



March 24, 2022

Stephen Novacki
Eastwind Acquisitions, LLC
6900 Tavistock Lakes Blvd.
Suite 400
Orlando, Florida 32827

**Proj: 44th Avenue East– Manatee County, Florida
Sections 4, Township 35 South, Range 18 East
(BTC File #1335-02)**
Re: Environmental Assessment Report

Dear Stephen:

During March of 2022, Bio-Tech Consulting, Inc. (BTC) conducted an environmental assessment of the approximately 23.57-acre 44th Avenue East Site. This property is located at the northeast corner of 44th Avenue East and 45th Street East within Section 4, Township 35 South, Range 18 East; Manatee County, Florida (Figures 1, 2 and 3). The environmental assessment included the following elements.

- General review of Topography
- Review of the soil types within the project boundaries
- Field evaluation of land use types/vegetative communities
- Field review for occurrence of protected flora and fauna
- Wetland delineation of surface water and wetland areas
- Wetland jurisdiction and permitting

TOPOGRAPHY

Based upon review of the USGS Topographic Map (Bradenton Quad, Figure 3), the on-site elevations range from 9-feet NGVD to 4-feet NGVD. Overall, the property drains from the south to north.

Orlando: Main Office
3025 East South Street
Orlando, FL 32803

Vero Beach Office
4445 N A1A
Suite 221
Vero Beach, FL 32963

Jacksonville Office
1157 Beach Boulevard
Jacksonville Beach, FL 32250

Tampa Office
6011 Benjamin Road
Suite 101 B
Tampa, FL 33634

Key West Office
1107 Key Plaza
Suite 259
Key West, FL 33040

Aquatic & Land
Management Operations
3825 Rouse Road
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407.894.5969
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Orlando

Vero Beach

Jacksonville

Tampa

Key West

SOILS

According to the Soil Survey of Manatee County, Florida, prepared by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), four (4) soil types occur within the subject property boundary (Figure 4). These soil types include the following:

Delray Complex (#16) consists of several, nearly level, very poorly drained and intermixed soil types found on flats and in sloughs that are moderately broad, low, and grassy. Delray soils make up about 45 percent of this complex, and similar soils make up 30 percent. Typically, the surface layer of Delray soils is black fine sand 15 inches thick. The subsurface layer is grayish brown and light brownish gray fine sand to a depth of about 55 inches. In most years, if these soils are not drained, a water table is at or near the surface for 6 months or more out of the year. Permeability is rapid in the surface and subsurface layers.

EauGallie fine sand (#20) is a nearly level, poorly drained soil found in broad areas of flatwoods. Slopes are smooth and range from 0-2 percent. Typically, the surface layer is very dark gray fine sand 5 inches thick. The subsurface layer is grayish brown and light brownish gray fine sand to a depth of about 28 inches. In most years, a water table is at a depth of less than 10 inches for 2-4 months during wet seasons and within a depth of 40 inches for more than 6 months out of the year. Permeability is rapid in the surface and subsurface layers and moderate to moderately rapid in the subsoil and substratum.

Palmetto sand (#38) is a nearly level, poorly drained soil in flatwoods. The soil is in sloughs, in poorly defined drainage ways, and in narrow bands around some ponds. Slopes are smooth to slightly concave and are less than 2 percent. Typically, the surface layer is black sand about 8 inches thick. The subsurface layer is dark gray or gray sand to a depth of 25 inches. The upper part of the subsoil is dark grayish brown and very dark grayish brown sand to a depth of about 45 inches. The lower part of the subsoil is grayish brown and dark grayish brown sandy clay loam and sandy loam to a depth of about 64 inches and dark grayish brown loamy sand to a depth of 68 inches. Included with this soil map unit are areas of similar soils that have a yellowish subsurface layer, that do not have loamy subsoil, or that have a slightly more developed, brownish subsurface layer. Also included are small areas of Delray soils. The included soils make up about 25 percent of the map unit. In most years, if this Palmetto soil is not drained, the water table is within 10 inches of the surface for 2-6 months out of the year. In some areas the soil may be ponded briefly after heavy rainfall. Permeability is rapid in the surface and subsurface layers and moderately slow in the subsoil. The available water capacity is low to medium in the surface and subsurface layers and medium in the subsoil.

Wabasso fine sand (#48) is a nearly level, poorly drained soil in areas of broad flatwoods. Slopes are less than 2 percent. Typically, the surface layer is very dark gray fine sand about 7 inches thick. The subsurface layers gray fine sand 14 inches thick. The subsoil is fine sand coated with organic material to a depth of about 28 inches. In the upper 4 inches it is black, and in the lower 3 inches it is dark reddish-brown. The next layer, to a depth of 37 inches, is brown fine sand. Below that, to a depth of 65 inches, there is grayish brown to gray loamy material.

The Florida Association of Environmental Soil Scientists (FAESS) considers the main components of Delray Complex (#16), EauGallie fine sand (#20), Palmetto sand (#38), Wabasso fine sand (#48) soil types associated with the subject site to be hydric. The FAESS also considers inclusions within Delray Complex (#16), EauGallie fine sand (#20), Palmetto sand (#38), Wabasso fine sand (#48) soil types associated with the subject site to be hydric. This information can be found in the Hydric Soils of Florida Handbook, Fourth Edition, March 2007.

LAND USE TYPES/VEGETATIVE COMMUNITIES

The 44th Avenue East site currently supports five (5) land use types/vegetative communities within its boundaries. These land use types/vegetative communities were identified utilizing the Florida Land Use, Cover and Forms Classification System, Level III (FLUCFCS, FDOT, January 1999) (Figure 5). The upland land use types/vegetative communities on the site are classified as Residential low Density, less than 2 dwelling per acres (110), Commercial and Services (140), Brazilian Pepper (422), and Mixed Hardwoods (438). The wetland land use type/vegetative community onsite is classified as Reservoirs less than 10 acres (534). The following provides a brief description of the on-site land use type/vegetative community:

Uplands:

110 Residential, Low Density, Less Than 2 Dwelling Units Per Acre

In the south-central portion of the site consists of single-family home sites. This area is most consistent with the Residential, Low Density, Less Than 2 Dwelling Units Per Acre (110) classification, per the FLUCFCS. Vegetative species identified within this community type include live oak (*Quercus virginiana*), laurel oak (*Quercus laurifolia*), camphor tree (*Cinnamomum camphora*), bahiagrass (*Paspalum notatum*), camphor tree (*Cinnamomum camphora*), citrus species (*citrus* spp.), cherry laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*), Brazilian pepper (*Schinus terebinthifolius*), elderberry (*Sambucus nigra* subsp. *canadensis*), arrowhead vine (*Syngonium podophyllum*), Mexican petunia (*Ruellia simplex*), musky mint (*Hyptis alata*), saw palmetto (*Serenoa repens*), common pokeweed (*Phytolacca americana*), beautyberry (*Callicarpa americana*), wild balsam apple (*Momordica balsamina*), Caesar's weed (*Urena lobata*), wax myrtle (*Myrica cerifera*), poison ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*), greenbriar vine (*Smilax* spp.) and resurrection fern (*Pleopeltis polypodioides* var. *michauxiana*).

