

APPENDIX G.

Florida Natural Areas Inventory Field Report Forms and Element Occurrence Records

FNAI ELEMENT OCCURRENCE RECORDS ON OR NEAR SITE

MAP LABEL	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	GLOBAL RANK	STATE RANK	FEDERAL STATUS	STATE STATUS	DATE OBSERVED	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS
AJAIAJA*0019	AJAIA AJAJA	ROSEATE SPOONBILL	G5	S2	N	LS	1990-09-15	MANGROVES AND TIDAL FLATS ALONG BAYSHORE DR. N.	3 SEEN IN 1990, 5 TO 7 SEEN IN SEPT/OCT. 1989, ALL ADULTS. ROOSTING IN MANGROVES AND FEEDING DURING LOW TIDE. SEE ATTACHED MAP.
COASDUNE*0003	COASTAL DUNE LAKE		G2	S1	N	N		THIN LAYERS OF SANDS FROM MARINE DEPOSITS; LOWER HORIZONS MARL; LIMESTONES TO 230 M +/-; HARDPAN CA. 0.7 M BELOW LEON SOILS, 1 M BELOW IMMOKALEE SOILS; 1.3 M BELOW POMELLO.	PERMANENT PONDS RIMMED WITH RUSHES, SEDGES, CATTAILS, AND GRASSES; ALSO WITH WATERLILIES, PICKERELWEED, ARROWHEADS AND BONNETS.
DRYMCOUP*0139	DRYMARCHON CORAIS COUPERI	EASTERN INDIGO SNAKE	G4T3	S3	LT	LT	1970-<	NO GENERAL DESCRIPTION GIVEN	INDIGO OBSERVED BY J.S GOOLEY OR MARTY MARTIN PRIOR TO 1970 (MOLER INTERVIEW OF GOOLEY & MARTIN, 1982-03-27).
ESTUCOMP*0001	ESTUARINE COMPOSITE SUBSTRATE		G3	S3	N	N		THIN LAYERS OF SANDS FROM MARINE DEPOSITS; LOWER HORIZONS MARL; LIMESTONES TO 230 M +/-; HARDPAN CA. 0.7 M BELOW LEON SOILS, 1 M BELOW IMMOKALEE SOILS; 1.3 M BELOW POMELLO.	ULVA, RUPPIA AND RED ALGAE.
ESTUCONS*0001	ESTUARINE CONSOLIDATED SUBSTRATE		G3	S3	N	N		THIN LAYERS OF SANDS FROM MARINE DEPOSITS; LOWER HORIZONS MARL; LIMESTONES TO 230 M +/-; HARDPAN CA. 0.7 M BELOW LEON SOILS, 1 M BELOW IMMOKALEE SOILS; 1.3 M BELOW POMELLO.	LARGE NUMBERS OF OYSTER BARS PRESENT.
ESTUTIDA*0002	ESTUARINE TIDAL SWAMP		G3	S3	N	N		THIN LAYERS OF SANDS FROM MARINE DEPOSITS; LOWER HORIZONS MARL; LIMESTONES TO 230 M +/-; HARDPAN CA. 0.7 M BELOW LEON SOILS, 1 M BELOW IMMOKALEE SOILS; 1.3 M BELOW POMELLO.	MANGROVE SWAMP WITH R. MANGLE, A. GERMINANS, L. RACEMOSA AND BUTTON BUSH (?). 150 ACRES.
ESTUTIDA*0015	ESTUARINE TIDAL MARSH		G4	S4	N	N		THIN LAYERS OF SANDS FROM MARINE DEPOSITS; LOWER HORIZONS MARL; LIMESTONES TO 230 M +/-; HARDPAN CA. 0.7 M BELOW LEON SOILS, 1 M BELOW IMMOKALEE SOILS; 1.3 M BELOW POMELLO.	PRIMARILY S. ALTERNIFLORA FRINGING MANGROVE SWAMPS.



