



April 21, 2023

T.J. McNitt
Verdego Landscape
3335 North State Street, PO Box 789
Bunnell, FL 32110

**Re: Leslie Street Parcel
Flagler County, FL
Listed Species Report
ECS Project No. 844.06.23**

Dear T.J.:

On April 21, 2023, a listed species survey was conducted on the Leslie Street Parcel project site. The property is located immediately north of Leslie Street, west of Joyce Street, south of Moody Boulevard., and east of Badcock Home Furniture & More store in Flagler Beach, Florida. More specifically, the property is located within Sections 11 Township 12 South and Range 31 East of Flagler County, Florida.

The project site consists of upland hardwood forests, a burrow pit, and a ditch system.

A survey of the project boundaries was conducted to assess the potential occurrence of flora and fauna listed as threatened or endangered by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC), and the Florida Department of Agriculture (FDA). Tables 1 and 2 provide a listing of the species known to occur within Flagler County and their expected occurrence of the project site. The findings and conclusions of the survey are reported in this letter.

The survey was conducted by Ecological Consulting Solutions Inc (ECS) for the purpose of evaluating the site for the presence or absence of wetland habitat and protected flora and fauna or their habitat. The survey was conducted by means of pedestrian transects in the early morning to assure the potential of observing listed fauna as recommended by the FWC and the USFWS.

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410 North Street, #130
Longwood, FL 32750
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The following resources were used for supporting information during the site assessment and letter preparation:

- Color aerial photographs (1" = 300), 2022, Google Earth, Flagler County, Florida.
- National Wetlands Inventory – U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
- United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangle map, Flagler County, Florida, (ArcGIS).
- Official Lists of Endangered and Potentially Endangered Fauna and Flora in Florida (USFWS and FWC).

Pedestrian and vehicular surveys of the project site were conducted to qualitatively document the existing vegetation and to assess the present land use patterns according to the Florida Land Use, Cover and Forms Classification System, Department of Transportation (FLUCFCS; DOT 1999). Four (04) land use types are present (Figure 2). A brief description of each FLUCFCS community is provided below.

420– Upland Hardwood Forest

Found in the eastern and southern portion of the project site. This upland habitat is dominated by mature live oak (*Quercus virginiana*), red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), laurel oak (*Quercus laurifolia*), sugar hackberry (*Celtis laevigata*), cabbage palms (*Sabal palmetto*), slash pine (*Pinus elliottii*), Chinese tallow (*Triadica sebifera*), and water oak (*Quercus nigra*). Brazilian pepper (*Schinus terebinthifolia*), wax myrtle (*Myrica cerifera*), Hercules club (*Zanthoxylum clava-herculis*), and American beautyberry (*Callicarpa americana*) are present in the shrub layer. Groundcover vegetation consisted of bracken fern (*Pteridium aquilinum*), coontie (*Zamia integrifolia*), greenbrier (*Smilax rotundifolia*), and grapevine (*Vitis spp.*), bahia grass (*Paspalum notatum*), dog fennel (*Eupatorium capillifolium*), St. Augustine grass (*Stenotaphrum secundatum*), common beggars ticks (*Bidens alba*), and lantana (*Lantana camara*).

742 – Borrow Areas

It is the opinion of ECS biologists that along the northwestern portion of the project site is a borrow pit that predates 1995 aerial imagery. ECS performed a permit search of St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD) and found no existing permits for this surface water system. The burrow pit contains an open water center covered with common duckweed (*Lemna minor*) and water hyacinth (*Pontederia crassipes*). Vegetation along the top of the bank consists of red maple (*Acer rubrum*), wax myrtle, dahoon holly (*Ilex cassine*), water oak, red bay (*Persea borbonia*), marsh pennywort (*Hydrocotyle umbellata*), cinnamon fern (*Osmundastrum cinnamomeum*), grape vine, and greenbrier.