140 Commercial and Services

In the western portion of the site consists of a plant nursery business. This area is most consistent with the Commercial and Services (140) classification, per the FLUCFCS. Vegetative species identified within this community type include live oak (*Quercus virginiana*), laurel oak (*Quercus laurifolia*), camphor tree (*Cinnamomum camphora*), bahiagrass (*Paspalum notatum*), camphor tree (*Cinnamomum camphora*), citrus species (*citrus* spp.), cherry laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*),

Brazilian pepper (*Schinus terebinthifolius*), arrowhead vine (*Syngonium podophyllum*), Mexican petunia (*Ruellia simplex*), musky mint (*Hyptis alata*), common pokeweed (*Phytolacca americana*), beautyberry (*Callicarpa americana*), wild balsam apple (*Momordica balsamina*), Caesar's weed (*Urena lobata*), wax myrtle (*Myrica cerifera*), poison ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*), and resurrection fern (*Pleopeltis polypodioides* var. *michauxiana*).

422 Brazilian Pepper

The northern portion of the site consists of an area that is best classified as Brazilian Pepper (422) per the FLUCFCS. Vegetative species identified within this community type include Brazilian pepper (*Schinus terebinthifolius*), live oak (*Quercus virginiana*), cabbage palm (*Sabal palmetto*), laurel oak (*Quercus laurifolia*), bahiagrass (*Paspalum notatum*), dogfennel (*Eupatorium capillifolium*), citrus species (*citrus* spp.), queen palm (*Syagrus romanzoffiana*), wild balsam apple (*Momordica balsamina*), cogon grass (*Imperata cylindrica*), Caesar's weed (*Urena lobata*), pothos (*Epipremnum aureum*), Boston fern (*Nephrolepis exaltata*), Virginia creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*), and greenbrier vine (*Smilax* spp.).

438 Mixed Hardwoods

Throughout the 44th Avenue East site is a land use type/vegetative community that is best classified as Mixed Hardwoods (438) per the FLUCFCS. These land use types/vegetative communities are comprised of a dense canopy dominated by both large and small hardwood tree species with pines incorporating a portion of the canopy. Vegetative species identified within this community type include live oak (*Quercus virginiana*), laurel oak (*Quercus laurifolia*), water oak (*Quercus nigra*), slash pine (*Pinus elliotii*), camphor tree (*Cinnamomum camphora*), citrus species (*citrus* spp.), cherry laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*), Brazilian pepper (*Schinus terebinthifolius*), elderberry (*Sambucus nigra* subsp. *canadensis*), musky mint (*Hyptis alata*), saw palmetto (*Serenoa repens*), pothos (*Epipremnum aureum*), Boston fern (*Nephrolepis exaltata*), common pokeweed (*Phytolacca americana*), beautyberry (*Callicarpa americana*), wild balsam apple (*Momordica balsamina*), Caesar's weed (*Urena lobata*), wax myrtle (*Myrica cerifera*), poison ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*), greenbrier vine (*Smilax* spp.) and resurrection fern (*Pleopeltis polypodioides* var. *michauxiana*).

Wetlands/Surface Waters:

534 Reservoirs less than 10 acres

In the central portion of the site are three small man-made ponds that are best classified as Reservoirs less than 10 acres (534) per the FLUCFCS. Vegetative species identified within this community type consist of marsh pennywort (*Hydrocotyle umbellata*), Peruvian primrose willow (*Ludwigia peruviana*), wax myrtle (*Myrica cerifera*), roadgrass (*Eleocharis baldwinii*), cattail (*Typha* spp.), pickerelweed (*Pontederia cordata*), duck potato (*Sagittaria latifolia*), spatterdock (*Nuphar advena*), and red-leaf ludwigia (*Ludwigia repens*).

PROTECTED SPECIES

Using methodologies outlined in the Florida's Fragile Wildlife (Wood, 2001); Measuring and Monitoring Biological Diversity Standard Methods for Mammals (Wilson, et al., 1996); and Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission's (FFWCC) Gopher Tortoise Permitting Guidelines (April 2008 – revised July 2020); a cursory assessment for “listed” floral and faunal species was conducted at the subject property on March 8th 2021. This assessment included both direct observations and indirect evidence, such as tracks, burrows, tree markings and vocalizations that indicated the presence of species observed. The assessment focused on species that are “listed” by the FFWCC's Official Lists - Florida's Endangered Species, Threatened Species and Species of Special Concern (June 2021) that have the potential to occur in Manatee County (Table 1).

No plant species listed by either The Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS) or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) was identified on the site during the assessments conducted. The following is a list of those wildlife species identified during the evaluation of the site: Listed species will be identified in bold text.

Reptiles and Amphibians

black racer (*Coluber constrictor*)
brown anole (*Anolis sagrei*)

Birds

American Crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*)
Black Vulture (*Coragyps atratus*)
Blue Jay (*Cyanocitta cristata*)
Brown Thrasher (*Toxostoma rufum*)
Carolina Wren (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*)
Common Grackle (*Quiscalus quiscula*)
Common Ground Dove (*Columbina passerine*)
Mourning Dove (*Zenaida macroura*)
Northern Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*)
Red-bellied Woodpecker (*Melanerpes carolinus*)
Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura*)

Mammals

eastern gray squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*)
nine-banded armadillo (*Dasypus novemcinctus*)

None of the above identified species is listed in the FFWCC's Official Lists - Florida's Endangered Species, Threatened Species and Species of Special Concern (June 2021). The following provides a brief description of particular wildlife species as they relate to the development of the site.

Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*)

State protected by F.A.C. 68A-16.002 and federally protected by both the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (1918) and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (1940).

