

EXHIBIT G

Management Procedures for Archaeological and Historical Sites and Properties on State-Owned or Controlled Lands

Management Procedures for Archaeological and Historical Sites and Properties on State-Owned or Controlled Properties
(revised February 2007)

These procedures apply to state agencies, local governments, and non-profits that manage state-owned properties.

A. General Discussion

Historic resources are both archaeological sites and historic structures. Per Chapter 267, Florida Statutes, *‘Historic property’ or ‘historic resource’ means any prehistoric district, site, building, object, or other real or personal property of historical, architectural, or archaeological value, and folklife resources. These properties or resources may include, but are not limited to, monuments, memorials, Indian habitations, ceremonial sites, abandoned settlements, sunken or abandoned ships, engineering works, treasure trove, artifacts, or other objects with intrinsic historical or archaeological value, or any part thereof, relating to the history, government, and culture of the state.’*

B. Agency Responsibilities

Per State Policy relative to historic properties, state agencies of the executive branch must allow the Division of Historical Resources (Division) the opportunity to comment on any undertakings, whether these undertakings directly involve the state agency, i.e., land management responsibilities, or the state agency has indirect jurisdiction, i.e. permitting authority, grants, etc. No state funds should be expended on the undertaking until the Division has the opportunity to review and comment on the project, permit, grant, etc.

State agencies shall preserve the historic resources which are owned or controlled by the agency.

Regarding proposed demolition or substantial alterations of historic properties, consultation with the Division must occur, and alternatives to demolition must be considered.

State agencies must consult with Division to establish a program to location, inventory and evaluate all historic properties under ownership or controlled by the agency.

C. Statutory Authority

Statutory Authority and more in depth information can be found in the following:

Chapter 253, F.S. – State Lands

Chapter 267, F.S. – Historical Resources

Chapter 872, F.S. – Offenses Concerning Dead Bodies and Graves

Other helpful citations and references:

Chapter 1A-32, F.A.C. – Archaeological Research

Chapter 1A-44, F.A.C. – Procedures for Reporting and Determining Jurisdiction Over Unmarked Human Burials

Chapter 1A-46, F.A.C. – Archaeological and Historical Report Standards and Guidelines

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings

D. Management Implementation

Even though the Division sits on the Acquisition and Restoration Council and approves land management plans, these plans are conceptual. Specific information regarding individual projects must be submitted to the Division for review and recommendations.

Managers of state lands must coordinate any land clearing or ground disturbing activities with the Division to allow for review and comment on the proposed project. Recommendations may include, but are not limited to: approval of the project as submitted, pre-testing of the project site by a certified archaeological monitor, cultural resource assessment survey by a qualified professional archaeologist, modifications to the proposed project to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects.

Projects such as additions, exterior alteration, or related new construction regarding historic structures must also be submitted to the Division of Historical Resources for review and comment by the Division's architects. Projects involving structures fifty years of age or older, must be submitted to this agency for a significance determination. In rare cases, structures under fifty years of age may be deemed historically significant. These must be evaluated on a case by case basis.

Adverse impacts to significant sites, either archaeological sites or historic buildings, must be avoided. Furthermore, managers of state property should make preparations for locating and evaluating historic resources, both archaeological sites and historic structures.

E. Minimum Review Documentation Requirements

In order to have a proposed project reviewed by the Division, the following information, at a minimum, must be submitted for comments and recommendations.

Project Description – A detailed description of the proposed project including all related activities. For land clearing or ground disturbing activities, the depth and extent of the disturbance, use of heavy equipment, location of lay down yard, etc. For historic structures, specific details regarding rehabilitation, demolition, etc.

Project Location – The exact location of the project indicated on a USGS Quadrangle map, is preferable. A management base map may be acceptable. Aerial photos indicating the exact project area as supplemental information are helpful.

Photographs – Photographs of the project area are always useful. Photographs of structures are required.

Description of Project Area – Note the acreage of the project, describe the present condition of project area, and any past land uses or disturbances.

Description of Structures – Describe the condition and setting of each building within project area if approximately fifty years of age or older.

Recorded Archaeological Sites or Historic Structures – Provide Florida Master Site File numbers for all recorded historic resources within or adjacent to the project area. This information should be in the current management plan; however, it can be obtained by contacting the Florida Master Site File at (850) 245-6440 or Suncom 205-6440.

* * *

Questions relating to the treatment of archaeological and historic resources on state lands should be directed to:

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Division of Historical Resources
Bureau of Historic Preservation
Compliance and Review Section
R. A. Gray Building
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EXHIBIT H

List of Wildlife Species

Wildlife Species List

This list was prepared by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission and identifies species that have either been observed or may be observed on Lake Talquin State Forest.

Reptiles and Amphibians

Alligator snapping turtle	<i>Macrolemys temminckii</i>
American alligator	<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>
Banded water snake	<i>Nerodia fasciata</i>
Bird-voiced treefrog	<i>Hyla avivoca</i>
Black racer	<i>Coluber constrictor</i>
Broadhead skink	<i>Eumeces laticeps</i>
Bronze frog	<i>Rana clamitans clamitans</i>
Bull Frog	<i>Rana catesbeiana</i>
Chicken turtle	<i>Deirochelys reticularia</i>
Coachwhip	<i>Masticophis flagellum</i>
Common snapping turtle	<i>Chelydra serpentina</i>
Corn snake	<i>Elaphe guttata</i>
Cottonmouth	<i>Agkistrodon piscivorus</i>
Cricket frog	<i>Acris gryllus</i>
Dusky pigmy rattlesnake	<i>Sistrurus miliarius barbouri</i>
Dwarf salamander	<i>Eurycea quadridigitata</i>
Eastern coral snake	<i>Micrurus fulvius fulvius</i>
Eastern diamondback rattlesnake	<i>Crotalus adamanteus</i>
Eastern glass lizard	<i>Ophisaurus ventralis</i>
Eastern hog-nosed snake	<i>Heterodon platyrhinos</i>
Eastern indigo snake	<i>Drymarchon corais couperi</i>
Eastern kingsnake	<i>Lampropeltis getula</i>
Eastern mud snake	<i>Farancia abacura</i>
Eastern mud turtle	<i>Kinosternon subrubrum</i>
Eastern newt	<i>Notophthalmus viridescens</i>
Eastern ribbon snake	<i>Thamnophis sauritus sauritus</i>
Eastern six-lined racerunner	<i>Cnemidophorus sexlineatus</i>
Eastern spadefoot toad	<i>Scaphiopus holbrookii</i>
Eastern spadefoot toad	<i>Scaphiopus holbrookii</i>
Florida cooter	<i>Pseudemys floridana</i>
Florida softshell turtle	<i>Apalone ferox</i>
Four-toed salamander	<i>Hemidactylium scutatum</i>
Garter snake	<i>Thamnophis sauritus</i>
Glossy crawfish water snake	<i>Regina rigida</i>