513 – Ditch

There is a ditch system located near the eastern boundary and runs offsite on both the northern and southern border of the property site, appears manmade and has steep sided slopes. Vegetation along the top of the bank consists of cabbage palm, dahoon holly, laurel oak, scattered cinnamon fern, green briar, with dense leaf litter as ground cover and human litter within the ditch. At the time of the site visit, there was flowing water in the ditch system.

814 – Roads and Highways

On the southeastern corner of the project boundary is Leslie Street. There is a culvert system that runs under Leslie Street that allows the surface water in the manmade ditch to continue south offsite.

Listed Species Survey

A survey was conducted using pedestrian transects throughout the site to assess the occurrence, or potential for occurrence, of flora and fauna listed as threatened, endangered, or as species of special concern (SSC) by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC), United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), and Florida Department of Agriculture (FDA). In addition, the presence of designated critical habitat and/or vegetative communities and land uses with the potential to support listed species was evaluated prior to any field surveys.

On January 11, 2017, the FWC State listing status changes, originally proposed back in 2010, became official after the approval of Florida's Imperiled Species Management Plan by FWC Commissioners.

- 15 species were removed from Florida's Endangered and Threatened Species List: Eastern chipmunk, Florida mouse, brown pelican, limpkin, snowy egret, white ibis, peninsula ribbon snake (Lower Keys population), red rat snake (Lower Keys population), striped mud turtle (Lower Keys population), Suwannee cooter, gopher frog, Pine Barrens tree frog, Lake Eustis pupfish, mangrove rivulus, and Florida tree snail.
- 23 species changed from State-designated Species of Special Concern to State-designated Threatened species: Sherman's short-tailed shrew, Sanibel rice rat, little blue heron, tricolored heron, reddish egret, roseate spoonbill, American oystercatcher, black skimmer, Florida burrowing owl, Marian's marsh wren, Worthington's Marsh wren, Scott's seaside sparrow, Wakulla seaside sparrow, Barbour's map turtle, Florida Keys mole skink, Florida pine snake, Georgia blind salamander, Florida bog frog, bluenose shiner, saltmarsh top minnow, Southern tessellated darter, Santa Fe crayfish, and Black Creek crayfish.
- 14 species keep their State-designated Threatened status: Everglade's mink, Big Cypress fox squirrel, Florida sandhill crane, snowy plover, least tern, white-crowned pigeon, Southeastern American kestrel, Florida brown snake (Lower Keys population), Key ringneck snake, short-tailed snake, rim rock crowned snake, Key silverside, blackmouth shiner, and crystal darter.

- Five species listed as State-designated Species of Special Concern: (list species): Homosassa shrew, Sherman's fox squirrel, osprey (Monroe County population), alligator snapping turtle, and harlequin darter.

On December 23, 2018, the State listing status changes that were proposed in 2011 as part of the newly implemented imperiled species management system became official after the approval of Florida's Imperiled Species Management Plan by FWC Commissioners.

- Four species were removed from Florida's Endangered and Threatened Species List as State Species of Special Concern: Harlequin darter, Osprey (Monroe County population), Homosassa shrew, and Sherman's fox squirrel.

- The Alligator snapping turtle was taxonomically reclassified into three subspecies. The Suwannee alligator snapping turtle was listed as a State-designated Threatened species.

- Two species were listed as Federally designated Threatened species: Giant manta ray and Nassau grouper.

- Four species had changes in their scientific names: Short tailed snake, Bluetail mole skink, Florida Keys mole skink, and sand skink.

Birds

Approximately 35 species (and sub-species) of birds found in Florida are protected by the FWC and/or the USFWS. For Flagler County, the USFWS federally lists three bird species. No listed birds were observed at this site (Table 1).

Florida scrub jays (*Aphelocoma c. coerulescens*) were not observed on the project site. This species is listed as threatened at the state and federal levels. The property does not contain scrub habitat. The guidelines outlined in the *Ecology & Development-Related Habitat Requirements of the Florida Scrub Jay (April 1991)* were reviewed prior to the site visit. No scrub jays were observed, or vocalizations heard.