In August of 2007, the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) removed the Bald Eagle from the list of federally endangered and threatened species. Additionally, the Bald Eagle was removed from FFWCC's imperiled species list in April of 2008. Although the Bald Eagle is no longer protected under the Endangered Species Act, it is still protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, and FFWCC's Bald Eagle rule (Florida Administrative Code 68A-16.002 Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*)). In May of 2007, the USFWS issued the National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines. In April of 2008, the FFWCC adopted a new Bald Eagle Management Plan that was written to closely follow the federal guidelines. In November of 2017, the FFWCC issued "A Species Action Plan for the Bald Eagle" in response to the sunset of the 2008 Bald Eagle Management Plan. Under the USFWS's management plans, buffer zones are recommended based on the nature and magnitude of the project or activity. The recommended protective buffer zone is 660 feet or less from the nest tree, depending on what activities or structures are already near the nest. As provided within the above referenced Species Action Plan, the USFWS is the regulating body responsible for issuing permits for Bald Eagles. In 2017, the need to obtain a State permit (FFWCC) for the take of Bald Eagles or their nests in Florida was eliminated following revisions to Rule 68A-16.002, F.A.C. A USFWS Bald Eagle "Non-Purposeful Take Permit" is not needed for any activity occurring outside of the 660-foot buffer zone. No activities are permitted within 330 feet of a nest without a USFWS permit.

In addition to the preliminary on-site review for "listed" species, BTC conducted a review for any FFWCC recorded Bald Eagle nests on or in the vicinity of the subject property (attached FFWCC Eagle Nest Locator and Figure 12). Based on FFWCC's most current survey data (i.e., 2018) for Pasco County, this review revealed zero (0) recorded Bald Eagle's nest within one (1) mile of the subject site. BTC also conducted a review for any Bald Eagle nests via the Audubon Florida EagleWatch (attached Audubon Florida EagleWatch Nest Map). Based on Audubon's most current survey data (Current through 2019-2021 nesting season), revealed zero (0) recorded Bald Eagle nests within one (1) mile of the subject site.

A visual scan of all other appropriate nesting trees within the subject site and within six hundred sixty (660) feet of the subject site was conducted and no nest locations were identified. As such, no development constraints are anticipated with respect to Bald Eagle nests.

Wood Stork (*Mycteria americana*) – Core Foraging Area

State & Federally listed as "Threatened" by FFWCC & USFWS

The subject site is located within a Wood Stork Nesting Colony Core Foraging Area (Figure 11). Wood Storks typically nest colonially in medium to tall trees that occur in stands located either in swamps or on islands surrounded by relatively broad expanses of open water (Ogden 1991;

Rodgers et al. 1996). The Wood Stork (*Mycteria americana*) is listed as “Threatened” by the USFWS. Wood storks are large, long-legged wading birds, about 45 inches tall, with a wingspan of 60 to 65 inches. Their plumage is white except for black primaries and secondaries and a short black tail. The head and neck are largely un-feathered and dark gray in color. The bill is black, thick at the base, and slightly decurved. Wood Storks are birds of freshwater and estuarine wetlands, primarily nesting in cypress or mangrove swamps.

Successful breeding sites are those that have limited human disturbance and low exposure to land-based predators. Because of their specialized feeding behavior, Wood Storks forage most effectively in shallow-water areas with highly concentrated prey. Typical foraging sites for the Wood Stork include freshwater marshes, depressions in cypress heads, swamp sloughs, managed impoundments, stock ponds, shallow-seasonally flooded roadside or agricultural ditches and narrow tidal creeks or shallow tidal pools. Good foraging conditions are characterized by water that is relatively calm, open, and having water depths between 5 and 15 inches (5 and 38 cm). The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) has identified core foraging area (CFA) around all known Wood Stork nesting colonies that is important for reproductive success. In Central Florida, CFAs include suitable foraging habitat (SFH) within a 15-mile radius of the nest colony; CFAs in North Florida include SFH within a 13-mile radius of a colony. The Service believes loss of suitable foraging wetlands within these CFAs may reduce foraging opportunities for the Wood Stork.

Based on our review of available databases, there is no record of a Wood Stork rookery on the site or within close proximity. The USFWS require that any impacts to on-site ditches and/or wetlands, which would eliminate a portion of the Wood Stork foraging habitat, be either mitigated through the purchase of mitigation credits or recreated elsewhere on-site so that there would be no net loss of Wood Stork foraging habitat. The impacts to on-site potential Wood Stork foraging habitat are minimal. The construction of the stormwater management system and the littoral selves within the stormwater management ponds will likely produce a larger area of potential Wood Stork foraging habitat than will be impacted. No species-specific survey or mitigation is anticipated. However, the USFWS and/or another agency make the final determination as to if a species-specific survey is required.

USFWS CONSULTATION AREAS

The USFWS has established “consultation areas” for certain listed species. Generally, these consultation areas only become an issue if USFWS consultation is required, which is usually associated with Section 404 permitting through FDEP and Section 10 permitting through the USACE. The reader should be aware that species presence and need for additional review are often determined to be unnecessary early in the permit review process due to lack of appropriate habitat or other conditions. However, the USFWS makes the final determination.

Consultation areas are typically very regional in size, often spanning multiple counties where the species in question is known to exist. Consultation areas by themselves do not indicate the presence of a listed species. They only indicate an area where there is a potential for a listed species to occur

and that additional review might be necessary to confirm or rule-out the presence of the species. The additional review typically includes the application of species-specific criteria to rule-out or confirm the presence of the species in question. Such criteria might consist of a simple review for critical habitat types. In other cases, the review might include the need for species-specific surveys using established methodologies that have been approved by the USFWS.

The 44th Avenue East Site is located within one (1) USFWS Consultation Areas (Figure 11). The following provides a brief description of the respective species, their habitat, and the potential for additional review:

Florida Scrub-Jay (*Aphelocoma coerulescens*)
Federally Listed as “Threatened” by USFWS

Currently the Florida Scrub-jay is listed as threatened by the USFWS. Florida Scrub-jays are largely restricted to scattered, often small and isolated patches of sand pine scrub, xeric oak, scrubby flatwoods, and scrubby coastal stands in peninsular Florida (Woolfenden 1978a, Fitzpatrick et al. 1991). They avoid wetlands and forests, including canopied sand pine stands. Optimal Scrub-jay habitat is dominated by shrubby scrub, live oaks, myrtle oaks, or scrub oaks from 1 to 3 m (3 to 10 ft.) tall, covering 50% to 90% of the area; bare ground or sparse vegetation less than 15 cm (6 in) tall covering 10% to 50% of the area; and scattered trees with no more than 20% canopy cover (Fitzpatrick et al. 1991).

No Scrub-jays were observed on the subject site during the environmental assessment conducted by BTC. Additionally, the subject site does not contain any scrub habitat. BTC does not anticipate any species-specific surveys will be required. However, USFWS and/or another agency make the final determination is a species-specific survey is required.