Reptiles and Amphibians

Gopher tortoise	<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>
Gray rat snake	<i>Elaphe obsoleta spiloides</i>
Greater siren	<i>Siren lacertina</i>
Green anole	<i>Anolis carolinensis</i>
Green treefrog	<i>Hyla cinerea</i>
Greenhouse frog	<i>Eleutherodactylus planirostris</i>
Ground skink	<i>Scincella lateralis</i>
Gulf coast box turtle	<i>Terrapene carolina major</i>
Lesser siren	<i>Siren intermedia</i>
Little grass frog	<i>Limnaoedus ocularis</i>
Loggerhead musk turtle	<i>Sternotherus minor</i>
Marbled salamander	<i>Ambystoma opacum</i>
Mole salamander	<i>Ambystoma talpoideum</i>
Mole skink	<i>Eumeces egregius</i>
Mud salamander	<i>Pseudotriton montanus</i>
Narrow-mouthed frog	<i>Gastrophryne carolinensis</i>
Oak toad	<i>Bufo quercicus</i>
Pig frog	<i>Rana grylio</i>
Pine snake	<i>Pituophis melanoleucus mugitus</i>
Pinewoods treefrog	<i>Hyla femoralis</i>
Redbelly water snake	<i>Nerodia erythrogaster erythrogaster</i>
Ringneck snake	<i>Diadophis punctatus</i>
River frog	<i>Rana heckscheri</i>
Scarlet snake	<i>Cemophora coccinea</i>
Slider	<i>Trachemys scripta</i>
Slimy salamander	<i>Plethodon glutinosus</i>
Smooth earth snake	<i>Virginia valeriae</i>
Southeastern five-lined skink	<i>Eumeces inexpectatus</i>
Southern fence lizard	<i>Sceloporus undulatus</i>
Southern leopard frog	<i>Rana utricularia</i>
Southern spring peeper	<i>Hyla crucifer bartramiana</i>
Southern toad	<i>Bufo terrestris</i>
Squirrel treefrog	<i>Hyla squirella</i>
Stinkpot	<i>Sternotherus odoratus</i>
Three-lined salamander	<i>Eurycea longicauda</i>
Two-lined salamander	<i>Eurycea bislineata</i>
Two-toed amphiuma	<i>Amphiuma means</i>

Acadian flycatcher
 American bittern
 American coot
 American crow
 American goldfinch
 American kestrel
 American redstart
 American robin
 American woodcock
 Anhinga
 Bachman's sparrow
 Bald eagle
 Barn owl
 Barn swallow
 Barred owl
 Belted kingfisher
 Black vulture
 Black-and-white warbler
 Black-throated blue warbler
 Blue grosbeak
 Blue-gray gnatcatcher
 Bluejay
 Blue-winged teal
 Boat-tailed grackle
 Bobolink
 Brown thrasher
 Brown-headed cowbird
 Brown-headed nuthatch
 Bufflehead
 Carolina chickadee
 Carolina wren
 Cattle egret
 Cedar waxwing
 Chimney swift
 Chipping sparrow
 Chuck-will's widow
 Common ground-dove
 Common moorhen
 Common nighthawk
 Common snipe

Birds

Empidonax virescens
Botaurus lentiginosus
Fulica americana
Corvus brachyrhynchos
Carduelis tristis
Falco sparverius
Setophaga ruticilla
Turdus migratorius
Scolopax minor
Anhinga anhinga
Aimophila aestiva/is
Haliaeetus leucocephalus
Tyto alba
Hirundo rustica
Strix varia
Ceryle alcyon
Coragyps atratus
Mniotilta varia
Dendroica caerulescens
Guiraca caerulea
Poliophtila caerulea
Cyanocitta cristata
Anas discors
Quiscalus major
Dolichonyx oryzivorus
Toxostoma rufum
Molothrus ater
Sitta pusilla
Bucephala albeola
Picoides carolinensis
Thryothorus ludovicianus
Bubulcus ibis
Bombycilla cedrorum
Chaetura pelagica
Spizella passerina
Caprimulgus carolinensis
Columbina passerina
Gallinula chloropus
Chordeiles minor
Gallinago gallinago

Common yellowthroat
 Coopers hawk
 Double-crested cormorant
 Downy woodpecker
 Eastern bluebird
 Eastern kingbird
 Eastern meadowlark
 Eastern phoebe
 Eastern screech owl
 Eastern towhee
 Eastern wood-pewee
 Fish crow
 Gray catbird
 Great crested flycatcher
 Great egret
 Great horned owl
 Green heron
 Green-winged teal
 Hairy woodpecker
 Hermit thrush
 Hooded merganser
 Hooded warbler
 Indigo bunting
 Kentucky warbler
 Killdeer
 Least bittern
 Lesser scaup
 Little blue heron
 Loggerhead shrike
 Louisiana waterthrush
 Mississippi kite
 Mourning dove
 Northern bobwhite
 Northern cardinal
 Northern flicker
 Northern harrier
 Northern mockingbird
 Northern parula
 Orchard oriole
 Osprey

Birds

Geothlypis trichas
Accipiter cooperii
Phalacrocorax auritus
Picoides pubescens
Sialia sialis
Tyrannus tyrannus
Sturnella magna
Sayornis phoebe
Otus asio
Pipilo erythrophthalmus
Contopus virens
Corvus ossifragus
Dumetella carolinensis
Myiarchus crinitus
Casmerodius albus
Bubo virginianus
Butorides striatus
Anas crecca
Picoides villosus
Catharus guttata
Lophodytes cucullatus
Wilsonia citrina
Passerina cyanea
Oporornis formosus
Charadrius vociferus
Ixobrychus exilis
Aythya affinis
Egretta caerulea
Lanius ludovicianus
Seiurus motacilla
Ictinia mississippiensis
Zenaida macroura
Colinus virginianus
Cardinalis cardinalis
Colaptes auratus
Circus cyaneus
Mimus polyglottos
Parula americana
Icterus spurius
Pandion haliaetus

Birds

Palm warbler	<i>Dendroica palmarum</i>
Pied-billed grebe	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>
Pileated woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>
Pine warbler	<i>Dendroica pinus</i>
Prothonotary warbler	<i>Protonotaria citrea</i>
Purple gailinule	<i>Porphyryula martinica</i>
Red-bellied woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes carolinus</i>
Red-breasted merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>
Red-eyed vireo	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>
Redhead	<i>Aythya americana</i>
Red-headed woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</i>
Red-shouldered hawk	<i>Buteo lineatus</i>
Red-tailed hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>
Red-winged blackbird	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>
Ring-necked duck	<i>Aythya collaris</i>
Ruby-crowned kinglet	<i>Regulus calendula</i>
Ruby-throated hummingbird	<i>Archilochus colubris</i>
Ruddy duck	<i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>
Rusty blackbird	<i>Euphagus carolinus</i>
Scarlet tanager	<i>Piranga olivacea</i>
Sharp-shinned hawk	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>
Solitary sandpiper	<i>Tringa solitaria.</i>
Solitary vireo	<i>Vireo solitarius</i>
Song sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>
Summer tanager	<i>Piranga rubra</i>
Swainson's warbler	<i>Limnothlypis swainsonii</i>
Swallow-tailed kite	<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>
Swamp sparrow	<i>Melospiza georgiana</i>
Tree swallow	<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>
Tufted titmouse	<i>Picoides bicolor</i>
Turkey vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>
Veery	<i>Catharus fuscescens</i>
Whip-poor-will	<i>Caprimulgus vociferus</i>
White ibis	<i>Eudocimus albus</i>
White-eyed vireo	<i>Vireo griseus</i>
White-throated sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i>
Wild turkey	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>
Wood duck	<i>Aix sponsa</i>
Wood stork	<i>Mycteria americana</i>
Wood thrush	<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>