Red-cockaded woodpeckers (*Picoides borealis*) are endangered (USFWS) and endangered (FWC). No red-cockaded woodpeckers were observed, and the upland habitat type is not suitable. There were no open pine flatwoods with old-growth pines that characterize RCW nesting and foraging habitat.

Listed wading birds such as limpkin (*Aramus guarauna*), snowy egret (*Egretta thula*), tricolored heron (*Egretta tricolor*) white ibis (*Eudocimus albus*) and the wood stork (*Mycteria americana*) were not observed. The onsite surface waters contain marginal habitat for wading birds, no nests or birds were observed onsite.

Bald eagles (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) or their nests were not observed on the site. Bald eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. The USFWS has established a 660-foot protection zone around a bald eagle nest.

ECS searched the FWC website, as well as the Audubon Society Eagle Watch website, to determine if any documented bald eagle nests are within 660 feet of the site. There are no bald eagle nests near the proposed project site. Therefore, the project site is well outside of the 660-foot eagle nest protection zone and the development will not affect any bald eagle nests.

No other listed raptors such as Southeastern American kestrels (*Falco sparverius paulus*) or Arctic peregrine falcons (*Falco peregrinus tundrius*) were observed on or around the site. There is no foraging habitat for kestrels. No birds were observed on or offsite at the time of the survey.

Florida sandhill cranes (*Grus canadensis pratensis*), a Threatened Species, were not observed within the project boundaries.

Amphibians and Reptiles

About thirty (30) species of Florida's amphibians and reptiles are protected. For Flagler County, the USFWS federally lists four (4) reptile species. No listed reptile or amphibian species were observed within the project boundaries.

The sand skink (*Neoseps reynoldsi*) is listed as threatened by both FWS and FWC. The sand skink is primarily found in rosemary scrub, sand pine and oak scrub.

The known range of the sand skink now includes Highlands, Lake, Marion, Orange, Osceola, Polk, and Putnam Counties with principal populations along the Lake Wales Ridge, the Winter Haven Ridge, and the Mount Dora Ridge.

The subject property is outside of the known limits of the sand skink.

Gopher Tortoise

A cursory survey was conducted throughout the property for gopher tortoises (*Gopherus polyphemus*), a species listed by the FWC as a Threatened. No gopher tortoise burrows were observed throughout the property.

Several commensal species associated with gopher tortoise burrows, including the gopher frog (*Rana areolata aesopus*) and eastern indigo snake (*Drymarchon corais couperi*) also receive protection, but were not observed.

Eastern Indigo Snake

Concerning the eastern indigo snake, ECS conducted survey transects to identify potential aboveground and underground refugia, which eastern indigo snakes may inhabit. Underground refugia includes active or inactive gopher tortoise burrows, mammal burrows, hollows at the base of trees and other similar formations. Above ground refugia includes thick shrub formations, stumps, the base of thick palmetto, ground litter, brush piles, trash piles, and abandoned structures, and crevices of rock-lined ditch walls and other similar refugia.

Surveys for eastern indigo snakes are recommended by the USFWS during the time of October 1st through April 30th. There was little suitable refugia for the eastern indigo snake onsite. No eastern indigo snakes were observed.

The USFWS has established a new programmatic effect determination key (Key) as part of the eastern indigo snake management. The Key allows the USFWS to require mitigation for eastern indigo snake habitat if 25 or more acres of suitable habitat will be impacted for development.

The USFWS has established a fund that a developer can pay for mitigation.

A developer can pay up front and then no surveys for the eastern indigo snakes are required. The survey is a minimum 5-day survey. To save time and monies associated with the surveys, the developer can pay a fee and expedite the permitting process.

To determine if the site has an eastern indigo snake habitat will be up to the USFWS reviewer assigned to the project.

The USFWS requires the developer to notify the local field office via email at least **30 days prior** to any clearing/land alteration activities.

The notification has to include an eastern indigo snake protection/education plan. This notification can occur via email with the protection/education plan attached.

