

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY JACKSONVILLE DISTRICT CORPS OF ENGINEERS 2831 NW 41ST STREET, SUITE K GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA 32606

May 18, 2012

REPLY TO ATTENTION OF

North Permits Section SAJ-2012-01172 (JD-SCW) JURISDICTIONAL VERIFICATION

Lake County Parks & Trails 1292 County Landfill Road Tavares, Florida 32778

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Reference is made to information submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) regarding the potential extent of Federal jurisdiction at Ferndale Preserve, in Sections 26 and 27, Township 21 South, Range 26, East, Ferndale, Lake County, Florida. The evaluation of this jurisdictional determination involved many factors and may have included a field visit, review of aerial photographs, geological quad sheets, county soils maps, and site specific information provided by you. A copy of the approved jurisdictional determination form and depiction of the geographic extent of Federal jurisdiction are enclosed. A Department of the Army permit may be required for work in areas identified as waters of the United States.

Enclosed you will find a Notification of Appeal Process fact sheet and Request for Appeal (RFA) form. If you object to this determination, you may request an administrative appeal under Corps' regulations at 33 CFR Part 331. If you request to appeal this determination, you must submit a completed RFA form to the South Atlantic Division Office at the following address:

Mr. Jason Steele South Atlantic Division U.S. Army Corps of Engineers CESAD-CM-CO-R, Room 9M15 60 Forsyth St., SW. Atlanta, Georgia 30303-8801.

Mr. Steele can be reached by telephone number at 404-562-5137, or by facsimile at 404-562-5138.

In order for an RFA to be accepted by the Corps, the Corps must determine that it is complete, that it meets the criteria for appeal under 33 CFR Part 331.5, and that it has been received by the Division office within 60 days of the date of the RFA. Should you decide to submit an RFA form, it must be received at the above address by July 16, 2012.

The determination shown on the enclosed information represents the upland/wetland boundary for purposes of determining the Corps jurisdictional line. As depicted on the enclosed drawing, it has been determined you have waters of the United States onsite, which are subject to regulation by the Corps, and/or you have wetlands onsite which are considered to be isolated, and thus not subjected to regulation by the Corps. Please be advised that the jurisdictional determination shown is based on the Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual (1987) or current regional supplement, and is valid for a period no longer than 5 years from the date of this letter unless new information warrants a revision of the determination before the expiration date. If, after the 5-year period, the Corps has not specifically revalidated this jurisdictional determination, it shall automatically expire. Any reliance upon this jurisdictional determination beyond the expiration date may lead to possible violation of current Federal laws and/or regulations. You may request revalidation of the jurisdictional determination prior to the expiration date. Any revalidation or updating will be considered under the method of jurisdictional determination and other applicable regulations in use at the time of the request. Additionally, this determination has been based on information provided by you or your agent; should we determine that the information was incomplete or erroneous this delineation would be invalid.

This determination has been conducted to identify the limits of the Corps Clean Water Act jurisdiction for the particular site identified in this request. This determination may not be valid for the wetland conservation provisions of the Food Security Act of 1985, as amended. If you or your tenant are U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) program participants, or anticipate participation in USDA programs, you should request a certified wetland determination from the local office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service prior to starting work.

You are cautioned that work performed below the mean high water line or ordinary high water line in waters of the United States, or the discharge of dredged or fill material into adjacent wetlands, without a Department of the Army permit could subject you to enforcement action. Receipt of a permit from the Department of Environmental Protection or the Water Management District does not obviate the requirement for obtaining a Department of the Army permit for the work described above prior to commencing work.

The Corps' Jacksonville District Regulatory Division is committed to improving service to our customers. We strive to perform our duty in a friendly and timely manner while working to preserve our environment. We invite you to take a few minutes to visit http://per2.nwp.usace.army.mil/survey.html and complete our automated Customer Service Survey. Your input is appreciated – favorable or otherwise. Please be aware this web address is case sensitive and should be entered as it appears above.

Thank you for your cooperation with our permit program. If you have any questions concerning this matter please contact Shannon White by mail at the letterhead address, by electronic mail at shannon.c.white@usace.army.mil, or by telephone at 352-264-7673.

Sincerely,

Shannon White

Donald W. Kinard Chief, Regulatory Division

Enclosures

Copy Furnished:

Eco-Logic Restoration Services, LLC, 1517 East Orange Avenue, Eustis, Florida 32726

NOTIFICATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE APPEAL OPTIONS AND PROCESS AND REQUEST FOR APPEAL

Applie	cant: Lake County Parks & Trails	File Number: SAJ-2012-01172	Date:
Attach	ned is:	See Section below	
	INITIAL PROFFERED PERMIT (Standard P	А	
	PROFFERED PERMIT (Standard Permit or L	В	
	PERMIT DENIAL	С	
Χ	APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMI	D	
	PRELIMINARY JURISDICTIONAL DETER	Е	

SECTION I - The following identifies your rights and options regarding an administrative appeal of the above decision. Additional information may be found at <u>http://www.usace.army.mil/CECW/Pages/reg_materials.aspx</u> or Corps regulations at 33 CFR Part 331.

A: INITIAL PROFFERED PERMIT: You may accept or object to the permit.

- ACCEPT: If you received a Standard Permit, you may sign the permit document and return it to the district engineer for final authorization. If you received a Letter of Permission (LOP), you may accept the LOP and your work is authorized. Your signature on the Standard Permit or acceptance of the LOP means that you accept the permit in its entirety, and waive all rights to appeal the permit, including its terms and conditions, and approved jurisdictional determinations associated with the permit.
- OBJECT: If you object to the permit (Standard or LOP) because of certain terms and conditions therein, you may request that the permit be modified accordingly. You must complete Section II of this form and return the form to the district engineer. Your objections must be received by the district engineer within 60 days of the date of this notice, or you will forfeit your right to appeal the permit in the future. Upon receipt of your letter, the district engineer will evaluate your objections and may: (a) modify the permit to address all of your concerns, (b) modify the permit to address some of your objections, or (c) not modify the permit having determined that the permit should be issued as previously written. After evaluating your objections, the district engineer will send you a proffered permit for your reconsideration, as indicated in Section B below.

B: PROFFERED PERMIT: You may accept or appeal the permit

- ACCEPT: If you received a Standard Permit, you may sign the permit document and return it to the district engineer for final authorization. If you received a Letter of Permission (LOP), you may accept the LOP and your work is authorized. Your signature on the Standard Permit or acceptance of the LOP means that you accept the permit in its entirety, and waive all rights to appeal the permit, including its terms and conditions, and approved jurisdictional determinations associated with the permit.
- APPEAL: If you choose to decline the proffered permit (Standard or LOP) because of certain terms and conditions therein, you may appeal the declined permit under the Corps of Engineers Administrative Appeal Process by completing Section II of this form and sending the form to the division engineer. This form must be received by the division engineer within 60 days of the date of this notice.

C: PERMIT DENIAL: You may appeal the denial of a permit under the Corps of Engineers Administrative Appeal Process by completing Section II of this form and sending the form to the division engineer. This form must be received by the division engineer within 60 days of the date of this notice.

D: APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION: You may accept or appeal the approved JD or provide new information.

- ACCEPT: You do not need to notify the Corps to accept an approved JD. Failure to notify the Corps within 60 days of the date of this notice, means that you accept the approved JD in its entirety, and waive all rights to appeal the approved JD.
- APPEAL: If you disagree with the approved JD, you may appeal the approved JD under the Corps of Engineers Administrative Appeal Process by completing Section II of this form and sending the form to the division

engineer. This form must be received by the division engineer within 60 days of the date of this notice.

E: PRELIMINARY JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION: You do not need to respond to the Corps regarding the preliminary JD. The Preliminary JD is not appealable. If you wish, you may request an approved JD (which may be appealed), by contacting the Corps district for further instruction. Also you may provide new information for further consideration by the Corps to reevaluate the JD.

SECTION II - REQUEST FOR APPEAL or OBJECTIONS TO AN INITIAL PROFFERED PERMIT

REASONS FOR APPEAL OR OBJECTIONS: (Describe your reasons for appealing the decision or your objections to an initial proffered permit in clear concise statements. You may attach additional information to this form to clarify where your reasons or objections are addressed in the administrative record.)

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: The appeal is limited to a review of the administrative record, the Corps memorandum for the record of the appeal conference or meeting, and any supplemental information that the review officer has determined is needed to clarify the administrative record. Neither the appellant nor the Corps may add new information or analyses to the record. However, you may provide additional information to clarify the location of information that is already in the administrative record.

POINT OF CONTACT FOR QUESTIONS OR INFORMATION:						
If you have questions regarding this decision and/or	If you only have questions regarding the appeal					
the appeal process you may contact:	process you may also contact:					
Project Manager as noted in letter	Jason Steele					
	404-562-5137					

RIGHT OF ENTRY: Your signature below grants the right of entry to Corps of Engineers personnel, and any government consultants, to conduct investigations of the project site during the course of the appeal process. You will be provided a 15 day notice of any site investigation, and will have the opportunity to participate in all site investigations.

	Date:	Telephone number:
Signature of appellant or agent.		

APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION FORM **U.S. Army Corps of Engineers**

This form should be completed by following the instructions provided in Section IV of the JD Form Instructional Guidebook.

SECTION I: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

REPORT COMPLETION DATE FOR APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION (JD): 18 May 2012 Α.

DISTRICT OFFICE, FILE NAME, AND NUMBER: Jacksonville District; Lake County/Ferndale Preserve; SAJ-2012-01172 В.

- C. PROJECT LOCATION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION: The project is located abutting Lake Apopka, in Sections 26 and
- 27, Township 21 South, Range 26 East

State:FL

County/parish/borough: Lake City: Ferndale

Center coordinates of site (lat/long in degree decimal format): Lat. 28.6261° N, Long. -82.69392° W.

Universal Transverse Mercator:

Name of nearest waterbody: Lake Apopka

Name of nearest Traditional Navigable Water (TNW) into which the aquatic resource flows: r

Name of watershed or Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): Lake Apopka (HUC# 030801020302)

Check if map/diagram of review area and/or potential jurisdictional areas is/are available upon request. \bowtie

Check if other sites (e.g., offsite mitigation sites, disposal sites, etc...) are associated with this action and are recorded on a different JD form.

D. REVIEW PERFORMED FOR SITE EVALUATION (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):

Office (Desk) Determination. Date: 18 May 2012

Field Determination. Date(s): 1 May 2012

SECTION II: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS A. RHA SECTION 10 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.

There Are "navigable waters of the U.S." within Rivers and Harbors Act (RHA) jurisdiction (as defined by 33 CFR part 329) in the review area. [Required]

Waters subject to the ebb and flow of the tide. $\overline{\boxtimes}$

Waters are presently used, or have been used in the past, or may be susceptible for use to transport interstate or foreign commerce. Explain: In 1893 the Delta Canal Company completed construction on 12 miles of canal connecting Lake Apoka to the Ocklawaha River. Produce from large farming operations around Lake Apoka was transported by barge up the Ocklawaha River to the St. Johns River to Palatka and Jacksonville. Produce was shipped interstate by rail from Palatka and Jacksonville.

B. CWA SECTION 404 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.

There Are "waters of the U.S." within Clean Water Act (CWA) jurisdiction (as defined by 33 CFR part 328) in the review area. [Required]

- 1. Waters of the U.S.
 - a. Indicate presence of waters of U.S. in review area (check all that apply): ¹
 - TNWs, including territorial seas
 - Wetlands adjacent to TNWs
 - Relatively permanent waters² (RPWs) that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs
 - Non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs
 - Wetlands directly abutting RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs
 - Wetlands adjacent to but not directly abutting RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs
 - Wetlands adjacent to non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs
 - Impoundments of jurisdictional waters

Isolated (interstate or intrastate) waters, including isolated wetlands

- b. Identify (estimate) size of waters of the U.S. in the review area: Non-wetland waters: linear feet: width (ft) and/or 144 acres. Wetlands: 48 acres.
- c. Limits (boundaries) of jurisdiction based on: 1987 Delineation Manual Elevation of established OHWM (if known):Not Known.
- 2. Non-regulated waters/wetlands (check if applicable):³

¹ Boxes checked below shall be supported by completing the appropriate sections in Section III below.

² For purposes of this form, an RPW is defined as a tributary that is not a TNW and that typically flows year-round or has continuous flow at least "seasonally" (e.g., typically 3 months).

Supporting documentation is presented in Section III.F.

Potentially jurisdictional waters and/or wetlands were assessed within the review area and determined to be not jurisdictional. Explain:

SECTION III: CWA ANALYSIS

A. TNWs AND WETLANDS ADJACENT TO TNWs

The agencies will assert jurisdiction over TNWs and wetlands adjacent to TNWs. If the aquatic resource is a TNW, complete Section III.A.1 and Section III.D.1. only; if the aquatic resource is a wetland adjacent to a TNW, complete Sections III.A.1 and 2 and Section III.D.1.; otherwise, see Section III.B below.

