
Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge

Comprehensive Conservation Plan



**U.S. Department of the Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service
Southeast Region**

October, 2006

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OKEFENOKEE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

COMPREHENSIVE CONSERVATION PLAN

**U.S. Department of the Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service**

*Southeast Region
Atlanta, Georgia*

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SECTION A. COMPREHENSIVE CONSERVATION PLAN

I. Background

INTRODUCTION

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service developed this Comprehensive Conservation Plan for Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge in Charlton, Ware, and Clinch Counties, Georgia, and Baker County, Florida, to provide a foundation for the management and use of the refuge over the next 15 years. The plan is intended to serve as a working guide for the refuge's management programs and actions.

The plan was developed in compliance with the National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997 and Part 602 (National Wildlife Refuge System Planning) of the Fish and Wildlife Service Manual. The actions described within this plan also meet the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. Compliance with this Act was achieved through the involvement of the public and the preparation of an Environmental Assessment, which was Section B of the Draft Comprehensive Conservation Plan for the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge. When fully implemented, this plan will strive to achieve the vision and purposes of Okefenokee Refuge.

The plan's overriding consideration is to carry out the purposes for which the refuge was established. Fish and wildlife are the first priority in refuge management, and public use (wildlife-dependent recreation) is allowed and encouraged as long as it is compatible with, or does not detract from, the refuge's mission and purposes.

The plan was prepared by a planning team composed of the management staff team at Okefenokee Refuge, representatives from the Service's Office of Ecological Services, Georgia Wildlife Federation, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Georgia State Parks and Historic Sites, Osceola National Forest, and a private natural resource consultant. In developing this plan, the planning team incorporated the input of local citizens and the general public received through a public comment period and a series of stakeholder and public scoping meetings (Appendix IX).

The plan represents the Service's preferred alternative and is being put forward after considering three other alternatives, as described in the Environmental Assessment. After reviewing public comments and management needs, the planning team developed the preferred alternative in an attempt to determine how best to manage the refuge. The preferred alternative is the Fish and Wildlife Service's course of action for the management of the refuge.

PURPOSE AND NEED FOR THE PLAN

The purpose of this comprehensive conservation plan is to identify the role that Okefenokee Refuge will play in support of the mission of the National Wildlife Refuge System, and to provide long-term guidance to the refuge's management programs and activities. The plan is needed to:

- Provide a clear statement of direction for the future management of the refuge;
- Provide refuge neighbors, visitors, and government officials with an understanding of the Service's management actions on and around the refuge;

-
- Ensure that the management actions, including land protection and recreational and educational programs, are consistent with the mandates of the National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997;
 - Ensure that the management of the refuge is coordinated with federal, state, and county plans; and
 - Provide a basis for developing budget requests for the refuge's operational, maintenance, and capital improvement needs.

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is the primary federal agency responsible for the conservation, protection, and enhancement of the Nation's fish and wildlife populations and their habitats. Although the Service shares some conservation responsibilities with other federal, state, tribal, local, and private entities, it has specific trustee obligations for migratory birds, threatened and endangered species, anadromous fish, and certain marine mammals. In addition, the Service administers a national network of lands and waters for the management and protection of these resources.

As part of its mission, the Service manages more than 540 national wildlife refuges covering a total of more than 95 million acres. These areas comprise the National Wildlife Refuge System, the world's largest collection of lands and waters specifically managed for fish and wildlife. The Refuge System supports over 800 bird species, 220 mammal species, 250 reptile and amphibian species, 1,000 fish species, and countless species of invertebrates and plants.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM

The mission of the Refuge System, as defined by the National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997 is:

...to administer a national network of lands and waters for the conservation, management, and where appropriate, restoration of the fish, wildlife and plant resources and their habitats within the United States for the benefit of present and future generations of Americans.

The National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997 established, for the first time, a clear mission of wildlife conservation for the Refuge System. The Act states that each refuge shall be managed to:

- Fulfill the mission of the Refuge System;
- Fulfill the individual purposes of each refuge;
- Consider the needs of fish and wildlife first;
- Fulfill the requirement of developing a comprehensive conservation plan for each unit of the Refuge System, and fully involve the public in the preparation of these plans;
- Maintain the biological integrity, diversity, and environmental health of the Refuge System;

-
- Recognize that wildlife-dependent recreation activities, including hunting, fishing, wildlife observation, wildlife photography, and environmental education and interpretation, are legitimate and priority public uses; and
 - Retain the authority of refuge managers to determine compatible public uses.

Following passage of the Act in 1997, the Service immediately began efforts to carry out the direction of the new legislation, including the preparation of comprehensive conservation plans for all refuges. The development of these plans is now ongoing nationally. Consistent with the Act, all refuge comprehensive conservation plans are being prepared in conjunction with public involvement, and each refuge is required to complete its own plan within a 15-year schedule.

Approximately 37.5 million people visited the country's national wildlife refuges in 1998, mostly to observe wildlife in their natural habitats. As this visitation continues to grow, significant economic benefits are being generated to the local communities that surround the refuges. Economists have reported that national wildlife refuge visitors contribute more than \$400 million annually to the local economies. In addition, the National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife Associated Recreation reports that nearly 40 percent of the country's adults spent \$101 billion on wildlife-related recreational pursuits in 1996 (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 1996).

Volunteerism continues to be a major contributor to the successes of the Refuge System. In 1998, volunteers contributed more than 1.5 million hours on refuges nationwide, a service valued at more than \$20.6 million.

The wildlife and habitat vision for the national wildlife refuges stresses the following principles:

- The original purpose of the refuge will be implemented.
- Wildlife comes first.
- Ecosystems, biodiversity, and wilderness are vital concepts in refuge management.
- Refuges must be healthy.
- Growth of refuges must be strategic.
- The National Wildlife Refuge System serves as a model for habitat management with broad participation from others.

OKEFENOKEE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

LOCATION, ESTABLISHMENT, AND IMPORTANCE

Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge is situated in the southeastern Georgia counties of Ware, Charlton, and Clinch and northeastern Florida's Baker County, roughly between latitudes 30°33' and 31°05' North and longitudes 82°07' and 82°33' West (Figure 1). The refuge was established in 1936 with the purchase of land and consists presently of 401,880 acres (Figure 2). This plan addresses management on 395,080 acres. The Conservation Fund donated 6,800 acres to the refuge in November 2005. Although the refuge owns this donated land, International Paper will manage the timber and recreation on the land until 2081. The refuge's approved acquisition boundary includes

Figure 1. Location of Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge in relation to other wildlife refuges

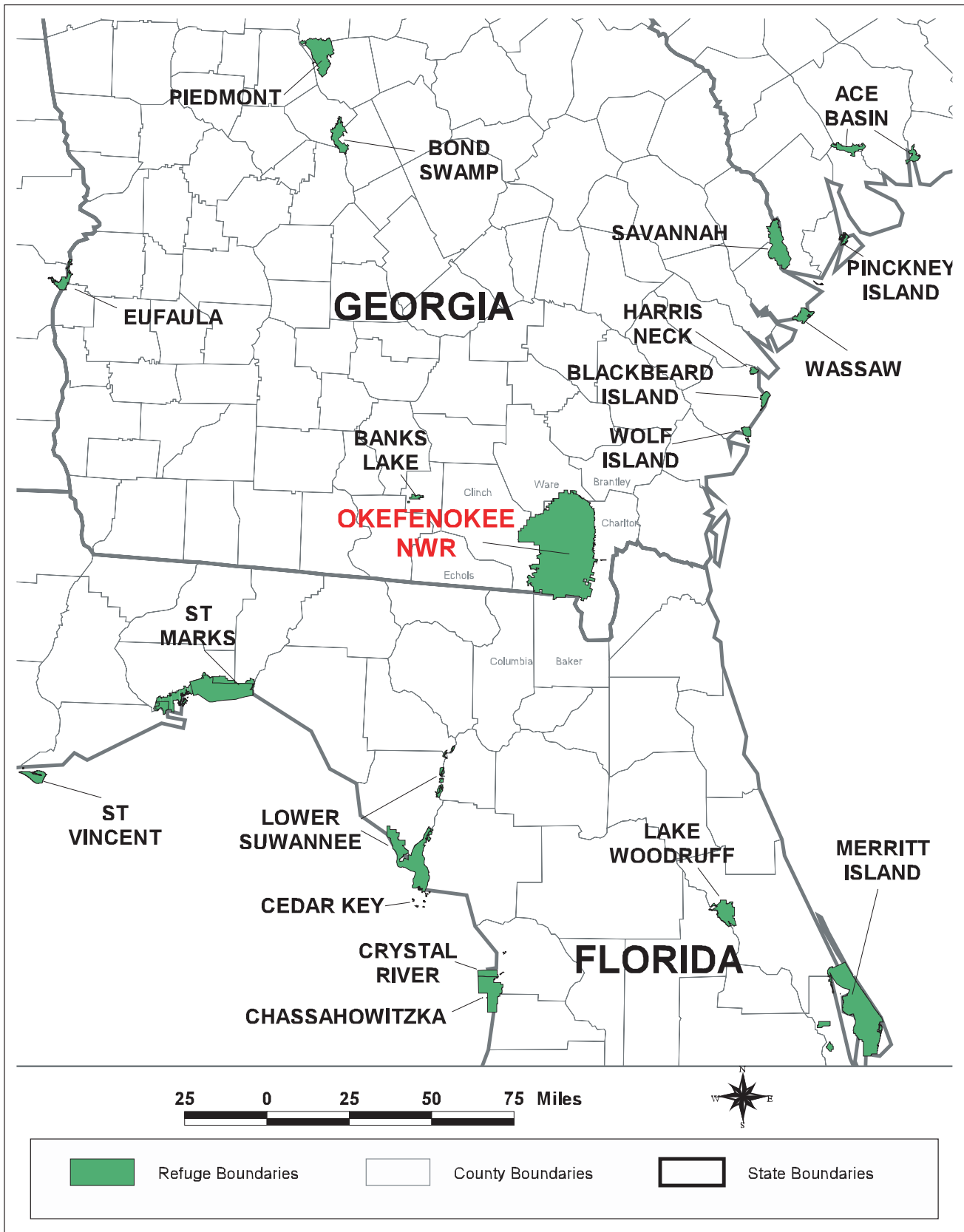
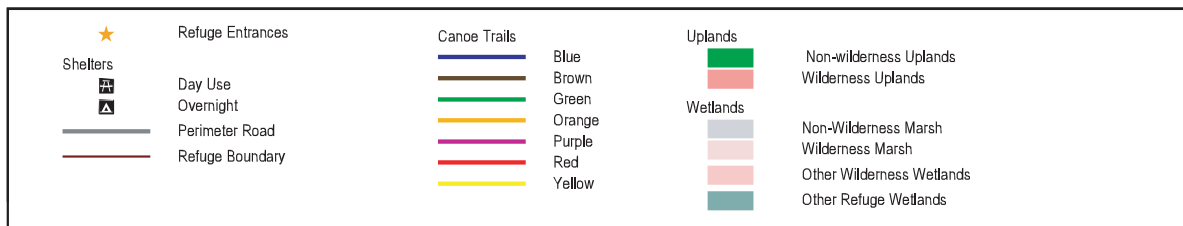
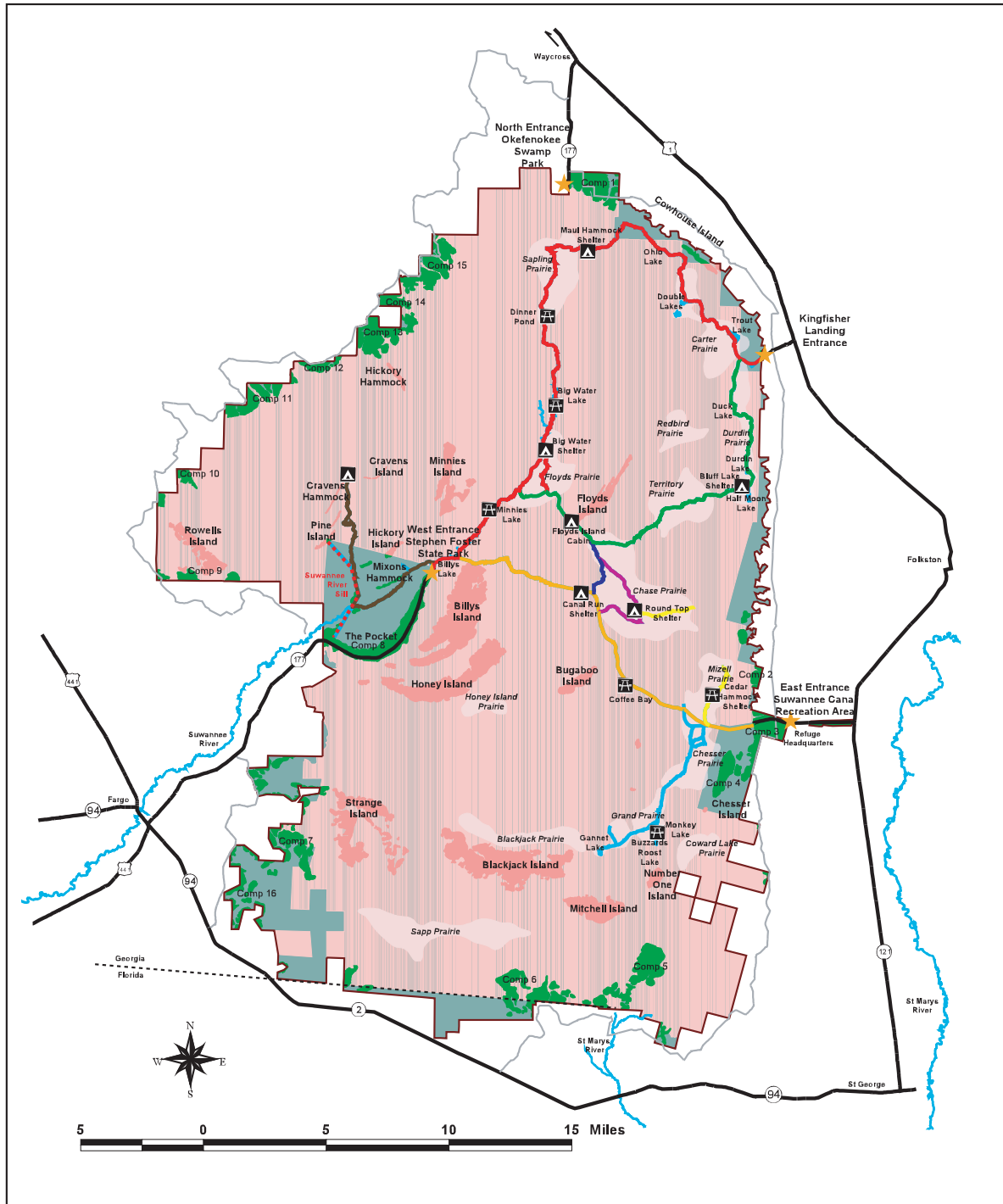


Figure 2. Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge and Wilderness Area



519,480 acres (Figure 3), 117,600 acres beyond the current refuge acres. The primary purpose of the refuge is to protect the ecological system of the 438,000-acre Okefenokee Swamp. Approximately 371,000 acres of the Okefenokee Swamp wetlands are incorporated into the refuge; and 353,981 acres within the swamp were designated as wilderness by the Okefenokee Wilderness Act of 1974, making it the third largest National Wilderness Area east of the Mississippi River. In 1986, the Okefenokee Refuge was designated by the Wetlands Convention as a Wetland of International Importance.

Okefenokee's natural beauty was first threatened in the 1890s, when attempts were made to drain the swamp to facilitate logging operations. The Suwannee Canal was dug 11.5 miles into the swamp from Camp Cornelia. After the failure of this project, known as "Jackson's Folly," other interests acquired the swamp and began removing timber in 1909, using a network of tram roads extending deep into the major timbered areas. When logging operations were halted in 1927, more than 423 million board feet of timber, mostly cypress, had been removed from the swamp.

The establishment of Okefenokee Refuge in 1936 marked the culmination of a movement that had been initiated at least 25 years earlier by a group of scientists from Cornell University that recognized the education, scientific, and recreational values of this unique area. The Okefenokee Society formed in 1918 promoted nationwide interest in the swamp. With the support of state and local interests and numerous conservation and scientific organizations, the Federal Government acquired most of the swamp for refuge purposes in 1936.

Okefenokee Refuge conserves the unique qualities of the Okefenokee Swamp for future generations to enjoy. The swamp is considered the headwaters of the Suwannee and St. Marys Rivers. Habitats provide for threatened and endangered species, such as red-cockaded woodpeckers (*Picoides borealis*), wood storks (*Mycteria americana*), indigo snakes (*Drymarchon corais couperi*), and a wide variety of other wildlife species. It is world renowned for its amphibian populations that are bio-indicators of global health. More than 600 plant species have been identified on refuge lands.

Combining Okefenokee Refuge with Osceola National Forest, private timberlands, and state-owned forests, more than 1 million contiguous acres provide wildlife habitat and recreational opportunities. Researchers and students study the resources.

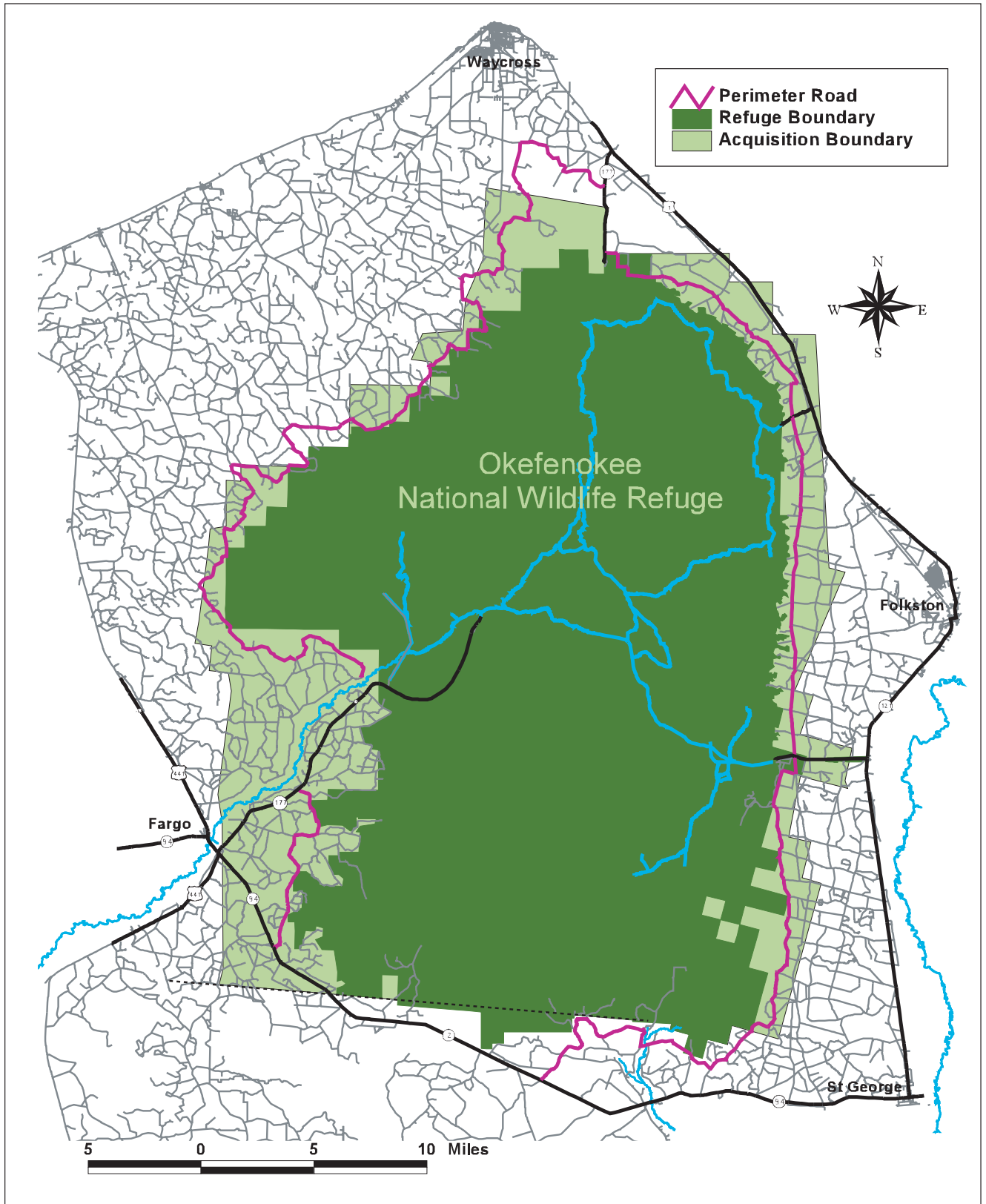
The Georgia communities of Waycross (12 miles north), Folkston (7 miles east), St George (8 miles southeast), Fargo (5 miles west), and Homerville (20 miles northwest) surround the refuge with Jacksonville, Florida, 40 miles to the southeast. Nearly 400,000 people visit the refuge each year making it the 16th most visited refuge in the National Wildlife Refuge System. In 1999, the economic impact of tourists in Charlton, Ware, and Clinch Counties in Georgia was more than \$67 million.

The Okefenokee Swamp has shaped the culture of southeast Georgia. Most residents of Charlton, Clinch, and Ware Counties have ancestors who once lived or worked in the swamp and view the swamp as a part of their heritage.

REFUGE PURPOSE

The executive order establishing Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge in 1937 stated the purpose of the refuge as "a refuge and breeding ground for migratory birds and other wildlife" (Appendix I).

Figure 3. Approved acquisition boundary for Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge



FACILITIES

Three primary entrances and two secondary entrances exist on the refuge. The east entrance, located 11 miles southwest of Folkston, Georgia, is the location of the refuge headquarters and is managed solely by the Fish and Wildlife Service. Spur 121 is the entrance road to Camp Cornelia and Suwannee Canal Recreation Area, both part of the east entrance. An administration building just outside the refuge boundary houses approximately 16 employees while the shop area at Camp Cornelia serves as a base for 10 additional employees. Two additional employees are located in the visitor center at Suwannee Canal Recreation Area. A Volunteer Village, located adjacent to the shop area, provides housing and trailer hookups for volunteers from outside the immediate area. A helibase is also located nearby to facilitate management flights over the refuge. In association with this helibase, there are 18 helispots that are maintained for safe landing and take off. The Suwannee Canal Recreation Area is open to the public and offers a newly renovated visitor center and a concession offering swamp tours, boat rentals, food, and souvenirs. Access is also provided to hiking trails, a wildlife drive, a ¾-mile-long boardwalk with a 40-foot observation tower, and a restored homestead.

The west entrance to the refuge is via Spur 177 that leads to “The Pocket”, where two employees are stationed. Just after entering the refuge, two residences serve as office space and housing for employees, researchers, or volunteers. A shop area is also located at this site. At the end of Spur 177 is Jones Island, the site of Stephen C. Foster State Park, which was established in 1954. This state park is operated on 82 acres of refuge lands under the provisions of a long-term agreement (until 2016) with the Georgia State Parks and Historic Sites. The park offers boat tours, boat and cabin rentals, souvenirs, camping facilities and supplies, a museum, and a picnic area. The refuge maintains a boathouse on Jones Island.

The refuge's north entrance is via the Okefenokee Swamp Park, which is located about 12 miles south of Waycross, Georgia. This park is administered by a nonprofit organization on refuge and state forestlands. The organization offers boat tours, a boardwalk and tower, wildlife and cultural displays and presentations, and souvenirs.

Kingfisher Landing located between Folkston and Waycross, and the Suwannee River Sill area on the west side, are considered the secondary entrances into the swamp. Both have a boat ramp. The Suwannee River Sill area provides bank fishing opportunities.

The refuge has 16 upland management compartments encompassing approximately 15,000 acres around the perimeter of the swamp. Roads providing access and fire lines are maintained. The Swamp Perimeter Road was established after the fires of 1954-1955 to provide access around the swamp. In 1993, the Swamps Edge Break was created to provide a fuels management zone to allow indirect suppression actions during wildfires. The refuge has responsibility for the maintenance of the Swamps Edge Break and Swamp Perimeter Road that falls on refuge lands and all bridges on the Swamp Perimeter Road. The refuge is also responsible for maintaining five man-made dipsites for fire suppression operations.

Appendix II lists the facilities on and adjacent to the refuge.

STAFFING AND FUNDING

The refuge is currently managed by 31 employees. The permanent personnel include a project leader, deputy project leader, 3 administration staff, 1 law enforcement staff, 2 biological staff, 6 public use staff, 10 forestry staff, 4 heavy equipment operators, 1 mechanic, and 2 laborers. The refuge currently has one temporary park ranger.

In Fiscal Year 2003, the refuge operated with a budget of \$2,026,600 for payroll and operation needs from refuge operations and fire funds. In addition, \$182,800 in special funding were allocated to address the maintenance backlog and support for the Youth Conservation Corps (YCC), \$1,200 were allocated for safety signs, and \$20,000 were allocated for Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) projects.

In Fiscal Year 2002, the refuge was allocated \$1,927,500 for payroll and operation needs from refuge operations and fire funds. In addition, \$238,700 in maintenance funding and YCC support, \$67,100 for visitor center renovation, and \$21,000 for WUI projects were allocated.

ECOSYSTEMS

South Atlantic Coastal Plain Physiographic Area

The Okefenokee Refuge lies within the South Atlantic Coastal Plain physiographic area as designated by the Partners-in-Flight initiative (Figure 4). The South Atlantic Coastal Plain covers northeastern Florida, the southern half of Georgia, and the eastern halves of South Carolina and North Carolina. Its western boundary is the fall line that marks the beginning of the hilly Piedmont and its eastern boundary is the Atlantic Ocean. As part of a continuous Coastal Plain that extends from New York to Texas, it has arbitrary boundaries at the Alabama-Georgia border and at the North Carolina-Virginia border, extending into the southeast corner of Virginia only to capture the Great Dismal Swamp. Pocosins and Carolina bays are non-alluvial forested wetlands unique to this physiographic area. Uplands were historically dominated by fire-maintained pine forests, with longleaf nearer the coast and on sandy soils inland and a mixture of shortleaf, loblolly, and hardwoods elsewhere (Hunter 2001).

The South Atlantic Coastal Plain has been altered through fire suppression, conversion to other land uses, and short-rotation pine plantations. Large tracts of fire-maintained pine savannahs are needed for the health of the high-priority pine and pine-grassland bird species, such as the red-cockaded woodpecker.

The bottomland hardwood bird community requires large tracts of forest in river systems. The black-throated green warbler (*Dendroica virens*) and breeding swallow-tailed kites (*Elanoides forficatus*) use these sites. In addition, coastal maritime forest and scrub/shrub habitats not only support most of the eastern population of painted bunting (*Passerina ciris*) but also are extremely important for in-transit migratory birds. Much of this forest has been developed for intensive human use, and what remains should be maintained (Hunter 2001).

North Florida Ecosystem

The North Florida Ecosystem as designated by the Service based on watersheds includes portions of south Georgia and most of north and central Florida (Figure 5). The area includes southern temperate and subtropical climates, numerous physiographic districts, and many unique and widely varied habitat types. The northern boundary of this ecosystem includes the watersheds of the St. Marys River and the Suwannee River, including the Okefenokee Swamp. The northeast boundary begins at Camden County, Georgia, and proceeds down the east coast of Florida to the Brevard/Indian River county line. The ecosystem then turns west and includes the following counties as its southern border: Orange, Lake, and Sumter. The western boundary includes all Florida counties from Sarasota north through Taylor and Jefferson. In Georgia, the ecosystem is inclusive of all counties east and south of the following: Thomas, Colquitt, Worth, Turner, Ben Hill, Coffee, Ware, Charlton, and Camden (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 1996).

Figure 4. Location of Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge within the South Atlantic Coastal Plain physiographic area

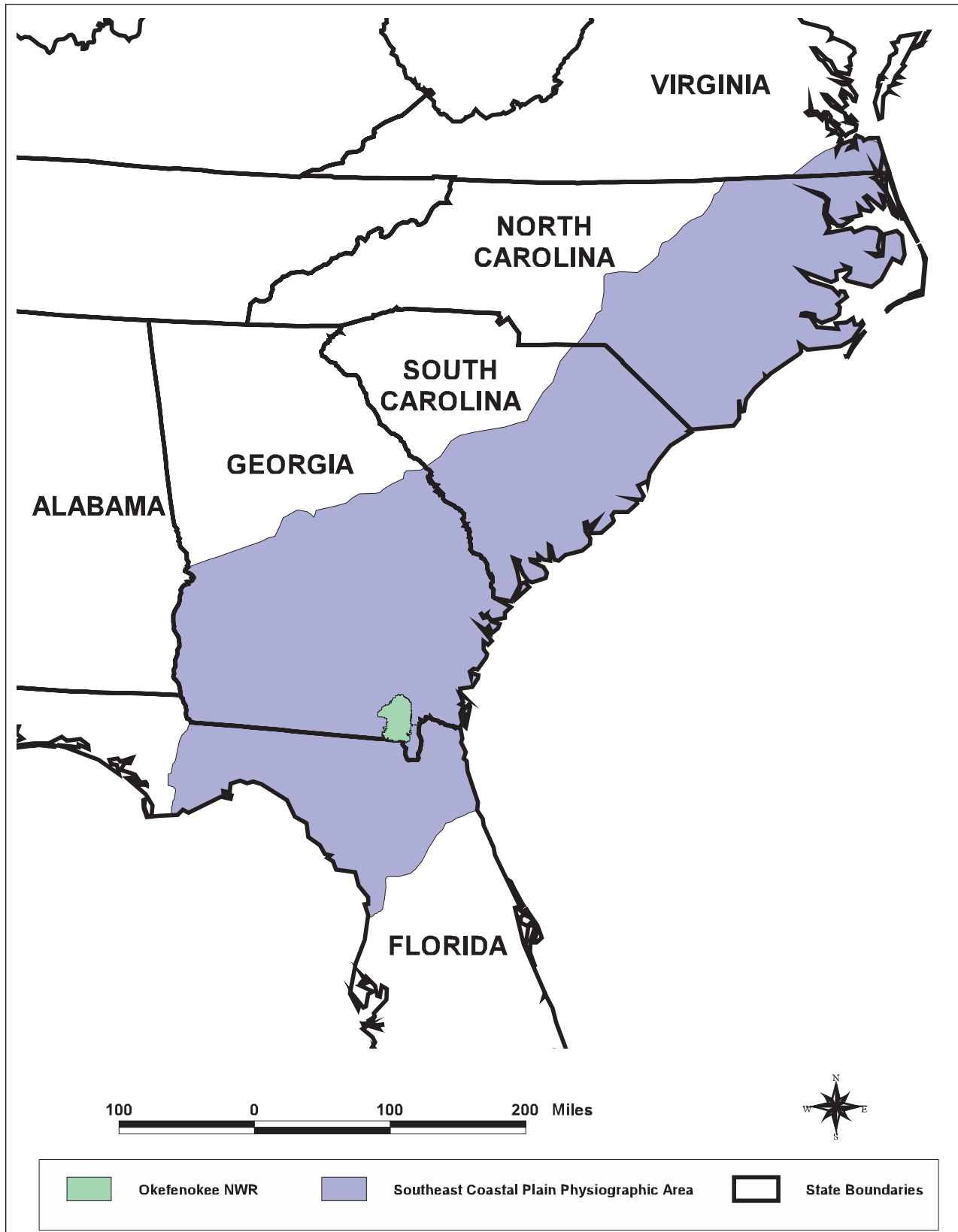
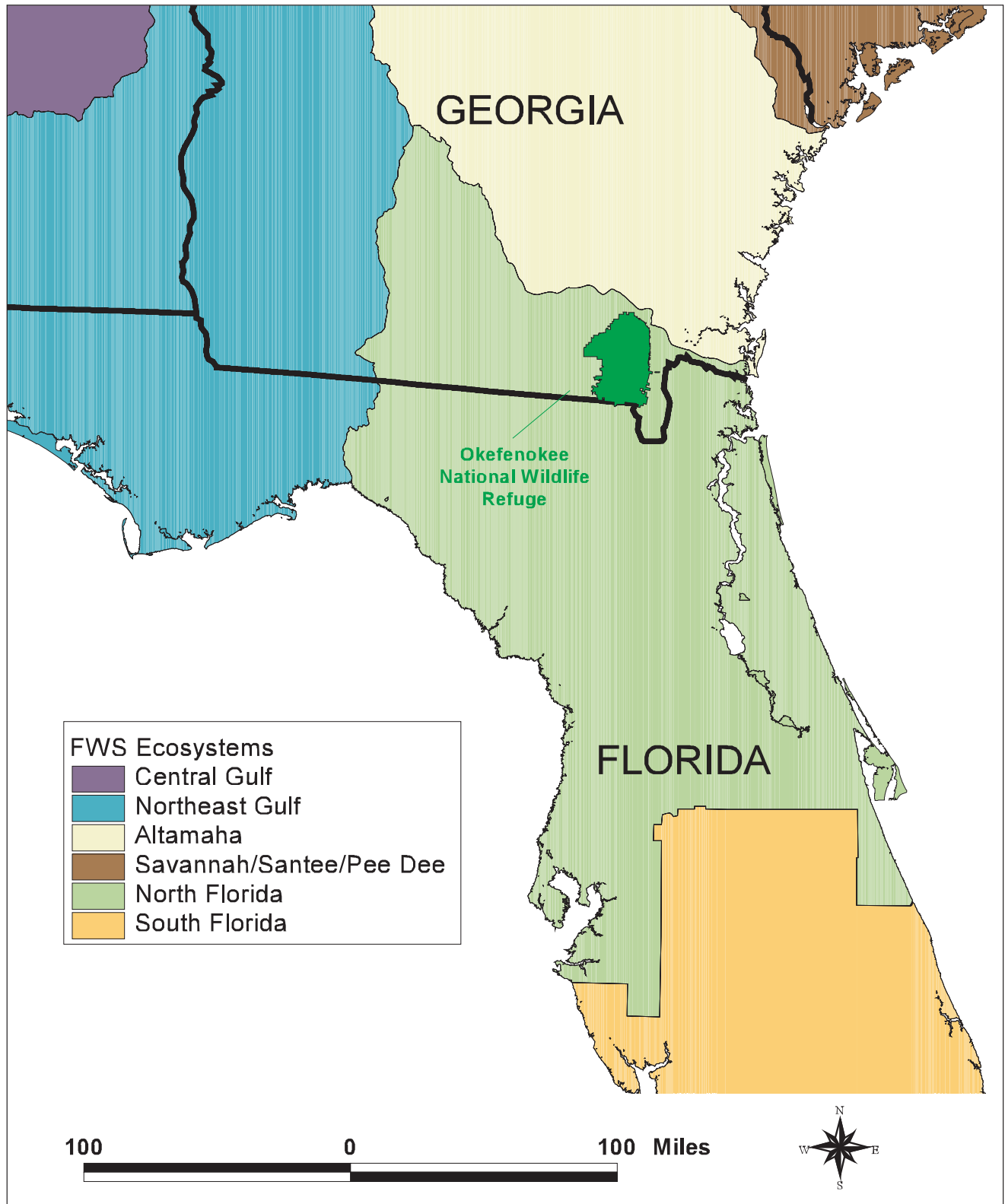


Figure 5. Location of Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge within the North Florida Ecosystem



Besides the wetlands of the Okefenokee Swamp, this ecosystem includes barrier islands, xeric scrub, pine flatwoods, freshwater marshes, lakes, streams and springs, mixed hardwood/pine forests, cypress swamps and domes, dry prairies, maritime forests, hardwood hammocks, estuarine marshes, pine rocklands, sandhill woodlands, coastal strands, sawgrass prairies, sloughs, and tree islands. Okefenokee and Merritt Island National Wildlife Refuges, Ocala and Osceola National Forests, Canaveral National Seashore, and Timucuan Ecological and Historical Preserve protect a variety of the habitat types. Other areas are subject to habitat loss from direct destruction, fragmentation, or the impacts of human activities. The ecosystem team identified the following tools to manage the North Florida Ecosystem:

- Reliance on and use of the best science and technology;
- Education of peers, associates, clients, and public;
- Active and effective law enforcement;
- Aggressive land protection efforts;
- Strong adherence to regulatory responsibilities;
- Sound public and private land management;
- Strong inter-governmental coordination; and
- Increased private landowner partnerships.

Greater Okefenokee Ecosystem

The Greater Okefenokee Ecosystem includes the Okefenokee Refuge, Osceola National Forest, state-owned forests, and private timberlands (Figure 6). It encompasses over a million contiguous acres of suitable habitat for a diversity of wildlife. The Okefenokee Swamp and Pinhook Swamp are two large wetlands included in this area. Upland pine forests, oak hammocks, and small isolated wetlands cover the remaining area. Rainfall and fire are the two primary factors governing the landscape.

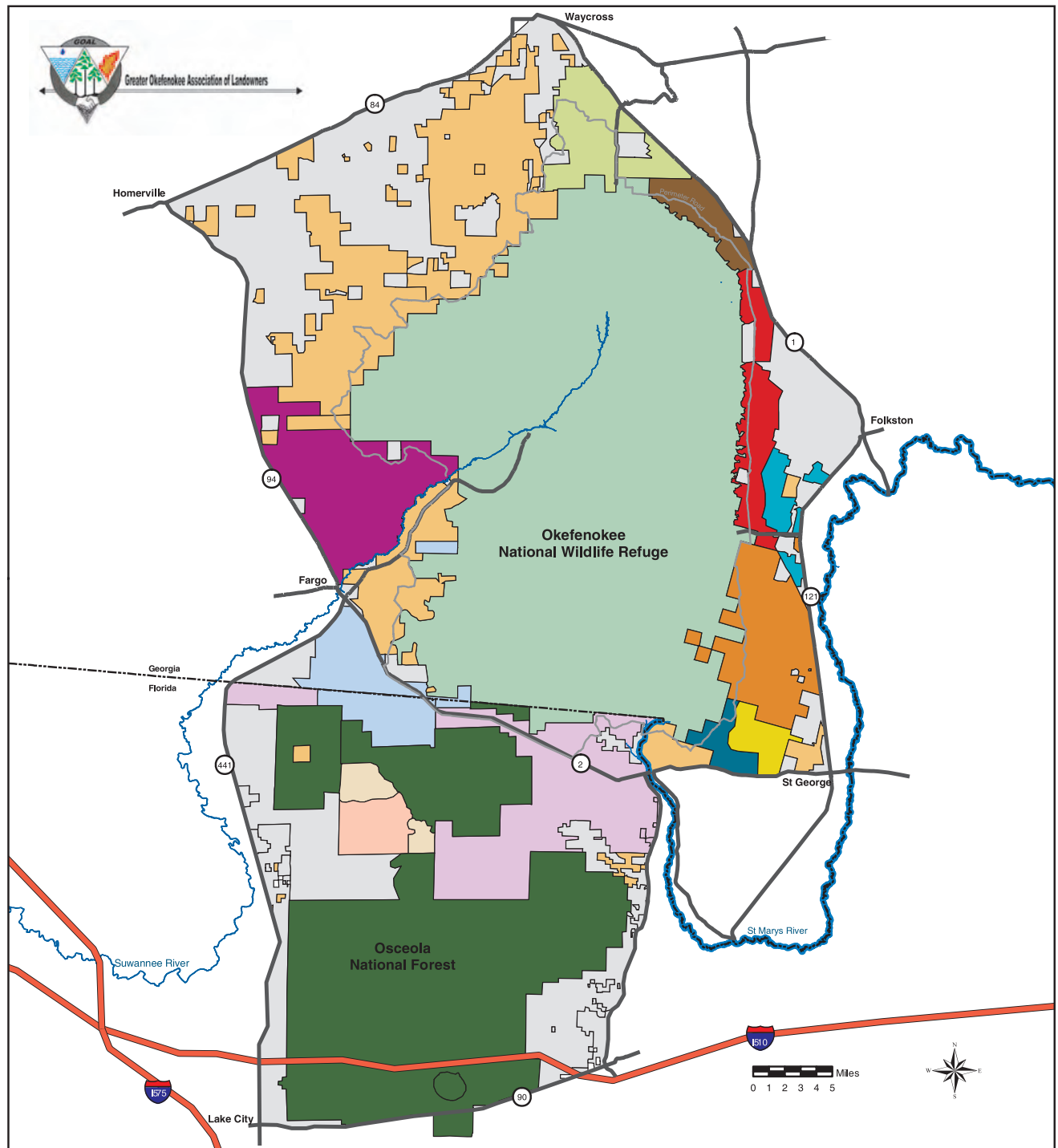
As part of this ecosystem, the Okefenokee Refuge provides a valuable reservoir of biological resources that supply the surrounding lands. It is a stronghold for the Florida black bear (*Ursus americanus floridianus*). Wading birds abound. Old-growth cypress still exists and longleaf pine (*Pinus palustris*) communities are successfully being restored with visions focused on 200-300 years into the future. Management for the associated wildlife species, such as the endangered red-cockaded woodpecker, follows this long-term vision.

Understanding the wildlife populations, the quality of the system, and man's potential impacts on the system contributes to the well-being of neighboring communities and protects their heritage. Ecotourism is building in the area.

A unified effort to manage, protect, and promote forest resources in and around the Okefenokee Swamp has been made through the Greater Okefenokee Association of Landowners, which recognizes the following:

- Forest resources are the major industries in the area;
- The Okefenokee Swamp is a national treasure and economically and biologically beneficial to the local communities and the States of Georgia and Florida;
- It is essential to have a coordinating committee for fire protection of public and private resources; and
- A formal organization of landowners provides an avenue for communications and develops strength in dealing with area issues.

Figure 6. Greater Okefenokee Ecosystem And Its Landowners



Landowners			
	American Timberland LP		Georgia Forestry Commission
	Florida Division of Forestry		Osceola National Forest
	Forest Investments Associates (Managed by Nat. Res. Planning Services)		J. W. Langdale
	Miscellaneous Owners		Rayonier Inc.
	Okefenokee NWR		Southern Pine Plantations
	Superior Pine Products		The Conservation Fund
	Toledo Manufacturing Co.		VZ Timberland LLC
	Wachovia (Managed by F&W Forestry)		

State Wildlife Agencies

A provision of the National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997, and subsequent agency policy, is that the Fish and Wildlife Service shall ensure timely and effective cooperation and collaboration with other federal agencies and state fish and wildlife agencies during the course of acquiring and managing refuges. This cooperation is essential in providing the foundation for the protection and sustainability of fish and wildlife throughout the United States.

Georgia Wildlife Resources Division

The Georgia Wildlife Resources Division is charged with enforcement responsibilities for migratory birds and endangered species, as well as managing the State's natural resources. It manages Dixon Memorial Wildlife Management Area adjacent to the refuge, provides expertise in fisheries management, and assists in management of hunting on the refuge. The division has also been a partner in a comprehensive black bear study. The Georgia Wildlife Resources Division was represented on the core planning team for the draft plan and environmental assessment, the biological review team, and also served as a presenter at public meetings.

Georgia State Parks and Historic Sites

The Georgia State Parks and Historic Sites is charged with managing state park lands and historic sites. It manages Stephen C. Foster State Park, located on 82 acres of the refuge. The park provides visitor services and protection to about 120,000 people each year. It also manages Laura S. Walker State Park in close proximity to the refuge and the new Suwannee River Visitor Center downstream from the refuge. Georgia State Parks and Historic Sites was represented on the core planning team for the draft plan and environmental assessment, the public use review team, and also served as a presenter at public meetings.

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission

The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission is charged with enforcement responsibilities for migratory birds and endangered species, as well as managing the State's natural resources. It manages the Osceola Wildlife Management Area in close proximity to the refuge and the John Bethea State Forest Wildlife Management Area adjacent to the refuge. The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission was requested to provide a core team member but declined; however the Commission played an important role in reviewing the draft plan and environmental assessment.

