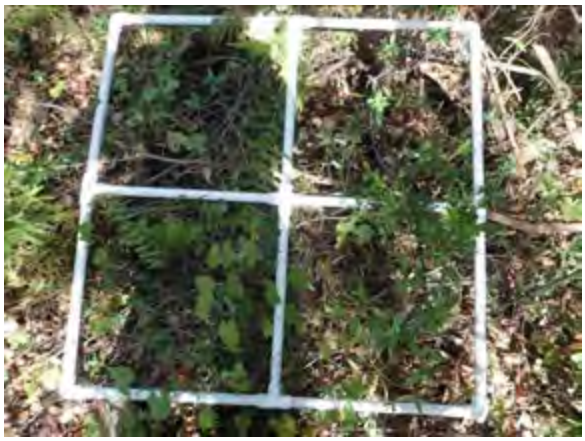

Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DEQT4-626 Plot – 30 feet; 2) Transect DEQT4-626 Plot – 40 feet


Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DEQT4-626 Plot – 50 feet; 2) Transect DEQT4-626 Plot – 60 feet


Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DEQT4-626 Plot – 70 feet; 2) Transect DEQT4-626 Plot – 80 feet

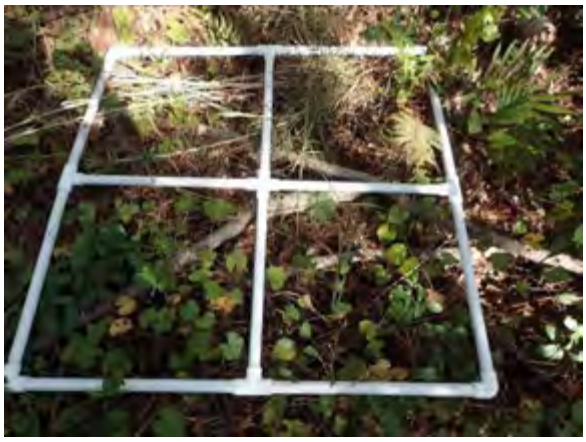

Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DEQT4-626 Plot – 90 feet; 2) Transect DEQT4-626 Plot – 100 feet


Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DEQT4-626 Plot – 110 feet; 2) Transect DEQT4-626 Plot – 120 feet

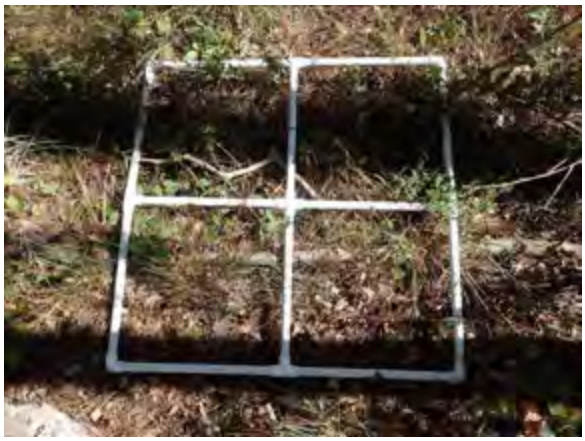
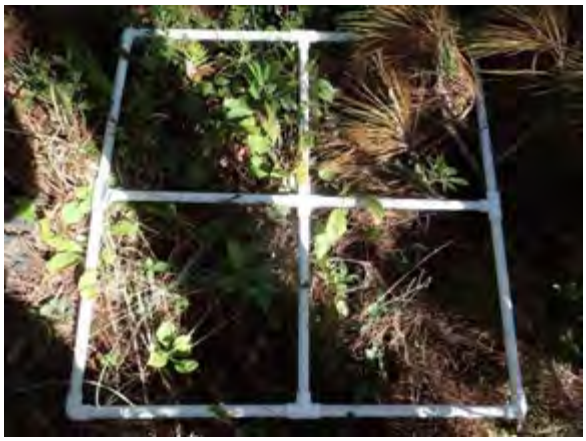



Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DEQT4-626 Plot – 130 feet; 2) Transect DEQT4-626 Plot – 140 feet


Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DEQT4-626 Plot – 150 feet; 2) Transect DEQT4-626 Plot – 160 feet

Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DEQT4-626 Plot – 170 feet; 2) Transect DEQT4-626 Plot – 180 feet

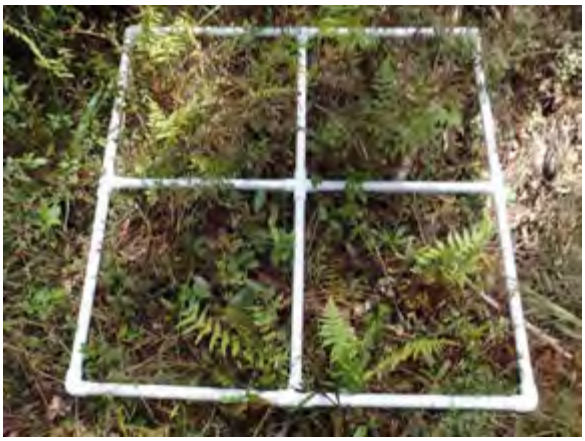
Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DEQT4-626 Plot – 190 feet; 2) Transect DEQT4-626 Plot – 200 feet


Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DEQT4-626 Plot – 210 feet; 2) Transect DEQT4-626 Plot – 220 feet


Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DEQT4-626 Plot – 230 feet; 2) Transect DEQT-626 Plot – 240 feet

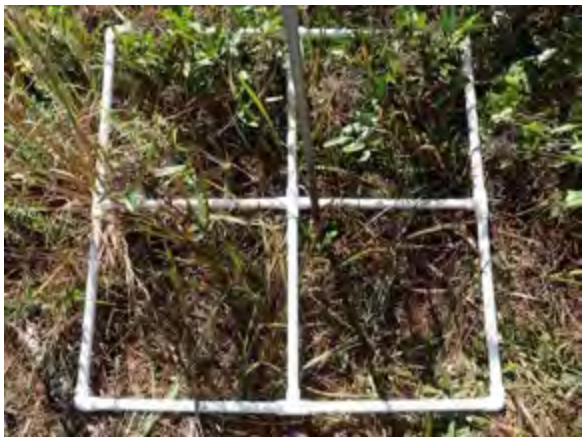
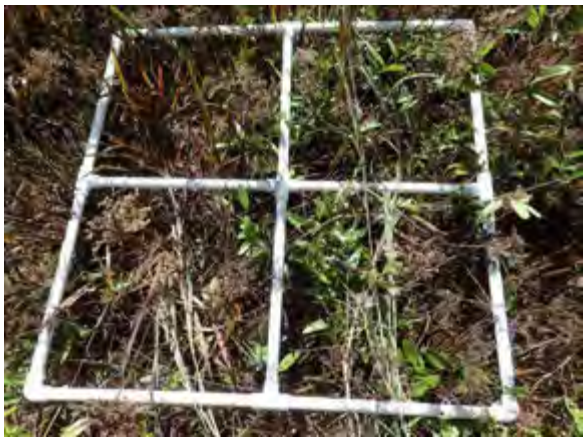

Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DEQT4-626 Plot – 250 feet; 2) Transect DEQT4-626 Plot – 260 feet


Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DEQT4-626 Plot – 270 feet; 2) Transect DEQT4-626 Plot – 280 feet