Florida Natural Areas Inventory

1018 Thomasville Road, SU 00-C
Tallahassee, FL 32303
(850) 224-8207

Mobbly Bayou Wilderness Preserve, Pinellas County

LEGEND

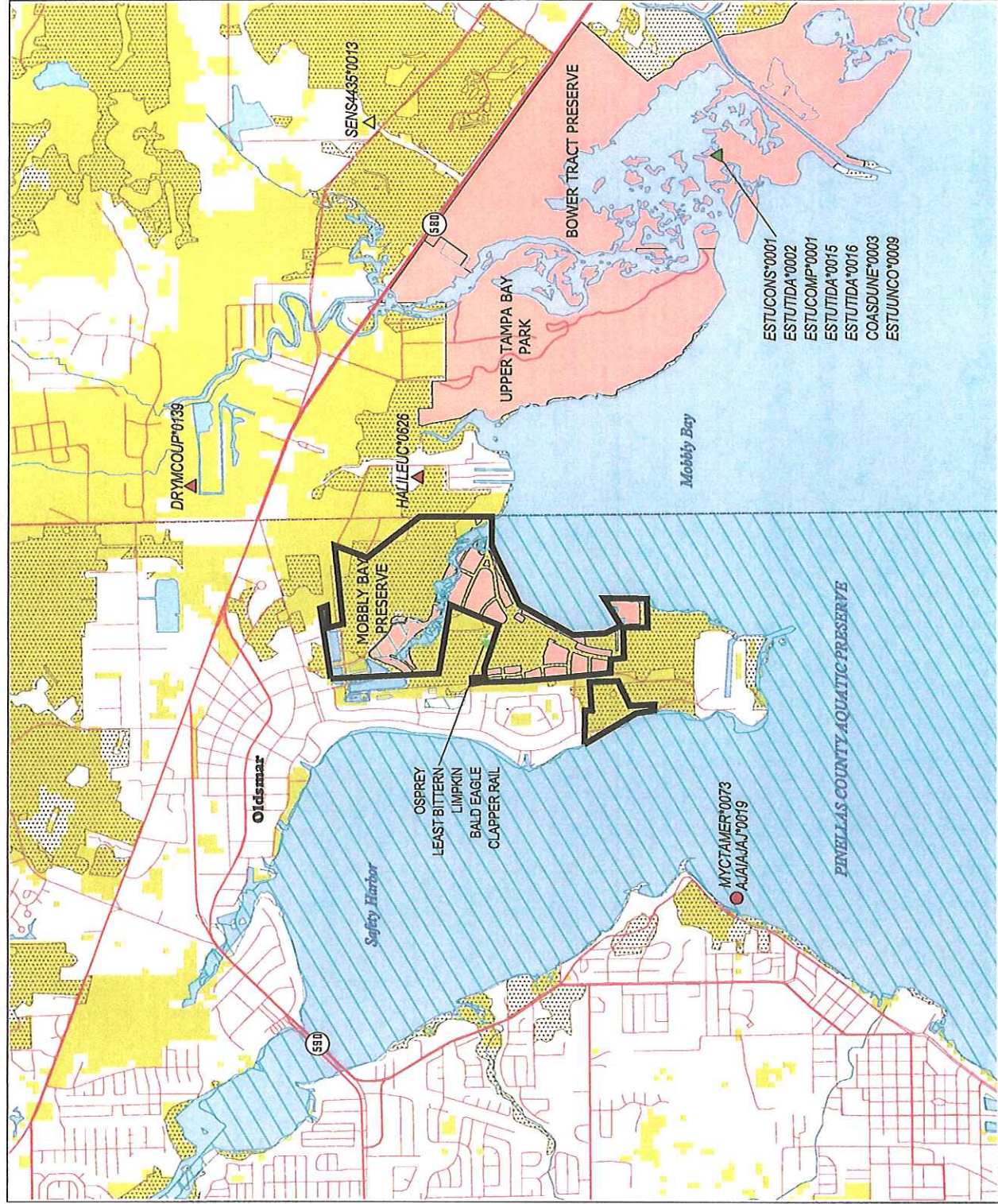
Element Occurrences:
Precision:
sec min gen
● Animals
● Plants
● Natural Communities
● Other
● FL Game & Fresh Water Fish
Breeding Bird Atlas Project
● US Fish & Wildlife Service
Scrub Jay Survey

Managed Areas:
Federal
State
Local
Private
Aquatic Preserves

Land Acquisition Projects:
Florida Forever BOT
Projects

Non-managed Natural Areas:
Potential Natural Areas
FNAI Potential Habitat
for Rare Species

Principal highways
Secondary highways
Local roads
County boundaries
Water



NOTE: Map should not be interpreted without accompanying documents.