Worm-eating warbler
Yellow-bellied sapsucker
Yellow-billed cuckoo
Yellow-throated vireo
Yellow-throated warbler

Birds

Helmitheros vermivorus
Sphyrapicus varius
Coccyzus americanus
Vireo flavifrons
Dendroica dominica

Beaver
Big brown bat
Bobcat
Black bear
Brazilian free-tailed bat
Cotton mouse
Coyote
Eastern cottontail
Eastern fox squirrel
Eastern gray squirrel
Eastern mole
Eastern pipistrelle
Eastern woodrat
Evening bat
Fallow deer
Feral pig
Golden mouse
Gray fox
Hispid cotton rat
Hoary bat
Least shrew
Little brown bat
Marsh rabbit
Nine-banded armadillo
Northern yellow bat
Oldfield mouse
Opossum
Pine vole
Raccoon
Rafnesque big-eared bat
Red bat
River otter

Mammals

Castor canadensis
Eptesicus fuscus
Lynx rufus
Ursus americanus
Tadarida brasiliensis
Peromyscus gossypinus
Canis latrans
Sylvilagus floridanus
Sciurus niger niger
Sciurus carolinensis
Scalopus aquaticus
Pipistrellus subflavus
Neotoma floridana smalli
Nycticeius humeralis
Dama dama
Sus scrofa
Ochrotomys nuttalli
Urocyon cinereoargenteus
Sigmodon hispidus
Lasiurus cinereus
Cryptotis parva
Myotis lucifugus
Sylvikzagus palustris
Dasypus novemcinctus
Lasiurus intermedius
Peromyscus polionotus
Didelphis virginiana
Microtus pinetorum
Procyon lotor
Plecotus rafinesquii
Lasiurus borealis
Lutra canadensis

Mammals

Southeastern bat	<i>Myotis austroriparius</i>
Southeastern pocket gopher	<i>Geomys pinetis</i>
Southern flying squirrel	<i>Glaucomys volans</i>
Southern short-tailed shrew	<i>Blarina carolinensis shermani</i>
Striped skunk	<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>
White-tailed deer	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>

Fish

Banded pygmy sunfish	<i>Elassoma zonatum</i>
Bannerfin shiner	<i>Cyprinella leedsii</i>
Black crappie	<i>Pomoxis nigromaculatus</i>
Blackbanded darter	<i>Percina nigrofasciata</i>
Blacktail shiner	<i>Cyprinella venustus</i>
Bluegill	<i>Lepomis macrochirus</i>
Bluespotted sunfish	<i>Enneacanthus gloriosus</i>
Bowfin	<i>Amia calva</i>
Brook silverside	<i>Labidesthes sicculus</i>
Brown bullhead	<i>Ameiurus nebulosus</i>
Chain pickerel	<i>Esox niger</i>
Channel catfish	<i>Ictalurus punctatus</i>
Clear chub	<i>Notropis winchelli</i>
Coastal shiner	<i>Notropis petersoni</i>
Common carp	<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>
Dollar sunfish	<i>Lepomis marginatus</i>
Everglades pygmy sunfish	<i>Elassoma evergladel</i>
Flathead catfish	<i>Pylopictis olivaris</i>
Flier	<i>Centrarchus macropterus</i>
Florida gar	<i>Lepisosteus platyrhincus</i>
Gizzard shad	<i>Dorosoma cepedianum</i>
Golden shiner	<i>Nolemigonus crysoleucas</i>
Green sunfish	<i>Lepomis cyanellus</i>
Gulf darter	<i>Etheostoma swaini</i>
Lake chubsucker	<i>Erimyzon sucetta</i>
Largemouth bass	<i>Micropterus salmoides</i>
Least killifish	<i>Heterandria formosa</i>
Lined topminnow	<i>Fundulus tineolatus</i>
Longnose gar	<i>Lepisosteus osseus</i>
Mosquitofish	<i>Gambusia affinis</i>
Mud sunfish	<i>Acantharchus pomotis</i>

Pirate perch
Pugnose minnow
Redbreast sunfish
Redear sunfish
Redfin pickerel
Southern brook lamprey
Speckled madtom
Spotted bullhead
Spotted sucker
Spotted sunfish
Striped bass
Swamp darter
Tadpole madtom
Taillight shiner
Threadfin shad
Warmouth
Weed shiner
White bass
White catfish
Yellow bullhead

Fish

Aphredoderus sayanus
Opsopoeodus emiliae
Lepomis auritus
Lepomis microlophus
Esox americanus
Ichthyomyzon gagei
Noturus leptacanthus
Ameiurus serracanthus
Minytrema melano s
Lepomis punctatus
Morone saxatilis
Etheostoma fusiforme
Noturus gyrinus
Notropis maculatus
Dorosoma petenense
Lepomis gulosus
Notropis texanus
Morone chrysops
Ameiurus catus
Ameiurus natalis