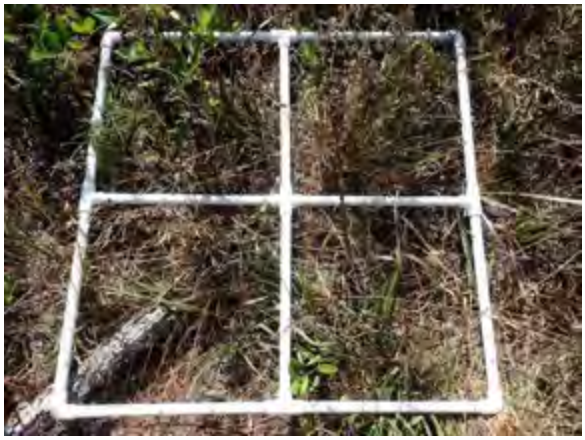



Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DEQT4-626 Plot – 290 feet; 2) Transect DEQT4-626 Plot – 300 feet

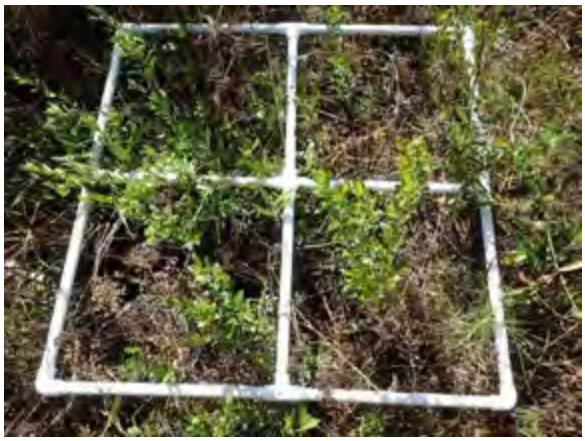
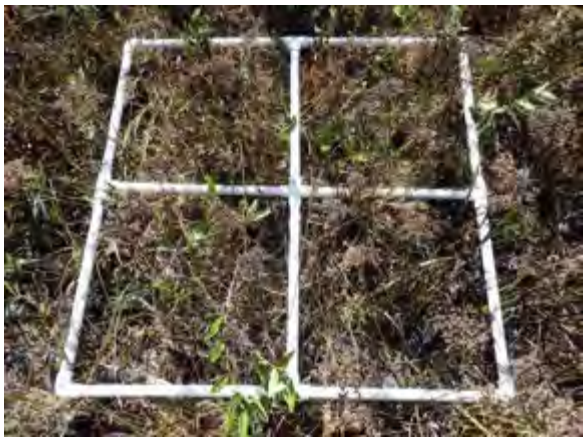
TRANSECT DWQT1-625 HYDRIC PINE FLATWOODS

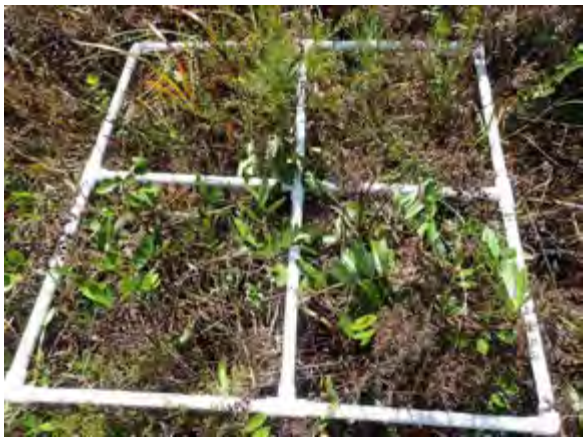
Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DWQT1-625 Plot – 10 feet; 2) Transect DWQT1-625 Plot – 20 feet



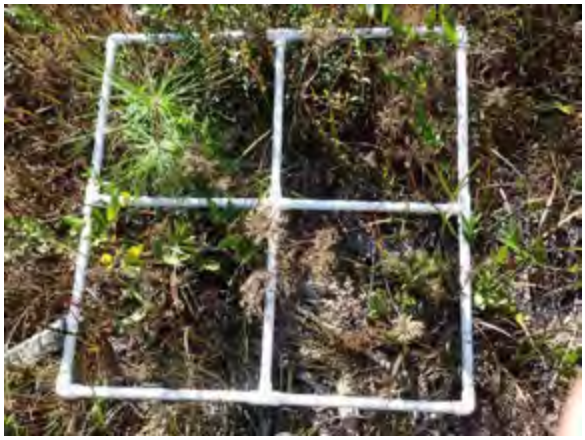
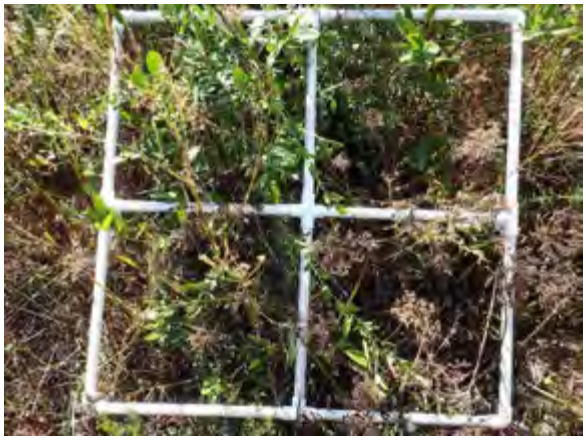

Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DWQT1-625 Plot – 30 feet; 2) Transect DWQT1-625 Plot – 40 feet

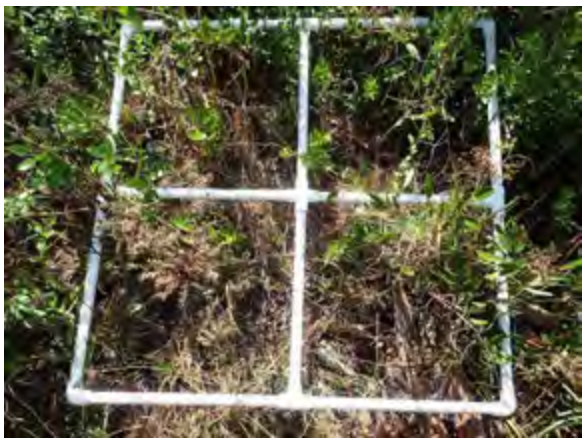
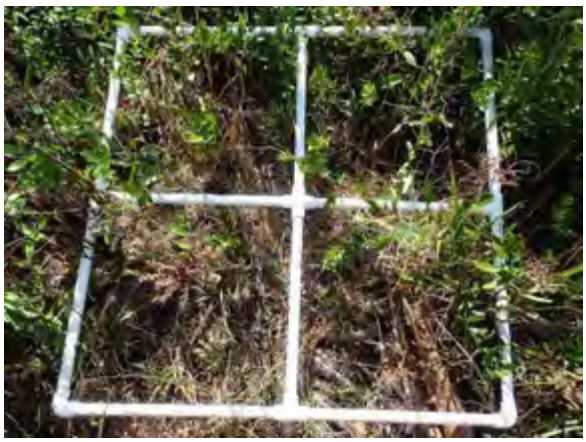
Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DWQT1-625 Plot – 50 feet; 2) Transect DWQT1-625 Plot – 60 feet

