



July 12, 2019

Benderson Development Company  
c/o Todd Mathes  
7978 Cooper Creek Boulevard, Suite 100  
University Park, FL 33201

**Subject: Woodlands Phase 1  
Listed Species Survey and Results**

Dear Mr. Mathes:

The purpose of this letter is to summarize the findings of the Water Resource Associate's, LLC (WRA) listed species assessment for the Woodlands Phase 1 Project (Project). A qualified Environmental Scientist performed a desktop analysis using relevant wildlife databases and resources. On May 15, 2019 WRA performed an assessment to survey for the presence of listed wildlife species and ground-truth all associated habitats within the Project.

#### **Existing Site Conditions:**

The 47.72 acre Project (Parcels 109400340, 111500100, and 109401018) is located in the City of North Port, Sarasota County within Section 7 and 18, Township 39S, Range 22E. The Project is situated northeast of the Panacea Boulevard/N Toledo Blade Boulevard intersection, and southeast of the Plantation Boulevard/N Toledo Blade Boulevard intersection (**Exhibits 1 and 2 – Regional and Aerial Location Map**). The Project is proposing an industrial development. The current, surrounding land uses include Pine Flatwoods, Hardwood Conifer Mixed, Open Land, Transportation, and Freshwater Marshes.

#### **Environmental Considerations**

##### **USDA/NRCS Soils**

A USDA Soils Survey Map of Sarasota County (**Exhibit 3 – USDA/NRCS Soils Map**) was reviewed during the desktop analysis. The soil types listed below in **bold** letters are those soils that are identified as “**hydric**” by the USDA-NRCS for Sarasota County.

##### ***Bradenton Fine Sand, 0 to 5 Percent Slopes – Soil Unit #4 (1.15 ac.)***

This soil unit is nearly level and poorly drained. It can be found on low ridges and hammocks adjacent to flood plains, sloughs, and depressions. The native vegetation consists of slash pine (*Pinus elliottii*), longleaf pine (*Pinus palustris*), laurel oak (*Quercus laurifolia*), live oak (*Quercus virginiana*), cabbage palm (*Sabal*

palmetto), magnolia (*Magnolia* sp.), saw palmetto (*Serenoa repens*), wax myrtle (*Morella cerifera*), wild coffee (*Psychotria nervosa*), bluestem (*Andropogon* sp.), longleaf uniola (*Chasmanthium sessiliflorum*), and panicum (*Panicum* sp.). In most years, the depth to water table is at a depth of 12 inches of the surface for 2 to 4 months and at a depth of 12 to 40 inches for more than 6 months.

**Eaugallie and Myakka Fine Sands – Soil Unit #10 (3.94 ac.)**

This soil unit is nearly level and poorly drained. They can be found on broad flatwoods. The native vegetation consists of slash pine, cabbage palm, mixed oaks (*Quercus* sp.), inkberry (*Ilex glabra*), saw palmetto, chalky bluestem (*Andropogon virginicus*), pineland threeawn (*Aristide stricta*), and various other grasses. In most years, the depth to water table is 6 to 18 inches for 1 to 3 months and within a depth of 40 inches for 2 to 6 months. It recedes to a depth of more than 40 inches during extended dry periods.

**Holopaw Fine Sand, Frequently Ponded, 0 to 1 Percent Slopes – Soil Unit #22 (14.36 ac.)**

This soil unit is nearly level and very poorly drained. It can be found in depressional areas. The native vegetation consists of blue maidencane (*Panicum hemitomon*), broomsedge (*Andropogon* sp.), St. John's wort (*Hypericum* sp.), wax myrtle, panicum, sand cordgrass (*Spartina bakeri*), white bracted sedge (*Rhynchospora colorata*), pipewort (*Eriocaulon* sp.), stiff paspalum (*Paspalum* sp.), and various other water tolerant weeds and grasses. In most years, this soil is ponded for 6 to 9 months or more each year. The water table is within 12 inches of the surface for 2 to 4 months and at a depth of 12 to 40 inches for the remainder of the year.

**Pineda Fine Sand, 0 to 2 Percent Slopes – Soil Unit #31 (28.00 ac.)**

This soil unit is nearly level and poorly drained. It can be found on low hammocks and in broad, poorly defined sloughs. The native vegetation consists of slash pine, longleaf pine, cabbage palm, wax myrtle, saw palmetto, blue maidencane, pineland threeawn, low panicum (*Panicum* sp.), bluestems, and various weeds and grasses. In most years, the depth to water table is within 12 inches of the surface for 1 to 6 months and at a depth of 20 to 40 inches for more than 6 months.

### **Vegetation and Community Types**

The land use categories reviewed within the Project were evaluated by WRA using the Florida Land Use, Cover and Forms Classification System (FLUCCS), Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) Handbook (January 1999) as a guideline.