THREATS AND PROBLEMS

Mining/Oil/Gas

Strip mining for titanium has been proposed on 22,000 acres directly adjacent to the southeastern boundary of the swamp. The Service has many concerns regarding strip mining and its proximity to this globally unique resource - The Okefenokee Swamp. Potential impacts include:

- Alternations to water table elevation in the swamp as a result of changes to surface and ground water quantities and flows of the Trail Ridge;
- Destruction of endangered and rare species and their habitats;
- Destruction of wetlands;
- Reduction of air and water quality through the release of contaminants; and
- Degradation of the wilderness experience for refuge visitors.

This same threat was recently eliminated from 16,000 acres adjacent to the northeastern boundary of the refuge when E.I. DuPont De Nemours and Company, Inc., donated it to The Conservation Fund.

Wetland Management

Numerous threats to the quantity and quality of the water resources of the area may affect wetland management and its health.

- Water quality is being degraded as a result of increased use of fertilizers and herbicides on surrounding timberland, contaminant deposition from the atmosphere, and increased water withdrawals from the aquifer along the coast. This degradation influences the survival of certain species by limiting food sources, restricting reproduction, and decreasing the health of the entire ecosystem.
- Although the Suwannee River Sill was constructed to retain water during drought, its greatest effects appear to be during high water. Due to a series of natural terraces in the swamp, the zone of influence during low water levels decreases to only about 1 percent of the swamp. An environmental assessment identified the preferred alternative for managing the sill as a “Phased removal of concrete water control structures and breaching of the sill in selected locations” that would restore the natural connection between the swamp and the Suwannee River, and restore the river flood plain and the natural fire cycle of the swamp. The U.S. Geological Survey has completed the 4-year study of water level impacts downstream.
- Surface hydrology has been altered through silvacultural practices. Ditching shortens the hydroperiod by increasing drainage rates. It also connects isolated wetlands and exposes amphibians to threats from fish invasions.

Floods/Droughts/Natural Disasters/Climate Change

Wildland fire is a natural, frequent, and desirable occurrence in the Okefenokee habitat. However, adjacent private industrial forestland, refuge facilities, and the growing urban interface areas create challenges to managing natural fire. Prescribed burning is a resource and fire prevention tool used to restore habitats and reduce the intensity of wildland fire. The landowner organization was formed to address the management of wildfires in a more effective manner. The organization’s combined efforts are helping to protect both refuge and private resources. The refuge must maintain the ability to work with adjoining landowners and support the state forestry organizations through grants, agreements, and fuels reduction burning.

Timber Management

Short rotation silviculture with heavy mechanical site preparation, including the application of herbicides, is eliminating the habitat suitable for at-risk animals on adjoining industrial forestlands. The refuge has begun to enter into memorandums of understanding with agreeable landowners to grow forest products on a longer rotation. Approximately 16 percent of adjoining lands are covered by memorandums of understanding at the present time. Land purchase and/or timber management by the Service of critical uplands are the long-term solutions.

Industrial and Commercial Development

Demands for ground water are increasing in the coastal plain. With paper mills and other industrial interests along the coast, the area from which they draw ground water (i.e., cone of depression) increases and may actually be affecting the Okefenokee Swamp. Where once the ground water was replenishing the swamp, the swamp may now be replenishing the aquifer. This would be detrimental to the health of the swamp by creating drier conditions and the loss of wetlands, concentrating contaminants and degrading the system.

Air Pollution

The amount of substances dispersed in the atmosphere and deposited by precipitation, aerosols, and gasses is of great concern and is expected to continue to increase throughout North America. Okefenokee Refuge serves as a regional base for air quality by participating in two air quality programs - The National Atmospheric Deposition Program (measuring substances introduced into precipitation falling on the refuge) and the Interagency Monitoring of Protected Visual Environments (measuring the substances filtered from the air). The primary purpose is to protect the visibility in this Class 1 air shed and to characterize the regional haze. Trends related to hydrogen, major and trace elements from sodium to lead, nitrates, chloride, organic and elemental carbon, and PM 10 size particles are examined. Continued monitoring and implementation of industrial limits are required to protect this air shed.

Authorized Public Use Activities

The Okefenokee Education and Research Center, in Folkston, Georgia, is now partially funded and beginning operations that will increase environmental education use and scientific research on the refuge. Special refuge accommodations related to facilities, staffing, budgeting, and carrying capacities will have to be planned in advance in order to accommodate these significant increases in activities.

In addition, public use activities will be evaluated as to their impacts on the wilderness and other resources and modified when necessary.

Urbanization

Charlton, Ware, and Clinch Counties in Georgia, and Baker County in Florida, all touch portions of the refuge. Homes and subdivision developments have shown a marked increase in numbers over the past 10 years. These homes are encroaching on and further fragment the habitats around the refuge. In addition, this development requires the withdrawal of ground water for water systems and increases pollution of air, water, light, and noise. These developments also create significant problems in protecting structures and fighting wildfires in the area.

LEGAL AND POLICY GUIDANCE

The administration of Okefenokee Refuge is guided not only by the refuge's authorizing legislation and the National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997, but by a variety of federal laws, Presidential executive orders, and international treaties. For the establishing executive order and a description of the key legislation and policies, see Appendix I.

II. Refuge Environment

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

CLIMATE

The climate of Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge is warm and humid for most of the year (Table 1). This is due in part to its southern latitude and also to its proximity to the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico.

All four seasons are apparent, though spring and fall are usually short. Winters are usually mild and summers are long, hot, and humid. The average yearly rainfall for the swamp is 52.29 inches (1945-2003). The maximum yearly rainfall was 78.11 inches in 1947 and the lowest rainfall total measured was 26.07 recorded in 1954. Climatological averages show that November is normally the driest month with 2.18 inches, and July is normally the wettest month with 7.43 inches. The average annual maximum temperature is 93 degrees and the average annual minimum temperature is 42 degrees.

During the summer, the weather pattern is dominated by the Bermuda High. This feature usually extends along 35 degrees north latitude across the Atlantic Ocean and into the Gulf of Mexico. This pattern blocks fronts from progressing into south Georgia and Florida and ushers in warm moist air from the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico. This flow of moist air over the warm land surfaces creates frequent afternoon thunderstorms. Under weak atmospheric flow or stagnant conditions, these thunderstorms are often initiated by the sea breeze front from either coast. Intense thunderstorms producing heavy downpours of rain and frequent cloud to ground lightning strikes are common during summer afternoons and evenings. Coincidentally, most of the wildfires occur during this period. The summer weather pattern can also be affected by tropical systems moving across the area. Hurricanes, tropical storms, and tropical depressions moving ashore from the Atlantic Ocean or the Gulf of Mexico can produce very heavy rain across the region. Summer high temperatures will normally exceed 100 degrees on two or three occasions. Nighttime temperatures normally range in the upper 60s to lower 70s.

In winter, without the blocking effect of the Bermuda High and with shorter days and less heating, cold fronts will move through the area. Winter conditions are often controlled by large mid-latitude weather systems in which most storm development occurs over the middle of the country or the Gulf of Mexico and move east and southeast into the Atlantic Ocean and into Florida. As cold fronts pass through the area, the wind shifts from the southwest to the northwest and north. After a cold frontal passage, high pressure will dominate the area with weather conditions becoming drier and stable for a period, with steady northerly winds, cold temperatures, and low relative humidity values. Temperatures can vary greatly from day-to-day, with readings ranging from the seventies to the teens within a period of a few days. During the winter, the refuge has an average high temperature of 67 degrees and an average low of 42 degrees. A normal winter will have about 21 days below 32 degrees.

During the spring and fall, the weather can be quite variable across the region. In the fall, cold fronts return to the south Georgia/north Florida area. In the early fall and late spring, many cold fronts will stall and become stationary in north Florida before becoming warm fronts and moving back toward the north. These warm fronts will bring warm moist air northward overriding the colder air and creating cloudy, drizzly, rainy conditions. In the spring, mid-latitude weather systems intensify in the Great Plains and sweep eastward. Cold Canadian air masses colliding with warm moist air from the

Gulf of Mexico will bring thunderstorm squall lines through the area. The highest frequency of severe weather, such as tornadoes, occurs in the spring, in large part, due to the collision of the colder, drier air mass with the warm, moist Gulf air (McAllister 1998).

Table 1. Climatological averages at Camp Cornelia weather station (east entrance)

	Average Minimum °F	Average Maximum °F	Absolute Minimum °F	Absolute Maximum °F	Rainfall (Average)
Year	1990-2003	1990-2003	1990-2003	1990-2003	1945-2003
January	42	67	16	84	3.50
February	46	71	13	88	3.39
March	50	76	21	90	4.30
April	55	82	34	95	3.25
May	62	89	38	103	3.67
June	68	92	54	104	5.83
July	71	95	63	106	7.43
August	70	93	61	104	7.27
September	68	89	50	98	5.37
October	58	82	36	95	3.22
November	49	75	24	89	2.18
December	44	67	19	83	2.87

Relative humidity averages are fairly high due to the refuge's location between the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean. Year-round averages at 7:00 a.m. are about 85 percent. Minimum relative humidity (about 2:30 p.m.) averages about 52 percent. Maximum relative humidity reaches 100 percent every night except during the very driest of seasons.

Most dormant season prescribed burning takes place during several days of stable weather conditions following each weather system. Although very little lightning occurs during this period, a secondary fire season exists during the winter months. An abundance of cured understory vegetation, occasional heavy winds, and the presence of a great deal of prescribed burning contributes to this wildfire danger. If arson were more prevalent, the winter season might be the major wildfire season.

During the short spring and fall seasons, normal lightning activity is only moderate; thus, wildfires caused by lightning are not common.

From mid-May through mid-September, most storm systems are convective in nature. Warm, moist air masses begin to rise, causing the convective thunderstorms common to this area during this period. Spectacular lightning storms with hundreds of strikes often occur. Most wildfires occur during this period. These late spring and summer wildfires are the major factor that shaped the

historical longleaf pine communities once common to this area and maintained the swamp's diversified landscape. Growing season prescribed fire is being introduced to restore these environmental conditions. The unstable winds caused by afternoon thunderstorms may make burning conditions very difficult. Careful planning, timing, and execution are very important.

HISTORICAL/ECOLOGICAL ROLE OF NATURAL EVENTS

Although fire is the most obvious natural event shaping the Okefenokee Ecosystem, several other recurring events have played an important part. These events include drought, lightning strikes, insect infestations, diseases, tornados, windstorms (microbursts), hurricanes, and water level fluctuations.

Role of Fire in Uplands

Fire determines the overstory and ground cover species dominating the uplands within the refuge, and indirectly, its wildlife species. The Okefenokee Ecosystem is part of the vast southeastern coastal plain where the uplands were once dominated by a major fire-dependent plant association, the longleaf pine community. The southeast once supported 60- to 92-million acres of this association.

Ecologists have identified more than 30 longleaf pine associations supporting a wide array of native wildlife species. The most traditional community association is longleaf pine/wiregrass. Longleaf pine and wiregrass, along with many of its associated wildlife species, including the red-cockaded woodpecker, gopher tortoise, and indigo snake are all long-lived but reproductively unprolific species. As long as the area remained undisturbed, the community prospered. The fine, resinous, wiregrass understory promoted the spread of frequent, low-intensity wildfires over vast areas, killing seedlings of competing pine species as they attempted to invade the uplands from the edges of swamps, ponds, and river bottoms. The fire resistant longleaf pine seedlings and mature pines survived, thus perpetuating the open park-like longleaf pine community. Growing season fires, during the normal lightning season, stimulated the seeding of new clones of wire grass and other community plants, while setting back growth of tall shrub species, such as gallberry (*Ilex coriacea*), palmetto (*Serenoa repens*) and hurrah bush (*Lyonia lucida*). The understory components and structure of longleaf pine communities provided a diverse habitat suitable for all other native species of wildlife common to the southeastern coastal plain.

Upland fire, in addition to perpetuating longleaf community species, created additional habitat diversity by acting with other natural disturbances to create openings in the mature forest overstory. Over many hundreds of years, the regular occurrence of new openings resulted in the traditional, multi-aged longleaf pine forest. As the new openings seeded in to create new age classes, fire, in turn, destroyed less fire resistant seedlings, maintaining the pure longleaf stand.

During pre-settlement times, fire in the longleaf pine association was quite common. Lightning season fires were frequent and widespread. Analysis of the flammability of longleaf community understory species, the frequency of lightning strikes, and the presence and location of natural barriers have shown the average fire frequency on the uplands surrounding the Okefenokee Swamp to have been one to three years (Frost 1998).

Fire ignited during all seasons by natives and early settlers for cultural reasons added to the effects of lightning caused fire. Fire was used by native Americans to stimulate berry growth, to improve hunting, and to clear land. Later settlers continued to set fires for similar reasons, as well as to improve cattle grazing (Wahlenberg 1946).

Role of Fire in Wetlands

Fire has played an important part in the formation of the Okefenokee Swamp. The entire floor of the swamp is covered by a bed of peat varying from a few inches thick at the swamp's edge to 3 to 15 feet thick in the swamp's interior (Cohen 1984). During construction of logging trams in the swamp, some holes over 20 feet deep were discovered (Hopkins 1947). In scrub/shrub and forested areas, the root mat covering the surface of the peat is usually at about the average water level. Most of the peat surface is covered with bog forest or dense scrub/shrub. Approximately 31,246 acres of the swamp (8 percent) are open marshes or "prairies" varying in size up to several thousand acres. Depending on water levels, the peat surface in the prairies is covered with a few inches to two or three feet of water. Most of these prairies are believed to be the result of very severe fires, which killed the woody plants and burned away part of the upper peat bed. Most of the prairie lakes and ponds are the result of pockets being burned in the peat (Cypert 1972). Alligators may create small open water areas or help to maintain existing "holes" (Pirkle 1984).

According to Cypert, a fire in 1844 was the last fire to be severe enough to have caused prairies. Since then, there have been fires severe enough to kill timber but not severe enough to permanently kill the woody vegetation and remove significant layers of peat. Repeated fires such as those in 1932 and 1954-55 could create prairie conditions, however. One area examined by Cypert in 1956 and 1970 was burned quite severely by both fires. Prior to 1932, another area north of the Suwannee Canal, between Camp Cornelia and Mizell Prairie, was covered with pond cypress (*Taxodium ascendens nutans*) and slash pine (*Pinus elliotii*). The 1932 fire killed most of the timber. By 1954, a dense thicket of pond cypress, white bay (*Magnolia virginiana*), sweet bay (*Persea borbonia*), black gum (*Nyssa sylvatica*), hurrah, titi (*Cyrilla racemiflora*), and bamboo vine (*Smilax laurifolia*) sprouted up in its place. The 1954-55 fire burned away the remaining trees, the thicket, and about one foot of peat. When inspected in 1956 and again in 1970, the woody growth had been reduced severely. One more severe fire over this area would probably result in a prairie (Cypert 1973).

The swamp ponds and prairies seem to be slowly reverting to swamp forest. Cypert classified 60,000 acres as prairie during his studies following the 1954-55 fires (Cypert 1973). Cyndy Loftin's studies during the 1990s showed about 31,246 acres as prairie (Loftin 1998). The future occurrence of drought periods and fires will play an extremely important role in the appearance and character of the Okefenokee as a wildlife refuge. In a report on a 13-year study of "Plant Succession on Burned Areas in the Okefenokee Swamp following the fires of 1954 and 1955," Eugene Cypert (1972) concludes the following:

"It is difficult to appraise the importance of extreme droughts and the accompanying fires to Okefenokee Swamp. The aesthetic damage is incalculable. Doubtless the droughts and fires are damaging to most forms of swamp wildlife at the time of their occurrence. However, the prairies and the prairie lakes and ponds are a unique part of the swamp. It is obvious that they are now slowly but steadily reverting to swamp forest. If this trend should continue until the whole swamp is forested, most of the more important and interesting species of wildlife would be adversely affected. The sandhill crane, bitterns, rails, gallinules and the roundtail muskrat would disappear entirely from the swamp. There would be little use of the swamp by waterfowl. Alligators would probably survive but their required habitat would be drastically reduced. Herons, ibises, ospreys and probably other important kinds of wildlife would become rare or disappear from the swamp. Serious consideration must be given as to what control measures should and should not be taken to prevent or to permit fires in Okefenokee Swamp during periods of extreme drought."

Fire also plays an important role in maintaining the numerous isolated wetlands that are interspersed throughout the uplands. Keeping fire out of these areas has promoted the growth of the woody understory and diminished their function. Restoring these wetlands by allowing fire to pass through

them contributes to the overall health of the ecosystem by re-establishing the natural hydrology. As a result, conditions for the reproduction of amphibians are enhanced.

Role of Other Natural Events

Lightning - Most of the fires that served to maintain upland and wetland ecosystems were started by lightning; however, the vast majority of lightning strikes do not start fires. Lightning has the additional important effect of maintaining age, diameter, and density diversity by killing small clumps of trees, creating natural patch regeneration areas. Fire, in turn, destroys seedlings of any other less fire resistant species, maintaining the pure longleaf stand. Within the swamp, lightning's only effect, other than igniting fires, is to kill single trees or groups of trees.

Wind Storms - The occurrence of tornados, wind storms, and microbursts is less common than lightning but these natural events also create openings and new stands in uplands and wetlands.

The effects of hurricane force winds are more difficult to assess. The effects of past hurricanes are very anecdotal. In addition, twentieth century hurricane seasons are believed to be very anomalous, departing from the 18th and 19th century frequency of a particularly destructive hurricane season every 20 years (Sandrik and Landsea 2003). Sandrik's research has identified two hurricanes during the 19th century that should have been very destructive to Okefenokee's timber stands, one in 1896 (category 3) and one in 1813.

Historians indicate that longleaf pine reached ages of up to 400 years on the southeastern coastal plain. Plantations managed for quail hunting in west Georgia contain groves of longleaf pine approaching this age. A section cut from a stump on Blackjack Island in Okefenokee Swamp in 1920 and burned many times since, still shows 300 growth rings (Phernetton personal communication). It is not known how resistant longleaf pine is to category 3 hurricanes, but if each hurricane of this nature was totally destructive to longleaf pine stands, very few trees would reach the age of 400 years. It is postulated that longleaf pine stands are at least partially resistant to hurricane winds of up to 120 mph, although hurricanes and accompanying tornados probably played a large part in the patchwork multi-aged stand makeup of old-growth longleaf pine stands. A study at the Medway Plantation near Charleston, South Carolina, following Hurricane Hugo, a category 4 hurricane, supports the resistance of longleaf pine to hurricanes. The eye of Hurricane Hugo passed within a few miles of the plantation. A survey of damages showed 70 percent of the longleaf pine to be standing while less than 20 percent of the loblolly pine (*Pinus taeda*) remained (Hortman personal communication).

There is no documented evidence of the effects of hurricanes within the wetlands, although some of the hurricanes of the 1800s must have passed through the swamp.

Hurricanes and tropical storms indirectly affect the ecosystem by controlling fire. The summer fire season is often terminated by a series of tropical storms that extinguish surface fires and recharge water levels, drowning fires smoldering in the organic layers of the swamp.

Water Levels - Fluctuating water levels affect the Okefenokee wetlands in several ways. Periods of drying and flooding affect the species composition in the wetlands. Rates of decomposition of organic material are determined by exposure times during dry periods (Yin and Brook 1992).

Water levels also play a very important factor in determining fire effects. Water levels determine:

- Whether a fire will burn at all, even on the uplands.
- Whether the fire will burn into the swamp or remain confined to uplands. The effectiveness of natural barriers within the swamp. Natural barriers may isolate fires within sections of the swamp.
- Whether it will burn only the aerial portion of the swamp vegetation resulting in a temporary opening until scrub/shrub or other vegetation grows from root sprouts.
- Whether it will burn into the root mat, creating permanent openings.
- Whether it will burn deep into decomposed peat, creating new lakes and prairies.

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

Okefenokee Refuge lies within the South Atlantic Coastal Plain that covers northeastern Florida, the southern half of Georgia, and the eastern halves of South Carolina and North Carolina. This physiographic region's western boundary is the fall line that marks the beginning of the hilly Piedmont and its eastern boundary is the Atlantic Ocean. As part of a continuous Coastal Plain that extends from New York to Texas, it has arbitrary boundaries at the Alabama-Georgia border and at the North Carolina-Virginia border, extending into the southeast corner of Virginia only to capture the very Southeastern Great Dismal Swamp. The southeastern boundary marks a broad transitional zone into Peninsular Florida (<http://blm.gov/wildlife/pifplans.htm>).

The Okefenokee Swamp is a vast peat bog filling a huge saucer-shaped sandy depression. The upper margin of the swamp, or the "swamp line," ranges in elevation from 125 feet above sea level on the northeast side to 105 feet on the southwest side. The shallow, dark-stained waters of the refuge flow slowly but continuously across the swamp toward the two outlets--the famed Suwannee River on the west side and the historic St. Marys River on the southeast. Scattered throughout the swamp are narrow arcuate sandy ridges forming islands and peninsulas.

The origin of the Okefenokee Swamp has been a subject of continuous debate among geologists and historians. Two theories have developed to describe the origin of the swamp (Parrish and Rykiel, Jr. 1979). The traditional and more popular (although probably incorrect) theory developed by R. M. Harper in 1909 places the origin of the swamp prior to the Illinois glaciation period, several hundred thousand years ago. Ocean currents are thought to have caused a series of spits (sand bars) to form along the eastern edge of the swamp. When water levels dropped during the ensuing glaciation period, a large body of water was trapped behind the sand bar (Trail Ridge) creating a marine lagoon. Over a period of time, salt water was replaced by fresh water and the lake began to fill with organic vegetation. As peat accumulated, the lake gradually turned into a swamp (Pirkle and Pirkle 1984; Trowell 1994).

The Holocene freshwater theory postulated by O. Veatch in 1911 was expanded in recent times by others (Parish and Rykiel 1979; Brooks 1966; Rich 1979; Davis 1987; Huddleston 1988) and summarized by C. T. Trowell (1994). This freshwater theory indicates that origins of the Okefenokee Swamp were much more complex than previously believed. Basically the swamp formed in two stages. A series of events beginning during the Miocene Period through the Pleistocene Period resulted in the formation of the Okefenokee Basin. These events include: a 200-foot thick layer of clay deposited on the coastal plain; delta bars formed by ancient rivers; formation of a series of step like terraces and barrier islands by fluctuating ocean levels; diversion of drainages and capturing of rivers by geologic uplifts. These delta bars and barrier islands are present today and form the upland habitats of the refuge. The second stage, formation of the swamp, began during very recent times (Holocene Period) as a freshwater event (Pirkle 1984; Trowell 1994).

The Okefenokee Swamp is located on the Wicomico Terrace (Okefenokee Terrace, Sunderland Terrace, Northern Highlands) left at an elevation of 100 to 120 feet above sea level by an earlier receding sea level. The swamp's eastern margin, Trail Ridge, is an ancient beach ridge created by wave/wind action at the cresting edge of an eroding, encroaching sea during the Pliocene or Pleistocene ages. The 200-foot thick impermeable calcareous clay layer called the Hawthorn Formation underlies the Wicomico Terrace. The Hawthorn Formation overlays the carbonate formation forming the Floridan Aquifer. The Hawthorn Formation bordered by Trail Ridge is a key element in the formation of the Okefenokee Swamp (Pirkle 1984 and Pirkle and Pirkle 1984, Rich 1979, Trowell 1994) (Figure 7).

During the Wisconsin glaciation period, the swamp was high and dry with no evidence of organic material formed by marine organisms. Oak forests and prairie probably dominated the landscape. Fire was common. As the climate became warmer, the glaciers began to recede, the environment became more humid, rainfall increased, and ocean levels and the groundwater table began to rise. From about 5,000 years ago to the present, vegetation gradually changed from upland herb/oak communities to longleaf pine forests. The thick clay bottom held water in the basin. Low areas remained wet year-round. The Okefenokee Swamp began to form. Mesic broadleaved communities began to form in depressions and along drainages. Cypress began to invade the swamp. The swamp forest spread laterally away from stream courses and small lakes as peat accumulated. As peat accumulated, raising the water table, the swamp grew vertically and laterally until it eventually covered higher areas between streams and ponds, eventually forming the swamp as we know it today (Parish and Rykiel 1979; Trowell 1994).

SOILS

A soil survey concentrating on the uplands of the Okefenokee Swamp was completed by the National Resources Conservation Service in 1996. A soil profile showing the relative position of each series is illustrated in Figure 8 and a brief description of each soil series is presented in Table 2. The soil types are generally arranged from the lowest wetland to the highest upland.

HYDROLOGY

The Okefenokee Swamp is considered a deepwater swamp containing peat soils. It is an elevated wetland ranging from an elevation of 125 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) on the northeast side of the refuge to 105 feet AMSL at the outflow to the Suwannee River. Although most of the area has no perceptible surface flow, the water is not stagnant and flows across the swamp through a series of depressions stair-stepping towards the outlets of the swamp.

The Okefenokee Swamp receives water via precipitation (70 percent) and surface runoff (30 percent) (Rykiel 1977). Measurement of the watershed draining directly into the swamp (30 X 60 minute Geological Survey Map; scale-100,000, 1980) shows a drainage of 600 square miles. Over 400 square miles of the watershed are located northwest of the swamp. The remaining 200 square miles drain a narrow strip between the swamp's edge and Trail Ridge to the east, Waycross Ridge to the north, and a series of islands and ridges south of the swamp through many small parallel creeks. Major creeks draining into the swamp on the northwest side are: Black River, Alligator Creek (north), Greasy Branch, Suwannee Creek, Cane Creek, Bear Branch, Surveyors Creek, Barnum Branch, Turkey Branch, and Big Branch.

Groundwater contributions to the swamp's water budget are not well known. However, some prairies may be influenced locally by groundwater contributions (Loftin 1998). Holes in the bed of the swamp

Figure 7. West to east profile of the sediments under the Okefenokee Swamp and surrounding it (Hyatt 1984)

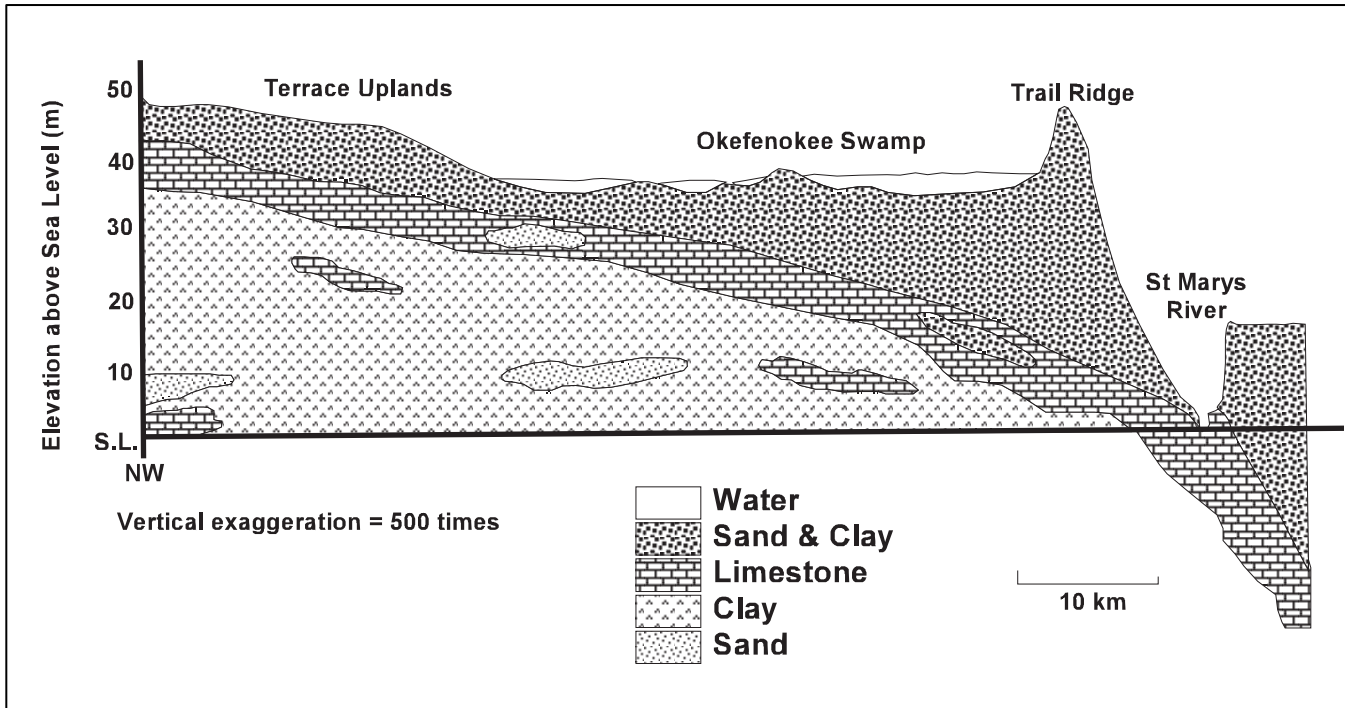
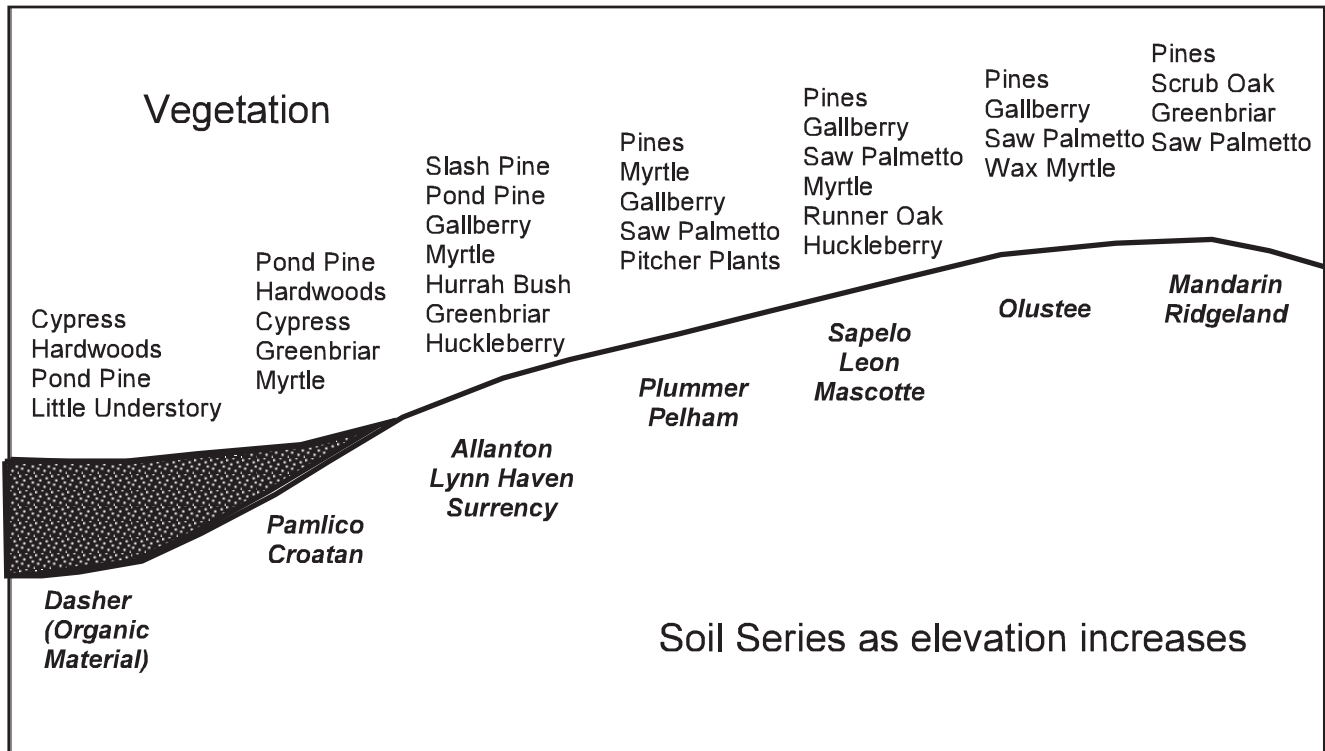


Figure 8. Typical soils series within the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge with the associated vegetation types



were located during construction of logging railroads (Hopkins 1947). There is a possibility of sinkholes in the bed of the swamp, which may allow seepage through the Hawthorn formation to or from the aquifers below. Most available studies, however, indicate that the Hawthorn formation effectively separates the water table aquifer from the principal artesian aquifer (Rykiel 1977). The swamp may receive some input from surficial aquifers. Researchers have detected cold water currents in some locations (Loftin 1998). Rykiel determined that in general 80 percent of the water output from the swamp left through evapotranspiration and only 20 percent left via river and stream flow. The principal drainages are the Suwannee River (85 percent of the surface water outflow), the St. Marys River (11 percent), and Cypress Creek (4 percent). The northern four-fifths of the swamp drain into the Suwannee River. The St. Marys River drains only the area east and south of Blackjack Island, south of Mitchell and Broomstraw Islands, and areas surrounding Soldier Camp Island.

Loftin (1998) defined five major hydrologic “basins” within the swamp (Figure 9). Although they are partially connected and demonstrate similar seasonal trends, the amplitudes of these trends vary regionally. The northwestern region, including the Suwannee River, experiences the greatest seasonal and annual fluctuations in water elevations. Over a 3- to 4-week period, water elevations may fluctuate ± 0.75 m. This corresponds to seasonal rainfall, not only that which falls over the swamp, but also that falling on the area northwest of the swamp and carried into the region by numerous streams. The least water level fluctuations occur in the northeast region of the swamp where during the same interval, elevations might fluctuate $< \pm 0.06$ m. This may be because less runoff is received from neighboring uplands or there is a contribution of ground water in the area. Vegetation composition differs between these areas, which may also affect regional evaporative demands. Surface outflow is also more limited from the northeast basin than from the northwest basin.

The water level varies from 117.6 feet in dry years to 123 feet in wet years on the east side and from 110.4 feet to 118.6 feet on the west side. Average water level at Camp Cornelia is 121.4 feet and at Jones Island is 115.2 feet. Table 3 shows semi-monthly average water levels at Suwannee Canal and Stephen C. Foster State Park.

The swamp has experienced extreme highs and lows throughout history. Droughts have been reported in the literature and summarized by Rykiel (1977) during the following years: 1844, 1856-57 (winter), 1860, 1902, 1909-10, 1932, 1943, 1954-55. During some of these droughts, the Suwannee River and Billys Lake were dry (1860 and 1943). Precipitation during 1954 was 26.07 inches. Since this time, annual rainfall has not been below 33 inches. The eastern side of the refuge received less than 40 inches of rain in 1968, 1978, 1981, and 1990. Annual precipitation was over 70 inches during 1948, 1964, 1973, and 1991.

A 5-mile earthen dike and two water control structures were completed in 1960 to reduce the flow of water out of the swamp during drought periods. This structure was examined through an environmental assessment (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 1998). The assessment recommends that the sill should be breached and the water control structures removed to re-connect the swamp with the Suwannee River.

Isolated Wetlands

Seasonally ponded isolated wetlands are scattered over the uplands of the Okefenokee Ecosystem in association with sandy soils. Dependent on rainfall and adjacent run-off, water levels fluctuate in these shallow basins causing cycles of drying and wetting. Unless altered, they are not connected to other wetlands, are not spring-fed, and lack a permanent fish population. Within the refuge, these ponds begin filling as the fall rains come. By June, most small ponds are again dry. This cycle along the edges of the ponds is critical for the successful reproduction of amphibian and invertebrate species.

Figure 9. Hydrological basins within the Okefenokee Swamp (Loftin 1998)

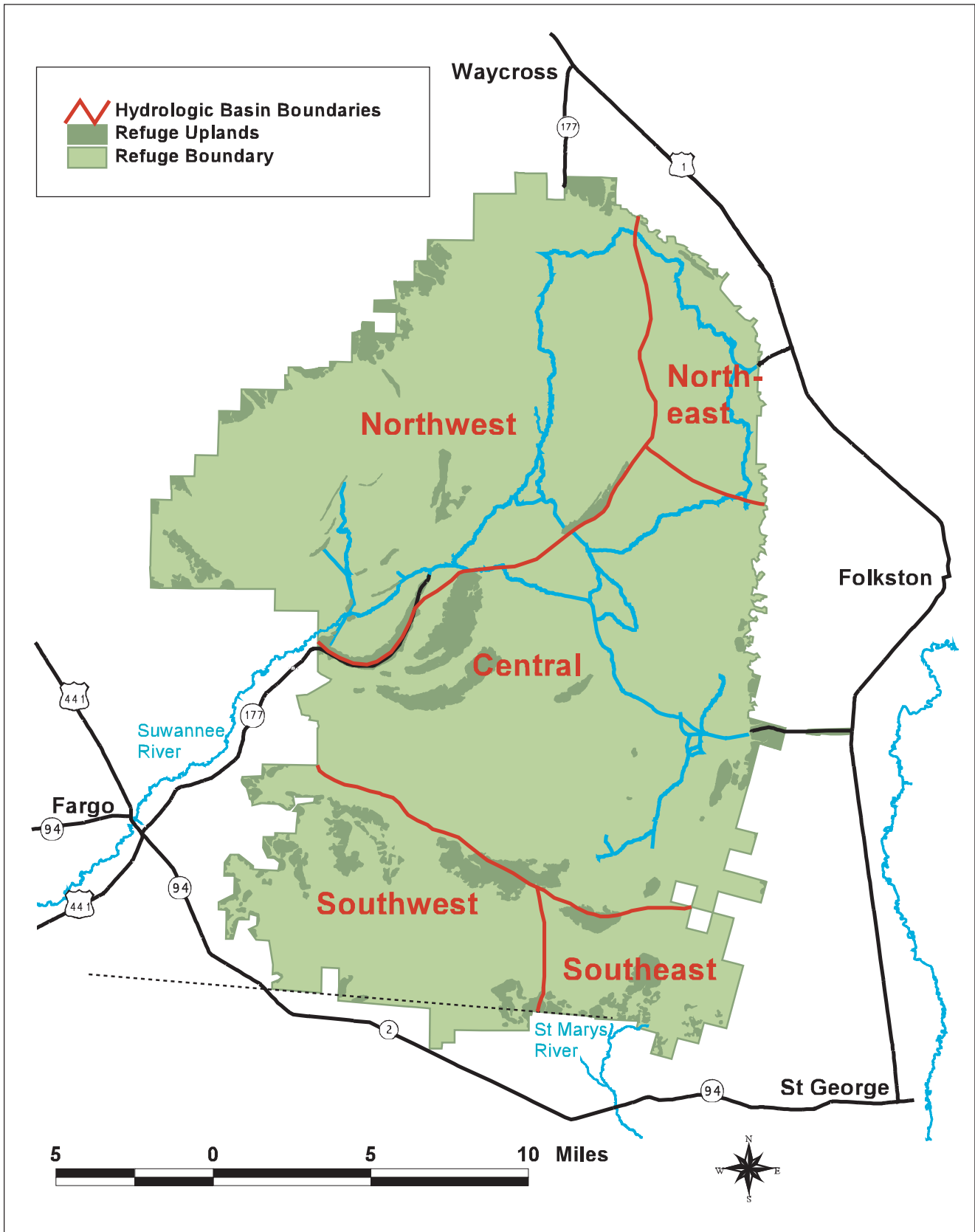


Table 2. Soil series descriptions at Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge

NAME	1 MAP SYMBOL	2 COMPOSITION			3 SITE INDEX	4 WATER TABLE DEPTH (ft)	FLOODED	PERMEABILITY	REMARKS
		S	C	OM					
DASHER MUCK	728A1	R%	0%	40-99%	PP: Varies CYP: Varies	+? to -0.5	Usually	Moderately rapid	<u>Identifying characteristic:</u> OM extends > 51 inches. <u>Assoc. Veg.:</u> Scrub pond & slash pine; cypress; water tupelo;swamp tupelo; sweet bay magnolia. <u>Ground Cover:</u> Saw grass; iris; bull-tongue; arrowhead; greenbriar; ferns; aquatic plants.
CROATAN	28A1	R%	0%	25-60%	Scrb Pines:Varies Cypress: Varies	+? to -1.0	Seasonally	Rapid	<u>Identifying characteristic:</u> OM extends to 28 inches. <u>Location:</u> Depressions; Between Dasher & upland. <u>Ground Cover:</u> Saw grass; iris; bull-tongue; arrowhead; greenbriar; ferns; aquatic plants.
KINSTON/ JOHNSTON	767A1	R%	5-18%	2-8%	BHwds: 90-100 Loblolly P: 100	0 to -1.0	Common	Moderate to Rapid	<u>Location :</u> Flood Plains. Rare on Okefenokee NWR except on Suwannee River drainage.
ALLANTON MUCK SAND (ponded)	855A1	R%	3-12%	10-20%	Cypress: 75 Wet Hwds: NA		Seasonally	Moderate to Moderately Rapid	<u>Location:</u> Depressions; Ponds <u>Identifying Characteristic:</u> Organic stained layers to 80 in. <u>Assoc. Veg.:</u> Red maple; swamp & water tupelo; swamp chestnut oak; water oak; willow oak; cypress; sweetgum. <u>Understory:</u> Greenbriar; hurrah bush; titi; other shrubs.
SURRENCY MUCKY SAND (ponded)	55A1	R%	2-8%	10-20%	Sweetgum: 90 Slash P: 90 Loblolly P: 95 Misc Hwds: varies Cypress: varies	0 to -0.5	Common	Moderate	<u>Location:</u> Drainage ways & depressions. <u>Assoc. Veg.:</u> Hardwood forest types; pond pine; slash pine; Lob. Pine. <u>Understory:</u> Greenbriar; hurrah bush; titi; other wetland shrubs.

NAME	¹ MAP SYMBOL	² COMPOSITION			³ SITE INDEX	⁴ WATER TABLE DEPTH (ft)	FLOODED	PERMEABILITY	REMARKS
		S	C	OM					
MASCOTTE MUCKY FINE SAND	840A1	R%	0-5%	2-7%	Longleaf P.: Slash P.: NA Loblolly P.: NA	+1.0 to -1.0		Moderately Slow	<u>Characteristics:</u> Very deep, very poorly drained. Marine deposits. <u>Location:</u> Level, flatwood areas, depressions and low stream terraces. <u>Assoc Veg:</u> Longleaf, slash, & loblolly pines. <u>Understory:</u> Palmetto, gallberry, fetterbush, myrtle, grasses.
LEON SAND (ponded)	39A1	R%	1-6%	10-20%	Slash pine: 75 Loblolly pine: 70	+2 to -3.5	Common	Moderate to Rapid	<u>Location:</u> Outside ring of many islands in Oke Swamp. <u>Assoc. Veg.:</u> Probably slash & loblolly pine. <u>Understory:</u> Heavy rough; gallberry; hurrah bush; poor mans soap.
RUTLEGE SAND (ponded)	755A1	R%	2-10%	3-9%	Cypress: 75 Other Hwds: NA	0 to -1.0	Common	Rapid	<u>Location:</u> Shallow depressions and drainageways. In Oke, located in shallow areas between islands or drainages between upland areas. <u>Assoc Veg.:</u> Hardwoods forest; pond, slash, loblolly pines. <u>Understory:</u> Gallberry; huckleberry; myrtle; grasses; sedges.
MASCOTTE FINE SAND	740A1	R%	0-5%	2-7%	Longleaf P: 70 Slash P: 85 Loblolly P: 80	0 to -1.0		Moderately Slow	<u>Location:</u> Broad low-lying areas. Examples are east end of Seldom Seen Point and high part of Comp 9-3. <u>Characteristics:</u> Loamy; Depth of 24 - 40 inches. <u>Assoc. Veg.on Higher areas:</u> Longleaf & slash pine. <u>Understory:</u> Gallberry; palmetto; myrtle; hurrah bush; grasses. <u>Assoc. Veg. on Depressional areas:</u> Slash P; Cypress; Wetland hardwoods. <u>Understory:</u> Grasses; ferns; moss; pitcher plants, greenbriar; sedges.