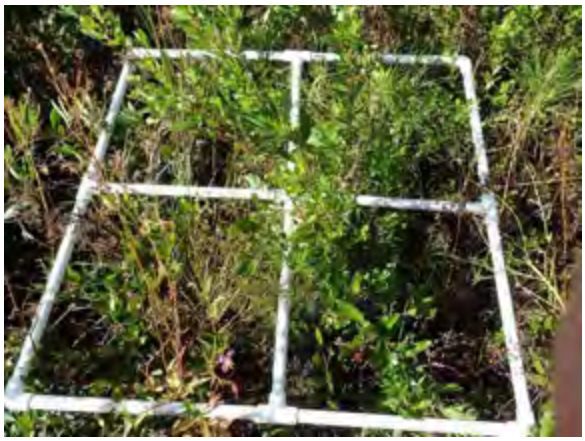
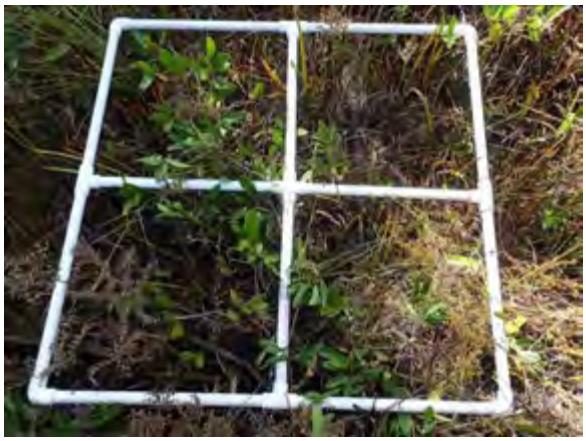
Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DWQT1-625 Plot – 70 feet; 2) Transect DWQT1-625 Plot – 80 feet

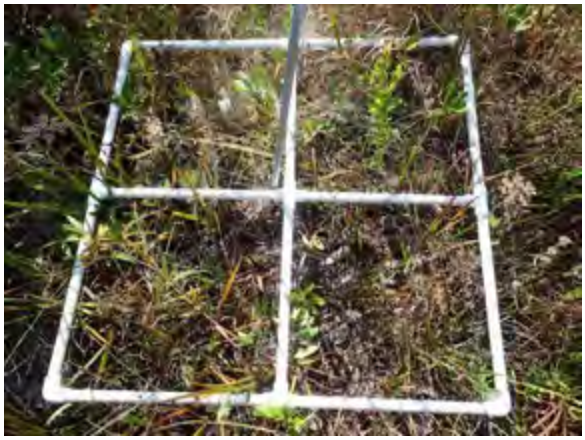
Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DWQT1-625 Plot – 90 feet; 2) Transect DWQT1-625 Plot – 100 feet

Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DWQT1-625 Plot – 110 feet; 2) Transect DWQT1-625 Plot – 120 feet

Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DWQT1-625 Plot – 130 feet; 2) Transect DWQT1-625 Plot – 140 feet



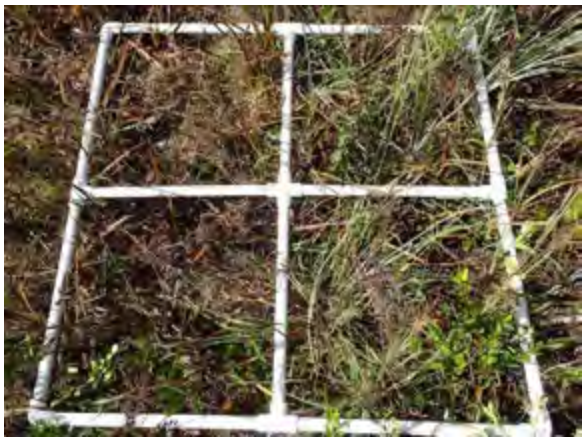
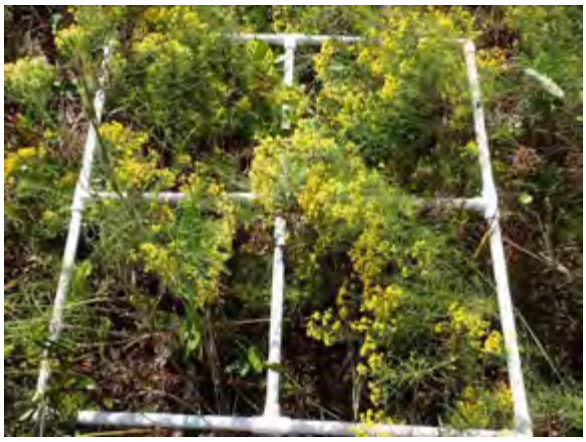

Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DWQT1-625 Plot – 150 feet; 2) Transect DWQT1-625 Plot – 160 feet


Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DWQT1-625 Plot – 170 feet; 2) Transect DWQT1-625 Plot – 180 feet

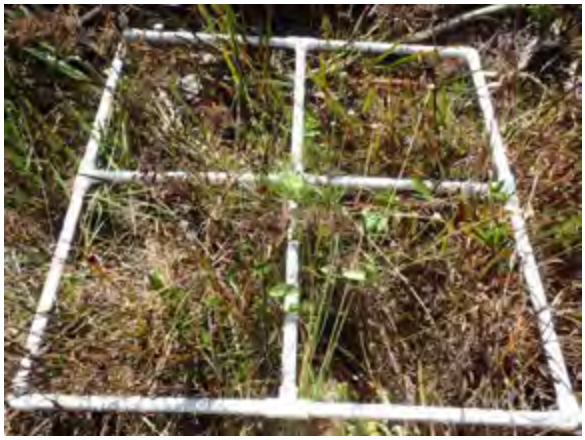

Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DWQT1-625 Plot – 190 feet; 2) Transect DWQT1-625 Plot – 200 feet


Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DWQT1-625 Plot – 210 feet; 2) Transect DWQT1-625 Plot – 220 feet

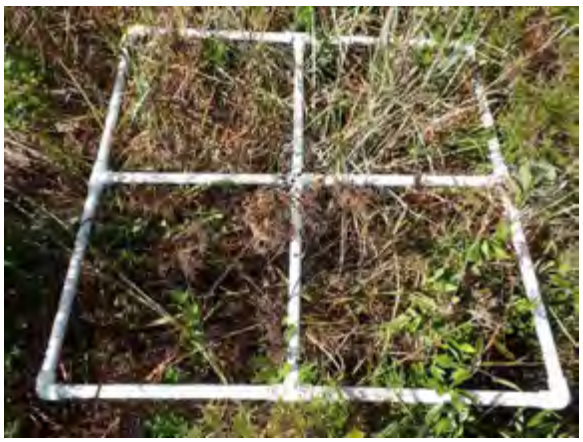
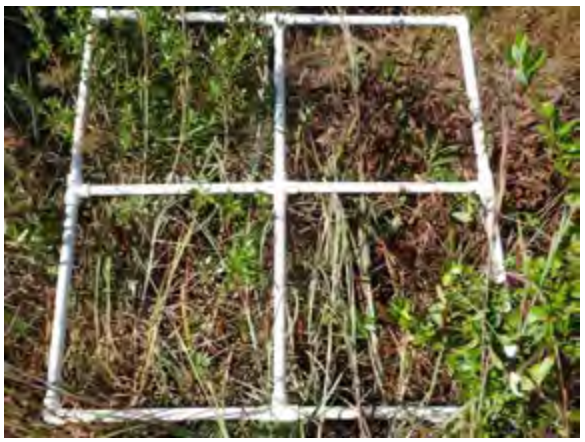

Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DWQT1-625 Plot – 230 feet; 2) Transect DWQT1-625 Plot – 240 feet

Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DWQT1-625 Plot – 250 feet; 2) Transect DWQT1-625 Plot – 260 feet




Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DWQT1-625 Plot – 270 feet; 2) Transect DWQT1-625 Plot – 280 feet

Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DWQT1-625 Plot – 290 feet; 2) Transect DWQT1-625 Plot – 300 feet

TRANSECT DWQT2-626 HYDRIC PINE SAVANNA


Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DWQT2-626 Plot – 10 feet; 2) Transect DWQT2-626 Plot – 20 feet


Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DWQT2-626 Plot – 30 feet; 2) Transect DWQT2-626 Plot – 40 feet


Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DWQT2-626 Plot – 50 feet; 2) Transect DWQT2-626 Plot – 60 feet


Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DWQT2-626 Plot – 70 feet; 2) Transect DWQT2-626 Plot – 80 feet


Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DWQT2-626 Plot – 90 feet; 2) Transect DWQT2-626 Plot – 100 feet


Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DWQT2-626 Plot – 110 feet; 2) Transect DWQT2-626 Plot – 120 feet


Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DWQT2-626 Plot – 130 feet; 2) Transect DWQT2-626 Plot – 140 feet


Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DWQT2-626 Plot – 150 feet; 2) Transect DWQT2-626 Plot – 160 feet


Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DWQT2-626 Plot – 170 feet; 2) Transect DWQT2-626 Plot – 180 feet


Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DWQT2-626 Plot – 190 feet; 2) Transect DWQT2-626 Plot – 200 feet


Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DWQT2-626 Plot – 210 feet; 2) Transect DWQT2-626 Plot – 220 feet

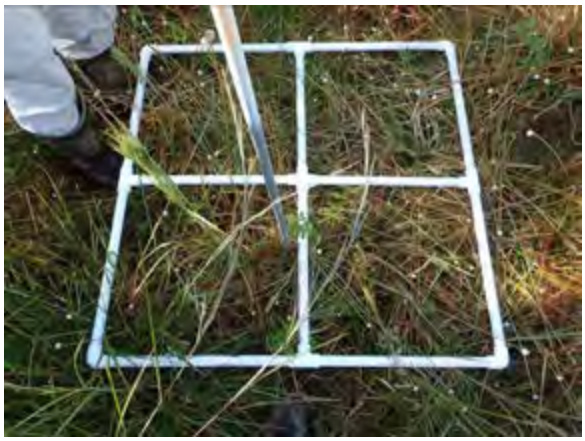
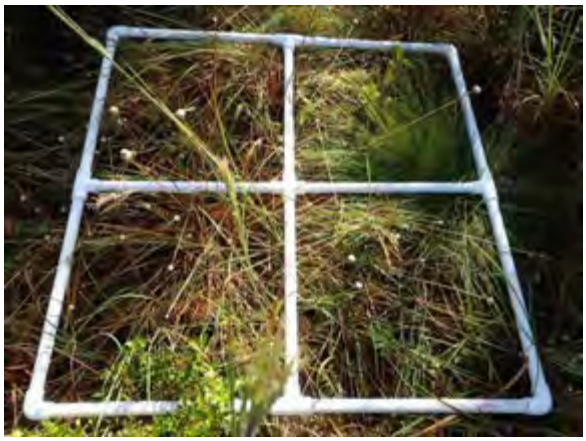

Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DWQT2-626 Plot – 230 feet; 2) Transect DWQT2-626 Plot – 240 feet


Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DWQT2-626 Plot – 250 feet; 2) Transect DWQT2-626 Plot – 260 feet

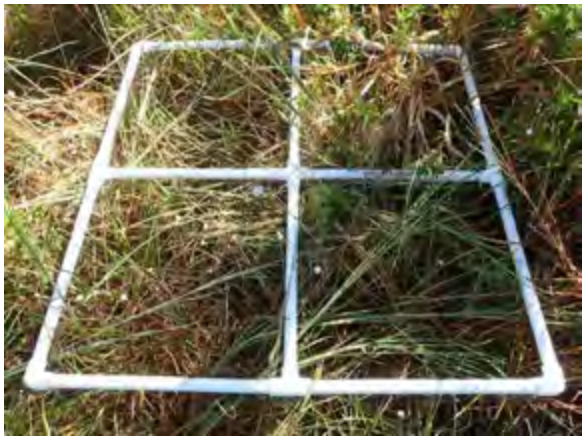
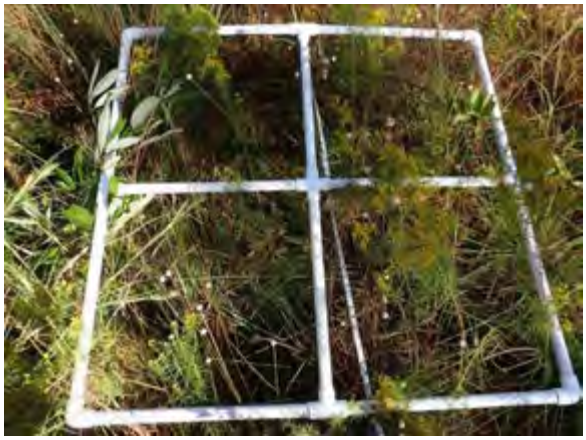

Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DWQT2-626 Plot – 270 feet; 2) Transect DWQT2-626 Plot – 280 feet


Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DWQT2-626 Plot – 290 feet; 2) Transect DWQT2-626 Plot – 300 feet

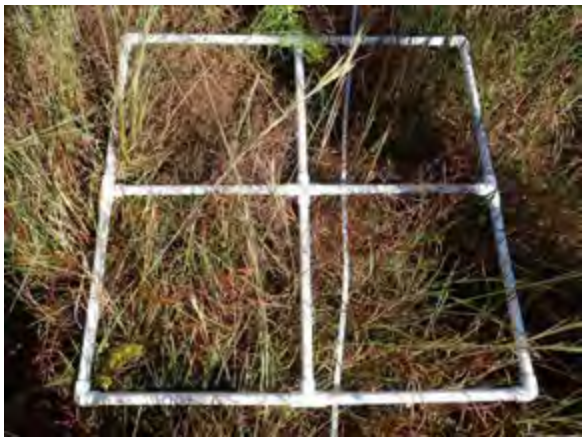
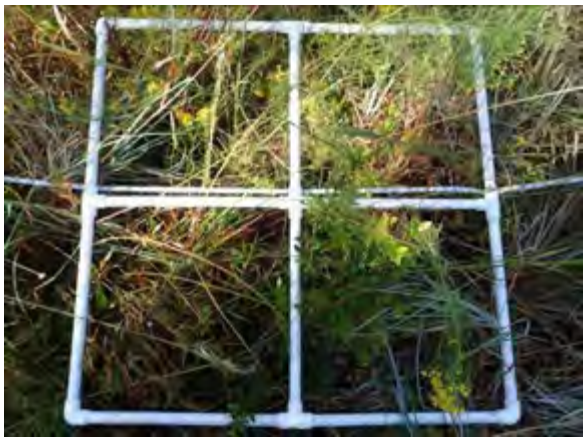
TRANSECT DWQT3-626 HYDRIC PINE SAVANNA

Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DWQT3-626 Plot – 10 feet; 2) Transect DWQT3-626 Plot – 20 feet