EXHIBIT I

FNAI Managed Area Tracking Record

Florida Natural Areas Inventory

Managed Area Summary Lake Talquin State Forest



SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	Global Rank	State Rank	Federal Status	State Listing
FISH					
<i>Ameiurus serracanthus</i>	Spotted Bullhead	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Cyprinella leedsii</i>	Bannerfin Shiner	G4	S3	N	N
<i>Notropis cummingsae</i>	Dusky Shiner	G5	S4	N	N
AMPHIBIANS					
<i>Amphiuma pholeter</i>	One-toed Amphiuma	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Desmognathus apalachicola</i>	Apalachicola Dusky Salamander	G3G4	S3	N	N
<i>Hemidactylium scutatum</i>	Four-toed Salamander	G5	S2	N	N
REPTILES					
<i>Agkistrodon contortrix</i>	Copperhead	G5	S2	N	N
<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>	American Alligator	G5	S4	SAT	LS
<i>Crotalus adamanteus</i>	Eastern Diamondback Rattlesnake	G4	S3	N	N
<i>Drymarchon couperi</i>	Eastern Indigo Snake	G3	S3	LT	LT
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	N	LT
<i>Graptemys barbouri</i>	Barbour's Map Turtle	G2	S2	N	LS
<i>Macrochelys temminckii</i>	Alligator Snapping Turtle	G3G4	S3	N	LS
<i>Pituophis melanoleucus mugitus</i>	Florida Pine Snake	G4T3	S3	N	LS
<i>Pseudemys concinna suwanniensis</i>	Suwannee Cooter	G5T3	S3	N	LS
BIRDS					
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Cooper's Hawk	G5	S3	N	N
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle	G5	S3	N	N
<i>Nyctanassa violacea</i>	Yellow-crowned Night-heron	G5	S3	N	N
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey	G5	S3S4	N	LS*
MAMMALS					
<i>Mustela frenata olivacea</i>	Southeastern Weasel	G5T4	S3?	N	N
<i>Sciurus niger niger</i>	Southeastern Fox Squirrel	G5T5	S3	N	N
INVERTEBRATES					
<i>Amblyscirtes aesculapius</i>	Lace-winged Roadside Skipper	G3G4	S3S4	N	N
<i>Amphinemura nigritta</i>	A Stonefly	G5	S2	N	N
<i>Eccoptura xanthenes</i>	A Stonefly	G5	S2	N	N
<i>Elliptioideus sloatianus</i>	Purple Bankclimber	G2	S1S2	LT	N
<i>Hesperia attalus slossonae</i>	Seminole Skipper	G3G4T3	S3	N	N
<i>Medionidus simpsonianus</i>	Ochlockonee Moccasinshell	G1	S1	LE	N
<i>Pleurobema pyriforme</i>	Oval Pigtoe	G2	S1S2	LE	N
<i>Taeniopteryx burksi</i>	Eastern Willowfly	G5	S1S2	N	N
PLANTS					
<i>Brickellia cordifolia</i>	Flyr's Brickell-bush	G2G3	S2	N	LE
<i>Calycanthus floridus</i>	Sweet-shrub	G5	S2	N	LE
<i>Carex tenax</i>	Sandhill Sedge	G5?	S3	N	N
<i>Hexastylis arifolia</i>	Heartleaf	G5	S3	N	LT
<i>Lilium michauxii</i>	Carolina Lily	G4G5	S2	N	LE
<i>Lilium superbum</i>	Turk's Cap Lily	G5	S1	N	LE
<i>Magnolia pyramidata</i>	Pyramid Magnolia	G4	S3	N	LE
<i>Matelea floridana</i>	Florida Spiny-pod	G2	S2	N	LE

Note: Summary includes all occurrence records currently in the FNAI database.



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FLORIDA
Natural Areas
INVENTORY

Florida Natural Areas Inventory

Managed Area Summary Lake Talquin State Forest



SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	Global Rank	State Rank	Federal Status	State Listing
<i>Myriophyllum laxum</i>	Piedmont Water Milfoil	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Pityopsis flexuosa</i>	Zigzag Silkgrass	G3	S3	N	LE
<i>Rhododendron alabamense</i>	Alabama Rhododendron	G4	S2	N	LE
<i>Rhododendron austrinum</i>	Florida Flame Azalea	G3	S3	N	LE
<i>Stewartia malacodendron</i>	Silky Camellia	G4	S3	N	LE
<i>Uvularia floridana</i>	Florida Merrybells	G3	S1	N	LE
NATURAL COMMUNITIES					
Alluvial stream		G4	S2	N	N
Baygall		G4	S4	N	N
Floodplain forest		G4	S3	N	N
Slope forest		G3	S2	N	N
Upland hardwood forest		G5	S3	N	N
OTHER ELEMENTS					
Geological feature		GNR	SNR	N	N

Note: Summary includes all occurrence records currently in the FNAI database.

EXHIBIT J

FNAI Species Habitat and Phenology Summary



FLORIDA NATURAL AREAS INVENTORY
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(850) 224-8207, FAX (850) 681-9364



2/12/2010

Lake Talquin State Forest
Species Habitat and Phenology Summary

Page 1

Plants and Lichens

Brickellia cordifolia - Flyr's Brickell-bush

Rank - G2G3 S2 N LE

Habitats: **terrestrial:** upland hardwood forest

Global phenology comments: not available for this species

Annual phenology	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
(F = flowering, R = fruiting, V = vegetative, G = germinating)									F	F		
									F	F		

Calycanthus floridus - Sweet-shrub

Rank - G5 S2 N LE

no other information available

Carex tenax - Sandhill Sedge

Rank - G5? S3 N N

Habitats: **terrestrial:** sandhill, scrub

Global phenology comments: not available for this species

Annual phenology	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
(F = flowering, R = fruiting, V = vegetative, G = germinating)				R	R	R	R					
			R	R	R	R						

Hexastylis arifolia - Heartleaf

Rank - G5 S3 N LT

Habitats: **riverine:** seepage stream **terrestrial:** upland hardwood forest, slope forest

Global phenology comments: not available for this species

Annual phenology	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
(F = flowering, R = fruiting, V = vegetative, G = germinating)				F	F	F						
				F	F	F						

Lilium michauxii - Carolina Lily

Rank - G4G5 S2 N LE

Habitats: **terrestrial:** slope forest, upland hardwood forest

Global phenology comments: not available for this species

Lake Talquin State Forest
Species Habitat and Phenology Summary

Annual phenology	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
(F = flowering, R = fruiting, V = vegetative, G = germinating)	1st half						F					
	2nd half						F					

Lilium superbum - Turk's Cap Lily

Rank - G5 S1 N LE

Habitats: **palustrine**: seepage slope, bottomland forest **terrestrial**: upland pine forest

Global phenology comments: not available for this species

Annual phenology	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
(F = flowering, R = fruiting, V = vegetative, G = germinating)	1st half						F					
	2nd half						F					

Magnolia pyramidata - Pyramid Magnolia

Rank - G4 S3 N LE

Habitats: **terrestrial**: upland hardwood forest, slope forest

Global phenology comments: not available for this species

Annual phenology	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
(F = flowering, R = fruiting, V = vegetative, G = germinating)	1st half			V	V,F	V	V	V	V	V	V	
	2nd half			V,F	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	

Matelea floridana - Florida Spiny-pod

Rank - G2 S2 N LE

Habitats: **terrestrial**: upland mixed forest, upland hardwood forest

Global phenology comments: not available for this species

Annual phenology	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
(F = flowering, R = fruiting, V = vegetative, G = germinating)	1st half			F	F	F	F	F				
	2nd half			F	F	F	F	F				

Myriophyllum laxum - Piedmont Water Milfoil

Rank - G3 S3 N N

Habitats: **riverine**: blackwater stream **palustrine**: dome swamp, floodplain swamp

Global phenology comments: not available for this species

Annual phenology	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
(F = flowering, R = fruiting, V = vegetative, G = germinating)	1st half		V	V	V	V	V	V	V			
	2nd half		V	V	V	V	V	V	V			