1. TNW

Identify TNW: Lake Apopka.

Summarize rationale supporting determination: In 1893 the Delta Canal Company completed construction on 12 miles of canal connecting Lake Apoka to the Ocklawaha River. Produce from large farming operations around Lake Apoka was transported by barge up the Ocklawaha River to the St. Johns River to Palatka and Jacksonville. Produce was shipped interstate by rail from Palatka and Jacksonville.

2. Wetland adjacent to TNW

Summarize rationale supporting conclusion that wetland is "adjacent": The forested and emergent freshwater system on the project site directly abut Lake Apopka.

B. CHARACTERISTICS OF TRIBUTARY (THAT IS NOT A TNW) AND ITS ADJACENT WETLANDS (IF ANY):

This section summarizes information regarding characteristics of the tributary and its adjacent wetlands, if any, and it helps determine whether or not the standards for jurisdiction established under *Rapanos* have been met.

The agencies will assert jurisdiction over non-navigable tributaries of TNWs where the tributaries are "relatively permanent waters" (RPWs), i.e. tributaries that typically flow year-round or have continuous flow at least seasonally (e.g., typically 3 months). A wetland that directly abuts an RPW is also jurisdictional. If the aquatic resource is not a TNW, but has year-round (perennial) flow, skip to Section III.D.2. If the aquatic resource is a wetland directly abutting a tributary with perennial flow, skip to Section III.D.4.

A wetland that is adjacent to but that does not directly abut an RPW requires a significant nexus evaluation. **Corps districts and EPA regions will include in the record any available information that documents the existence of a significant nexus between a relatively permanent tributary that is not perennial (and its adjacent wetlands if any) and a traditional navigable water, even though a significant nexus finding is not required as a matter of law.**

If the waterbody⁴ is not an RPW, or a wetland directly abutting an RPW, a JD will require additional data to determine if the waterbody has a significant nexus with a TNW. If the tributary has adjacent wetlands, the significant nexus evaluation must consider the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands. This significant nexus evaluation that combines, for analytical purposes, the tributary and all of its adjacent wetlands is used whether the review area identified in the JD request is the tributary, or its adjacent wetlands, or both. If the JD covers a tributary with adjacent wetlands, complete Section III.B.1 for the tributary, Section III.B.2 for any onsite wetlands, and Section III.B.3 for all wetlands adjacent to that tributary, both onsite and offsite. The determination whether a significant nexus exists is determined in Section III.C below.

1. Characteristics of non-TNWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNW

(i) General Area Conditions:

Watershed size:	Pick List	
Drainage area:	Pick List	
Average annual rainfa	ll: i	inches
Average annual snowf	fall:	inches

(ii) Physical Characteristics:

(a) <u>Relationship with TNW:</u>
 □ Tributary flows directly into TNW.
 □ Tributary flows through **Pick List** tributaries before entering TNW.

Project waters are Pick List river miles from TNW.
Project waters are Pick List river miles from RPW.
Project waters are Pick List aerial (straight) miles from TNW.
Project waters cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain:

⁴ Note that the Instructional Guidebook contains additional information regarding swales, ditches, washes, and erosional features generally and in the arid West.

	Identify flow route to TNW ⁵ : . Tributary stream order, if known: .
(b)	General Tributary Characteristics (check all that apply): Tributary is: Image: Colspan="2">Natural Image: Colspan="2">Artificial (man-made). Explain: Image: Colspan="2">Manipulated (man-altered). Explain:
	Tributary properties with respect to top of bank (estimate): Average width: feet Average depth: feet Average side slopes: Pick List.
	Primary tributary substrate composition (check all that apply):
	Tributary condition/stability [e.g., highly eroding, sloughing banks].Explain:Presence of run/riffle/pool complexes.Explain:Tributary geometry:Pick ListTributary gradient (approximate average slope):%
(c)	<u>Flow:</u> Tributary provides for: Pick List Estimate average number of flow events in review area/year: Pick List Describe flow regime: Other information on duration and volume:
	Surface flow is: Pick List. Characteristics: . Subsurface flow: Pick List. Explain findings: . Dye (or other) test performed: .
	Tributary has (check all that apply):
	If factors other than the OHWM were used to determine lateral extent of CWA jurisdiction (check all that apply): High Tide Line indicated by: oil or scum line along shore objects fine shell or debris deposits (foreshore) physical markings/characteristics tidal gauges other (list):
(iii) Che	emical Characteristics:

Characterize tributary (e.g., water color is clear, discolored, oily film; water quality; general watershed characteristics, etc.). Explain:

⁵ Flow route can be described by identifying, e.g., tributary a, which flows through the review area, to flow into tributary b, which then flows into TNW. ⁶A natural or man-made discontinuity in the OHWM does not necessarily sever jurisdiction (e.g., where the stream temporarily flows underground, or where the OHWM has been removed by development or agricultural practices). Where there is a break in the OHWM that is unrelated to the waterbody's flow regime (e.g., flow over a rock outcrop or through a culvert), the agencies will look for indicators of flow above and below the break. ⁷Ibid.

Identify specific pollutants, if known:

.

(iv) Biological Characteristics. Channel supports (check all that apply):

- Riparian corridor. Characteristics (type, average width):
- \Box Wetland fringe. Characteristics:
- Habitat for:
 - Federally Listed species. Explain findings:
 - Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings:
 - Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings:
 - Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings:

Characteristics of wetlands adjacent to non-TNW that flow directly or indirectly into TNW 2.

(i) **Physical Characteristics:**

- (a) General Wetland Characteristics: Properties: Wetland size: acres Wetland type. Explain: Wetland quality. Explain: Project wetlands cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain:
- (b) General Flow Relationship with Non-TNW: Flow is: **Pick List**. Explain:

Surface flow is: **Pick List** Characteristics:

Subsurface flow: Pick List. Explain findings: Dye (or other) test performed:

- (c) Wetland Adjacency Determination with Non-TNW:
 - Directly abutting
 - ☐ Not directly abutting
 - Discrete wetland hydrologic connection. Explain:
 - Ecological connection. Explain:
 - Separated by berm/barrier. Explain:

(d) Proximity (Relationship) to TNW

Project wetlands are **Pick List** river miles from TNW. Project waters are **Pick List** aerial (straight) miles from TNW. Flow is from: Pick List. Estimate approximate location of wetland as within the **Pick List** floodplain.

(ii) Chemical Characteristics:

Characterize wetland system (e.g., water color is clear, brown, oil film on surface; water quality; general watershed characteristics; etc.). Explain:

Identify specific pollutants, if known:

(iii) Biological Characteristics. Wetland supports (check all that apply):

- Riparian buffer. Characteristics (type, average width):
- \square Vegetation type/percent cover. Explain:
- Habitat for:
 - Federally Listed species. Explain findings:
 - Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings:
 - Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings:
 - Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings:

Characteristics of all wetlands adjacent to the tributary (if any) 3.

All wetland(s) being considered in the cumulative analysis: Pick List) acres in total are being considered in the cumulative analysis. Approximately (

For each wetland, specify the following:

Directly abuts? (Y/N) Size (in acres)

Directly abuts? (Y/N)

Size (in acres)

Summarize overall biological, chemical and physical functions being performed:

C. SIGNIFICANT NEXUS DETERMINATION

A significant nexus analysis will assess the flow characteristics and functions of the tributary itself and the functions performed by any wetlands adjacent to the tributary to determine if they significantly affect the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of a TNW. For each of the following situations, a significant nexus exists if the tributary, in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, has more than a speculative or insubstantial effect on the chemical, physical and/or biological integrity of a TNW. Considerations when evaluating significant nexus include, but are not limited to the volume, duration, and frequency of the flow of water in the tributary and its proximity to a TNW, and the functions performed by the tributary and all its adjacent wetlands. It is not appropriate to determine significant nexus based solely on any specific threshold of distance (e.g. between a tributary and its adjacent wetland or between a tributary and the TNW). Similarly, the fact an adjacent wetland lies within or outside of a floodplain is not solely determinative of significant nexus.

Draw connections between the features documented and the effects on the TNW, as identified in the *Rapanos* Guidance and discussed in the Instructional Guidebook. Factors to consider include, for example:

- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have the capacity to carry pollutants or flood waters to TNWs, or to reduce the amount of pollutants or flood waters reaching a TNW?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), provide habitat and lifecycle support functions for fish and other species, such as feeding, nesting, spawning, or rearing young for species that are present in the TNW?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have the capacity to transfer nutrients and organic carbon that support downstream foodwebs?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have other relationships to the physical, chemical, or biological integrity of the TNW?

Note: the above list of considerations is not inclusive and other functions observed or known to occur should be documented below:

- 1. Significant nexus findings for non-RPW that has no adjacent wetlands and flows directly or indirectly into TNWs. Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary itself, then go to Section III.D:
- 2. Significant nexus findings for non-RPW and its adjacent wetlands, where the non-RPW flows directly or indirectly into TNWs. Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, then go to Section III.D:
- 3. Significant nexus findings for wetlands adjacent to an RPW but that do not directly abut the RPW. Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, then go to Section III.D:

D. DETERMINATIONS OF JURISDICTIONAL FINDINGS. THE SUBJECT WATERS/WETLANDS ARE (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):

- 2. <u>RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.</u>
 - Tributaries of TNWs where tributaries typically flow year-round are jurisdictional. Provide data and rationale indicating that tributary is perennial:
 - Tributaries of TNW where tributaries have continuous flow "seasonally" (e.g., typically three months each year) are jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.B. Provide rationale indicating that tributary flows seasonally:

Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters in the review area (check all that apply):

acres.

Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft).

- Other non-wetland waters:
 - Identify type(s) of waters:
- 3. Non-RPWs⁸ that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.
 - Waterbody that is not a TNW or an RPW, but flows directly or indirectly into a TNW, and it has a significant nexus with a TNW is jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.

Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters within the review area (check all that apply):

acres.

- Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft).
- Other non-wetland waters:
 - Identify type(s) of waters:

4. Wetlands directly abutting an RPW that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.

Wetlands directly abut RPW and thus are jurisdictional as adjacent wetlands.

- Wetlands directly abutting an RPW where tributaries typically flow year-round. Provide data and rationale indicating that tributary is perennial in Section III.D.2, above. Provide rationale indicating that wetland is directly abutting an RPW:
- Wetlands directly abutting an RPW where tributaries typically flow "seasonally." Provide data indicating that tributary is seasonal in Section III.B and rationale in Section III.D.2, above. Provide rationale indicating that wetland is directly abutting an RPW:

Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.

5. Wetlands adjacent to but not directly abutting an RPW that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.

Wetlands that do not directly abut an RPW, but when considered in combination with the tributary to which they are adjacent and with similarly situated adjacent wetlands, have a significant nexus with a TNW are jurisidictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.

Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.

6. Wetlands adjacent to non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.

Wetlands adjacent to such waters, and have when considered in combination with the tributary to which they are adjacent and with similarly situated adjacent wetlands, have a significant nexus with a TNW are jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.

Provide estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.

- 7. Impoundments of jurisdictional waters.⁹
 - As a general rule, the impoundment of a jurisdictional tributary remains jurisdictional.
 - Demonstrate that impoundment was created from "waters of the U.S.," or
 - Demonstrate that water meets the criteria for one of the categories presented above (1-6), or
 - Demonstrate that water is isolated with a nexus to commerce (see E below).

- which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes.
- from which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce.
- which are or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce.
- Interstate isolated waters. Explain:
- Other factors. Explain:

Identify water body and summarize rationale supporting determination:

E. ISOLATED [INTERSTATE OR INTRA-STATE] WATERS, INCLUDING ISOLATED WETLANDS, THE USE, DEGRADATION OR DESTRUCTION OF WHICH COULD AFFECT INTERSTATE COMMERCE, INCLUDING ANY SUCH WATERS (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):¹⁰

⁸See Footnote # 3.

⁹ To complete the analysis refer to the key in Section III.D.6 of the Instructional Guidebook.

¹⁰ Prior to asserting or declining CWA jurisdiction based solely on this category, Corps Districts will elevate the action to Corps and EPA HQ for review consistent with the process described in the Corps/EPA *Memorandum Regarding CWA Act Jurisdiction Following Rapanos*.