As long as the signatory of the e-mail certifies compliance with the protection/education plan (including use of the USFWS informational poster and brochure), no further written confirmation or “approval” from the USFWS is needed and the applicant may move forward with the project.

Mammals

Thirty-three (33) mammals are currently protected in Florida. For Flagler County, the USFWS federally lists one mammal species. None were observed on this site.

We focused our search on fox squirrels (*Sciurus niger niger*) and the Florida mouse (*Peromyscus floridanus*) and their possible den or nest sites. We did not observe any listed mammals or their potential den sites.

Listed Plants

There was one protected plant species, coontie (*Zamia integrigolia*), found on the project site (Table 2). *Zamia* species. belongs to the order of cycads and are native to Florida, they are classified as state threatened. No other protected plants are expected to occur on the project sites due to historical site disturbance and due to competition with exotic plant species. Currently, there are no technical reports available by the state or federal agencies mentioned in this letter report for the survey of the nearly 400 protected plant species. None of the agencies require relocation or mitigation for protected plant species.

The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (DACS) designates and regulates plants listed as “endangered”, “commercially exploited” and “threatened”. There is no statutory prohibition against a landowner from harvesting an endangered or threatened plant from his property.

However, it is unlawful for an individual to harvest an endangered or threatened species from the private land of another or any public land without first obtaining written permission of that landowner and a permit from DACS. Additionally, harvesting three or more commercially exploited plants from the private land of another or any public land will also require a DACS permit.

Summary

In summary, one listed species, the coontie (*Zamia* spp.), was observed within the property boundaries. There is no statutory prohibition against a landowner from harvesting an endangered or threatened plant from his/her property.

There is a burrow pit and ditch system present onsite. Both the burrow pit and ditch have extensions that lead offsite and connect to larger wetland systems.

The USFWS must be notified at least 30 days prior to any land clearing with a protection/education plan concerning eastern indigo snakes.

Ecological Consulting Solutions Inc. appreciates the opportunity to provide you with our services. Should you have any questions or require additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