PERMITTING

Manatee County (MC)

Manatee County does not delineate wetlands. The county will rely on the wetland line approved by SWFWMD and/or FDEP. Manatee County may require a Wetland Impact Approval through their development review process. This is similar to the approvals that SWFWMD and FDEP will require. Manatee County will also accept mitigation approved by SWFWMD and/or FDEP. It is important to note that while MC will accept mitigation accepted by SWFWMD and/or FDEP they require mitigation for all wetland impacts regardless of size or connection to other wetlands. Manatee County will not require mitigation for upland cut surface water impacts (ditches). In cases where SWFWMD and/or FDEP do not require mitigation for wetland impacts Manatee County will require mitigation via ratios. The ratios provided by Manatee County Code are 4:1 for forested wetland impacts and 2:1 for herbaceous wetland impacts. Additionally, MC will require a 30' buffer to be provided around all wetlands that will remain in post development.

Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD)

The Environmental Resource Permit (ERP) program regulates activities involving the alteration of surface water flows. This includes new activities in uplands that generate stormwater runoff from upland construction, as well as dredging and filling in wetlands and other surface waters. An ERP will be required through the SWFWMD for all wetland and/or other surface water impacts (both direct and secondary) in association with any development activity. Impacts to the project's wetland and other surface water communities would be permissible by SWFWMD as long as the issues of elimination and reduction of wetland impacts have been addressed and as long as the mitigation offered is sufficient to offset the functional losses incurred via the proposed impacts. Coordination with the Division of Historical Resources (DHR) and the FFWCC will be necessary as part of the ERP process.

Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP)

State 404 Program

In December of 2020, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) “assumed” federal permitting authority for all wetland and surface water resources under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA). The State 404 Program is a separate program from the existing ERP Program described above. For those project's whose wetland and surface water resources are associated with tidal waters or traditional navigable waters, under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act, the USACE will “retain” federal permitting authority. These “retained” resources also include wetlands and/or other surface waters that fall within the 300 foot guide line established from the ordinary high water mark or mean high tide line of the retained waters.

With respect to the subject site, it is anticipated that none of the on-site wetlands and/or other surface waters may fall under the regulatory authority of the Section 404 Program. The federal permitting authority has been assumed by the FDEP under Section 404. Currently, FDEP considers all wetland and/or surface water resources to be federally jurisdictional unless the applicant provides documentation proving otherwise. A Jurisdictional Determination (JD) of Waters of the U.S. (WOTUS) will be required to confirm what we anticipate to be no Section 404 jurisdictional wetlands. If FDEP does assert Section 404 jurisdiction, it is anticipated that impacts to the project's wetland/surface water communities would be permissible by the FDEP as long as the issues of elimination and reduction of impacts have been addressed and as long as the mitigation offered is sufficient to offset the functional losses incurred via the proposed impacts. Coordination with the USFWS may be necessary as part of the Section 404 permitting process through FDEP.

The environmental limitations described in this document are based on observations and technical information available on the date of the on-site evaluation. This report is for general planning purposes only. The limits of any on-site wetlands/surface waters can only be determined and verified through field delineation and/or on-site review by the pertinent regulatory agencies. The wildlife surveys conducted within the subject property boundaries do not preclude the potential

for any listed species, as noted on Table 1 (attached), currently or in the future. Should you have any questions or require any additional information, please do not hesitate to contact our office at (407) 894-5969. Thank you.

Regards,

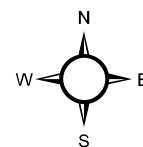
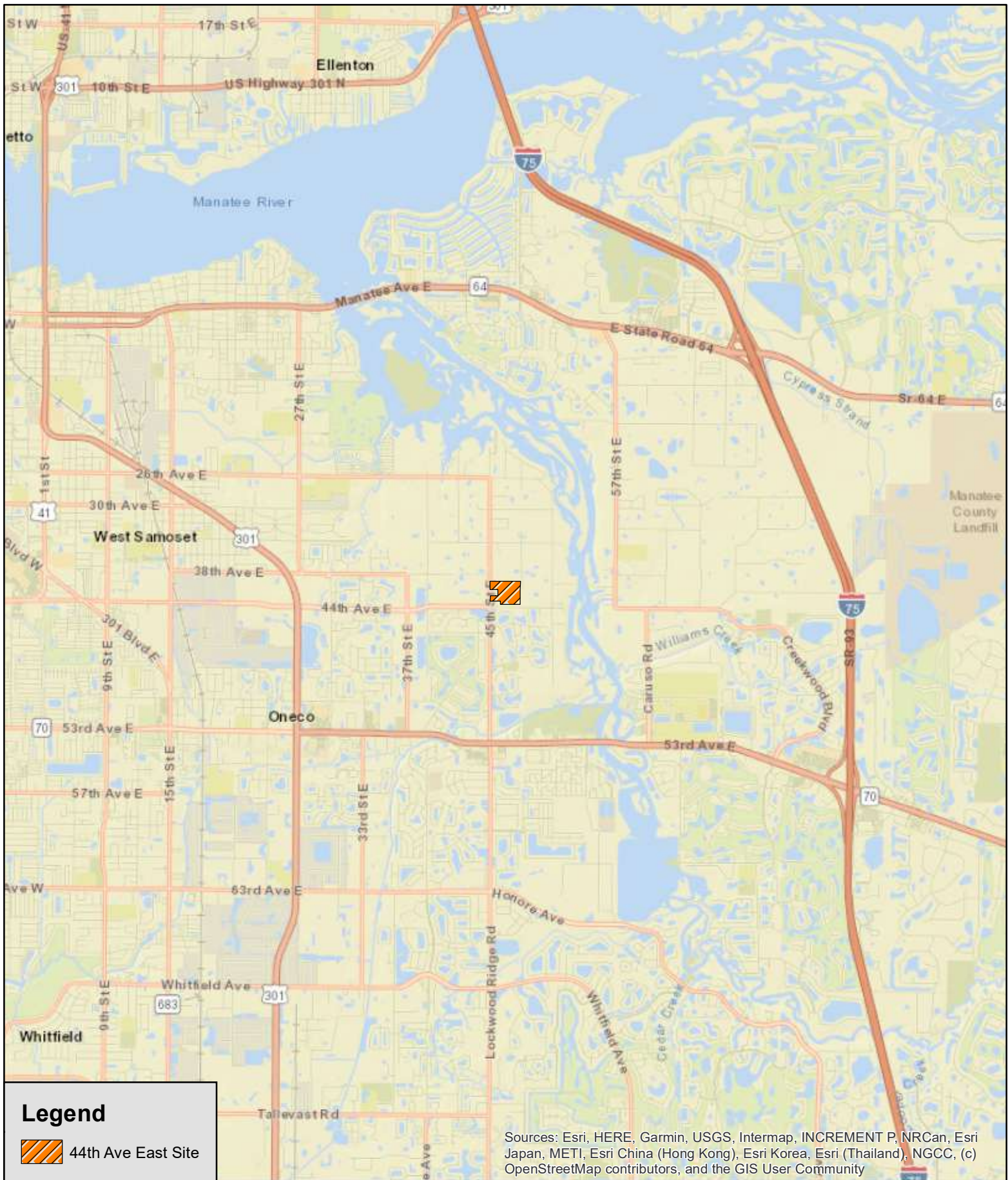