Pityopsis flexuosa - Zigzag Silkgrass

Rank - G3 S3 N LE

Habitats: **terrestrial**: sandhill, upland pine forest

Global phenology comments: not available for this species

Annual phenology	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
(F = flowering, R = fruiting, V = vegetative, G = germinating)	1st half								F	F	F,R	
	2nd half								F	F	F,R	

Rhododendron alabamense - Alabama Rhododendron

Rank - G4 S2 N LE

no other information available

Rhododendron austrinum - Florida Flame Azalea

Rank - G3 S3 N LE

Habitats: **palustrine:** bottomland forest **terrestrial:** slope forest, upland mixed forest, upland hardwood forest

Global phenology comments: not available for this species

Annual phenology		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
(F = flowering, R = fruiting, V = vegetative,	1st half			F	F								
G = germinating)	2nd half			F	F								

Stewartia malacodendron - Silky Camellia

Rank - G4 S3 N LE

Habitats: **palustrine:** baygall **terrestrial:** slope forest, upland hardwood forest

Global phenology comments: not available for this species

Annual phenology		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
(F = flowering, R = fruiting, V = vegetative,	1st half				F	F							
G = germinating)	2nd half				F	F							

Uvularia floridana - Florida Merrybells

Rank - G3 S1 N LE

Habitats: **terrestrial:** slope forest

Global phenology comments: not available for this species

Annual phenology		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
(F = flowering, R = fruiting, V = vegetative,	1st half			F									
G = germinating)	2nd half			F									

Bivalves (Clams and Mussels)**Elliptio sloatianus - Purple Bankclimber**

Rank - G2 S1S2 LT N

no other information available

Medionidus simpsonianus - Ochlockonee Moccasinshell

Rank - G1 S1 LE N

no other information available

Pleurobema pyriforme - Oval Pigtoe

Rank - G2 S1S2 LE N

no other information available

Stoneflies**Amphinemura nigritta - A Stonefly**

Rank - G5 S2 N N

no other information available

Eccoptyura xanthenes - A Stonefly

Rank - G5 S2 N N

no other information available

Taeniopteryx burksi - Eastern Willowfly

Rank - G5 S1S2 N N

no other information available

Butterflies and Moths**Amblyscirtes aesculapius - Lace-winged Roadside Skipper**

Rank - G3G4 S3S4 N N

Habitats: not available for this species

Global phenology comments: Probably more than two broods per year. Adults occur from March or April to September in at least most of the range. Scott (1986) reports only June to September northward but Heitzman and Heitzman (1987) report three broods (mid April to mid September) in Missouri near the northern limit of the range. Larvae hibernate and might perhaps also aestivate.

Hesperia attalus slossonae - Seminole Skipper

Rank - G3G4T3 S3 N N

Habitats: not available for this species

Global phenology comments: In New Jersey one brood about 16 June into early August, peaking about late July, with one September report; except a briefer period, about July 10 to August 5 or shorter at Manumuskin. Larvae overwinter probably about half grown. Farther south two broods, maybe three or four in Florida. Adults have very consistent diurnal activity patterns as well. Nectaring is mostly between 1100 and 1330 hours, occasionally earlier or after 1630. Territorial display and presumably mating are mostly after 1500 hours but basking males (before 1100) also investigate other passing skippers and will mate then. Three oviposition sequences observed by Schweitzer at Manumuskin site were in mid afternoon.

Fish**Ameiurus serracanthus - Spotted Bullhead**

Rank - G3 S3 N N

Habitats: **riverine:** blackwater stream, alluvial stream

Global phenology comments: not available for this species

Cyprinella leedsi - Bannerfin Shiner

Rank - G4 S3 N N

Habitats: **riverine:** blackwater stream, alluvial stream

Global phenology comments: not available for this species

Notropis cummingsae - Dusky Shiner

Rank - G5 S4 N N

Habitats: **riverine:** blackwater stream, alluvial stream

Global phenology comments: not available for this species

Amphibians

Amphiuma pholeter - One-toed Amphiuma

Rank - G3 S3 N N

Habitats: **riverine:** spring-run stream, seepage stream, alluvial stream **palustrine:** floodplain forest, floodplain swamp

Global phenology comments: not available for this species

Desmognathus apalachicola - Apalachicola Dusky Salamander

Rank - G3G4 S3 N N

Habitats: **riverine:** seepage stream **palustrine:** floodplain forest, bottomland forest **terrestrial:** slope forest

Global phenology comments: Foraging observed at night; under cover by day (Means and Karlin 1989).

Hemidactylium scutatum - Four-toed Salamander

Rank - G5 S2 N N

Habitats: **palustrine:** floodplain forest, floodplain swamp, bottomland forest

Global phenology comments: Mostly inactive during coldest winter months throughout most of range.

Reptiles

Agkistrodon contortrix - Copperhead

Rank - G5 S2 N N

Habitats: **palustrine:** floodplain forest, bottomland forest **terrestrial:** upland hardwood forest, slope forest, upland pine forest

Global phenology comments: Diurnal in spring and fall, mostly nocturnal in summer. Summer evening showers may stimulate activity. Active from April to late October or November in north (Fitch 1960). Active March to November or December in south; may emerge on warm days in winter. In eastern Texas, peak activity occurred April-July and September-October (Ford et al., 1991, Southwest. Nat. 36:171-177).

Alligator mississippiensis - American Alligator

Rank - G5 S4 SAT LS

Habitats: **estuarine:** estuarine tidal marsh, estuarine tidal swamp **riverine:** spring-run stream, blackwater stream, alluvial stream **lacustrine:** clastic upland lake, flatwoods/prairie lake, sandhill upland lake, marsh lake, sinkhole lake, river floodplain lake, swamp lake, coastal dune lake, coastal rockland lake **palustrine:** wet flatwoods, wet prairie, strand swamp, slough, hydric hammock, floodplain forest, floodplain swamp, bottomland forest, marl prairie, depression marsh, basin marsh, freshwater tidal swamp, floodplain marsh, swale, coastal interdunal swale

Global phenology comments: Inactive during cold weather in winter. Generally inactive or at least less active from about late November to March in the northern part of the range.

Crotalus adamanteus - Eastern Diamondback Rattlesnake

Rank - G4 S3 N N

Habitats: **palustrine:** seepage slope, dome swamp, wet flatwoods, wet prairie, strand swamp, slough, hydric hammock, floodplain forest, floodplain swamp, baygall, bottomland forest, marl prairie, bog, depression marsh, basin marsh, freshwater tidal swamp, basin swamp, swale, coastal interdunal swale **terrestrial:** mesic flatwoods, upland hardwood forest, upland glade, upland mixed forest, rockland hammock, slope forest, scrub, scrubby flatwoods, xeric hammock, pine rockland, coastal berm, maritime hammock, upland pine forest, prairie hammock, beach dune, coastal strand, sandhill, shell mound, sinkhole, dry prairie, coastal rock barren, coastal grassland

Global phenology comments: Generally ceases feeding in late November when cold weather sets in (but sometimes does feed in winter; see Stevenson, 2003, Herpetol. Rev. 34:372-373); least active from November to March; commonly make visits to ground surface on warm days in the winter, but final emergence takes place between 1 February and 31 March (Means, unpublished manuscript). Active mainly in early morning, evening, and at night.