	 Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters in the review area (check all that apply): Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft). Other non-wetland waters: acres. Identify type(s) of waters: . Wetlands: acres.
F.	 NON-JURISDICTIONAL WATERS, INCLUDING WETLANDS (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY): If potential wetlands were assessed within the review area, these areas did not meet the criteria in the 1987 Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual and/or appropriate Regional Supplements. Review area included isolated waters with no substantial nexus to interstate (or foreign) commerce. Prior to the Jan 2001 Supreme Court decision in <i>"SWANCC</i>," the review area would have been regulated based <u>solely</u> on the "Migratory Bird Rule" (MBR). Waters do not meet the "Significant Nexus" standard, where such a finding is required for jurisdiction. Explain: Other: (explain, if not covered above):
	Provide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area, where the <u>sole</u> potential basis of jurisdiction is the MBR factors (i.e., presence of migratory birds, presence of endangered species, use of water for irrigated agriculture), using best professional judgment (check all that apply): Non-wetland waters (i.e., rivers, streams): linear feet width (ft). Lakes/ponds: acres. Other non-wetland waters: acres. List type of aquatic resource: . Wetlands: acres.
	Provide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area that do not meet the "Significant Nexus" standard, where such a finding is required for jurisdiction (check all that apply): Non-wetland waters (i.e., rivers, streams): linear feet, width (ft).

Lakes/ponds: acres.

Other non-wetland waters: acres. List type of aquatic resource:

Wetlands: acres.

SECTION IV: DATA SOURCES.

A.	SUPPORTING DATA.	Data reviewed for JD ((check all that apply -	checked items shall	be included in case file and	, where checked
	and requested, appropri	ately reference sources be	elow):			
	Mana mlana mlata	or plat submitted by or o	n habalf of the application	at/acmaultant.Watlan	d Inmidiation Line	

\bowtie	Maps, plans, plots or plat submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant: Wetland Jurisdiction Line.
\square	Data sheets prepared/submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant.

\bowtie	Data sheets	prepared/s	ubn	nitted	by	or o	n beh	alt of t	he appl	l1cant/	consul
						/ 1 1.	. •				

\boxtimes	Office	concurs	with	data	she	ets/c	lelin	eat	ior	ı rep	ort.	
	0.00											

Office does not concur with data sheets/delineation report. .

- Data sheets prepared by the Corps:
- Corps navigable waters' study:
- U.S. Geological Survey Hydrologic Atlas: .
 - USGS NHD data.
 - USGS 8 and 12 digit HUC maps.
 - U.S. Geological Survey map(s). Cite scale & quad name:
- USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey. Citation: Wet Soil Survey 1 May 2012. .

.

- National wetlands inventory map(s). Cite name: .
- State/Local wetland inventory map(s):
- FEMA/FIRM maps:
- 100-year Floodplain Elevation is: (National Geodectic Vertical Datum of 1929)

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- \square Photographs: Aerial (Name & Date):Google Earth 1 May 2012.
 - or Other (Name & Date):
 - Previous determination(s). File no. and date of response letter:
 - Applicable/supporting case law:
- Applicable/supporting scientific literature:
 - Other information (please specify):

B. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS TO SUPPORT JD: Ferndale Perserve on Lake Apopka Wetland Jurisdictional Determination preparted by Eco-Logic Restoration Services, LLC.

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FERNDALE PRESERVE on LAKE APOPKA

Wetland Jurisdictional Determination

Lake County, Florida

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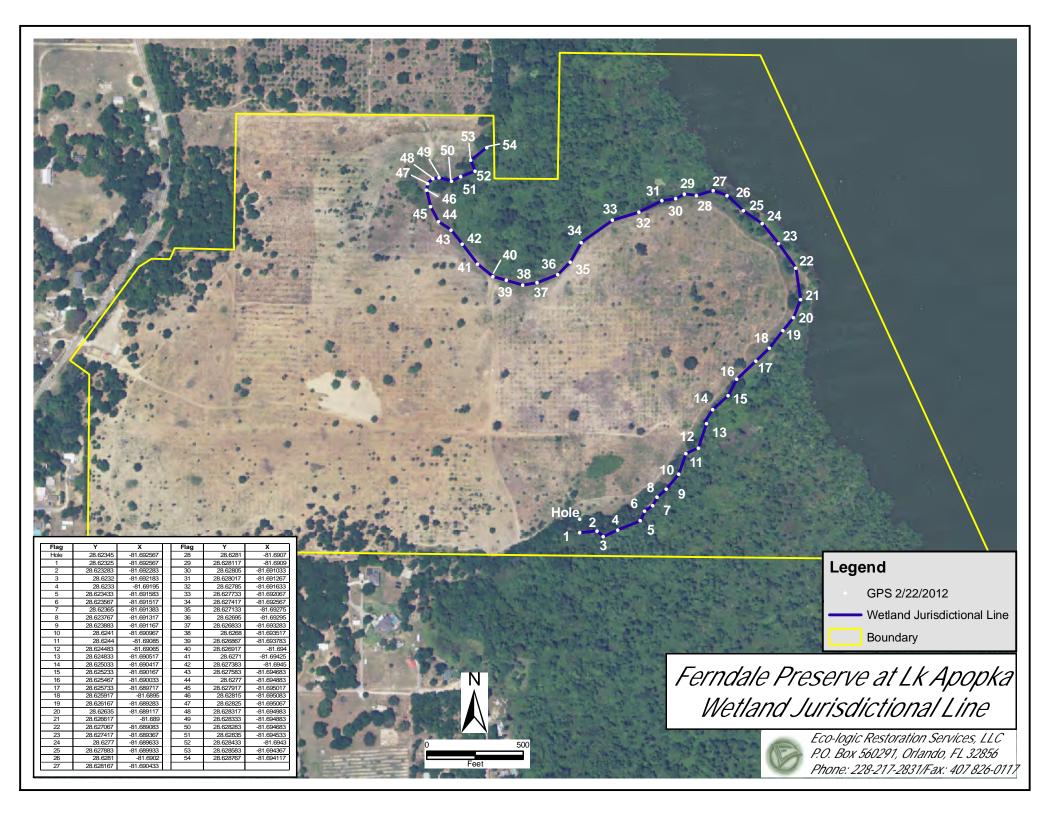
Prepared for:

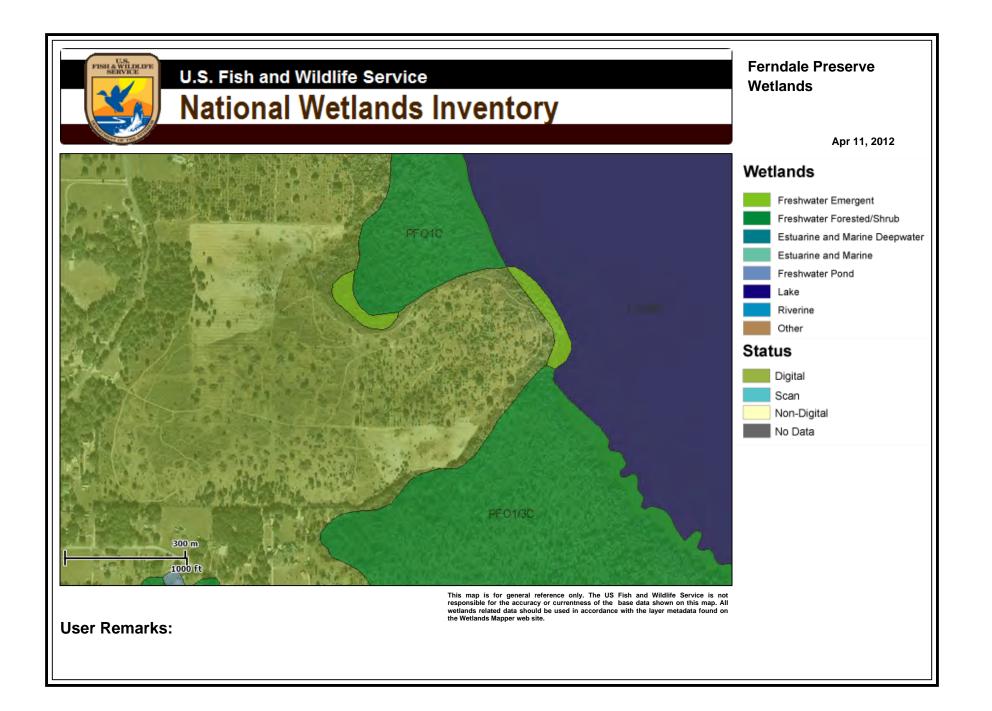


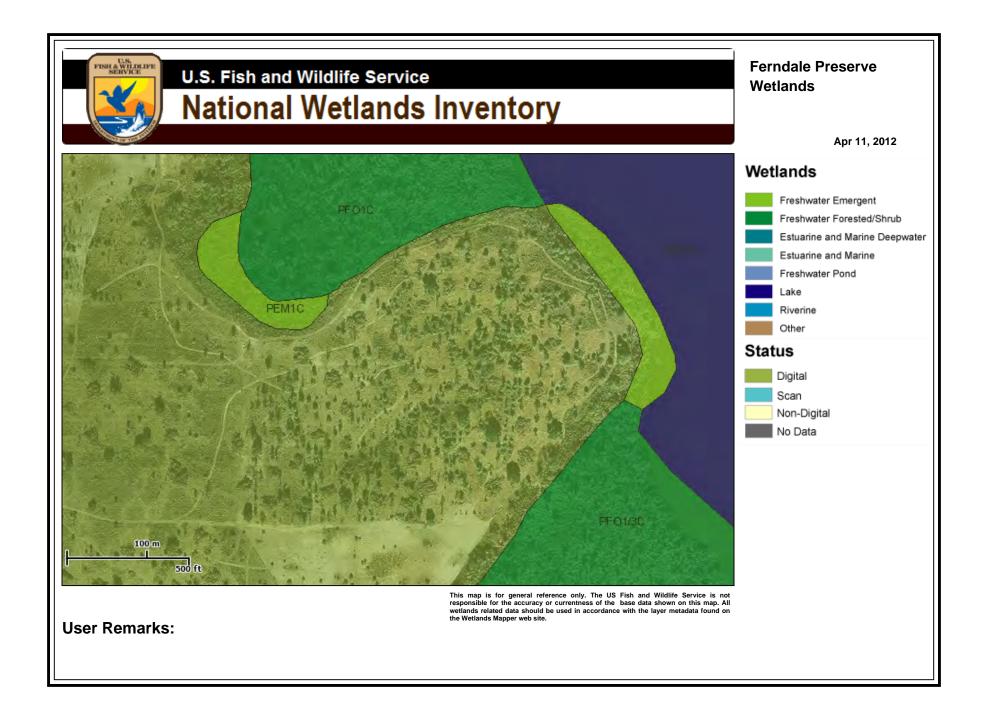
Lake County Parks & Trails 12929 County Landfill Road Tavares, Florida 32778 Prepared by:



Eco-Logic Restoration Svcs., LLC 1517 East Orange Avenue Eustis, Florida 32726







WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain Region

Project/Site: Ferndale Preserve on Lake Apopka City/County: Ferndale, Lake County Sampling Date: 24 FEB 2012 Applicant/Owner: Lake County Parks and Trails State: FL Sampling Point: 11 WET Investigator(s): J.Kelly, Eco-Logic Restoration Svcs, LLC Section, Township, Range: Section 27, Township 21S, Range 26E Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Depression Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 0-1 Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR U Lat: N 28 37 27.8 Long: W 081 41 27.1 Datum: NAD83 Soil Map Unit Name: Everglades Muck FF NWI classification: PFO1/3C Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✓ No
Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ✓ No Is the Sampled Area Hydric Soil Present? Yes ✓ No within a Wetland? Yes ✓ No Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✓ No No within a Wetland? Yes ✓ No Remarks: Is the Sampled Area No No No No No
HYDROLOGY
Wetland Hydrology Indicators: Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)
Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply) Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
Surface Water (A1) Water-Stained Leaves (B9) Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
High Water Table (A2) Aquatic Fauna (B13) Drainage Patterns (B10)
✓ Saturation (A3) Marl Deposits (B15) (LRR U) Moss Trim Lines (B16)
Water Marks (B1) Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
Sediment Deposits (B2) 🖌 Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3) Crayfish Burrows (C8)
Drift Deposits (B3) Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
Algal Mat or Crust (B4) Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6) Geomorphic Position (D2)
Iron Deposits (B5) Thin Muck Surface (C7) Shallow Aquitard (D3)
Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) 🖌 Other (Explain in Remarks) FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
Field Observations:
Surface Water Present? Yes Depth (inches):
Water Table Present? Yes <u>No</u> Depth (inches): <u>Ves</u>
Saturation Present? Yes ✓ No Depth (inches): SUIFACE Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✓ No (includes capillary fringe) Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available: Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✓ No

Remarks:

Listed hydric soil

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

	Absolute	Dominant		Dominance Test worksheet:
Tree Stratum (Plot sizes:)		Species?		Number of Dominant Species
1. <u>Acer rubrum</u>			FAC	That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: (A)
2. <u>Magnolia virginiana</u> 3			FACW	Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata:6(B)
4 5				Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100 (A/B)
6				
7				Prevalence Index worksheet:
		= Total Co		Total % Cover of:Multiply by:
Sapling Stratum()		i etai ee		OBL species x 1 =
1. Acer rubrum		yes	FAC	FACW species x 2 =
2				FAC species x 3 =
3				FACU species x 4 =
4				UPL species x 5 =
5				Column Totals: (A) (B)
6				
7			·	Prevalence Index = B/A =
··		= Total Co	vor	Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:
Shrub Stratum ()				Dominance Test is >50%
1. Sambucus canadensis		ves	FACW	Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹
2				Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain)
3				
4				¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must
				be present.
5				
6				Definitions of Vegetation Strata:
7				Deminitions of Vegetation Strata.
Herb Stratum()		= Total Co	over	Tree – Woody plants, excluding woody vines,
1. Parietaria floridana		ves	FAC	approximately 20 ft (6 m) or more in height and
2. <u>Hydrocotyle umbellata</u>			OBL	3 in. (7.6 cm) or larger in diameter at breast
				height (DBH).
3				
4				Sapling – Woody plants, excluding woody vines,
5				approximately 20 ft (6 m) or more in height and less
6				than 3 in. (7.6 cm) DBH.
7				Shrub – Woody plants, excluding woody vines,
8			·	approximately 3 to 20 ft (1 to 6 m) in height.
9				
10				Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, including
11			·	herbaceous vines, regardless of size. Includes
12				woody plants, except woody vines, less than
		= Total Co	over	approximately 3 ft (1 m) in height.
Woody Vine Stratum ()				Woody vine – All woody vines, regardless of height.
1				woody vine – All woody vines, regardless of height.
2				
3				
4				Hydrophytic
5			·	Vegetation
		= Total Co	over	Present? Yes <u>V</u> No
Remarks: (If observed, list morphological adaptations bel	ow).			<u> </u>
Canopy trees scattered Trunks buttressed				
Predominantly a Sambucus shrub bog				

SOIL

Profile Desc	ription: (Describe t	o the depth	needed to docu	nent the i	indicator	or confirm	the absence of	indicators.)
Depth	Matrix		Redo	x Feature	s			
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²	Texture	Remarks
0-12+	10yr 2/1							
				_	·			
					·			
					·			
		·			·			
	oncentration, D=Depl	etion, RM=Re	educed Matrix, C	S=Covere	d or Coate	d Sand Gr		ion: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.
Hydric Soil I	Indicators:						Indicators for	r Problematic Hydric Soils ³ :
Histosol	(A1)		Polyvalue Be	elow Surfa	ce (S8) (L	RR S, T, U	I) 1 cm Muc	ck (A9) (LRR O)
Histic Ep	oipedon (A2)		Thin Dark Su	urface (S9) (LRR S,	T, U)	2 cm Muc	ck (A10) (LRR S)
Black Hi	stic (A3)		Loamy Muck				Reduced	Vertic (F18) (outside MLRA 150A,B)
Hydroge	n Sulfide (A4)		Loamy Gleye	ed Matrix ((F2)		Piedmont	Floodplain Soils (F19) (LRR P, S, T)
Stratified	Layers (A5)		Depleted Ma	trix (F3)			Anomalou	us Bright Loamy Soils (F20)
	Bodies (A6) (LRR P,	T, U)	Redox Dark		-6)		(MLRA	
	icky Mineral (A7) (LR		Depleted Da					nt Material (TF2)
	esence (A8) (LRR U)		Redox Depre					llow Dark Surface (TF12) (LRR T, U)
	ick (A9) (LRR P, T)		 Marl (F10) (I		,			(plain in Remarks)
	d Below Dark Surface	(A11)	Depleted Oc		(MLRA 1	51)		
	ark Surface (A12)	、 ,	Iron-Mangan		•		T) ³ Indicator	rs of hydrophytic vegetation and
	rairie Redox (A16) (M	LRA 150A)	Umbric Surfa				indicator	d hydrology must be present.
	lucky Mineral (S1) (L		Delta Ochric			, -,	wellan	a nyarology must be present.
-	Bleyed Matrix (S4)		Reduced Ve			0A. 150B)		
-	ledox (S5)		Piedmont Flo				9A)	
	Matrix (S6)						A 149A, 153C, 15	53D)
	rface (S7) (LRR P, S ,	тш				20) (MER	A 140A, 1000, 10	
	_ayer (if observed):	1, 0)						
Туре:			_					
Depth (ind	ches):						Hydric Soil Pro	esent? Yes 🚩 No
Remarks:								
Listed hyd	tric soil							
Liotod nye								

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain Region

Project/site: Ferndale Preserve on Lake Anonka	City/County: Ferndale, Lake County Sampling Date: 24 FEB 2012
-	
	C Section, Township, Range: Section 27, Township 21S, Range 26E
	Local relief (concave, convex, none): <u>CONVEX</u> Slope (%): <u>1-2</u>
	28 37 27.8 Long: W 081 41 27.1 Datum: NAD83
	NWI classification: <u>NONE</u>
Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of	
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology significar	ntly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes 🖌 No
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology naturally	/ problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showi	ing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.
Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes No Hydric Soil Present? Yes No Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes No	
Remarks:	
HYDROLOGY	
Wetland Hydrology Indicators:	Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)
Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that app	bly) Surface Soil Cracks (B6)

Primary Indicators (minimum o	f one is required;	Surface Soil Cracks (B6)	
Surface Water (A1)		Water-Stained Leaves (B9)	Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
High Water Table (A2)		Aquatic Fauna (B13)	Drainage Patterns (B10)
Saturation (A3)		Marl Deposits (B15) (LRR U)	Moss Trim Lines (B16)
Water Marks (B1)		Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)	Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
Sediment Deposits (B2)		Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living F	Roots (C3) Crayfish Burrows (C8)
Drift Deposits (B3)		Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)	Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
Algal Mat or Crust (B4)		ils (C6) Geomorphic Position (D2)	
Iron Deposits (B5)		Thin Muck Surface (C7)	Shallow Aquitard (D3)
Inundation Visible on Aeria	al Imagery (B7)	Other (Explain in Remarks)	FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
Field Observations:			
Surface Water Present?	Yes No	✓ Depth (inches):	
Water Table Present?	Yes <u>No</u>	✓ Depth (inches):	,
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes No	✓ Depth (inches):	Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes No 🖌
Describe Recorded Data (strea	am gauge, monito	oring well, aerial photos, previous inspect	ions), if available:
Remarks:			

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

	Absolute	Dominant		Dominance Test worksheet:
Tree Stratum (Plot sizes:)		Species?		Number of Dominant Species
1. <u>Prunus serotina</u>			FACU	That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>5</u> (A)
2. Quercus laurifolia			FACW	Total Number of Dominant
3. <u>Celtis laevigata</u>		yes	FACW	Species Across All Strata:(B)
4				Percent of Dominant Species
5				That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: (A/B)
6				,
7				Prevalence Index worksheet:
		= Total Co	ver	Total % Cover of:Multiply by:
Sapling Stratum ()				OBL species x 1 =
1. Prunus serotina		yes	FACU	FACW species x 2 =
2. <u>Celtis laevigata</u>			FACW	FAC species x 3 =
3. Sabal palmetto			FAC	FACU species x 4 =
4				UPL species x 5 =
5				Column Totals: (A) (B)
6				Prevalence Index = B/A =
7				Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:
Shrub Stratum()		= Total Co	ver	Dominance Test is >50%
				Prevalence Index is $\leq 3.0^{1}$
1				Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain)
2				
3				
4				¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present.
5				be present.
6				
7				Definitions of Vegetation Strata:
		= Total Co	over	
Herb Stratum ()				Tree – Woody plants, excluding woody vines,
1				approximately 20 ft (6 m) or more in height and
2				3 in. (7.6 cm) or larger in diameter at breast
3				height (DBH).
4				Sopling Westurlate sucludian used wines
5				Sapling – Woody plants, excluding woody vines, approximately 20 ft (6 m) or more in height and less
C				than 3 in. (7.6 cm) DBH.
			·	
7				Shrub – Woody plants, excluding woody vines,
8				approximately 3 to 20 ft (1 to 6 m) in height.
9				
10				Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, including
11				herbaceous vines, regardless of size. Includes
12				woody plants, except woody vines, less than
		= Total Co		approximately 3 ft (1 m) in height.
Woody Vine Stratum ()				
1. <u>Vitis rotundifolia</u>		yes	FAC	Woody vine – All woody vines, regardless of height.
2				
3				
4				
5				Hydrophytic
		= Total Co	wer	Vegetation Present? Yes <u>No</u>
Remarks: (If observed, list morphological adaptations b	elow).			

SOIL

Profile Descrip	ption: (Describe t	o the depth	needed to docun	nent the in	dicator	or confirm	the absence	of indicators.)				
Depth	Matrix			K Features								
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²	Texture	Remarks				
0-6+	10yr 5/1-3/1							salt and pepper				
		·						<u> </u>				
				<u> </u>		·						
				<u> </u>								
<u> </u>												
¹ Type: C=Con	centration, D=Deple	tion RM=R	educed Matrix CS	=Covered	or Coate	d Sand Gra	ains ² Lo	cation: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.				
Hydric Soil Ind				Outrica				for Problematic Hydric Soils ³ :				
-					(0.0) (1			•				
Histosol (A	,		Polyvalue Be					Auck (A9) (LRR O)				
Histic Epip			Thin Dark Su					/luck (A10) (LRR S)				
Black Histi	ic (A3)		Loamy Muck		, .	l O)		ed Vertic (F18) (outside MLRA 150A,B)				
	Sulfide (A4)		Loamy Gleye	d Matrix (F	2)		Piedm	ont Floodplain Soils (F19) (LRR P, S, T)				
Stratified L	ayers (A5)		Depleted Mat	rix (F3)			Anoma	alous Bright Loamy Soils (F20)				
Organic Bo	odies (A6) (LRR P,	T, U)	Redox Dark S	Surface (F6	5)		(MLI	RA 153B)				
5 cm Muck	ky Mineral (A7) (LR	R P, T, U)	Depleted Dar	k Surface ((F7)		Red P	d Parent Material (TF2)				
	ence (A8) (LRR U)		Redox Depre					Shallow Dark Surface (TF12) (LRR T, U)				
	(A9) (LRR P, T)		Marl (F10) (L		/		-	(Explain in Remarks)				
	Below Dark Surface	(A11)	Depleted Oct			51)						
-	Surface (A12)	()())	Iron-Mangan				F) 3					
	rie Redox (A16) (M	I D A 150 A)	Umbric Surfa		• • •		, maio	ators of hydrophytic vegetation and				
						, 0)	wet	land hydrology must be present.				
	cky Mineral (S1) (L	KK U, S)	Delta Ochric									
	yed Matrix (S4)		Reduced Ver									
Sandy Red			Piedmont Flo									
Stripped M	· · ·		Anomalous B	right Loam	y Soils (F20) (MLR<i>A</i>	A 149A, 153C	, 153D)				
	ace (S7) (LRR P, S,	T, U)										
Restrictive La	yer (if observed):											
Type:												
Depth (inch	oc).						Hydric Soil	Present? Yes No				
	es).						Tryune Son					
Remarks:												

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain Region

Project/Site: Ferndale Preserve on Lake Apopka	City/County:	City/County: <u>Ferndale</u> , Lake County Sampling Date: <u>24 FEB 201</u>							
Applicant/Owner: Lake County Parks and Trails			State: FL	Sampling Poin	t: 22 WET				
Investigator(s): J.Kelly, Eco-Logic Restoration Svcs,	LLC Section, Town	nship, Range: <u>S</u>	ection 27, Tov	vnship 21S, F	Range 26E				
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): hillslope	Local relief (c	Local relief (concave, convex, none): CONCAVE				1			
Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR U Lat:	N 28 37 37.4	<u>37 37.4</u> Long: W 081 41 20.7 Datum: N							
Soil Map Unit Name: Orlando fine sand 0-5% slope			NWI classific	cation: PEM1	С				
Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes 🖌 No (If no, explain in Remarks.)									
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes 🖌 No									
re Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)									
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map sh	owing sampling	point locatio	ons. transects	. important	features. e	etc.			
Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ✓ No _ Hydric Soil Present? Yes ✓ No _ Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✓ No _ Remarks: Image: Comparison of the second s	within	Sampled Area a Wetland?	Yes 🗸	΄ Νο					
HYDROLOGY									
Wetland Hydrology Indicators:			Secondary Indica	ators (minimum	of two require	<u>d)</u>			
Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that	t apply)		Surface Soil	· · · ·					
	Stained Leaves (B9)		Sparsely Ve		e Surface (B8)			
	c Fauna (B13)		Drainage Pa						
	eposits (B15) (LRR U)		Moss Trim L		0)				
Water Marks (B1) Hydrog	en Sulfide Odor (C1)		Water Table (C	2)					

Thin Muck Surface (C7)

✓ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)

Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)

____ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3) ____ Crayfish Burrows (C8)

(includes capillary fringe)		_		、 ,			,
Describe Recorded Data ((stream gauge,	monitoring	well, aeri	al photos	, previous ins	spections)	, if available:

Yes <u>No</u> Depth (inches): Yes _____ No ____ Depth (inches):

Yes _____ No ____ Depth (inches):

Remarks:

Lake margin

___ Iron Deposits (B5)

Field Observations: Surface Water Present?