NAME	¹ MAP SYMBOL	² COMPOSITION			³ SITE INDEX	⁴ WATER TABLE DEPTH (ft)	FLOODED	PERMEABILITY	REMARKS
		S	C	OM					
PELHAM LOAMY SAND (ponded)	52A1	R%	1-8%	1-2%	Wet Hwds: 86 Slash P.: 86 Loblolly P: 86	-0.5 to -1.5	Subject to Flooding Seasonally Ponded	Moderate	<u>Characteristic:</u> Deep, poorly drained. <u>Location:</u> Low flats, depressions. <u>Drainageways,</u> ponds. <u>Assoc. Veg.:</u> Slash, loblolly, pond P.; sweetgum; blackgum, swamp tupelo, water oak, cypress. <u>Understory:</u> Gallberry, myrtle, other water tolerant veg.
SAPELO FINE SAND (moderately wet)	65A1	R%	2-5%	1-3%	Longleaf P.: 65 Slash P.: 85 Loblolly P.: 85	-0.5 to -1.5		Moderate	<u>Characteristic:</u> Deep, poorly drained, sandy throughout. <u>Location:</u> Low pine flatwood areas adjacent to depressions and drainageways. <u>Assoc. Veg.:</u> Longleaf, slash, loblolly pines. <u>Understory:</u>
PELHAM LOAMY SAND	752A1	R%	5-10%	1-2%	Sweetgum: 80 Blackgum: 80 Water oak: 80 Longleaf P.: 80 Slash P.: 90 Loblolly P.: 90	-0.5 to -1.5	Subject to Flooding.	Moderate	<u>Characteristics:</u> Deep, poorly drained. Subsoil is loamy, extends to depths greater than 5 ft. Well suited to forest management. <u>Location:</u> Low flats, depressions and drainageways. Examples are found in the Suwannee River drainage. <u>Assoc. Veg.:</u> Longleaf, slash, loblolly pines; sweetgum; blackgum ; water oak; cypress. <u>Understory:</u> Gallberry, myrtle, palmetto, swamp holly, wire grass and other water tolerant grasses.
SAPELO FINE SAND	765A1	R%	2-5%	1-3%	Longleaf p.: 65 Slash P.: 77 Loblolly P.: 77	-0.5 to -1.5		Moderate	<u>Characteristics:</u> Deep, poorly drained, sand throughout. <u>Location:</u> Flatwood areas adjacent to depressions and drainageways. Examples are flatwood parts of peninsulas extending into the swamp (C 11-4, C 12, parts of C 8, Strange Island). <u>Assoc. Veg.:</u> Longleaf, slash, loblolly P.; blackgum; water oak. <u>Understory:</u> Gallberry, palmetto, dwarf huckleberry.

NAME	¹ MAP SYMBOL	² COMPOSITION			³ SITE INDEX	⁴ WATER TABLE DEPTH (ft)	FLOODED	PERMEABILITY	REMARKS
		S	C	OM					
LEON SAND	739A1	R%	1-5%	0.5-4%	Longleaf P.: 70 Slash P.: 80 Loblolly P.: 75	0 to -1 ft.		Moderate to Moderately rapid	<u>Characteristics:</u> Deep, poorly drained soil. Sandy with organic stained layers below 15 inches. <u>Location:</u> Smooth uplands. Mid-level parts of most islands in swamp. <u>Assoc. Veg.:</u> Longleaf and other pines; water oak. <u>Understory:</u> Myrtle, palmetto, gallberry.
PLUMMER	751A1	R%	1-10%	1-3%	Longleaf P.: 70 Slash P.: 88 Loblolly P.: 91	0 to -1.0	Subject to Flooding	Moderately Rapid	<u>Characteristics:</u> Deep, poorly drained soil. Subloil loamy down to 5 ft. <u>Location:</u> Low flats, depressions and drainageways. <u>Assoc. Veg.:</u> Longleaf, slash and loblolly pine; swamp tupelo; cypress. <u>Understory:</u> Gallberry; waxmyrtle; bayberry; wiregrass; pitcher plants; bracken fern.
LYNN HAVEN SAND	808A1	R%	1-6%	1-4%	Longleaf P.: 70 Pond P.: 70 Slash P.: 85 Loblolly P.: 80	0.0 to 0.5 wet periods >-3.5 dry periods	None	Moderate to Moderately Rapid	<u>Characteristics:</u> Very deep, very poorly drained sandy soil. <u>Location:</u> Low level flatwoods and depressions. Chesser Island near homestead. <u>Assoc. Veg.:</u> Longleaf and slash pines. <u>Understory:</u> Palmetto, gallberry, fetterbush, huckberry, grasses.
MANDARAN SAND	19A1	R%	0-3%	0.5-3%	Longleaf P.: 60 Slash P.: 70 Live Oak: NA			Moderate	<u>Characteristics:</u> Somewhat poorly drained soil, thick sandy deposit on marine terraces. <u>Location:</u> Found on Trail Ridge and ridge of many islands. Topped by Ridgeland sand on highest islands. <u>Assoc. Veg.:</u> Longleaf and slash P.; scrub oak. <u>Understory:</u> Gallberry, palmetto, greenbriar, grasses.

NAME	¹ MAP SYMBOL	² COMPOSITION			³ SITE INDEX	⁴ WATER TABLE DEPTH (ft)	FLOODED	PERMEABILITY	REMARKS
		S	C	OM					
RIDGELAND SAND	48A1	R%	0-10%	1-4%	Longleaf P.: 70 Slash P.: 80 Loblolly P.: 80	1.5 to 2.5		Moderate to Moderately Rapid	<u>Characteristics:</u> Somewhat poorly drained soil, very deep and sandy throughout. <u>Location:</u> Ridgeline of highest islands. <u>Assoc. Veg.:</u> <u>Understory:</u>
CENTENNARY SAND	81A1	R%	1-8%	0.5-1%	Longleaf P.: 70 Slash P.: 85 Loblolly P.: 85	3.5 to 5.0	None	Moderately Rapid	<u>Characteristics:</u> Well drained on broad ridges and flats. <u>Location:</u> Homestead Area on Chesser Island. <u>Assoc. Veg.:</u> Slash and Loblolly Pine <u>Understory:</u>

¹The soil series designation (855A1) is printed on each map where the type exists. These series are also color coded.

²Composition: S= Sand

C= Clay

OM= Organic Material

R= Percent of clay and organic material is given. R designates the remainder is sand.

³Site Index: The site index is the height in feet a particular species will grow on a soil type in 50 years.

⁴Water Table Depth: Seasonal high water table.

+ Indicates above the surface.

- Indicates below the surface.

Table 3. Semi-monthly average water levels (msl) at Suwannee Canal Recreation Area (SCRA) and Stephen C. Foster State Park (SCFSP) between 1990 and 2003

Date	SCRA	SCFSP
Jan 1	119.89	114.54
15	120.02	114.72
Feb 1	120.25	115.06
15	120.25	115.20
Mar 1	120.26	115.33
15	120.37	115.38
Apr 1	120.36	115.18
15	120.24	114.81
May 1	120.08	114.44
15	119.81	114.03
Jun 1	119.57	113.86
15	119.62	114.02
Jul 1	119.57	114.10
15	119.62	114.16
Aug 1	119.82	114.31
15	119.94	114.42
Sep 1	119.91	114.34
15	119.85	114.42
Oct 1	119.94	114.28
15	120.11	114.56
Nov 1	120.11	114.45
15	119.96	114.39
Dec 1	119.86	114.33
15	119.86	114.39

The Suwannee River

The Suwannee River is the primary surface water outflow from the Okefenokee Swamp. Eighty-five percent of the surface water outflow exits the swamp via this river (Rykiel 1977). From the swamp, it travels approximately 235 miles to the Gulf of Mexico (Save Our Suwannee, Inc., brochure). Twenty-nine miles are located in Georgia, while the remaining two-hundred and six miles are in Florida. The Alapaha, Withlacoochee, and Santa Fe Rivers are the principal tributaries. Contributions to the river below the sill before reaching Fargo, 12 miles downstream, include Bay Creek, Alligator Creek, Sweetwater Creek and Jones Creek. Except for Jones Creek, the remaining creeks draw water from the Okefenokee Swamp. Cypress Creek also draws water from the southwest corner of the swamp and joins the river below Fargo. Loftin (1998) estimates that 10-30 percent of the water that passes the Fargo water gauge is comprised of water passing through and around the sill. Bay, Alligator, Sweetwater, and Jones Creeks contribute the remainder.

The Upper Suwannee River, from the swamp to White Springs, is characterized by steep banks, swift flow, shoals, and tannic acid stained waters (Save Our Suwannee, Inc., brochure). There is evidence along the banks that the flow in this region has cut through the Hawthorn clay and runs along the limestone aquifer. The river channel at the Suwannee River Sill structures is at 105 feet AMSL.

Twelve miles downstream, at the Fargo gaging station, the elevation is at 91.9 feet AMSL (a 13.1-foot drop in elevation or 1.09 feet/mile). Benton gaging station is 27 miles below Fargo at an approximate elevation of 74.1 feet AMSL (a 17.8-foot drop in elevation or 0.66 feet/mile). Twenty-five miles further downstream at White Springs gaging station the elevation is 48.54 feet AMSL (a 25.56-foot drop in elevation or 1.02 feet/mile). The surrounding land use in the upper portion of the Suwannee River is primarily timber production and sparsely populated.

Humans have influenced the Suwannee River drainage through the years, beginning with extensive logging and turpentine by the earliest settlers. Later, mining of phosphate along the Suwannee River banks, increasing development that eliminates flood-controlling wetlands, and discharging effluent from towns, individual residences, and businesses have affected the river and its watershed.

WATER QUALITY

The slow-moving waters of the Okefenokee Swamp are tea-colored due to the tannic acid released from decaying vegetation. Levels of pH have been recorded through various studies and most recently during visits to water recorders throughout the swamp. Between 1994-1996, pH levels have ranged between 3.36 and 4.63 within the swamp. Researchers have found pH values between 3.1 and 4.86 (Bosserman 1984). Certain plants influence the acidic levels within the swamp and cause local variation in acidity. Winger (1997) found a mean pH level of 3.91 in the surface water within the Narrows. With such low pH levels, Rykiel (1977) expressed the importance of rainfall and atmospheric deposition over the Okefenokee Swamp in the mineral cycling and nutrient availability within the system.

Examining pH levels recorded at the Fargo, Georgia, gaging station on the Suwannee River, Holder (personal communication) found a decreasing trend in pH from 4.32 (1968) to 3.93 (1994). Mills (1994) found the average pH of the Suwannee River just below the sill to be 3.94 with a range of 3.8 to 4.53.

Dissolved oxygen is also a factor in slow-moving water and areas of high decomposition of plant material. Low oxygen levels are a problem to aquatic life in the Upper Suwannee River during low water periods (Soulak personal communication) as they are assumed to be within shallow marsh areas of the swamp.

Mercury contamination has been a Suwannee River watershed problem for at least the last 20 years (Kasbohm 1996). A limited consumption advisory has been placed on the Suwannee River, as well as the Okefenokee Swamp. Past investigations within the Okefenokee Swamp found a mean mercury concentration of 0.359 ± 0.21 mg/L (wet weight) in four species of fish. There were no significant differences within species, among species or between years, but sample size was small (Masson and Bowers 1995). Mercury is a natural occurring element of peat systems; however, Winger (1997) found elevated levels in the water, sediment, and biotic communities within the swamp. Mercury concentrations in rainfall were sufficiently high to account for these elevated levels.

Like mercury, lead is more soluble and bioavailable to aquatic biota under low pH conditions. Lead has been studied within the fisheries and sediments of the Okefenokee Swamp. The mean wet weight lead concentrations in 35 fish fillets was 0.505 ± 0.51 mg/L with no differences within species, among species, or between years (Masson and Bowers 1995). Mean lead level within the sediment of the Narrows was reported to be 180.25 ug/g (Winger 1997). Both mercury and lead are able to bioaccumulate through the Okefenokee system possibly affecting reproduction, hormone levels, and behavior of the fauna.

AIR QUALITY

The Clean Air Act's Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program was established, in part, "to preserve, protect and enhance the air quality in national parks, national monuments, national seashores, and other areas of special national or regional natural, recreational, scenic or historic value," including wilderness areas. Under this PSD program, certain areas of the country were set aside to receive the most stringent degree of air quality protection. These so-called "Class I" areas include:

- International parks;
- National wilderness areas and national memorial parks in excess of 5,000 acres; and
- National parks in excess of 6,000 acres.

The Okefenokee Wilderness is one of the 21 Class I areas administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service. It is a member of the Southeast States Air Resource Managers regional planning partnership. The Service has the responsibility to protect the air quality and air quality related values (AQRVs) of the area from manmade air pollution. AQRVs include vegetation, wildlife, soils, water quality, visibility, odor, and cultural and archaeological resources. As industry and development move into the area, the airshed and wilderness are threatened. As in most of the eastern United States, visibility in the wilderness area is affected by pollution-caused regional haze. Rainfall, carrying pollutants and contaminants, is the primary source of water to the swamp. It is often acidic and may carry elevated levels of mercury that is then deposited on the refuge. As a result, some species of fish and wildlife have elevated concentrations of mercury in their tissues. Management of prescribed fires and wildfires in the area also affects the quality of the air. The Service monitors air quality in the refuge in partnership with three national programs. Atmospheric pollutants in rain are analyzed as part of the National Atmospheric Deposition Program (NADP - the "acid rain" program). Mercury in rain is analyzed as part of the nationwide Mercury Deposition Network (MDN). And, fine particles responsible for visibility impairment are measured as part of the Interagency Monitoring of Protected Visual Environments (IMPROVE) program. Table 4 lists the parameters monitored at the refuge over the past 12 years.

National Atmospheric Deposition Program

The amount of substances dispersed in the atmosphere and deposited by precipitation, aerosols, and gasses is of great concern and is expected to continue to increase throughout North America. In order to know the extent to which these substances are affecting agricultural, forest, and wetland ecosystems now and in the future, it is essential that careful and standardized sampling take place over the North American continent. It is also necessary to know how these substances are transported from sources throughout the continent. The NADP helps scientists to monitor how human activities and the forces of nature affect the health of the atmosphere.

National Trends Network (NTN)

The NTN was developed to gain a better understanding of the geographical distribution of acid precipitation over time. Okefenokee Refuge is one of more than 220 sites that measure national trends data. Weekly precipitation samples are analyzed for pH, conductivity, calcium, magnesium, potassium, sodium, ammonium, nitrate, chloride, sulfate, and orthophosphate.

Mercury Deposition Network (MDN)

The MDN collects data from 40 sites each week. These data enable researchers to determine seasonal and annual changes in mercury in precipitation falling on lakes, wetlands, streams, forested watersheds, and other sensitive ecosystems.

Table 4. Air monitoring history at Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge

Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge - Site No. 01

Latitude: 30 44 25 N Longitude: 82 7 43 W

Elevation: 47 m Operating Agency: USFWS

Parameter	Start	End	Years
35MM Camera Slide	04/20/1992	11/13/1992	0.6
Scattering coefficient	02/12/1993	06/01/1997	4.3
Dry/Wet Bucket	06/03/1997	Present	6.6
Dry/wet bucket plus mercury	07/29/1997	Present	6.5
IMPROVE Sampler Module A	09/28/1991	05/01/2000	8.6
IMPROVE Sampler Module A - ver 2	05/01/2000	Present	3.7
IMPROVE Sampler Module B	09/28/1991	05/01/2000	8.6
IMPROVE Sampler Module B - ver 2	05/01/2000	Present	3.7
IMPROVE Sampler Module C	09/28/1991	05/01/2000	8.6
IMPROVE Sampler Module C - ver 2	05/01/2000	Present	3.7
IMPROVE Sampler Module D	09/28/1991	05/01/2000	8.6
IMPROVE Sampler Module D - ver 2	05/01/2000	Present	3.7
Relative Humidity	02/12/1993	06/01/1997	4.3
Sulfur Dioxide	04/01/1993	02/15/1997	3.9
Ambient Temperature (aspirated)	02/12/1993	06/01/1997	4.3

Interagency Monitoring of Protected Visual Environments (IMPROVE)

One of 145 IMPROVE sites is located on Okefenokee Refuge. IMPROVE is a cooperative visibility monitoring effort between the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, federal land management agencies, and state agencies. Its primary purpose is the protection of visibility in Class I areas and the characterization of regional haze.

The IMPROVE sampler collects four simultaneous samples every three days. Trends related to hydrogen, major and trace elements from sodium to lead, nitrates, chloride, organic and elemental carbon, and PM10 size particles are examined.

BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT

FLORA

Extensive logging at the turn of the century altered the forested vegetation communities. It created large areas suitable for shrub growth. These areas burned frequently during the early 20th century, possibly due to the accumulation of logging debris (Loftin 1998). However, fires over the past 150 years have not been severe enough to change large areas of forests or shrub to prairies or lakes. Wildfires between 1952 and 1977 resulted in shrub, shrub-prairie, scrub/shrub, and wet forests becoming established in the burned areas. General observations by those familiar with the swamp have described the encroachment of shrubs into the prairies, reducing the amount of open areas and giving the image of the swamp filling in. Loftin (1998) found that the landscape structure of the swamp has not changed today from what was present 150 years ago. However, there have been shorter intervals when changes in species and structure have occurred and influenced the system.

Proportions of wet forest, shrub, and upland forest associations are approaching pre-logged conditions, although there have been changes in the species composition within these communities. Species composition may affect evapotranspiration and flow rates, wildlife use, and fire occurrence and behavior. Logging and fire have a role in shaping the vegetation composition, distribution, and structure within the swamp. Most fires have probably only reduced the litter component of the habitat, or caused short-term changes in system structure. However, fire suppression may have caused greater changes within the wetlands and uplands as more woody plant species became established.

Wetland Vegetation Classification

Several vegetation classifications have been used to describe Okefenokee's swamp interior. Wetland forest types are described in the Society of American Foresters (SAF) publication, *Forest Cover Types of North America* (Eyre 1980). Hamilton (1982) described the entire range of wetland vegetative types from mature cypress to marsh and open water. Loftin (1998) developed a 21-class system. Loftin's vegetation map created from 1990 satellite images is presented in Figure 10. This classification has been used to create a 6-class habitat map (Figure 11) for basic management purposes and a fuel model map (Figure 12) for managing fires.

Appendix III presents Loftin's 6- and 21-classification and compares it to Hamilton's classes and SAF types.

Following are descriptions of Loftin's wetland classifications shown on the six-class vegetation cover type map. Included are five wetland descriptions. Loftin's sixth classification is upland forest.

Broadleaved Hardwoods - These are mature, evergreen and deciduous, broadleaved forests. Crown density is usually great enough to limit understory vegetation, leaving the understory relatively open. This type covers a large portion of the northwest side of the swamp. Much of this area once was mature cypress before logging occurred in the early 20th century. Blackgum is found as sprout growth in areas where logging removed both cypress and blackgum, and as mature blackgum forests where only cypress was removed. Dominant species also include loblolly bay (*Gordonia lasianthus*), red bay (*Persea borbonia*), sweet bay, largeleaf gallberry, and dahoon holly (*Ilex cassine*). Small patches of shrub are commonly mixed with the bay. Scattered cypress and pine may compose less than 20 percent of the canopy. Sphagnum moss (*Sphagnum spp.*) is common as ground cover (Hamilton 1982). Because of the lack of understory vegetation, fire does not readily enter these stands except during extreme dry periods. Little is understood about the value of broadleaved forest

Figure 10. Vegetation cover types of the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge (Loftin 1998)

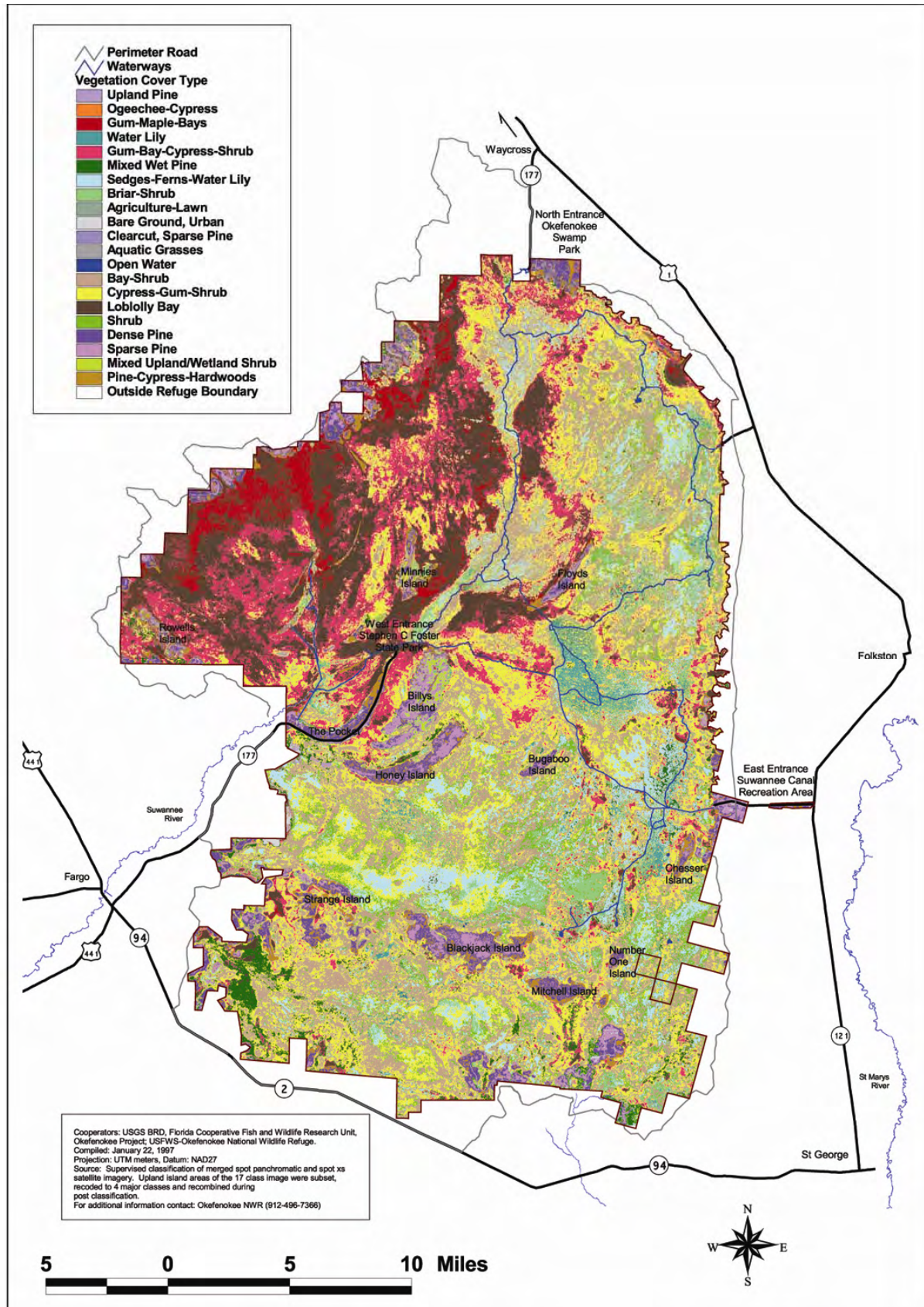


Figure 11. Six-class vegetation cover type for Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge

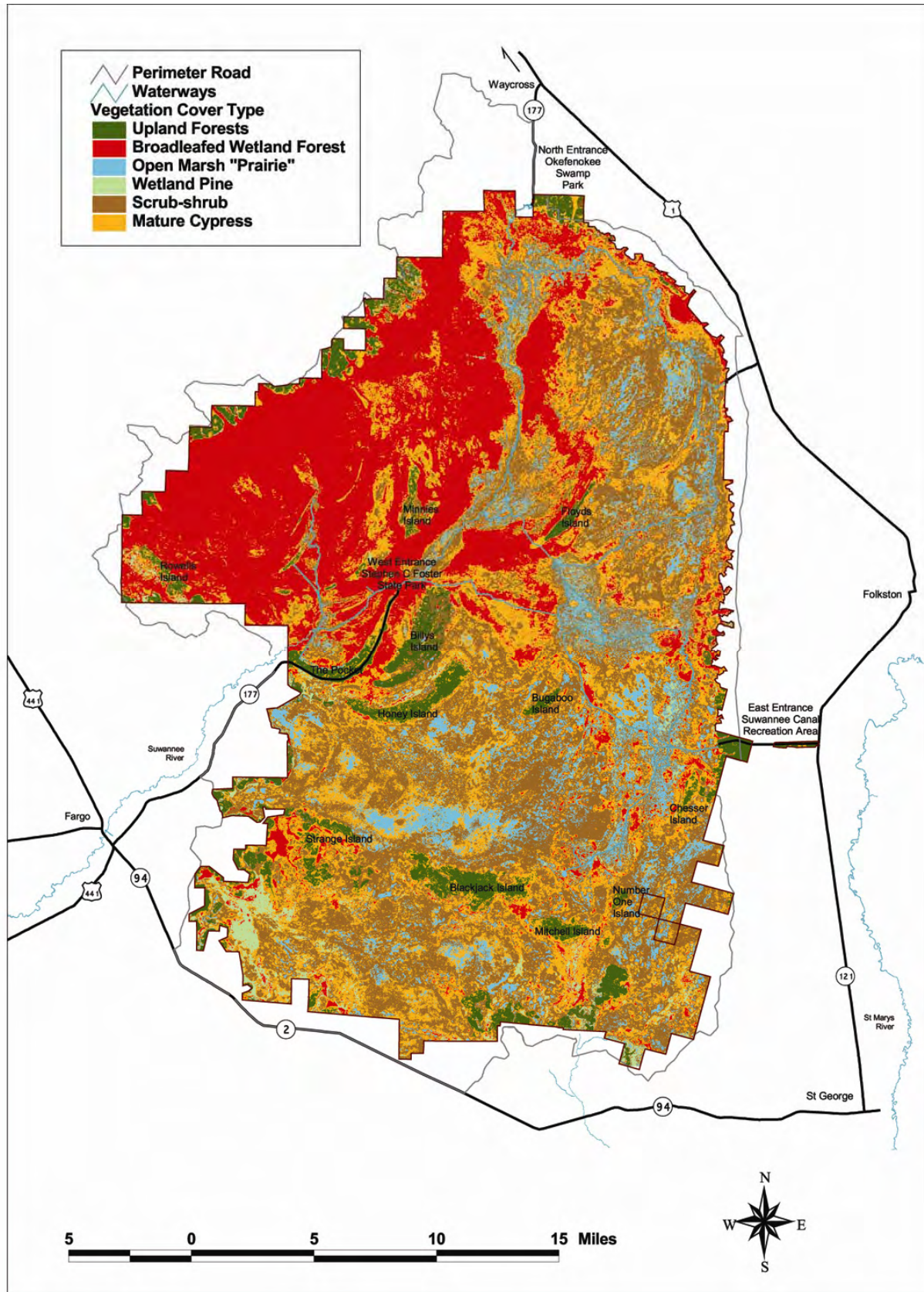
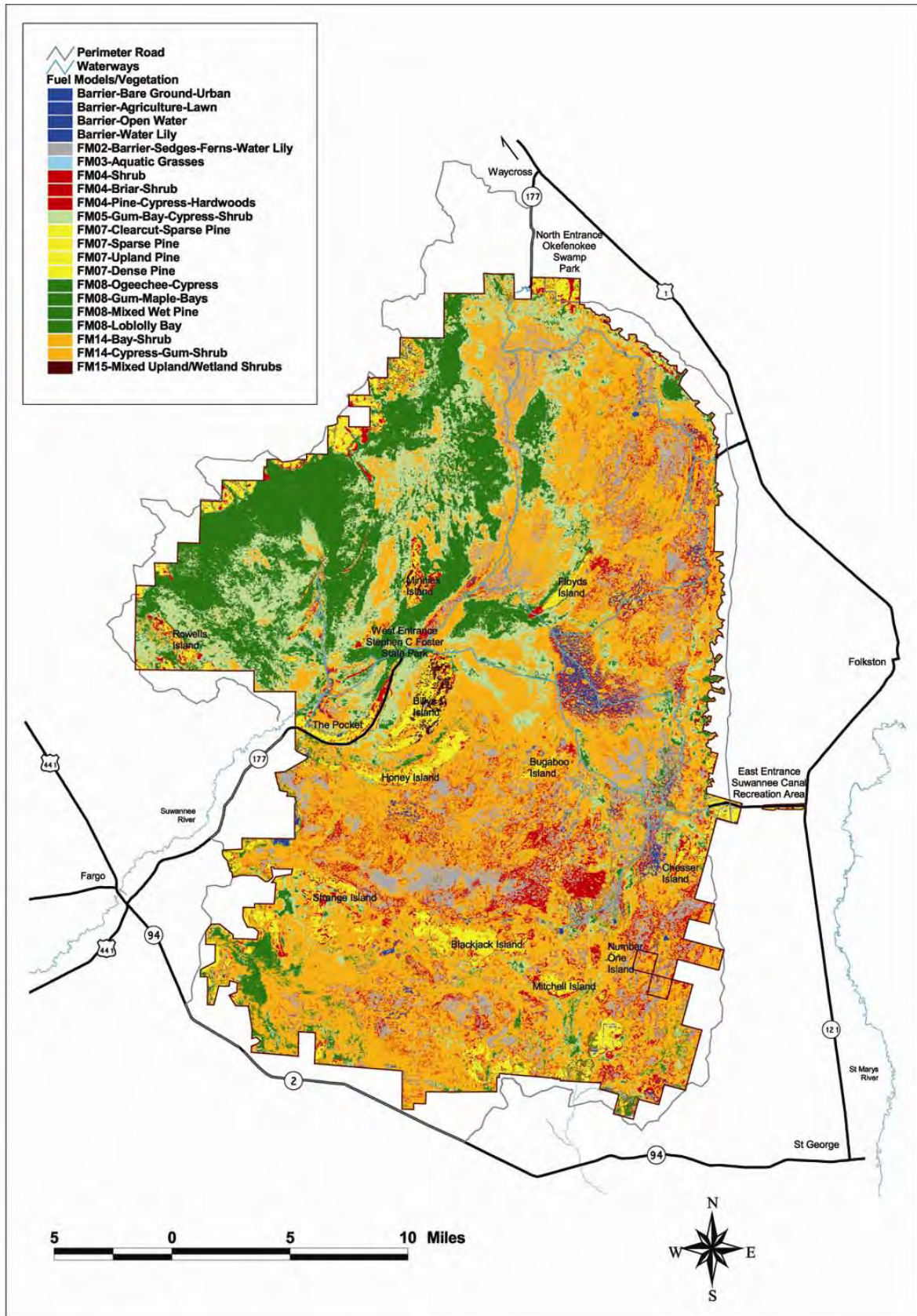


Figure 12. Fuel model map for the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge



in the Okefenokee Swamp. Current research indicates that this habitat, especially blackgum, is valuable habitat for bear. Use of this habitat by neotropical migratory birds has not been investigated. The stands may also harbor rare or endangered plants.

Cypress/Hardwoods (Mature) - Pond cypress occurs in the swamp as scattered individuals, small patches interspersed with other vegetation, and as large stands. Small "virgin" stands of cypress still exist in the north central part of the swamp and southeast part where volumes did not make harvesting economical. The subcanopy is often dominated by broad-leaved evergreen species and the understory by scrub/shrub species. Sphagnum moss also commonly occurs in this habitat (Hamilton 1982). Schlesinger (1978) found this habitat to have low nutrient availability and large peat accumulations. Other swamp species were kept in check by recurrent understory fires. Fire frequency and intensity also determines stand densities. Most of the cypress biomass is in the tree boles rather than in the foliage. Where the canopy is closed, this vegetative type may exhibit some of the same habitat characteristics found in the broadleaved hardwoods type.

Mixed wetland Pine - The mixed wetland pine complex contains a canopy of at least 30 percent pine mixed with two or more other vegetation types. Cypress, bay, scrub/shrub and prairie may be present in various proportions (Hamilton 1982). Although slash pine grows throughout the swamp, the most dense stands grow where the bog is shallow, such as along the swamp's edge or above sand ridges on the swamp's bottom. Fire often kills the pine component where the understory allows severe fire behavior. In other areas, where fire intensity is low, ferns develop below the pine stands and fire will maintain a wetland savanna. Associated species are blackgum, loblolly bay, sweet bay, pond cypress, and ferns.

Scrub/Shrub - The scrub/shrub type includes many species of evergreen and deciduous shrubs as well as dense even-aged stands of small trees (scrub). In addition, several species of greenbriar (*Smilax sp.*) often cover everything. This evergreen vine is often so dense it masks the deciduous shrubs, making the mass appear to be evergreen. No differentiation is shown between most of the scrub/shrub types because they appear similar on infra-red photography. Evergreen shrubs include: hurrah bush, dahoon holly, largeleaf gallberry, and gallberry. Deciduous shrubs include: titi, common buttonbush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*), poor man's soap (*Clethra alnifolia*), Virginia sweetspire (*Itea virginica*), fetterbush (*Leucothoe racemosa*), and highbush blueberry (*Vaccinium fuscatum*). Scrub species (small trees) include: young cypress, blackgum, and bay trees (Hamilton 1982). Small patches of scattered pine, cypress, or hardwood trees may be present in the scrub/shrub. It is interesting to speculate in the case of this scattered overstory, which way succession may be progressing. In the absence of fire, the scrub or young tree component of the understory may grow, joining the scattered overstory crown, shading out the remainder of the understory, eventually developing a bog forest; or the dense understory of shrubs may prevent regeneration of the overstory component. Fire may kill the scattered overstory, allowing the understory to dominate. It is important to note that the scrub component of the understory may be stunted, slowly growing trees that will permanently remain part of the understory or they may be vigorous young trees that will eventually become overstory. The scrub/shrub vegetative type also contains small patches of prairie.

Prairie - Shallow marshes of the Okefenokee Swamp are locally called "prairies." Although this term is incorrect in a phytogeographical sense, this long-standing term is found in earlier literature on the swamp (Wright and Wright 1932; Hopkins 1947; Cypert 1961) and is used on U.S. Geological Survey topographical maps. Many of these prairies contain small islands of trees, shrubs, or herbaceous vegetation, commonly referred to as "tree houses" or "batteries." These islands cover less than 50 percent of this mapping unit. Two types of prairie are recognized: aquatic macrophyte prairie and herbaceous prairie.

The aquatic macrophyte prairie contains the following species: Water lily (*Nymphaea odorata*), spatterdock (*Nuphar lutea*), and floating heart (*Nymphoides aquatica*). Several herbaceous emergents, pickerel weed (*Pontederia cordata*), golden club (*Orontium aquaticum*), wampee (*Peltandria virginica*), pipewort (*Eriocaulon compressum*), and yellow-eyed grass (*Xyris smalliana*) are also common. Masses of bladderwort (*Utricularia spp.*) and green algae are abundant submergents. Sphagnum moss occurs in shallow areas.

The herbaceous prairie is dominated by emergents such as sedges. Other taxa often found in herbaceous prairies include: Chain fern (*Woodwardia virginica*); pitcher plants (*Sarricenia spp.*); swamp loosestrife (*Decodon verticillatus*); paint root (*Lacnanthes tinctoria*); wampee; golden club; water lily; pipewort; and yellow-eyed grass. Less than 10 percent of the area is open water.

Open Water - Most or all of the lakes in the swamp occur where natural depressions in the topography exist or where the peat has been burned out by fires in the past. There is some speculation that some of the lakes may have been formed by subsidence of the bed of the swamp (e.g., sink holes) but this has not been substantiated. Prairie species and eventually scrub/shrub species gradually invade many of Okefenokee's lakes. Other open water areas are the watercourses through the swamp. These watercourses are kept open by the flowing action of the water and by mechanical means.

Upland Classification

Upland vegetation communities at Okefenokee Refuge have been described by Phernetton (2001) and relate to the Society of American Foresters (SAF) standard forest cover types. Understory species are mentioned but a more in depth discussion on understory/groundcover species follows the type descriptions.

Upland Hardwoods - This forest cover type consists of a mixture of scrub oaks listed in the description of SAF Type 72. The type is common throughout the Southeastern Coastal Plain, especially in the sand hills, or dry, sandy ridges (Eyre 1980). On the refuge, this type is found on dry, infertile, well-drained soils on almost imperceptible rises known locally as oak hammocks (hummocks). Some of these stands were once longleaf pine stands with scrub oak in the understory. In other cases, the soil type supports very little combustible fine fuels, allowing only low intensity fires to pass. With the exclusion of high-intensity fire, these stands pass through successional stages to scrub oak. These species have adapted to drought conditions, are shade tolerant, and once established are self perpetuating if fire is excluded. Generally the oak leaf litter layer developed is relatively fire resistant and other ground vegetation species are patchy. Where large enough to constitute a stand, these areas are shown on refuge habitat maps as upland hardwoods. Smaller patches of oaks usually are included in longleaf pine stands.

Longleaf Pine - Upland forest stands identified as pure longleaf pine on habitat management maps have a basal area comprised of at least 70 percent longleaf pine. Some stands on the northwest side of the refuge have been maintained in pure condition by periodic fire ignited by cattlemen as late as the 1940s. Some of the refuge's pure longleaf stands are dry and infertile and will not support other pine species (i.e., Camp Cornelia area). In the Okefenokee area, slash pine, loblolly pine, and pond pine (*Pinus serotina*) are often located around the stands next to drains and ponds. Where frequent fire has occurred, longleaf pine stands may extend to the edge of the swamp with the other pines restricted to the very edge of the stand. Longleaf pine stands on the refuge most closely match SAF Type 70. Principal hardwoods associated include several scrub oak species, black gum, persimmon (*Diospyros virginiana*), and sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*). Several of the longleaf pine community understory types are located in these stands. Ground cover density and species vary considerably depending upon fire history and soil conditions (Eyre 1980). Understory species in this

type have been drastically altered by changes in the fire regime. Some areas support dense southern rough communities; others, where fire has occurred frequently, support variations of low shrub/wire grass communities.

Longleaf/Mixed Pine - Pine stands are identified as longleaf/mixed pine if the longleaf basal area is between 35 and 70 percent. This type is designated on refuge habitat management maps as longleaf/mixed pine (LP/MP). Slash, loblolly, or pond pine may comprise the mixed pine component. In LP/MP stands, longleaf restoration goals may be accomplished by favoring existing longleaf pine during selective thinning operations. Where associated with slash pine, the stand fits the description of SAF Type 83. This type occurs on a variety of sites since the range of all of the pine species is from dry sandy ridges to poorly drained flatwoods. Longleaf/mixed pine stands occur most often where fire is excluded and a slash pine seed source is present. With or without fire, this type is temporary. Burning destroys regeneration of other pine species, allowing longleaf pine to dominate the stand. Exclusion of fire will allow other pine species and eventually hardwoods to dominate the stand. Understory associates vary, depending on fire frequency, soil and topographic features.

Mixed Pine/Longleaf Pine - Stands are designated as Mixed Pine/Longleaf Pine (MP/LP) where longleaf pine is less than 35 percent of the basal area but at least two stems per acre of any size exist. In MP/LP stands, some form of regeneration must be utilized to accomplish longleaf pine restoration goals. This type exists where the longleaf stand was clear-cut during the 1920s, leaving only a few small or unmerchantable stems. Slash, loblolly, or pond pines, formerly restricted to the swamps edge or drains by frequent fire, were able to invade the cut over longleaf pine stands. Typically, these stands will have a mixture of 50- to 80-year-old slash, loblolly, or pond pine with scattered longleaf pine averaging 130 years old. Understory species associated with this type are variations of southern rough, low shrub, and grass species, depending on past and current fire activity.

Mixed Pine - Because the primary upland management goal for the refuge is to restore longleaf pine communities wherever possible, slash pine, loblolly pine, and pond pine, whether in pure or mixed stands are all classified collectively as "mixed pine" and identified on management maps as MP. Predominately slash pine stands are described in SAF Type 84. Loblolly stands are described in SAF Type 81. Pond pine stands are described in SAF Type 98. Where possible, longleaf pine will be restored on these sites. Associated species are sweetbay, swamp tupelo (*Nyssa sylvatica*), pond cypress, pond pine, loblolly bay, live oak (*Quercus virginiana*), red maple (*Acer rubrum*), water oak (*Quercus nigra*), and laurel oak (*Quercus hemisphaerica*). On higher (but still poorly drained) sites, it is associated with loblolly pine, longleaf pine, and several oaks. Ground cover on very wet sites may be limited to sphagnum moss. Pure slash pine plantations often exist on disturbed high sites, while others exist on poorly drained sites. Understory communities will vary depending on the site, the amount of disturbance, and condition (Eyre 1980).

Wetland Hardwoods - These hardwoods grow on mineral soil wetland flats where fire seldom occurs. A great many species, which grow on moist to wet sites, are associated with this hardwood type. These include sweetbay, redbay, swamp tupelo, red maple, loblolly bay, sweetgum, water and laurel oak, Lombardy poplar (*Populus nigra*), American holly (*Ilex opaca*), southern magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*), pond cypress, and several pine species. The sites are described in SAF Type 104 (Eyre 1980). On Okefenokee Refuge, these are climax stands that succeed slash pine growing on wetter sites. Many understory species may be associated with this type.

Ground Cover Vegetation Types

Upland understory vegetation responds to reintroduction of fire more rapidly than overstory species. While understory species present may be influenced by overstory species and density, they are more dependent upon elevation, soil conditions, fire frequency, intensity and season, and other catastrophic events.

Ground cover types are classified in two ways: Classifications representing fuel types important for fire management; and understory communities important for habitat management. Understory fuels are described in the refuge's Habitat and Wildlife Management Plan.

Wiregrass Ridges - Some of the highest parts of the refuge around Camp Cornelia and some islands contain fairly well-drained sandy areas, which support wiregrass communities even without the occurrence of frequent fire. Soils in these areas are probably Ridgeland sand. Longleaf pine and scrub oaks are dominant on these areas because soils are too dry for competing species. Other species found in these areas are paw paw (*Asimina angustifolia*), prickly pear cactus (*Opuntia humifusa*), saw palmetto (*Serenoa repens*), and several species of dwarf blueberry.

Palmetto Terraces - These are somewhat poorly drained areas but slightly higher than the flatwoods. Soil types may be Mandarin or Leon sands. In the absence of fire, these areas will contain saw palmetto along with a mixture of gallberry, greenbriar, and grasses. Growing season fire in these areas will stimulate wiregrass, piney woods dropseed (*Sporobulus* sp.), other warm season grasses, shiny blueberry (*Vaccinium myrsinites*), and huckleberry species (*Gaylussacia* spp.), and other low shrub species. Continued occurrence of growing season fire will cause gallberry, palmetto, and other high shrub species to diminish and allow several longleaf pine associated understory communities to dominate these areas.

Gallberry/Palmetto Flatwoods - These understory types are located on the traditional flatwoods areas that make up about half of the refuge uplands. Soil types on these flatwoods may be Sapelo fine sand or Pelham fine sand and higher Mascotte fine sand. In the absence of fire, gallberry will dominate with a heavy palmetto component. Wax myrtle (*Morella cerifera*), hurrah bush, greenbriar, dahoon holly, huckleberry, blueberry, wiregrass, piney wood dropseed, and other grasses are also present. Frequent growing season fire will decrease the vigor of hardwood shrubs, allowing warm season grasses, low shrubs, and other species to dominate.

Lower Gallberry Flatwoods - These understory types are in areas of wet or ponded soil types located in depressions or adjacent to drainage ways. Gallberry and other hardwood shrubs dominate. Scattered clumps of palmetto exist. These areas will burn during dormant or growing seasons. Under a frequent growing season fire regime, wiregrass, piney woods dropseed, and other warm season grasses and low shrubs will exist in place of the hardwood shrub thicket.