Drymarchon couperi - Eastern Indigo Snake

Rank - G3 S3 LT LT

Habitats: **estuarine:** estuarine tidal swamp **palustrine:** wet flatwoods, hydric hammock **terrestrial:** mesic flatwoods, rockland hammock, scrub, scrubby flatwoods, upland pine forest, sandhill

Global phenology comments: Primarily diurnal, but partly nocturnal in some areas (McCranie 1980). Inactive for a week or two prior to shedding (Moler 1992).

Gopherus polyphemus - Gopher Tortoise

Rank - G3 S3 N LT

Habitats: **terrestrial:** scrub, scrubby flatwoods, xeric hammock, coastal strand, sandhill

Global phenology comments: Spends a limited amount of time above ground outside of the burrow. With a device that automatically recorded activity, Auffenberg and Iverson (1979) calculated that an adult tortoise was active 9.2% of its time. Juveniles have been reported to spend 90% of their time underground inside their burrows (Wilson et al. 1994). Active all year except during cold spells (Ernst and Barbour 1972). Activity away from the burrow tends to peak in the late spring and summer. In northern Florida, the number of burrows showing active sign increased in April, peaked in July, and remained high through October (Diemer 1992). In southern Florida, activity peaked May-August (Douglass and Layne 1978). In southwestern Georgia, activity was severely restricted in winter (McRae et al. 1981). For juveniles, Wilson and coworkers (1994) found that 80% of observed activity in fall, winter and spring consisted of basking on the burrow mound; juveniles moved away from their burrows significantly more during the summer months. During the winter months, tortoises have been observed basking at the mouths of their burrows on warm days throughout their range (Douglas and Layne 1978, McRae et al. 1981b, Wilson et al. 1994). Thus, the activities of gopher tortoises away from their burrows are limited in the winter months and increase as seasonal temperatures increase. Daily activity has been reported as unimodal in the spring and bimodal in the summer in a Georgia population (McRae et al. 1981b). These investigators suggested that adult tortoises may be active in the late morning and late afternoon in summer to avoid the hottest part of the day. In contrast, Douglass and Layne (1978) and Wilson et al. (1994) found that juvenile tortoises were more active in mid-afternoon and did not display a bimodal activity pattern in the summer. Activity patterns of juvenile tortoises may be influenced by the risk of predation and thermoregulatory behavior (see Wilson et al. 1994 and Wilson 1991). No evidence of nocturnal activity has been reported for the gopher tortoise.

Graptemys barbouri - Barbour's Map Turtle

Rank - G2 S2 N LS

Habitats: **riverine:** spring-run stream, alluvial stream **palustrine:** floodplain swamp

Global phenology comments: Becomes inactive when water temperature is low (Ernst and Barbour 1972).

Macrochelys temminckii - Alligator Snapping Turtle

Rank - G3G4 S3 N LS

Habitats: **estuarine:** estuarine tidal marsh **riverine:** spring-run stream, blackwater stream, seepage stream, alluvial stream **lacustrine:** river floodplain lake, swamp lake

Global phenology comments: Probably this turtle is inactive during cold periods in winter in the northern part of the range. Most activity apparently is nocturnal or crepuscular.

Pituophis melanoleucus mugitus - Florida Pine Snake

Rank - G4T3 S3 N LS

Habitats: **terrestrial:** scrubby flatwoods, xeric hammock, sandhill

Global phenology comments: Inactive in cold weather. In Florida, radio-tracked snakes were active March-October, with the greatest activity in May, June, July, and October (Franz 1992). At the Savannah River Site, South Carolina, most often observed from June to October; typically seen on highways during daylight hours (Gibbons and Semlitsch 1991).

Pseudemys concinna suwanniensis - Suwannee Cooter

Rank - G5T3 S3 N LS

Habitats: **riverine:** spring-run stream, blackwater stream, alluvial stream

Global phenology comments: not available for this species

Birds**Accipiter cooperii - Cooper's Hawk**

Rank - G5 S3 N N

Habitats: **palustrine:** seepage slope, dome swamp, wet flatwoods, wet prairie, strand swamp, slough, hydric hammock, floodplain forest, floodplain swamp, baygall, bottomland forest, basin swamp, swale **terrestrial:** mesic flatwoods, upland hardwood forest, upland mixed forest, rockland hammock, slope forest, scrub, scrubby flatwoods, xeric hammock, pine rockland, coastal berm, maritime hammock, upland pine forest, prairie hammock, beach dune, coastal strand, sandhill, shell mound, dry prairie, coastal rock barren, coastal grassland

Global phenology comments: not available for this species

Haliaeetus leucocephalus - Bald Eagle

Rank - G5 S3 N N

Habitats: **estuarine:** estuarine tidal marsh, estuarine tidal swamp **riverine:** spring-run stream, blackwater stream, alluvial stream **lacustrine:** clastic upland lake, flatwoods/prairie lake, sandhill upland lake, marsh lake, river floodplain lake, swamp lake, coastal dune lake, coastal rockland lake **palustrine:** wet flatwoods, wet prairie, hydric hammock, floodplain forest, floodplain swamp, basin marsh, freshwater tidal swamp, basin swamp, floodplain marsh, swale

Global phenology comments: In the Columbia River estuary, foraging activity was most common at low tide and first daylight (Watson et al. 1991). In Arizona, foraging activity during the breeding season peaked at 0800-1000 and 1600-1900 MST (Grubb 1995).

Nyctanassa violacea - Yellow-crowned Night-heron

Rank - G5 S3 N N

Habitats: **estuarine:** estuarine tidal marsh, estuarine tidal swamp, estuarine unconsolidated substrate **riverine:** spring-run stream, blackwater stream, seepage stream, alluvial stream **palustrine:** dome swamp, wet flatwoods, wet prairie, strand swamp, slough, hydric hammock, floodplain forest, floodplain swamp, bottomland forest, marl prairie, basin marsh, freshwater tidal swamp, basin swamp, floodplain marsh, swale, coastal interdunal swale

Global phenology comments: Primarily nocturnal/crepuscular but also commonly active during daylight, especially where tidal changes determine food availability.

