

Application Review
Proposed COSTCO CPUD
Stuart, Florida



Prepared for
The City of Stuart
and
Linda Kay Richards
by
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Sustainable Ecosystems International
July 28, 2021

I. Introduction and Background

After receiving public comments and lengthy discussion at their meeting on May 25-26, 2021, the Stuart City Commission voted unanimously to transmit to the Florida Department of Economic Opportunity a proposal by M&M Realty Partners to develop a retail and 398-unit residential project on approximately 50 acres of undeveloped land near the City's southwestern boundary. The project, known as the COSTCO CPUD would include a 162,020-square-foot COSTCO warehouse store, an 18-pump gas station, an apartment complex with more than 375 units and retail and restaurant space.

The project site, which is bounded by SE Kanner Highway on the west and SE Willoughby Blvd on the east, is north of Indian Street and South of Martin County High School and the Lychee Tree Nursery.

In considering the application, City Commissioners and staff relied on information provided by the applicant, including an Environmental Assessment report dated March, 2021 developed by EW Consultants.

The State of Florida's Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) maintains, and routinely updates a list of animals that are protected pursuant to State and Federal regulations. The list, entitled "FLORIDA'S ENDANGERED AND THREATENED SPECIES" was most recently updated in June 2021 and is available on the web at: <https://myfwc.com/media/1945/threatened-endangered-species.pdf> Prior to this very recent revision, the version that had been in use while documents for the COSTCO CPUD project were being developed and being reviewed was a December 2018 version, which remains accessible on the web at: <https://myfwc.com/media/1945/threatend-endangered-species.pdf> Both versions identify animal species that are designated by the State of Florida as "Endangered" and "Threatened".

Conducting surveys for species on this list and determining the potential impact of a project on these species is typically the responsibility of the environmental consultant that is working for and with the development team. Strict protocols have been developed by FWC for conducting surveys for endangered and threatened species only for a few key species (e.g., scrub-jays, gopher tortoises etc.). In general, environmental consultants, who have been retained by the owner, developer or project team, have the autonomy to evaluate vegetative communities on a given project site, and then conduct property-specific surveys for endangered and threatened species based on the unique conditions on the subject property. Data are collected, analyzed, and integrated into a report that is provided to governmental entities for their analysis during the development review process. Governmental reviewers (e.g., City, County, Water Management Districts) rely on the information provided by or on behalf of the owner/developer to be accurate,

thorough and factually correct. It is not the responsibility of stakeholders, neighbors or third-party entities to conduct surveys or collect field data, but stakeholders do frequently become engaged when they have reason to believe that the information being considered by governmental reviewers may not be thorough, accurate or complete.

In the instance of the COSTCO CPUD project, interested members of the community, including neighboring property owners who have unique knowledge of the property, expressed concern about the extent to which the baseline environmental information being reviewed by the City of Stuart was thorough, accurate and complete. Wetlands, ten of which had been identified on the property were all disparaged as having such low environmental value that they could be destroyed and mitigated elsewhere. The dismissal of low wetland value for birds seemed inappropriate to people familiar with the property, who have frequently observed wading birds in the area, for years, some even for decades.

On a separate, but similar track, the State of Florida maintains a database of plant species that are thought to be in potential danger of extinction. The Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS) maintains a list of plants that are designated as Endangered, Threatened and Commercially Exploited. The list is codified in Section 5B.4.0055, of the Florida Administrative Code, and is available to environmental consultants and the general public at: <https://www.fdacs.gov/Forest-Wildfire/Our-Forests/Forest-Health/Florida-Statewide-Endangered-and-Threatened-Plant-Conservation-Program>

As described previously for the protection of animals that are protected pursuant federal and state endangered species regulations, conducting surveys for plant species that are on this list and determining the potential impact of a project on these species is typically the responsibility of the environmental consultant that is working with the development team. Environmental consultants, who have been retained by the owner, developer or project team, have the autonomy to evaluate vegetative communities on a given project site, and then conduct property-specific surveys for endangered and threatened plant species based on the unique conditions on the subject property. Data are collected, analyzed, and integrated into a report that is provided to governmental entities for their analysis during the development review process. Governmental reviewers (e.g., City, County, Water Management Districts) rely on the plant information provided by or on behalf of the owner/developer to be accurate, thorough and factually correct. It is not the responsibility of stakeholders, neighbors or third-party entities to conduct surveys or collect field data on the presence, absence and/or abundance of protected plants, but stakeholders can become engaged when they have reason to believe that the information being considered by governmental reviewers may not be thorough, accurate or complete.