ECOLOGICAL CONSULTING SOLUTIONS INC



Crissy Seckinger

Attachments

Pictures



Typical view of upland hardwood forest

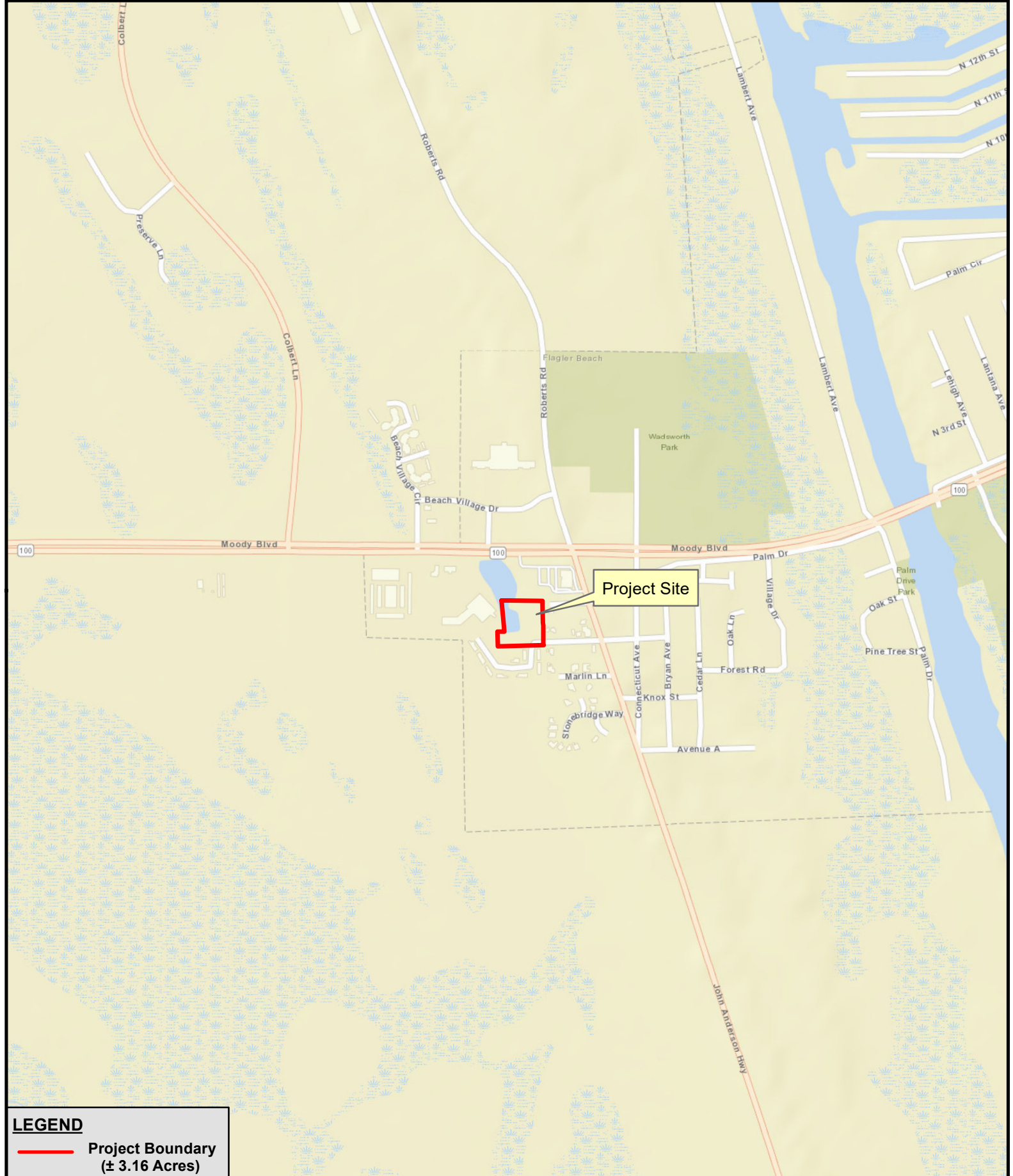



View of Burrow pit



View of manmade ditch system

FIGURES




LEGEND
 Project Boundary
 (± 3.16 Acres)




**LESLIE STREET PARCEL
 FLAGLER COUNTY, FL
 LOCATION MAP**

PROJECT #: 844.06.23 DATE: 4/20/23 FIGURE #: 1

0 512.5 1,025 2,050 Feet

 410 North Street #130
 Longwood, Florida 32750
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**LESLIE STREET PARCEL
FLAGLER COUNTY, FL
FLUCFCS MAP**

PROJECT #: 844.06.23 DATE: 4/24/23 FIGURE #: 2

0 32.5 65 130 Feet



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TABLES

TABLE 1: PROTECTED FAUNA FOUND IN FLAGLER COUNTY, FLORIDA AND THEIR EXPECTED OCCURRENCE ON THE LESLIE STREET PARCEL PROPERTY.