A WRA ES used the SWFWMD 2011 Land Use Map as a baseline and ground-truthed habitat types during the wildlife survey. The boundaries that are shown on the FLUCCS map contain estimated acreages (**Exhibit 4 –FLUCCS Map**). Onsite fieldwork consisted of traversing at least 25% of each habitat type on the site by conducting meandering pedestrian transects throughout each community (Please reference the **Exhibit 5 - Survey Map** exhibit). The boundaries shown on the FLUCCS map also identify the estimated acreages. The land uses identified within the Project's include the following: *Mixed Hardwoods (FLUCCS 438)*, *Reservoirs less than 10 acres (4 hectares) which are Dominant Features (FLUCCS 534)*, and *Disturbed Land (FLUCCS 740)*.

## Uplands

### Mixed Hardwoods, FLUCCS 438 (35.66 ac.)

This land use type consists of hardwood communities in which no single species or species group appears to achieve a 66 percent dominance of the canopy. This class of hardwoods includes any combination of large and small hardwood tree species, none of which can be identified as dominating the canopy. Dominant vegetation includes Brazilian pepper (*Schinus terebinthifolia*), cabbage palm, live oak, slash pine, Caesar weed (*Urena lobata*), dog fennel (*Eupatorium capillifolium*), American beautyberry (*Callicarpa americana*), thistle (*Cirsium horridulum*), and wild coffee. This land use type can be found throughout the Project.

### Disturbed Lands, FLUCCS 740 (8.75 ac.)

This land use category consists of land which have been changed due primarily to human activities other than mining. Within the project, this land was historically wetland, but was permitted for, filled, and mitigated for under SWFWMD Permit No. 43025006.001. Dominant vegetation includes Andropogon (*Andropogon* sp.), turkey tangle frog fruit (*Phyla nodiflora*), wax myrtle (*Morella cerifera*), cogon grass (*Imperata cylindrica*), torpedo grass (*Panicum repens*), and dog fennel. This land use type can be found in the northeastern corner of and in the center of the Project.

## Wetlands

### Reservoirs less than 10 acres (4 hectares) which are Dominant Features, FLUCCS 534 (3.51 ac.)

This land use type consists of open bodies of water. This feature is partially open water with a large littoral fringe that is dominated by cattail (*Typha domingensis*), torpedo grass, Peruvian primrose willow (*Ludwigia peruviana*). This land use type can be found in the southwestern corner of the Project.

Note: Historically, the Project contained more wetlands than are existing, but the wetlands were filled and mitigated for in accordance with SWFWMD Permit No. 43025006.001.

## **Endangered/Threatened Species**

A WRA Environmental Scientist conducted a desktop review of available published information from federal and state online database. Data collection consisted of literature review of existing sources (FNAI species tracker; USFWS Listed Species Tracker for Sarasota County, SWFWMD FLUCCS, USDA NRCS Web Soil Survey, FWC Bald Eagle and Water bird Colony databases) for information useful in identifying the occurrence or potential occurrence of wildlife species listed as T, E or SSC (collectively recognized as listed species), as defined by USFWS and/or the FWC. In addition, the presence of designated critical habitat and/or vegetative communities and land uses with the potential to support listed species was evaluated. Additional resources, such as the FNAI Field Guides and Rare and Endangered Biota of Florida Series, were used to evaluate habitat and vegetative community requirements for those species potentially occurring within the proposed project corridor (**Exhibit 6 - Regional Wildlife Map**). Based on the database review and ground truthed assessment of on-site habitats, a potential habitat map was created to recommend species specific surveys to occur prior to construction (**Exhibit 7 – Potential Habitat Map**).

On the May 15, 2019 habitat assessment, meandering pedestrian transects of at least 25% of each habitat type were conducted by WRA to determine the presence, or potential occurrence, of protected wildlife species (**Table 1 – Listed Species Occurrence in Sarasota County, Florida**). The main species searched for on the property were the gopher tortoise (*Gopherus polyphemus*), eastern indigo snake (*Drymarchon couperi*), Sherman's fox squirrel (*Sciurus niger shermani*), Florida sandhill crane (*Antigone canadensis*

*pratensis*), Florida scrub jay (*Aphelocoma coerulescens*), wood stork (*Mycteria americana*), wading birds, shorebirds, bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), southeastern American kestrel (*Falco sparverius paulus*), and listed plants, though all appropriate species were considered.