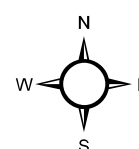
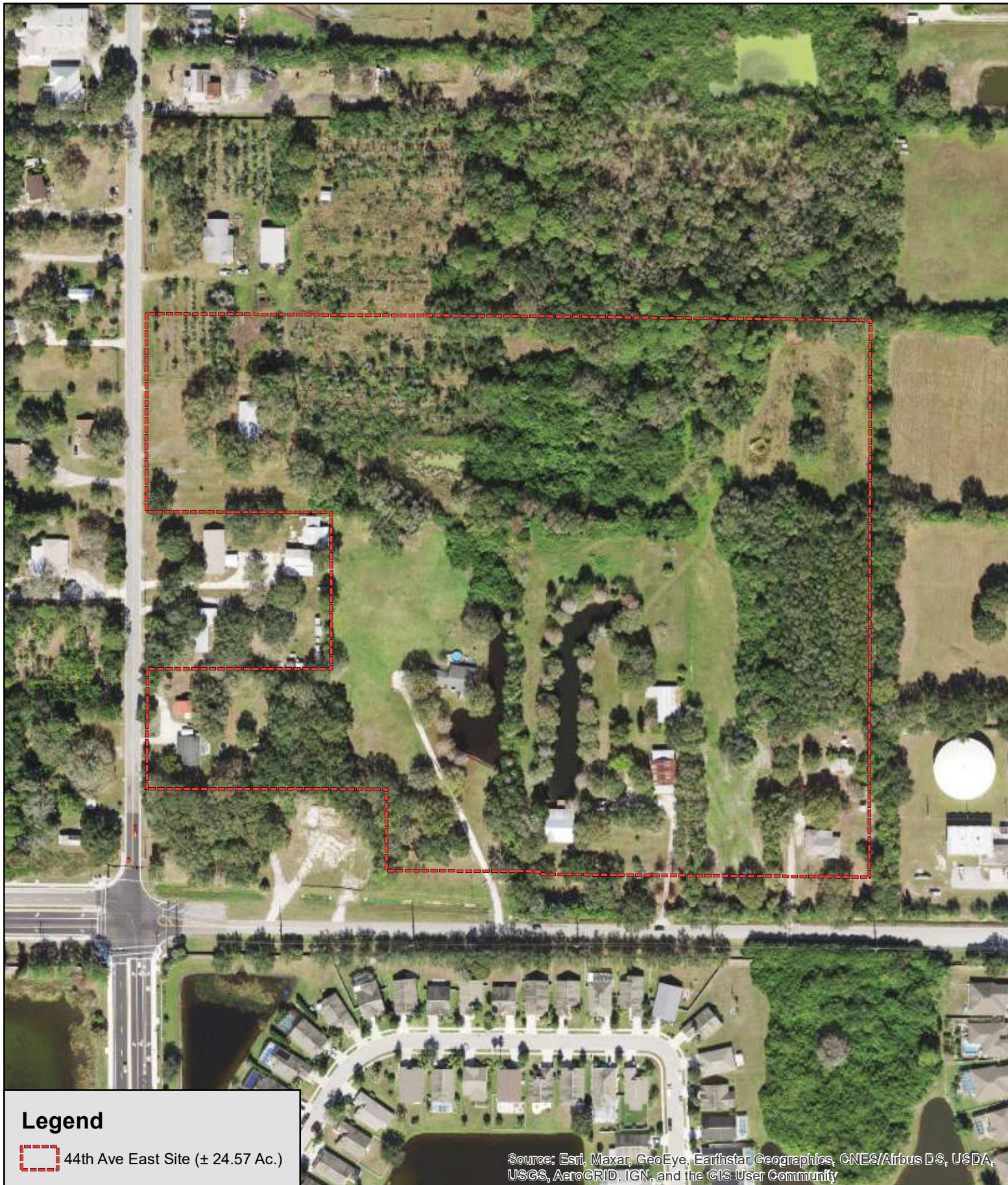
Daniel Corkum
Field Biologist