Pandion haliaetus - Osprey

Rank - G5 S3S4 N LS*

Habitats: **estuarine:** estuarine tidal marsh, estuarine tidal swamp **riverine:** spring-run stream, blackwater stream, alluvial stream **lacustrine:** clastic upland lake, flatwoods/prairie lake, sandhill upland lake, marsh lake, river floodplain lake, swamp lake, coastal dune lake, coastal rockland lake **palustrine:** wet flatwoods, wet prairie, strand swamp, hydric hammock, floodplain forest, floodplain swamp, basin marsh, freshwater tidal swamp, basin swamp, floodplain marsh, swale

Global phenology comments: not available for this species

Mammals

Mustela frenata olivacea - Southeastern Weasel

Rank - G5T4 S3? N N

Habitats: **palustrine:** seepage slope, dome swamp, wet flatwoods, wet prairie, strand swamp, slough, hydric hammock, floodplain forest, floodplain swamp, baygall, bottomland forest, bog, depression marsh, basin marsh, freshwater tidal swamp, basin swamp, floodplain marsh, coastal interdunal swale **terrestrial:** mesic flatwoods, upland hardwood forest, upland mixed forest, slope forest, scrub, scrubby flatwoods, xeric hammock, coastal berm, maritime hammock, upland pine forest, coastal strand, sandhill, sinkhole

Global phenology comments: not available for this species

Sciurus niger niger - Southeastern Fox Squirrel

Rank - G5T5 S3 N N

Habitats: **terrestrial:** woodland - conifer

Global phenology comments: not available for this species

EXHIBIT K

Recorded Occurrence of
Rare Plants and Animals

Florida Division of Forestry
Lake Talquin State Forest
 Recorded Occurance of Rare Plants & Animals