Prepared by J. Oetting
January 10, 2003
Data Source: FNAI 10/01

FNAI ELEMENT OCCURRENCE RECORDS ON OR NEAR SITE

MAP LABEL	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	GLOBAL RANK	STATE RANK	FEDERAL STATUS	STATE STATUS	DATE OBSERVED	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS
ESTUTIDA*0016	ESTUARINE TIDAL MARSH		G4	S4	N	N		THIN LAYERS OF SANDS FROM MARINE DEPOSITS; LOWER HORIZONS MARL; LIMESTONES TO 230 M +/-; HARDPAN CA. 0.7 M BELOW LEON SOILS, 1 M BELOW IMMOKALEE SOILS; 1.3 M BELOW POMELLO.	SHALLOW PONDS, ROUND DEPRESSIONS (POSSIBLY SINKHOLES) ALMOST PURE STANDS OF J. ROEMARIANUS. OTHERS WITH MIXTURE OF SP.
ESTJUNCO*0009	ESTUARINE UNCONSOLIDATED SUBSTRATE		G5	S5	N	N		THIN LAYERS OF SANDS FROM MARINE DEPOSITS; LOWER HORIZONS MARL; LIMESTONES TO 230 M +/-; HARDPAN CA. 0.7 M BELOW LEON SOILS, 1 M BELOW IMMOKALEE SOILS; 1.3 M BELOW POMELLO.	SALT FLAT, SAND BARREN; SEVERAL SP. DIATOMS AND BLUE GREEN ALGAE; ALSO BATTIS, SALICORNIA, DISTICHUS AND MONANTHOCLOE.
HALILEUC*0626	HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS	BALD EAGLE	G4	S3	LT	LT	1991	NO GENERAL DESCRIPTION GIVEN	NEST; 1991: DESTROYED, 0 YOUNG; 1990: PRODUCED 1 YOUNG; 1989: PRODUCED 1 YOUNG; 1988: PRODUCED 2 YOUNG; 1987: PRODUCED 2 YOUNG; 1986: PRODUCED 1 YOUNG; 1985: OTHER ANIMAL; 1984: PRODUCTIVITY UNKNOWN; 1981-83: INACTIVE; 1980: ACTIVE BUT PRODUCED 0 YOUNG.
MYCTAMER*0073	MYCTERIA AMERICANA	WOOD STORK	G4	S2	LE	LE	1990-10-03	3 MILES (APPROX.) OF TIDAL FLATS.	6-10 YOUNG AND ADULT BIRDS OBSERVED FEEDING 3 OCT. 1990. 30-40 SEEN IN OCT. 1989, SEE ATTACHED MAP.
SENS435*0013	DATA SENSITIVE		G2	S2	N	LE	1960-08-12		