Regarding the COSTCO CPUD project, concerned residents were aware that plant species that are designated as Threatened, Endangered and Commercially Exploited are known to be present in the vicinity, and in habitats that are present on the site of the proposed COSTCO CPUD

project. When they became aware that these “listed” (i.e., Endangered, Threatened and Commercially Exploited) species were known to be present on the nearby Kiplinger Preserve, a County-owned property located less than 0.6 miles from the COSTCO CPUD site, and on the Bridgeview property, less than 0.3 miles from the COSTCO CPUD site, and they reviewed the permitting files for the COSTCO CPUD project, they became concerned that these same species could be present on the COSTCO CPUD site, but that their presence had not been discovered or disclosed in project-related documents.

Sustainable Ecosystems International (SEI) was asked by a consortium of residents who are concerned about the environmental impacts of the proposed project to review the Environmental Assessment Report on the COSTCO CPUD and render opinions as to the extent that the report accurately describes conditions on the site related to threatened and endangered species and evaluations of wetlands.

SEI is an ecological consultancy with extensive experience in Martin County and the Treasure Coast. SEI’s owner, D. Greg Braun, is a Certified Environmental Professional, who was initially certified by the American Board of Certified Environmental Professionals in the area of Environmental Documentation in 2003. This certification has been renewed annually through the present. SEI specializes in avian and estuarine ecology and has extensive work experience with species of flora and fauna that are designated by the state of Florida and/or the federal government as Endangered and Threatened. Mr. Braun’s work in this regard has included surveys for endangered and threatened species at dozens of sites in Martin County, and included floristic surveys and threatened and endangered species surveys on 13 conservation parcels owned and managed by Martin County, development of management plans for conservation lands and participation on land management review committees for various state parks and wildlife management areas.

SEI’s ecological investigations often includes both a desk-top literature search and on-site field investigations. For this project, SEI’s desktop investigation included a query of the databases maintained by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) and other on-line publicly accessible information. Because the FNAI database indicates the potential presence of several additional threatened and endangered species in the vicinity, it is possible that detailed surveys for threatened and endangered species on the subject tract would reveal that populations of additional protected species are also present on the site.

SEI was also escorted on a cursory site visit by a neighboring property owner who has first-hand knowledge of the property, as it had previously been owned by a family member.

This report, therefore, uses information that was gathered during the literature search, the results of a cursory field visit and authentication of photographic records taken by a game camera that recorded the presence of various wildlife species, primarily birds, on the subject property.

II. Results of Literature Search

II.a Threatened and Endangered Species

SEI's desktop investigation included a query of the FNAI database. FNAI serves as a clearinghouse for protected species sightings that are reported to them by various state and federal agency personnel, and after reportings by private individuals are reviewed for accuracy by knowledgeable individuals. FNAI refers to their protected species database, which is separated into hundreds of one-mile-square blocks located throughout the State as their Biodiversity Matrix. The one-mile-square block that includes the site of the proposed COSTCO CPUD is Matrix # 67464, which extends west to the South Fork of the St. Lucie River and south into Martin County's Kiplinger Preserve tract. A map showing the boundaries of this Matrix Unit and the results are included as Appendix A. FNAI indicates the likely presence of five noteworthy species or habitats and the potential presence of 20 additional species, which include a variety of plants, birds, and reptiles.

Because FNAI's database does not include detailed positioning for observational sightings, it is typically used as a preliminary, reconnaissance-level tool which alerts scientists to the potential presence of species of note, which, in the case of environmental impact analyses, allows field biologists to develop species-specific protocols for surveying for threatened and endangered species.

One of the vegetative communities that FNAI tracks is "Scrub" - areas of dry sandy soils that provide habitat for a variety of endangered and threatened species. FNAI notes the presence of scrub within the one-mile-square block that includes the COSTCO CPUD site. FNAI's database also identifies several species of plants and animals that occur in scrub that are designated by the State of Florida or the federal government as endangered or threatened that potentially exist in the area. A thorough site investigation conducted at the COSTCO CPUD site would have included searches for these species, particularly when polygons of scrub were found to be present on the site.

The Environmental Assessment Report does identify the presence of gopher tortoises (*Gopherus polyphemus*) on the site. No mention is made in the Environmental Assessment report as to whether or not surveys for threatened and endangered plants were made.

III. Cursory Field Investigation

A cursory field investigation conducted by SEI in June 2021 and analysis of photographs taken on the subject property by a game camera confirmed the presence of a population of gopher tortoises, revealed the presence of two species of birds that are designated by the State as

threatened, populations of at least four plant species that are designated by the State of Florida as Endangered or Threatened, and one plant species that is designated as “Commercially Exploited”. These species are identified and described hereafter, and photos taken on the subject site are included.