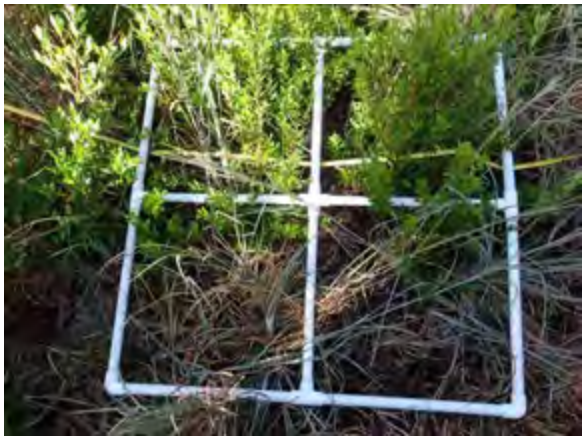



Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DWQT3-626 Plot – 30 feet; 2) Transect DWQT3-626 Plot – 40 feet

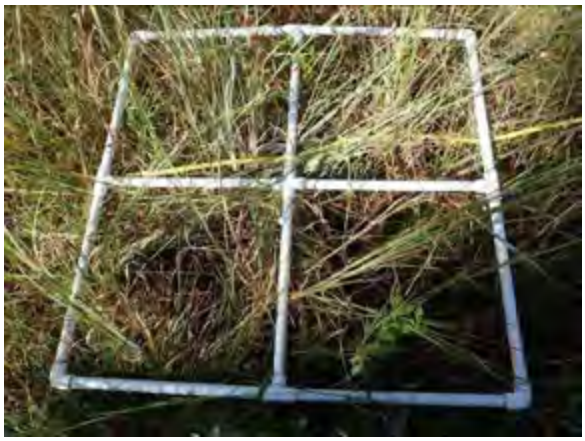
Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DWQT3-626 Plot – 50 feet; 2) Transect DWQT3-626 Plot – 60 feet


Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DWQT3-626 Plot – 70 feet; 2) Transect DWQT3-626 Plot – 80 feet

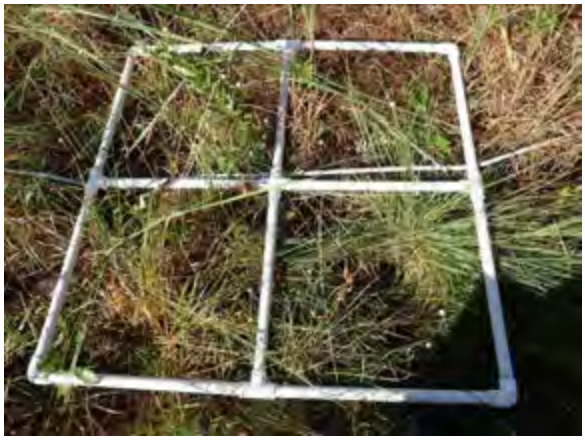



Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DWQT3-626 Plot – 90 feet; 2) Transect DWQT3-626 Plot – 100 feet


Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DWQT3-626 Plot – 110 feet; 2) Transect DWQT3-626 Plot – 120 feet

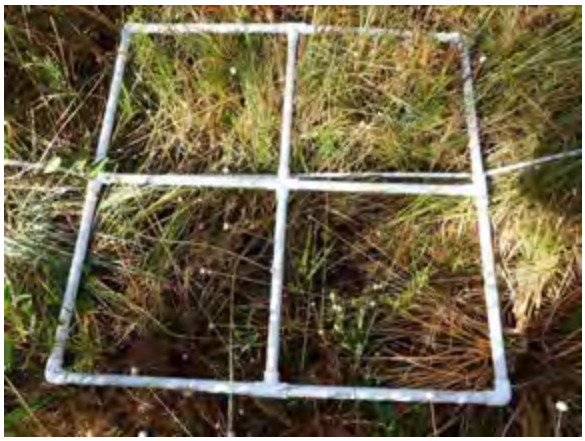
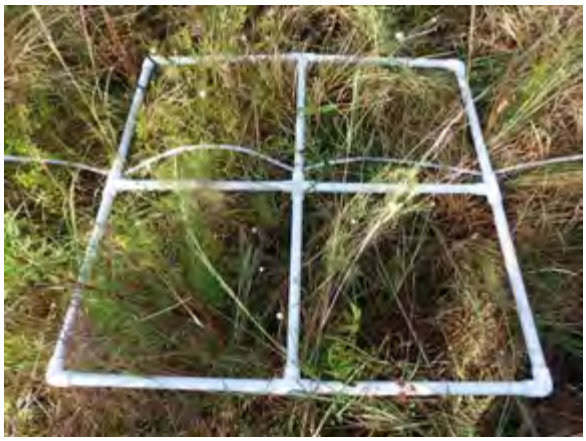



Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DWQT3-626 Plot – 130 feet; 2) Transect DWQT3-626 Plot – 140 feet

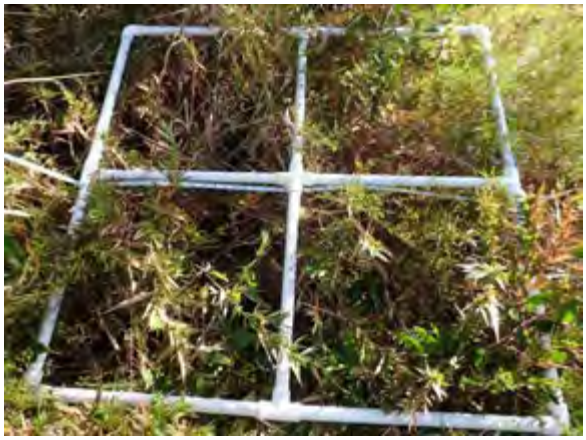



Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DWQT3-626 Plot – 150 feet; 2) Transect DWQT3-626 Plot – 160 feet

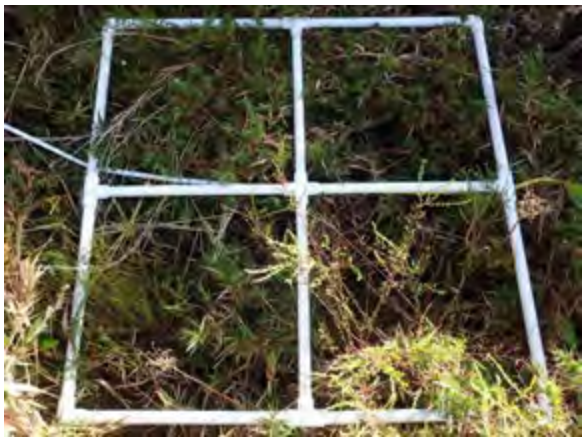
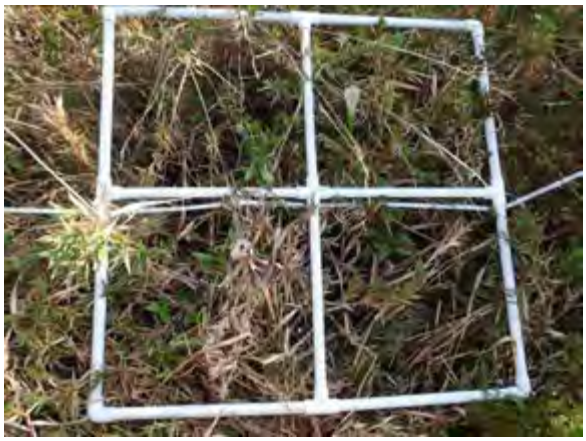

Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DWQT3-626 Plot – 170 feet; 2) Transect DWQT3-626 Plot – 180 feet