Upland/Wetland Transition Zones - These understory types are located in the mucky sand soil types and generally form a thick band around the edge of most uplands. This tangle of thick hardwood shrubs may blend into scrub/shrub areas at the edge of the swamp. Some of these areas may have been burned regularly before the natural fire regime was disturbed; others may have burned only during dry cycles. Where high-intensity fire has frequently occurred in the past, small open bands of grasses and ferns exist within these zones. It is unknown whether these are areas formerly kept open by fire that have not yet been invaded by hardwood shrubs, or if some other condition has kept them open. Some historical accounts indicate the presence of wetland longleaf pine savannas existing within these transition areas. An important unanswered question is whether a long series of

growing season fires would create or restore open areas of longleaf pine with an understory of fire-dependent grasses and shrubs. Longleaf pine stumps are occasionally found in these hardwood shrub thickets. It would be impossible for longleaf pine to become established under present conditions.

Endangered Plant Species

In addition to diminishing plant communities in the Okefenokee area, several native plant species are of concern. Although there is only one known native plant species (hairy rattleweed) on the federal endangered plant list, several plants on the Georgia list of plants of concern are located in the Okefenokee area. These species include:

Hairy Rattleweed	<i>Baptisia arachnifera</i>	Endangered
Silver Buckthorn	<i>Sideroxylon alachuense</i>	Rare
Greenfly Orchid	<i>Epidendrum conopseum</i>	Unusual
Fly Catcher/Golden Trumpet	<i>Sarracenia flava</i>	Unusual
Hooded Pitcher Plant	<i>Sarracenia minor</i>	Unusual
Parrot Pitcher Plant	<i>Sarracenia psittacina</i>	Threatened

The following plants are located in the Okefenokee area but have not been confirmed on the refuge:

Purple Honeycomb Head	<i>Balduina atropurpurea</i>	Rare
Velvet Sedge	<i>Carex dasycarpa</i>	Rare
Dwarf Witch Alder	<i>Fothergilla gardenii</i>	Threatened
Hartwrightia	<i>Hartwrightia floridana</i>	Threatened
Pond Spice	<i>Litsea aestivalis</i>	Threatened

A comprehensive list of plants common to the refuge is located in Appendix IV.

FAUNA

Okefenokee Refuge is home to 48 species of mammals, 200 birds, 33 fish, 101 species of reptiles and amphibians, and an undetermined number of invertebrates. The executive order establishing the refuge stated its purpose as “a refuge and breeding ground for migratory birds and other wildlife.” Although large numbers of waterfowl were reported to use Okefenokee Swamp at that time, they were not specifically mentioned in the purpose of the refuge. It was recognized that this area was important for a large variety of wildlife.

Even prior to the swamp becoming a refuge, it drew the attention of herpetologists. It quickly became world renown for its amphibian and reptile populations. Besides the expanse of wetland habitats inhabited by the American alligator (*Alligator mississippiensis*) and many species of frogs and turtles, the refuge uplands contain many ephemeral ponds. Management of these ponds is important for the flatwoods salamander (*Ambystoma cingulatum*), the striped newt (*Notophthalmus perstriatus*), the gopher frog (*Rana areolata aescopus*), and other species.

Okefenokee Refuge is important for large populations of wading birds that find food and shelter. Their movements from off-refuge sites and between the open prairies depend on food availability and the depth of water. In the past, three to four nesting colonies were found each year. These birds, along with the sandhill crane (*Grus canadensis*), are considered to be indicators of the health of the wetland system.

Because of its size, the refuge is valuable for species such as the black bear that have large home ranges. A healthy population of the Florida black bear (*Ursus americanus floridianus*) exists today, moving on and off the refuge depending on the resources available. The Florida panther (*Felis concolor coryi*) once roamed the area as well; however, there have been no recent confirmed sightings.

As the base for the food chain, healthy populations of invertebrates and fish are critical in the support of the other fauna. Ensuring that the levels of environmental contaminants are monitored and evaluated for potential risks within this group of fauna is a key factor to avoid degradation of the Okefenokee Ecosystem.

Federally listed threatened or endangered species that make their home in the refuge include the red-cockaded woodpecker, indigo snake, the wood stork, and the flatwoods salamander. The bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) passes through the area and has nested nearby, but has not been known to nest on the refuge. The ivory-billed woodpecker (*Campephilus principalis*) was part of the Okefenokee Ecosystem in the past but has not been seen since 1948.

The following are several other species that are of special concern on the refuge include: the gopher tortoise; Sherman's fox squirrel (*Sciurus niger niger*); round-tailed muskrat (*Neofiber alleni exoristus*); Bachman's sparrow (*Aimophila aestivalis*); Florida sandhill crane (*Grus Canadensis pratensis*); neotropical migratory birds; black-banded sunfish (*Enneacanthus chaetodon*); mud sunfish (*Acantharchus pomotis*); and banded topminnow (*Fundulus cingulatus*).

Appendix V contains a list of wildlife species native to the refuge. Appendix VI shows associations between native wildlife species and the vegetation types.

Birds

The refuge was established for the conservation of migratory birds. There are many priority species, both migratory and resident, for which the refuge provides habitat. Wading birds are the most noticeable inhabitants of the wetland habitats and may actually serve as indicators of the health of the Okefenokee Ecosystem. This includes the resident population of Florida sandhill cranes, which are possibly unique because of their isolation. Wood ducks (*Aix sponsa*) also use the refuge throughout the year. Other waterfowl species migrate through the refuge. Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*), swallow-tailed kites (*Elanoides forficatus*), and neotropical migratory birds also make use of the wetlands. In addition, upland management efforts have focused primarily on the red-cockaded woodpecker, which relies on mature longleaf pine uplands within the refuge. Many migratory and other resident bird species are associated with these open pine forests on the refuge.

Wading Birds - Okefenokee Refuge supports large numbers of wading birds. Great egrets (*Ardea alba*); great blue herons (*Ardea herodias*); white ibis (*Eudomicus albus*); and little blue herons (*Egretta caerulea*) are common in the open prairies. In the early 1900s, hunting was a factor influencing wading bird populations in the swamp. Wright and Harper (1913) and Hebard (1941) noted that large colonies were present on Floyds Island, Chase, and Mixons Prairies. Today, Grand, Chase, and Chesser Prairies appear to be used the most by wading birds. Surveys of waterbirds have included monthly counts in selected prairies via an airboat. An annual aerial survey during the breeding season has been used to check historic colony sites for activity.

Many of the wading birds currently utilizing the wetlands are foraging within the refuge and nesting elsewhere. From 1992 through 2001, surveys indicate there has been an increase in use by white ibis during the summer months. Drought conditions throughout the region during this time may have

forced them to the large wetlands such as the Okefenokee Swamp that still had some water left. However, many of the historic nest sites have been abandoned. Reasons for the loss of breeding colonies remains unclear, but it may also be related to changing water levels and food resources.

The Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Geological Survey, and many state agencies have begun collaborating to create a system of periodic inventories of colonial waterbirds in the United States. Future refuge surveys may contribute to these efforts along with an understanding of regional movements of these birds. Spatial distribution of wading birds reflects the location of appropriate water levels for foraging. As water levels recede during prolonged periods of drought, ibis, egrets, and herons shift their distribution to suitable feeding sites. With consistent survey methods, the relative numbers of these common long-legged waders using the refuge, in association with their location, may provide important information indicating the aquatic habitat conditions that they prefer and the differences between prairies within the swamp. Changes within the swamp may also be revealed by examining this data over the next 15 years.

Sandhill Crane - Prior to the 1940s, breeding sandhill crane populations could be found from the Texas coast to peninsular Florida and may have formed a contiguous population prior to European settlement. Today, remnant populations are found in coastal Mississippi and peninsular Florida and southeast Georgia. The Mississippi subspecies is listed as federally endangered, while the Florida subspecies is generally considered stable but is listed as threatened by the State of Florida. The resident population of Florida sandhill cranes at Okefenokee Refuge is a non-migratory population that is considered to be isolated from other populations of cranes in the southeast. However, greater sandhill cranes from the upper midwestern United States and Ontario migrate through or spend the winter months with resident cranes on the refuge. Wright and Harper (1913) noted that cranes were found throughout the refuge's wet prairie habitat. Extensive logging within the swamp during the early 1900s may have resulted in greater opportunities for crane hunters and possibly resulted in over-hunting and a decline in the population (Bennett 1989). Bennett also suggested that the practice of fire suppression in the swamp in the mid- to late-1900s likely resulted in shrub/scrub vegetation encroachment and reduced the size of wet prairie habitat that is important to this species.

Florida sandhill cranes are commonly seen in most of the large prairies – Grand, Chesser, Chase, Floyds, Maul Hammock, and Sapling prairies. Bennett (1989) estimated the Florida sandhill crane population within the swamp in the late 1980s to be 403, which included approximately 160 pairs. These numbers were obtained from extensive call counts and low level (32 m) helicopter flights searching for birds and nests. Refuge staff have counted the sandhill cranes that are observed during monthly bird surveys within the swamp. An average of 21.3 cranes between March and October are seen in the eastern and northern prairies. Staff also conduct an annual aerial survey in late October as part of a cooperative effort by the Service to estimate the size of the eastern United States' migratory greater sandhill crane population. In most years, these surveys probably count resident birds, since most migratory cranes typically do not arrive until mid-November. Between 1990 and 2003 (excluding 2001 when it appears an early migration took place), this aerial survey resulted in counts averaging 10.2 cranes within the major prairie areas. Despite differences in counts and area surveyed, it appears that there is a decline in the population of resident Florida sandhill cranes since the mid-1980s that needs to be investigated further.

The migratory greater sandhill cranes generally arrive at the refuge the first or second week of November and the majority depart during the first two weeks of February. At times, their numbers have reached over 1,000 birds. These birds travel from Minnesota and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan to the Jasper-Pulaski Wildlife Area staging ground in northwestern Indiana before proceeding to Georgia and Florida. Refuge counts of this migration have been conducted during monthly bird surveys conducted by airboat.

Wood Stork (Endangered) - The wood stork is also known locally as wood ibis, iron head, or gannet. The breeding area of the wood stork in the southeastern United States may have once extended from Texas to South Carolina. Currently within the United States, the majority of the breeding area is in Florida with about 20 percent in Georgia and South Carolina. United States' breeding populations have been declining since the 1930s. The wood stork was determined to be endangered in 1984. The primary reason for declining populations is loss of suitable wetland habitat, alteration of natural hydroperiods, and a corresponding decline of their food base. The bird primarily feeds on small fish. An important wetland habitat involves the seasonal flooding of extensive areas of flat, low-lying marsh areas, followed by drying so that water is increasingly restricted to ponds and sloughs. Fish populations reach high numbers during the wet season, but become concentrated in increasingly restricted habitats as drying occurs. Groups of wood storks "grope feed" as they wade through these shallow ponds, stirring up concentrations of small fish. Breeding activities are apparently triggered by these seasonally heavy concentrations of fish (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 1986).

In this area, the majority of wood stork nesting occurs in Florida and coastal Georgia with movement into the Okefenokee Swamp in the summer and fall after the nesting season. Wood storks move onto the refuge in increasing numbers between June and August. Surveys for wading birds conducted by refuge staff have counted wood storks along with other waders. They are often seen in feeding groups in Grand, Chesser, and Chase Prairies. Their distribution is highly dependent on the fluctuating water conditions of the current year.

Wood stork nesting activity within the refuge was first documented in 1967 when 12 nests were found at Cravens Hammock. Nests were again observed in 1976 and 1977 but have not been reported since this time.

Waterfowl - Okefenokee Refuge is a temporary stopping point and overwintering site for waterfowl migrating along the Atlantic Flyway. However, the refuge only supports a small number of ducks compared to other refuges and wetlands along the east coast. Hebard (1941) reported that flocks of several thousand ducks spent the winter months at Okefenokee Refuge. He noted that the most common species included ring-necked ducks (*Aythya collaris*) and mallards (*Anas platyrhynchos*). These species, along with blue-winged (*Anas discors*) and green-winged teal (*Anas crecca*) and wood ducks, are still observed individually and/or in small flocks on surveys but not in the numbers reported by Hebard. Wood ducks are the most common resident species of waterfowl on the refuge. Wright and Harper (1913) listed this species as the only resident species that was common throughout the swamp. Until the 1990s, refuge staff actively trapped and banded several hundred wood ducks annually at bait areas on the east and west sides of the refuge. The staff also submitted early January counts of waterfowl as part of the annual national winter waterfowl count.

Osprey - Early records indicate that ospreys were fairly common and widely distributed throughout the refuge; nests were found in Chase, Honey Island, and Floyds Island Prairies and near Minnies Lake (Wright and Harper 1913). The refuge has monitored osprey nest sites via an annual aerial survey. During the past decade, the distribution of active osprey nests appears to have shifted toward "The Pocket" area. Many of the nest sites that were identified and monitored by refuge staff during the 1980s are abandoned. This shift and observed decline in nesting activity may be due to changes in the hydrology and the availability of food items. The distribution of osprey nests may again change in the future as the former river floodplain hydrologic regime within "The Pocket" area is restored by the breaching of the Suwannee River Sill.

Bald Eagle - Nesting bald eagles are observed along the St. Marys River and at Banks Lake National Wildlife Refuge; however, the only bald eagle reported nesting within Okefenokee Refuge was in 1957 near Buzzards Roost Lake. More sightings of bald eagles occur during the winter months.

Although there are more observations, aerial surveys conducted by refuge staff in early January to contribute to a national bald eagle survey have resulted in no observations. In addition, since eagles occur in low numbers in Georgia, no Georgia surveys are used in the national population trend analysis. Considering the cost of an aerial survey, time commitment, and the lack of observations and contribution to the national picture, it is not worthwhile to conduct an aerial survey during the specified winter count. However, records of all bald eagle sightings throughout the year will continue to be kept in the refuge files.

Ivory-Billed Woodpecker (Endangered) - The ivory-billed woodpecker is North America's largest and rarest woodpecker and until recently was believed to be extinct. The bird originally lived in swamps from southeastern North Carolina to eastern Texas. The woodpecker feeds upon wood-boring insects that live in the inner bark or between the bark and sapwood of dead or dying, old-growth pine and hardwood (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 1967). Old-growth sweetgum stands are a particularly important habitat for the ivory billed woodpecker (Cypert 1965) as well. Most of the ivory-billed woodpeckers observed in the swamp were near Minnies Island, probably the most suitable habitat in the swamp. Before logging operations, the island contained an old-growth oak and sweetgum stand on one lobe of the island adjacent to an old-growth pine stand on another lobe. John M. Hopkins saw several of the birds while cruising timber for the Hebard Cypress Company between 1901 and 1903 (Cypert 1965). In 1912, a wounded ivory-billed woodpecker was taken near Minnies Island and presented to refuge manager John Hopkins. Biologist Carter saw one in 1941 and 1942 in the area of Suwannee Canal's Big Bend and Billys Bay. The latest sighting (reliable but unconfirmed) of an ivory-billed woodpecker was by Frederick V. Hebard near Grand Prairie Gap (Goose House Gap) in 1948.

Although it is very unlikely the species persists due to the historical degradation of forested habitats during the early 1900s, habitat conditions that could support the species are returning on refuge lands through a combination of passive and active forest management. The potential also exists for long-term reintroduction or natural expansion of the species into this area.

Swallow-tailed Kite - Early records of swallow-tailed kites indicate that they were commonly seen over islands (Wright and Harper 1913). These birds once occurred as far north as Minnesota and throughout the south; but, population declines in the early 1900s resulted in only a fraction of the original range being occupied. The total population today is estimated at fewer than 5,000 birds. The reasons for the drastic decline of this striking black and white raptor are uncertain but likely include habitat loss and illegal shooting. Today, swallow-tailed kites are found nesting only in association with major river systems in the southeast from South Carolina to Texas, with the majority of the population found in peninsular Florida. Following the breeding season, kites migrate through Central America and most of the United States' population may winter in central Brazil.

Prior to the State of Georgia's Swallow-tailed Kite Initiative that began in 1997, there were no documented nests in the state. Nest surveys began in Georgia during 1999. More than 75 nests have been found, most of which are located in very large loblolly pine trees within mature bottomland forests or remnants of these forests. All but one of these nests is located on private lands. These lands are intensively managed for timber production. The only nest on public land was found on the western boundary of Okefenokee Refuge in 2001. The state has conducted aerial surveys over the swamp and the refuge actively participates in the state's observation reporting system.

Red-cockaded Woodpecker (Endangered) - The refuge has been designated part of the Osceola National Forest/Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge recovery population under the Service's Red-cockaded Woodpecker Recovery Plan (2003). Approximately 38 clusters of red-cockaded woodpecker (RCW) cavities are currently active (2003) on the refuge. Twenty-four of the active clusters are located on five upland pine islands in the interior of the swamp and fourteen are located

in the upland management compartments around the perimeter of the swamp. Table 5 and Figure 13 show the distribution of RCW clusters on the refuge. Suitable habitat on the refuge is fragmented. Examining the distribution of clusters and the distances between them, four sub-populations are identified: northwest, central, east, and south. Considering demographic isolation, populations of 2-10 clusters are less likely to persist over the next 20 years, especially if immigration does not occur (Crowder et al., 1998).

Early biological reports (Carter 1941, 1942) indicate that the RCW was not abundant on Okefenokee Refuge, although other naturalists and biologists imply that it may have been abundant on some islands before logging in the 1920s (Hebard 1941; Wright & Harper 1913). Harper (1921-1929) identified RCWs on five islands (Billy's, Blackjack, Bugaboo, Chesser, and Floyds) in his notes from 1921 to 1929. It is probable that the longleaf pine communities surrounding the refuge provided superior habitat to the fragmented, isolated stands in the swamp (Figure 14) and the birds were concentrated on adjacent lands. As mature timber was removed from these lands, the RCW gradually began to occupy refuge uplands.

For two or three decades, RCW populations probably increased in numbers on the refuge as longleaf pine stands matured, supported by second and third growth natural pine stands on private lands. Dormant season prescribed fire, introduced in management compartments in the 1960s and 1970s, followed by dormant season fire on the interior islands in the 1980s significantly improved RCW habitat within the refuge. A temporary increase in RCW activity resulted during this period in response to improved habitat within the refuge. This continued until the early 1990s when natural second growth pine stands adjacent to the refuge were clearcut and replaced with short rotation pine plantations leaving small isolated and fragmented refuge stands as the only habitat available. The natural second growth pine stands provided foraging and corridors for dispersal. Since 1990, active clusters have decreased in number or disappeared in almost all of the management compartments and some of the interior islands. Although habitat throughout the upland management compartments is improving, remaining groups are too isolated or too small to increase. During the mid-1970s, several clusters were using old longleaf pine stands in state and local parks, private yards, and other public places. Most of these are gone. Several other clusters are located in mature, commercial longleaf pine stands surrounding the swamp. Most of these are at risk as these mature longleaf pine stands are harvested.

The Osceola National Forest RCW population of 84 groups (2004) is located primarily in the southern portion of the forest, which is approximately 40 miles southwest of the refuge. The acquisition of Pinhook Swamp, connecting the refuge and Osceola National Forest, is progressing. However, this land is also a naturally fragmented and highly modified industrial forestry.

With limited possibilities on the refuge for expanding the RCW population to sustainable levels, developing management agreements with surrounding landowners to enhance foraging habitat and dispersal pathways is critical. To date, one agreement with Georgia Forestry Commission and Georgia Department of Natural Resources is in place that provides an additional 1,279 acres that will be managed for foraging habitat adjacent to upland management compartment 1. An agreement with International Paper is currently being drafted that will increase timber rotation to approximately 30 years on 6,300 acres adjacent to compartment 3.

In 1994, staff began to install artificial cavities within the refuge's upland management compartments to provide suitable cavities within existing clusters and to create recruitment clusters to attract dispersing birds. No artificial cavities have been placed within the wilderness area due to issues related to access, chainsaw use, and the value of an unmanipulated population. Banding of RCWs

began at the refuge in 1996. Only birds occupying clusters within the refuge's upland management compartments are banded. Red-cockaded woodpeckers occupying territories on interior wilderness islands have not been banded due to access issues.

In 1998, augmentation of the northwest sub-population, where only one pair remained in upland management compartment 15, began with two pairs translocated from Appalachian National Forest. Another 10 birds were translocated from Ft. Stewart in 1999 and 2000, bringing the total number of translocations to 14 birds. In 2004, there were five active clusters that attempted to nest in compartment 15 and four pairs that fledged young.

The refuge conducted a review of RCW management in June 1999. The RCW recovery coordinator, Ralph Costa, and regional refuge program supervisor, Ricky Ingram, participated in the review and based on the resulting recommendations, the original RCW population target of 126 groups was revised and established at 86 groups. The original population goal was based on 24,413 acres of pine uplands and 86 clusters is based on an estimation of 18,500 acres of upland pine forest that will be potentially suitable for woodpecker habitat.

RCW management was also part of the review of the refuge's biological program in 2001. Reviewers suggested that highest priority be given to augmenting the existing habitat through agreements with surrounding landowners, acquisition of uplands adjacent to existing perimeter compartments, and development of a model to predict the likelihood of long-term viability of refuge subpopulations.

Resident Upland Bird Communities - Active management of upland pine stands, which includes commercial thinning, planting, and prescribed fire, is only conducted on the perimeter of the swamp. On the wilderness islands, only prescribed and wildland fires are used to manage the habitat. As stated previously, most of the management efforts on upland habitats is designed to meet the requirements of the RCW through restoration of mature longleaf pine forests, the native community that once covered large portions of the southeast. However, this habitat type is also beneficial to other "priority" species as well. Bachman's sparrows reside in many of the upland pine forests, both on the perimeter of the refuge and on islands. These sparrows require open uneven-aged pine habitat with sparse midstory vegetation, conditions similar to RCWs. Use of prescribed fire is essential in these communities. The use of growing-season over dormant-season burns is emphasized. Other priority species that should benefit from these management actions include Carolina chickadee (*Poecile carolinensis*), brown-headed nuthatch (*Sitta pusilla*), chuck-will's-widow (*Caprimulgus carolinensis*), pine warbler (*Dendroica pinus*), summer tanager (*Piranga rubra*), red-headed woodpecker (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*), eastern wood-pewee (*Contopus virens*), and northern bobwhite (*Colinus virginianus*).

Breeding bird point counts are established within the refuge's upland habitats. This effort needs to be expanded and the results shared through regional databases.

Neotropical Migratory Birds - Over the past few decades, scientists have detected a decline in the numbers of migratory birds to Central and South America. This decline has been attributed to the destruction of wintering habitat in tropical forests, predation, inclement weather during migration, and collisions with communication towers and utility lines. Although the movement patterns of landbirds migrating across inland portions of the southeastern United States are not very well understood, scientists have enough information to be concerned with loss of what is termed "stopover habitat" (i.e., places where migrating birds can rest and replenish their energy supply during long distance flights). Very little is known about the neotropical migratory birds that use the refuge. The

Table 5. RCW clusters on Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge in 2003

Upland Management Compartment	All clusters		Artificial clusters	Total Clusters
	Active	Inactive		
2	0	2	1	2
3	7	4	3	11
4	0	2	1	2
5	0	5	1	5
6	0	1	1	1
7	0	2	0	2
8	0	1	1	1
11	0	1	1	1
12	0	2	0	2
13	0	2	1	2
14	0	2	2	2
15	7	3	5	10
Billys Island	11	4	0	15
Blackjack Island	2	5	0	7
Bugaboo Island	1	5	0	6
Honey Island	6	4	0	10
Mitchell Island	4	1	0	5
Number One Island	0	2	0	2
Totals	38	48	17	86

scrub/shrub habitat has drawn large flocks of these birds in other locations and may do the same within the refuge. The significance of the various habitats to this group of birds needs to be investigated to determine the role the refuge plays in migration corridors.

Okefenokee Refuge also supports a number of species throughout the winter months. Hebard (1941) reported that Henslow's sparrows (*Ammodramus henslowii*) were common during winter in several open areas. Suppression of fire and the widespread use of dormant-season prescribed fire may have

Figure 13. Distribution of RCW clusters on Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge (2003)

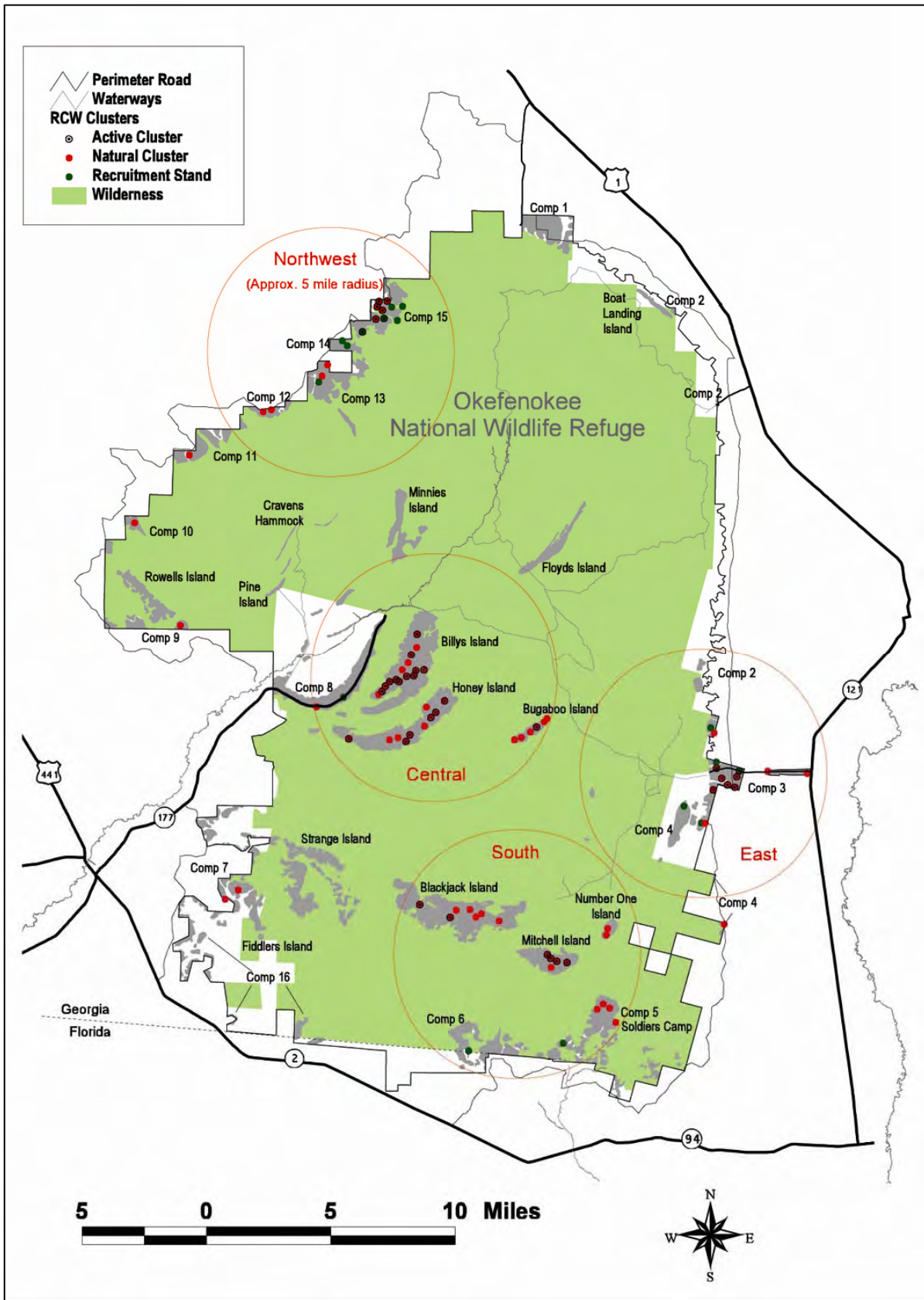
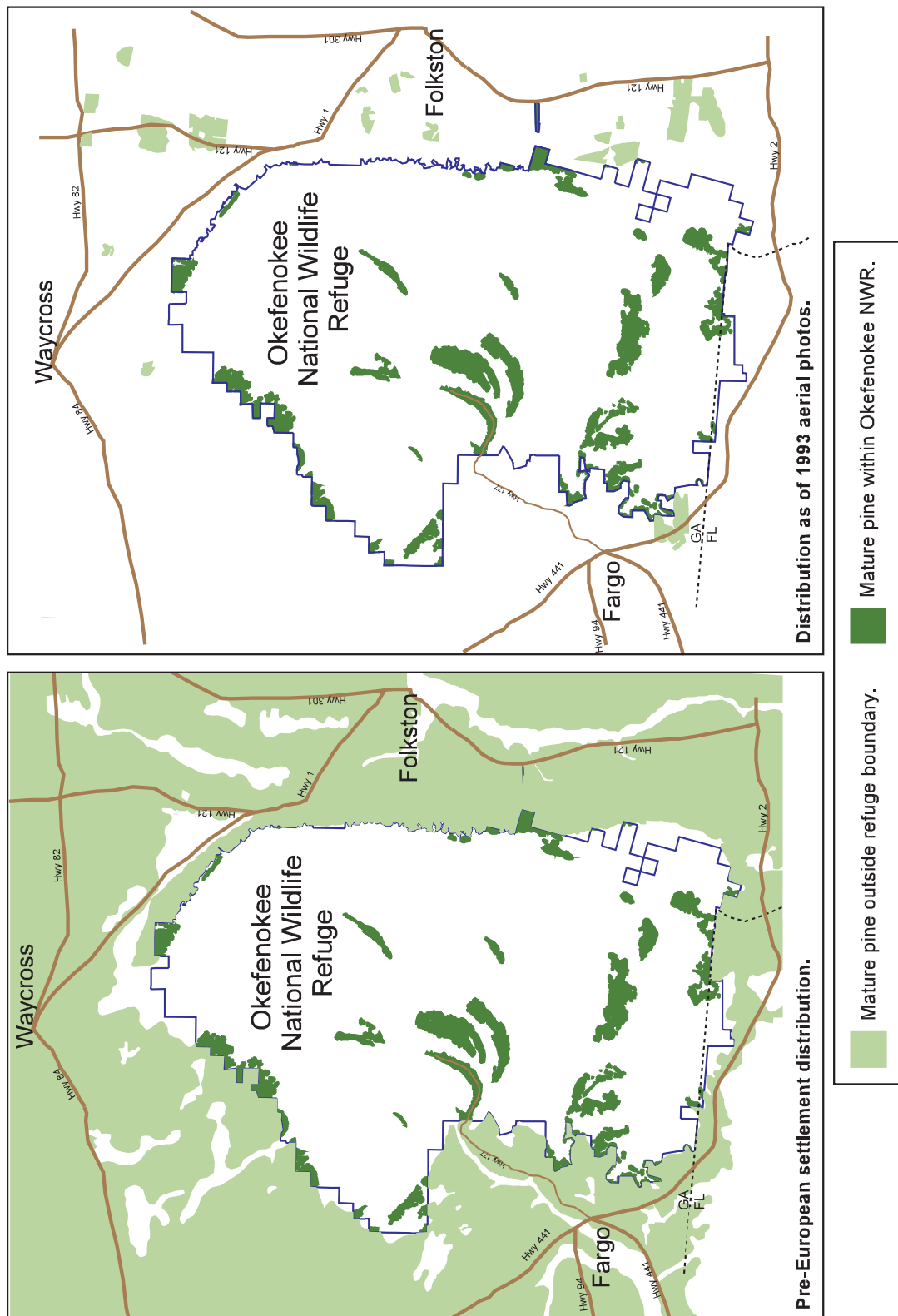


Figure 14. Distribution of mature pine forest (>60 years) in vicinity of Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge



promoted less suitable habitat for over-wintering sparrows. Growing-season burns should be beneficial to several species, such as the Henslow's, field (*Spizella pusilla*), Le Conte's (*Ammodramus leconteii*), and grasshopper (*Ammodramus savannarum*) sparrows by reducing palmettos, gallberry, and ferns and promoting grassy-herbaceous conditions preferred by these species.

Mammals

In the past, monitoring of mammal populations on the refuge has been limited primarily to game species. White-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) spotlight counts and black bear bait station surveys have been conducted by refuge staff while state agency and university biologists have conducted studies on deer herd health and black bear home range and habitat use. The Okefenokee Ecosystem was also looked at as a future potential reintroduction site for Florida panthers. Other key species that occur on the refuge include the Rafinesque's big-eared bat (*Plecotus rafinesquii*) and round-tailed muskrat.

White-tailed Deer - White-tailed deer are abundant throughout the refuge. They are commonly seen on the uplands, as well as traversing the wetlands. With private hunt clubs surrounding the refuge, deer move between the refuge and adjacent timber lands depending on available food sources and hunting pressure.

The refuge allows hunting of deer at the east entrance, on "The Pocket", and on the uplands on Cowhouse Island. In 2003, 12 deer were taken at the east entrance in two days, 11 deer were taken during the archery only hunt on "The Pocket" over a 34-day hunt, and 4 deer were taken on Cowhouse Island during a 4-day hunt. The refuge has surveyed the population at the east entrance and on "The Pocket" in the past. The deer taken at the east entrance were aged and weighted. This limited data set was determined to be of little scientific value and thus, the surveys have been stopped. Currently, the refuge periodically checks the health of the deer population.

Florida Black Bear - The Florida black bear, the subspecies found at Okefenokee Refuge, has been proposed for listing as a federally threatened species and its current status is under court review. Historically, this subspecies occurred throughout Florida and the coastal plains of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi (Hall 1981). Urbanization and conversion of forested lands to agriculture have reduced the bears' range to seven disjunct populations. Research by Dobey et al., (2002) studied the distribution and habitat use of bears in the Okefenokee-Osceola ecosystem. Dobey et al., estimated the population in this ecosystem to be approximately 400. Bears exhibited a preference for gum/bay/cypress habitats. Average home range sizes were 21.6 mi² and 132.4 mi² for female and male bears, respectively.

On upland and bottomland hardwood habitats within the refuge, black gum and palmetto fruits are considered important food sources for bears prior to the winter season. The availability of black gum fruit plays a role in the availability of bear on the uplands during the hunting season. If there is a good crop of black gum fruit, bears tend to stay within the wetlands of the swamp. If it is a poor year for black gum, bears seek the mast found on the uplands surrounding the swamp, increasing their contact with hunters. Frequency and timing of dormant season burns may be important to consider in providing suitable forage resources for bears on the uplands. A shift to growing season burns, which will be more effective in reducing and maintaining understory vegetation, should restore some native grasses but may reduce the amount of saw palmetto and mast producing oak on upland sites. Burning that is too frequent may affect the berry crop that the bears also utilize.

In cooperation with the Georgia Department of Natural Resources (DNR), the refuge has conducted annual bait-station surveys in six (34 stations) perimeter compartments around the south and west borders of the refuge. Georgia DNR maintains another 160 bait stations around the perimeter of the

refuge. Over the past 23 years, an average of 38 bears have been harvested in the counties surrounding the swamp. No bear hunting has been allowed on the refuge.

Florida Panther (Endangered) - The Florida panther is one of 27 subspecies of the cougar. It is one of the most endangered large mammals in the world. Before European settlement, the original distribution of the cougar throughout North America corresponded with that of the white-tailed deer and the mule deer. This subspecies once ranged throughout the southeast. The Florida panther, which once intermixed with the eastern cougar, is now the only cougar subspecies known to survive east of the Mississippi River. The only documented populations now surviving are in remote areas of south Florida, although confirmed sightings have occurred as far north as Glades and Palm Beach Counties, Florida. The range of the Florida panther varies from 25 to 500 square miles depending on season and circumstances. Two centuries of hunting and habitat destruction have contributed to reduction of the subspecies to its present level. The Florida population of the subspecies is now estimated to be 30 to 50 animals. The goal of the recovery plan is to establish three self-sustaining populations within the historic range of the panther, two of which will have to be reestablished populations.

No confirmed sightings have occurred in the vicinity of the refuge. The more intensely managed uplands may not provide adequate habitat; however, the interior of the swamp and some of the islands may provide enough suitable, undisturbed habitat for this species. Okefenokee Refuge was included in a panther reintroduction feasibility study conducted in the mid-1990s. The areas that were being considered for reintroduction were evaluated based on site size, prey density, human population density, paved highway density, land use, human attitudes toward reintroduction, human population growth, and land ownership. Okefenokee Refuge was not one of the top five rated sites for reintroduction of the Florida panther.

Round-tailed Muskrat -The range of the round-tailed muskrat in Georgia, which is included in the state's list of rare species, is restricted to Okefenokee Refuge and the Grand Bay - Banks Lake ecosystem in south central Georgia. Harper (1920) was the first to record this species in Georgia. He found neofiber to be common on most wet prairies, including Cowhouse, Floyds Island, Chesser, Grand, and Honey Island. Harper (1927) wrote that round-tailed muskrat nests on Floyd's Island Prairie in June 1921 were "beyond belief, far surpassing anything seen there on previous trips." This observation seems to indicate that populations were probably cyclic, fluctuating in relation to hydrologic conditions in the swamp. Observations of this species' nests are infrequent today.

Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat - Rafinesque's big-eared bat is a species of concern and on the Georgia list of rare species. Early records from Harper (1927) indicated that this species was the most common bat species seen during the summer months at Okefenokee Refuge. The primary roost sites for this species are hollow cavities in large old-growth cypress trees. Since most of the large cypress were removed from Okefenokee Swamp prior to the establishment of the refuge, lack of roost sites may be a limiting factor for this species. Its current status on the refuge is unknown.

Fish

Historically, fish communities of the Okefenokee Swamp have been poorly studied resulting from inaccessibility and difficulty in surveying swamp habitats. It was not until 1920 that the first published records of fishes inhabiting the swamp became available (Palmer and Wright 1920). This survey was the only major account of the fish assemblage in the swamp until Laerm and Freeman published "Fishes of Okefenokee Swamp" in 1986. Laerm and Freeman (1986) identified 36 species of fish representing 14 families, as well as provided life-history information and qualitative assessments of species abundance and habitat use in the swamp. Despite the advances of these works, the population dynamics of the fish assemblage within the swamp are poorly understood.

Recreational fishing in the refuge has been well known locally, as well as through the southeast, for the quality of its sport fishery. Early reports from Palmer and Wright (1920) indicated that flier (*Centrarchus macropterus*) and bowfin (*Amia calva*) were common in the early 1900s. Fish surveys from 1992-2001 indicate that bowfin and flier remain the numerically dominant taxa in the eastern portion of the swamp, representing over 88 percent of all fishes collected (Herrington et al., 2004). Results also indicate that the dominant fish species (e.g., bowfin, flier, warmouth (*Lepomis gulosus*), and chain pickerel (*Esox niger*)) were persistent and stable over the past 10 years. When combined with the high catch-per-unit-effort and angler-preferable sizes reported, this indicates that the swamp supports an excellent flier and bowfin fishery, as well as a good fishery for chain pickerel and warmouth (Herrington et al., 2004).

There has been concern over the status of largemouth bass (*Micropterus salmoides*) and bluegill (*Lepomis macrochirus*) in the swamp since the early 1940s. Stocking of largemouth bass and bluegill was used to boost the swamp's populations after low water in 1942, 1956, and 1965. Anecdotal information, as well as more recent survey data, indicates that the stocked largemouth bass and bluegill fishery has declined from the 1940s and currently are rarely encountered. Herrington et al., (2004) have suggested the lack of traditional sport fishes and other fishes common to the area is likely attributable to the abiotic conditions of the swamp, specifically low pH levels. Declines in stocked bass and bluegill may also indicate declines in other more sensitive species; however, there is no evidence for this trend, as forage fishes (including rare species like the black-banded sunfish) have not been adequately sampled. Heavy metal contamination may also play a role in the decline of these species, as surveys by the Service and University of Georgia indicate higher than accepted levels of mercury in bowfin, flier, chain pickerel, and warmouth. However, it is likely that the swamp never supported a strong natural population of largemouth bass and bluegill.

Reptiles and Amphibians

Reptiles and amphibians (herps) are an important component of both the wetlands and uplands of the refuge. Early investigations of amphibians in the swamp were conducted by A. H. Wright in the early 1900s. Wright (1932) focused primarily on gathering basic information on frog species within the swamp.

Many populations of herps are declining nationwide due to combinations of habitat loss, environmental degradation, and exploitation. Federally listed species occurring on the refuge include the indigo snake and the American alligator. Other species that are either in decline or have specialized habitat requirements include the gopher tortoise, striped newt, flatwoods salamander, gopher frog, pine snake (*Pituophis melanoleucus*), eastern hognose (*Heterodon platyrhinos*), diamondback rattlesnake (*Crotalus adamanteus*), and eastern glass lizard (*Ophisaurua ventralis*). All except the flatwoods salamander are known to be currently present on the refuge. These upland species are found in pine habitats with an open understory. Understory requirements for these species are consistent with understory objectives for restoring native longleaf pine communities. When fire is eliminated or infrequent in longleaf pine communities, habitat for these species is reduced or degraded. The amphibians mentioned above also depend on temporary wetlands that do not contain fish. These species require a suitable wetland surrounded by an appropriate amount of suitable upland.

American Alligator - The American alligator, considered a sentinel of the swamp, is one of two members of the order Crocodylia existing in North America. The other species, the American crocodile (*Crocodylus actus*) is found only in south Florida. The natural range of the American alligator is throughout all of Louisiana and Florida, and parts of Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina (Chabreck 1967)

Alligators are one of the prime landscape architects of the swamp. The Okefenokee Swamp is criss-crossed with alligator trails and small alligator pools that have been excavated from the peat. This forms a network of travel corridors used by many other species inhabiting the swamp. In addition, their eggs provide food for raccoons (*Procyon lotor elucus*) and black bears.

This reptile was once present in tremendous numbers, proving at first, a nuisance to settlers, but later provided a means of livelihood. During the mid 19th century, the demand for alligator hides for shoes, boots, saddlebags, and other items began to grow. From this point until the mid 20th century, millions were slaughtered for this purpose. In Florida and Louisiana, between 1880 and 1904, alligator populations had been reduced 80 percent (Chabreck 1967). By the middle of the 20th century, the American alligator was practically non-existent over most of its range except where rigid protection was provided. Alligator populations continued to decrease even after protective legislation was enacted by the states during the 1960s due to continued illegal hunting (Chabreck 1971).

The Endangered Species Act passed by Congress in 1970, controlled the shipment of alligators or hides across state lines. This coupled with closed hunting seasons by the states, effectively curtailed the alligator skin trade and subsequently the illegal kill of the animal (Chabreck 1971). The alligator was downlisted from endangered to threatened throughout its range in 1987. Although the population has recovered, it is still listed due to similarity with the endangered American crocodile. Georgia started an alligator hunting season in select locations in 2003.

Alligator populations in the refuge remained in good condition throughout the 1960s in spite of a great deal of illegal hunting. This may be due to vast areas of the swamp being remote and inaccessible to hunters. Present alligator populations in the Okefenokee Swamp are estimated to be about 10-12,000. The numbers fluctuate with duration of drought conditions as open water areas increase or decrease. Fewer alligators are found outside the refuge boundary as development increases in the area. Also, contaminants that have accumulated within the food chain are present in the alligators of the refuge and may be affecting reproduction.

Eastern Indigo Snake (Threatened) - The eastern indigo snake is Georgia's largest snake, attaining a maximum length of about 8½ feet. During the warmer spring and summer months, indigos are found in mesic habitats, such as river floodplains or other wetlands, where they hunt a variety of small prey. During late fall and winter, indigo snakes retreat to the much drier sand ridges where they seek shelter from the cooler weather in tortoise burrows and stump holes. They are active during the winter, their breeding season, and seek prey all through the winter. Open, park-like habitat is preferable because the snake requires a sunny area to warm up before it can seek prey.