Birds protected pursuant to the Florida Wildlife Code, Chapter 68, Florida Administrative Code.

Little Blue Herons (*Egretta caerulea*) (Photo 1), which are designated by the State of Florida as a Threatened species, have been documented to forage in wetlands on the subject property.



Photo 1

Little Blue Heron on herbaceous islet surrounded by water at the site of the proposed
COSTCO CPUD
Date of Photo: June 10, 2021

Little blue herons and other wading birds consume aquatic organisms (e.g., small fish, crayfish etc.). They forage in wetlands when the wetland has enough community structure to provide habitat for small fish and other prey items. Little blue herons often nest in locations near wetlands that provide reliable sources of prey.

Tricolored herons (*Egretta tricolor*) (Photo 2), which are designated by the State of Florida as a Threatened species, have been documented to forage in wetlands on the subject property.



Photo 2

Tricolored heron foraging in a wetland on the site of the proposed COSTCO CPUD that was described in the Environmental Assessment Report as being “degraded” and offering “minimal ecological functions for fish and wildlife”.

Date of Photo: July 18, 2021

Similar to little blue herons, tricolored blue herons also consume aquatic organisms (e.g., small fish, crayfish etc.). They forage in wetlands when the wetland has enough community structure to provide habitat for small fish and other prey items and they often nest in locations near wetlands that provide reliable sources of prey.

Plant species protected pursuant to the Section 5B-4.0055, of the Florida Administrative Code

Tillandsia utriculata

Populations of (Giant Airplant) (Photo 3) were observed in the portion of the site mapped as scrub. *Tillandsia utriculata* is designated by the State of Florida as Threatened (See 5B-40.0055 Florida Administrative Code). Its presence was not revealed to the City of Stuart, so when City planners and staff described the project to commissioners, and City Commissioners voted to recommend the project to DEO, they were relying on information that was inaccurate or incomplete.



Photo 3

Tillandsia utriculata on the site of the proposed
COSTCO CPUD
Date of Photo: June 10, 2021

Conradina grandiflora

Populations of (Largeflower False-rosemary) (Photo 4) were observed in the portion of the site mapped as scrub. *Conradina grandiflora* is designated by the State of Florida as Threatened (See 5B-40.0055 F.A.C.). Its presence was not revealed to the City of Stuart, so when City planners and staff described the project to commissioners, and City Commissioners voted to recommend the project to DEO, they were relying on information that was inaccurate or incomplete.



Photo 4
Conradina grandiflora on the on the site of the proposed
COSTCO CPUD
Date of Photo: June 10, 2021

Tillandsia balbisiana

Populations of *Tillandsia balbisiana* (Northern Needleleaf) (Photo 5) were observed in the portion of the site mapped as scrub. *Tillandsia balbisiana* is designated by the State of Florida as Threatened (See 5B-40.0055 F.A.C.). Its presence was not revealed to the City of Stuart, so when City planners and staff described the project to commissioners, and City Commissioners voted to recommend the project to DEO, they were relying on information that was inaccurate or incomplete.



Photo 5
Tillandsia balbisiana on the site of the proposed COSTCO CPUD
Date of Photo: June 10, 2021

Lechea cernua

Populations of *Lechea cernua* (Scrub Pinweed) (Photo 6) were observed in the portion of the site mapped as scrub. *Lechea cernua* is designated by the State of Florida as Threatened (See 5B-40.0055 F.A.C.). Its presence was not revealed to the City of Stuart, so when City planners and staff described the project to commissioners, and City Commissioners voted to recommend the project to DEO, they were relying on information that was inaccurate or incomplete.



Photo 6
Lechea cernua on the site of the proposed COSTCO CPUD
Date of Photo: June 10, 2021

FDACS regulations also include a list of plant species that are vulnerable to potential population reductions and extinction due to the unauthorized collection of specimens from the wild. Species on this list, which is included in Section 5B-40.0055(c) are designated as “Commercially Exploited”. A population of one plant species (*Osmunda regalis*) that is designated as commercially exploited has been determined to be present on the site of the COSTCO CPUD property.



Photo 7
Osmunda regalis on the site of the proposed COSTCO CPUD
Date of Photo: June 10, 2021

IV. City Regulatory Protections for Endangered and Threatened Species and Native Vegetative Communities

Policy 5.A6.1 of the City of Stuart's Comprehensive Growth Management Plan states that:

“All endangered and threatened plant and animal populations shall be protected. Of Special concern, are all species listed as endangered, threatened, of special concern or rare by the Federal government, the State of Florida or the Florida Committee on Rare and Endangered Plants and Animals.”