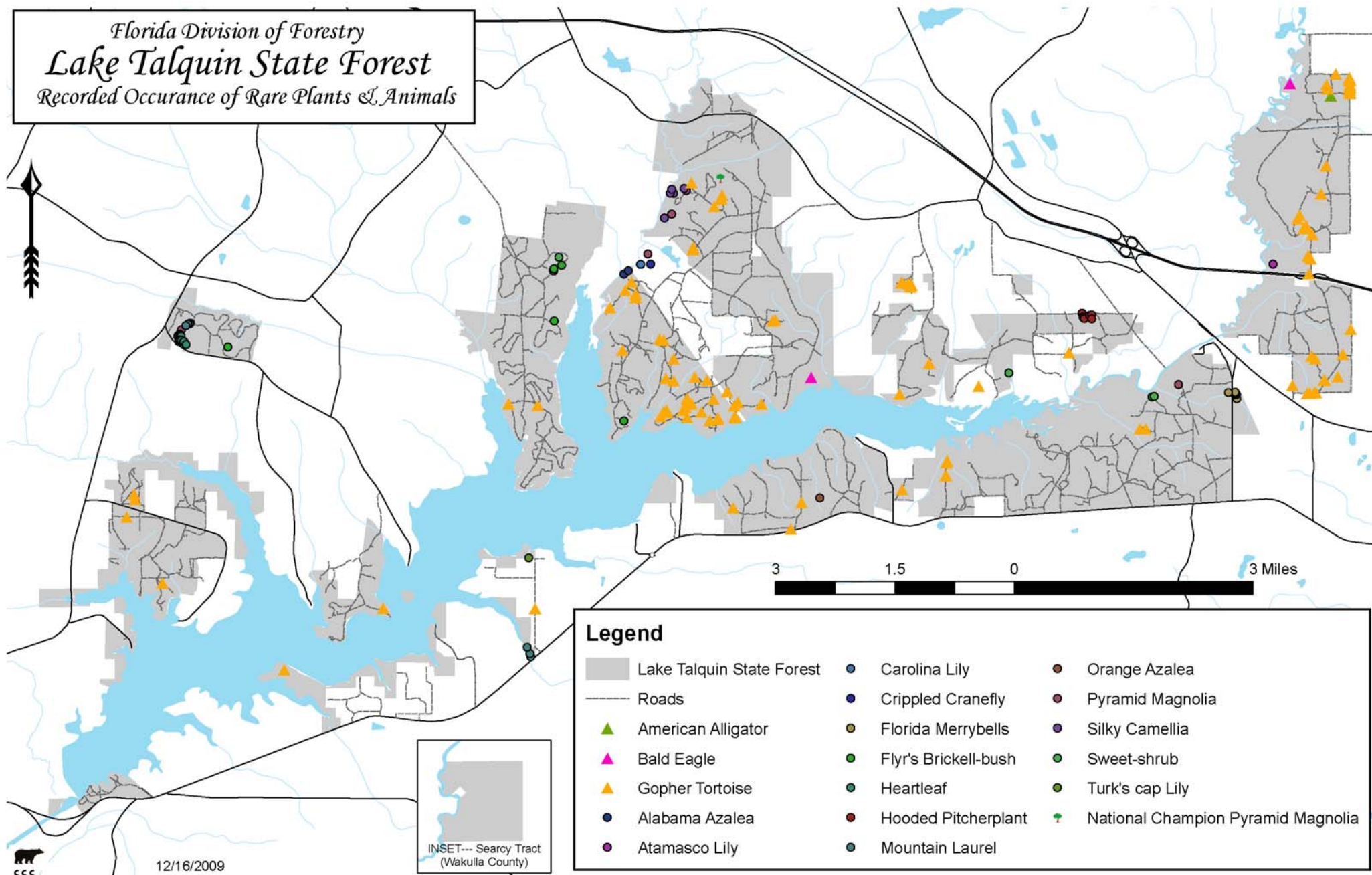


EXHIBIT L

Existing Recreational Opportunities

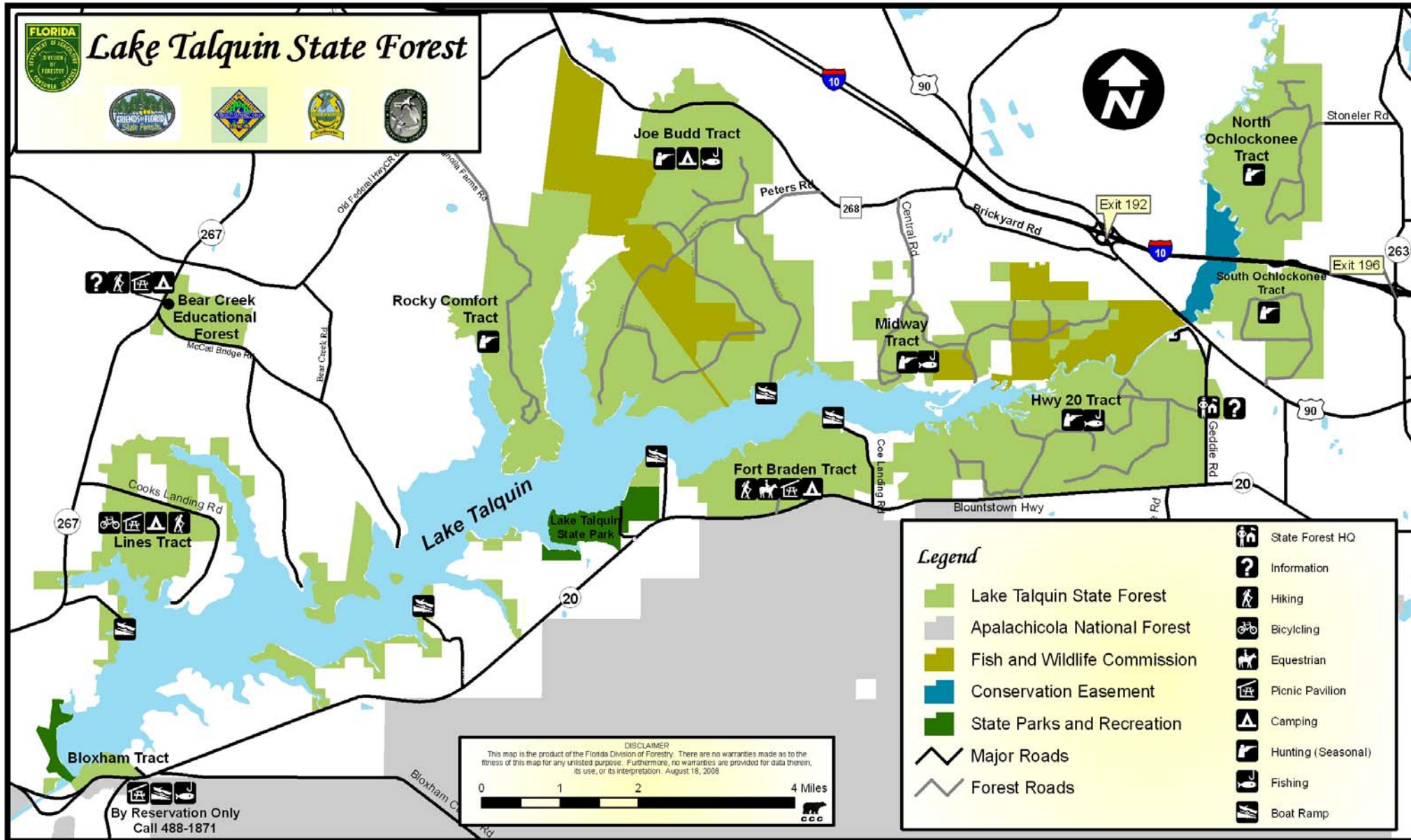
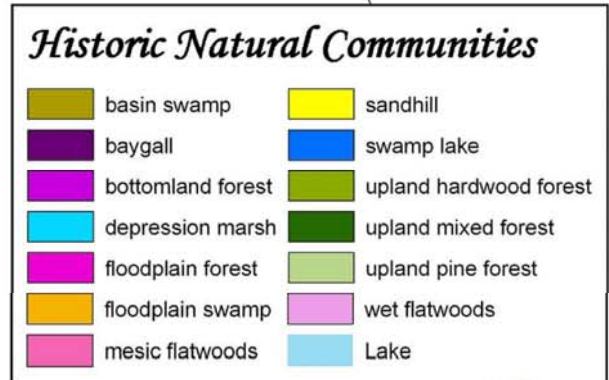
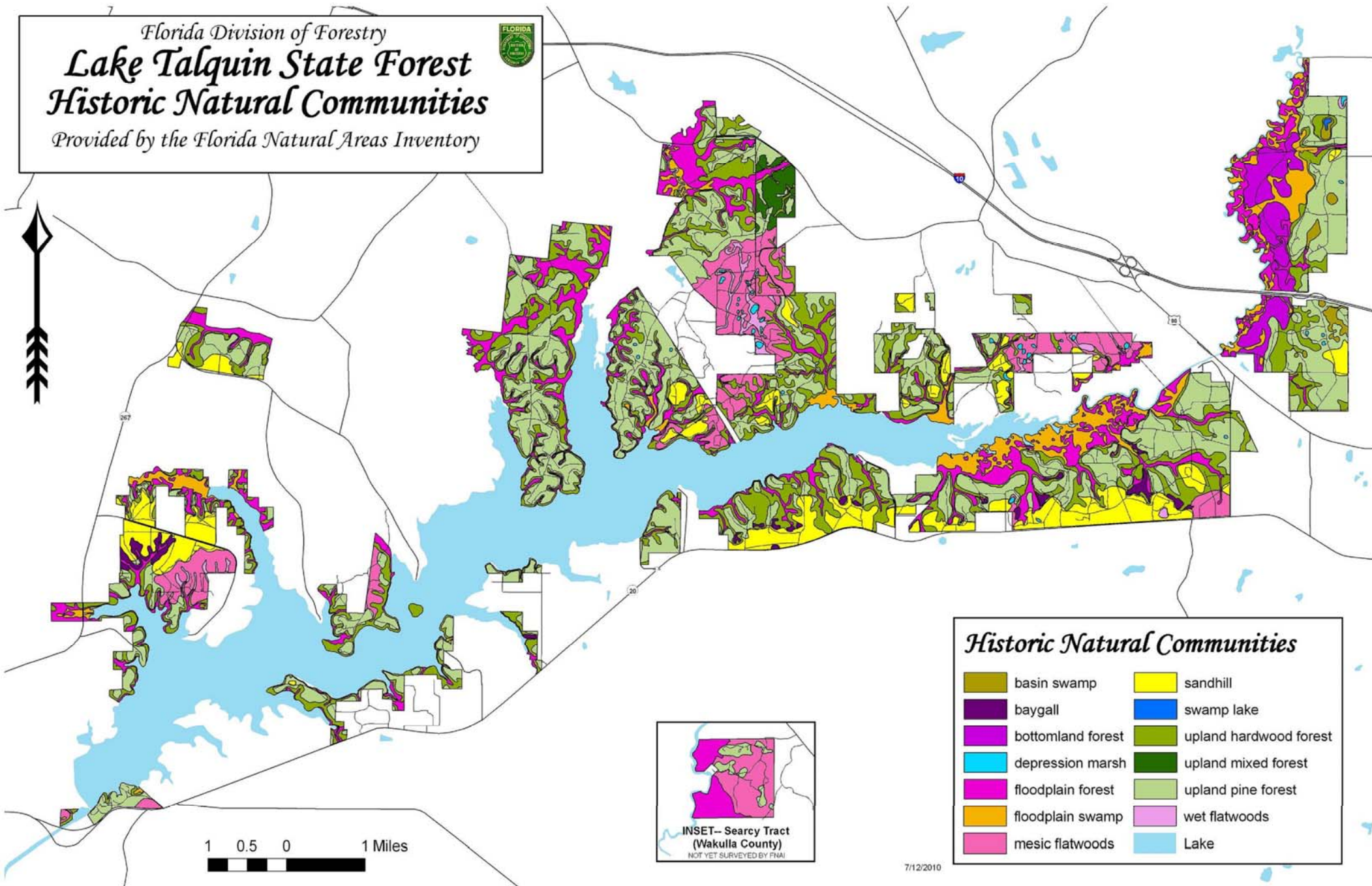


EXHIBIT M

Historic Natural Communities Map

Florida Division of Forestry
Lake Talquin State Forest
Historic Natural Communities
 Provided by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory



7/12/2010