Factors limiting the distribution of the snake include habitat loss and degradation. Disruption of the natural fire regime has allowed dense scrub oak thickets to invade longleaf pine communities. In addition to needing the open understory for sunning, this community is also the preferred habitat of the gopher tortoise, whose burrow is the snake's primary winter shelter. Site preparation for pine plantations eliminates gopher tortoise and any available stump holes. Conversion of suitable habitat for other uses has severely fragmented the remaining habitat. Many are killed on the highway. Gassing or smoking out gopher tortoise burrows to control diamondback rattlesnakes is also a major threat to indigo snakes. Effects of pesticides which accumulate in indigo snakes (because they are high on the food chain) may be a contributing factor to reduced numbers (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 1982). In the past, large numbers were collected for the pet trade.

A survey that began in 1978 by Joan E Diemer and Dan W. Speake of the Alabama Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit, Auburn University, indicated a population of approximately 45 eastern indigo snakes in the Okefenokee basin (Diemer and Speake 1983). The current status of this snake on the

uplands of the refuge is not known and needs to be evaluated. Sightings of this reptile are common in the Camp Cornelia area. Information gathered from this effort could be used to help prioritize areas for burning. Efforts should be made to maintain appropriate site conditions in areas with high gopher tortoise or indigo snake use. The refuge's management of the longleaf pine communities is compatible with the needs of the indigo snake.

Gopher Tortoise - The gopher tortoise occurs in the southeastern Coastal Plain from South Carolina to Louisiana. They are associated with well-drained sandy soils, which support a variety of fire-dependent plant communities. The gopher tortoise constructs subterranean tunnels, averaging 15 feet in length, which protect the tortoise from temperature extremes, desiccation and predators (Diemer 1986). The burrows are of particular ecological importance. Their use has been documented by 60 vertebrates and 302 invertebrates (Jackson and Milstrey 1989).

The major reasons for the decline of the gopher tortoise are habitat destruction, habitat degradation, and human predation. Recovery is very slow. Female gopher tortoises do not reach sexual maturity until 10 to 20 years of age. They produce a single annual clutch of about six eggs. Eggs and hatchlings are heavily predated (Diemer 1986). Gopher tortoises have been documented throughout the higher regions of upland management compartment 3, where Trail Ridge passes through the compartment. Throughout most of the refuge uplands, drainage is too poor to allow the tortoise to construct its burrows. Billys and Blackjack Islands have some suitable habitat for gopher tortoises and may have supported the tortoise in the past. The tortoise may have been exterminated by residents of the island during the logging era (Speak 1988).

Flatwoods Salamander (Threatened) - The range of the flatwoods salamander is restricted to the coastal plains of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama. These salamanders live in mesic flatwoods habitats within the vanishing longleaf pine/wiregrass communities. Breeding sites are typically shallow ephemeral cypress or tupelo ponds that have diverse emergent and submergent herbaceous vegetation with a relatively open canopy of primarily cypress (Dodd and Laclair 1995). The herbaceous, grass, sedge dominated perimeters of ponds are important sites for salamander egg deposition. Survival of larvae is dependent upon the rise of water levels in late winter and the absence of fish species that would consume the larvae. Both the terrestrial and pond sites are dependent on lightning season fires to maintain an open site and promote growth of grasses, sedges, and forbs (Jensen 1999).

Habitat loss has been the primary cause of this salamander's demise throughout its range. Agricultural and silviculture have eliminated the vast majority of the once widespread longleaf pine flatwoods community in Georgia and elsewhere. Disruption of the natural fire regime has allowed slash pine and high, dense shrubs to invade both ponds and uplands. Pines may alter the ponds hydrology (reduce hydroperiod) and create shading and needle fall that is unsuitable for flatwoods salamander and some other amphibians. In addition to appropriate pond conditions, flatwoods salamanders (and other pond breeding amphibians) require maintained uplands adjacent to the pond.

No salamanders were located on the refuge or along Trail Ridge during a 1997 spring survey (Johnson 1997) or during surveys in 2000/2001 by U.S. Geological Survey researchers (Smith 2001). Some of the interior islands contain suitable habitat and additional surveys were recommended (Jensen 1995).

Other Reptiles and Amphibians - Striped newts require sites similar to those needed by flatwoods salamanders, but this species also occur in more xeric sites. Johnson (2000) studied the life history characteristics of striped newts in a north Florida breeding pond and found that newts had four

distinct activity periods, defined by immigration and emigration around breeding ponds. Gopher frogs, another species of concern, also breed in temporary ponds.

Invertebrates

Invertebrates occupy many niches in each of the wetland and upland habitats. Visitors as well as researchers have been fascinated by the diversity of the invertebrate life. Researchers have examined termites, spiders, moths, ants, and dragonflies. The University of Georgia's entomology class has regularly collected specimens from the refuge. In addition, an annual butterfly count has been conducted at the end of August by butterfly enthusiasts.

Kratzer (2002) concentrated on aquatic invertebrates and found the taxa richness in the wetlands to be 104 taxa, which is within the range of similar wetlands. Chironomids, water mites, and ceratopogonids were the most dominant taxa making up 85 percent of the total individuals collected. The high abundance of predacious and parasitic water mites may have impacts on other aquatic invertebrate; however, DiSabatino et al., (2000) found water mites to be useful as indicators of water quality. Molluscs and oligochaetes were absent from Kratzer's (2002) samples and may not be able to tolerate the acidity of the Okefenokee waters. Blalock-Herod and Williams (2001) did not find snails or mussels above Suwannee Springs State Park within the Suwannee River drainage. Also, invertebrates in the refuge do not tend to be responsive to different plant communities as in other wetlands. However, there are a few species that would be susceptible to changes in environmental conditions and would make good candidates for indicators.

There is no doubt that invertebrates play a critical role in food web dynamics and trophic structure of many species assemblages on the refuge. Because of their structural level in the food chain, they have the potential to transfer contaminants released into the system, such as mercury, to fish, birds, amphibians, reptiles, and mammals that fill the role of consumers. George and Batzer (2002) found levels of mercury in excess of 20 ppm and levels averaged 1.6 ppm. These levels are extremely high compared to other wetlands. These levels were found in amphipods that are in close association with the sediment and mercury sequestering plants. Concentrations of mercury in odonates and crayfish were significantly less and corresponded to levels found elsewhere. Amphipods are considered the superior indicators of mercury in Okefenokee food webs. This food source may be contributing to the high levels of mercury found in the fisheries. Further study is needed to evaluate the connection between drought and extensive fires on the availability of mercury. George and Batzer concluded that the source of mercury is probably atmospheric deposition because similar levels were found between all sampling locations and habitats.

SOCIOECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

The Okefenokee Swamp has shaped the culture of southeast Georgia. From Native Americans to canal diggers in the swamp, and from timber harvesters to fire fighters, most residents of Charlton, Ware, and Clinch Counties have ancestors who once lived, worked, or relied on the swamp for their very existence. To them, the swamp is a part of their family heritage. In addition to its cultural link, the refuge exerts a strong financial incentive to the local three-county area. During the 1990s refuge visitation grew to an estimated 400,000 visits per year. The economic impact is predicted to continue to increase along with the refuge's continuing rise in popularity locally, regionally, and statewide, nationwide, and worldwide.

EARLY SETTLEMENT

Indians inhabited Okefenokee Swamp as early as 2500 B.C. Peoples of the Deptford Culture, the Swift Creek Culture, and the Weeden Island Culture occupied sites within the Okefenokee Swamp. They altered the landscape slightly as fire was set during other than lightning seasons for hunting,

maintenance of berry fields, or clearing. The last tribe to seek sanctuary in the swamp, the Seminoles, conducted raids on settlers in surrounding areas. Troops led by General Charles R. Floyd during the Second Seminole War, 1838-1842, ended the age of the Indians in the Okefenokee.

Early settlers cut and used trees for logs, lumber, fence posts, and fire wood. Small patches of timber were cut to clear land for gardens and fields. Roads and settlements were beginning to create barriers to fire in the upland landscape. Although burning to maintain cattle pasture occurred during the dormant season, a close semblance of the natural fire regime was maintained. Many virgin longleaf pine stands and their associated wildlife remained during this era, which is emphasized in this plan as the “historic condition era.” It encompasses the composition, structure, and functioning of the ecosystem resulting from natural processes that are believed to be present prior to substantial human-related changes to the landscape.

After this era, extensive landscape changes took place. The Suwanee Canal Company purchased 238,120 acres of the Okefenokee Swamp from the State of Georgia in 1891. The aim of the company was to drain the swamp for rice, sugar cane, and cotton plantations. When this failed, the company began industrial wetland logging as a source of income. Captain Henry Jackson and his crews spent 3 years digging the Suwanee Canal 11.5 miles into the swamp. Economic recessions led to the company’s bankruptcy and eventual sale to Charles Hebard in 1901. Logging operations, focusing on the cypress, began in 1909 after a railroad was constructed on the northwest area of the swamp. More than 431 million board feet of timber were removed from the Okefenokee Swamp by 1927, when the Hebard Cypress Company ceased logging operations.

LAND USE

The earliest use of southeastern lands was by Native Americans starting some 4,000 years ago. Trowell (1998b) commented that “The frontier culture of the Okefenokee was a piney woods cracker culture. Men and women possessed and fostered a self-sufficient life style, a strong sense of independence in thought and behavior and a commitment to family relationships and traditions.” Trowell goes on to comment that “In contrast to the Plantation societies of the Georgia coast and the up-country, the Okefenokee frontier developed as a hunting-stockminding society. Some of the major economic and social events of the year were the spring wiregrass burns and cattle roundups, the winter drives to the cowhouses, and periodically, the bear hunts to protect the razor back hogs.” Trowell continues “The frontier culture gradually gave way to the new industrial world following the war. Steamboats made their way up to Traders Hill on the St. Marys River as early as the 1830s and a steam sawmill was operating at Burnt Fort on the Satilla River by lumbermen from Maine by 1836. But it was the railroad and commercial society that undermined and supplanted the independence and self-sufficiency of frontier culture. . . . The railroad that really altered the landscape and culture of the Okefenokee was the Waycross and Jacksonville branch of the Savannah – Florida and Western completed along the eastern rim of the swamp in April 1881.”

“Trees grow jobs” is a sign often seen along the roadways of southeast Georgia. Hundreds of thousands of acres of land are dedicated to the production of commercial pine trees. Although primarily produced for pulp and paper, some trees are also marketed as posts/poles and some for commercial lumber construction. In contrast to the past, the 396,000-acre Okefenokee Refuge and the U.S. Forest Service (Osceola National Forest), along with State of Florida lands to the south of the swamp, are now dedicated to wildlife and wildlife habitat protection.

Although the Okefenokee area is quite rural, population centers are developing in the area. The cities of Waycross and Homerville to the north of the swamp and Folkston, Kingsland, and St. Marys to the east are experiencing significant growth. To the south of the swamp, the cities of Jacksonville

and Lake City are growing rapidly. This growth directly translates to the use of land for homes, shopping centers, roads, etc. The Okefenokee Refuge is somewhat unique in that it is closely bounded on three sides by interstate highways. With population centers located where they are and road systems developing, the refuge and its adjoining state and federal lands to the south appear to be a “framed wildlife habitat or haven preserved for future generations.”

ADJACENT LANDOWNERS

A description of the physical features of Okefenokee Refuge is not complete without a description of adjacent properties. Resource management and protection activities on the refuge have an impact on adjacent lands. Each land manager, including the Service, assumes some liability for the impacts of management activities on adjacent properties. A spirit of cooperation between landowners is necessary to maintain a productive relationship.

The refuge is surrounded by high value commercial forestland, most of it in slash or loblolly pine plantations. Scattered throughout the commercial forests are small parcels of private lands with a mixture of modern and "old swamper" home sites. Working relations with these public, corporate, and private landowners have been excellent. Cooperation between fire management personnel and the adjacent agency, industrial, and private landowners is facilitated through the Greater Okefenokee Association of Landowners (GOAL) organization. Activities of GOAL include setting of priorities, acquisition of local resources, technology transfer, and general problem solving. The formation and development of GOAL is discussed in Section A, Ecosystems.

Listing of Adjacent Landowners

Following is a list of landowners sharing the Okefenokee Refuge's 162-mile boundary. Many other landowners, particularly private property owners with dwellings, are located within a short distance of the refuge boundary.

The *Dixon Memorial Forest*, managed by the Georgia Forestry Commission is located next to the north end of the refuge. The Dixon Memorial Forest extends approximately 10.4 miles or along 6.4 percent of the refuge boundary. In the past, the forest has been managed on medium long rotation for pulpwood, poles, and saw timber. After an initial commercial thinning for pulpwood, the remaining stems are tapped for naval stores. After a period of naval store operations, the stand is clear-cut for poles or saw timber. In 2002, the Service entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with the Georgia Forestry Commission and the Georgia Department of Natural Resources to manage cooperatively suitable upland habitat sites for the federally endangered red-cockaded woodpecker, with the long-term goal for the restoration of the longleaf pine-wiregrass ecosystem.

Within the Dixon Memorial Forest, Land Lot 20 is leased to The Okefenokee Swamp Park Association. Okefenokee Swamp Park is a private, non-profit organization, operating as a concession to provide an entrance to the north end of the swamp. Several million dollars of improvements are located on the park.

Adjoining the Dixon Memorial Forest and extending 32.5 miles along the northeastern and eastern refuge boundary are lands managed by International Paper Company and owned by The Conservation Fund. The boundary line follows the swamp line throughout the length of the property. During 1978, a former owner, Union Camp Corporation, donated most of the swampland in its ownership to the Service. International Paper Company lands adjoin 20.1 percent of the refuge boundary. This land includes the lands on which E.I. duPont de Nemours & Company Inc., proposed to mine zircon, staurolite, and titanium bearing minerals. Lands are managed on an 18- to 25-year rotation, primarily for wood fiber products. Some larger stems are utilized by a chip and saw mill to

provide lumber and pulpwood. Slash pine and loblolly pine grow on almost all of the lands. A Memorandum of Understanding for managing approximately 6,000 acres at the south end of the property is being discussed. This land would be managed on a longer rotation to enhance foraging areas for the red-cockaded woodpecker adjacent to nesting habitat on the refuge.

Several private tracts adjoin the refuge along the eastern boundary. Residences, farms, and forestlands are located on these private lands. Two private tracts on the west side, one near compartment 9 and the other near Council, are managed for commercial timber. The total boundary length along private lands is 6.4 miles, 4.0 percent of the refuge boundary.

Toledo Manufacturing Company, Inc., lands share the refuge boundary from Camp Cornelia, 17.3 miles south to the vicinity of Boone Creek, representing 10.7 percent of the refuge boundary. Toledo Manufacturing Company, Inc., manages its timberlands on a medium-long rotation, thinning stands heavily for pulpwood, then retaining the remaining stems until about age 40. They are then cut for poles, chip, and saw logs and saw timber. The portion of Toledo lands on Trail Ridge directly adjacent to the swamp was leased to DuPont and was part of the mining foot print. The lease has expired. Several thousand acres of Toledo's ownership lies within the swamp line, within the refuge acquisition boundary. In addition, two Land Lots belonging to Toledo Manufacturing are inholdings, completely surrounded by refuge property.

South of the Toledo Manufacturing lands are lands formerly belonging to Gilman Paper Company. These lands are now owned by Wachovia, and managed by F & W Forestry Services, Inc. The company owns land along 5.2 miles, or 3.2 percent of refuge's southeastern boundary. The company manages slash and loblolly pine on a pulpwood rotation.

Florida Division of Forestry recently acquired a tract of land adjacent to the refuge, west of the St. Marys River. It borders the refuge for 10.5 miles (6.5 percent) and is being managed as John Bethea State Forest.

Rayonier Incorporated presently owns tracts of land adjoining several parts of the refuge boundary. One tract joins 2.8 miles of boundary near Ellicotts Mound. After purchasing Jefferson Smurfit Corporation lands, Rayonier borders the refuge along the entire northwest side totaling 27.4 miles and the southwest boundary totaling 27.1 miles. Rayonier, Inc., has the most boundary in common with the refuge at a total of 57.3 miles, or 35.4 percent of the total boundary. Rayonier manages most of its forest for wood fiber products, but manages some stands on a longer rotation for other purposes.

Langdale Corporation owns two tracts of land near Sapp Prairie and Strange Island, joining the refuge boundary for a total of 7.5 miles. These two segments represent 4.6 percent of the refuge boundary. Langdale Corporation performs a commercial thinning after its stands reach pulpwood size with the ultimate goal of producing poles and saw timber.

Superior Pine owns land next to the refuge near compartment 9. Superior Pine's land lies along 8.4 miles of refuge boundary, representing 5.2 percent of the boundary. The land is managed by Champion International.

The Pinhook Unit of the Osceola National Forest joins the refuge along 3.7 miles of boundary on the south end of the refuge, representing 2.3 percent of the total.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Okefenokee Refuge encompasses portions of Charlton, Ware, and Clinch Counties in Georgia, and Baker County in Florida, and attracts 350,000 visitors annually. Three staffed entrances are located near the Georgia towns of Folkston, Homeland, St. George, Waycross, Homerville, and Fargo. These communities serve the refuge and visitors by providing supplies, lodging, restaurants, and customer services. Their support and understanding of the refuge's management and contribution to the area influence the direction of growth and enhancement in southeast Georgia. For this reason, it is important to understand the demographics of the people living within these counties.

Charlton County

Charlton County is considered the most timbered county in Georgia. In addition, the Okefenokee Swamp covers one-third of the county's land. The refuge's East Entrance, also known as Suwannee Canal Recreation Area, and the administrative headquarters are located in this county, 11 miles southwest of the town of Folkston, Georgia. This entrance has the highest visitation. Other towns near the refuge within Charlton County include Race Pond, Homeland, Moniac, and St. George.

As of the 2000 Census, there were 10,282 people and 3,327 households residing in Charlton County (<http://www.census2000.com>). Sixty-nine percent of the residents were white, twenty-nine percent were black, and the remaining two percent were other races. The median income for a household was \$27,869. Twenty-one percent of the population were living below the poverty level. Tables 6 and 7 compare the income and education levels of the four counties the refuge lies within.

Ware County

Okefenokee Swamp Park located near Waycross, Georgia, in Ware County, is the north entrance into the Okefenokee Swamp. Ware County is the largest county, in area, in Georgia. Waycross is the hub for the small towns that surround it.

As of the 2000 Census, there were 35,483 people and 13,478 households residing in the county. The racial makeup of the county was 70 percent white, 28 percent black, and 2 percent other races. The median income for a household in the county was \$28,360. Twenty-one percent of the population were living below the poverty level.

Clinch County

Stephen C. Foster State Park provides the facilities at the west entrance to the refuge. This entrance is in Charlton County; however, Fargo, Georgia, in Clinch County, is the nearest town. The Suwannee River Visitor Center, administered by the State of Georgia, is located south of Fargo on the bank of the river. Other towns in Clinch County that are near the refuge are Homerville, DuPont, Argyle, Edith, and Council.

The total estimated population for Clinch County reported in the 2000 Census was 6,878 and 2,518 households. The racial makeup of the county was 69 percent white, 30 percent black, and 1 percent other races. The median income for a household in the county was \$26,755. Twenty-three percent of the population were living at the poverty level.

Baker County

A portion of the Okefenokee Refuge is located in Baker County, Florida. Baker County is one of Florida's First Coast counties located only a short distance from Jacksonville on the Atlantic Ocean. Baker County is growing rapidly due to its prime location and the availability of five interchanges on Interstate 10, which crosses the county from east to west. Towns or cities within Baker County are MacClenny and Glen St. Marys.

Table 6. Household income of the four counties the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge lies within - numbers are based on the 2000 Census

Subject	Charlton	Ware	Clinch	Baker
2000 Population	10,282	35,483	6,878	22,259
Households	3,327	13,478	2,518	7,075
Household Income in 1999				
Less than \$10,000	570	2,208	559	768
\$10,000 to \$14,999	290	1,347	267	445
\$15,000 to \$24,999	623	2,494	360	958
\$25,000 to \$34,999	497	1,979	405	969
\$35,000 to \$49,999	521	2,186	426	1,375
\$50,000 to \$74,999	539	2,010	331	1,668
\$75,000 to \$99,999	147	741	67	516
\$100,000 to \$149,999	102	339	69	255
\$150,000 to \$199,999	21	71	22	58
\$200,000 or more	17	103	12	63
Median household income (dollars)	27,869	28,360	26,755	40,035

Table 7. Educational attainment of the population 25 years and over within the four counties the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge lies within - numbers are based on the 2000 Census

Subject	Charlton	Ware	Clinch	Baker
Population 25 years and over	6,404	23,380	4,380	13,953
Less than 9th grade	696	2,394	845	1,164
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	1,540	4,545	957	2,758
High School graduate (include equivalency)	2,695	9,060	1,421	5,780
Some college, no degree	905	3,860	589	2,144
Associate degree	161	862	111	964
Bachelor's degree	215	1,582	265	744
Graduate or professional degree	192	1,077	192	399
Percent not completed high school	34.92	29.68	41.14	39.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	6.36	11.37	10.43	8.2

As of the 2000 Census, there were 22,259 people and 7,075 households residing in the county. The racial makeup of the county was 84 percent white, 14 percent black, and 2 percent other races. The median income for a household in the county was \$40,035. Fifteen percent of the population were living at the poverty level.

FINANCIAL BENEFITS

The Georgia Department of Industry, Trade, and Tourism reported an annual tourism expenditure during Calendar Year 2000 at over \$16 billion, and support for more than 200,000 jobs per fiscal quarter. Eco-tourism is defined as responsible travel that results in sustainable economic development while conserving the environment. Spending by tourists directly benefits towns and communities where goods and services are purchased. Wildlife-dependent recreation found at a refuge like Okefenokee can have a significant and lasting economic impact on local economies, especially in small towns and rural areas that form “Gateway Communities” adjacent to national wildlife refuges nationwide.

Okefenokee Refuge contributes heavily to the economies of the surrounding three Georgia counties and one Florida county. Tourism expenditures for the year 2000 totaled \$77.2 million. Ware County (north entrance) received the greatest benefit at \$57.5 million followed by Charlton County (east entrance) at \$13.5 million and Clinch County (west entrance) at \$6.2 million.

In the three Georgia county areas, a total of 66 businesses and 1,083 jobs were supported by tourism in 2000. The east entrance concessionaire, Okefenokee Adventures, employs as many as 12 people seasonally and generates sales tax on goods and services utilized by as many as 200,000 visitors per year. The west entrance, Stephen C. Foster State Park, employs as many as 14 employees and generates sales tax on goods and services utilized by as many as 120,000 visitors per year. Both the east and west entrances are located in Charlton County. West entrance sales tax funds are credited to Charlton County but there is a residual economic effect within the towns of Fargo and Homerville, Georgia, due to their close proximity to the entrance. The north entrance (Okefenokee Swamp Park) employs between 20-40 people on a seasonal basis and generates sales tax on goods and services utilized by as many as 80,000 visitors per year.

The refuge has a current staff of 31 permanent employees and numerous volunteers who live within the surrounding communities and support the local businesses.

All counties that the refuge has land within benefit from federal payment in lieu of taxes, called Refuge Revenue Sharing. This annual payment is comparable to taxes paid by other landowners. Table 8 shows the amounts paid to each county over the past four years.

Table 8. Revenue sharing amounts paid to each county in lieu of taxes

Counties	2003	2002	2001	2000
Baker	\$1,531	\$1,639	\$1,606	\$1,831
Charlton	\$79,954	\$85,587	\$83,852	\$95,587
Clinch	\$27,280	\$29,202	\$28,610	\$32,614
Ware	\$103,463	\$110,753	\$108,508	\$123,694

PUBLIC SERVICES

Although the Okefenokee Refuge is primarily managed for wildlife, public use is an important aspect of the refuge. The east entrance has a visitor center, hiking trails, wildlife drive, boardwalk, observation tower, and a restored homestead in addition to concession services. The north entrance via Okefenokee Swamp Park is a private, non-profit attraction operating under a lease agreement with the Georgia Department of Natural Resources. Interpretive displays, a boardwalk, boat tours, animal habitats, and lectures are available to visitors. The west entrance via the 82-acre Stephen C. Foster State Park operates under a lease agreement with the Service. Its facilities include a museum, guided boat tours, boat, motor and canoe rentals, a campground, and furnished cabins. The two secondary entrances, Kingfisher Landing and the Suwannee River Sill, have public boat ramps and parking lots available to the public.

Okefenokee Refuge provides opportunities related to the six priority uses: hunting, fishing, wildlife observation, wildlife photography, and environmental education and interpretation. The majority of visitors come to the refuge to view and photograph wildlife and birds (86 percent). Hunting opportunities are offered for white-tailed deer, feral hogs, turkey, and small game. The four areas of the refuge opened for hunting during specified seasons are the Suwannee Canal Recreation Area, Chesser Island, Cowhouse Island, and "The Pocket". Sport fishing is a year-round activity primarily done from boats. Interpretation of the resources is accomplished through the visitor centers, special presentations, guided tours, brochures, and informational signs. The refuge also provides an outdoor classroom for environmental education ranging from pre-school to college level courses.

In addition, the refuge gives the visitor the opportunity to experience the solitude of wilderness while expanding the opportunities for wildlife observation, fishing, and photography by permitting overnight camping within the wilderness. Seven overnight campsites are scattered over the refuge's 120 miles of boat trail. Wilderness canoe groups consisting of one to twenty people make advanced reservations and secure permits, which allow them to spend from two to five days in the swamp (one to four nights). Travel on these trips is entirely non-motorized and averages between eight and twelve miles of paddling per day. Four overnight campsites consist of wooden platforms about 20'x28' in size with a partial roof and composting toilet. The other three sites are located on dry ground. Only one party per site reduces contact with other parties and promotes the feeling of solitude.

VISITOR CHARACTERISTICS

Of the 350,000 annual visitors to the refuge, roughly 35 percent originate from within Georgia, while up to 25 percent originate in Florida. Visitation records kept at the refuge for over twenty years indicate a repeating pattern of visitation from all 50 states and several foreign countries each year. Urban population centers surrounding the refuge include: Jacksonville, Gainesville, and Tallahassee, Florida, as well as Brunswick, Savannah, Macon, Columbus, and Albany, Georgia, all of which are within 150 miles of the refuge.

The influence of I-95 and I-75, which link Georgia and Florida (and run parallel east and west of the Okefenokee refuge), contributes to refuge visitation. Visitors traveling north and south on these interstates often include side-trips to the refuge as a part of their Georgia-Florida vacation.

Longwoods International (2001) surveyed travel and tourism in Georgia during the Calendar 2000 Travel Year and found that the Okefenokee Swamp was the 12th most popular attraction to visit. Okefenokee Refuge is the most visited refuge in Georgia and the 16th most visited refuge in the National Wildlife Refuge System.

In 2000, a visitor survey was conducted by the Georgia Institute of Technology at the refuge's three main entrances and other neighboring recreational attractions, such as Obediah's Okefinok. A total of 300 interviews were completed. In-depth telephone interviews were conducted with these visitors to develop a more comprehensive profile. The survey found that 49 percent of the visitors originated their trip in Georgia of which 17 percent came from Atlanta. Twenty-one percent originated their trip in Florida of which five percent came from Jacksonville. Only 4 percent originated their trip in North Carolina, 3 percent in Alabama, and 23 percent came from other states. Georgia was the destination of 85 percent of the people surveyed while 11 percent had Florida as their final destination. Table 9 describes the refuge's visitors.

The Georgia Institute of Technology survey showed that visitors came to the refuge for its nature, wilderness and animals, water birds, and the whole experience of the swamp. Other reasons included boating, relaxation, and visiting the state park or wilderness area. Ninety-four percent had a good experience and eighty percent were likely to make a repeat visit.

Table 9. Visitor characteristics as described by Center for Economic Development Services (2001)

Average party size	4.67
Most common party size	2 (36%)
Visitors without children	55%
Visitors with 1 or 2 children	31%
Median pleasure trips/year	5
Average visitor's age	50
Most common age bracket	35 to 54
Married	86%
Most common occupations	
-Professionals	26%
-Retired	24%
-Executives	9%
Education	
-Less than college	25%
-College grad	23%
-Post graduate study	27%
Average Income	\$62,500

In 1999 and 2000, the Virginia Institute of Technology also conducted a study on the refuge's wilderness visitor characteristics, perceptions and management preferences (Roggenbuck and Yoder 2001). During on-site contacts, 770 individuals agreed to participate in the study. These individuals were sent a mail-back questionnaire, and 542 returned the completed survey. Of these, 16 percent were overnight visitors, and 84 percent were day users.

The Virginia Institute of Technology (Roggenbuck and Yoder 2001) study showed that the range of distance traveled by respondents from home to the refuge ranged broadly, but the mean distance

was 693 miles. Persons on the guided trips came from even a farther distance with a mean distance of 798 miles. The average size of all groups coming to Okefenokee Wilderness was 6.7 persons. The most common type of group that visited the Okefenokee Wilderness was the family (39 percent) and about 23 percent of all groups were friends only. Visits were typically quite short. For the day visitors, the average length of stay was 3.1 hours with guided visitors staying only 1.5 hours. For overnight visitors, the average number of nights spent in the swamp/wilderness was 1.5.

It is interesting to note that in this survey of wilderness users, only 33 percent knew they had entered a federally declared wilderness area and 79 percent knew they had entered a national wildlife refuge. A high percentage believed the land was managed by the National Park Service. About 38 percent of all Okefenokee wilderness visitors admitted that they had no idea or knew only a little about the purpose and characteristics of federally declared wilderness.

CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT

PREHISTORIC INFLUENCES

According to archaeological evidence, the swamp was uninhabited until about 2500 B.C. Prior to this time, the basin was probably too dry (Trowell 1989). Evidence indicates that small bands of Native American cultures occupied campsites throughout the swamp from this time through the 1830s.

Several cultures existed during this period, identified by the types of pottery sherds they left behind. These cultures are listed below and summarized in Appendix VII. Detailed descriptions of Native American cultures living around the Okefenokee are described in Chris Trowell's Publication "*Indians of the Okefenokee*" (1998).

- 2000 B.C. to 1000 B.C. - Fiber Tempered Pottery Period.
- 1000 B.C. to 500 A.D. - Deptford and Swift Creek Culture.
- 500 A.D. to 1000 A.D. - Weeden Island Culture.
- 1000 A.D. to 1200 A.D. - Cord Marked Cultures.
- 1200 A.D. to 1700 A.D. - Spanish Period. Miscellaneous Native American Cultures remain including Lamar Culture, Timucuan and Apalachee speaking natives. Native populations declined sharply due to diseases introduced by the Spanish, and slaughter by military and Creek warriors. By the time the swamp was occupied by the Seminoles, the early natives had disappeared (Hopkins 1947).
- 1750 to 1840: Seminoles. Remnants of other native tribes including Creeks, Yuchees, Hitchitis, and others who took refuge in the swamp following skirmishes with European settlers and military (Trowell 1998).

Continued skirmishes between the Seminole Indians and the settlers led to the establishment of several forts around the perimeter of the swamp to protect the settlers. Two forts were built within the swamp, one on "The Pocket", another on Billys Island. Campaigns by federal and state militia were conducted to eradicate or move the Seminoles from the area. Several forts remained manned and U.S. Army troops continued to patrol the rim of the swamp until 1842. By 1850, "the age of the Indian" in the Swamp had passed. Only Indian stories, mounds, scattered ceramic and stone artifacts, and several names on the map remained" (Trowell 1998).

Native American occupation had some effect on Okefenokee habitats. Fire was used as a hunting tool. Huckleberry, blueberry, and chinkapin productivity was enhanced by regular burning of islands. Villages, garden sites and other activity areas may have created permanent relic openings. Some of the lakes or openings in the swamp may be related to accidentally or intentionally set fires by Native Americans (Trowell 1998).

Since cultural sites are often difficult to identify without careful examination, construction of new roads, firebreaks, or other disturbances is only done with consultation from the regional archaeologist. General locations of known cultural resources are listed in Appendix VIII. Detailed descriptions and locations of cultural sites are restricted information and are on file at the refuge.

HISTORICAL INFLUENCES

The Okefenokee area was mapped in the early 1800s as part of Wayne County for disposal in land lotteries. Settlement of the area occurred very slowly because of the apparent worthlessness of the land, difficulty of transportation, periodic outbreaks of Indian or outlaw attacks, and the difficulty of protecting the settlements. Most of the original settlers had large families skilled in swamp living. They were highly mobile and usually squatted for a few years on government or unclaimed land and then moved on to a more attractive homestead site (Allen 1854; Trowell 1984).

During the mid-19th century, pioneer families moved in as Native Americans began to disappear, generally settling on isolated farmsteads. The majority of the settlers lived in the tradition of the Native Americans, using fire for hunting and habitat management. Their frequent burning of the wiregrass pine woods was probably their greatest legacy. Fire-adapted species of plants, and the creatures that lived in these open woods, became even more dominant. Not only did they burn the upland woods that encircle the swamp, but they burned the islands. This increased visibility for hunting, invigorated the growth of grass for deer, and improved the huckleberry yield. Hunters often set fires on the islands when they left after a hunting trip. Some of the lakes are probably the result of accidentally or intentionally set fires on tree-houses, especially the prairie lakes near the eastern rim (Trowell 1998).

The communities of Traders Hill and Folkston were established. In 1857, railroads began to penetrate the swamp area, and a new settlement, Waycross, was located at an important trail crossing. By the turn of the century, railways circled the swamp, helping to build other cities and villages including Folkston, Fargo, Homerville, and others (Hurst 1974; Trowell and Fussell 1998).

Up to this point, Native Americans and early settlers were essentially part of the environment, changing only slightly the events that took place naturally. Lightning fire frequency of one to three years in the southeast supports a truly fire-dependent ecosystem as opposed to the ecosystems in the west, lake states, and northeastern states where natural fire frequency was 25 to 150 years. The primary effect of fires set by Native Americans and early settlers was to extend the fire season into the dormant season.

Livestock grazed on wiregrass beneath the pines.. Some disagreements exist among researchers and historians about the effects of cattle grazing on longleaf communities. The consensus seems to be that improperly managed cattle grazing destroyed longleaf regeneration and the understory communities. According to Wahlenberg (1946), in a traditional native grass understory, cattle and horse grazing has a significant effect only during the seedlings first year. Cattle normally avoid seedlings in the grass stage (Wahlenberg 1946). Much greater damage occurred when non-native pasture grasses were introduced into the forests. Apparently, bermuda and carpet grass were

planted in the forest stands for pasture (Pendleton 1900). These non-native grasses could feed many times more cattle than wiregrass and are cropped very closely to the ground. The result is trampling and destruction of longleaf seedlings (Wahlenberg 1946).

Annual or biennial burning along with grazing has been credited with deterioration of the wiregrass range (Pendleton 1900), although burning should have been beneficial to the wiregrass understory. During the cattle grazing era, an aggressive burning program was developed. The most effective time for burning wiregrass for pasture was January 1 to February 10 and it should be burned annually (Blocker 1875). The dry stems would be burned and a flush growth of new grass would provide cattle forage. This is not the best season for control of woody vegetation, but the annual burning and constant grazing probably accomplished this objective. Also, dormant season fire would not stimulate the wiregrass to seed. The combination of constant dormant season burning with no interval between burns, along with constant trampling of the grass clumps, probably caused the rangeland to deteriorate. Compaction of the soil by grazing animals may have contributed to the deterioration of the range.

Damage by razorback, piney woods hogs (mongrel hogs escaped from settlers farms and bred in the wild) is far greater than grazing by cattle or other livestock. Hogs relish the taproot, larger lateral roots, the succulent inner bark and even eat fallen longleaf pine seeds. Hogs can completely eliminate a longleaf pine regeneration area in three to five years (Wahlenberg 1946).

During the late 1800s, industrial operations began to take place that forever changed the face of the Okefenokee.

Resource Exploitation – Pre-refuge Era

Exploitation of the Okefenokee and its resources began with the turpentine industry. The naval store industry began in America during colonial times, although it was not an important part of the economy until the 19th century when the industry was centered in North Carolina. As demand for turpentine and resin products increased and resources in North Carolina could no longer satisfy demand, the industry began to move south. From 1880 until the present, the States of Georgia or Florida led the nation in the production of crude gum naval stores. As other sources of turpentine and alternative products were developed (1930 to 1950), the crude gum naval stores industry began to decline. By 1960, the number of crude gum producers and the volume of crude gum produced dropped to only 14 percent of the 1950 figures (Thomas 1975). There are now only a few scattered operations throughout the southeast to fill a small demand for naval stores and to provide historic interpretation for a vanishing era. The naval store industry, however, had a long lasting effect on the longleaf pine community that will take more than a century to mitigate.

By the time Okefenokee Refuge was established in 1936, the naval stores industry had made its mark. During a visit to the refuge in the early 1940s, Ira N. Gabrielson expressed his disappointment that the uplands around the swamp and virtually every island within the swamp had been “worked again and again until the trees are dying prematurely” (Gabrielson 1943). Management notes from the refuge’s Narrative Reports mention removal of substantial volumes of turpentine faced trees throughout the refuge in 1944, 1946, 1947, 1949, 1952, 1954, 1955 and 1956 (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 1939-1960). Many more cat-faced trees were probably removed during salvage operations following the 1954-55 fires. In most cases, it was probably not the naval store operations that caused premature mortality but the fires that periodically burned the longleaf pine uplands. The tar covered turpentine faces catch fire easily when subjected to fire that ordinarily would not harm the tree. Once the face catches fire, it will burn until it kills the tree or burns it down. These salvage operations removed a substantial part of the longleaf pine stems on the refuge. Most of the remaining old-growth longleaf pine trees have turpentine faces. Faced trees are no longer salvaged, but they are subject to mortality during prescribed or wildland fires.

Okefenokee Swamp has long been considered for various other schemes of exploitation including a barge or ship canal. According to Hopkins (1947), President Washington is believed to have had some investigations made during his first administration. Subsequent investigations for the same purpose were made in 1829, 1832, 1877 and 1920. In 1856, the State of Georgia (owners of the swamp at the time) commissioned Colonel R. L. Hunter to survey the swamp with intentions of draining it and utilizing it for agricultural purposes. Nothing was actually done until 1891 when the Georgia Legislature authorized the Governor to grant 235,000 acres of the Okefenokee Swamp to the Suwanee Canal Company for the expressed purpose of draining the swamp (Hopkins 1947).

In 1891, a canal was begun between the swamp and the St. Marys River. Sixteen miles were excavated into the swamp and through the upland before the project finally failed due to economic and engineering difficulties. The company did remove some pine timber from Camp Cornelia and about 11,000,000 board feet of cypress from the swamp. The lumber, sawed at the sawmill at Camp Cornelia, was shipped to Bull Head Bluff by trains over the company's railroad, the Brunswick and Pensacola Railroad. At Bull Head Bluff, the lumber was loaded aboard ships (Hopkins 1947; Trowell 1984).

In 1901, the Suwanee Canal Company holdings of 257,889 acres were purchased by Charles Hebard. His sons who inherited the property later formed the Hebard Lumber Company. The property was then leased to the Hebard Cypress Company in 1909 (Trowell personal communication).

Between 1909 and 1927, the Hebard Cypress Company and the Twin Tree Lumber Company (harvesting mainly the pines on the islands) utilizing logging railroads, cut and removed most of the cypress and pine trees from the Okefenokee. The Hebard Cypress Company built a huge sawmill west of Waycross at Hebardville and manufactured lumber for 17 years. Logging camps housing hundreds of workers were built on Billys Island and "The Pocket" near the present site of Stephen Foster State Park. The swamp resounded and trembled with logging activity. By 1927, the Hebards and Twin Tree had cut the most profitable stands of timber and they ceased operations (Trowell 1989). The company removed 423,600,000 board feet of lumber between 1909 and 1927 (Hopkins 1947).

Probably as much as 400,000,000 additional board feet of lumber were harvested by other companies as logs and cross ties between 1926 and 1942. Other small companies constructed 250 miles of temporary railroads into the swamp during this period. In addition, Brinson Lumber Company also harvested logs from the Coffee Bay area by tug boat during the 1930s (Trowell 1983).

Indiscriminate harvesting of the valuable lumber species accelerated the conversion of longleaf pine stands on the uplands and cypress stands within the swamp to other species.

Longleaf pine is a long-lived species (up to 350 years) but does not reproduce very proficiently. The absence of fire allowed invading seedlings to out compete longleaf pine seedlings. Even where a longleaf seed source still existed, lack of periodic fire has allowed a dense understory to develop, permitting very little natural regeneration.

The overall result of resource exploitation throughout the southeast is virtual destruction of a major habitat group, the longleaf pine communities, and a decline in the populations of those wildlife species that are specifically dependent upon these communities. Throughout the longleaf pine range, traditional longleaf pine community wildlife populations have been replaced by species more adapted to hardwoods, dense, younger timber stands and higher understories.

Within the swamp, the effect of clear cutting was no less devastating to the centuries old stands of cypress that once existed in the Okefenokee. When young cypress up to 200 years old is blown down or cut, sprouts rapidly develop from the stumps. Older cypress sprouts less readily after cutting. Most of the cypress cut in the Okefenokee was between 400 and 900 years old. Therefore, the sprout growth was probably minimal. In addition, when cypress is girdled prior to cutting, as was the practice in the Okefenokee, regeneration through sprouting generally does not occur. Reestablishment of cypress, therefore, would have to occur primarily through natural seeding. Records indicate that all cypress greater than 12 inches were removed, leaving very few seed trees suitable for regeneration. The very restrictive set of conditions under which cypress seed will disperse, germinate, and survive, severely restrains the reestablishment of cypress through natural seeding. As a result, most areas where cypress were harvested in the Okefenokee are not likely to return to their pre-logging condition (Hamilton 1982). Clear cutting of the old-growth cypress was followed by the 1932 wildfire. The fire burned in extensive concentrations of slash, probably burning areas it might otherwise have passed. Natural cypress regeneration, if it existed, was probably destroyed. The result was conversion of cypress stands to other wetland hardwood species.

As people moved into the area, aggressive fire suppression also grew in popularity removing the benefit of the occasional fire that would start in individual stands. However, the greatest effect on the fire regime was the fragmentation of the landscape. Wildfires, when they occurred, were suppressed; but, it was other attempts to harness the resources of the southeastern coastal plain that altered the natural fire regime. As settlement continued, roads, fields, pastures, and homesites were cleared, fragmenting the landscape. These man-made barriers stopped or altered the fires that once spread for miles through the countryside. Slash, loblolly and pond pines, once confined to wet areas around drains and ponds due to frequent fires on the uplands, were now able to encroach into the open longleaf pine communities. Hardwood understory species that could not survive the periodic growing season fires now replaced the open understory. Fires no longer approached the swamp on a several mile front, slamming into the swamp's edge, burning out areas of scrub/shrub and scrub forest within the swamp or burning depressions into the peat layer during drier periods. Without fire, open marsh areas and ponds within the swamp are no longer created or maintained.

On a smaller scale, the peat/sphagnum moss harvesting that occurred between the 1930s and the 1960s had a more localized impact. Peat was mined for only one year by John King during development of approximately 3 miles of canals. Alton Carter harvested sphagnum moss for about 20 years (Carter, personal communication). The operation resulted in the existence of Kings Canal, a popular entrance to the Okefenokee Swamp for local residents for many years, and one of the entrances to the wilderness canoe system. The hydrology of the area was altered through the creation of a 3-mile canal. This canal begins at the swamp's edge, enters Carters Prairie, and extends a short distance north and south. Mining of the peat may have also released into the water some contaminants deposited into the peat over periods of time (Winger 1997).