SPECIES	FWC STATUS (1)	USFWS STATUS (2)	PREFERRED HABITAT (3)	PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE (4)
REPTILES				
<u>Drymarchon corais couperi</u> Eastern indigo snake	T	T	Dry habitats bordered by water; often occupy <i>G. polyphemus</i> burrows	Low: limited habitat available, none observed
<u>Gopherus polyphemus</u> Gopher tortoise	SSC	–	Well drained soil; xeric pine-oak hammocks and scrub; pine flatwoods	Low: habitat unavailable, dense vegetation, no burrows observed
<u>Neoseps reynoldsi</u> Sand Skink	T	T	Well drained sandy soil, open areas, sand pine-rosemary scrub	Low: habitat not available, none sighted, outside of known range
<u>Pituophis melanoleucus mugitus</u> Florida pine snake	SSC	–	Dry, sandy barrens in xeric oak and pine-wooded sandhills	Low: habitat not present, none observed
<u>Stilosoma extenuatum</u> Short-tailed snake	T	–	Sandy upland ridges; xeric oak pine woods; xeric oak hammocks	Low: habitat not present, none sighted
AMPHIBIANS				
<u>Rana areolata aesopus</u> Florida gopher frog	SSC	-	Dry, xeric habitats with wetlands such as isolated permanent ponds and cypress domes	Low: limited habitat available, no gopher tortoise burrows observed
BIRDS				
<u>Aphelocoma coerulescens</u> Florida scrub jay	T	T	Level, sterile, white sand with low, xeric oak scrub	Low: scrub not available on site, none sighted
<u>Aramus guarauna</u> Limpkin	SSC	–	Densely vegetated swamps, lakeshores and slow streams	Low: open water habitat available on site, none sighted
<u>Egretta caerulea</u> Little blue heron	SSC	–	Lake littorus; shallow ponds and marshes	Low: foraging habitat available, no birds sighted
<u>Egretta thula</u> Snowy egret	SSC	–	Lake littorus; shallow ponds and marshes	Low: foraging habitat available, no birds sighted

TABLE 1: PROTECTED FAUNA FOUND IN FLAGLER COUNTY, FLORIDA AND THEIR EXPECTED OCCURRENCE ON THE LESLIE STREET PARCEL PROPERTY.

SPECIES	FWC STATUS (1)	USFWS STATUS (2)	PREFERRED HABITAT (3)	PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE (4)
BIRDS (cont..)				
<u>Egretta tricolor</u> Tricolored heron	SSC	–	Lake littorus; shallow ponds and marshes	Low: foraging habitat available, none sighted
<u>Eudocimus albus</u> White ibis	SSC	-	Beaches, mudflats, wet fields and prairies, forested wetlands and marshes	Low: limited habitat available, none sighted
<u>Falco peregrinus tundrius</u> Peregrine falcon	E	–	Coastal beaches, prairies, and marshes	Low: no habitat available, none sighted.
<u>Falco sparverius paulus</u> Southeastern American kestrel	T	–	Forest edges, and clearings; nests in mature pines	Low: habitat unavailable, none sighted
<u>Grus canadensis pratensis</u> Florida sandhill crane	T	–	Marshes, wet prairies, pastures, and open herbaceous rangeland	Low: limited habitat available, no birds sighted
<u>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</u> Bald eagle	T	T	Open (<60% canopy cover), mature pine forests < 2 km from expansive open waters	Low: limited habitat available, no nests or birds sighted
<u>Mycteria americana</u> Wood stork	E	E	Nests in cypress swamps; forage sites range from shallow marshes to roadway borrow pits	Low: foraging habitat available, none sighted
<u>Picoides borealis</u> Red-cockaded Woodpecker	E	E	Old-growth pine flatwoods with regular fire occurrence are required for nesting	Low: habitat not available, none sighted
MAMMALS				
<u>Podomys floridanus</u> Florida mouse	SSC	–	Sand pine scrub; xeric oak-pine flatwoods; often associated with <i>G. polyphemus</i> burrows	Low: habitat not present, none sighted
<u>Sciurus niger niger</u> Southern fox squirrel	-	–	Mature flatwoods of sandhills; occasional in tall cypress-bay forests	Low: no habitat not available, none sighted
<u>Ursus americanus floridanus</u> Florida black bear	T	–	Nearly-impenetrable wooded thickets and swamps	Low: limited habitat available, none sighted

Footnotes to Table 1

- 1 FWC - Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, formerly the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission; Official Lists of Florida's Endangered Species, Threatened Species and Species of Special Concern, published August 1997.
- 2 USFWS – United States Fish and Wildlife Service; List obtained from FWC's Florida's Endangered Species, Threatened Species and Species of Special Concern, published August 1997.