By approving the COSTCO CPUD without requiring the protection of the aforementioned threatened and endangered species (and perhaps others whose presence was also not disclosed to the City) the City's action to approve the project without conditions that protect populations of endangered and threatened is not consistent with this Policy of the City's Comprehensive Plan.

Additionally, Policy 5.A5.8. states that:

“The City shall protect native vegetative communities by requiring that existing native vegetation constituting up to 25% of a development site shall be preserved.”

The Site Plan, Figure 1, below, indicates that there will be 12.28 acres ”of Native Vegetation Area”. However, because the Environmental Assessment Report indicates that existing vegetative communities have been impacted by the colonization of pest plants, it appears that the 12.28 acres do not coincide with the location where the aforementioned endangered and threatened species on the site exist. Approval of the proposed project without the requirement that 25% of the portion of the site where endangered and threatened plants and animals are present would not be consistent with the intent of the City of Stuart's Comprehensive Plan, which is to preserve the portion of the property where the endangered and threatened species are known to exist.

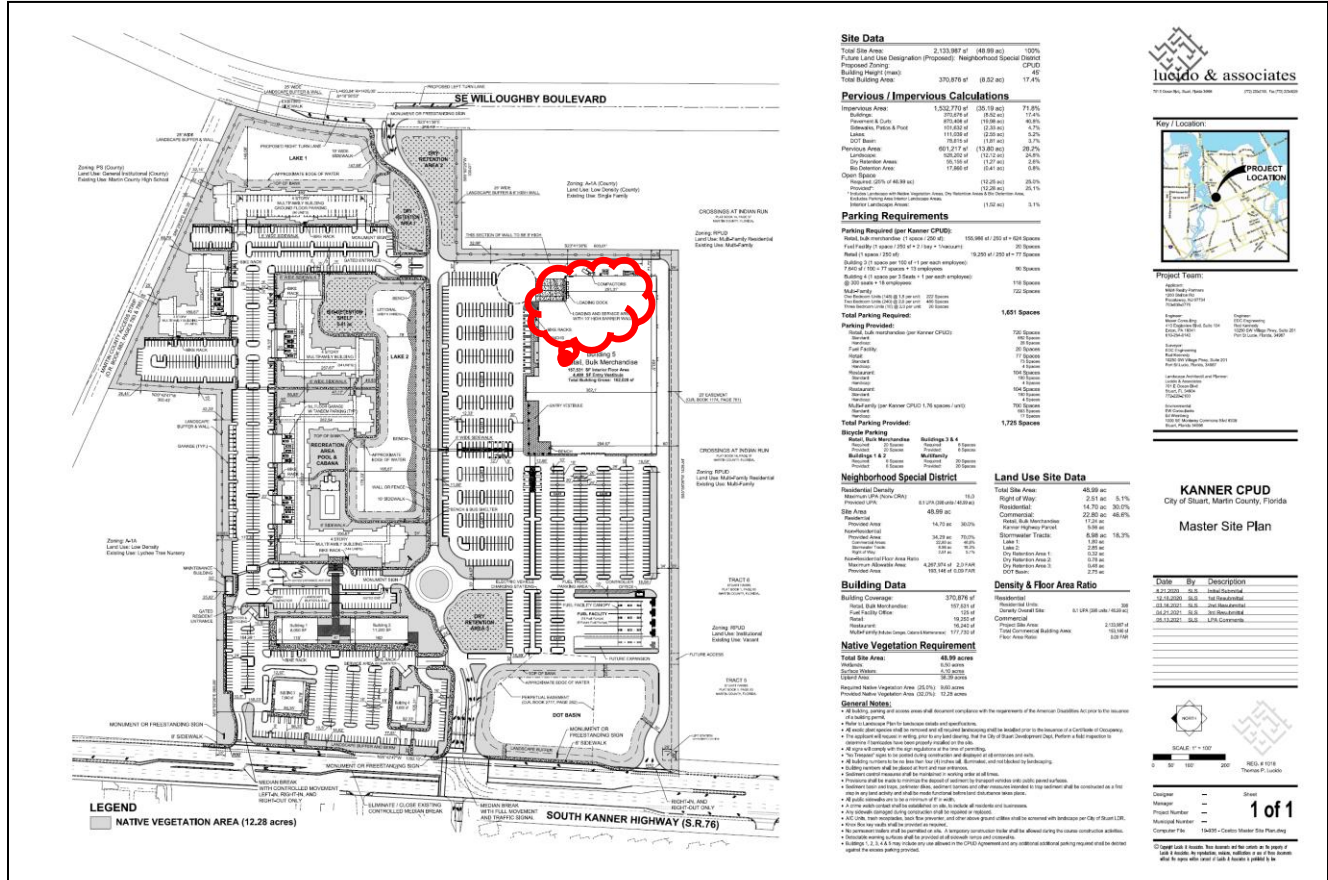


Figure 1 - Proposed Site Plan
 Source: Lucido and Associates

Approximate location of populations of endangered and threatened species (in red) added by SEI