MODERN INFLUENCES

Efforts to establish a biological preserve or wildlife refuge in the Okefenokee Swamp can be traced to the first decade of the twentieth century. Between 1909 and 1917, Roland M. Harper and later A. H. Wright, J. G. Needham, and Francis Harper suggested that the swamp be preserved (Trowell 1998a). In 1918, the "Okefinokee Society" was organized, led by Dr. J. F. Wilson of Waycross and members of the scientific community, to give authentic publicity regarding the Okefenokee Swamp and to secure its preservation (J. G. Needham Collection). During the 1920s, a Cornell group and Francis Harper of the U.S. Biological Survey continued to promote the swamp as a preserve. The U.S. Biological Survey continued to study the potential of the swamp, especially following the cessation of logging activity by the Hebard Cypress Company in 1927. The U.S. Senate Special Committee on

Conservation and Wildlife Resources investigated the feasibility of the Okefenokee as a preserve in 1931. Articles by Francis Harper, in such magazines as *National Geographic* and *Natural History* during the early 1930s, sustained interest in the project.

The Georgia Society of Naturalists, organized in 1929, promoted the preservation of the Okefenokee and became the primary force lobbying the state and federal government to purchase the Hebard property as a game preserve (Trowell 1994).

A survey by the Works Progress Administration to locate a route for a road across the swamp in 1935 finally prompted action (Trowell 1998a). During 1936, the Government offered the Hebard Lumber Company \$1.50 per acre for the land and took possession of the land on November 30, 1936. Okefenokee Refuge was established by executive order in 1937 to preserve habitat for all native species of wildlife, birds, mammals, and reptiles. At that time, a Government survey showed 292,979 acres as the refuge area (Hopkins 1947). Several purchases and donations over the past 59 years have brought the refuge size up to its present 401,880 acres.

Refuge Management History

The Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge was established by Executive Order 7593, dated March 30, 1937, to be "reserved and set apart for the use of the Department of Agriculture, subject to valid existing rights, as a refuge and breeding ground for migratory birds and other wildlife." Management philosophy was then, and continues to be, a major issue. Acquisition of the swamp was advocated by many for several different reasons. Some wanted to set the Okefenokee aside as a national park; others as a wilderness area; others as a waterfowl refuge; and others wanted to exploit its scenic wonders.

A series of reports were prepared for the U.S. Biological Survey prior to acquisition. In 1936, a *Preliminary Report on Okefenokee Swamp* was prepared for the U.S. Biological Survey by William D. Marshall. The report described the Okefenokee Swamp, the habitats, wildlife, and recommendations for management of the swamp as a national wildlife refuge. The report described the Okefenokee Swamp as about 418,000 acres, 20 percent of which is waterfowl habitat, and recognized its values as a wilderness area and waterfowl refuge. Little consideration was given to the uplands in this report. Recommendations by the U.S. Biological Survey for an initial 3-year management program for the Okefenokee Refuge were as follows (Marshall 1936):

- Program of blocking out the refuge on the east side. This involves purchase of about 80,000 acres.
- Very energetic enforcement against unauthorized trespassers.
- Development of a permit system for authorized entry.
- Building of two cabins and telephone lines to each.
- Building a skeleton firefighting organization on the west side.
- Ecological study of the prairies and of *Eriocaulon compressum* (hatpin) and *Xyris smalliniana* (yellow-eyed-grass).
- Engineering study of the possibilities of a dam at Mixons Ferry.

The possibility of constructing a dam in the vicinity of Mixons Ferry received serious consideration in Marshall's report. It was noted that most of the 13-foot drop in the swamp surface elevation between east and west occurs between Billys Lake and Mixons Ferry. In this case, a low dam would have little effect beyond the western edge of the swamp. It was noted that careful engineering would be necessary to influence water levels in the eastern prairies.

During this same period, James Silver of the U.S. Biological Survey, while recommending acquisition of the swamp noted that: "The key to its value, as a waterfowl refuge, in my estimation, lies in the

construction of a dam across the Suwannee River to enable the control of the water level. At present the water is very low and many thousands of acres normally under water are now dry. At least 50 percent of the 300,000 acres of Hibbard [Hebard] holdings are open prairie practically all of which at high water are under water, and by raising the water 2 feet an open water area of over 150,000 acres would result" (Trowell 1994). Later, in a letter to the Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service in 1956, he opposed the dam (Silver 1956).

In 1941, refuge biologist Hayden A. Carter completed a study to "investigate and study the need of and opportunities for wildlife development and management." The report was based on six months of intensive field work and previous studies. The report concluded that "life in the swamp" is only secondarily dependent upon biological factors. The primary single physical factor in the environment that controls life in the swamp is the fluctuation of water-level. Stabilization was thought to preserve conditions in the Okefenokee Swamp much longer than continued fluctuation of water levels (Carter 1941).

The basis of much of the management philosophy was to develop or improve the refuge's value as a migratory waterfowl refuge. According to Carter and Marshall, to improve, or even maintain its pre-refuge value, water levels were to be stabilized. Marshall recommended an impoundment in the Mixons Ferry area high enough to raise water levels throughout the swamp. It was believed at this time the major loss of water was through discharge into the Suwannee River. Later investigations showed the majority of water to be lost through evapotranspiration (80 percent) while only 20 percent was discharged through the Suwannee and St. Marys Rivers combined (Rykiel 1977). Early investigators may have ignored the presence of several natural sills within the swamp. These natural impoundments may maintain swamp surface levels in a series of steps rather than a gradual sloping surface to the west as may have been envisioned. Also, not considered were oxidation of organic materials during dry periods and the importance of fire during dry cycles, both of which alter or set back succession.

On the uplands, managers and biologists were concerned that upland game bird populations, already set back by removal of the old-growth forest, were continually declining due to deterioration of understory habitat. Hopkins (1947) continually noted that the upland understory (interior islands and perimeter uplands), which had once been open, was becoming too rough for native game birds. The need for prescribed fire was noted in many of the early narratives.

A summary of management and development of the refuge programs follows:

Physical Development - In order to establish the refuge and allow management activities to function, the major thrust between 1938 and 1942 was site development. Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) Camps were established at Camp Cornelia and the north end of "The Pocket" to construct the initial service buildings, residences, and other buildings. Road construction, boundary line marking, and fencing began. The canal and boat trails were opened and maintained.

During the following half century, buildings were repaired, enlarged, improved, and replaced. Fire and forest management facilities were constructed. Additional tracts of swampland and adjoining uplands were acquired until the refuge reached its present size of 401,880 acres. A major public use program was developed involving three entrances into the swamp.

Wetlands Management - Although recommendations to the U.S. Biological Survey stressed the importance of stabilizing water levels within the swamp (Marshall 1936), little was done during the first few years. Marshall recommended a 25-foot dam at Mixons Ferry that would raise water levels to the 120-foot level. At one point, the introduction of beavers was considered to stabilize water levels

throughout the swamp (Creaser 1939). Emphasis was placed on law enforcement within the swamp. The canal and many boat trails were opened to facilitate patrol of the refuge.

Biologist Carter's investigation and report in 1941 showed continued interest in impoundments to stabilize swamp water levels for maintenance of waterfowl habitat in the swamp (Carter 1941). Carter believed that stabilizing water levels would retard the spread of the emergents into the prairies. During dry (low water) periods, grass and shrubs were observed to be encroaching into dry peat areas, which had been open water. In light of this, Carter favored stabilization of water levels by controlling discharge from the swamp in the Suwannee River area (Carter 1941). During the same period, Director Ira Gabrielson proposed to the Secretary of the Interior, a series of water control structures in natural and man-made channels throughout the swamp in order to stabilize water level fluctuations throughout the swamp (Hopkins 1947). The outbreak of World War II, lack of materials, personnel, and funding limited serious interest in actual construction.

During the next decade, fire suppression action increased interest in impounding water in the swamp to reduce wildfire hazard, but again because of limited resources, no action was taken. The drought of 1954-55 and the associated wildfires that burned 80 percent of the swamp and thousands of acres of privately owned timber brought serious consideration of the idea of an impoundment to stabilize Okefenokee's water levels. Various schemes were proposed to stabilize water levels (Gresh 1955).

At this time, maintaining water levels to prevent what were perceived as "disastrous wildfires" in the swamp had greater priority than waterfowl management objectives. The construction of an impoundment drew a great deal of support from local citizenry, adjacent landowners and timber companies, the Georgia Forestry Commission, and individuals within the Fish and Wildlife Service. During this time, local representative Iris Blicht introduced congressional action to construct a sill and dike in the Suwannee River with additional sills in the old St. Marys River Canal (actually the Suwannee Canal) and at such other points within the refuge as determined necessary (H.R. 9742). The same legislation directed the Department of the Interior to construct a fire access road system around the perimeter of the swamp. Representative Blicht's Bill was passed in March 1956 (Public Law 84-810; 70 Stat. 668), and the sill was completed in 1960. A copy of Public Law 84-810 is located in Appendix I.

The Suwannee River Sill was not constructed near Mixons Ferry as Marshall recommended but between "The Pocket", Macks Island, Middle Island, and Pine Island. The sill was not constructed as high as Marshall recommended. (The impoundment Marshall recommended probably would have flooded a great deal of upland in the vicinity of "The Pocket".) The intended purpose of the sill was to impede flow out of the swamp so that swamp water levels would remain higher longer after the onset of dry periods to reduce fire hazards.

Recent studies indicate that during low water periods, the sill affects water levels only in a 10,000- to 15,000-acre area between the sill and the first natural sill near Billys Lake (Loftin 1998). Stabilization of water levels was thought to be necessary to maintain waterfowl habitat, but it may be fluctuation of water levels that has kept the swamp alive.

If, as Carter believed, fluctuation of water level is the single physical factor in the environment that is the determinant of life in the swamp, he neglected other factors, driven by water level fluctuation. One is oxidation of organic material when exposed during dry periods. The other tool is fire. Without water level fluctuation, the fire regime is greatly altered. Time has shown that without fire, the swamp is dying. In 1998, an environmental assessment of the management of the sill was completed and after four years of further study by the U.S. Geological Survey, funds are being sought to remove the water control structures in the sill and breach it in selected locations.

Other management activities affecting wetlands include annual cutting of boat trails with a trailcutter, removal of debris from trails, and spraying of herbicides to reduce encroachment of grasses, sedges, and aquatic vegetation from boat and canoe trails.

Some activities periodically take place on private lands adjacent to the refuge that could affect the health of the swamp. These activities include fire retardant drops, fertilization of commercial forests, use of herbicides in commercial forests, and channelization of drainages or drainage of cypress ponds.

Wilderness Management - The establishment of the Okefenokee Wilderness by Congress on October 1, 1974, designated 353,981 acres within the existing refuge as a Class I Wilderness. This wilderness designation was supplemental to the purposes for which the refuge was established. Wilderness legislation provides additional environmental protection to the refuge from outside influences. This same legislation significantly increases the complexity of decision making regarding the management of various refuge resources. The Okefenokee Wilderness is administered to preserve its wildlife habitat, to protect its wilderness character, and is devoted to the public purposes of recreational, scenic, scientific, and educational use.

Public Use Management - The overall philosophy of the refuge is to provide a quality experience for visitors. Interpretation and recreation management are tools that help the refuge meet its objectives.

Optimum habitat and protection for threatened, endangered, and other wildlife species are provided through public use policies and facility designs. These practices concentrate the impact of the large numbers of people visiting the refuge on a fraction of the area managed. A large percentage of refuge visitors never venture beyond the public use areas provided. Fishermen, photographers, researchers, and other more intrepid visitors are restricted to day-use visitation or are issued a special use permit, which restricts access. The interpretive program provides exhibits, brochures, films, and videos, as well as live program presentations, which enhance the recreational experience by providing accurate, up-to-date environmentally oriented educational and recreational experiences that incite constituents to make informed decisions at the local, state, and federal levels.

Fire Management - Fire suppression activities began almost as soon as the refuge was established. The 1939 Annual Narrative Report lists 2,500 acres of uplands burned by wildland fire. Early Annual Narrative Reports (1939 - 1960) listed several fires almost every year, burning a total of a thousand acres or more. During this period, many fires spread onto the refuge from adjacent areas burned by cattlemen. Other fires were started by lightning.

The need for prescribed fire for hazardous fuels reduction and resource management was recognized by John Hopkins and others from the time the refuge was established. The 1944 Narrative Report submitted to the Service's Regional Office mentioned a "Controlled Burn Plan." A small amount of fire suppression equipment was acquired. Prescribed burning began in 1945. Two areas were burned: 200 acres around Camp Cornelia and 1,000 acres in compartment 13. Burning was generally conducted in an attempt to improve northern bobwhite quail habitat. No more burning was conducted until 1951 because of lack of equipment. Prescribed fires after 1951 averaged 1,000 to 2,000 acres per year. Burning was restricted to the perimeter upland areas. Burning was not authorized on any of the interior islands including Chesser Island. Prescribed burning began on Chesser Island in 1957 after the 1945-55 fire destroyed almost all of the mature pine on the Island. The fire hazard continued to increase on all other interior islands. Billys Island received its first prescribed fire in 1968. A 100-acre section of Floyds Island was burned in 1971. Lack of access made prescribed fire on most interior islands impractical. Aerial ignition by helicopter was initiated on

the refuge in 1981 with the burning of Billys and Honey Islands during one burning period. The other interior islands were included in the prescribed fire schedule of 1984. With the approval of prescribed fire on all of the interior islands, up to 16,000 acres have been burned annually.

Until the mid-1980s, all prescribed burning was accomplished during the dormant season. Prescribed fire can be accomplished most easily and economically during the dormant season. The steady, predictable winds following winter frontal passages provide excellent burning conditions. Danger of escape or resource damage is lowest at this time. Dormant season burning, however, does not accomplish all of the refuge habitat management or hazard reduction goals. Fire naturally occurred during the growing season in the southeast and upland ecosystems and associated fauna have adapted to and are dependent upon growing season fire. Growing season fire must be utilized to some extent to restore and maintain the upland longleaf pine communities. Experimental growing season burns began with 20, 3-acre experimental plots in 1988. During the following years, parts of burning units and then whole burning units were prescribed burned. Over the past five years, an average of 515 acres have been prescribed burned during the growing season. However, a wildland fire in 2002 burned over all the interior islands, having the same effect as a prescribed growing season fire.

Upland Habitat Management History - Restoration and maintenance of longleaf pine community habitats did not become a priority until recent times when more emphasis was directed towards habitat management rather than single species management. In 1937, a fair representation of the longleaf pine wiregrass community still remained. Refuge manager John Hopkins repeatedly documented concern over the deterioration of bobwhite quail habitat, and the need for prescribed fire to restore and maintain the habitat. Prescribed fire plans were approved. Increasing amounts of prescribed burning occurred each year. By this time, woody shrubs had apparently become established on most of the uplands. Although several thousand acres were burned annually, dormant season burning did little to reverse the encroachment of woody vegetation into the understory.

In addition, almost all of the mature longleaf pine timber left after the 1920 logging operations were "cat-faced" trees, those with some type of injury scar that had been rejected by the loggers. Each fire occurring after this period ignited the faces of some of these trees, often killing them. Those trees that escaped fire still required constant suppression and mop-up action during prescribed burning operations. The solution to this problem was to remove the "cat faced" trees before fire could kill them, further reducing the longleaf pine component of the refuge forest uplands. Although no forest management program existed at the time, the 1944 and 1946 Annual Narrative Reports describe surveys and plans to inventory and remove turpentine-faced trees, those trees that had scars from turpentine operations, from the refuge. During 1947, 1,500 acres of faced trees were removed from Camp Cornelia and Chesser Island. The operation was continued around Camp Cornelia until 1949. In 1952, additional faced trees were harvested around Camp Cornelia. In 1954, during salvage operations on Mims Island (compartment 6) after the Mule Tail Fire, faced trees were removed from areas adjacent to the salvage areas. In 1955, after the fires were out, more turpentine-faced trees were removed during fire salvage operations. During 1956, 225,000 board feet of "cat faced" trees were removed from "The Pocket" (compartment 8).

These faced trees would have been our relict stands of today. The objective behind removal of the old faced trees was often "to improve the appearance of the pine lands," or to create areas for propagation of longleaf pine. While longleaf pine on some high ridges dates back to this period, the altered fire regime and growing hardwood understory favored encroachment of slash pine into most areas.

The 1954-55 wildfire destroyed a substantial amount of longleaf pine forest, particularly in areas which had not burned by recent prescribed or wildland fire. After the fire, a considerable effort was expended in reestablishing longleaf pine. Between 1956 and 1959, longleaf and slash pine seed and seedlings were planted on Chesser Island, Camp Cornelia, Fowls Roost Island, Cowhouse Island, Soldier Camp Island, and Jones Island. While slash pine planting was apparently successful on all of these areas, there is little evidence of longleaf pine plantations except at Camp Cornelia and Chesser Island, where several excellent direct seeded stands of longleaf pine exist.

A Timber Management Plan for Okefenokee Refuge was begun in 1951. In 1960, a plan was completed for the management of 9,533 acres of upland. During this period, Fish and Wildlife Service objectives focused upon individual species or groups of species, managing their numbers or attempting to create habitat to benefit those species. With emphasis on species, the importance of the individual communities that fit together to make up an ecosystem was not fully recognized. Within the southeastern coastal plain, resource managers did not appreciate the importance of longleaf pine communities, their fire dependency, or their association with the wildlife species that are adapted to and dependent upon them. Consequently, forest management often meant replacing an old stand with a new, vigorous, well-stocked stand; after the stand was established, it was managed to create the conditions for the featured wildlife species.

Accepted forest management practices tended to increase the number of slash pine stands on the refuge at the expense of longleaf pine. Annual Narrative Reports and Forest Management Prescriptions of the past document the clearcutting of "poorly stocked" stands of longleaf pine with wiregrass understories so that they could be replaced with a "more productive" stand, usually slash pine. In addition, the site preparation that preceded planting of the new stand usually destroyed wiregrass and other ground cover components of the community.

Attempts were made to plant longleaf; however, with the techniques available at that time, survival was often poor. Adding to the difficulty of establishing longleaf pine was the heavy understory resulting from changes in the fire regime and the raised water table following clear cutting of the old stand. After one or two failures, slash pine was usually planted in the intended longleaf site. Attempts were also made to establish longleaf pine regeneration under some stands of scattered, cat-faced, remnant longleaf pine by harrowing strips through the stand. By this time, however, the hardwood understory was too well established to allow longleaf regeneration.

Soil and moisture conditions make most of the refuge's forested uplands excellent slash pine sites. It was only the frequent occurrence of growing season fires throughout history that destroyed slash pine seedlings and allowed longleaf pine to dominate this area. Consequently, many of the species dependent upon fire-dependent sites are now threatened or endangered as their habitats disappeared.

During 1968, a land-for-timber exchange was completed with Rayonier, Inc., for several tracts of land on the south end of the refuge. The result was the loss of many more acres of old (second) growth longleaf pine. In addition, the upland areas acquired contained several hundred acres of bare, cutover land, most of it supporting longleaf pine at one time. In 1974, with the exchange completed, several hundred acres of bare land to plant, the RCW recently classified as endangered, and an increased appreciation for natural longleaf pine communities, the refuge staff was challenged to restore longleaf pine on these bare acres.

Between 1974 and 2003, 1,437 acres of refuge land were reforested, most of it with longleaf pine. Methods of regeneration include direct seeding, and planting of bare root and containerized longleaf seedlings. Many small areas have been naturally regenerated, the preferred method of reforestation.

Initially, extensive site preparation was accomplished (e.g., root raking, burning, chopping, harrowing) to create a "good bed" before planting. In each plantation, longleaf pine was planted on the best site. Slash pine was planted in the lowest areas next to the swamp, drains or around ponds. In recent years, with increased use of growing season fire, site preparation has been reduced to a minimum, to avoid destruction of scattered residual warm season ground cover plants that may have survived the many years of altered fire regime. Currently, longleaf pine is planted over the entire plantable area in a regeneration area. If slash pine manages to escape prescribed fire, it is allowed to regenerate naturally in low areas. In some areas, growing season fire may promote the reestablishment of wetland longleaf communities.

The most successful method of restoration of longleaf pine in mixed stands practiced has involved selective thinning to remove other pine species or to open up small patches in mixed stands for natural regeneration. Prescribed fire is used to prevent reestablishment of slash and loblolly pine seedlings. The major tool used on interior islands within the National Wilderness Area has been dormant and growing season fire. All of the major islands have received prescribed fire in recent years. While slash and loblolly pine are not harvested from these areas, natural and prescribed fire has been used to kill or thin patches of unwanted pine, less tolerant to fire. Other patches die naturally due to lightning strikes, wildfires, and insect or disease outbreaks. With the continued use of fire, longleaf pine will eventually be established in these openings.

Management of Adjacent Lands - Fewer and fewer forest landowners are using prescribed fire to reduce fuels on their forests. Reasons include cost of burning, reduced growth, resource damage, danger of escaped fire, and liability due to drift smoke on highways. Some forest managers are using herbicides to reduce fuel levels. Others are using harvesting, site preparation, and planting patterns to produce barriers to retard the spread of fire. Some landowners who have curtailed burning operations elsewhere are burning between the Swamps Edge Break and the Perimeter Road to reduce the risk of fire around the swamp. Most commercial forest landowners still use fire for site preparation.

Management strategies on adjacent lands pose several threats to refuge wildlife and habitat. These include:

- Escaped prescribed fire. While most refuge habitats are fire-dependent, fire at the wrong time can destroy habitat.
- Heavy fuel accumulations. Heavy fuel accumulations next to the refuge increase the chances of high intensity fire adjacent to and spreading into refuge habitats.
- Fertilization. Most industrial forest landowners now fertilize forest plantations to increase growth. Nutrients leaching into refuge wetlands will increase the growth of scrub/shrub encroachment, create algae blooms, and change the oxygen balance of the water. Changes of pH or nutrient levels may affect the growth or survival of aquatic organisms.
- Pesticide applications. Periodic applications of herbicides intended to reduce fuels and competition for nutrients may affect wetland habitats and organisms.

The presence of private lands adjacent to the refuge influences refuge management strategies in several ways:

- Fire management. The presence of private property increases the level of responsibility of refuge fire managers for fire management actions and the liability of escaped fire.
- Fragmentation of uplands. The refuge boundary in most areas is within or adjacent to the swamp edge, leaving only fragments of uplands around the perimeter of the swamp. Virtually all old-growth timber on adjacent lands has been harvested, eliminating available nesting and foraging habitat for the RCW outside the refuge. The value of refuge old-growth forests as nesting and foraging habitat is severely limited because of its location and size. Most forest management compartments are limited to one to four groups of RCW because of size. Genetic transfer is limited because of the distance between subpopulations.

III. Plan Development

PLANNING PROCESS

This Comprehensive Conservation Plan for Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge has been prepared in compliance with the National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997, and the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. The Refuge System Improvement Act requires the Fish and Wildlife Service to actively seek public involvement in environmental planning. It also requires the Service to seriously consider all reasonable alternatives, including a “no action” alternative. These alternatives were considered in the environmental assessment, prepared in conjunction with the draft comprehensive conservation plan.

In developing the refuge plan, the Service completed the following planning process:

1. Established a planning team consisting of refuge management staff, a private ecology consultant and representatives from Ecological Services, Georgia Wildlife Federation, Georgia Department of Natural Resources - Wildlife Division, Georgia State Parks and Historic Sites, and Osceola National Forest.
2. Notified the public and interest groups about the planning process and distributed comment packets.
3. Held public workshops to identify the important issues, concerns, and suggestions related to the future management of the refuge.
4. Hosted professional reviews of the refuge’s forestry/fire, biological, and public use programs.
5. Evaluated lands for additions to the Okefenokee Wilderness Area through the Wilderness Inventory and Study process.
6. Prepared a draft plan and an environmental assessment for public review and comment.

The refuge management staff began meeting regularly on March 16, 2001, to discuss the planning process. The first core planning team meeting was held on July 26, 2001. The team developed a vision statement for the refuge and identified a number of issues and concerns that were likely to affect the management of the refuge. Alternatives and goals were also developed after reviewing comments received during the public comment period and program reviews. These alternatives were evaluated through the environmental assessment.

The public and interest groups were notified of the refuge’s intent to begin the comprehensive conservation planning process through a mailing to over 800 individuals, newspaper articles, and presentations at civic organization meetings. Upon request, a comment packet was sent in hopes of initiating feedback.

The public scoping workshops were held in five towns surrounding the refuge. The location and dates follow:

Homerville, GA	September 18, 2001
St. George, GA	September 20, 2001
Fargo, GA	September 25, 2001
Waycross, GA	September 27, 2001
Folkston, GA	October 4, 2001

These meetings identified issues, concerns, and opportunities concerning the management of the refuge. All comments received during the scoping period are summarized in Appendix IX and were incorporated into management discussions throughout the environmental assessment.

Refuge planning policy requires a wilderness review concurrent with the comprehensive conservation planning process. The Service inventoried the refuge lands adjacent to the Okefenokee Wilderness Area for their eligibility as Wilderness Study Areas. Seven areas were evaluated. Through the review, it was recommended that these lands not be added to the wilderness area (Appendix XI). Without wilderness designation, they would benefit both the refuge and wilderness by providing areas for monitoring parameters, research, environmental education, managing fire and other threats, and options for distributing visitors to lessen their impact at a few entrances.

The draft comprehensive conservation plan was distributed to officials of federal, state, and local government agencies, private organizations, and the general public for review and comment. A public comment period followed along with several public meetings where each alternative was presented and verbal comments were received from the public. The comments from the public comment period are summarized in Section B, Appendix X.

PLANNING ISSUES

The refuge received 25 completed questionnaires and 23 letters and phone calls during the pre-plan scoping period. Participation at the scoping workshops was low with at most ten individuals present. Combining these comments with comments received through program reviews, the following six issues were identified and formed the basis for the development and comparison of the different alternatives as described in the environmental assessment:

- A. Wildlife Management
- B. Resource Protection
- C. Wilderness Values
- D. Public Services
- E. Partnerships
- F. Administration

After the draft plan was released, there was a 45-day public comment period and formal public meetings to gather comments on the proposed action.

IV. Management Direction

INTRODUCTION

The management direction for Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge over the next 15 years is presented below. This includes the goals, objectives, and strategies that will be used to achieve the refuge vision.

The planning team selected Alternative 2, Integrated Landscape Management, to direct the management of the refuge over the next 15 years. This alternative is the most comprehensive and balanced alternative, incorporating the responsibilities associated with the original purpose of the refuge, the Endangered Species Act, the Wilderness Act, and other laws and directives. By viewing the refuge as a portion of a larger ecosystem, the refuge staff will strive to protect the resources to the best of its ability using the current knowledge base. The other alternatives evaluated in the environmental assessment were Alternative 1, Current Management; Alternative 3, Conservation Through Natural Processes; and Alternative 4, Refuge Focus Management.

Implementing the selected alternative will result in the maintenance, protection, and enhancement of the native habitats of the refuge, while meeting the refuge's primary purpose of providing "a refuge and breeding ground for migratory birds and other wildlife." It incorporates an understanding of the refuge's place locally, regionally, nationally, and internationally and recognizes the potential benefits of networking, partnerships, and data sharing. Landscape management will strive to imitate historic conditions. The use of prescribed and natural fire is promoted for the maintenance and restoration of native habitats. Endangered species and other wildlife will benefit from improved or maintained habitat conditions. Monitoring is essential in evaluating the effects of management, natural processes, and human activity within the "zones of influence." This alternative acknowledges the refuge's responsibilities in the preservation of wilderness characteristics and emphasizes solitude. All activities within the wilderness will be evaluated through the Minimum Requirements Decision Guide. In addition, wildlife-dependent public uses (e.g., hunting, fishing, wildlife observation, wildlife photography, and environmental education and interpretation) are incorporated into the plan. These activities will be allowed if they are appropriate and compatible with wildlife and habitat conservation.

REFUGE VISION

The vision for the refuge is as follows:

*The Okefenokee is like no other place on earth;
where natural beauty and wilderness character prevail.
The vision for Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge
is to protect and enhance wildlife and its habitat,
ensure integrity of the ecological system,
and embrace the grandeur, mystery, and cultural heritage
that lead visitors to an enrichment of the human spirit.*

COMPREHENSIVE CONSERVATION PLAN SUMMARY

Threats to the refuge are becoming more prominent as development activities increase in northeast Florida and southeast Georgia. Although the refuge is a large system in itself, the swamp may be greatly compromised by activities a great distance away from its boundary. This plan recognizes the impact these activities may have on the integrity of the swamp and the importance of looking beyond

the refuge boundary. These “zones of influence” vary depending on the natural resources involved. The refuge staff will continue open communication and partnerships with adjacent landowners and interest groups downstream from the Okefenokee Swamp to protect the natural resources, especially during emergency fire/weather situations. In addition, partnerships beyond the refuge’s immediate neighbors will be developed to address issues associated with the aquifer, air shed, and biota exchange pathways. Extensive resource sharing and networking with other refuges, state agencies, organizations, specialists, researchers, and private citizens would expand the knowledge base and develop cooperation between interest groups.

Upland management will emphasize the maintenance and restoration of longleaf pine communities to historic conditions. The refuge will continue to seek partnerships with adjacent landowners to enhance the refuge’s habitat for the endangered red-cockaded woodpecker and associated species by providing corridors between refuge upland management compartments or expanding foraging and nesting areas. Restoration of natural systems, native communities, and healthy environments will be emphasized thus promoting a high quality of life regionally. Within the refuge, natural processes and the wilderness philosophy will be strongly considered in all decisions. Management within the wilderness will be evaluated through the Minimum Requirement Decision Guide. Monitoring environmental parameters, flora, and fauna will be incorporated into an integrated study to gain knowledge on the health of the Okefenokee Ecosystem. The biggest challenge is having a comprehensive monitoring network capable of identifying small changes in the system. The refuge staff and partners must be proactive and forward thinking to anticipate the potential of any apparently insignificant action that may cause a significant change to the overall system.

The future of Okefenokee Refuge is dependent upon a constituency that is knowledgeable of refuge resources, mandates, and environmental issues, and willing to work toward common goals. To build and maintain this constituency, this plan not only provides actions to protect, restore, and conserve wildlife habitat, but also provides expanded educational and appropriate, compatible, wildlife-dependent recreational opportunities. The refuge and surrounding area will be promoted, linking recreational and educational avenues. Developing partnerships among our constituencies is the common theme to implement these actions and opportunities. Promoting the refuge as an asset of Charlton, Clinch, and Ware Counties in Georgia and Baker County in Florida will enhance the refuge’s image and help expand local support.

Staffing will be expanded to meet the increased communication commitment and accommodate data and resource sharing. Also, a significant increase in staff is presented due to the additional manpower that will be required to manage the refuge with a greater consciousness for the wilderness resource.

GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND STRATEGIES

The goals, objectives, and strategies presented below are the Fish and Wildlife Service’s responses to the issues and concerns expressed by the planning team, the public at the scoping meetings, and comments submitted by the public. The goals, objectives, and strategies are presented in hierarchical format. Following each goal is a list of objectives, and under each objective is a list of strategies.

These goals, objectives, and strategies reflect the Service’s commitment to achieve the mandates of the National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997, the mission of the Refuge System, the Endangered Species Act, the Wilderness Act, and the purpose and vision for Okefenokee Refuge. Depending upon the availability of funds and staff, the Service intends to accomplish these goals, objectives, and strategies during the next 15 years.

GOAL 1 – WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

Promote and provide high-quality habitat and protection for threatened and endangered species and conserve the natural diversity, abundance, and ecological function of native flora and fauna on and off refuge lands.

Objective 1. Protect and maintain the threatened and endangered species populations, expanding their populations where possible, and enhancing the habitat on the refuge by working with adjacent landowners. Encourage other land managers in the area to promote appropriate habitat for threatened and endangered species to create a larger gene pool, increase opportunities for survival within the ecosystem, and restore a piece of the area’s natural heritage.

- Strategy 1.1. Continue to monitor annually the status of RCW clusters on the uplands outside the wilderness.
- Strategy 1.2. Continue to band all RCW outside the wilderness to identify movements and group dynamics and evaluate the need and feasibility of banding RCW within the wilderness.
- Strategy 1.3. Use artificial cavities where needed to enhance existing clusters or encourage the use of an area adjacent to active clusters outside the wilderness, and evaluate the need for artificial cavities on the interior islands after each wilderness survey.
- Strategy 1.4. Survey the status of RCW clusters on wilderness islands every other year during the breeding season to assess activity, suitability of cavities, and habitat conditions. Complete a summary report of conditions and recommendations.
- Strategy 1.5. Identify potential RCW habitat using vegetation maps and aerial photos and survey 10 percent of the area each year for RCW clusters.
- Strategy 1.6. Evaluate the need for a population viability model to assess the RCW populations at the refuge and in cooperation with the Regional RCW Coordinator, identify the refuge’s contribution to the regional resource.
- Strategy 1.7. Promote forest management practices designed to benefit RCWs and associated community species and facilitate growth of longleaf pine, both on the refuge and on adjacent state and private lands.
- Strategy 1.8. Seek incentives for landowners to grow longleaf pine stands adjacent to the refuge to at least 60 years-old for the benefit of RCWs and other endemic species associated with longleaf pine – wiregrass habitat.
- Strategy 1.9. Develop and implement surveys for “focal” species of mammals, birds, fish, amphibians and reptiles, particularly those species that are threatened, endangered, or species of special concern (e.g., Rafinesque’s big-eared bat, round-tailed muskrat, pocket gopher, Sherman’s fox squirrel, gopher tortoise, Bachmans sparrow, black-banded sunfish, mud sunfish, banded topminnow).
- Strategy 1.10. Consider acquisition of property that would benefit populations of threatened and endangered species to be high priority.

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- Strategy 1.11. Evaluate the potential for reintroduction of endangered species that occurred historically at the refuge or augmentation of existing populations through translocation from outside sources (e.g. RCW, Florida panther, and ivory-billed woodpecker).
 - Strategy 1.12. Continue to work with landowner/land manager adjacent to the east side of the refuge on Trail Ridge to provide habitat that enhances the use of refuge lands by RCW.
 - Strategy 1.13. Continue working with Georgia Forestry Commission under a Memorandum of Understanding to create suitable habitat on Cowhouse Island for RCW and investigate additional partners on Cowhouse Island to expand the amount of suitable RCW habitat.
 - Strategy 1.14. Develop and implement surveys to determine distribution and population status of amphibians and reptiles, particularly those species that are threatened, endangered, or species of special concern.
 - Strategy 1.15. Determine the historic use of the refuge by wood storks and examine conditions for re-establishing populations within the refuge.
 - Strategy 1.16. Develop and implement surveys to determine distribution, population status, and needs of rare fishes within the refuge.
 - Strategy 1.17. Review the Draft Florida Panther Recovery Plan and engage in the decision-making process with the Service's Ecological Services' Recovery Team.
 - Strategy 1.18. Survey appropriate habitat for the ivory-billed woodpecker to determine whether this bird still exists within the landscape and determine the acreage of suitable habitat.

Objective 2. Identify factors influencing declines in the refuge's fishery by examining water chemistry, groundwater withdrawals, water quality, pH levels, invertebrate populations and the physical environment. Evaluate feasibility of restoring the fish population.

- Strategy 2.1. Review past research for the extent of aquatic habitat changes that have occurred in the refuge that may relate to fish population dynamics. Use water quality databases and hydrologic information to parameterize and develop fisheries models.
- Strategy 2.2. Determine the changes in fish population dynamics using current and historic census data. In cooperation with the Georgia Department of Natural Resources - Fisheries Section, and the Service's Fisheries Resources Office, identify "focal" fish species to represent the overall health of the fisheries. Develop sampling scheme to sample fish species in aquatic habitats based upon availability of habitat types. Conduct surveys at 2-year intervals to assess changes in fish community structure, particularly with emphasis on abundance of aquatic invertebrates and non-game species.
- Strategy 2.3. Develop or further promote partnerships with federal, state, and private organizations to manage water resources and protect fish habitat within the Okefenokee watershed.
- Strategy 2.4. Analyze weather station and water quality monitoring data from refuge sites. Determine the need to modify existing monitoring protocols and collect additional water quality data to monitor long-term health of the refuge's water resources and its fisheries.

Objective 3. Determine the status, specific habitat requirements, and limiting factors of reptile species, including those associated with the upland pine community. Evaluate feasibility of restoration.

- Strategy 3.1. Develop and employ survey methods to determine status and distribution of reptiles within the upland pine community (including pine snake, southern hognose snake, eastern diamondback rattlesnake, and mimic glass lizard). Compare findings with other populations.
- Strategy 3.2. Identify specific habitat requirements for the upland pine community reptile species and use GIS analysis to locate additional suitable sampling sites.
- Strategy 3.3. Monitor the status of gopher tortoises on the refuge and compare with other populations. Map the location of gopher tortoise burrows; establish the level of activity and use by commensal species.
- Strategy 3.4. Conduct a thorough review of literature to determine specific habitat requirements of indigo snakes, particularly for historic information (notes and sightings) that identifies sites within the refuge where indigo snakes were found.
- Strategy 3.5. Develop methods to survey for indigo snakes within the refuge to determine status and health of the population. Use GIS analyses to locate optimal habitats in which to focus survey efforts. Compare results with other populations.
- Strategy 3.6. Consider development of habitat management guidelines that would benefit indigo snakes and balance with the needs of other species.
- Strategy 3.7. Develop and implement surveys to determine the status, health, and population dynamics of the American alligator.
- Strategy 3.8. Identify the impact alligators have on the closure of prairies and other landscape dynamics.

Objective 4. Maintain, enhance, and promote upland linkages to ephemeral wetlands for the flatwoods salamander, striped newt, gopher frog, and other amphibians.

- Strategy 4.1. Develop a spatial database of ephemeral wetlands on and adjacent to the refuge. Analyze existing digital elevation models and aerial photography to identify potential areas and follow up with ground-truthing sites.
- Strategy 4.2. Work with amphibian researchers from federal and state agencies or universities to establish sampling protocols and verify presence or absence of key amphibian species at ephemeral sites and surrounding habitat.
- Strategy 4.3. Protect the ephemeral wetlands by restricting activity within 100 feet, maintaining low understory vegetation around the perimeter, keeping logging debris away from the wetlands, and allowing fire to move freely into the wetlands to maintain herbaceous characteristics of the ponds and relatively open adjacent uplands.
- Strategy 4.4. Minimize impacts to breeding amphibians along ephemeral wetland edges during October – December by providing unburned patches.

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- Strategy 4.5. Develop additional habitat management strategies to promote or maintain ephemeral wetlands in upland habitats on interior islands and upland management compartments.
 - Strategy 4.6. Restore the hydrology of ephemeral wetlands disrupted by ditches and borrow pits on the refuge and promote the restoration of these wetlands off the refuge.

Objective 5. Understand and maintain the role of invertebrates in the structure and function of the Okefenokee Ecosystem.

- Strategy 5.1. Survey specific habitat types for species composition and relative abundance.
- Strategy 5.2. Develop a reference collection of invertebrates from specific habitat types.
- Strategy 5.3. Identify invertebrate species associated with the ephemeral ponds.
- Strategy 5.4. Evaluate Chironomidae (midge larvae) head capsules (and diatoms) in peat cores to categorize historical and present water quality regimes.

Objective 6. Understand the use patterns of select resident and migratory birds to identify critical habitat components and the impacts of management practices and natural events.

- Strategy 6.1. As an indicator of the aquatic system quality, initiate a formal monthly survey of waterbird foraging habits to cover the major open water and prairie habitats in a timely manner and correlate with measures of water depth and food sources. (Airboat and aerial methods will be evaluated and new remote sensing techniques will be evaluated as they are developed.)
- Strategy 6.2. Establish a reporting system for potential wading bird nesting colonies if large flocks of wading birds are seen roosting or nesting during aerial flights between February and May. Further investigate these sites via foot, watercraft, or helicopter depending on accessibility. Identify potential colony sites through GIS habitat analysis and conduct standard aerial strip-transect surveys in these areas.
- Strategy 6.3. Conduct annual helicopter surveys for ospreys during the peak nesting season to determine productivity and how productivity may change with changing water levels.
- Strategy 6.4. Expand annual point counts during migration and breeding periods to assess changes in passerine bird species composition and abundance. Contribute data to a national or regional database. Determine the need to augment point counts with other methods of studying avian species diversity (i.e., mist-netting and banding).
- Strategy 6.5. Eliminate Midwinter Waterfowl Survey because the refuge is not an important contributor to this national database.
- Strategy 6.6. Eliminate Annual Bald Eagle Survey because the refuge is not an important contributor to this national database.
- Strategy 6.7. Remove artificial nest boxes for wood ducks on the east side of the refuge and continue to maintain and monitor through the assistance of the boy scouts the use of the boxes on the west side of the refuge annually until 2008, and determine the efficiency of this program.

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- Strategy 6.8. Establish at least 20 point counts in upland pine stands (>10 in longleaf and >10 in slash dominated; both presently existing and in areas to be restored) to monitor breeding bird populations for increases in priority species, focusing on brown-headed nuthatch and Bachman's sparrow.
 - Strategy 6.9. Establish at least one transect along the Chesser Island Boardwalk to survey transient land birds and breeding and wintering species. Survey each transect weekly.
 - Strategy 6.10. Investigate the feasibility of remote sensing, such as radar, for determining passerine bird movements and use of habitat within the swamp.
 - Strategy 6.11. Continue to participate in the late October "Sandhill Crane Survey," covering all potential occupied habitat, with emphasis on determining family group sizes as an indicator of yearly productivity of resident populations. Consider repeating several times within the count week to determine adequacy of a single count protocol.
 - Strategy 6.12. Develop strip-transect aerial surveys by helicopter of open marsh areas to provide an estimate of current resident sandhill crane population size and distribution. In addition, conduct call-counts, following protocol established in previous studies and determine the most appropriate survey method. Compare current population estimates with results of past studies.
 - Strategy 6.13. Determine the need for more intensive studies to detect changes in movements (home range), habitat use/suitability, and survival of resident cranes. Determine how the hydrological dynamics of Okefenokee Swamp's wet prairie system affect the resident crane population.
 - Strategy 6.14. Continue cooperation with state agencies by providing sighting information for swallow-tailed kites.
 - Strategy 6.15. Determine the status of nesting swallow-tailed kites on the refuge and examine habitat components by conducting aerial (helicopter) surveys in late April through early May, based on sightings and potential sites in cooperation with Georgia Department of Natural Resources. Record GPS coordinates, nest tree species, dominant vegetation, and site description.
 - Strategy 6.16. Institute forest and wetland management practices that would optimize habitat for kites and also benefit other wildlife species. Encourage landowners of parcels adjoining the refuge to consider requirements of swallow-tailed kites in their management practices. Provide at least a 120-foot buffer around all nests found.

Objective 7. Continue to work with Georgia Department of Natural Resources and Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission to monitor and manage the mammal populations within and around the refuge.

- Strategy 7.1. Conduct the annual bait station surveys with Georgia Department of Natural Resources and assess the need by 2007 for increasing or decreasing the amount of effort.
- Strategy 7.2. Evaluate and implement other sampling methods to provide a robust estimate of Okefenokee black bear population dynamics and mast production by 2007 (i.e., remote cameras and hair snares).

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- Strategy 7.3. Work with federal and state partners to evaluate the need for spatially explicit habitat models for Okefenokee black bears.
 - Strategy 7.4. Promote and assist in developing a cooperative management plan for black bear in Georgia and Florida.
 - Strategy 7.5. Monitor the health of white-tailed deer population within the refuge every 5 years by examining deer from both the east and west sides of the refuge.
 - Strategy 7.6. Determine suitable refuge habitat for “The Pocket” gopher and establish survey methods to assess the status of this species on refuge lands.
 - Strategy 7.7. Re-establish “The Pocket” gopher if it has been extirpated and prevent future management practices that could potentially damage the habitat conditions necessary for this species.
 - Strategy 7.8. Determine the presence or absence of the Rafinesque’s big-eared bat on the refuge by sound frequency survey techniques and determine the need for roost sites.
 - Strategy 7.9. Using wintertime aerial photography, identify location, density, and spatial distribution of round-tailed muskrat den sites every 5 years.

Objective 8. Examine wildlife population health and contaminant availability within the ecosystem.