(E-endangered, T-threatened, SSC-species of special concern, CE-commercially exploited). C1 (candidate for federal listing, with enough substantial information on biological vulnerability and threats to support proposals for listing) and C2 (candidate for listing, with some evidence of vulnerability, but for which not enough data exists to support listing) are no longer official categories.

- 3 Habitats described by:

Ashton, R.E. and P.S. Ashton. 1985 Handbook of Reptiles and Amphibians of Florida (3 vols.). Windward Publ. Inc. Miami.

Conant, R. 1975 A Field Guide to Reptiles and Amphibians of Eastern/Central North America (2nd ed.). Houghton Mifflin Co. Boston 430 pp.

Kale, H.W. 1978. Volume Two; Birds. In P.C.H. Pritchard (ed.), Rare and Endangered Biota of Florida. University Presses of Florida. Gainesville. 121 pp.

Kale, H.W. and D.S. Maehr. 1990. Florida's Birds: A Handbook and Reference. Pineapple Press. Sarasota. 288 pp.

Layne, L.N. 1978 Volume One: Mammals. In P.C.H. Pritchard (ed.), Rare and Endangered Biota of Florida. University Presses of Florida. Gainesville, 52 pp.

McLane, W.M. 1985. The Fishes of the St. Johns River, Florida. Ph.D. diss. University of Florida, Gainesville. 361 pp.

Peterson, R.T. 1980. A Field Guide to the Birds of East of the Rockies (4th ed.). Houghton Mifflin Co. Boston. 384 pp.

- 4 Likelihood of occurrence: Low, Moderate or High, based on the best available data and selective field observations.

TABLE 2: PROTECTED FLORA FOUND IN FLAGLER COUNTY, FLORIDA AND THEIR EXPECTED OCCURRENCE ON THE LESLIE STREET PARCEL PROPERTY.

SPECIES	FDA STATUS (1)	USFWS STATUS (2)	PREFERRED HABITAT (3)	PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE (4)
<u>Calopogon barbatus</u> Bearded grass pink	T	–	Damp pinelands	Low: habitat not present, none found
<u>Calopogon multiflorus</u> Many-flowered grass pink	E	–	Open, damp, occasionally recently burned pinelands and meadows	Low: habitat not available, none found
<u>Deerinfothamnus rugelii</u> Rugel's pawpaw	E	E	Mesic flatwoods	Low: habitat not available, none found
<u>Encyclia tampensis</u> Butterfly orchid	CE	–	Cypress swamps, hardwood swamps and hammocks	Low: habitat not available, none found
<u>Epidendrum conopseum</u> Greenfly orchid	CE	–	Cypress swamps, hardwood swamps and hammocks	Low: habitat not available, none found
<u>Hartwrightia floridiana</u> Florida Hartwrightia	T	–	Wet, open areas, moist grasslands, and sphagnum bogs	Low: no habitat available, none found
<u>Lilium catesbaei</u> Southern red lily	T	–	Mesic flatwoods, wet prairies, usually in graminoid systems	Low: no habitat available, none found
<u>Listera australis</u> Southern tway blade	T	–	Hammocks, low moist woods in deep humus, ravines, shady stream banks, sphagnum	Low: habitat not available, none found
<u>Nemastylis floridana</u> Fall-flowering ixia	E	–	Marshes; grassy openings of wet hammocks moist flatwoods	Low: no habitat available, none found
<u>Platanthera blephariglottis</u> Large white fringed orchid	T	–	Inhabits sphagnum bogs, meadows, damp fields and woods	Low: no habitat available, none found
<u>Platanthera cristata</u> Golden fringed orchid	T	–	Low moist meadows and damp pine woods	Low: habitat not available, none found
<u>Platanthera flava</u> Southern tubercled orchid	T	–	Very wet habitats such as swamps, bogs and wet forests with thick, black mud	Low: limited not available, none found

TABLE 2: PROTECTED FLORA FOUND IN FLAGLER COUNTY, FLORIDA AND THEIR EXPECTED OCCURRENCE ON THE LESLIE STREET PARCEL PROPERTY.