V. Wetland Protection

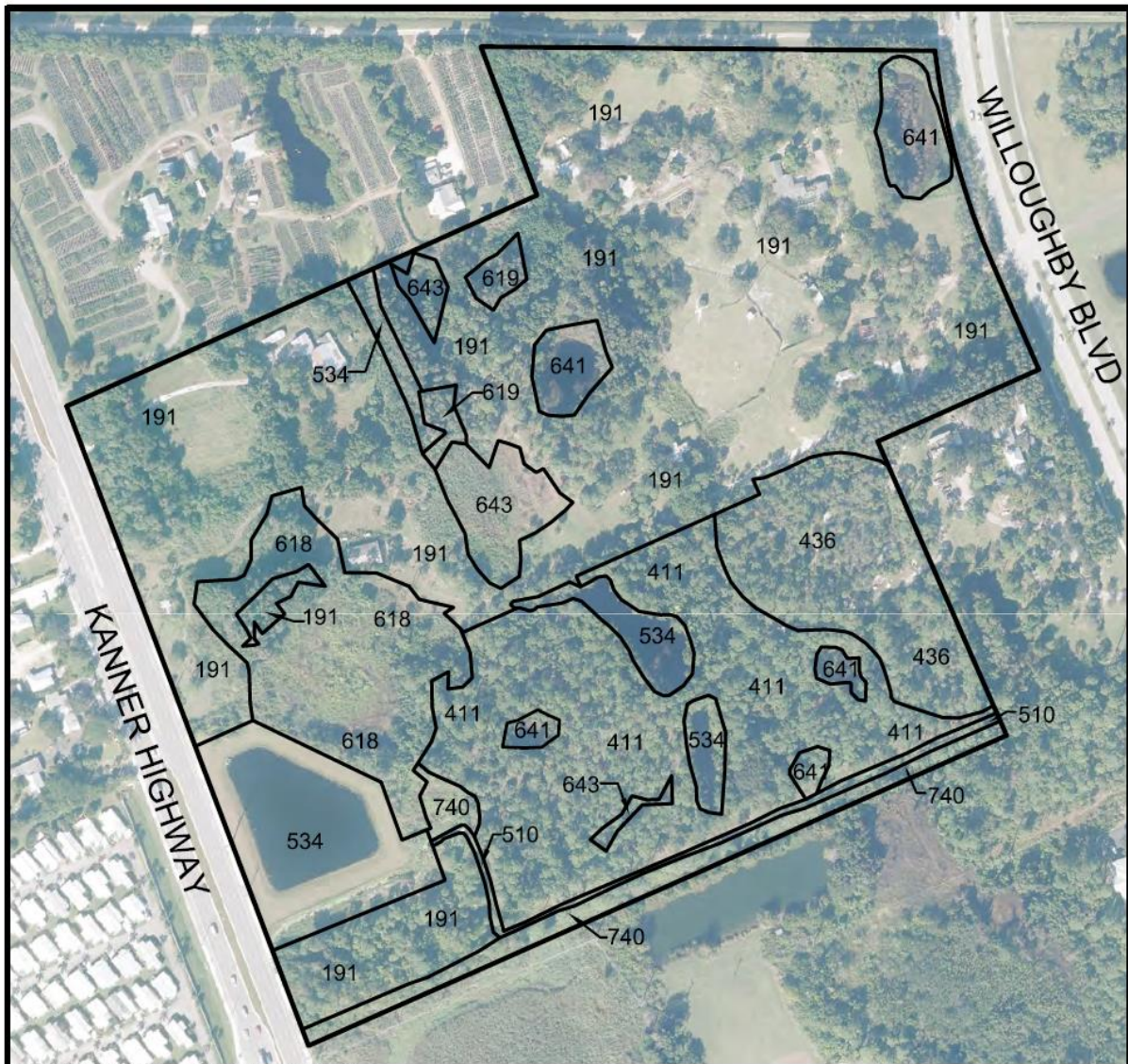
Policy 5.A5.5 of the City’s Comprehensive Growth Management Plan states that:

“ wetlands shall be protected and conserved by restricting direct and indirect development impacts according to Policies 5A5.5 and 5A5.6. Conservation land use designations, conservation easements, open space requirements and other goals, objectives and policies of this plan. “

Policy A5.5.E.vii of this Section further elucidates that:

“The developer shall ensure that site development activities do not degrade on-site or adjacent surface waters or wetlands. Wetlands shall not be used as primary sediment traps during development or for stormwater retention beyond historic hydrologic regime after development.”