FLORIDA NATURAL AREAS INVENTORY

1018 Thomasville Road, Suite 200-C, Tallahassee, FL 32303 (850) 224-8207 Page 1

April, 1998

Pinellas County Summary Rare Species and Natural Communities

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank*	State Rank*	Federal Status*	State Status*	Occurrence Status†
<u>FISH</u>						
<i>Acipenser oxyrinchus desotoi</i>	Gulf sturgeon	G3T2	S2	LT	LS	C
<i>Agonostomus monticola</i>	mountain mullet	G5	S3	N	N	P
<i>Microphis brachyurus</i>	opossum pipefish	G5	S2	N	N	P
<u>AMPHIBIANS</u>						
<i>Rana capito</i>	gopher frog	G4	S3	N	LS	P
<u>REPTILES</u>						
<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>	American alligator	G5	S4	T(S/A)	LS	P
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	loggerhead	G3	S3	LT	LT	N
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	green turtle	G3	S2	LE	LE	N
<i>Crotalus adamanteus</i>	eastern diamondback rattlesnake	G5	S3	N	N	C
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	leatherback	G3	S2	LE	LE	N
<i>Drymarchon corais couperi</i>	eastern indigo snake	G4T3	S3	LT	LT	C
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	gopher tortoise	G3	S3	N	LS	C
<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>	Kemp's ridley	G1	S1	LE	LE	C
<i>Stilosoma extenuatum</i>	short-tailed snake	G3	S3	N	LT	C
<u>BIRDS</u>						
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Cooper's hawk	G4	S3?	N	N	P
<i>Aimophila aestivalis</i>	Bachman's sparrow	G3	S3	N	N	P
<i>Ajaia ajaja</i>	roseate spoonbill	G5	S2S3	N	LS	C
<i>Aramus guaranauna</i>	limpkin	G5	S3	N	LS	P
<i>Ardea alba</i>	great egret	G5	S4	N	N	C
<i>Ardea herodias occidentalis</i>	great white heron	G5T2	S2	N	N	P
<i>Buteo brachyurus</i>	short-tailed hawk	G4?	S3	N	N	P
<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	snowy plover	G4	S2	N	LT	C
<i>Charadrius melodus</i>	piping plover	G3	S2	LT	LT	C
<i>Coccyzus minor</i>	mangrove cuckoo	G5	S3	N	N	P
<i>Dendroica discolor paludicola</i>	Florida prairie warbler	G5T3	S3	N	N	P
<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	little blue heron	G5	S4	N	LS	C
<i>Egretta rufescens</i>	reddish egret	G4	S2	N	LS	C
<i>Egretta thula</i>	snowy egret	G5	S4	N	LS	P
<i>Egretta tricolor</i>	tricolored heron	G5	S4	N	LS	C
<i>Eudocimus albus</i>	white ibis	G5	S4	N	LS	C
<i>Falco columbarius</i>	merlin	G5	SU	N	N	P
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	peregrine falcon	G4	S2	LE	LE	P
<i>Falco sparverius paulus</i>	southeastern American kestrel	G5T3T4	S3?	N	LT	P
<i>Fregata magnificens</i>	magnificent frigatebird	G5	S1	N	N	P
<i>Haematopus palliatus</i>	American oystercatcher	G5	S3	N	LS	C
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	bald eagle	G4	S3	LT	LT	C
<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>	least bittern	G5	S4	N	N	P
<i>Laterallus jamaicensis</i>	black rail	G4	S3?	N	N	P
<i>Mycteria americana</i>	wood stork	G4	S2	LE	LE	C
<i>Nyctanassa violacea</i>	yellow-crowned night-heron	G5	S3?	N	N	C
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	black-crowned night-heron	G5	S3?	N	N	P
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	osprey	G5	S3S4	N	LS**	C