**Table 1 – Species Action Determination Table**

Determination Name	Action Description
No effect	The proposed action will not affect a listed species or its habitat, typically due to a lack of suitable on-site habitat. No follow-up surveys for these species are recommended as necessary.
May affect, not likely to adversely affect (MANLAA)	The proposed action effects on listed species are expected to be discountable, insignificant, or completely beneficial. A pre-construction survey may be required to document species absence, to ensure minimization efforts are implemented (if present), or to permit the relocation of gopher tortoises through the FWC.
May affect	The appropriate conclusion when a proposed action may pose any effects on listed species or designated critical habitat. Further coordination with the state or federal agency may be required to mitigate the project’s effect on a listed species.
Jeopardy	The appropriate conclusion when a proposed action would be expected, directly or indirectly, to reduce appreciably the likelihood of both the survival and recovery of a listed species in the wild by reducing the reproduction, numbers, or distribution of that species.

Eastern Indigo Snake and Gopher Tortoise

The eastern indigo snake is listed by the USFWS as “Threatened”. This species is known to occupy a wide variety of habitats including pine flatwoods, hardwood forests and forested wetlands, as well as wet and dry prairies. Although this species seems to be strongly associated with upland/dry and well-drained soils, it also frequents streams and swamps. In drier communities where habitat use coincides, indigo snakes will occasionally utilize gopher tortoise burrows for shelter. No eastern indigo snakes or gopher tortoise burrows were observed during the WRA field assessments.

The gopher tortoise is also listed as “Threatened” by FWC. The gopher tortoise occurs in sandhill (pine-turkey oak associations), sand pine scrub, xeric hammock, pine flatwoods, dry prairie, coastal grasslands and dunes and mixed hardwood pine communities. These burrows are known to serve as refuge to many species, including some of which have been classified as protected (eastern indigo snake, Florida mouse (*Podomys floridanus*), gopher frog (*Rana capito*), and Florida pine snake (*Pituophis melanoleucus*)).

Based on the desktop data review (literature and database search), no potential gopher tortoise habitat was identified within the Project. While conducting the habitat assessment, no gopher tortoises or their associated burrows were observed within the Project.

Therefore, because the Project will follow construction guidelines set forth by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service’s Standard Protection Measures for the Eastern Indigo Snake, and based on data provided and current site and habitat conditions, it is anticipated that the Project “**May Affect, Not Likely to Adversely Affect (MANLA)**” the eastern indigo snake. Since the project does not contain gopher tortoise habitat, no vegetation for gopher tortoises to forage on was observed, and no gopher tortoise burrows were observed during field reviews, it is anticipated that the Project will have “**No Effect**” on the gopher tortoise.

### Bald Eagle

The bald eagle was delisted by USFWS and FWC in August 2007 as a result of positive recovery of the species. Although the bald eagle was delisted, it continues to be protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

The FWC database research of bald eagle nest location database containing information from the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission identified no documented active nest sites within a one (1) mile radius of the project. Nest SA030 is the nearest documented eagle nest and is located 2.02 miles east of the Project and was last active during the 2013 season.

Federal and state guidelines for the bald eagle require that certain activities may be conducted outside a 660-foot radius distance outward from a nest tree (USFWS 2007). Per the 2007 USFWS Bald Eagle Monitoring Guidelines, monitoring of the active nest is required if construction activities are to take place within the 660-foot radius during the nesting season (October 1 – May 15). An updated bald eagle survey may be performed prior to construction.

No bald eagles were observed on site during the site inspection. Based on the findings presented within the desktop analysis combined with the onsite conditions observed during the site assessment, the proposed Project is determined to have “**No Effect**” on this species.

### Sherman’s Fox Squirrel

The Sherman’s fox squirrel has been delisted by the state of Florida as a “Species of Special Concern” as of December 2018. No fox squirrels were observed onsite during the May 15, 2019 site inspection and the site contains marginal fox squirrel habitat within the Hardwood Conifer Mixed community type. No documented fox squirrels were identified within or adjacent to the Project during the desktop analysis. If an active nest is identified, construction should avoid the nest by providing a 125 foot buffer during the nesting season.

Sherman’s fox squirrels prefer fire prone areas such as scattered longleaf pine, oaks and wiregrass habitats, sandhill communities. Therefore, based on the information gathered from desktop analysis combined with the onsite assessment and the presence of minimal preferred habitat, the proposed Project will have “**No Effect**” on this species.

### Wood Stork

The wood stork is classified as “Threatened” by the FWC and FWS. Research of databases containing information from other agencies identified no documented of active nest sites within a one (1) mile radius of the project. On the May 15, 2019 site visit, no wood storks were observed; however, the project area is located within six (6) core foraging areas: Morganton Central, Morganton New, Morganton North, Morganton South, North Port Charlotte, and North Port Charlotte North.