- Strategy 8.1. Work with bio-contaminant specialists from federal and state agencies to develop sampling protocols for collecting tissue, blood, or hair/feather samples to evaluate the levels of mercury, lead, and other contaminants in selected species (e.g., mammal-river otter, round-tailed muskrat, black bear; bird-white ibis, sandhill crane, osprey; amphibian-pig frog, greater siren; reptile-American alligator; fish and invertebrate species) every 5 years or when there is a concern.
- Strategy 8.2. Using water quality monitoring data and past contaminant studies, identify areas that may serve as “contaminant sinks” within which to focus sampling efforts.
- Strategy 8.3. Examine amphipods for mercury and other contaminants to form a comparison level for future investigations.

Objective 9. Strive to maintain the natural diversity and abundance of wildlife species within the physiographic region of the Okefenokee Swamp by forming a network of agencies and organizations that would share data in a timely manner to influence management decisions and recognize problems within the system.

- Strategy 9.1. Develop or further promote partnerships with federal and state management agencies to identify threats to the resources within the “zones of influence.”
- Strategy 9.2. Create a database indicating wildlife surveys conducted by agencies and organizations within the physiographic region of the Okefenokee Swamp to gain an understanding of the regional perspective and the potential of movements between wildlife areas.
- Strategy 9.3. Participate in regional efforts to compile data from wildlife surveys and observations.

GOAL 2 – RESOURCE PROTECTION

Restore, maintain, protect, and promote native habitats and healthy natural systems where possible to imitate historic distribution, frequency, and quality on and off the refuge, and preserve the associated cultural sites and wilderness qualities.

Objective 1. Restore, enhance, and promote the native upland communities and the associated wetlands to maintain the natural vegetation mosaic, diversity, and viability found historically within the Greater Okefenokee Ecosystem while improving opportunities for RCW activity.

- Strategy 1.1. Investigate the historic vegetation of wilderness islands by 2007, compiling descriptions from the literature on specific islands. If another vegetation class currently dominates it, determine whether it is desirable and feasible to return it to the historic vegetation class.
- Strategy 1.2. Inventory upland management compartments, including understory species, to monitor conditions and identify management needs to progress toward a self-perpetuating longleaf forest. Develop forest management prescriptions by compartment, using a 1 percent line plot cruise, on a return interval of 10 years.
- Strategy 1.3. Evaluate prescribed burn cycle to maximize benefit to the community plant species, black bears, RCWs, and other species associated with fire-dependent systems. Base the use of prescribed fire on need rather than on a set schedule (holistic approach).
- Strategy 1.4. Establish representative photo and vegetation sampling points within upland management compartments, islands, and wetlands to illustrate changes in the vegetation structure related to fire effects, management practices, and natural events.
- Strategy 1.5. Strive for a self-perpetuating longleaf forest as the majority of trees reach 100 years. Timber harvesting and prescribed fire would be conducted as needs occur. Use prescribed fire to maintain understory composition and structure as needed.
- Strategy 1.6. Expand and maintain a multi-layered database for fire, forestry, and biological resource analysis including but not limited to soils, hydrology, wildlife distribution, and vegetation.
- Strategy 1.7. Inventory Number One Island to identify the unique old-growth longleaf and slash pine components of the island for baseline information.
- Strategy 1.8. Promote, through partnerships, the establishment of a demonstration/community area emphasizing the native longleaf pine community, such as that seen at Southern Pines Elementary School, Southern Pines, North Carolina.
- Strategy 1.9. Refuge staff will seek and promote the local/regional development of a wood-based market that utilizes the historic products of the native longleaf (*Pinus palustris*) and slash pine (*Pinus elliotii*).
- Strategy 1.10. Encourage the Georgia Forestry Commission and the Florida Division of Forestry on their respective state forests that adjoin the refuge to create demonstration areas that showcase long rotation silviculture and fire pre-suppression techniques.

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- Strategy 1.11. Continue to utilize the National Fire Plan Operation Reporting System to develop Wildland Urban Interface projects that support fire wise activities.
 - Strategy 1.12. Wilderness islands will be prescribed burned using aerial ignition in the dormant season for hazardous fuel reduction and in the growing season for habitat restoration. Prescribed fire will be applied as needed to meet habitat restoration goals, generally between 2 to 6 years.
 - Strategy 1.13. Prescribed fire, both aerial and ground ignition, will be applied to upland management compartments outside the wilderness in the dormant season for hazardous fuel reduction and in the growing season for habitat restoration on an “as needed” basis (generally between 2 to 6 years).
 - Strategy 1.14. Annually plan and implement an average 6,200 acres of dormant season and 6,500 acres of growing season burning on refuge property to simulate the natural fire dynamics of the area.
 - Strategy 1.15. Utilize Firebase, National Fire Plan Operating System, and the Fire Reporting System to secure resources for all future prescribed burning, mechanical fuel reduction, and selected silvicultural operations.
 - Strategy 1.16. Develop as part of the joint GOAL Fire Management Plan the support and resources through the National Fire Plan to conduct interagency prescribed burning within the fuel reduction zone between the Swamps Edge Break and the Perimeter Road.
 - Strategy 1.17. Maintain annually, island helispots to provide an emergency landing area during prescribed fire operations and to allow safe access for forestry crews and biologists working with wildlife and habitat issues.
 - Strategy 1.18. Selective thinning in upland management compartments will be used as the preferred silvicultural management tool to accomplish habitat restoration goals.
 - Strategy 1.19. Use patch regeneration areas ranging in size from ¼-acre to 15 acres to increase the age variability and promote the establishment of longleaf pine within upland management compartments. Log loading areas, natural openings, and proximity to seed source will be considered when establishing patch regeneration areas.
 - Strategy 1.20. Plan regeneration on approximately 50 acres (1/30 of each compartment visited) each year. Plant improved, containerized longleaf pine seedlings at 500 trees per acre.
 - Strategy 1.21. Exclude logging operations from all upland bog filled depressions and drains.
 - Strategy 1.22. Use prescribed fire to reestablish the natural size and composition of wetlands dispersed throughout the uplands by using water levels and duff moisture to regulate fire intensity and penetration.
 - Strategy 1.23. Evaluate annually the upland management compartment roads. As needed, pull ditches, grade, set culverts, or construct low water crossings to provide for fire and forest management access.

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- Strategy 1.24. Evaluate annually and maintain as needed the upland management compartment roads by mowing to provide for fire and forest management access and to serve as a permanent fuels break.
 - Strategy 1.25. Inspect and make needed repairs on the 26 perimeter road bridges as required by regional guidelines while considering fish movements and erosion potential.
 - Strategy 1.26. Monitor forest insects and disease according to Service and regional direction.
 - Strategy 1.27. Protect ephemeral wetlands by restricting activity within 100 feet, maintaining low understory vegetation around the perimeter, keeping logging debris away from the wetlands, and allowing fire to move freely into the wetlands to maintain herbaceous characteristics of the ponds and relatively open adjacent uplands.
 - Strategy 1.28. Develop educational programs on habitats and select wildlife needs for equipment operators, foresters, fire crews, etc., to instill an interest and heighten awareness of their potential impact to the environment through their management actions.
 - Strategy 1.29. Update the refuge Fire Management Plan by 2006 to comply with the National Format for Fire Management Plans.
 - Strategy 1.30. Ensure all refuge staff engaged in fire related activities meet National Wildfire Coordinating Group training requirements for positions held.
 - Strategy 1.31. Maintain assigned fire suppression equipment according to manufacturers specifications to ensure safe efficient operation.
 - Strategy 1.32. Maintain annual operating plans with Florida Division of Forestry and Georgia Forestry Commission to continue joint fire operations.

Objective 2. Maintain, enhance, and promote the Greater Okefenokee Ecosystem's native wetland communities, their natural vegetation mosaic, diversity, viability, and dynamics, as found within the Okefenokee Swamp.

- Strategy 2.1. Investigate the vegetation of the swamp wetlands by 2007 for areas within the swamp that have been altered to the extent that natural succession will not restore it to the historic vegetation (i.e., examine cypress regeneration in the northeast basin).
- Strategy 2.2. Investigate the influence of the underlying aquifer on the Okefenokee Swamp to identify threats from increased demands on ground water within 100 miles of the swamp.
- Strategy 2.3. Develop a water monitoring network using wells around the perimeter of the swamp to examine both surface and ground water to determine changes in water depths, flows and hydroperiods. Investigate partnerships with USGS Water Resources, and Georgia and Florida scientists for this work.
- Strategy 2.4. Continue to monitor pH, conductivity, and dissolved oxygen at selected water monitoring stations and develop further the monitoring program to address water chemistry dynamics related to fire, water levels, weather events, plant composition, public use activities, and land use adjacent to the refuge.

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- Strategy 2.5. Monitor the water quality exiting the swamp near the Suwannee River Sill to identify changes as they relate to natural and man-made events and how it relates to data collected downstream by USGS.
 - Strategy 2.6. Collaborate with a university/college to examine the pH levels through the history of the swamp using appropriate materials within the peat layers.
 - Strategy 2.7. Develop a means of updating the fuel model map on a yearly basis to reflect the effects of fire moving across the swamp landscape.
 - Strategy 2.8. Revise the vegetation map every 10 years (next 2011), using appropriate images and ground truthing and determine percent change of each vegetation class.
 - Strategy 2.9. Establish photo points within each major prairie to illustrate changes in the vegetation structure related to management practices and natural events.
 - Strategy 2.10. Educate the public on the importance of good air quality, the threats of light and noise to the resources, and the avenues to reduce the negative effects.
 - Strategy 2.11. Continue to restore the river flood plain associated with the Suwannee River that has been influenced by the presence of the Suwannee River Sill by removing the two concrete water control structures and breaching the sill in four places.
 - Strategy 2.12. Keep accurate records of water levels and rainfall throughout the swamp and relate them to public use opportunities, fire hazards and occurrence, wildlife distribution, and water distribution. Currently, 10 water monitoring stations are in use. Add additional stations at Breakfast Branch and at the outlet to the St. Marys River. Pursue making this data available on the web.
 - Strategy 2.13. Investigate the influence of boat trail maintenance on the hydrologic dynamics within hydrologic basins of the swamp.
 - Strategy 2.14. Expand and maintain a multi-layered database for fire, forestry, and biological resource analysis within the swamp including but not limited to soils, hydrology, wildlife distribution, and vegetation.
 - Strategy 2.15. Inventory the old-growth cypress stands (e.g., Grand Prairie and Dinner Pond) that remain for baseline information.
 - Strategy 2.16. Encourage the use of natural fires within the wetlands versus scheduling prescribed fires that may decrease the impact of a future natural fire.
 - Strategy 2.17. Using historical water level records, minimize the movement of prescribed fire off wilderness islands and upland management compartments to accomplish stated objectives.
 - Strategy 2.18. Minimize the impacts of corridors on the landscape (e.g., roads, fire lines, swamps edge break) that alter water flows, seepages, compaction, and wildlife movement by rehabilitating unnecessary lines and considering maintenance practices that minimize soil disturbance.

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- Strategy 2.19. Collect data from the on-site regional air quality station at the end of each wildland fire event to document levels of fire-related pollutants.
 - Strategy 2.20. At the beginning of each wildland fire event, contact local and state transportation officials to advise of possible smoke production that may adversely impact road visibility.
 - Strategy 2.21. Finalize the Fire Use Guidebook of the refuge Fire Management Plan to allow the use of fire for natural resource benefits and amend the refuge's Fire Management Plan.
 - Strategy 2.22. By 2007, complete initial training of refuge personnel and state and federal cooperators in the implementation of fire use as the appropriate management strategy on the refuge.
 - Strategy 2.23. By 2007, have a wetland fuels modeling research project to accurately represent the unique wetland fuels found on the refuge in Firebase (the Service's prescribed fire funding database).

Objective 3. Conserve natural resources through partnerships, protection, and land acquisition from willing sellers within the "zones of influence."

- Strategy 3.1. Assess and prioritize lands within the watershed by 2010 that would protect the resources and/or enhance management opportunities to meet refuge objectives.
- Strategy 3.2. Establish acquisition priorities based upon habitat values and/or possible threats to existing resources.
- Strategy 3.3. Initiate and continue contact with all landowners within the refuge acquisition boundary to determine landowner interest and willing-seller status. Acquire land as opportunities arise or enter into agreements to protect resources associated with the health of the wetlands and native upland communities.
- Strategy 3.4. Continue to utilize and seek partnerships with conservation organizations and others to complete acquisitions.
- Strategy 3.5. Develop Property Proposals as lands are identified as critical for managing the resources of the refuge.
- Strategy 3.6. Seek incentives for landowners to grow longleaf pine stands adjacent to the refuge to at least 60 years-old for the benefit of RCWs.
- Strategy 3.7. Through presentations and the distribution of information, encourage other land managers to restore, maintain, and protect native upland and wetland communities as a part of southeast Georgia's heritage.
- Strategy 3.8. Keep abreast of the threats within the "zones of influence" and be proactive in reducing the negative impacts (e.g., aerial, biota, water, and soil pathways).

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- Strategy 3.9. Form a network of stakeholders within the surface and groundwater basins associated with the Okefenokee Swamp to protect and restore the natural flows and monitor for changes in flows and water quality. Identify the reason for changes and work toward resolving any detrimental consequences.
 - Strategy 3.10. Every 5 years beginning in 2007, examine select plant and lichen species for injury due to air quality.
 - Strategy 3.11. Maintain the annual operation plans for the two Memorandums of Understanding with International Paper Company and seek opportunities with other adjoining landowners.
 - Strategy 3.12. By 2007, begin to develop a GOAL Fire Management Plan to cover the 1,500,000 acres now contained in the group's zone of influence.

Objective 4. Investigate presence of and reduce non-native invasive plants and animal populations to minimize negative effects to native flora and fauna.

- Strategy 4.1. Develop and maintain by 2007, a GIS database on known locations within and outside the refuge and the area covered by invasive plants and animals, type and date of the treatment, and the results of treatment.
- Strategy 4.2. Take measures to eradicate the non-native invasive species. This may include the use of pesticides within the wilderness.
- Strategy 4.3. Develop a team of refuge staff to revisit known sites and new sites where exotic species have been reported on an annual basis to document the current condition and future needs.
- Strategy 4.4. Work with neighbors that are harboring and/or promoting non-native invasive species to reduce the threat of invasion onto the refuge.
- Strategy 4.5. Remove non-native animals such as feral swine and domestic cats and dogs from refuge lands. Educate the local community of the damage done by these animals.
- Strategy 4.6. Use native plants to landscape around refuge facilities and developed upland areas, such as road edges, to reduce the potential for exotics becoming established and to promote the use of the most efficient plants for the landscape.

Objective 5. Identify and protect the archaeological and historical sites on the refuge from illegal take or damage in compliance with the established Acts.

- Strategy 5.1. By 2007, all known locations will be cataloged using GPS coordinates for inclusion into the refuge GIS data base system. Continue to collect location information on historic properties as identified. Sites will be identified as needed when disturbance of soil is proposed or expected during an emergency.
- Strategy 5.2. Educate the public through programs on the significance of the archaeological and historical sites.
- Strategy 5.3. Develop and implement a long-term maintenance plan for the Chesser Island Homestead, and buildings on the National Historical Register.

Objective 6. Preserve the wilderness resource within the designated wilderness area.

- Strategy 6.1. Every 5 years, beginning in 2006, survey light and noise pollution on the edge of the swamp and within the interior according to the protocols established by the Georgia Institute of Technology.
- Strategy 6.2. Identify light and noise sources and reduce negative impacts of light and noise pollution where possible.
- Strategy 6.3. Review new industry and development within the airshed as they relate to visibility impairments and air quality over the swamp and coordinate comments with the Service's Air Quality Division.
- Strategy 6.4. Monitor air quality under the guidance of the Service's Air Quality Division, including the current partnership with the three national programs: National Atmospheric Deposition Program, Mercury Deposition Network, and the Interagency Monitoring of Protected Visual Environments.
- Strategy 6.5. Monitor human disturbance factors within zones of influence to protect the wilderness resource including habitat, wildlife, and human values.
- Strategy 6.6. Continue to consider development of visitor surveys, particularly for overnight canoeists, to assess the overall quality of wilderness experience and if appropriate, implement a survey.
- Strategy 6.7. Use the approved Minimum Requirement Decision Guide for non-emergency wilderness activities that are not covered within this comprehensive conservation plan.
- Strategy 6.8. Plan helicopter flight paths when possible to minimize disturbance to wildlife, the wilderness, and visitors.
- Strategy 6.9. Conduct emergency operations in a safe manner that addresses wilderness concerns.
- Strategy 6.10. Distribute wilderness information to special task teams, volunteers, interns, and researchers to give a clear understanding of the Okefenokee Wilderness and the management requirements.

GOAL 3 – WILDERNESS VALUES

Restore, preserve, and protect the primeval character and natural processes of the Okefenokee Wilderness, leaving it untrammled by man while providing recreational solitude, education, scientific study, conservation ethics, and scenic vistas.

Objective 1. Preserve the primeval character of the Okefenokee Wilderness through management and re-establishment of ecological conditions that allow maximum use of natural processes.

- Strategy 1.1. Monitor and evaluate public impacts and modify management to protect the wilderness resource.

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- Strategy 1.2. Be proactive within the “zones of influence” in minimizing potential threats to the wilderness resource.
 - Strategy 1.3. Establish guidelines as in the Fire Use Management Plan to allow maximum benefit for the wilderness resource from natural processes.
 - Strategy 1.4. Investigate remote sensing techniques as they become available while using traditional monitoring techniques when determined appropriate through Minimum Requirement Guidelines to monitor wildlife populations and habitat conditions.

Objective 2. Provide recreational opportunities in wilderness that emphasize solitude.

- Strategy 2.1. Continue to maintain and use the existing wilderness reservation system, the trail system, and the overnight shelters to ensure solitude.
- Strategy 2.2. Be sensitive to visitor use when scheduling administrative activities in wilderness.
- Strategy 2.3. Conduct Minimum Requirement Decisions prior to all management activities within the wilderness.
- Strategy 2.4. Encourage, modify, or if necessary, directly control wilderness uses and influences to minimize their impact on solitude.
- Strategy 2.5. Work with FAA and military installations to alter flight paths of commercial and military overflights.
- Strategy 2.6. Maintain a minimum of 700 feet for administrative overflights. Special use flights will be governed by the Minimum Requirement Decision Guide on the specified activity.
- Strategy 2.7. Maintain low vegetation at helispots on interior islands for safety in transporting equipment and workers.
- Strategy 2.8. Continue to pursue the use of electric motors for guided tours.

Objective 3. Provide educational enrichment related to wilderness.

- Strategy 3.1. Continue to waive fees for educational groups.
- Strategy 3.2. Encourage all visitors to enjoy the Visitor Center services where they can be oriented to wilderness concepts.
- Strategy 3.3. Continue to provide wilderness related environmental education and interpretation programs.

Objective 4. Accommodate scientific study for the purpose of managing the area as wilderness and protecting the Okefenokee Ecosystem.

- Strategy 4.1. Evaluate the management contribution of proposed studies and use the Minimum Requirement Decision Guide to evaluate the need and wilderness compatibility.

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- Strategy 4.2. Expand relationships with the Carhart Wilderness Center, the Leopold Institute, colleges, and universities to develop needed wilderness research.

Objective 5. Promote conservation ethics in wilderness.

- Strategy 5.1. Manage natural processes to the benefit of the wilderness resource.
- Strategy 5.2. Continue to monitor air and water quality and investigate potential threats.
- Strategy 5.3. Use interdisciplinary science skills to manage wilderness.
- Strategy 5.4. Promote and practice wilderness concepts such as Leave No Trace principles.
- Strategy 5.5. Distribute information through printed materials and the internet about wilderness issues and ethics to local businesses, concessionaires, Stephen C. Foster State Park, and Swamp Park to distribute to their customers for greater awareness of human impacts.

Objective 6. Provide scenic vistas in wilderness.

- Strategy 6.1. Allow natural processes to open areas to provide scenic vistas.
- Strategy 6.2. Continue to maintain boat/canoe trails to provide access and scenic views.
- Strategy 6.3. Camouflage equipment or use natural materials to minimize the “hand-of-man.”

GOAL 4 – PUBLIC SERVICES

Provide and enhance fully accessible opportunities for hunting, fishing, wildlife observation, wildlife photography, and environmental education and interpretation when compatible to promote public appreciation, understanding, and action on behalf of the Okefenokee Ecosystem while maintaining the wilderness resource of the Okefenokee Wilderness Area.

Objective 1. Promote the refuge, the work of the Fish and Wildlife Service, and wilderness philosophy and concepts through brochures, personal contacts, and the refuge’s website. Provide clear directional information and signage to lead interested parties to the refuge, as well as to visitor opportunities once they have arrived. Opportunities within the Okefenokee Ecosystem will be promoted.

- Strategy 1.1. Implement revised refuge Sign Plan to direct individuals through their refuge visit.
- Strategy 1.2. Enhance orientation along the refuge hiking trail system by incorporating informational signs and mile markers.
- Strategy 1.3. Continue to maintain routed, painted, wooden signs along the canoe trails to assist visitors in their travels through the swamp.
- Strategy 1.4. Clearly mark the wilderness boundary at each entry/access point.
- Strategy 1.5. Ensure existing traffic signs meet standards as outlined in the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices.

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- Strategy 1.6. Continue updating refuge brochures and web pages to provide the most up-to-date and accurate information possible including other environmental opportunities within the Okefenokee Ecosystem.
 - Strategy 1.7. Revise, expand, and develop brochures and other outreach materials to increase awareness of the wilderness resource and the concept of “Leave No Trace.”
 - Strategy 1.8. Revise brochures and other outreach materials to increase awareness of the Okefenokee Refuge’s designation as a Wetland of International Importance, Important Birding Area, and the existence of Research and Public Use Natural Areas.
 - Strategy 1.9. Expand and develop contacts with all Georgia and Florida interstate, regional, and local visitor centers to provide refuge information on a regular basis for travelers.
 - Strategy 1.10. Develop “Introduction to Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge” packets, including brochures, pictures, and a short orientation video to assist welcome center and rest stop personnel in addressing questions from travelers. Continue to offer introductory refuge visits to these individuals as a supplement to the information packets.
 - Strategy 1.11. Initiate contact with Alabama, Tennessee, and South Carolina interstate, regional, and local welcome centers as possible outlets for refuge information and offer orientation packets and visits for their personnel.
 - Strategy 1.12. Continue working with Georgia Department of Transportation on refuge informational signage for north and south bound lanes of I-75 near Tifton/Valdosta and I-95 near Brunswick/Kingsland.
 - Strategy 1.13. Initiate discussions with the Florida Department of Transportation about refuge informational signage for the north and south bound lanes of I-75 near Lake City/Valdosta and I-95 near Jacksonville/Yulee.
 - Strategy 1.14. Expand eco-tourism opportunities for the refuge, as well as for regional and local communities in partnership with businesses, civic and conservation organizations by promoting area attractions and joining together for birding festivals, Earth Day events, canoe clinics, and the establishment of extended bike and canoe trails, car tours, etc.
 - Strategy 1.15. Expand supply of key outreach products (e.g., posters and tattoos).
 - Strategy 1.16. Develop public service announcements for radio and television markets to promote refuge events.
 - Strategy 1.17. Prepare for emergencies by developing appropriate procedures for quickly contacting and engaging refuge partners with information about rapidly developing refuge and/or local concerns or issues.

Objective 2. Implement a fee demonstration program where revenues will be strategically invested to support the operation and maintenance of hunting, fishing, wildlife observation, wildlife photography, and environmental education and interpretation opportunities on the refuge.

- Strategy 2.1. Continue fee-demonstration program that was implemented in 1998 and that was re-authorized in 2004.

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- Strategy 2.2. Expand methodologies for tracking use of fee demonstration funding in support of visitor services.
 - Strategy 2.3. Adjust user fees as necessary to ensure that a safe and quality wilderness and recreational experience is provided to the public.
 - Strategy 2.4. Conduct an annual evaluation of the fee collection program.

Objective 3. Provide quality hunting opportunities within specified upland management compartments, making every effort to provide hunts for universal accessibility where possible.

- Strategy 3.1. Evaluate current and potential individualized hunting opportunities on specified upland management compartments in Georgia and Florida. Implement hunts as appropriate.
- Strategy 3.2. Evaluate and where appropriate expand and develop special hunting opportunities for family-oriented groups (e.g., father/son and mother/daughter).
- Strategy 3.3. Incorporate into hunting brochures the variability of wildlife populations and hunter success and skill in diverse refuge habitats.
- Strategy 3.4. Provide a refuge hunt brochure that summarizes all pertinent refuge regulations, discusses each of the designated hunt areas in detail, and provides a means for the public to apply for the hunt(s) by mail, fax, e-mail, or via the refuge website.
- Strategy 3.5. Evaluate hunting opportunities on newly acquired lands.
- Strategy 3.6. Expand and develop contacts with Handicapped Sportsmen's groups in Georgia and Florida to improve accessibility to hunts.
- Strategy 3.7. Monitor hunt programs and provide end-of-the-season harvest reports, including suggested improvements, to the state and other interested parties. Gather results of state administered hunts surrounding the refuge.

Objective 4. Provide quality fishing opportunities on the refuge, making every effort to provide universal accessibility where possible.

- Strategy 4.1. Coordinate with Georgia Department of Natural Resources to maintain year-round fishing seasons.
- Strategy 4.2. Survey and evaluate refuge ponds, dip sites, and canals for expansion or deletion of bank fishing opportunities.
- Strategy 4.3. Expand and develop contacts with Handicapped Sportsmen's groups in Georgia and Florida for suggestions on improving access to fishing opportunities.
- Strategy 4.4. Investigate opportunities for youth fishing derbies at sites accessed from all refuge entrances.
- Strategy 4.5. Continue to develop fishing access opportunities at the Suwannee River Sill and Kingfisher Landing.

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- Strategy 4.6. Monitor fishing program through periodic creel surveys and voluntary reporting system at the entrances to the swamp.
 - Strategy 4.7. Develop fishing brochure and expand refuge website to include maps showing the open fishing areas, regulations, and information on the dynamics of fish populations.

Objective 5. Provide quality opportunities and facilities for wildlife observation and photography in different habitats of the refuge.

- Strategy 5.1. Evaluate all access points for use patterns and the need for additional facilities and improve as needed.
- Strategy 5.2. Expand and develop plans and associated costs for linking boardwalk spurs #1 and #2 into a loop boardwalk
- Strategy 5.3. Develop a boardwalk and observation point leading from visitor center parking lot into Mizell Prairie.
- Strategy 5.4. Expand development and interpretation of Phernetton Long-leaf Pine and Canal Diggers Trail extension.
- Strategy 5.5. Investigate, expand, and develop, where feasible, hiking trails outside the wilderness area for optimum wildlife viewing opportunities while preserving the integrity of the habitat and wildlife.
- Strategy 5.6. Evaluate and, where feasible, develop one fully accessible trail opportunity at all entrances.
- Strategy 5.7. Maintain wilderness canoe trails for additional wildlife observation and photography opportunities while preserving the integrity of the habitat, wildlife, and wilderness resource.
- Strategy 5.8. Maintain wilderness canoe trail reservation system to promote solitude and enhance opportunities to observe and photograph wildlife in their natural surroundings.
- Strategy 5.9. Expand program offerings, workshops, activities, and exhibits used to teach and enhance wildlife viewing skills and ethics.
- Strategy 5.10. Investigate the need for expanded wildlife oriented viewing opportunities including trails, exhibits, etc., at Kingfisher Landing and the Suwannee River Sill Area.
- Strategy 5.11. Convert the manicured lawn area at Suwannee Canal Recreation Area to a backyard habitat for wildlife observation and photography.
- Strategy 5.12. Continue to promote wildlife observation and photography opportunities at key points within the ecosystem through brochures, news releases, displays, and special events. Include messages on good wildlife observation and photography practices to minimize disturbance.
- Strategy 5.13. Continue to promote the Colonial Coast Birding Trail in partnership with Georgia Wildlife Resources Division.

Objective 6. Expand environmental education to a multi-faceted, curriculum-based program for use on and off the refuge to enhance public awareness and understanding of the refuge's natural ecology, the human influences on the swamp ecosystem, the wilderness philosophy and concepts, and to inspire action among local, national, and international education groups on behalf of the Fish and Wildlife Service, the refuge, and the ecosystem.

- Strategy 6.1. Develop grade-appropriate environmental education activities and materials that support the Georgia/Florida approved curricula.
- Strategy 6.2. Develop environmental education facilities, including outdoor and indoor classroom settings at various entrances and locations, to balance environmental education demands on the landscape and to reduce conflicts between groups and/or activities.
- Strategy 6.3. Enhance the existing Cane Pole Trail for an alternative environmental education area by creating an interpretive boardwalk with an observation platform extending out into Mizell Prairie.
- Strategy 6.4. Develop a plan that deals with the administration of groups seeking environmental education from contact to follow-up activities.
- Strategy 6.5. Expand and develop environmental education outreach to local schools and other interested groups covering on-going refuge activities.
- Strategy 6.6. Expand and develop environmental education support materials for teachers to use both on and off refuge.
- Strategy 6.7. Enhance teacher workshop materials and host teacher workshops at the refuge.
- Strategy 6.8. Encourage concession operations at various entrances to support curriculum based environmental education and sales items.
- Strategy 6.9. Develop a multifaceted Junior Refuge Manager program for all young refuge users, including those off the refuge via the Internet.
- Strategy 6.10. Develop yearly environmental education projects that involve the financial support and physical assistance of the Okefenokee Wildlife League.
- Strategy 6.11. Develop a partnership with the city of Folkston in the coordination of programs offered by the Okefenokee Education and Research Center and utilizing refuge facilities for environmental education to promote the purpose/objectives of the refuge and the Fish and Wildlife Service.
- Strategy 6.12. Increase or enhance the partnerships with environmental education organizations to develop and present educational programs, activities, and exhibits on the refuge that promote awareness of the resources.
- Strategy 6.13. Continue to participate in the St. Marys to the Suwannee initiative for establishing a canoe trail from the Atlantic Ocean to the Gulf of Mexico.

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- Strategy 6.14. Evaluate and determine the effectiveness of all environmental education activities and modify as needed to meet refuge needs.
 - Strategy 6.15. Develop a multifaceted educational program for adult refuge users, including off-refuge users via the Internet.

Objective 7. Provide non-personal and personal interpretive media and programs that increase awareness and understanding of the refuge's natural and human influences, habitat diversity, wildlife values, wilderness philosophy and concepts, and management activities performed to protect, enhance, restore, and maintain the Okefenokee Ecosystem.

- Strategy 7.1. Promote an understanding of the relationship among all programs of the Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Wildlife Refuge System, and Okefenokee Refuge through interpretive panels, brochures, signing, etc.
- Strategy 7.2. Re-examine and refine key resource management messages that define and simplify refuge actions to protect, enhance, restore, and maintain the Okefenokee Ecosystem.
- Strategy 7.3. Develop interpretive panels, brochures, signing, etc., that increase awareness of the swamp ecosystem, the importance of wetlands, and wilderness management. Evaluate options for presenting the information to hearing and visually impaired visitors.
- Strategy 7.4. Evaluate all brochures for necessity. Eliminate or condense brochures where possible.
- Strategy 7.5. Evaluate all festivals and special events for appropriateness.
- Strategy 7.6. Evaluate feasibility of interpretation within the wilderness area and consider the use of backcountry rangers.
- Strategy 7.7. Expand and develop kiosks and interpretive panels for all upland trails and boardwalks with a trail map and brief description of the trail, including elements of interest.
- Strategy 7.8. Continue current Memorandum of Understanding with International Paper Company for provision of an interpretive trail across its lands.
- Strategy 7.9. Evaluate and develop, if feasible, other avenues for presenting the living history of the Chesser Island Homestead.
- Strategy 7.10. Interpret through various media the conversion of manicured lawn area to a backyard habitat exhibit to promote natural landscapes.
- Strategy 7.11. Evaluate current Memorandum of Understanding with Zoo Atlanta and the potential for partnerships with other zoos and aquariums (Jacksonville Zoo and Georgia Aquarium) to decide if there are common goals in interpretation and environmental education, which the refuge would want to share.
- Strategy 7.12. Examine feasibility of maintaining an interpretive radio station available 24 hours a day to inform visitors of refuge hours, visitor center, trail locations, and a description of all refuge entrances.

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- Strategy 7.13. Develop news releases and magazine articles for weekly and monthly civic and conservation organization publications.
 - Strategy 7.14. Enhance website to reach major national and international markets. Establish web site links through civic and conservation organizations.
 - Strategy 7.15. Expand refuge outreach and media relations plan to reach major media markets locally, regionally, and nationally.
 - Strategy 7.16. Continue to cultivate partnerships with community or conservation organizations capable of developing and administering funds to assist in key refuge issues and interpretive themes.
 - Strategy 7.17. Expand refuge volunteers to include youth groups such as 4-H clubs, Girl and Boy Scouts, etc., working on projects that enhance the refuge while educating youth and their leaders about key refuge issues.
 - Strategy 7.18. Support off-site outreach programs when feasible and beneficial to goals of the refuge.

Objective 8. Use concession contracts, permits, and commercial uses within the policies of the National Wildlife Refuge System and the National Wilderness legislation established for Okefenokee Refuge to assist in meeting the management goals of the refuge.

- Strategy 8.1. Continue to meet regularly with concession supervisors to maintain lines of communication and to clarify policies and issues of interest to each party.
- Strategy 8.2. Investigate the need, feasibility, and impact of concession contracts and facilities at Kingfisher Landing and the Suwannee River Sill area.
- Strategy 8.3. As technology becomes available, negotiate concession contracts requiring conversion to battery-operated motors for guided tour boats, and boat and motor rentals.
- Strategy 8.4. Evaluate the need and feasibility of alternative means of transportation for remote parking areas off refuge and an interpretive tram for tours on refuge.
- Strategy 8.5. Develop specialized training for concession guides concentrating on interpretive messages and environmental education principles relevant to refuge issues and concerns.
- Strategy 8.6. Re-negotiate commercial outfitter guidelines for soliciting, evaluating, awarding, and monitoring overnight and day use of the refuge.
- Strategy 8.7. Re-negotiate Stephen C. Foster State Park's contracts emphasizing compatible recreational activities on the refuge.
- Strategy 8.8. Re-negotiate east side concession contract emphasizing interpretation and environmental education.
- Strategy 8.9. Re-negotiate Okefenokee Swamp Park contract emphasizing interpretation and environmental education.
- Strategy 8.10. Re-evaluate refuge commercial guiding procedures.

GOAL 5 – PARTNERSHIPS

Promote communication, cooperation, and partnerships between local, state, and federal agencies, land managers, and private citizens within the “zones of influence” to conserve the integrity of the pathways associated with resource protection, wildlife populations, and public services.

Objective 1. Promote, support, and assist the cooperative efforts of land managers, interest groups, and government entities to protect and/or enhance the natural resources and processes within the “zones of influence.”

- Strategy 1.1. Examine and develop, where feasible, innovative management agreements with adjacent landowners and other land managers within the “zones of influences” to protect the natural resources and processes of the area and promote fire use within the Okefenokee Wilderness Area.
- Strategy 1.2. Continue to encourage and support the efforts of the Greater Okefenokee Association of Landowners.
- Strategy 1.3. Continue to support Okefenokee Wildlife League and develop an advocacy group for the refuge.
- Strategy 1.4. Continue to support the Tri-Agency Agreement with the National Park Service and the Forest Service.
- Strategy 1.5. Continue to support the Suwannee River Interagency Alliance with the Suwannee River Water Management District and Georgia Department of Environmental Protection as partners.
- Strategy 1.6. Continue to develop working relationships with Georgia Forestry Commission and Florida Division of Forestry in fire management, longleaf/wiregrass restoration, and endangered species management.
- Strategy 1.7. Continue to develop working relationships with Georgia Division of Wildlife Resources and the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission in an effort to enhance habitat conditions and data collection to promote cooperative management of resident species.
- Strategy 1.8. Work with local and state governments to develop an understanding of the importance of the refuge and encourage environmentally friendly development in the “zones of influence.”
- Strategy 1.9. Identify influences to the refuge’s natural resources from non-traditional sources and distances, and develop partnerships to reduce negative influences.

Objective 2. Develop agreements, partnerships, and advocacy groups to support implementation of natural process management within the Okefenokee wilderness in concert with other agency and refuge missions.

- Strategy 2.1. Identify experts in natural process management, particularly in the southeast.
- Strategy 2.2. Sponsor a workshop on natural process management, agency mission, and refuge objectives to obtain ideas, techniques, and support for management decisions.

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- Strategy 2.3. Hold workshops and training sessions with professional natural resource managers, local citizens, local governments, state agencies, and congressional leaders to gain understanding and support for the integration of natural process management to meet the objectives of the agency and refuge.

Objective 3. Maintain current relationships and encourage new partnerships with nationally recognized organizations, universities and colleges, and other agencies to provide valuable scientific data that will enhance natural resource management within the greater Okefenokee Ecosystem while providing research and education opportunities for their students.

- Strategy 3.1. Organize a diverse group of multi-disciplinary professionals to determine the boundaries of the “zones of influence.”
- Strategy 3.2. Encourage government agencies, colleges, universities, private institutions, and non-government offices to perform management and problem-based research within the “zones of influence” and issues related to wilderness management.
- Strategy 3.3. Establish an agreement with all researchers conducting research on the refuge through the special use permit procedure to determine the benefit of the research, the appropriate techniques and methods, coordination needed, and the deliverables required, considering whether the research will be conducted within or outside the wilderness area.
- Strategy 3.4. Monitor air quality under the guidance of the Service’s Air Quality Division, including the current partnerships with the three national programs: National Atmospheric Deposition Program, Mercury Deposition Network, and the interagency Monitoring of Protected Visual Environments.
- Strategy 3.5. Establish a liaison as part of an organized collaborative process within the Okefenokee Education and Research Center to promote sound scientific management-based research on issues concerning the refuge and the “zones of influence.”
- Strategy 3.6. Serve as an advisor or member of a board for the Okefenokee Education and Research Center to promote integrated ecosystem-based research.

Objective 4. Enhance and promote innovative environmental education opportunities within the greater Okefenokee Ecosystem.

- Strategy 4.1. Develop partnerships with environmental education organizations to promote assistance with programs, activities, and exhibits on the ecosystem’s resources.
- Strategy 4.2. Develop partnerships with the city of Folkston for coordinated operation of the Okefenokee Education and Research Center, utilizing refuge facilities for environmental education.
- Strategy 4.3. Coordinate, integrate, and promote environmental education opportunities at the refuge with Suwannee River State Park and Swamp Park.
- Strategy 4.4. Continue partnership with Zoo Atlanta to promote the ecosystem’s resources through environmental education and interpretation.

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- Strategy 4.5. Investigate potential for partnerships with Jacksonville Zoo, Georgia Aquarium, and others to facilitate environmental education on the area's natural resources and implement if feasible.
 - Strategy 4.6. Continue to expand Okefenokee Wildlife League's contribution towards environmental education.

Objective 5. Identify and secure funding through grants and other available sources for research projects that will aid in the protection and management of those area resources influencing the health of the greater Okefenokee Ecosystem.

- Strategy 5.1. Annually seek information and apply for grants from both inside and outside the Service.
- Strategy 5.2. Work with non-government organizations and private institutions to identify potential partners in support of management-based research.

Objective 6. Identify partners and cooperators within the "zones of influence" and develop a network for sharing and analyzing data that would enhance the protection and restoration of the area's resources.

- Strategy 6.1. Contribute to regional and national surveys, where appropriate, and develop a network among land managers within the "zones of influence" to share wildlife distribution data.
- Strategy 6.2. Identify through a cooperative effort with other Service groups, local and State governments, universities, communities, and others the potential negative impacts within the "zones of influence" and lines of communication to keep abreast of potential threats.
- Strategy 6.3. Develop a partnership with the Water Management Districts for the purpose of encouraging hydrologic and environmental research and information sharing within the "zones of influence."
- Strategy 6.4. Continue to contribute to national fire databases and promote and support fire behavior research through partnerships.
- Strategy 6.5. Continue to monitor the health and status of the fisheries population through cooperation and support from the Service's Fisheries Resource Office, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, and other fish specialists.

Objective 7. Facilitate partnerships with other pertinent federal and state agencies, professional archaeologists, descendants of early settlers, Native American and other communities, and the general public to aid in the management of cultural resources.

- Strategy 7.1. Investigate potential agreements with federal agencies, such as the U.S. Forest Service and the National Park Service, that facilitate investigations related to violations of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act.
- Strategy 7.2. Identify potential institutions specializing in archaeological and historic investigations and promote interdisciplinary research.

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- Strategy 7.3. Negotiate an agreement with the University of Georgia, or other appropriate facilities, for the permanent curation of archaeological collections and associated documentation derived from archaeological investigations on the refuge.

Objective 8. Develop partnerships that promote and expand eco-tourism opportunities and the enrichment of the human spirit.

- Strategy 8.1. Develop and promote eco-tourism opportunities within the greater Okefenokee Ecosystem through partnerships with businesses, civic and conservation organizations, and city, county, and state governments.
- Strategy 8.2. Develop agreements with partners who support the interpretation of the area's natural resources and are capable of securing funds.
- Strategy 8.3. Continue supporting the St. Marys to the Suwannee initiative to establish a canoe trail from the Atlantic Ocean to the Gulf of Mexico.
- Strategy 8.4. Continue to support the Colonial Coast Birding Trail in partnership with Georgia Wildlife Resources Division.
- Strategy 8.5. Take an active roll in community improvements that promote natural resources and/or the enrichment of the human spirit.

Objective 9. Develop partnerships with groups to provide a supplemental work force for maintaining trails and conducting other natural resource management functions following the minimum requirement decision guidelines.

- Strategy 9.1. Continue to maintain and develop relationships with AmeriCorps, scouts, 4-H, and other groups, and develop "Leave No Trace" and other wilderness skills.
- Strategy 9.2. Develop partnerships with canoe clubs to solicit help with Wilderness Canoe Trail maintenance.
- Strategy 9.3. Develop partnerships with wilderness organizations to encourage participation in the refuge's trail maintenance program.
- Strategy 9.4. Develop a cache of appropriate tools for wilderness maintenance.
- Strategy 9.5. Train all staff and volunteers in "Leave No Trace" and other wilderness skills along with providing a clear understanding of the Minimum Requirement Decision process.

GOAL 6 – ADMINISTRATION

Provide adequate staff, partners, volunteers, and others with the facilities and equipment to support the goals and objectives of the refuge in a safe manner while maintaining sensitivity to wilderness ethics and the "zones of influence."

Objective 1. Add an additional 98 staff (25 support, 8 Law Enforcement, 15 public service, 41 resource management, 9 facility management). Develop and train expanded staff to support the comprehensive refuge management programs of the refuge.

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- Strategy 1.1. Develop an implementation plan for increasing the staffing to levels appropriate for accomplishing the strategies proposed within the comprehensive conservation plan.
 - Strategy 1.2. Advertise vacancy announcements showing wilderness goal requirements as they relate to duties.
 - Strategy 1.3. Develop an Individual Development Plan for each employee and provide continuing education and training opportunities to meet individual goals and ensure a highly competent and motivated team.
 - Strategy 1.4. Provide wilderness training as part of new employee/volunteer/intern orientation.
 - Strategy 1.5. Provide program cross-training to all employees, interns, and volunteers.
 - Strategy 1.6. Encourage the further development of volunteer services to support all programs within the “zones of influence.”
 - Strategy 1.7. Provide on-going wilderness awareness training/workshops/seminars to staff to improve decisions made by program managers at refuge.
 - Strategy 1.8. Continue to enhance wilderness awareness at regular monthly staff/safety meetings. Encourage staff to express any concerns or questions regarding wilderness in relation to on-going projects.
 - Strategy 1.9. Create a staff advisory team to evaluate and determine if an administrative action is necessary using the minimum requirements decision guide.