The Environmental Assessment Report indicates that ten wetlands exist on the site (Figure 2), and that these areas include freshwater marshes (1.5 acres), wet prairies (1.2 acres), willow and elderberry (3.5 acres), exotic wetland hardwoods (0.3 acres), ditches (0.4 acres) and reservoirs less than 10 acres in size. The Environmental Assessment report suggests that because these wetlands have been degraded due to the establishment of invasive pest plant species, they are expendable and that the City should allow them to be mitigated through the purchase of credits at a mitigation site in St. Lucie County.



MARTIN COUNTY AERIALS DATED 2020

LEGEND

- 191 - UNDEVELOPED LANDS WITHIN URBAN AREAS (25.8± AC)
- 411 - PINE FLATWOODS (7.8± AC)
- 436 - UPLAND SCRUB, PINE, HARDWOODS (3.1±AC)
- 510 - DITCHES (0.4± AC)
- 534 - RESERVOIRS LESS THAN 10 ACS (3.7± AC)
- 618 - WILLOW & ELDERBERRY (3.5± AC)
- 619 - EXOTIC WETLAND HARDWOODS (0.3± AC)
- 641 - FRESHWATER MARSHES (1.5± AC)
- 643 - WET PRAIRIES (1.2± AC)
- 740 - DISTURBED LANDS (1.3± AC)
- TOTAL SITE (48.6± AC)**



KANNER CPUD/RPUD

FLUCFCS

Kanner CPUD RPUD.dwg FLUCFCS



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OCT 2020
 FIGURE
4

Figure 2 - FLUCFCS Map
 Source: EW Consultants – Environmental Assessment Report

In contradiction to this perspective, independent cursory inspections of these areas suggest that they are thriving, biologically productive habitats. This condition is evidenced by the presence of a variety of high trophic-level species, including foraging wading birds, including the little blue heron and tricolored heron previously described and shown in Photos 1 and 2, and great egrets (Photo 8), great blue herons (Photo 9) and black-crowned night herons (Photo 10).



Photo 8
Great Egret foraging at the site of the proposed COSTCO PUD
Date of Photo: June 10, 2021



Photo 9
Great Blue Heron with caught fish at the site of the proposed COSTCO PUD
Date of Photo: July 8, 2021



Photo 10
Black-crowned night-heron at the site of the proposed COSTCO PUD
Date of Photo: July 27, 2021

It is not surprising that no nesting sites were observed when the surveys were performed during the field work that led to the development of the Environmental Assessment Report, as they were conducted during the non-nesting season for most bird species. However, the presence of waterfowl and wading birds mentioned above during the nesting season, suggests that more comprehensive surveys that would be conducted during the nesting season may yield different results. While the results of a bird survey that is conducted during the non-nesting season does provide some insight into the habitats and condition of vegetative communities, it is the results of nesting season surveys that provide additional insight into avian use of a property. Unfortunately, a nesting season survey was apparently not conducted at the site of the proposed COSTCO CPUD, so City staff, decision-makers and stakeholders were unaware of the extent of use of the property by nesting birds at the time when the project was considered by the City Commission.

Recent game camera photos have also documented the presence of a pair of wood ducks (Photo 11) during that species' nesting season. The presence of these waterfowl provide further evidence that these wetlands provide habitat for the aquatic prey upon which these, and other wetland-dependent species rely, and is contradictory to the information relied on by the City. The Environmental Assessment Report states, incorrectly in my opinion, that:

“These wetlands are degraded by historic hydrologic alterations and invasive species encroachment and thus offer minimal ecological functions for fish and wildlife.”



Photo 11

Male and female wood ducks in a wetland on the COSTCO CPUD site that was described as offering “minimal ecological functions for fish and wildlife”.

Date of Photo: July 1, 2021

Additionally, the Environmental Assessment report suggests that other than gopher tortoises (which are proposed to be relocated offsite), “wading birds are the only other listed species that may potentially utilize portions of the property for foraging. Any such use by these species would be transient in nature and no roosting or nesting areas have been observed on the site.”