If there are impacts made to any Suitable Foraging Habitat (SFH) (ie. Freshwater marshes) the Wood Stork determination key will be considered. A review of the Wood Stork Key for Central and North Peninsular Florida will result in the following sequential determination: A project site is not within 0.76 km of an active colony) >B (The project will not impact more than 0.20 hectares of SFH.) >C (The project will not impact SFH within the CFA (29.9 km) of a colony.) >D (Project impact to SFH has been avoided and minimized to the extent possible.) >E (The project provides SFH compensation in accordance with the

CWA section 101(b)(1) guidelines and habitat compensation as well as type for type wetland compensation.) = “**No Effect**”.

#### Wading Birds

Listed wading birds protected under the federal and state ESA that were considered in this study include the reddish egret (*Egretta rufescens*), snowy egret (*Egretta caerulea*), little blue heron (*Egretta thula*), tricolored heron (*Egretta tricolor*), white ibis (*Eudocimus albus*), roseate spoonbill (*Platalea ajaja*) and wood stork. The closest active wading bird rookery is Atlas number 615125 which is located approximately 2.27 miles northeast of the Project. No wading birds were observed on-site during the May 15, 2019 site inspection. No nests were observed at the time of the field review. The proposed project will have “**May Affect, Not Likely to Adversely Affect (MANLA)**” on these species.

Prior to construction, an updated nesting survey conducted during the breeding season (March to August) will be required to determine if listed wading birds are nesting within project wetlands. If nesting is identified, further coordination with FWC may be required and per the FWC imperiled species management plan for wading birds, the project may be required to maintain a 328 foot buffer around the nest.

#### Florida Sandhill Crane

The Florida sandhill crane is listed as “Threatened” by FWC. The Florida sandhill crane is commonly found in wet prairies, marshy lake regions, low-lying pastures (including improved pastures), and shallow water open areas. Nesting occurs in marshy depressional ponds vegetated by pickerelweed, arrowhead, fire flag, maidencane and other herbaceous vegetation. Nesting usually begins in January and may extend through August. In Central and Southwest Florida, the average egg-laying date is usually between February 22 and March 3 and incubation lasts for 29-31 days.

No sandhill cranes or their nests were observed within the Project during field reviews. A survey should be conducted within suitable habitat prior to construction to ensure Florida sandhill crane nests are protected. Florida Sandhill Cranes are afforded the following protective measures during the nesting season: If an active nest is identified, a 400 foot buffer around the nest during construction to ensure no adverse impacts occur to the nest.

#### Southeastern American Kestrel

The southeastern American kestrel is listed as “Threatened” by the FWC. Southeastern American kestrels nest in cavities that they do not excavate. Instead, they must depend on woodpeckers and natural processes to create holes in dead, but standing, longleaf pine trees, called snags, usually in the abandoned cavities of pileated woodpeckers.

A comprehensive literature and GIS database search was conducted for the Project to determine if the southeastern American kestrel or its suitable habitat is present. The literature and database search included standard references such as the Florida Geographic Data Library (FGDL) GIS databases, as well as the SWFWMD Land Use GIS database. A thorough review of biological and technical reports (Stys 1993; Lane and Fischer 1997; Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission 2013) in conjunction with general field wildlife surveys, were performed to confirm potential southeastern American kestrel habitat types within the Project.

Based on this effort, the southeastern American kestrel findings include the following:

- The Project falls within the proposed southeastern American kestrel management unit (KMU) Hillsborough #7;
- Suitable foraging and marginal potential nesting habitat was identified inside and outside the Project;
- No American kestrels (subspecies non-specific) have been observed foraging within the Project;
- No suitable nest cavities were observed on-site.

Since there are no suitable nesting cavities on-site, the southeastern American kestrel is not anticipated to utilize the property for nesting, and therefore; is not anticipated to affect the future development of the Project.

#### Listed Shorebirds

Listed wading birds protected under the federal and state ESA that were considered in this study include the least tern (*Sterna antillarum*), black skimmer (*Rynchops niger*), American oystercatcher (*Haematopus palliatus*), snowy plover (*Charadrius nivosus*), and piping plover (*Charadrius melodus*). None of the mentioned shorebirds were observed within the Project. No nests or nesting activities were observed.

#### Listed Plants

Chapter 5B-40 of the Florida Administrative Code (FAC) provides the state regulation regarding the preservation of native flora of Florida. Specifically, as outlined in this chapter, “the purpose of this rule chapter is to preserve Florida’s endangered, threatened, and commercially exploited plants, and to encourage propagation of plant species through the Endangered and Threatened Native Flora Conservation Grants Program.”

WRA staff utilized the FNAI species tracker to identify listed flora species known to occur in Pasco County, Florida (see **Table 2**, below) and utilized the “Notes on Florida’s Endangered and Threatened Plants” and I Atlas of Florida Vascular Plants (<http://www.plantatlas.usf.edu>) as guides for identifying listed plants within the pedestrian survey. There were no listed plants identified during the survey.