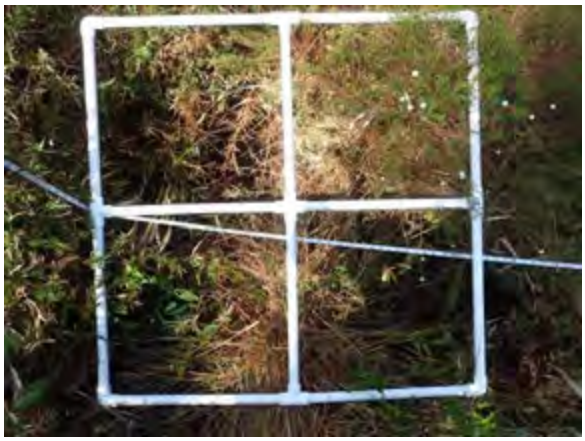
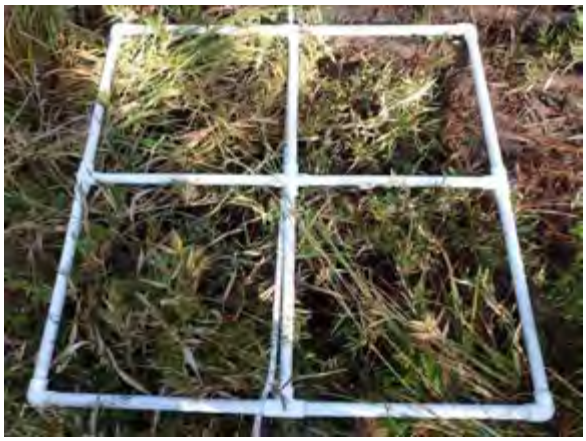
Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DWQT3-626 Plot – 190 feet; 2) Transect DWQT3-626 Plot – 200 feet

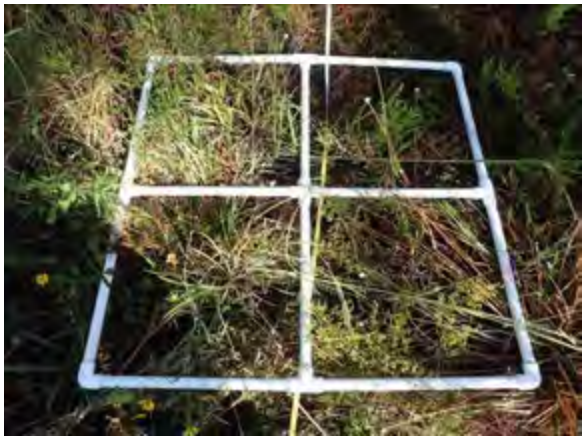
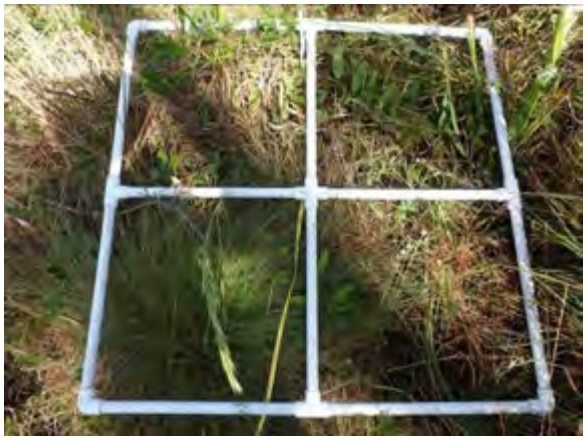
Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DWQT3-626 Plot – 210 feet; 2) Transect DWQT3-626 Plot – 220 feet

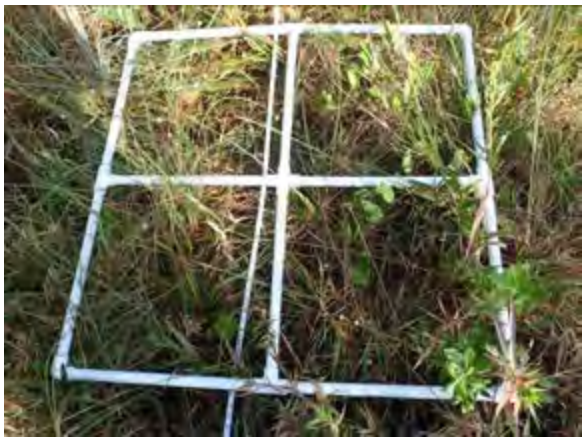
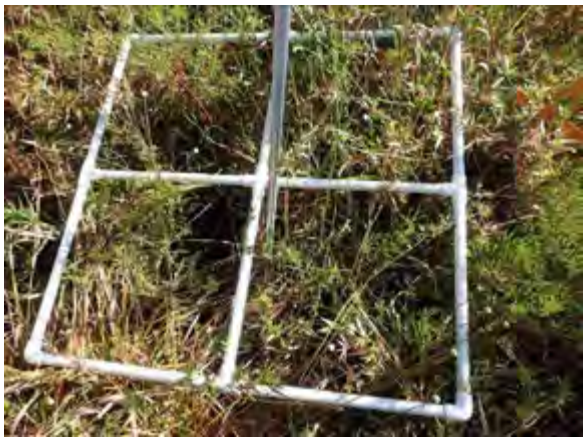
Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DWQT3-626 Plot – 230 feet; 2) Transect DWQT3-626 Plot – 240 feet

Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DWQT3-626 Plot – 250 feet; 2) Transect DWQT3-626 Plot – 260 feet

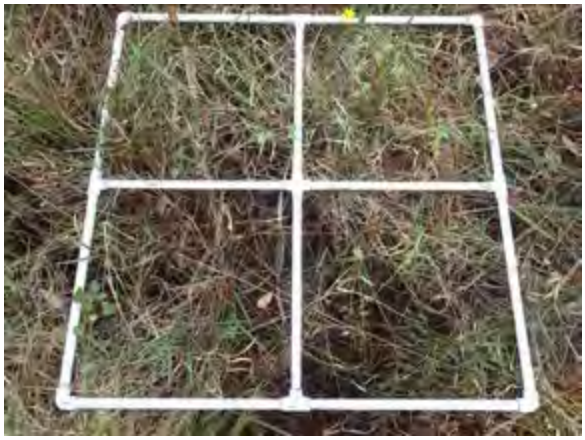
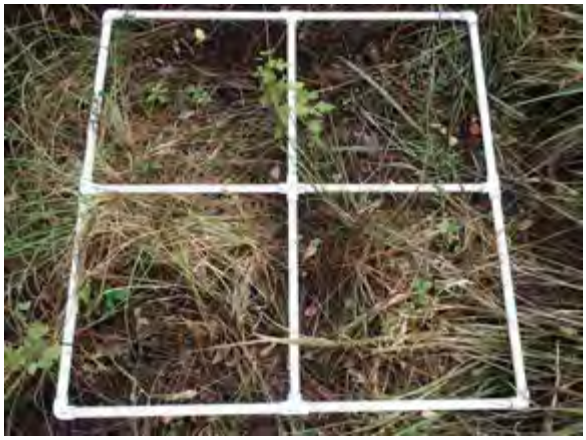
Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DWQT3-626 Plot – 270 feet; 2) Transect DWQT3-626 Plot – 280 feet