The presence of a male and a female wood duck during the nesting season suggests the likely nesting of this species, which offers further evidence that these wetlands are productive.

Short-hydroperiod wetlands are particularly important to wading birds in general and wood storks (*Mycteria americana*) in particular. Wood Storks are designated as a “threatened” species by the State of Florida and the Federal government (Endangered Species Act, as Amended). The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) has designated that nesting wood storks in south Florida have a “Core Foraging Area” (CFA) of 18.6 miles, which means that wetlands that provided suitable foraging habitat for wood storks are of comparatively higher value for wood storks if they are present within 18.6 miles of a nesting colony. The shallow, open-water wetlands on the COSTCO CPUD site are suitable foraging habitat for wood storks and are within the CFA on not one but two wood stork nesting colonies (Figures 3).

SEI found no evidence that the City was informed that wetlands on the site appear to be suitable foraging habitat for wood storks, that the on-site wetlands are within the Core Foraging area of

two wood stork colonies, and so members of the City Commission (and previously the Local Planning Agency) may not have considered these facts when they rendered an opinion on the project.

When City planners and staff analyzed application information and described the project to members of the Local Planning Agency and Commissioners, and when City Commissioners voted to recommend the project to DEO, they were relying on information that was inaccurate or incomplete. Allowing the destruction of these wetlands, even if they are mitigated for at some off-site location, is not consistent with the City's environmental ethos and the CGMP which states that all wetlands will be protected. The loss of wetlands within the City also deprives City residents of the ability to enjoy the bird life that the wetlands presently support.

The City's economic and environmental health are directly linked to the quality and condition of its wetlands, waters and waterways. The City is expending significant resources on surface water management projects to rectify long-standing water quality woes. Allowing the intentional destruction of viable wetlands whose value could be enhanced through the removal of pest plants is contradictory to the City's stated philosophy of stewardship of natural resources and protection of the environment.

VI. Summary of Findings

1. Prior to the consideration of M&M Partners application for approval of the COSTCO CPUD project by the Stuart City Commission, the City was not informed about the presence of populations of at least one species of bird and four species of plants that have been designated by the State of Florida as Endangered or Threatened species pursuant to the Florida Wildlife Code and Section 5B-4.0055 FA.C., which are administered by the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, respectively. Populations of these species have been documented to be present in portions of the property that are proposed to be developed.

The City's regulations require the protection of state-listed endangered and threatened species. Approval of the proposed project without conditions that would require that endangered and threatened species be protected would be inconsistent with the City's regulations.

2. Objective A5. of the City of Stuart's Comprehensive Growth Management Plan and Land Development Regulations states that wetlands within the City shall be protected. The City does have the authority to determine that wetlands can be destroyed and mitigated elsewhere if the wetlands are determined to be of low quality. In general, lower quality wetlands that are not biologically productive are more likely to be sacrificed and mitigated elsewhere. Higher quality wetlands which support a diversity of wetland-dependent species, including high-trophic level species such as wading birds, are less likely to be allowed to be destroyed.

The value of wetlands on the proposed COSTCO site appear to have been understated and/or mis-represented in the Environmental Assessment Report, so City staff, decision-makers and the public were unable to base their decision-making process on thorough, accurate and complete data.

Information and Literature Cited

Environmental Assessment Report, EW Consultants, March 2021

Florida Wildlife Code, Chapter 68, Florida Administrative Code.

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Florida's Endangered and Threatened Species Version December, 2018

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Florida's Endangered and Threatened Species Version June, 2021

Section 5B-4.0055, of the Florida Administrative Code, Rules of the Florida Department of Agriculture and Community Services

United States, Fish and Wildlife Service, Wood Stork Colonies Map, 20200410.pdf

Florida Natural Areas Inventory

Biodiversity Matrix Query Results

UNOFFICIAL REPORT

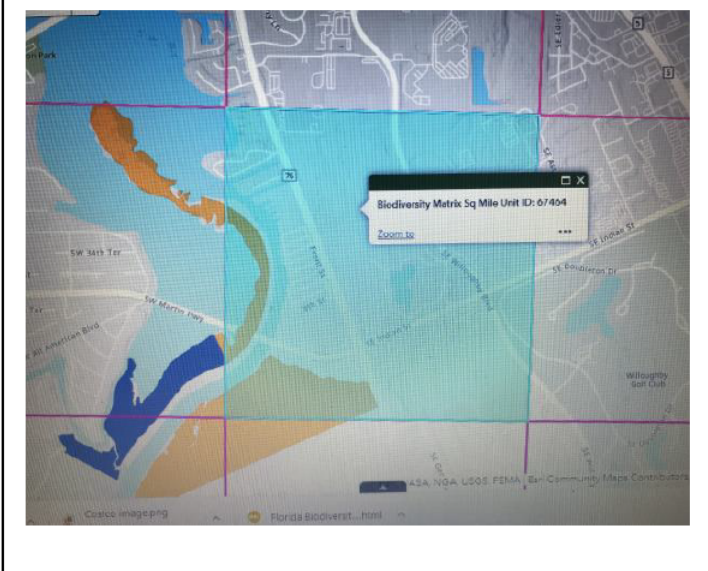
Created 7/26/2021

([Contact FNAI Data Services Coordinator](#)