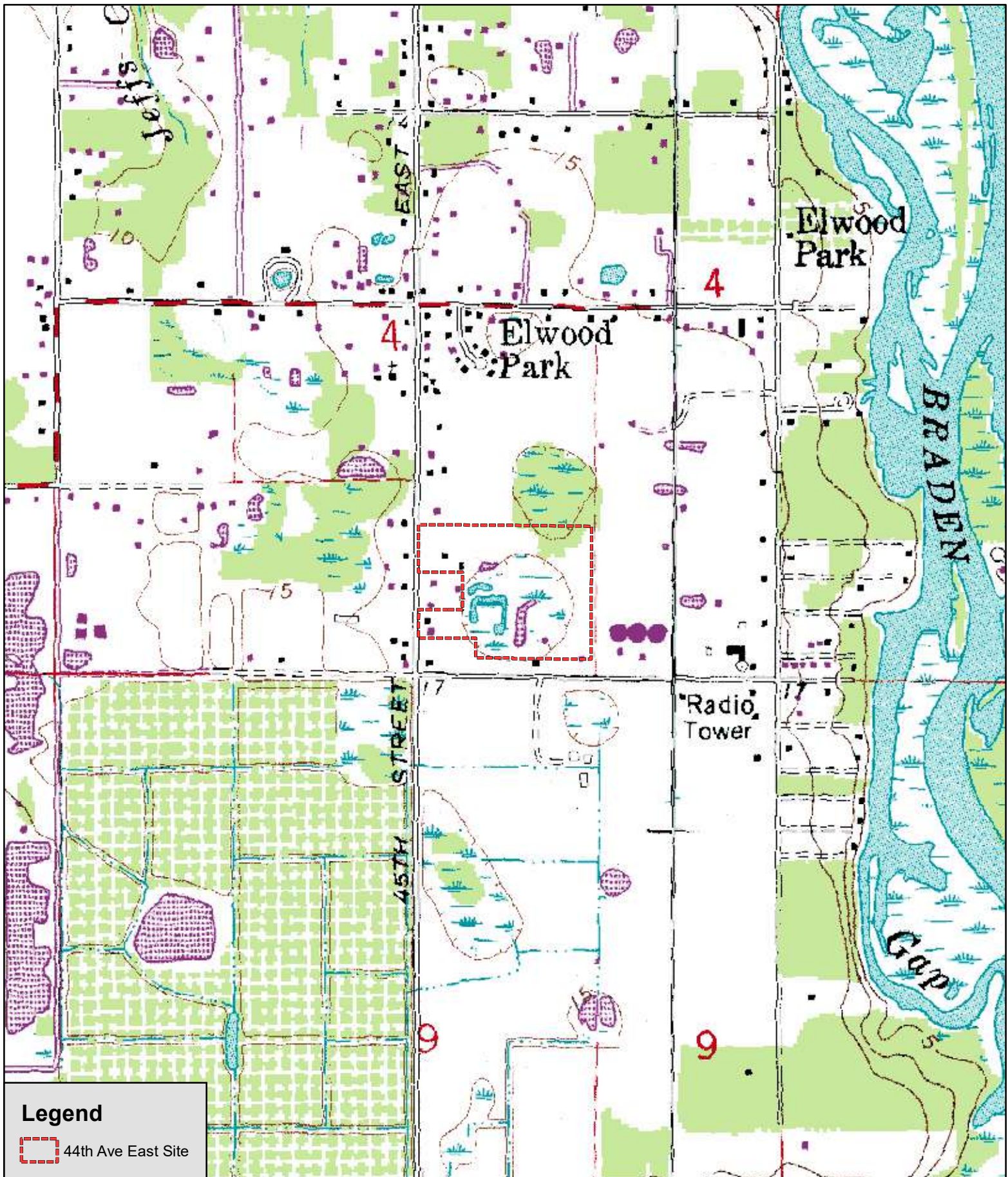


Dillon Reeves
Project Manager

Attachments

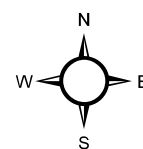


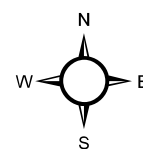


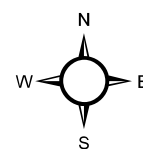


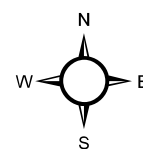
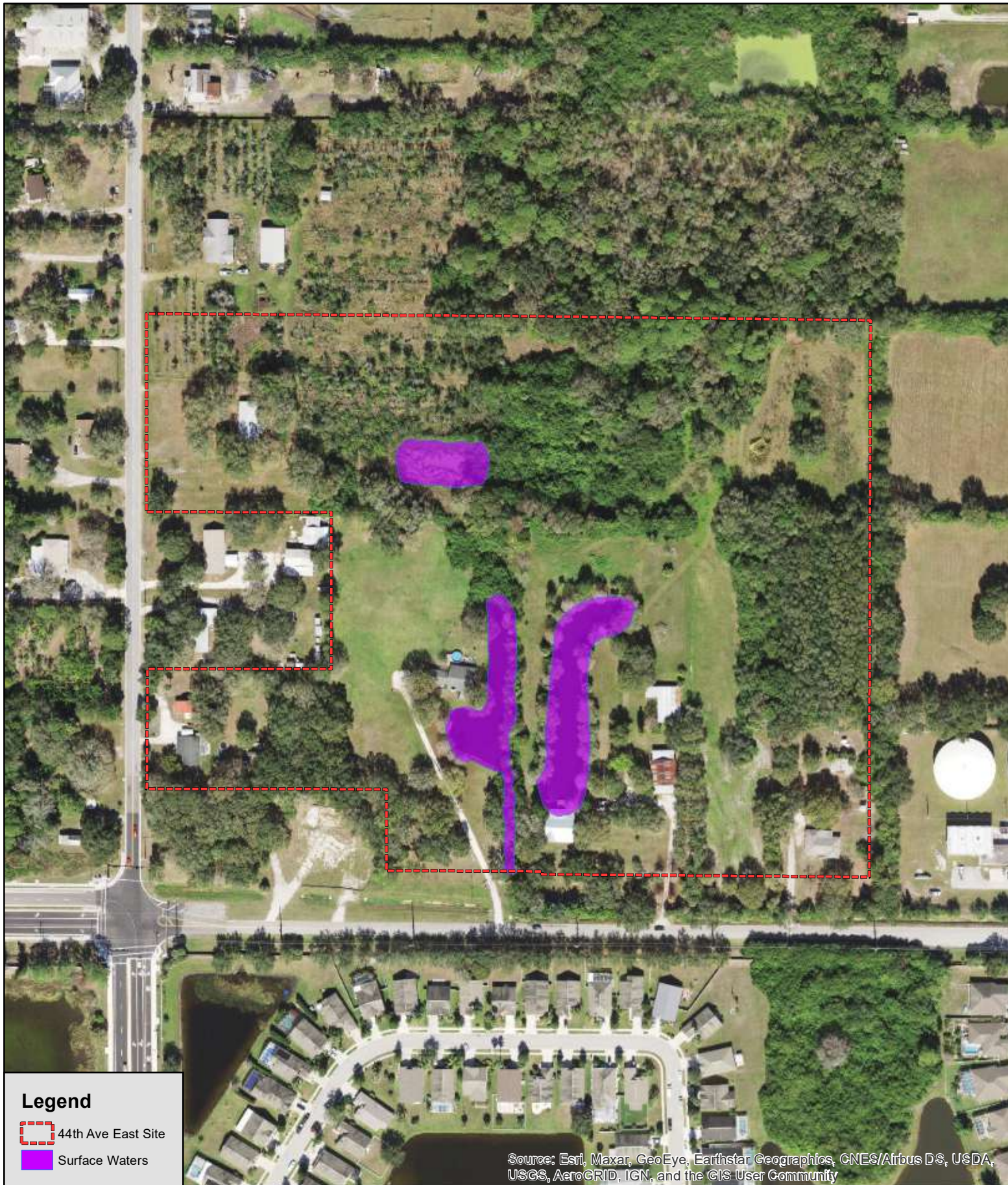
Legend