#### **Conclusion**

WRA staff performed a database review and site inspection in May of 2019. The purpose was to evaluate general site conditions and environmental constraints that may influence site development. The following listed species were considered, either due to the project’s location in the USFWS Formal Consultation Area or due to the proximity of known habitat: Gopher tortoise, eastern indigo snake, bald eagle, Sherman’s fox squirrel, Florida sandhill crane, Florida scrub jay, wading birds, wood stork, southeastern American kestrel, shore birds, and listed plants. Updated species specific survey for the Florida sandhill crane and listed wading birds may be required prior to construction.

Mr. Mathes, we look forward to continue working with you on this Project. Should you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me at our office 813.265.3130.

Sincerely,



Chris Stiegler,  
Senior Environmental Scientist



Matthew P. Miller, P.W.S.  
Environmental Manager

**Attachments:**

- Exhibit 1 Regional Location Map
- Exhibit 2 Aerial Location Map
- Exhibit 3 USDA/NRCS Soils Map
- Exhibit 4 FLUCCS Map
- Exhibit 5 Survey Map
- Exhibit 6 Regional Wildlife Map
- Exhibit 7 Potential Habitat Map
- Exhibit 8 GT Survey Map

Table 1 - Listed Species Occurrence – Sarasota County, FL

## Listed Species Occurrence – Sarasota County, Florida

**Table 1:** Summary table of those federal and state listed species known to be present in Sarasota County, Florida as documented by the FWS and FWC. Code Key: E = Endangered, T = Threatened, P = Proposed, SSC= Species of Special Concern S/A = Similar in Appearance

Scientific Name	Common Name	FWS Status	FWC Status
<b>Plants</b>			
<i>Acrostichum aureum</i>	Golden leather fern	N/A	T
<i>Eragrostis pectinacea</i> var. <i>tracyi</i>	Sanibel lovegrass	N/A	E
<i>Glandularia tampensis</i>	Tampa vervain	N/A	E
<i>Harrisia aboriginum</i>	Aboriginal prickly	E	E
<i>Lechea cernua</i>	Nodding pinweed	N/A	T
<i>Lechea divaricata</i>	Pine pinweed	N/A	E
<i>Lythrum flagellare</i>	Lowland loosestrife	N/A	E
<i>Nymphaea jamesoniana</i>	Sleeping beauty waterlily	N/A	E
<i>Pteroglossaspis ecristata</i>	Giant orchid	N/A	T
<i>Rhynchospora megaplumosa</i>	Large-plumed beaksedge	N/A	E
<i>Zephyranthes simpsonii</i>	Redmargin zephyrlily	N/A	T
<b>Reptiles</b>			
<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>	American alligator	SAT	FT (S/A)
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Loggerhead sea turtle	T	T
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Green sea turtle	T	T
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Leatherback sea turtle	E	E
<i>Drymarchon couperi</i>	Eastern Indigo snake	T	T
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Gopher tortoise	C	T
<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>	Kemp's ridley sea turtle	E	E
<b>Birds</b>			
<i>Antigone canadensis pratensis</i>	Florida sandhill crane	N/A	T
<i>Aphelocoma coerulescens</i>	Florida scrub-jay	T	T
<i>Athene cucularia floridana</i>	Florida burrowing owl	N/A	T
<i>Caracara cheriway</i>	Crested caracara	T	T
<i>Charadrius nivosus</i>	Snowy plover	N/A	T
<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	Little blue heron	N/A	T
<i>Egretta rufescens</i>	Reddish egret	N/A	T
<i>Egretta tricolor</i>	Tricolored heron	N/A	T
<i>Falco sparverius paulus</i>	Southeastern American kestrel	N/A	T
<i>Haematopus palliatus</i>	American oystercatcher	N/A	T
<i>Mycteria americana</i>	Wood stork	T	T
<i>Platalea ajaja</i>	Roseate spoonbill	N/A	T
<i>Rynchops niger</i>	Black skimmer	N/A	T
<i>Sterna dougallii</i>	Roseate tern	T	T
<i>Sterna antillarum</i>	Least tern	N/A	T
<b>Mammals</b>			
<i>Puma concolor coryi</i>	Florida panther	E	E
<i>Trichechus manatus</i>	West Indian manatee	T	T

Data Source: URL: <http://www.fnai.org/bioticsearch.cfm>

Last modified in July 2019.

## Exhibit 1. Regional Location Map

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## Exhibit 2. Aerial Location Map

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 Project Boundary (47.72 ac.)