FLORIDA NATURAL AREAS INVENTORY

April, 1998

1018 Thomasville Road, Suite 200-C, Tallahassee, FL 32303 (850) 224-8207 Page 2

Pinellas County Summary Rare Species and Natural Communities

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank*	State Rank*	Federal Status*	State Status*	Occurrence Status†
<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>	brown pelican	G4	S3	N	LS	C
<i>Picoides villosus</i>	hairy woodpecker	G5	S3?	N	N	P
<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	glossy ibis	G5	S2	N	N	P
<i>Rallus longirostris scottii</i>	Florida clapper rail	G5T3?	S3?	N	N	P
<i>Rynchops niger</i>	black skimmer	G5	S3	N	LS	C
<i>Speotyto cunicularia floridana</i>	Florida burrowing owl	G4T3	S3	N	LS	P
<i>Sterna antillarum</i>	least tern	G4	S3	N	LT	C
<i>Sterna caspia</i>	Caspian tern	G5	S2?	N	N	P
<i>Sterna maxima</i>	royal tern	G5	S3	N	N	C
<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>	sandwich tern	G5	S2	N	N	C
<i>Vireo altiloquus</i>	black-whiskered vireo	G5	S3	N	N	P
MAMMALS						
<i>Corynorhinus rafinesquii</i>	Rafinesque's big-eared bat	G3	S3?	N	N	P
<i>Mustela frenata peninsulæ</i>	Florida long-tailed weasel	G5T3	S3?	N	N	P
<i>Neofiber alleni</i>	round-tailed muskrat	G3	S3	N	N	C
<i>Peromyscus floridanus</i>	Florida mouse	G3	S3	N	LS	C
<i>Sciurus niger shermani</i>	Sherman's fox squirrel	G5T2	S2	N	LS	C
<i>Trichechus manatus</i>	manatee	G2?	S2?	LE	LE	C
VASCULAR PLANTS						
<i>Acrostichum aureum</i>	golden leather fern	G5	S3	N	LE	C
<i>Actinostachys pennula</i>	ray fern	G4G5	S1	N	LE	C
<i>Adiantum tenerum</i>	brittle maidenhair fern	G5	S3	N	LE	C
<i>Asclepias curtiissii</i>	Curtiss' milkweed	G3	S3	N	LE	C
<i>Bigelovia nuttallii</i>	Nuttall's rayless goldenrod	G3	S1	N	LE	C
<i>Chamaesyce cumulicola</i>	sand-dune spurge	G2	S2	N	LE	C
<i>Chrysopsis floridana</i>	Florida golden aster	G1	S1	LE	LE	R
<i>Eragrostis tracyi</i>	Sanibel lovegrass	G2	S2	N	LE	C
<i>Glandularia tampensis</i>	Tampa vervain	G1	S1	N	LE	C
<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i>	wild cotton	G4G5	S3?	N	LE	C
<i>Helianthus debilis ssp vestitus</i>	hairy beach sunflower	G5T2	S2	N	N	C
<i>Lantana depressa var sanibelensis</i>	Gulf Coast Florida lantana	G2T1	S1	N	LE	C
<i>Lechea cernua</i>	nodding pinweed	G3	S3	N	LT	C
<i>Lechea divaricata</i>	pine pinweed	G2	S2	N	LE	C
<i>Pteroglossaspis ecristata</i>	wild coco	G2G3	S2	N	LT	C
<i>Stillingia sylvatica ssp tenuis</i>	queen's delight	G4G5T2	S2	N	N	C
<i>Zephyranthes simpsonii</i>	rain lily	G2G3	S2S3	N	LT	C
NATURAL COMMUNITIES						
Beach Dune		G4?	S2	N	N	C
Coastal Grassland		G3	S2	N	N	C
Estuarine Composite Substrate		G3	S3	N	N	C
Estuarine Grass Bed		G2	S2	N	N	C
Estuarine Tidal Marsh		G4	S4	N	N	C
Estuarine Tidal Swamp		G3	S3	N	N	C
Estuarine Unconsolidated Substrate		G5	S5	N	N	C
Marine Composite Substrate		G3	S3	N	N	C
Marine Consolidated Substrate		G3	S3	N	N	C

FLORIDA NATURAL AREAS INVENTORY

1018 Thomasville Road, Suite 200-C, Tallahassee, FL 32303 (850) 224-8207 Page 3

April, 1998

Pinellas County Summary Rare Species and Natural Communities

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank*	State Rank*	Federal Status*	State Status*	Occurrence Status†
Marine Grass Bed		G2	S2	N	N	C
Marine Mollusk Reef		G3	S3	N	N	C
Marine Tidal Marsh		G4	S4	N	N	C
Marine Tidal Swamp		G3	S3	N	N	C
Maritime Hammock		G4	S2	N	N	C
Mesic Flatwoods		G?	S4	N	N	C
Scrub		G2	S2	N	N	C
<u>OTHER</u>						
Bird rookery				N	N	C

* See attached *FNAI Rank Explanations* sheet for definitions of Global and State Ranks, and State and Federal Status

** See attached *FNAI Rank Explanations* sheet, *Special Animal Listings - State and Federal Status* section

† COUNTY OCCURRENCE STATUS

Vertebrates and Invertebrates:

C = (Confirmed) Occurrence status derived from a documented record in the FNAI data base.

P = (Potential) Occurrence status derived from a reported occurrence for the county, or the occurrence lies within the published range of the taxon.

N = (Nesting) For sea turtles only; occurrence status derived from documented nesting occurrences.

Plants, Natural Communities, and Other:

C = (Confirmed) Occurrence status derived from a documented record in the FNAI data base or from a herbarium specimen.

R = (Reported) Occurrence status derived from published reports.