Water Table Present?

Saturation Present?

Sediment Deposits (B2) Drift Deposits (B3)

____ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)

Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)

Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)

✓ Geomorphic Position (D2)

Shallow Aquitard (D3)

✓ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <u>Ves</u> No

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

	Absolute	Dominant		Dominance Test worksheet:
Tree Stratum (Plot sizes:)		Species?		Number of Dominant Species
1. <u>Celtis laevigata</u>			FACW	That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 8 (A)
2. <u>Acer rubrum</u>		yes	FAC	Total Number of Dominant
3. <u>Sabal palmetto</u>		yes	FAC	Species Across All Strata: 8 (B)
4				Percent of Dominant Species
5				Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100 (A/B)
6				
7				Prevalence Index worksheet:
		= Total Co		Total % Cover of: Multiply by:
Sapling Stratum()			Jvei	OBL species x 1 =
1. <u>Acer rubrum</u>		ves	FAC	FACW species x 2 =
				FAC species x 3 =
2				
3				FACU species x 4 =
4				UPL species x 5 =
5				Column Totals: (A) (B)
6				
7				Prevalence Index = B/A =
		= Total Co		Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:
Shrub Stratum ()				Dominance Test is >50%
1. Sambucus canadensis		yes	FACW	Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹
2				Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain)
3				¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must
4				be present.
5				
6				
7				Definitions of Vegetation Strata:
		= Total Co	over	
Herb Stratum ()				Tree – Woody plants, excluding woody vines,
1. <u>Typha spp.</u>		yes	OBL	approximately 20 ft (6 m) or more in height and
2. Brachiaria mutica		yes	FACW	3 in. (7.6 cm) or larger in diameter at breast
3				height (DBH).
4				
				Sapling – Woody plants, excluding woody vines,
5				approximately 20 ft (6 m) or more in height and less
6				than 3 in. (7.6 cm) DBH.
7				Shrub Weederslande eveludier weedersinge
8				Shrub – Woody plants, excluding woody vines,
9				approximately 3 to 20 ft (1 to 6 m) in height.
10				Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, including
11				herbaceous vines, regardless of size. Includes
12				woody plants, except woody vines, less than
12.				approximately 3 ft (1 m) in height.
Woody Vine Stratum()		= Total Co	Jvei	
1. Ampelopsis arborea		VAC	FAC	Woody vine – All woody vines, regardless of height.
2				
3				
4				Hydrophytic
5				Vegetation
		= Total Co	over	Present? Yes <u>No</u>
Remarks: (If observed, list morphological adaptations bel	IOW).			
Canopy trees scattered				
Lake margin				
0				

SOIL

Profile Desc	ription: (Describe to	o the depth	needed to docur	nent the i	ndicator	or confirm	the absence	of indicate	ors.)		
Depth	Matrix		Redo	x Features	S						
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²	Texture		Rema	arks	
0-3	10yr 5/3										
3-5	10yr 3/1-5/3							stratifie	d		
5-9	10yr 5/3-7/3							stratifie	d		
					<u> </u>						
. <u> </u>											
¹ Type: C=Co	oncentration, D=Deple	tion, RM=R	educed Matrix, CS	S=Covered	d or Coate	d Sand Gra	ains. ² Lo	cation: PL:	=Pore Lin	ing, M	=Matrix.
Hydric Soil I	ndicators:							for Proble			
Histosol	(A1)		Polyvalue Be	elow Surfa	ce (S8) (L	RR S, T, U) 1 cm M	/luck (A9) (I	LRR O)		
Histic Ep	pipedon (A2)		Thin Dark Su	urface (S9)	(LRR S,	T, U)	2 cm M	Auck (A10)	(LRR S)		
Black Hi	· · ·		Loamy Muck	y Mineral	(F1) (LRR	l O)	Reduc	ed Vertic (F	18) (outs	side M	ILRA 150A,B)
	n Sulfide (A4)		Loamy Gleye	ed Matrix (F2)		Piedm	ont Floodpl	ain Soils ((F19)	(LRR P, S, T)
	l Layers (A5)		Depleted Ma					alous Bright	Loamy S	Soils (F	20)
-	Bodies (A6) (LRR P,		Redox Dark				•	RA 153B)			
	cky Mineral (A7) (LR	R P, T, U)	Depleted Da					arent Mater			``
	esence (A8) (LRR U)		Redox Depre		8)					•	2) (LRR T, U)
	ck (A9) (LRR P, T)		Marl (F10) (L				Other	(Explain in	Remarks))	
·	Below Dark Surface	(A11)	Depleted Oc				-				
	ark Surface (A12)		Iron-Mangan				indio	ators of hyd		-	
	rairie Redox (A16) (M					, U)	wet	land hydrol	ogy must	be pre	esent.
-	lucky Mineral (S1) (Ll	(R 0, 5)	Delta Ochric			0A 450D)					
-	edox (S5)		Reduced Ver				0.4.)				
-	Matrix (S6)						9A) A 149A, 153C	1520)			
	rface (S7) (LRR P, S,	тш		Singin Loai	ity 3013 (1		A 149A, 1990	, 1550)			
	_ayer (if observed):	., .,									
Type:	, (,-										
Depth (inc	ches):		_				Hydric Soil	Present?	Yes	✓	No
Remarks:											

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain Region

Project/Site: Ferndale Preserve on Lake	Apopka	City/County: Ferndale, Lake County Sampling Date: 24 FEB 2012					
Applicant/Owner: Lake County Parks and	Trails		State: F	L Sampling	Point: 22	UP	
Investigator(s): J.Kelly, Eco-Logic Restora	tion Svcs, LLC	Section, Township,	Range: Section	27, Township 21	S, Range	e 26E	
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): hillslope		_ Local relief (concave, convex, none): <u>CONVEX</u> Slope (%): <u>2</u> -					
Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR U	Lat: N 28	37 37.4	Long: W 081	41 20.7	Datum:	NAD83	
Soil Map Unit Name: Candler sand 0-5% s	lope		NW	I classification: <u>NO</u>	ne		
Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typ	vical for this time of ye	ear?Yes 🖌 N	o (If no, ex	plain in Remarks.)			
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrolog	y significantly	disturbed? A	re "Normal Circum	stances" present?	Yes 🖌	No	
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrolog	y naturally pro	oblematic? (I	f needed, explain a	ny answers in Rema	arks.)		
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach s	ite map showing	a sampling poin	t locations. tra	ansects, import	ant featu	res. etc.	
		,	······································			,	
Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes	No	Is the Samp	led Area				
	No_✔No_✔	within a We	tland?	Yes No _	_✓		
Remarks:							
HYDROLOGY							
Wetland Hydrology Indicators:			Second	lary Indicators (minin	num of two i	required)	
Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required;	check all that apply)		Sur	rface Soil Cracks (B6	3)		
Surface Water (A1)	<u></u> Water-Stained			Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)			
High Water Table (A2)	Aquatic Fauna			ainage Patterns (B10			
Saturation (A3)	Marl Deposits (· · · ·		ss Trim Lines (B16)			
Water Marks (B1)	Hydrogen Sulfi	de Odor (C1)	Dry	Dry-Season Water Table (C2)			

Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)

____ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)

____ Thin Muck Surface (C7)

Other (Explain in Remarks)

____ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3) ____ Crayfish Burrows (C8)

(includes capillary fringe) Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Yes ____ No 🖌 Depth (inches): ____

Yes ____ No 🖌 Depth (inches): _____

Yes _____ No ____ Depth (inches): ______

Remarks:

_ Sediment Deposits (B2)

Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)

____ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)

Drift Deposits (B3)

____ Iron Deposits (B5)

Field Observations: Surface Water Present?

Water Table Present?

Saturation Present?

____ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)

____ Geomorphic Position (D2)

FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ No ____

____ Shallow Aquitard (D3)

	Absolute	Dominant	Indicator	Dominance Test worksheet:
Tree Stratum (Plot sizes:)	% Cover	Species?	Status	Number of Dominant Species
1. Quercus laurifolia		yes	FACW	That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: (A)
2				Tatal Number of Deminant
3				Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 6 (B)
4				
				Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL_EACW_or EAC: 33 (A/B)
5				That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 33 (A/B)
6				Prevalence Index worksheet:
7				Total % Cover of: Multiply by:
		= Total Co	over	
Sapling Stratum ()				OBL species x 1 =
1. <u>Albizia julibrissin</u>			FACU	FACW species x 2 =
2. <u>Celtis laevigata</u>		yes	FACW	FAC species x 3 =
3				FACU species x 4 =
4				UPL species x 5 =
5				Column Totals: (A) (B)
6				Prevalence Index = B/A =
7				Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:
Chrub Stratum (= Total Co	over	Dominance Test is >50%
Shrub Stratum ()				Prevalence Index is $\leq 3.0^{1}$
1. <u>Heterotheca subaxillaris</u>				
2				Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain)
3				
4				¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must
5				be present.
6				
				Definitions of Vegetation Strata:
7				Deminione er vegetation ettata.
Herb Stratum()		= Total Co	over	Tree – Woody plants, excluding woody vines,
		1/00		approximately 20 ft (6 m) or more in height and
1. <u>Rhyncheletrum repens</u>				3 in. (7.6 cm) or larger in diameter at breast
2. Paspalum notatum				height (DBH).
3				
4				Sapling – Woody plants, excluding woody vines,
5				approximately 20 ft (6 m) or more in height and less
6				than 3 in. (7.6 cm) DBH.
7				
				Shrub – Woody plants, excluding woody vines,
8				approximately 3 to 20 ft (1 to 6 m) in height.
9				
10				Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, including
11				herbaceous vines, regardless of size. Includes
12				woody plants, except woody vines, less than
		= Total Co		approximately 3 ft (1 m) in height.
Woody Vine Stratum ()				
1				Woody vine – All woody vines, regardless of height.
2				
3				
4				Hydrophytic
5				Vegetation
		= Total Co	over	Present? Yes No V
Remarks: (If observed, list morphological adaptations bel	ow).			1
	,			

SOIL

Profile Desc	ription: (Describe t	o the depth	needed to docun	nent the i	ndicator	or confirm	the absence	of indicators.)		
Depth	Matrix		Redo	k Features	5					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²	Texture	Remarks		
0-2	10yr 6/3									
2-7	10yr 5/3									
7+	10yr 5/3							with 10yr 4/2 streaks	S	
						<u> </u>				
$\frac{1}{1}$ Type: C=Cc	oncentration, D=Depl	etion RM=R	duced Matrix CS		l or Coate	d Sand Gra	ins ² l c	cation: PL=Pore Lining, M	=Matrix	
Hydric Soil I								for Problematic Hydric S		
Histosol			Polyvalue Be	low Surfa	00 (58) /1	DD C T III		Muck (A9) (LRR O)		
	vipedon (A2)		Thin Dark Su					Muck (A9) (LRR 0) Muck (A10) (LRR S)		
Black His			Loamy Mucky					ed Vertic (F18) (outside M	II RA 150A B)	
	n Sulfide (A4)		Loamy Gleye			,		ont Floodplain Soils (F19)		
	Layers (A5)		Depleted Mat		- 2)			alous Bright Loamy Soils (F		
	Bodies (A6) (LRR P,	T. U)	Redox Dark S	• •	6)			RA 153B)	20)	
-	cky Mineral (A7) (LR		Depleted Dar	```	,			arent Material (TF2)		
	esence (A8) (LRR U)		Redox Depressions (F8) Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12) (LRR 1							
	ck (A9) (LRR P, T)		 Marl (F10) (L		,			(Explain in Remarks)	, , , ,	
Depleted	Below Dark Surface	e (A11)	Depleted Och	nric (F11)	(MLRA 1	51)		(
Thick Da	irk Surface (A12)		Iron-Mangane	ese Masse	es (F12) (LRR O, P, T) ³ Indic	ators of hydrophytic vegeta	tion and	
Coast Pr	airie Redox (A16) (M	ILRA 150A)	Umbric Surfa	ce (F13) (LRR P, T	, U)		tland hydrology must be pre		
Sandy M	lucky Mineral (S1) (L	RR O, S)	Delta Ochric	(F17) (ML	.RA 151)					
Sandy G	leyed Matrix (S4)		Reduced Ver	tic (F18) (MLRA 15	0A, 150B)				
Sandy R	edox (S5)		Piedmont Flo	odplain S	oils (F19)	(MLRA 149	A)			
	Matrix (S6)		Anomalous B	right Loar	ny Soils (F20) (MLRA	149A, 153C	, 153D)		
	face (S7) (LRR P, S	, T, U)								
Restrictive L	ayer (if observed):									
Туре:			_						1	
	ches):		_				Hydric Soi	Present? Yes	No <u> </u>	
Remarks:										