44th Ave East Site







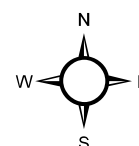


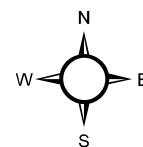
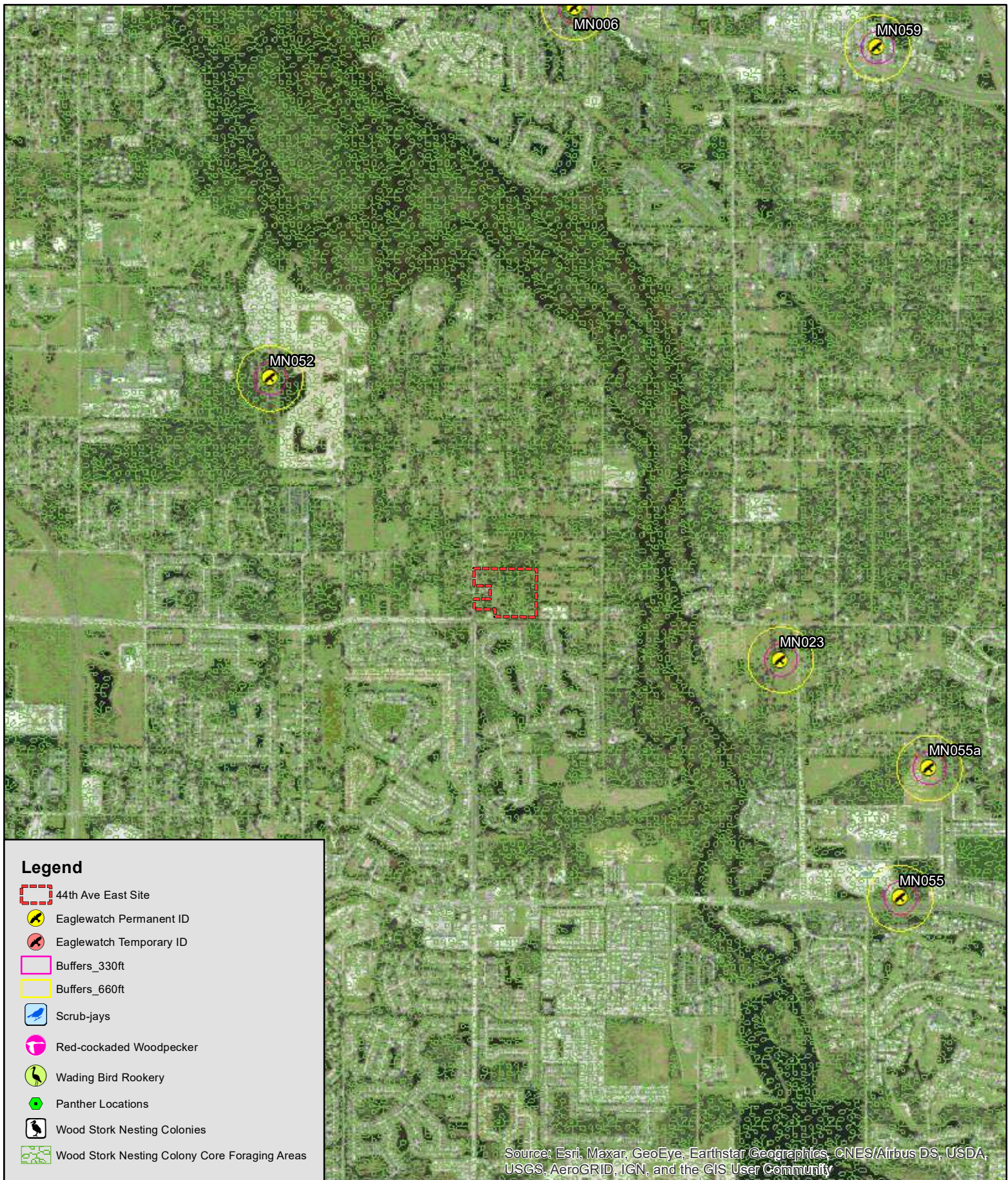


Legend

- 44th Ave East Site
- Wood Stork Nesting Colony Core Foraging Areas

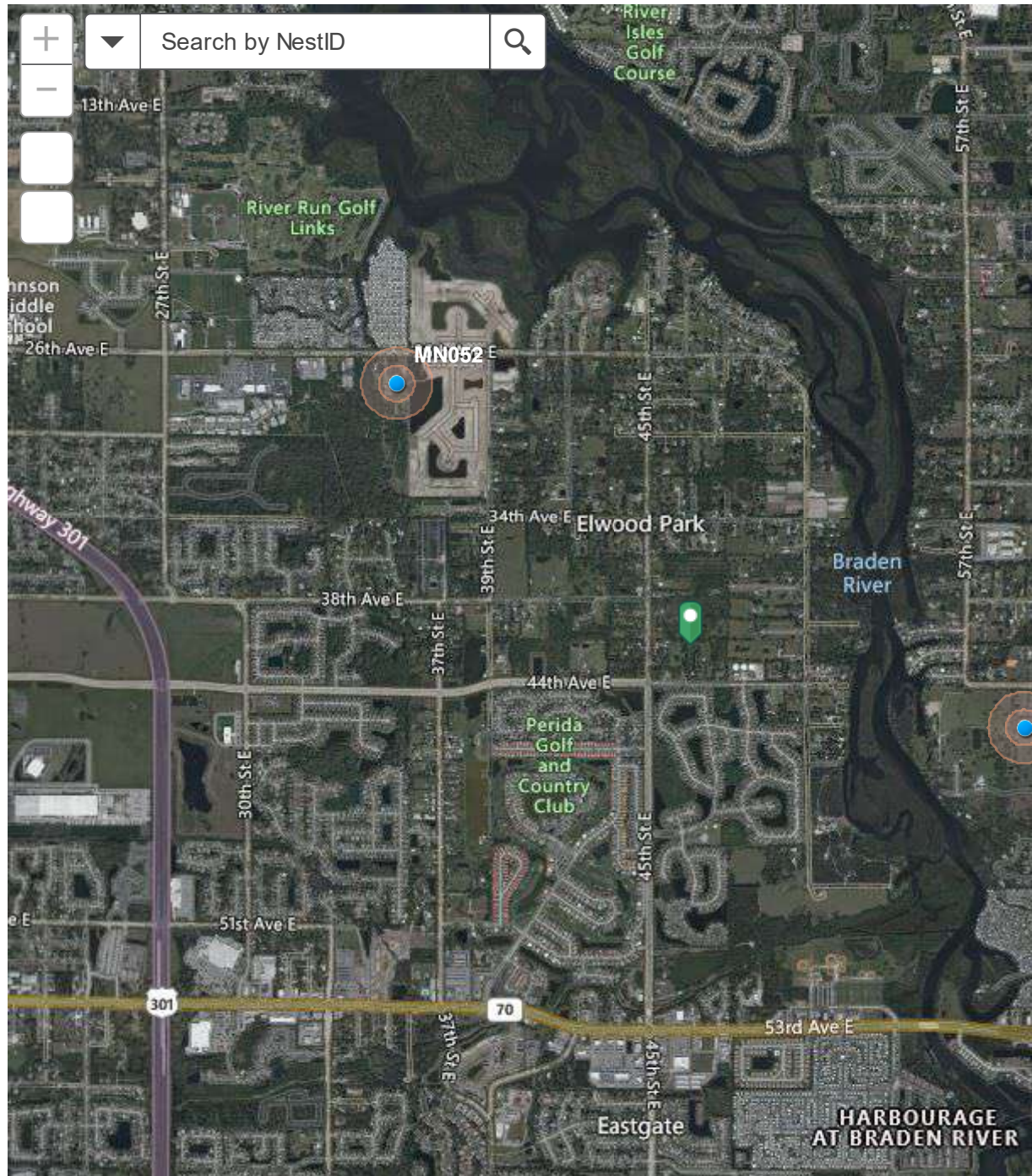
Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community