1018 Thomasville Road
Suite 200-C
Tallahassee, FL 32303
850-224-8207
fax 850-681-9364
www.fnai.org

January 10, 2003

Karen E. Hill
Environmental Lands Division
Brooker Creek Preserve
3620 Fletch Haven Drive
Tarpon Springs, FL 34688

Thank you for your request for information from the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI). We have compiled the following information for your project area.

Project: Mobbly Bayou Wilderness Preserve
Date Received: January 3, 2003
Location: Pinellas County

Element Occurrences

A search of our maps and database indicates that currently we have several Element Occurrences mapped within one mile of the study area (see enclosed map and table).

The Element Occurrences data layer includes occurrences of rare species and natural communities. The map legend indicates the precision of the element occurrence location, defined as second (within about 300 feet of the point), minute (within about one mile), or general (within about 5 miles). For animals and plants, Element Occurrences generally refer to more than a casual sighting; they usually indicate a viable population of the species. Note that some element occurrences represent historically documented observations which may no longer be extant.

Several of the species and natural communities tracked by the Inventory are considered data sensitive. Occurrence records for these elements contain information which we consider sensitive due to collection pressures, extreme rarity, or at the request of the source of the information. The Element Occurrence Record has been labeled "Data Sensitive." We request that you not publish or release specific locational data about these species or communities without consent from the Inventory. If you have any questions concerning this please do not hesitate to call.



Florida Resources
and Environmental
Analysis Center

Institute of Science
and Public Affairs

The Florida State University

Potential Natural Areas

Portions of the site appear to be located on or near Potential Natural Areas (PNA). This PNA is a priority 3 and may include the following community types: estuarine tidal swamp/marsh, mesic flatwoods, maritime hammock, coastal grassland.

Tracking Florida's Biodiversity

Karen E. Hill
January 10, 2003
Page 2

Potential Natural Areas are lands which appear to be relatively intact areas of natural vegetation based on aerial photography, as determined by FNAI scientists. Please see the enclosed explanation sheet for more information. PNAs are not a regulatory designation; they are intended for conservation planning purposes. The maps show a revised version of the PNAs, based on 1995 land use land cover data from the water management districts.

Potential Habitat for Rare Species

Portions of the site appear to be located on or near Potential Habitat for Rare Species. The potential habitat on this site is associated with a known occurrence in the vicinity of: bald eagle, *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*; wood stork, *Mycteria americana*; eastern indigo snake, *Drymarchon corais couperi*; manatee, *Trichechus manatus*.

FNAI Potential Habitat for Rare Species indicates areas which, based on landcover type, offer suitable habitat for one or more rare species which is known to occur in the vicinity. Potential habitat layers have been developed for approximately 250 of the rarest species tracked by the Inventory, including all federally listed species. Note that not all potential habitat is identified as a Potential Natural Area. This may represent lands which are somewhat disturbed (such as pine plantation or pasture), but nevertheless may serve as functional habitat for some rare species.

Potential Habitat is not a regulatory designation, and should not be confused with "critical habitat", which is an official designation made by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Information on critical habitats can be found in the Code of Federal Regulations, 50 CFR 17.95, which lists all critical habitats which have been designated. The Code of Federal Regulations can be accessed through the following website: "www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/cfr-table-search.html".

The Inventory always recommends that a site specific survey be conducted to determine the current presence or absence of rare, threatened, or endangered species. Surveys should be conducted by persons familiar with Florida's flora and fauna. For your convenience, a summary of the elements recorded for Pinellas County is enclosed.


The database maintained by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory is the single most comprehensive source of information available on the locations of rare species and other significant ecological resources. However, the data are not always based on comprehensive or site-specific field surveys. Therefore, this information should not be regarded as a final statement on the biological resources of the site being considered, nor should it be substituted for on-site surveys. Inventory data are designed for the purposes of conservation planning and scientific research, and are not intended for use as the primary criteria for regulatory decisions.

Information provided by this database may not be published without prior written notification to the Florida Natural Areas Inventory, and the Inventory must be credited as an information source in these publications. FNAI data may not be resold for profit.

Karen E. Hill
January 10, 2003
Page 3

Thank you for your use of FNAI services. If I can be of further assistance, please give me a call at (850) 224-8207.