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain Region

Project/Site: Ferndale Preserve on Lake Apopka		City/County: Fe	erndale, Lal	ke County	_ Sampling D	oate: 24 FEB 2012
Applicant/Owner: Lake County Parks and Trails				State: FL	_ Sampling P	oint: 34 WET
Investigator(s): J.Kelly, Eco-Logic Restoration S	vcs, LLC					
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): depression		Local relief (cond	cave, convex,	none): <u>CONCAV</u>	/e	Slope (%): 0-1
Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR U	Lat: N 28	37 38.7	Long:	W 081 41 33.2	2	Datum: NAD83
Soil Map Unit Name: Everglades Muck FF				NWI classifi	ication: PFC	D1C
Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for	this time of ye					
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology	_ significantly	disturbed?	Are "Norma	l Circumstances"	present? Ye	es 🖌 No
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology	naturally pro	oblematic?	(If needed,	explain any answ	ers in Remark	(S.)
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site ma			oint locatio	ons. transects	s. importa	nt features, etc.
		,			-,p	
Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes	No	Is the Sa	mpled Area			
Hydric Soil Present? Yes <u>√</u>	No	within a	Wetland?	Yes 👥	/No	
Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes Remarks:	No					
HYDROLOGY						
Wetland Hydrology Indicators:				Secondary Indic	ators (minimu	Im of two required)
Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check a	all that apply)			Surface Soi	il Cracks (B6)	
Surface Water (A1) W	Vater-Stained I	Leaves (B9)		Sparsely Ve	egetated Cond	cave Surface (B8)
High Water Table (A2) A	quatic Fauna	(B13)		Drainage Pa	atterns (B10)	
Saturation (A3) N	larl Deposits (B15) (LRR U)		Moss Trim I	Lines (B16)	
	lydrogen Sulfic				Water Table	(C2)
	Sediment Deposits (B2) Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)				· ,	
Drift Deposits (B3) Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)					ial Imagery (C9)	
		duction in Tilled S	Soils (C6)	🖌 Geomorphic		2)
	ace (C7)		Shallow Aqu			
	other (Explain i	in Remarks)		✓ FAC-Neutra	al Test (D5)	
Field Observations:						
Surface Water Present? Yes No 🗸 I	Depth (inches)):				

No <u> </u> Depth (inches):

Yes _____ No 🖌 Depth (inches): _

(includes capillary fringe)					
Describe Recorded Data	(stream gauge,	monitoring well	aerial photos,	previous inspe	ctions), if available

Yes

Remarks:

Listed hydric soil

Water Table Present?

Saturation Present?

✓ No_

Yes

Wetland Hydrology Present?

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

	Absolute	Dominant		Dominance Test worksheet:
Tree Stratum (Plot sizes:)		Species?		Number of Dominant Species
1. <u>Celtis laevigata</u>			FACW	That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 5 (A)
2. Acer rubrum		yes	FAC	Total Number of Dominant
3				Species Across All Strata: 5 (B)
4				
5				Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100 (A/B)
				That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100 (A/B)
6				Prevalence Index worksheet:
7				Total % Cover of:Multiply by:
Sapling Stratum ()		= Total Co	over	OBL species x 1 =
		VAS	EAC	FACW species x 2 =
2				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
3				FACU species x 4 =
4		<u> </u>		UPL species x 5 =
5				Column Totals: (A) (B)
6				Developer Index D(A
7				Prevalence Index = B/A =
		= Total Co	ver	Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:
Shrub Stratum()				Dominance Test is >50%
1. Sambucus canadensis		yes	FACW	Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹
2				Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain)
3				
				¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must
4				be present.
5				
6				
7				Definitions of Vegetation Strata:
		= Total Co	over	_
Herb Stratum ()				Tree – Woody plants, excluding woody vines,
1. Thelypteris sp.			. <u> </u>	approximately 20 ft (6 m) or more in height and
2				3 in. (7.6 cm) or larger in diameter at breast
3				height (DBH).
4				Sapling – Woody plants, excluding woody vines,
5				approximately 20 ft (6 m) or more in height and less
6				than 3 in. (7.6 cm) DBH.
7				Shrub – Woody plants, excluding woody vines,
8				approximately 3 to 20 ft (1 to 6 m) in height.
9				
10			. <u> </u>	Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, including
11			. <u> </u>	herbaceous vines, regardless of size. Includes
12				woody plants, except woody vines, less than
		= Total Co	over	approximately 3 ft (1 m) in height.
Woody Vine Stratum ()				
1. <u>Rubus betulifolius</u>		ves	FAC	Woody vine – All woody vines, regardless of height.
2				
3				
4				
5				Hydrophytic
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				Vegetation Present? Yes <u>No</u>
		= Total Co	lver	
Remarks: (If observed, list morphological adaptations below	ow).			
Canopy trees scattered				

SOIL

Profile Desc	ription: (Describe to the d	epth needed to docume	nt the indicator	or confirm	the absence of i	ndicators.)
Depth	Matrix		eatures			
(inches)	Color (moist) %	Color (moist)	<u>%</u> Type ¹	Loc ²	Texture	Remarks
0-5	10yr 5/1					
5-7	10yr 4/1					
7+	10yr 2/1					
						_
	·		·			
$\frac{1}{1}$ Type: C=Co	Difference of the second secon	 M=Reduced Matrix_CS=0	Covered or Coate	d Sand Gra	ains ² Locatio	on: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.
Hydric Soil I						Problematic Hydric Soils ³ :
Histosol	(A1)	Polyvalue Belov	w Surface (S8) (L	.RR S, T, U)) 1 cm Mucł	k (A9) (LRR O)
	pipedon (A2)		ace (S9) (LRR S,			(A10) (LRR S)
Black Hi	stic (A3)	Loamy Mucky N	/lineral (F1) (LRF	R O)	Reduced \	Vertic (F18) (outside MLRA 150A,B)
	n Sulfide (A4)	Loamy Gleyed I				Floodplain Soils (F19) (LRR P, S, T)
	I Layers (A5)	Depleted Matrix	. ,			s Bright Loamy Soils (F20)
-	Bodies (A6) (LRR P, T, U)	Redox Dark Su			(MLRA 1	-
	cky Mineral (A7) (LRR P, T,					nt Material (TF2)
	esence (A8) (LRR U) ck (A9) (LRR P, T)	Redox Depress Marl (F10) (LRF				ow Dark Surface (TF12) (LRR T, U)
	Below Dark Surface (A11)		c (F11) (MLRA 1	51)	V Other (Exp	plain in Remarks)
·	irk Surface (A12)		e Masses (F12)		T) 31	Character da dia anna ta tiana an d
	airie Redox (A16) (MLRA 1		(F13) (LRR P, T		maloators	s of hydrophytic vegetation and d hydrology must be present.
	lucky Mineral (S1) (LRR O, S		17) (MLRA 151)		welland	nydrology must be present.
	leyed Matrix (S4)		(F18) (MLRA 15	50A, 150B)		
Sandy R	edox (S5)	Piedmont Flood	Iplain Soils (F19)	(MLRA 149	ÐA)	
✓ Stripped	Matrix (S6)	Anomalous Brig	ght Loamy Soils (F20) (MLR A	A 149A, 153C, 15	3D)
	face (S7) (LRR P, S, T, U)					
Restrictive L	ayer (if observed):					
Туре:						/
Depth (ind	ches):				Hydric Soil Pre	esent? Yes 🚩 No
Remarks:					•	
Listed hyd	Iric soil					
•	· inches thick of 10yr 2/	'1 starts at 7"				
, thay of the						

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain Region

Project/Site: Ferndale Preserve on Lake Apopka	City/County: Ferndale, Lake County Sampling Date: 24 FEB 2012
Applicant/Owner: Lake County Parks and Trails	State: FL Sampling Point: 34 UP
Investigator(s): J.Kelly, Eco-Logic Restoration Svcs, LLC	Section, Township, Range: Section 27, Township 21S, Range 26E
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): hillslope	_ Local relief (concave, convex, none): <u>CONVEX</u> Slope (%): <u>2-5</u>
Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR U Lat: N 28	8 37 38.7 Long: W 081 41 33.2 Datum: NAD83
	NWI classification: <u>none</u>
Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of y	
	ly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes _ ✓ No
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology naturally p	
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - Attach site man showin	g sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.
Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes No Hydric Soil Present? Yes No	- Is the Sampled Area
	within a Wetland? Yes No
Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes No Remarks:	-
Remarks.	
HYDROLOGY	
Wetland Hydrology Indicators:	Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)
Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply) Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
Surface Water (A1) Water-Stained	d Leaves (B9) Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)

Surface Water (A1)		Water-Stained Leaves (B9)	Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)			
High Water Table (A2)		Aquatic Fauna (B13)	Drainage Patterns (B10)			
Saturation (A3)		Marl Deposits (B15) (LRR U)	Moss Trim Lines (B16)			
Water Marks (B1)		Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)	Dry-Season Water Table (C2)			
Sediment Deposits (B2)		Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living R	ots (C3) Crayfish Burrows (C8)			
Drift Deposits (B3)		Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)	Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)			
Algal Mat or Crust (B4)		Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled So	ils (C6) Geomorphic Position (D2)			
Iron Deposits (B5)		Thin Muck Surface (C7)	Shallow Aquitard (D3)			
Inundation Visible on Aer	ial Imagery (B7)	Other (Explain in Remarks)	FAC-Neutral Test (D5)			
Field Observations:						
Surface Water Present?	Yes No	✓ Depth (inches):				
Water Table Present?	Yes <u>No</u>	✓ Depth (inches):	,			
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)			Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes No _✓			
Describe Recorded Data (stre	eam gauge, monito	oring well, aerial photos, previous inspect	ions), if available:			
Remarks:						

	Absolute	Dominant		Dominance Test worksheet:
Tree Stratum (Plot sizes:)		Species?		Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL_EACW or FAC [·] 0 (A)
1				That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)
23				Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 2 (B)
4				Species Across All Strata: <u>2</u> (B)
5				Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL. FACW. or FAC: 0 (A/B
6				That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: (A/B
7				Prevalence Index worksheet:
		= Total Co		Total % Cover of:Multiply by:
Sapling Stratum ()				OBL species x 1 =
1. <u>Prunus serotina</u>		yes	FACU	FACW species x 2 =
2			. <u> </u>	FAC species x 3 =
3				FACU species x 4 =
4				UPL species x 5 =
5				Column Totals: (A) (B)
6				Prevalence Index = B/A =
7				Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:
Shruh Stratum (= Total Co	ver	Dominance Test is >50%
Shrub Stratum ()				Prevalence Index is $\leq 3.0^{1}$
1				Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain)
2				
3				¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must
45				be present.
5 6				
7				Definitions of Vegetation Strata:
··		= Total Co	ver	
Herb Stratum ()				Tree – Woody plants, excluding woody vines,
1. Rhyncheletrum repens		yes		approximately 20 ft (6 m) or more in height and
2				3 in. (7.6 cm) or larger in diameter at breast height (DBH).
3				
4				Sapling – Woody plants, excluding woody vines,
5				approximately 20 ft (6 m) or more in height and less
6			. <u> </u>	than 3 in. (7.6 cm) DBH.
7				Shrub Weedy plants evoluting weedy vines
8				Shrub – Woody plants, excluding woody vines, approximately 3 to 20 ft (1 to 6 m) in height.
9				
10				Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, including
11				herbaceous vines, regardless of size. Includes
12				woody plants, except woody vines, less than
Woody Vine Stratum ()		= Total Co	ver	approximately 3 ft (1 m) in height.
1)				Woody vine – All woody vines, regardless of height
2				
3				
4				
5				Hydrophytic Vegetation
		= Total Co		Present? Yes No
Domarka: (If aboaried list marshall size I adapted in the				
Remarks: (If observed, list morphological adaptations bel	ow).			