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Water Resource - Survey  
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Phone: 813-265-3130  
www.wraengineering.com

PROJECT: Woodlands Phase 1

### Woodlands Phase 1 Sarasota County Aerial Map

ORIGINAL DATE: 07/09/2019

REVISION DATE:

JOB NUMBER: 1703

FILE NAME: Aerial Map

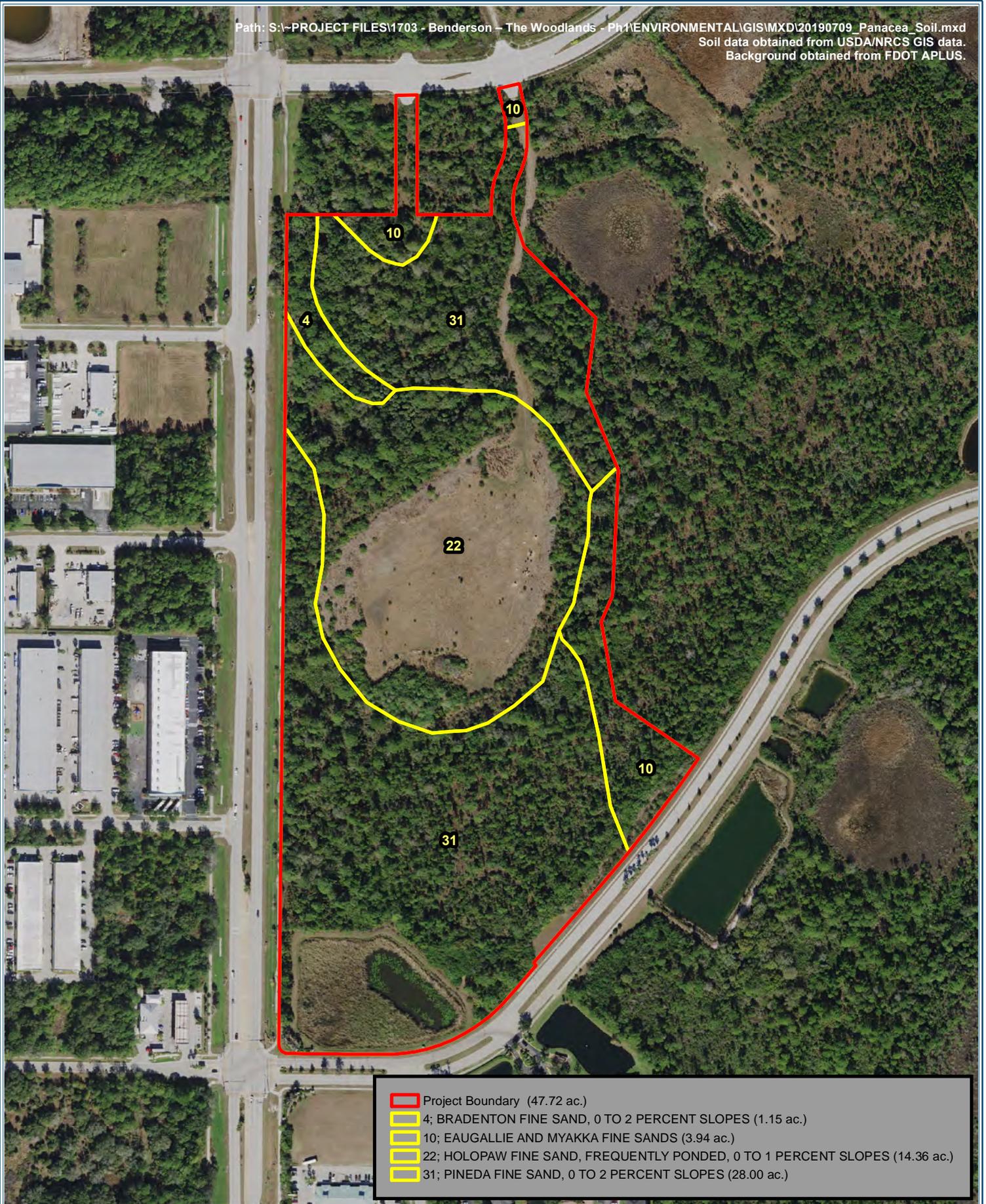
GIS OPERATOR: CS



1 inch = 350 feet

## Exhibit 3. USDA/NRCS Soils Map

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	Project Boundary (47.72 ac.)
	4; BRADENTON FINE SAND, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES (1.15 ac.)
	10; EAUGALLIE AND MYAKKA FINE SANDS (3.94 ac.)
	22; HOLOPAW FINE SAND, FREQUENTLY PONDED, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES (14.36 ac.)
	31; PINEDA FINE SAND, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES (28.00 ac.)



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PROJECT: Woodlands Phase 1

## Woodlands Phase 1 Sarasota County Soil Map

ORIGINAL DATE: 07/09/2019

REVISION DATE:

JOB NUMBER: 1703

FILE NAME: Soil Map

GIS OPERATOR: CS



1 inch = 350 feet

## Exhibit 4. FLUCCS Map

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- Project Boundary (47.72 ac.)
- 438, Mixed Hardwoods (35.66 ac.)
- 534, Reservoirs less than 10 acres (4 hectares) which are Dominant Features (3.31 ac.)
- 740, Disturbed Land (8.75 ac.)