Audubon Florida EagleWatch Public Nest App





Near Me



0.3mi

-82.490 27.467 Degrees

Earthstar Geographics | University of South Florida,

Table 1:**Potentially Occurring Listed Wildlife and Plant Species in Manatee County**

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status
REPTILES			
<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>	American Alligator	SAT	FT(S/A)
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Loggerhead	LT	FT
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Green Sea Turtle	LT	FT
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Leatherback	LE	FE
<i>Drymarchon corais couperi</i>	Eastern Indigo Snake	LT	FT
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Gopher Tortoise	C	ST
<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>	Kemp's Ridley Sea Turtle	LE	FE
<i>Pseudemys concinna suwanniensis</i>	Suwannee Cooter	N	LS
BIRDS			
<i>Antigone canadensis pratensis</i>	Florida Sandhill Crane	N	ST
<i>Aphelocoma coerulescens</i>	Florida Scrub-jay	LT	FT
<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	Burrowing Owl	N	ST
<i>Caracara cheriway</i>	Crested Caracara	FT	N
<i>Charadrius nivosus</i>	Snowy Plover	N	ST
<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	Little Blue Heron	N	ST
<i>Egretta rufescens</i>	Reddish Egret	N	ST
<i>Egretta tricolor</i>	Tricolored Heron	N	ST
<i>Haematopus palliatus</i>	American Oystercatcher	N	ST
<i>Mycteria americana</i>	Wood Stork	LE	LE
<i>Platalea ajaja</i>	Roseate Spoonbill	N	ST
<i>Rynchops niger</i>	Black Skimmer	N	ST
<i>Sterna antillarum</i>	Least Tern	N	ST
MAMMALS			
<i>Trichechus manatus</i>	West Indian Manatee	LT	FT
VASCULAR PLANTS			
<i>Acrostichum aureum</i>	Gold Leather Fern	N	LT
<i>Andropogon arctatus</i>	Pinewoods Bluestem	N	LT
<i>Bonamia grandiflora</i>	Florida Bonamia	LT	LE
<i>Calopogon multiflorus</i>	Many-Flowered Grasspink	N	LT
<i>Chrysopsis floridana</i>	Florida Goldenaster	LE	LE
<i>Cladonia perforata</i>	Perforate Reindeer Lichen	LE	LE
<i>Eragrostis pectinacea</i> var. <i>tracyi</i>	Sanibel Lovegrass	N	LE
<i>Glandularia tampensis</i>	Tampa Vervain	N	LE
<i>Lechea cernua</i>	Nodding Pinweed	N	LT
<i>Lechea divaricata</i>	Pine Pinweed	N	LE
<i>Lythrum flagellare</i>	Lowland Loosestrife	N	LE
<i>Matelea floridana</i>	Florida Spiny-Pod	N	LE
<i>Nolina brittoniana</i>	Britton's Beargrass	LE	LE
<i>Pteroglossaspis ecristata</i>	Giant Orchid	N	LT
<i>Rhynchospora megaplumosa</i>	Large-Plumed Beaksedge	N	LE
<i>Thelypteris serrata</i>	Toothed Maiden Fern	N	LE
<i>Tillandsia flexuosa</i>	Banded Wild-Pine	N	LT

<i>Triphora amazonica</i>	Broad-Leaved Nodding-Caps	N	LE
<i>Zephyranthes simpsonii</i>	Redmargin Zephyrlily	N	LT

FEDERAL LEGAL STATUS

LE-Endangered: species in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

LT-Threatened: species likely to become Endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

E(S/A)-Endangered due to similarity of appearance to a species which is federally listed such that enforcement personnel have difficulty in attempting to differentiate between the listed and unlisted species.

T(S/A)-Threatened due to similarity of appearance (see above).

PE-Proposed for listing as Endangered species.

PT-Proposed for listing as Threatened species.

C-Candidate species for which federal listing agencies have sufficient information on biological vulnerability and threats to support proposing to list the species as Endangered or Threatened.

XN-Non-essential experimental population.

MC-Not currently listed, but of management concern to USFWS.

N-Not currently listed, nor currently being considered for listing as Endangered or Threatened.

STATE LEGAL STATUS - ANIMALS

LE-Endangered: species, subspecies, or isolated population so few or depleted in number or so restricted in range that it is in imminent danger of extinction.

LT-Threatened: species, subspecies, or isolated population facing a very high risk of extinction in the future.

LS-Species of Special Concern is a species, subspecies, or isolated population which is facing a moderate risk of extinction in the future.

PE-Proposed for listing as Endangered.

PT-Proposed for listing as Threatened.

PS-Proposed for listing as Species of Special Concern.

N-Not currently listed, nor currently being considered for listing.

STATE LEGAL STATUS - PLANTS

LE-Endangered: species of plants native to Florida that are in imminent danger of extinction within the state, the survival of which is unlikely if the causes of a decline in the number of plants continue; includes all species determined to be endangered or threatened pursuant to the U.S. Endangered Species Act.

LT-Threatened: species native to the state that are in rapid decline in the number of plants within the state, but which have not so decreased in number as to cause them to be Endangered.

PE-Proposed for listing as Endangered.

PT-Proposed for listing as Threatened.

N-Not currently listed, nor currently being considered for listing.

**** See Rank and Status Explanations and Definitions, Special Animal Listings - Federal and State Status**