SOIL

Profile Desc	ription: (Describe t	o the dept	needed to docur	nent the i	ndicator	or confirm	the absence	of indicators.)	
Depth	Matrix			x Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²	Texture	Remarks	
0-9	10yr 4/1							salt and pepper	
9+	10yr 3/1							salt and pepper	
				·					
1 Type: C=Co	oncentration, D=Depl	etion RM=F	Reduced Matrix CS	S=Covered	or Coate	d Sand Gra	ains ² Lo	ocation: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.	
Hydric Soil I					0.00000			s for Problematic Hydric Soils ³ :	
Histosol	(A1)		Polyvalue Be	elow Surfac	ce (S8) (L	RR S. T. U)) 1 cm I	Muck (A9) (LRR O)	
	pipedon (A2)		Thin Dark Su					Muck (A10) (LRR S)	
Black Hi	stic (A3)		Loamy Muck	y Mineral ((F1) (LRR	0)	Reduc	ced Vertic (F18) (outside MLRA 150A,B)	
Hydroge	n Sulfide (A4)		Loamy Gleye	ed Matrix (I	F2)		Piedm	nont Floodplain Soils (F19) (LRR P, S, T)	
	l Layers (A5)		Depleted Ma					alous Bright Loamy Soils (F20)	
	Bodies (A6) (LRR P,		Redox Dark		,		•	RA 153B)	
	cky Mineral (A7) (LR		Depleted Da		• •			Parent Material (TF2)	
Muck Presence (A8) (LRR U) Redox Depressions (F8) 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR P, T) Marl (F10) (LRR U)					Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12) (LRR T, U)				
	Below Dark Surface	(A11)	Depleted Oc			51)	Other	(Explain in Remarks)	
	ark Surface (A12)		Iron-Mangan	. ,	•		r) 3, ,,		
	rairie Redox (A16) (M	LRA 150A)					, maio	ators of hydrophytic vegetation and	
	lucky Mineral (S1) (L		Delta Ochric			, -,	we	tland hydrology must be present.	
	leyed Matrix (S4)		Reduced Ve	. , .		0A, 150B)			
-	edox (S5)		Piedmont Flo				9A)		
	Matrix (S6)		Anomalous E	Bright Loan	ny Soils (I	=20) (MLR A	A 149A, 153C	;, 153D)	
	rface (S7) (LRR P, S	, T, U)							
Restrictive L	_ayer (if observed):								
Туре:								(
Depth (inc	ches):						Hydric Soil	l Present? Yes No	
Remarks:									

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain Region

·	ty/County: Ferndale, Lake County Sampling Date: 24 FEB 2012
Applicant/Owner: Lake County Parks and Trails	State: FL Sampling Point: 42 WET
Investigator(s): J.Kelly, Eco-Logic Restoration Svcs, LLC S	ection, Township, Range: Section 27, Township 21S, Range 26E
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): depression	ocal relief (concave, convex, none): <u>CONCAVE</u> Slope (%): <u>0-1</u>
Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR U Lat: N 28 3	7 38.6 Long: W 081 41 40.2 Datum: NAD83
Soil Map Unit Name: Everglades Muck FF	NWI classification: PFO1C
Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year	? Yes _✔ No (If no, explain in Remarks.)
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology significantly di	sturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes <u>✓</u> No
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology naturally problem	ematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing s	ampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.
Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <u>✓</u> No	Is the Sampled Area
Hydric Soil Present? Yes <u>√</u> No	within a Wetland? Yes 🖌 No
Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _ ✓ No Remarks:	
indins.	
HYDROLOGY	
Wetland Hydrology Indicators:	Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)
Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)	Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
Surface Water (A1) Water-Stained Le	
High Water Table (A2) Aquatic Fauna (B	
Saturation (A3) Marl Deposits (B*	
Water Marks (B1) Hydrogen Sulfide	. , ,
	heres on Living Roots (C3) Crayfish Burrows (C8)
Drift Deposits (B3) Presence of Redu	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	uction in Tilled Soils (C6) \checkmark Geomorphic Position (D2)
Iron Deposits (B5) Thin Muck Surface Thin Muck Surface Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) ✓ Other (Explain in	
Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) <u>V</u> Other (Explain in Field Observations:	
Surface Water Present? Yes No Depth (inches):	
Water Table Present? Yes No 🖌 Depth (inches):	
Saturation Present? Yes No 🖌 Depth (inches):	
(includes capillary fringe)	
Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos,	previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

Listed hydric soil

	Absolute	Dominant	Indicator	Dominance Test worksheet:
Tree Stratum (Plot sizes:)	% Cover	Species?	Status	Number of Dominant Species
1				That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: (A)
2				
3				Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 4 (B)
				Species Across All Strata: (B)
4				Percent of Dominant Species
5				That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 75 (A/B)
6				
7				Prevalence Index worksheet:
		= Total Co		Total % Cover of: Multiply by:
Sapling Stratum()			Jvei	OBL species x 1 =
				FACW species x 2 =
1				
2				FAC species x 3 =
3				FACU species x 4 =
4				UPL species x 5 =
5				Column Totals: (A) (B)
6				Prevalence Index = B/A =
7				Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:
		= Total Co	over	
Shrub Stratum ()				Dominance Test is >50%
1. Sambucus canadensis		ves	FACW	Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹
2				Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain)
				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
3				1
4				¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must
5				be present.
6				
				Definitions of Vegetation Strata:
7				Deminions of Vegetation Otrata.
		= Total Co	over	Tasa wa kutu kutu kutu
Herb Stratum ()				Tree – Woody plants, excluding woody vines,
1. Oxalis corniculata		yes	FACU	approximately 20 ft (6 m) or more in height and
2				3 in. (7.6 cm) or larger in diameter at breast
3				height (DBH).
4				
				Sapling – Woody plants, excluding woody vines,
5				approximately 20 ft (6 m) or more in height and less
6				than 3 in. (7.6 cm) DBH.
7				
8				Shrub – Woody plants, excluding woody vines,
				approximately 3 to 20 ft (1 to 6 m) in height.
9				
10				Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, including
11				herbaceous vines, regardless of size. Includes
12				woody plants, except woody vines, less than
		= Total Co		approximately 3 ft (1 m) in height.
Woody Vine Stratum ()		= 10tal 00	5701	
1. <u>Rubus betulifolius</u>		Ves	FAC	Woody vine – All woody vines, regardless of height.
2. <u>Ampelopsis arborea</u>			FAC	
3				
4				
5				Hydrophytic
		= Total Co		Vegetation Present? Yes <u>No</u> No
			JVEI	
Remarks: (If observed, list morphological adaptations be	low).			1
Predominantly a Sambucus shrub bog				

SOIL

Profile Desc	ription: (Describe t	o the depth	needed to docur	nent the i	ndicator	or confirm	the absence	of indicators.)
Depth	Matrix			x Features				
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²	Texture	Remarks
0-3	10yr 2/1							sand grains >50% coated
4+	10yr 2/1							muck
				·				
						·		
¹ Type: C=Co	ncentration, D=Depl	etion, RM=F	Reduced Matrix, CS	S=Covered	d or Coate	d Sand Gra	ins. ² Lo	ocation: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.
Hydric Soil I	ndicators:						Indicators	for Problematic Hydric Soils ³ :
Histosol	(A1)		Polyvalue Be				1 cm I	Muck (A9) (LRR O)
	ipedon (A2)		Thin Dark Su					Muck (A10) (LRR S)
Black His			Loamy Muck	-		0)		ced Vertic (F18) (outside MLRA 150A,B)
	n Sulfide (A4)		Loamy Gleye		F2)			ont Floodplain Soils (F19) (LRR P, S, T)
	Layers (A5) Bodies (A6) (LRR P,	T 11)	Depleted Ma Redox Dark		·C)			alous Bright Loamy Soils (F20)
-	cky Mineral (A7) (LRR P,		Depleted Dark	```	,			RA 153B) arent Material (TF2)
	esence (A8) (LRR U)		Redox Depre					Shallow Dark Surface (TF12) (LRR T, U)
	ck (A9) (LRR P, T)		Marl (F10) (L		-,			(Explain in Remarks)
	Below Dark Surface	(A11)	Depleted Oc		(MLRA 1	51)	<u>.</u> outor	
Thick Da	rk Surface (A12)		Iron-Mangan	ese Masse	es (F12) (I	LRR O, P, 1	r) ³ Indic	ators of hydrophytic vegetation and
	airie Redox (A16) (M					, U)		tland hydrology must be present.
-	ucky Mineral (S1) (L	RR O, S)	Delta Ochric					
-	leyed Matrix (S4)		Reduced Ver					
-	edox (S5)		Piedmont Flo					4520
	Matrix (S6) face (S7) (LRR P, S,	тш	Anomalous E	sright Loan	ny Solis (i	-20) (IVILRA	A 149A, 153C	, 153D)
	ayer (if observed):	1, 0)						
Type:								
	hes):						Hydric Soil	Present? Yes 🗸 No
Remarks:								
Listed hyd	ric soil							

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain Region

Project/Site: Ferndale Preserve on Lake A	vpopka	City/County: Fe	rndale, Lak	ce County	Sampling Da	ite: <u>24 I</u>	FEB 2012	
Applicant/Owner: Lake County Parks and T	rails			State: <u>FL</u>	Sampling Po	int: <u>42</u>	UP	
Investigator(s): J.Kelly, Eco-Logic Restorat	ion Svcs, LLC	Section, Townsh	ip, Range: <u>S</u>	ection 27, Tov	vnship 21S,	Range	e 26E	
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): hillslope		Local relief (conc	ave, convex,	none): <u>CONVEX</u>		Slope (%): 2-5	
Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR U	Lat: N 28	37 38.6	Long:	N 081 41 40.2		Datum:	NAD83	
Soil Map Unit Name: Lake sand 5-12% slop	e			NWI classific	cation: <u>none</u>			
Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typi	cal for this time of ye	ear?Yes 🖌	No	(If no, explain in F	Remarks.)			
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology	significantly	v disturbed?	Are "Normal	l Circumstances"	present? Yes	✓	No	
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology	naturally pr	oblematic?	(If needed, e	explain any answe	ers in Remarks	i.)		
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - Attach sit	te map showing	a sampling po	int locatio	ons. transects	s. importan	t featu	res. etc.	
		<u> </u>			·, ··· ··		,	
Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes	No 🗸	Is the Sar	npled Area					
	No <u>✓</u> No <u>✓</u>	within a V	Vetland?	Yes	No	/		
Remarks:								
HYDROLOGY								
Wetland Hydrology Indicators:				Secondary Indica	ators (minimun	n of two i	required)	
Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; of	check all that apply)			Surface Soil	Cracks (B6)			
Surface Water (A1)	Water-Stained			Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)				
High Water Table (A2)	Aquatic Fauna			Drainage Patterns (B10)				
Saturation (A3)	Marl Deposits	· · · ·		Moss Trim Lines (B16)				
Water Marks (B1)	de Odor (C1) Dry-Season Water Table (C2)							

Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)

____ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)

____ Thin Muck Surface (C7)

Other (Explain in Remarks)

____ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3) ____ Crayfish Burrows (C8)

(includes capillary fringe) Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Yes ____ No 🖌 Depth (inches): ____

Yes ____ No 🖌 Depth (inches): _____

Yes _____ No ____ Depth (inches): ______

Remarks:

_ Sediment Deposits (B2)

Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)

____ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)

Drift Deposits (B3)

____ Iron Deposits (B5)

Field Observations: Surface Water Present?

Water Table Present?

Saturation Present?

____ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)

____ Geomorphic Position (D2)

FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ No ____

____ Shallow Aquitard (D3)

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

1. Prunus serotina	1. Prunus serotina	FA(J Number of Dominant Species 1 (A) That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 1 (A) Total Number of Dominant 6 (B) Percent of Dominant Species 17 (A/B) Percent of Dominant Species 17 (A/B) Prevalence Index worksheet: 17 (A/B) OBL species x 1 = 1 J FACW species x 2 = M FAC species x 3 = FACU species x 4 = 1 UPL species x 5 = 1
Index but statu Instructure Instructure <thinstructure< th=""></thinstructure<>	2.	al Cover FA(FA(Initial view oble, Friendly, of Friedding (i) Total Number of Dominant 6 (B) Percent of Dominant Species 17 (A/B) Prevalence Index worksheet: 17 (A/B) OBL species x 1 =
3.	3.	al Cover <u>FA(</u> <u>FA(</u> <u>FA(</u>	Species Across All Strata: 6 (B) Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 17 (A/B) Prevalence Index worksheet: 17 (A/B) OBL species x1 = 17 J FACW species x2 = M FAC species x3 = FACU species x4 = UPL species x5 =
4.	4.	al Cover FA(FA(FA(Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: Prevalence Index worksheet: Total % Cover of: Multiply by: OBL species X 1 = J FACW species X 2 = M FAC species X 3 = FACU species X 4 = UPL species
5. Prevalence index worksheet: 17 (AVB) 6. That are oble., FACW, or FAC: 17 (AVB) 7. = Total Cover Multiply by 2. Quercus laurifolia yes FACU FACU species x 1 = 3. . . FACU species x 2 = . 4. . . UPL species x 4 = . . . 5. .	5.	al Cover FA(FA(
5.	6.	al Cover <u>FA(</u> <u>FA(</u> 	
7.	7.	al Cover <u>FA(</u> <u>FA(</u> 	Total % Cover of: Multiply by: OBL species x 1 = J FACW species x 2 = M FAC species x 3 = FACU species x 4 = UPL species
7.	Sapling Stratum ()	Al Cover <u>FA(</u> <u>FA(</u> <u>FA(</u> <u>FA(</u> <u>FA(</u> <u>FA(</u> <u>FA(</u> <u>FA(</u>) <u>FA(</u> <u>FA(</u>)	Total % Cover of: Multiply by: OBL species x 1 = J FACW species x 2 = M FAC species x 3 = FACU species x 4 = UPL species
Sapling Stratum ()	Sapling Stratum () 1. Prunus serotina yes 2. Quercus laurifolia yes 3	<u>FA(</u> FA)	OBL species x 1 = J FACW species x 2 = M FAC species x 3 = FACU species x 4 = UPL species x 5 =
Prunus serotina yes FACU FACW species x 2 =	1. Prunus serotina yes 2. Quercus laurifolia yes 3.	<u>FA</u>	J FACW species x 2 = M FAC species x 3 = FACU species x 4 = UPL species x 5 =
2. Quercus laurifolia yes FAC species x 3 =	2. Quercus laurifolia	<u>FA</u>	M FAC species x 3 = FACU species x 4 = UPL species x 5 =
3.	3.		FACU species x 4 = UPL species x 5 =
4.	4.		UPL species x 5 =
5. Column Totals: (A) (B) 6.	5.		
6.	6.		Column Totals: (A) (B)
7.	7.		
/	Shrub Stratum ()		Prevalence Index = B/A =
Shrub Stratum ()	Shrub Stratum () 1.	al Cover	
1.	1.		
	2.		
3.	3.		
4.	4.		Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation (Explain)
5.	5.		_ _
5.	5.		
6.	6.		be present.
7.	7.		
Herb Stratum ()	Herb Stratum ()		Definitions of Vegetation Strata:
Herb Stratum ()	Herb Stratum () 1. Rhyncheletrum repens yes 2. Paspalum notatum yes 3. Eupatorium capillifolium yes 4	al Cover	_
2. Paspalum notatum yes FACU 3 in. (7.6 cm) or larger in diameter at breast height (DBH). 3. Eupatorium capillifolium yes FACU Sapling – Woody plants, excluding woody vines, approximately 20 ft (6 m) or more in height and less than 3 in. (7.6 cm) DBH. 7.	2. Paspalum notatum yes 3. Eupatorium capillifolium yes 4.		Tree – Woody plants, excluding woody vines,
2. Lugatorium rotatem yes FACU 3. Eupatorium capillifolium yes FACU 4.	3. Eupatorium capillifolium yes 4.		
3. Eupatorium capillifolium yes FACU Integrit (DBH). 4.	3. Eupatorium capillifolium yes 4.	FAG	
4.	4.		J height (DBH).
5.	5.		- Sopling Weederlands evaluating weederling
6.	6		
7.	7.		
8.	8.		
9.	9		
10.	10.		than 3 in. (7.6 cm) DBH.
11.	11.		than 3 in. (7.6 cm) DBH. Shrub – Woody plants, excluding woody vines,
12.	12.		than 3 in. (7.6 cm) DBH. Shrub – Woody plants, excluding woody vines,
Woody Vine Stratum () = Total Cover approximately 3 ft (1 m) in height. 1. Woody vine – All woody vines, regardless of height. 2. 3. 4.	Woody Vine Stratum		 than 3 in. (7.6 cm) DBH. Shrub – Woody plants, excluding woody vines, approximately 3 to 20 ft (1 to 6 m) in height. Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, including
Woody Vine Stratum () Woody Vine - All woody vines, regardless of height. 2. Woody vine - All woody vines, regardless of height. 3.	Woody Vine Stratum () 1.		 than 3 in. (7.6 cm) DBH. Shrub – Woody plants, excluding woody vines, approximately 3 to 20 ft (1 to 6 m) in height. Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, including herbaceous vines, regardless of size. Includes
1.	1		 than 3 in. (7.6 cm) DBH. Shrub – Woody plants, excluding woody vines, approximately 3 to 20 ft (1 to 6 m) in height. Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, including herbaceous vines, regardless of size. Includes woody plants, except woody vines, less than
2			 than 3 in. (7.6 cm) DBH. Shrub – Woody plants, excluding woody vines, approximately 3 to 20 ft (1 to 6 m) in height. Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, including herbaceous vines, regardless of size. Includes woody plants, except woody vines, less than
3.	2	al Cover	 than 3 in. (7.6 cm) DBH. Shrub – Woody plants, excluding woody vines, approximately 3 to 20 ft (1 to 6 m) in height. Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, including herbaceous vines, regardless of size. Includes woody plants, except woody vines, less than approximately 3 ft (1 m) in height.
4 Hydrophytic 5 Hydrophytic		al Cover	 than 3 in. (7.6 cm) DBH. Shrub – Woody plants, excluding woody vines, approximately 3 to 20 ft (1 to 6 m) in height. Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, including herbaceous vines, regardless of size. Includes woody plants, except woody vines, less than approximately 3 ft (1 m) in height.
5		al Cover	 than 3 in. (7.6 cm) DBH. Shrub – Woody plants, excluding woody vines, approximately 3 to 20 ft (1 to 6 m) in height. Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, including herbaceous vines, regardless of size. Includes woody plants, except woody vines, less than approximately 3 ft (1 m) in height. Woody vine – All woody vines, regardless of height.
5 Vegetation	4	al Cover	 than 3 in. (7.6 cm) DBH. Shrub – Woody plants, excluding woody vines, approximately 3 to 20 ft (1 to 6 m) in height. Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, including herbaceous vines, regardless of size. Includes woody plants, except woody vines, less than approximately 3 ft (1 m) in height. Woody vine – All woody vines, regardless of height.
= Total Cover Present? Yes No	5	al Cover	 than 3 in. (7.6 cm) DBH. Shrub – Woody plants, excluding woody vines, approximately 3 to 20 ft (1 to 6 m) in height. Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, including herbaceous vines, regardless of size. Includes woody plants, except woody vines, less than approximately 3 ft (1 m) in height. Woody vine – All woody vines, regardless of height.
	= Tot	al Cover	 than 3 in. (7.6 cm) DBH. Shrub – Woody plants, excluding woody vines, approximately 3 to 20 ft (1 to 6 m) in height. Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, including herbaceous vines, regardless of size. Includes woody plants, except woody vines, less than approximately 3 ft (1 m) in height. Woody vine – All woody vines, regardless of height. Hydrophytic Vegetation
Remarks: (If observed, list morphological adaptations below).	Remarks: (If observed, list morphological adaptations below).	al Cover	 than 3 in. (7.6 cm) DBH. Shrub – Woody plants, excluding woody vines, approximately 3 to 20 ft (1 to 6 m) in height. Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, including herbaceous vines, regardless of size. Includes woody plants, except woody vines, less than approximately 3 ft (1 m) in height. Woody vine – All woody vines, regardless of height. Hydrophytic Vegetation
		al Cover	 than 3 in. (7.6 cm) DBH. Shrub – Woody plants, excluding woody vines, approximately 3 to 20 ft (1 to 6 m) in height. Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, including herbaceous vines, regardless of size. Includes woody plants, except woody vines, less than approximately 3 ft (1 m) in height. Woody vine – All woody vines, regardless of height. Hydrophytic Vegetation
		al Cover	 than 3 in. (7.6 cm) DBH. Shrub – Woody plants, excluding woody vines, approximately 3 to 20 ft (1 to 6 m) in height. Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, including herbaceous vines, regardless of size. Includes woody plants, except woody vines, less than approximately 3 ft (1 m) in height. Woody vine – All woody vines, regardless of height. Hydrophytic Vegetation
		al Cover	 than 3 in. (7.6 cm) DBH. Shrub – Woody plants, excluding woody vines, approximately 3 to 20 ft (1 to 6 m) in height. Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, including herbaceous vines, regardless of size. Includes woody plants, except woody vines, less than approximately 3 ft (1 m) in height. Woody vine – All woody vines, regardless of height. Hydrophytic Vegetation

SOIL

Profile Desc	ription: (Describe to	o the depth	n needed to docum	nent the in	dicator	or confirm	the absence	of indicators.)			
Depth	Matrix		Redo	x Features							
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²	Texture	Remarks			
0-4	10yr 5/1							sand			
4-8	10yr 3/1							sand grains 20% coated			
				·							
				· ·	<u> </u>						
				· ·							
1							. 2.				
Type: C=Co Hydric Soil I	oncentration, D=Deple	etion, RM=F	Reduced Matrix, CS	S=Covered	or Coate	d Sand Gra		ocation: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.			
-					(00) (1			•			
<u> </u>	· · ·		Polyvalue Be		• • •		·	Muck (A9) (LRR O)			
	bipedon (A2)		Thin Dark Su		•			Muck (A10) (LRR S)			
Black Hi	()		Loamy Muck		<i>,</i> ,	0)		ced Vertic (F18) (outside MLRA 150A,B)			
	n Sulfide (A4)		Loamy Gleye	•	2)			nont Floodplain Soils (F19) (LRR P, S, T)			
	Layers (A5)	T 11	Depleted Mat	. ,	•			alous Bright Loamy Soils (F20)			
	Bodies (A6) (LRR P,	Redox Dark Surface (F6) (MLRA 153B)									
	cky Mineral (A7) (LR		Depleted Dark Surface (F7) Red Parent Material (TF2)								
	esence (A8) (LRR U)		Redox Depressions (F8) Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12) (LRR T,								
	ck (A9) (LRR P, T)	(11)		Marl (F10) (LRR U) Other (Explain in Remarks)							
	Below Dark Surface	(ATT)	Depleted Ochric (F11) (MLRA 151)								
	irk Surface (A12) airie Redox (A16) (M	I D A 150 A)	Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (LRR O, P, T) ³ Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and								
	· / ·		Umbric Surface (F13) (LRR P, T, U) wetland hydrology must be present Delta Ochric (F17) (MLRA 151)								
-	lucky Mineral (S1) (L l ileyed Matrix (S4)	KK 0, 3)				04 4500)					
	, ,		Reduced Ver								
	edox (S5) Matrix (S6)		Anomalous B	•	. ,	•		152D)			
	face (S7) (LRR P, S ,	тт		ingin Luain	y 3015 (1		4 149A, 155C	, 155D)			
	ayer (if observed):	1,0)									
Type:	aboo):						Uvduia Cail	I Present? Yes No			
Depth (inc	nes).						Hydric Soil	Present? Yes No			
Remarks:											



Lake County Parks and Trails Tavares, Florida

Photographs Page 1

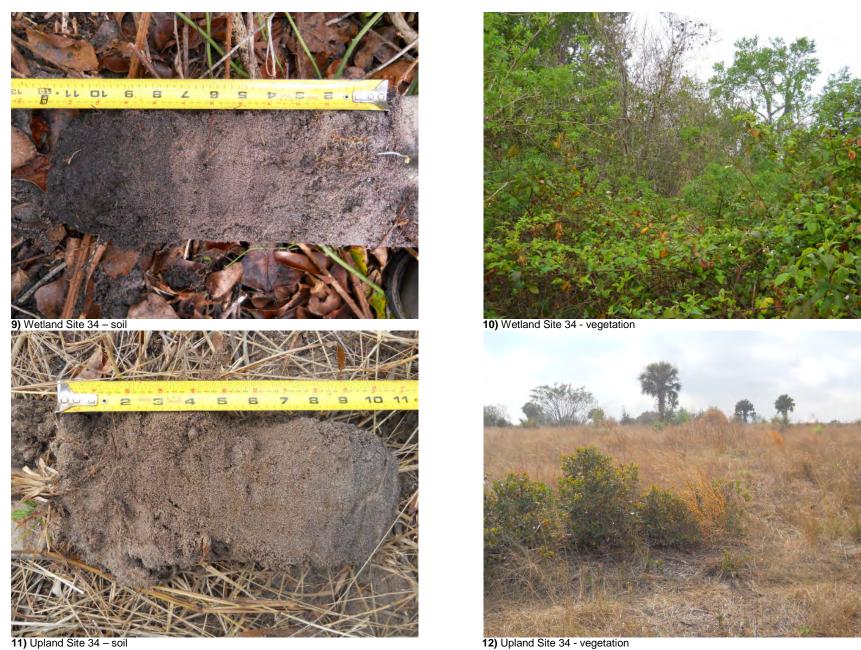
Eco-Logic Restoration Services, LLC Eustis, Florida



Lake County Parks and Trails Tavares, Florida

Photographs Page 2

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Lake County Parks and Trails Tavares, Florida Photographs Page 3

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Al there Gir A the meeting

16) Upland Site 42 - vegetation

Lake County Parks and Trails Tavares, Florida

Photographs Page 4

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