for an official **Standard Data Report**)

NOTE: The Biodiversity Matrix includes only rare species and natural communities tracked by FNAI.

Report for 1 Matrix Unit: 67464



Descriptions

DOCUMENTED - There is a documented occurrence in the FNAI database of the species or community within this Matrix Unit.

DOCUMENTED-HISTORIC - There is a documented occurrence in the FNAI database of the species or community within this Matrix Unit; however the occurrence has not been observed/reported within the last twenty years.

LIKELY - The species or community is *known* to occur in this vicinity, and is considered likely within this Matrix Unit because:

1. documented occurrence overlaps this and adjacent Matrix Units, but the documentation isn't precise enough to indicate which of those Units the species or community is actually located in; *or*
2. there is a documented occurrence in the vicinity and there is suitable habitat for that species or community within this Matrix Unit.

POTENTIAL - This Matrix Unit lies within the known or predicted range of the species or community based on expert knowledge and environmental variables such as climate, soils, topography, and landcover.

Matrix Unit ID: 67464

0 **Documented** Elements Found

0 **Documented-Historic** Elements Found

5 **Likely** Elements Found

Scientific and Common Names	Global Rank	State Rank	Federal Status	State Listing
<i>Aphelocoma coerulescens</i> Florida Scrub-Jay	G2	S2	LT	FT
<i>Mesic flatwoods</i>	G4	S4	N	N
<i>Mycteria americana</i> Wood Stork	G4	S2	LT	FT
<i>Scrub</i>	G2	S2	N	N
<i>Trichechus manatus</i> West Indian Manatee	G2	S2	LE	FE

Matrix Unit ID: 67464

20 **Potential** Elements for Matrix Unit 67464

Scientific and Common Names	Global Rank	State Rank	Federal Status	State Listing
<i>Acipenser oxyrinchus oxyrinchus</i> Atlantic Sturgeon	G3T3	S1	LE	FE
<i>Coelorachis tuberculosa</i> Piedmont Jointgrass	G3	S3	N	T
<i>Conradina grandiflora</i> Large-flowered Rosemary	G3	S3	N	T
<i>Ctenogobius stigmaturus</i> Spottail Goby	G2	S2	N	N
<i>Elytraria caroliniensis</i> var. <i>angustifolia</i> Narrow-leaved Carolina Scalystem	G4T2	S2	N	N
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i> Hawksbill Sea Turtle	G3	S1	LE	FE
<i>Eugenia confusa</i> Tropical Ironwood	G4G5	S2S3	N	E
<i>Forestiera segregata</i> var. <i>pinetorum</i> Florida Pinewood Privet	G4T2	S2	N	N
<i>Glandularia maritima</i> Coastal Vervain	G3	S3	N	E
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i> Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	C	ST
<i>Halophila johnsonii</i> Johnson's Seagrass	G2	S2	LT	E
<i>Jacquemontia reclinata</i> Beach Jacquemontia	G1	S1	LE	E
<i>Lechea cernua</i> Nodding Pinweed	G3	S3	N	T
<i>Linum carteri</i> var. <i>smallii</i> Small's Flax	G2T2	S2	N	E
<i>Polygala smallii</i> Tiny Polygala	G1	S1	LE	E
<i>Rallus longirostris scottii</i> Florida Clapper Rail	G5T3?	S3?	N	N
<i>Rivulus marmoratus</i> Mangrove Rivulus	G4G5	S3	SC	SSC
<i>Sceloporus woodi</i> Florida Scrub Lizard	G2G3	S2S3	N	N
<i>Setophaga discolor paludicola</i> Florida Prairie Warbler	G5T3	S3	N	N
<i>Trichomanes punctatum</i> ssp. <i>floridanum</i> Florida Filmy Fern	G4G5T1	S1	E	E

Disclaimer

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

Unofficial Report

These results are considered unofficial. FNAI offers a [Standard Data Request](#) option for those needing certifiable data.