Sincerely,



Jonathan Oetting
Information Coordinator

encl

Florida Natural Areas Inventory

Areas of Conservation Interest (ACI) and Potential Natural Areas (PNA) Data Layers

Effective January 1, 1998, the former Areas of Conservation Interest data layer categories A, B and C have been reclassified into two separate layers known as Areas of Conservation Interest (ACI) and Potential Natural Areas (PNA). The former ACI categories B and C have been renamed and assigned new ranks as explained below. The only changes made have been in data layer names and rank assignments. The actual information contained in the data layers remains the same.

I. AREAS OF CONSERVATION INTEREST (ACI)

(Formerly ACI Category A, no internal ranking assigned)

The Areas of Conservation Interest data layer indicates, throughout the State of Florida, natural resource areas that remain in private ownership and are not managed or listed for conservation purposes. These areas have been identified on the basis of extensive ground-truthing and/or the presence of highly ranked (FNAI G1/S1) documented plant, animal, or natural community element occurrences. The database information was supplemented by FNAI's scientific staff interpretation of landscape vegetation from Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) aerial photographs. FNAI occurrence information is compiled from a variety of sources including field surveys by FNAI staff, published literature, herbaria and museum collections and personal communication or unpublished notes.

II. POTENTIAL NATURAL AREAS (PNA)

(Formerly ACI Category B and C; ranking of 1-5 assigned with 1 indicating the highest quality natural communities)

The Potential Natural Areas data layer indicates, throughout the State of Florida, lands that are in private ownership and are not managed or listed for conservation purposes that are possible examples of good quality natural communities. These areas were determined from FNAI's scientific staff vegetative interpretation of 1988-1993 FDOT aerial photographs and from input received during Regional Ecological Workshops held for each regional planning council. These workshops were attended by experts familiar with natural areas in the region. Element occurrences in the FNAI database may or may not be present on these sites. In order to be classified as a Potential Natural Area (with the exception of internal rank PNA-5) the natural communities identified through aerial photographs must meet the following criteria:

1. Must be a minimum of 500 acres. *Exceptions:* sandhill, min. 320 acres; scrub, min. 80 acres; pine rockland, min. 20 acres; dry prairie, min. 320 acres; *or* any example of coastal rock barren, upland glade, coastal dune lake, spring-run stream or terrestrial cave.
2. Must contain at least one of the following:
 - a. One or more high quality examples of FNAI state ranked S3 or above natural communities.
 - b. An outstanding example of any FNAI tracked natural community.

Potential Natural Areas have been assigned ranks of PNA-1 through PNA-4 mostly based on size and perceived quality and type of natural community present. The areas included in internal rank PNA-5 (former ACI Category C) are exceptions to the above criteria. These areas were identified through the same process of aerial photographic interpretation and regional workshops as the PNA 1 through 4 ranked sites, but do not meet the standard criteria. These PNA 5 areas are considered lower priority for conservation than areas ranked PNA 1- 4, but nonetheless are believed to be ecologically viable tracts of land representative of Florida's natural ecosystems.

FLORIDA NATURAL AREAS INVENTORY

Florida Scrub-Jay Survey and Breeding Bird Atlas Data Layers

In addition to our element occurrence database of rare species and natural community locations, the Inventory has additional data layers which have been provided by state and federal agencies.

Florida Scrub-Jay Survey - U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

This survey was conducted by staff and associates of the Archbold Biological Station from 1992 to 1996. An attempt was made to record all scrub-jay (*Aphelocoma coerulescens*) groups, although most federal lands were not officially surveyed.

Each map point represents one or more groups.

Florida Breeding Bird Atlas Project - Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (now Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission)

This study was conducted from 1986 to 1991, (final report, *An Atlas of Florida's Breeding Birds* by Kale, Pranty, Stith, and Biggs, Nongame Wildlife Program, Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission). The study divided the state into "blocks", with each block representing one-sixth of a U.S. Geological Survey 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle map. Several categories of breeding activity were recorded by observers.

Each map point is located at the center of a block, and represents species listed as Possible or Probable Breeders within the surrounding block (approximately 10 square miles in area).