SPECIES	FDA STATUS (1)	USFWS STATUS (2)	PREFERRED HABITAT (3)	PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE (4)
<u>Platanthera integra</u> Southern yellow fringeless orchid	E		Marshes and wet pine flatwoods	Low: habitat not available, none found
<u>Platanthera nivea</u> Snowy orchid	T	–	Open bogs and sunny, wet meadows	Low: habitat not available, none found
<u>Pogonia ophioglossoides</u> Rose pogonia	T	–	Open, wet meadows and sphagnum bogs, poorly drained roadside ditches	Low: habitat available, none found
<u>Polygala lewtonii</u> Scrub (Lewton’s) milkwort	E	E	Dry oak woodlands and scrub	Low: habitat available, none found.
<u>Rhaphidophyllum hystrix</u> Needle palm	CE	–	Wet to mesic woods and hammocks; spring fed stream bottoms	Low: habitat not available, none found
<u>Spiranthes brevilabris floridana</u> Florida Ladies’ tresses	E	–	Open meadows and damp pinelands, road shoulders, ditches	Low: habitat available, none found
<u>Spiranthes laciniata</u> Lace-tip ladies’ tresses	T	–	Marshes and cypress swamps; road banks and ditches	Low: habitat available, none found
<u>Spiranthes longilabris</u> Long-tip ladies’ tresses	T	–	Marshes and wet prairies	Low: habitat not available, none found
<u>Stenorrhynchos lanceolatus</u> var. <u>lanceolatus</u> Leafless beaked orchid	T	–	Vacant lots, open pastures, pine flatwoods and mowed roadsides	Low: habitat unavailable, none found
<u>Tillandsia fasciculata</u> Common wild pine	E	–	Cypress swamps and hammocks	Low: habitat not available, none found
<u>Tillandsia utriculata</u> Giant wild pine	E	–	Hammocks and cypress swamps	Low: habitat not available, none found
<u>Zamia spp.</u> Coontie	-	T	Dry, well drained soils	High: habitat available, sighted onsite
<u>Zephyranthes simpsonii</u> Simpson zephyr lily	T	–	Dome swamps, wet flatwoods, ditches, wet pastures, often burned-over areas	Low: habitat not available, none found

Table 2 Footnotes

- 1 FDA – Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services; List obtained from FWC’s Florida’s Endangered Species, Threatened Species and Species of Special Concern, published August 1997. Supporting information from FNAI - Florida Natural Inventory; Matrix of habitats and distribution by county of rare/endangered fauna and flora in Florida, published April 1990.
- 2 USFWS – United States Fish and Wildlife Service; List obtained from FWC’s Florida’s Endangered Species, Threatened Species and Species of Special Concern, published August 1997.

[E-endangered, T-threatened, SSC- species of special concern, CE-commercially exploited.] C1 (candidate for federal listing, with enough substantial information on biological vulnerability and threats to support for listing) and C2 (candidate for listing with some evidence of vulnerability, but for which not enough data exist to support listing) are no longer official categories.
- 3 Habitats described by:

Bell, C.R. and B.J. Taylor. 1982. Florida Wild Flowers and Roadside Plants. Laurel Hill Press, Chapel Hill, NC 308pp.
FNAI - Florida Natural Inventory; Matrix of Habitats and Distribution by County of Rare/Endangered Species in Florida, published April 1990.
Godfrey, R.K. 1988. Trees, Shrubs, and Woody Vines of Northern Florida, and Adjacent Georgia and Alabama. University Georgia Press. Athens, GA 734 pp.
Ward, D.B. (publ. date not listed). Volume Five., Plants, in P.C.H. Pritchard (ed.), Rare and Endangered Biota of Florida. University Presses of Florida, Gainesville. 175 pp.
Wunderlin, R.P. 1982. Guide to Vascular Plants of Florida. University Presses of Florida, Gainesville, FL. 472 pp.
- 4 Likelihood of occurrence: Low, Moderate, or High, based on the best available data and selective field observations.