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## Woodlands Phase 1 Sarasota County FLUCCS Map

ORIGINAL DATE: 07/09/2019

REVISION DATE:

JOB NUMBER: 1703

FILE NAME: FLUCCS Map

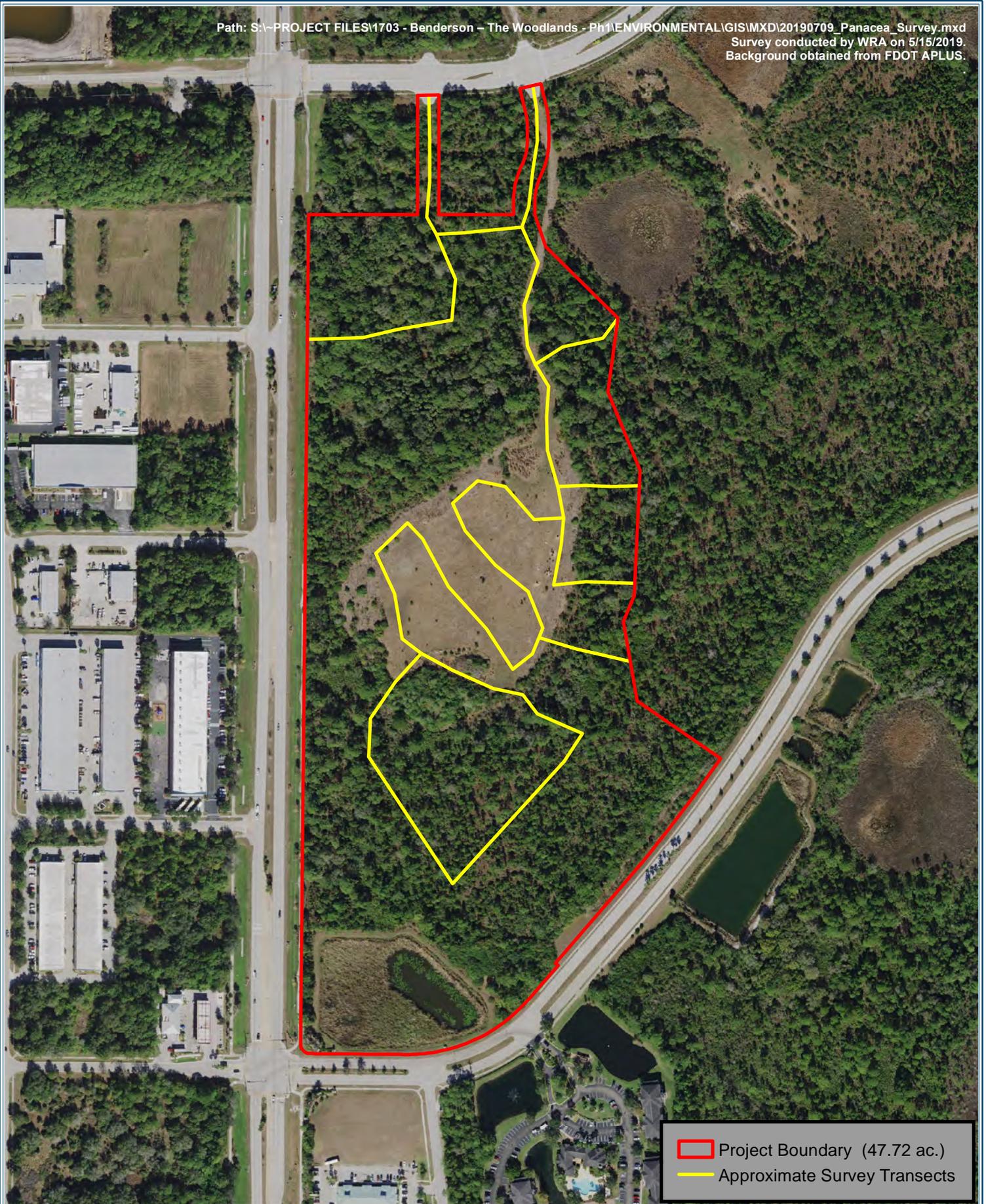
GIS OPERATOR: CS



1 inch = 350 feet

## Exhibit 5. Survey Transect Map

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 Project Boundary (47.72 ac.)  
 Approximate Survey Transects



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PROJECT: Woodlands Phase 1

### Woodlands Phase 1 Sarasota County Survey Map

ORIGINAL DATE: 07/10/2019

REVISION DATE:

JOB NUMBER: 1703

FILE NAME: Survey Map

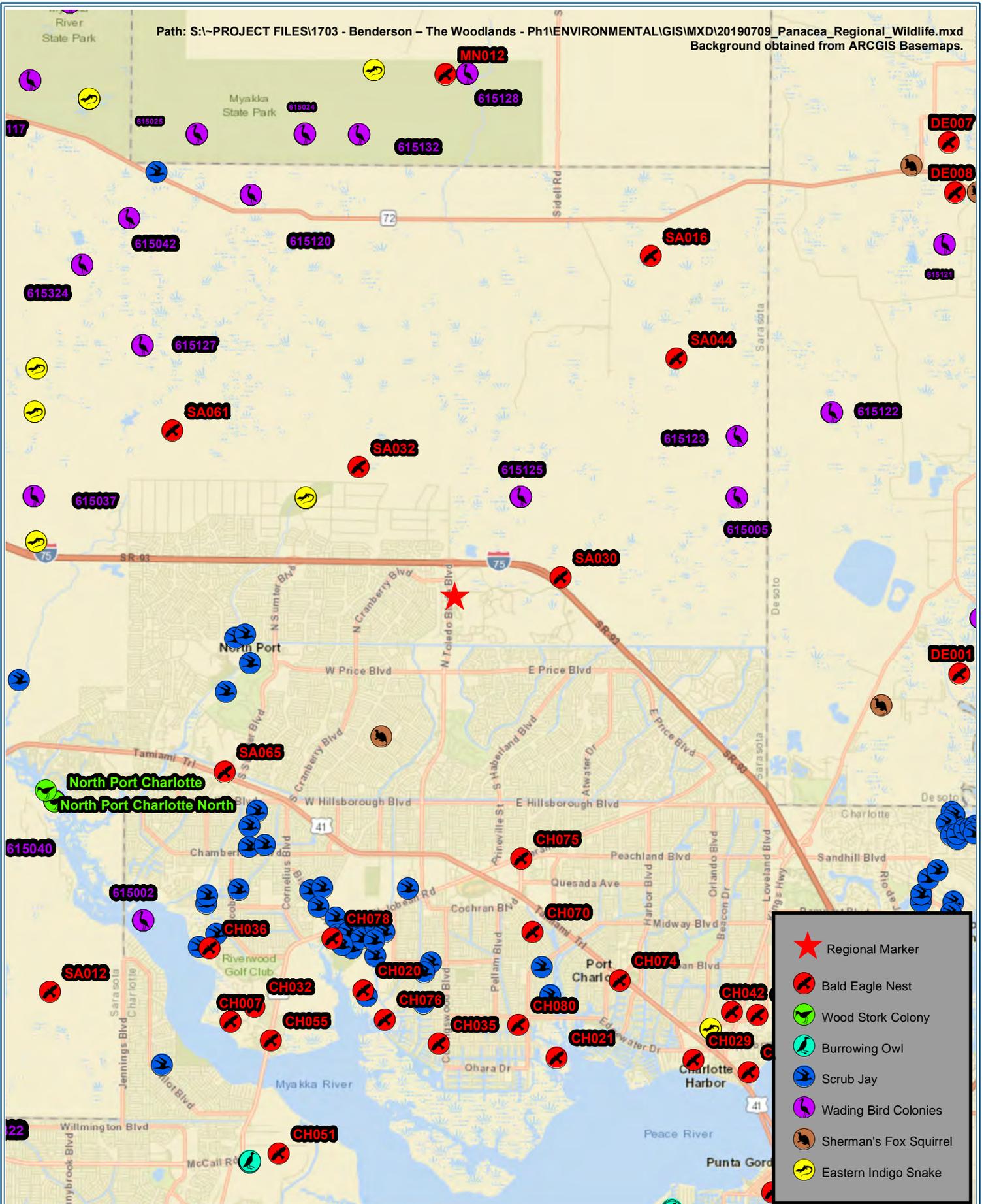
GIS OPERATOR: CS



1 inch = 350 feet

## Exhibit 6. Regional Species Map

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-  Regional Marker
-  Bald Eagle Nest
-  Wood Stork Colony
-  Burrowing Owl
-  Scrub Jay
-  Wading Bird Colonies
-  Sherman's Fox Squirrel
-  Eastern Indigo Snake

## Exhibit 7. Potential Habitat Map

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**Note: Construction guidelines set forth by the USFWS for the eastern indigo snake will be followed during construction**

	Project Boundary (47.72 ac.)
	Eastern Indigo Snake
	Wading Birds and Florida Sandhill Cranes



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## Woodlands Phase 1 Sarasota County Potential Habitat Map

ORIGINAL DATE: 07/10/2019

REVISION DATE:

JOB NUMBER: 1703

FILE NAME: Potential Habitat Map

GIS OPERATOR: CS



1 inch = 350 feet