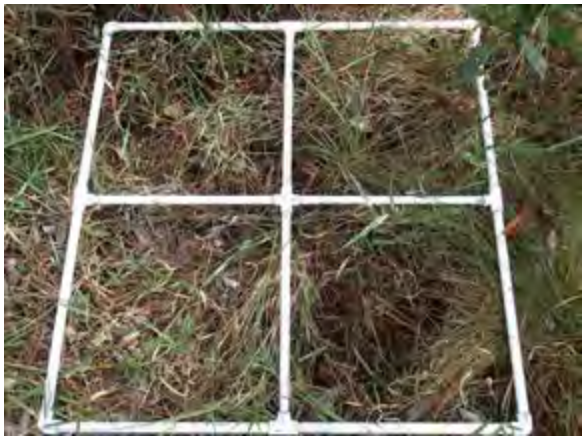
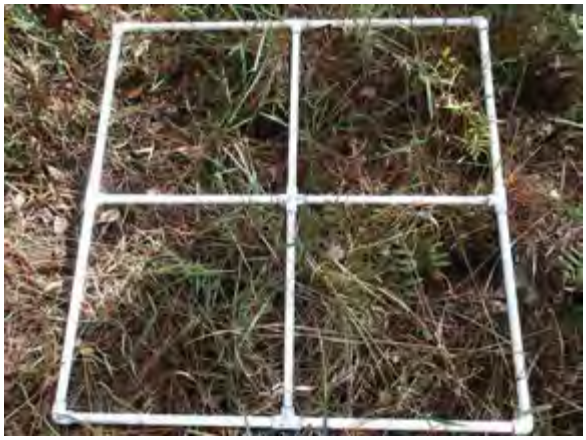
Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DWQT3-626 Plot – 290 feet; 2) Transect DWQT3-626 Plot – 300 feet

TRANSECT DWQT4-625 HYDRIC PINE FLATWOODS


Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DWQT4-625 Plot – 10 feet; 2) Transect DWQT4-625 Plot – 20 feet

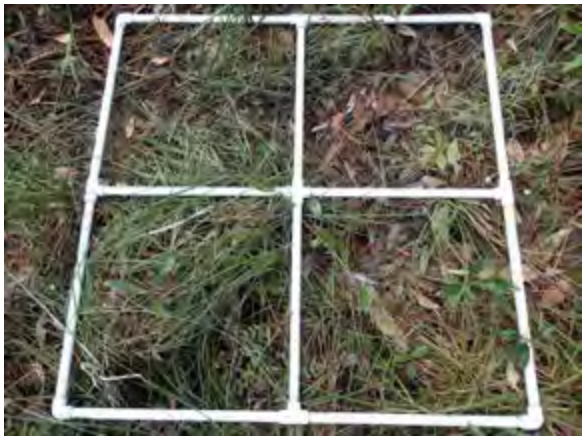
Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DWQT4-625 Plot – 30 feet; 2) Transect DWQT4-625 Plot – 40 feet

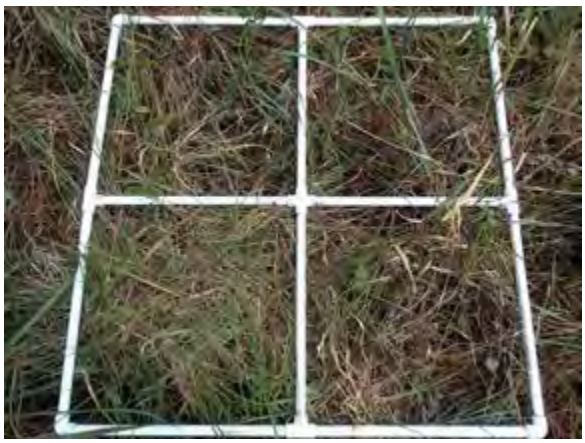
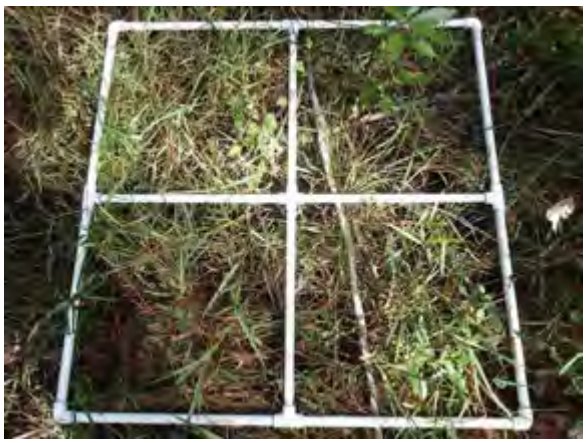
Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DWQT4-625 Plot – 50 feet; 2) Transect DWQT4-625 Plot – 60 feet


Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DWQT4-625 Plot – 70 feet; 2) Transect DWQT4-625 Plot – 80 feet

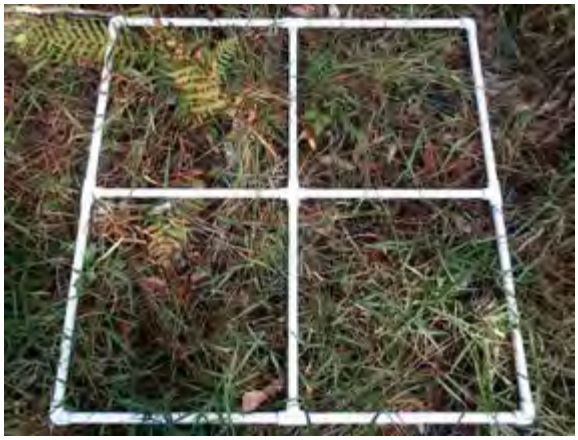

Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DWQT4-625 Plot – 90 feet; 2) Transect DWQT4-625 Plot – 100 feet



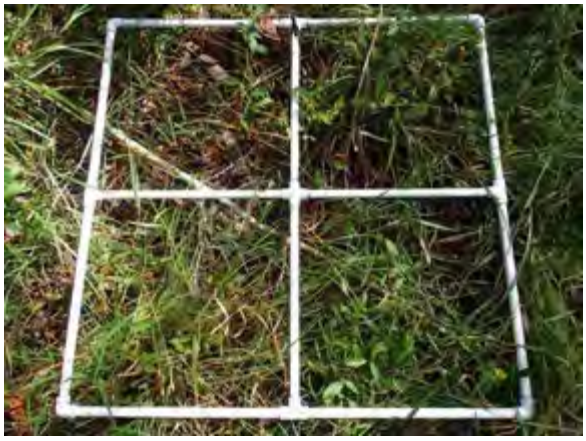

Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DWQT4-625 Plot – 110 feet; 2) Transect DWQT4-625 Plot – 120 feet

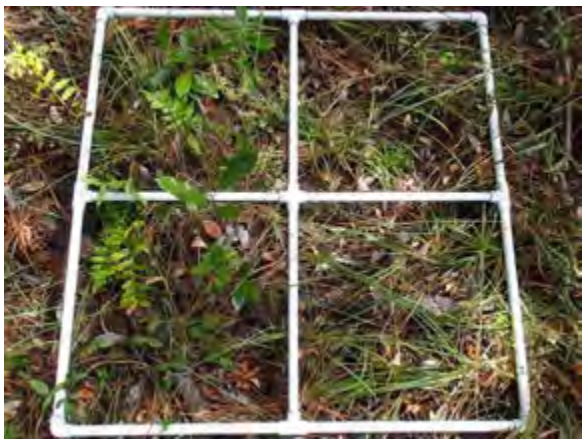
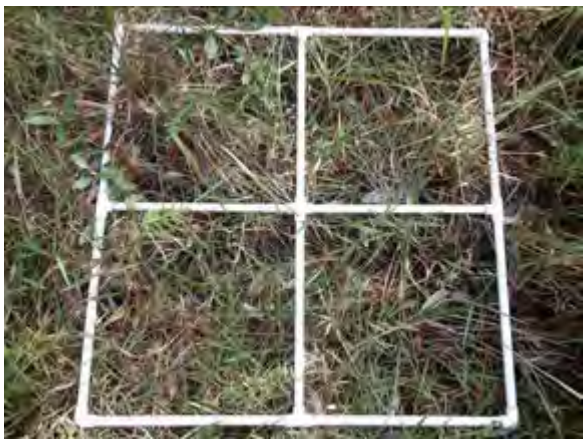
Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DWQT4-625 Plot – 130 feet; 2) Transect DWQT4-625 Plot – 140 feet



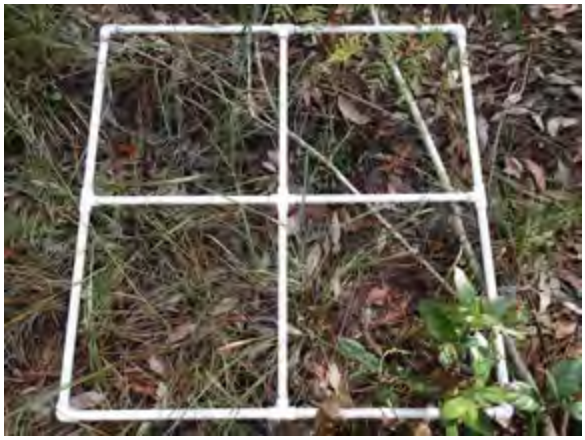

Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DWQT4-625 Plot – 150 feet; 2) Transect DWQT4-625 Plot – 160 feet

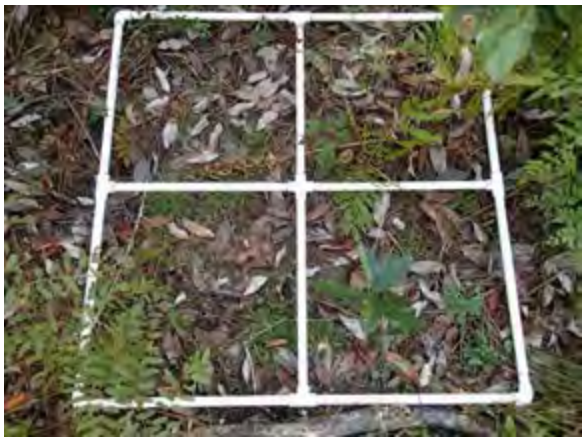
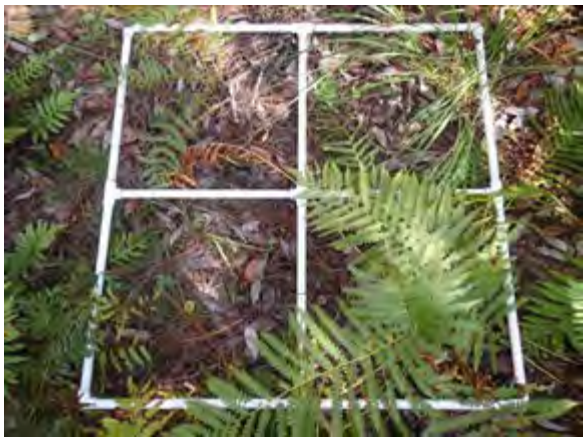
Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DWQT4-625 Plot – 170 feet; 2) Transect DWQT4-625 Plot – 180 feet

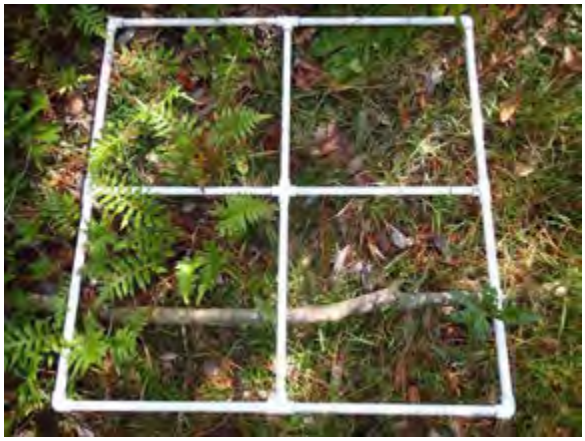
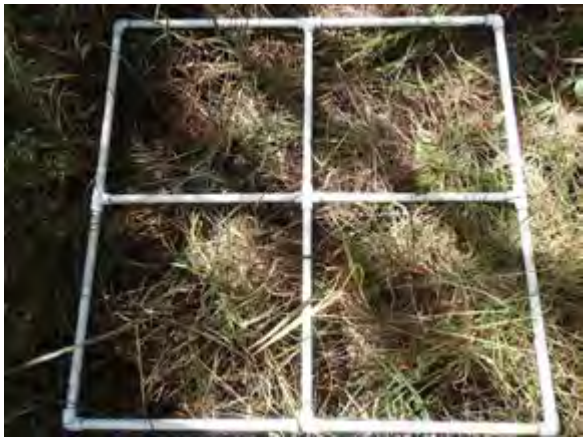
Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DWQT4-625 Plot – 190 feet; 2) Transect DWQT4-625 Plot – 200 feet



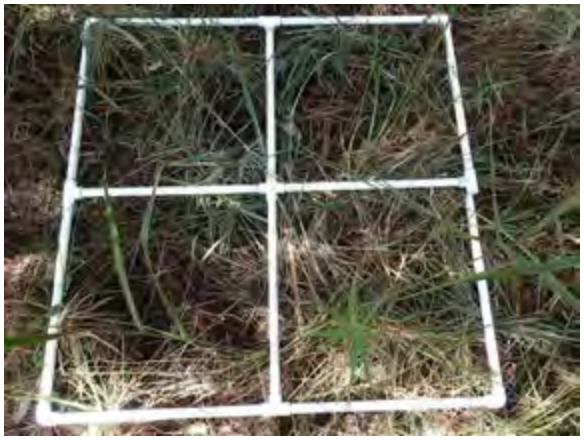

Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DWQT4-625 Plot – 210 feet; 2) Transect DWQT4-625 Plot – 220 feet

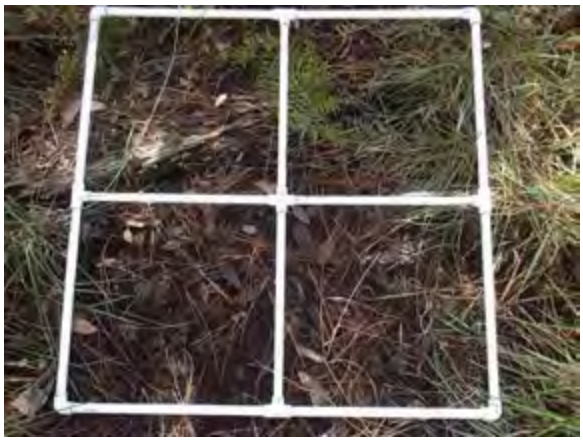
Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DWQT4-625 Plot – 230 feet; 2) Transect DWQT4-625 Plot – 240 feet

Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DWQT4-625 Plot – 250 feet; 2) Transect DWQT4-625 Plot – 260 feet

Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DWQT4-625 Plot – 270 feet; 2) Transect DWQT4-625 Plot – 280 feet




Photographs (left to right): 1) Transect DWQT4-625 Plot – 290 feet; 2) Transect DWQT4-625 Plot – 300 feet