Objective 2. Recruit and retain high-quality volunteers to work in all refuge programs.

- Strategy 2.1. Investigate sources for recruiting volunteers with specific skills.
- Strategy 2.2. Continue to evaluate the role of interns within the overall volunteer program.
- Strategy 2.3. Develop a volunteer management plan.
- Strategy 2.4. Evaluate annually the volunteer program.
- Strategy 2.5. Provide advanced and basic training opportunities for volunteers in safety, first aid, and various techniques.
- Strategy 2.6. Develop a series of day programs for volunteers on wilderness issues and concepts.
- Strategy 2.7. Develop volunteer newsletter, news releases, and video and audio public service announcements concerning volunteering at the refuge.
- Strategy 2.8. Develop a written evaluation process for volunteers and supervisors to gain feedback on the volunteer program.

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- Strategy 2.9. Evaluate periodically the volunteer-incentive program.
 - Strategy 2.10. Develop procedures for nominating and following through on local, regional, and national awards for volunteers, interns, and Americorps.

Objective 3. Provide facilities and equipment as appropriate for the growing number of staff in support of the goals presented in the comprehensive conservation plan.

- Strategy 3.1. Expand administrative office and maintenance facilities to accommodate additional staff. Approximately 110 square feet are needed per person plus additional common work/meeting areas.
- Strategy 3.2. Provide up-to-date facilities for biological staff to set up and test new equipment, store supplies, and conduct in-house research.
- Strategy 3.3. Develop housing facilities for the growing number of volunteers, interns, and researchers. Consider off-refuge sites, as well as at the east and west entrances, and evaluate the need at Kingfisher Landing.
- Strategy 3.4. Create a centralized database network compatible with GIS to house information on fires, forestry inventories, biota, water, weather, soil, and public use so information is readily accessible by the management staff.
- Strategy 3.5. Obtain and use up-to-date computer-based maintenance software available from either the Service or open market sources to keep track of preventive and needed maintenance on facilities, equipment, and vehicles.
- Strategy 3.6. Investigate, purchase, and maintain appropriate tools to be used in wilderness as established by the minimum requirement decisions.
- Strategy 3.7. Promote the use of environmentally friendly construction material and site planning in refuge construction projects to minimize impacts to wildlife and their habitat and to demonstrate the efficient use of natural resources.

Objective 4. Increase support for comprehensive refuge operations, maintenance, facilities management, endangered species, wilderness, habitat, and partnership programs.

- Strategy 4.1. Use the comprehensive conservation plan to promote refuge and ecosystem needs through grant writing and networking with other entities.
- Strategy 4.2. Analyze existing RONS and MMS projects to determine consistency with the comprehensive conservation plan. Update project needs every 6 months.
- Strategy 4.3. Develop Memorandums of Understanding and other agreements with federal and state agencies and private stakeholders to share equipment, staff, and services.
- Strategy 4.4. Promote partnerships in support of fish and wildlife resources, recreational opportunities, and educational programs, and seek challenge cost-share grants.

Objective 5. Ensure resource protection, enforcement of all refuge-related acts and regulations, and the safety of visitors, staff, volunteers, interns, and researchers.

- Strategy 5.1. Continue to provide up-to-date training and equipment to all full-time and collateral duty officers.
- Strategy 5.2. Develop Memorandums of Understanding with state and county enforcement agencies to facilitate cooperation and assistance in law enforcement activities.
- Strategy 5.3. Integrate law enforcement concepts in all aspects of refuge management, including agreements with partners, special use permits, plans, and specific refuge activities.
- Strategy 5.4. In accordance with the approved Law Enforcement Plan, conduct patrols and visitor compliance checkpoints in addition to regular contacts with visitors to ensure understanding and compliance with laws and regulations.
- Strategy 5.5. Assist Public Use and other staff in the development of environmental education and interpretation programs and provide up-to-date information on applicable laws and regulations.
- Strategy 5.6. Increase law enforcement presence during refuge activities to educate and assist the public and provide information and monitor compliance.
- Strategy 5.7. Provide education and outreach programs in local communities as part of a preventive law enforcement effort to encourage voluntary compliance.
- Strategy 5.8. Train and provide search and rescue operations when appropriate.

Objective 6. Develop and implement law enforcement procedures to protect the refuge's cultural resources and diminish site destruction due to looting and vandalism.

- Strategy 6.1. All refuge law enforcement officers will attend the Archaeological Resources Protection Act training course.
- Strategy 6.2. Pertinent refuge staff will attend the Overview for Cultural Resources Management Requirements course.
- Strategy 6.3. Establish and implement a protocol for site damage assessments.
- Strategy 6.4. Conduct law enforcement patrols and/or surveillance of archaeological sites on a regular basis.

Objective 7. Enhance awareness of the refuge's socio-economic and biological contribution to the area through enhanced communications, participation, and partnerships.

- Strategy 7.1. Identify and develop working relationships with stakeholders within the "zones of influence" to keep them informed of refuge objectives.
- Strategy 7.2. Develop Friends Group in neighboring towns of Waycross and Homerville, Georgia.

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- Strategy 7.3. Encourage refuge staff to be community-friendly and contribute to the enhancement of the surrounding communities.
 - Strategy 7.4. Take an active role in the Okefenokee Education and Research Center programs as a place to distribute information on the importance of the Okefenokee Refuge within the whole ecosystem.
 - Strategy 7.5. Continue to develop and promote the Okefenokee Wildlife League to its full potential.
 - Strategy 7.6. Provide opportunities for the staff to participate in cooperative activities that exemplify the benefits of working together.

STEP-DOWN PLANS

This comprehensive conservation plan is a strategic plan that guides the future direction of the refuge. The strategies presented above are tasks that will be accomplished in support of the refuge's vision, goals, and objectives. The specifics of how these tasks will be done are presented in detailed step-down plans. Okefenokee Refuge staff are currently preparing four step-down plans: Habitat and Population Management Plan, Public Services Plan, Law Enforcement Plan, and Safety Plan. These plans will be completed by 2008.

The Habitat and Population Management Plan incorporates the following plans:

- Habitat Management Plan
- Nuisance/Exotic Plant and Animal Control Plan
- Biological Inventory/Monitoring Plan
- Fire Management Plan
- Wilderness Stewardship Plan

The Public Services Plan incorporates the following plans:

- Visitor Services Plan
- Fishing Plan
- Hunt Plan
- Environmental Education Plan
- Sign Plan
- Volunteer Management Plan

V. Plan Implementation

INTRODUCTION

To achieve the proposed management plan for the refuge, this section identifies major projects, staffing and funding needs, partnership opportunities, monitoring and evaluation of progress, and plan review and revision process.

PROJECT SUMMARIES

Listed below are project summaries related to wildlife management, resource protection, public services, and administration and the associated costs. Wilderness and partnership activities are included in the various projects. Staffing is presented in the following section. The recurring cost listed is an estimated yearly cost. The special projects cost is an estimation of costs associated with research, investigations, physical improvements, and other special projects that are of short duration (1-6 years). While this project list is not intended to be all inclusive, it does reflect the basic needs supporting the outlined goals and identified by the public, planning team members, and refuge staff, based upon available information.

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

Threatened and Endangered Species

Enhancing Red-cockaded Woodpecker (RCW) Habitat - Suitable upland habitat for the RCW is highly fragmented on Okefenokee Refuge. Enhancing the habitat through the continued use of fire assists in maintaining the population. Manipulation of the refuge habitat outside the wilderness, along with the promotion of forest management practices designed to benefit RCW on adjacent lands, can encourage an increase in the population. Memorandums of Understanding, partnerships, and incentives for adjacent landowners are needed for long-term health of the RCW population at Okefenokee Refuge.

Recurring cost: \$80,000 Special Project Cost: \$100,000

Population Status of Threatened and Endangered Species - Okefenokee Refuge strives to maintain its population of RCWs to fulfill its role as a recovery population. Monitoring the status of the population and condition of the habitat inside and outside the wilderness is important to determine the effects of natural events and management practices. Access to most wilderness islands requires a helicopter, adding to the cost. In addition, surveys need to be established to determine the status of other "focal" species that are threatened, endangered, or of special concern.

Recurring cost: \$40,000 Special Project Cost: \$30,000

Fisheries

Factors Influencing Fish Populations - Biotic and abiotic factors affecting the fish assemblage within the Okefenokee Refuge are poorly understood. Fish are important throughout the food chain and can bio-accumulate contaminants. Identification of factors influencing the health of the fisheries is needed. Water chemistry, groundwater withdrawals, water quality, pH levels, invertebrate population, and the physical environment all may play a role in the current health of the fisheries. Specific research projects are needed along with a consistent monitoring protocol to understand the dynamics of the fisheries within the Okefenokee Swamp.

Recurring Cost: \$15,000 Special Projects: \$60,000

Reptiles

Population status and trends of selected reptile species - Okefenokee Refuge is home to a variety of reptile species including the alligator and those associated with the upland pine habitat. Consistent and reliable surveys are needed to determine their status and identify trends over the next 15 years. The effects of management practices need to be determined.

Recurring Cost: \$15,000 Special Projects: \$30,000

Amphibians

Population status and habitat enhancement for amphibians - The Okefenokee Refuge is world renowned for its amphibian diversity. Little is known on the population status of those species dependent on ephemeral wetlands. A sampling protocol needs to be established along with strategies for enhancing the habitat for these species.

Recurring Cost: \$15,000 Special Projects: \$30,000

Invertebrates

Role of invertebrates within the Okefenokee Ecosystem - Invertebrates being at the base of the food chain have a wide-ranging effect on the health of the ecosystem. Invertebrates found within the layers of peat may be sources of information about historical environmental conditions. Knowledge of their current distribution and abundance is important in evaluating the distribution and abundance of other wildlife.

Recurring Cost: \$5,000 Special Projects: \$30,000

Birds

Status of the Florida sandhill cranes in relation to habitat conditions - Florida sandhill cranes are residents of the Okefenokee Swamp. Changes in the habitat may be reflected in the population of these cranes. It is believed that the population has decreased since it was last studied in the 1980s. Surveys are needed to determine their current status, as well as the potential limiting habitat factors.

Recurring Cost: \$15,000 Special Projects: \$30,000

Wading birds as indicator of wetland health - Wading birds are prominent features within the Okefenokee Refuge landscape. Foraging and nesting have varied over the years. An understanding of the dynamics of wading bird populations may lead to an increased awareness of changes in the landscape. Accurate distribution and trends data related to environmental parameters are needed.

Recurring Cost: \$30,000 Special Projects: \$30,000

Role of Okefenokee Refuge in migratory and breeding passerine bird species conservation - Little is known about the role the refuge plays in providing habitat for passerine birds. Through various point counts in the habitats, the refuge can better understand its contribution and insight into how to improve the habitat. It is speculated that the expanses of scrub/shrub occurring on the refuge harbor flocks of migratory birds as they do in other areas. Through a special investigation, this use may be identified.

Recurring Cost: \$15,000 Special Projects: \$70,000

Mammals

Population health of Okefenokee's mammals - Trends in Okefenokee's black bear population may indicate changes in the landscape. A reliable survey method giving the most information about the population is sought. Periodic deer health checks also signal changes in the landscape.

Recurring Cost: \$25,000 Special Projects: \$30,000

Contaminants

Contaminant availability within the Okefenokee Ecosystem - Contaminants have been identified within the Okefenokee Ecosystem. To assist in identifying sources and the impacts of these contaminants, periodic checks from standard sampling protocols need to be established.

Recurring Cost: \$15,000 Special Projects: \$30,000

RESOURCE PROTECTION

Upland Communities

Restore, enhance and promote native upland communities - Native upland communities are rare outside the refuge boundary. Many native wildlife species depend on these communities.

Okefenokee Refuge is restoring the native habitat where appropriate to enhance conditions for native fauna. The use of fire helps to maintain the communities. With limited and fragmented uplands, agreements with adjacent land managers are promoted, encouraging forestry practices that enhance the wildlife use of refuge uplands.

Recurring cost: \$80,000 Special Projects: \$200,000

Wetland Communities

Maintain the health of the wetland communities of the Okefenokee Refuge - Human activities outside the refuge can threaten the health of Okefenokee wetlands. A robust monitoring network of environmental parameters will give insight into changes related to the health of the wetland communities. The swamp's connection with the Floridan aquifer is of interest since there has been greater demand for water from this aquifer by coastal communities. Understanding past and present vegetation changes also helps predict fire behavior as it moves across the landscape.

Recurring cost: \$40,000 Special Projects: \$100,000

Restore connection between the Okefenokee Swamp and the Suwannee River - An environmental assessment has been completed on the future management of the Suwannee River Sill. Pending a final report from U.S. Geological Survey, which studied downstream effects of the sill, the two water control structures will be removed and the earthen dam breached in four places. This action will restore the connection between the swamp and the Suwannee River and revert the immediate area to a functioning river floodplain.

Recurring costs: Special Project: \$4,400,000

Invasive Plants and Animals

Reduce non-native invasive plants and animals - Okefenokee Refuge does not currently have a large problem with invasive non-native plants and animals. Monitoring for threats and occurrences on the refuge is necessary on a routine basis.

Recurring cost: \$5,000

Archaeological and Historical Sites

Protect the archaeological and historical sites on Okefenokee Refuge - An accurate catalogue and routine surveys of the sites on the refuge assist with identifying changes and damages. The preservation of selected sites requires adherence to a long-term maintenance plan.

Recurring cost: \$15,000 Special Projects: \$20,000

Wilderness Resource

Preserve the wilderness resource within the Okefenokee Wilderness Area - Pollution from air, light, and noise degrades the wilderness resource and the human experience of wilderness. Air quality is monitored regularly, while light and noise pollution are measured every 5 years to determine any changes in levels. Direct human impacts to the wilderness also need to be examined periodically. Refuge activities are evaluated through the Minimum Requirement Decision Guide.

Recurring cost: \$20,000 Special Projects: \$80,000

PUBLIC SERVICES

Promotion

Promote the refuge and eco-tourism - Signs, brochures, personal contacts and the refuge's website are all avenues to bring visitors to the refuge and the surrounding area. Expanding and updating these items increase awareness of the area. Forming partnerships for the promotion of the overall area increases the benefit of the refuge to the local communities.

Recurring cost: \$80,000 Special Projects: \$100,000

Recreational Fee

Support the Recreation Fee Demonstration Program - User fees support visitor services. Tracking these funds and adjusting them as necessary will help provide safe and quality visitor experiences.

Recurring cost: \$25,000

Hunting

Provide quality hunting opportunities - Hunting on the refuge is promoted at compatible levels. Each year current hunting opportunities are evaluated and possible expansions are considered. The refuge strives for universally accessible hunts.

Recurring cost: \$15,000

Fishing

Provide quality fishing opportunities - Promotion of fishing opportunities will be accomplished through brochures, youth fishing derbies, and improved access. The fishing opportunities will be monitored through periodic creel surveys.

Recurring cost: \$12,000 Special Projects: \$30,000

Wildlife Observation and Photography

Provide quality opportunities for wildlife observation and photography - Maintenance of the current boat and hiking trails, boardwalks, towers, and platforms will allow continued use. Expansions and improvements to boardwalks and hiking trails will be considered in relation to the natural resources and disturbance. Emphasis is on solitude and natural settings in any expansion or renovation.

Improvements to brochures and maps are proposed.
Recurring cost: \$80,000 Special Projects: \$200,000

Environmental Education

Multi-faceted, curriculum based environmental education program - To enhance public awareness and understanding of the refuge's natural ecology, wilderness philosophy and concepts, and human influences, the refuge plans to expand available facilities to include outdoor and indoor classroom settings, provide grade-appropriate activities, develop outreach programs, and encourage concessionaires to support curriculum based environmental education. Strong partnerships and coordination with other agencies and organizations that are providing environmental education opportunities around the refuge will be emphasized.

Recurring cost: \$100,000 Special Projects: \$500,000

Interpretation

Provide interpretive media and programs - With 350,000 visitors each year, all avenues for interpretation need to be explored to increase the public's awareness and appreciation of the refuge and the Fish and Wildlife Service. Interpretive panels, brochures, signs, festivals, special events and programs, and backcountry rangers are being considered to improve interpretation. Enhancing the refuge's website and increasing coverage in news releases and magazine articles expand the refuge's audiences. The role of concessions in interpretation needs to be evaluated and expanded. Recurring cost: \$100,000 Special Projects: \$100,000

ADMINISTRATION

Facilities and Equipment

Provide appropriate facilities for the staff and volunteers - With an increase in staff and volunteers, the administration office, maintenance and biological facilities, and volunteer housing need to be maintained and expanded.

Recurring cost: \$200,000 Special Projects: \$5,000,000

Provide appropriate equipment for the staff and volunteers - Equipment from pens and paper to computers to vehicles to heavy equipment will be needed throughout the life of this plan in support of the staff, volunteers, and partners. Equipment repair and replacement are included.

Recurring cost: \$2,600,000 based on \$20,000 per person.

Special Projects: \$1,000,000

STAFFING

The following is a staffing chart for accomplishing the tasks set forth in this Comprehensive Conservation Plan for Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge. It is a "road map" for the next 15 years that will guide the hiring process and direct changes in the organization of the refuge staff as positions are filled. The staffing chart demonstrates careful consideration for how the staff would work most efficiently and contribute to the long-term goals of the refuge system. Staffing the refuge to the level presented would advance it towards similar staffing patterns in other land management agencies and bring forward the Refuge System as a significant contributor to environmental knowledge. The refuge supports regional and national efforts, including training and promotional activities. Networking, partnerships, and data sharing are emphasized within this plan to manage the refuge as an integral part of an ecosystem and national system of lands. The staffing chart reflects an increased commitment to communicating and negotiating that a flagship refuge staff will incorporate into its responsibilities. In addition, the refuge is not an island separated from surrounding human development. The refuge will need protection from outside threats throughout the life of this plan. Knowledge is a powerful tool in the protection process. To understand the Okefenokee system and changes that occur within, inventorying and monitoring are of high priority and require additional specialists and technicians who are capable of performing fieldwork under the guidance of the Wilderness Act. The next 15 years are important in anchoring the human value of natural areas such as the Okefenokee Refuge and striving for the establishment of environmentally acceptable development. Providing opportunities and educating children and adults through expanded public services support the establishment of human values toward natural landscapes. These services also require the expansion of staff. With the increased number of staff and visitors comes the need for support staff in the form of maintenance workers, laborers, and administrative support. The rate at which Okefenokee Refuge will participate at this level depends on the funds received through the next 15 years.

Optimal Staffing Chart for Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge

Salary including benefits (calculated at the highest potential wage possible for each position using Fiscal Year 2003 wage scales).

T- temporary or seasonal
 T1-Support Tri-Agency Facility
 #-Shared with Osceola NF

Title	Grade	Annual Cost*
Refuge Manager	(GS 14/15)	\$169,862
Deputy Refuge Manager	(GS 13/14)	144,410
Assistant Manager	(GS 9/11)	85,747
Assistant Manager	(GS 5/7/9)	70,864
Volunteer Coordinator	(GS 7/9)	70,864
Office Manager	(GS 11/12)	102,764
Human Resource Officer	(GS 9/11)	85,747
Writer/Editor/Publications/Web Site	(GS 7/9)	70,864
Administrative Clerks (2)	(GS 5)	93,526
Administrative Officer	(GS 9/11)	85,747
ADP (2)	(GS 9/11)	171,494
Receptionist	(GS 5)	46,763
Personnel Specialist	(GS 9/11)	85,757
Administrative Clerk	(GS 5)	46,763
Contracting Officers (2)	(GS 9/11)	171,494
Travel/Time Keeper	(GS 9/11)	85,747
Administrative Clerk	(GS 5)	46,763
Budget Analyst	(GS 9/11)	85,747
Lead Fee Collector	(GS 7/9)	70,864
Fee Collectors (8)	(GS 5)	374,104
Data Manager	(GS 9/11)	85,747
GIS Technicians (3)	(GS 5/7)	173,796
Data Technicians(2)	(GS 5/7)	231,728
Supervisory LE Officer	(GS 11/12)*	102,764
LEOs (6)	(GS 7/9)*	425,184
Seasonal Staff (4)	(GS 5/7) ^T	231,728

Title	Grade	Annual Cost*
Supervisory Refuge Ranger	(GS 11/12/13)	122,205
Assistant Refuge Ranger (West Side)	(GS 9/11)	85,747
EE Specialist	(GS 9/11)	85,747
Refuge Rangers (4)	(GS 5/7)	405,524
Interpretive Specialist	(GS 9/11)	85,747
Refuge Ranger	(GS 5/7)	57,932
Seasonals-1040 (2)	(GS 5/6) ^T	52,132
Outreach Specialist	(GS 9/11)	85,747
Lead Visitor Services	(GS 9/11)	85,747
VC/CIH Staff (6)	(GS 4/5)	280,578
Clerk	(GS 4/5)	46,763
Wildlife Biologist/Ecologist/Forester		
	(GS 11/12/13)	122,205
Hydrologist	GS 9/11)	85,747
Wetland Biologist	(GS 9/11)	85,747
Biological Technicians (3)(1-Fisheries)	(GS 5/7/9)	70,864
Term Biologists (2)	(GS 5/6)	104,264
Upland Biologist	(GS 9/11)	85,747
Biological Technicians (3)	(GS 5/7/9)	212,592
Term Biologists (2)	(GS 5/6)	104,264
Forester	(GS 9/11)	85,747
Biological Technicians (3)	(GS 5/7/9)	212,592
Term Biologist (2)	GS 5/6)	104,264
Refuge/District FMO		
	(GS 11/12/13)	122,205
Assistant FMO	(GS 9/11)	85,747
Dispatcher/Fire Information	(GS 5/7/9)	70,864
Communication Tech	(GS 5/7) [#]	57,932
Seasonal Dispatcher	(GS 4/5) ^{T1}	46,763
Prescribed Fire Specialist	(GS 9/11)	85,747
Equipment Operators (3)	(WG 8)	155,750
Lead Firefighter	(GS 5/6/7)	57,932
Firefighters (3)	(GS 4/5)	140,289

Title	Grade	Annual Cost*
Seasonal Firefighters-1040 (6)	(GS 4) ^T	125,388
Wildland Fire Specialist	(GS 9/11)	85,747
Equipment Operators (3)	(WG 8)	155,850
Lead Firefighter	(GS 5/6/7)	57,932
Firefighters (3)	(GS 4/5)	233,815
Facility Manager		
	(GS 11/12)	102,764
SAMMS Coordinator	(GS 7/9)	70,864
Equipment Operators (2)	(WG 7/8)	103,900
Heavy Equipment Mechanics (2)	(WG 8)	103,900
Light Equipment Mechanics (2)	(WG 8)	51,950
Electrician	(WG 8)	51,950
Carpenter	(WG 8)	51,950
Plumber	(WG 8)	51,950
Safety/HazMat Officer	(GS 7/9)	70,864
Maintenance Workers (4)	(WG 5)	164,468
Subtotal (annual staff costs)	130 employees	8,305,099

FUNDING

Table 10 presents the estimated funding needs for addressing the issues within this plan. Accomplishments over the next 15 years depend on the funding sources and the amounts obtained.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Adaptive management is a flexible approach to long-term management of biotic resources that is directed over time by the results of ongoing monitoring activities and other information. More specifically, adaptive management is a process by which projects are implemented within a framework of scientifically driven experiments to test the predictions and assumptions outlined within a plan.

To apply adaptive management, specific survey, inventory, and monitoring protocols will be adopted for the refuge. The habitat management strategies will be systematically evaluated to determine management effects on wildlife populations. This information will be used to refine approaches and determine how effectively the objectives are being accomplished. Evaluations will include ecosystem team and other appropriate partner participation. If monitoring and evaluation indicate undesirable effects for target and not-target species and/or communities, then alterations to the management projects will be made. Subsequently, the refuge's comprehensive conservation plan will be revised.

Specific monitoring and evaluation activities will be described in the step-down management plans.

Table 10. Estimated funding needs to address the issues presented in this plan

Issue	Recurring Annual Cost	Special Projects
Wildlife Management		
Threatened and Endangered Species	\$120,000	\$130,000
Fisheries	15,000	60,000
Reptiles	15,000	30,000
Amphibians	15,000	30,000
Invertebrates	5,000	30,000
Birds	60,000	130,000
Mammals	25,000	30,000
Contaminants	15,000	30,000
Resource Protection		
Upland Communities	80,000	200,000
Wetland Communities	40,000	4,500,000
Invasive Plants and Animals	5,000	
Archaeological and Historical Sites	15,000	20,000
Wilderness Resources	20,000	80,000
Public Services		
Promotion	80,000	100,000
Recreational Fee	25,000	
Hunting	15,000	
Fishing	12,000	30,000
Wildlife Observation and Photography	80,000	200,000
Environmental Education	100,000	500,000
Interpretation	100,000	100,000
Administration		
Staffing	8,305,099	
Facilities	200,000	5,000,000
Equipment	2,600,000	1,000,000
TOTAL	\$11,947,099	\$12,200,000

PLAN REVIEW AND REVISION

This comprehensive conservation plan will be reviewed annually to reinforce the management direction presented in the plan, as well as determine the need for revision. If a revision is within the guidelines of the plan, changes would be made as a supplement to the appropriate step-down plan. If a significant change in ecological conditions or a major refuge expansion occurs that affects the refuge's goals and objectives, the revisions to the comprehensive conservation plan and the step-down management plans would be subject to public review and NEPA compliance.

SECTION B. APPENDICES

Appendix I. Relevant Legal Mandates

Departmental Policy

The mission of the Department of the Interior is to protect and provide access to our Nation's natural and cultural heritage and honor our trust responsibilities to tribes. In accomplishing this mission, the Department is committed to the following (105 DM 1):

- Restoring and maintaining the health of federally managed lands, waters, and renewable resources.
- Preserving our Nation's natural and cultural heritage for future generations.
- Providing recreational opportunities for the public to enjoy natural and cultural resources.
- Providing for appropriate commercial use and development of federally managed natural resources in an environmentally sound manner.
- Encouraging the preservation of diverse plant and animal species and protecting habitat critical to their survival.
- Working to transfer Federal program operations to Tribal governments through Indian self-determination and self-governance agreements.
- Protecting and conserving the trust resources of American Indian and Alaska Native tribes and working with these tribes to enhance education, economic opportunities, and the quality of life for their members.
- Advancing scientific research and monitoring to improve our understanding of the interaction of natural and human systems and to reduce the impacts of hazards caused by natural processes and human actions.
- Providing useful scientific information for sound resource decision making.
- Applying laws and regulations fairly and effectively, placing priority on compliance and enforcement, prevention and problem solving.

Service Policy

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is responsible for the administration of the National Wildlife Refuge System. As of September, 1999, 521 National Wildlife Refuges and 1200 Waterfowl Production Areas existed within the National Wildlife Refuge System totaling over 93125 million acres. As one of its administrative responsibilities, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is responsible for developing a program for the restoration, preservation, and management of wildlife and habitat to obtain maximum benefits from these resources. Management guidance for Service lands is provided by the Fish and Wildlife Service Manual (<http://policy.fws.gov>).

The National Wildlife Refuge System received additional guidance in 1997 with the passage of the National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act. The National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997:

- Amends the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966 (the Act) to state as the mission of the National Wildlife Refuge System to administer a national network of lands and waters for the conservation, management, and restoration of fish, wildlife and plant resources and their habitats.

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- Adds requirements that, in administering the System, the Secretary of the Interior shall: (1) ensure that the System's mission and policies are carried out, except that if a conflict exists between the purposes of a refuge and the System mission, it shall be resolved in a manner that first protects the purposes of the refuge; and (2) monitor the status and trends of fish, wildlife, and plants in each refuge.
 - Recognizes and supports wildlife-dependent recreation (recreation which involves hunting, fishing, wildlife observation and photography, or environmental education and interpretation) within the System.
 - Authorizes the Secretary to enter into cooperative arrangements with State fish and wildlife agencies for the management of programs on a refuge.
 - Prohibits the Secretary from initiating or permitting a new refuge use or expanding, renewing, or extending an existing use, unless the Secretary determines that such use is a compatible use which is not inconsistent with public safety.
 - Establishes compatibility standards and procedures, including those for wildlife-dependent recreational uses. Requires the Secretary to issue final regulations establishing the process for determining a compatible use. States that the compatibility determination provisions of the Act shall not apply to overflights above a refuge or to activities authorized, funded, or conducted by a Federal agency having primary jurisdiction over a refuge.
 - Directs the Secretary to propose comprehensive conservation plans for each refuge in the System except for lands in Alaska (which are governed by the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act). Requires maximum 15-year cycles of plan revision. Sets forth matters to be considered in plan development, including fish and wildlife distribution and migration patterns, plant populations, archaeological and cultural values, habitat problems, and opportunities for compatible wildlife-dependent recreation.
 - Authorizes the Secretary to temporarily suspend any refuge activity when necessary to protect the health and safety of the public or any fish or wildlife population.

Enabling Legislation

The executive order establishing government owned lands or lands to be acquired by the United States within the Okefenokee Swamp area as a wildlife refuge is reproduced below.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Executive Order

Establishing Okefenokee Wildlife Refuge

Georgia

By virtue of and pursuant to the authority vested in me as President of the United States, and in order to effectuate further the purposes of the Migratory Bird Conservation Act (45 Stat. 1228), it is ordered that all lands, including lands under water, acquired or to be acquired by the United States, lying within the following-described area, and comprising approximately 479,450 acres in Charlton, Clinch and Ware Counties, Georgia, be, and they are hereby, reserved and set apart for the use of the Department of Agriculture, subject to valid existing rights, as a refuge and breeding ground for

migratory birds and other wildlife: Provided, That any private lands within the area described shall become a part of the refuge hereby established upon the acquisition of title thereto or lease thereof by the United States:

Beginning at the southeast corner of Ware County, Georgia, in the boundary between the States of Florida and Georgia;

Thence from said initial point, westerly along said State line, with the south boundary of Ware County and in part with the south boundary of Clinch County to a point in the west boundary of lot 564, 13th District, Clinch County;
Thence passing within Clinch County,

Northerly with lot lines through the 13th District to the northwest corner of lot 30 in the north boundary of the 13th District; westerly between lot 29, 13th District, and lot 29, 12th District;

Thence continuing with lot lines in 12th District, Clinch County,

Northerly, between lots 28 and 29;

Westerly, between lots 28 and 45;

Northerly, with the west boundary of lots 45, 100, 117, 172, 189 and 244;

Easterly, between lots 244 and 261;

Northerly, between lots 260 and 261, and lots 316 and 317;

Easterly, between lots 317 and 332;

Northerly, between lots 331 and 332;

Easterly, between lots 331 and 390, 330 and 391, and lots 329 and 392, to the boundary between Clinch and Ware Counties;

Thence, northerly, on county line between lots 392 and 393;

Thence passing within Ware county and continuing with lot lines in 12th District,

Easterly, between lots 393 and 400, and lots 394 and 399;

Northerly, between lots 398 and 399;

Easterly, between lots 398 and 467;

Northerly, between lots 467 and 468, and lots 469 and 470;

Easterly, between 469 and 540, and lots 615 and 616, to the boundary between Ware and Charlton County;

Thence passing within Charlton County, with lot lines in the 4th Section, 10th District,

Easterly, Between lots 3 and 4;

Northerly, between lots 3 and 22;

Easterly, between lots 22 and 23;

Northerly, between lots 23 and 26, and lots 24 and 25, to the boundary between Charlton and Ware Counties;

Thence, easterly, with county line to the southwest corner of lot 523, 8th District, Ware county;

Thence passing within Ware County, with lot lines in the 8th District,

Northerly, between lots 522 and 523, 490 and 491, and lots 476 and 477;

Easterly, between lots 444 and 477;

Northerly, between lots 443 and 444, and lots 431 and 432;

Easterly, between lots 397 and 432, 396 and 433, 395 and 434, 394 and 435, 393 and 436, and lots 392 and 437 to the line between the 8th and 9th Districts;

Thence continuing in Ware County, with lot lines in the 9th District,

Easterly, between lots 18 and 19;

Southerly, between lots 19 and 28;

Easterly, between lots 27 and 28, 65 and 66, 73 and 74, 111 and 112, 119 and 120, and lots 157 and 158;

Southerly, between lots 158 and 165;

Easterly, between lots 164 and 165, and lots 204 and 205;

Southerly, between lots 205 and 210, 206 and 209, and lots 207 and 208, to the boundary between Ware and Charlton Counties;

Thence, easterly, with county line, to the northeast corner of lot 48, 1st Section, 10th District, Charlton County;

Thence passing within Charlton County, with lot lines in 1st Section, 10th District,

Southerly, between lots 48 and 49, 47 and 50, 46 and 51, 45 and 52, 44 and 53, 43 and 54, 42 and 55, 41 and 56, 40 and 57, 39 and 58, and lots 38 and 59 to the south corner of lot 59 in the line between the 1st and 10th Districts;

Thence, southwesterly, with district line, to the southwest corner of lot 26, 1st District, Charlton County;

Thence, continuing in Charlton County, with lot lines in 1st District,

Southeasterly, between lots 26 and 37;

Southwesterly, between lots 36 and 37, 38 and 39, 48 and 49, 50 and 51, 60 and 61, and lots 62 and 63;

Southeasterly, between lots 63 and 70;

Southwesterly between lots 69 and 70, and lots 73 and 74;

Southeasterly, between lots 74 and 79, 75 and 78, and lots 76 and 77, to the line between the 1st District and the Headright Grants;

Southwesterly, with line between lot 77, 1st District, and the Headright Grants, 48.29 chains, to a point;

Thence passing within the Headright Grants with the following described line;

N. 88° 16' E., 96.73 chains;

S. 28° 17' W., 22.07 chains;

S. 89° 10' W., 60.08 chains;

N. 83° 06' W., 38.04 chains;

to the line between lot 77, 1st District, and the Headright Grants;

Thence, southwesterly, with the southeast boundary of lots 77 and 87;

Then passing within 1st District, with lot lines,

Northwesterly, between lots 86 and 88, and lots 85 and 89;

Southwesterly, between lots 89 and 90, 95 and 96, and lots 104 and 105;

Southeasterly, between lots 104 and 111;

Southwesterly, between lots 111 and 112, and lots 122 and 123;

Southeasterly, between lots 122 and 131;

Southwesterly, between lots 131 and 132, 144 and 145, 154 and 155, 170 and 171, 180 and 181, 198 and 199, 208 and 209, and lots 227 and 226;
Northwesterly, between lots 227 and 237, and lots 228 and 236;
Southwesterly, between lots 235 and 236;
Northwesterly, between lots 235 and 259, 234 and 260, and lots 233 and 261;
Northeasterly, with northwest boundary of lot 233, to place of beginning.

This refuge shall be known as the Okefenokee Wildlife Refuge.

Franklin D. Roosevelt
The White House,
March 30, 1937.

PUBLIC LAW 84-810 (70 STAT. 668)
OKEFENOKEE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
An Act

To provide for the protection of the Okefenokee National Wildlife
Refuge, Georgia, against damage from fire and drought.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That (a) for the purpose of protecting the natural features and the very substantial public values represented in the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge, Georgia, from disastrous fires such as those which swept over 80 per centum of the area between October 1954 and June 1955, and for the purpose of safeguarding the forest resources on more than four hundred thousand acres of adjoining lands recently damaged by wildfires originating in or sustained by the desiccated peat deposits in the Okefenokee Swamp, the Secretary of the Interior shall construct a continuous perimeter road around the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge with additional fire access roads (leading from such perimeter road) in and around such refuge; and for the purpose of protecting such refuge against damage from drought he shall construct a sill and dike in the Suwannee River near the point where the river leaves the refuge together with additional sills in the Old Saint Marys River Canal and at such other points within the refuge as he may determine to be necessary to prevent drainage of the Okefenokee Swamp during periods of drought such as those which occurred in 1953-1955 and other years.

(b) The Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to conduct such surveys as he deems necessary to provide more adequate protection for the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge, through the development and construction of perimeter and fire access roads and the installation of water controls as described in subsection (a), against the damaging effects of fire and drought.

(c) The Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to cooperate with State and local authorities in protecting public and private lands from wildfires originating in or sustained by the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge by integrating the perimeter road and fire access roads with existing woods roads in such manner as he determines will best carry out the purpose of this Act.

SEC. 2. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated to carry out this Act (1) the sum of \$453,500 for the construction of a continuous perimeter road around the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge and approximately one hundred and sixty-two miles of fire access roads, together with necessary bridges and culverts, in and around such refuge, and (2) the sum of \$275,000 for the construction of a sill and dike in the Suwannee River and sills at other appropriate points in the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge.

Approved July 26, 1956.

Wilderness Act

The Wilderness Act sets aside areas of "undeveloped Federal land, retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation, which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions--". Lands placed under protection of the wilderness act are administered by the host agency. The act does not alter the objectives for which the unit was established; however, management activities generally must be conducted with minimum tool and without the aid of motorized equipment. The act provides that the area shall be managed "so as to preserve its natural conditions and which -- generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable" (Public Law 88-577; 88th Congress, S.4; September 3, 1964). This implies that management is permitted; however, management actions must appear to have been accomplished by natural forces.

Public Law 93-429 dated October 1, 1974 designated certain lands in the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge as wilderness. This Act added 353,981 acres to the National Wilderness System.

Public Law 93-429
93rd Congress, H.R. 6395
October 1, 1974
An Act

To designate certain lands in the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge, Georgia, as wilderness.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in accordance with section 3(c) of the Wilderness Act (78 Stat.890, 892), certain lands in the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge, Georgia, which comprise about three hundred forty-three thousand eight hundred and fifty acres and which are depicted on a map entitled "Okefenokee Wilderness Proposal" dated October 1967, revised March 1971, are hereby designated as wilderness. The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior.

Sec. 2. Within the wilderness designated by this Act, subject to such restrictions as the Secretary of the Interior deems necessary for public safety and to protect flora and fauna of the wilderness, (1) the use of powered watercraft, propelled by motors of ten or less horsepower, will be permitted, (2) watercraft trails including approximately one hundred twenty miles as delineated on such map will be maintained. Access to watercraft trails in the wilderness area will be provided from the Suwannee River Sill, Steven Foster State Park, Kings Landing, and Suwannee Recreation Area (Camp Cornelia).

Sec. 3. Fishing shall be permitted in the waters of the Okefenokee Wilderness, in accordance with applicable State and Federal regulations, except that the Secretary of the Interior may designate zones and establish periods when no fishing shall be permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, fish and wildlife management, or public use and enjoyment.

Sec. 4. As soon as practicable after the Act takes effect, a map and a legal description of the wilderness area shall be filed with the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives, and such description and map shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act: ***Provided, however, That correction of clerical and typographical errors in such description and map may be made.***

Sec. 5. The area designated by this Act as wilderness shall be known as the Okefenokee Wilderness and shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the provision of the Wilderness Act.

Approved October 1, 1974.

The House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs in recommending these provisions commented (Report No. 93-872):

“The Committee carefully considered the advisability of prohibiting use of powered watercraft and the maintenance of ‘watercraft trails’ within the area. However, such a prohibition would, for all practical purposes, eliminate public use and enjoyment of the entire wilderness. In addition, the Congress recognized that this is a long established and continuing use within the area and that such a use, if properly controlled and regulated, would not materially detract from wilderness values. It was therefore the Committee’s position that powered watercraft, propelled by motors of ten horsepower or less, should be permitted to continue to operate within the area. It was also the Committee’s position that the ‘watercraft trails’, including those now designated, should be maintained. However, by authorizing the maintenance of these existing trails and also recognizing that certain relocations or modest additions may be desirable and necessary, the Committee wants it clearly understood that it does not favor any major expansion of the trail system beyond the approximately 120 miles now in existence ... the total mileage of that portion of the trail system devoted to use by motorboats should not be increased at the expense of the mileage of that portion dedicated to non-motorized watercraft.”

Other Relevant Mandates

American Conservation and Youth Service Corps: A federal grant program established under Subtitle C of the law, the Corps offers an opportunity for young adults between the ages of 16-25, or in the case of summer programs 15-21, to engage in approved human and natural resources projects which benefit the public or are carried out on Federal or Indian lands. To be eligible for assistance, natural resource programs must focus on improvement of wildlife habitat and recreational areas; fish culture, fishery assistance, erosion, wetlands protection, pollution control and similar projects. A stipend of not more than 100 percent of the poverty level will be paid to participants. A Commission established to administer the Youth Service Corps will make grants to States, the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior and the Director of ACTION to carry out these responsibilities.

Americans with Disabilities Act (1992): Prohibits discrimination in public accommodations and services.

Antiquities Act (16 U.S.C. 431- 433): The Act of June 8, 1906, (34 Stat. 225) authorizes the President of the United States to designate as National Monuments objects or areas of historic or scientific interests on lands owned or controlled by the United States. The Act required that a permit be obtained for examination of ruins, excavation of archaeological sites and the gathering of objects of antiquity on lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretaries of Interior, Agriculture, and Army and provided penalties for violations.

Archaeological Resources Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 470aa-47011): Public Law 96-95, approved October 31, 1979, (93 Stat. 721) largely supplanted the resource protection provisions of the Antiquities Act for archaeological items. This Act established detailed requirements for issuance of permits for any excavation for or removal of archaeological resources from Federal and Indian lands. It also established civil and criminal penalties for the unauthorized excavation, removal, or damage of any such resources; for any trafficking in such resources removed from Federal and Indian lands in violation of any provision of federal law; and for interstate and foreign commerce in such resources acquired, transported or received in violation of any state or local law.

Public Law 100-588, approved November 3, 1988, (102 Stat. 2983) lowered the threshold value of artifacts triggering the felony provisions of the Act from \$5,000 to \$500, made attempting to commit an action prohibited by the Act a violation, and required the land managing agencies to establish public awareness programs regarding the value of archaeological resources to the nation.

Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 469-469c): Public Law 86-523 approved June 27, 1960, (74 Stat. 220) and amended by Public Law 93-291, approved May 24, 1974, (88 Stat. 174) directed federal agencies to notify the Secretary of the Interior whenever a federally assisted or licensed or permitted project may cause loss or destruction of significant scientific, prehistoric or archaeological data. The Act authorized use of appropriated donated and/or transferred funds for the recovery, protection and preservation of such data.

Architectural Barriers Act (1968): Requires federally owned, leased, or funded buildings and facilities to be accessible to persons with disabilities.

Clean Water Act (1977): Requires consultation with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for major wetland modifications.

Emergency Wetland Resources Act of 1986: This Act authorized the purchase of wetlands from Land and Water Conservation Fund moneys, removing a prior prohibition on such acquisitions. The Act also requires the Secretary of the Interior to establish a National Wetlands Priority Conservation Plan, requires the states to include wetlands in their Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plans, and transfers to the Migratory Bird Conservation Fund an amount equal to import duties on arms and ammunition.

Emergency Wetlands Resources Act (1986): The purpose of the Act is "To promote the conservation of migratory waterfowl and to offset or prevent the serious loss of wetlands by the acquisition of wetlands and other essential habitat, and for other purposes."

Endangered Species Act: The Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531-1544, 87 Stat. 884) requires all federal agencies to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species. The Act provides for the conservation of ecosystems upon which threatened and endangered species of fish, wildlife, and plants depend both through federal action and by encouraging the establishment of state programs. The Act authorizes "the determination and listing of

species as threatened and endangered; prohibits unauthorized taking, possession, sale, and transport of endangered species; provides authority to acquire land for the conservation of listed species using land and water conservation funds; authorizes establishment of cooperative agreements and grants-in-aid to states that establish and maintain active and adequate programs for threatened and endangered wildlife and plants; authorizes the assessment of civil and criminal penalties for violating the Act or regulations; and authorizes the payment of rewards to anyone furnishing information leading to arrest and conviction of anyone violating the Act and any regulation issued thereunder."

All habitat management actions proposed for Okefenokee's uplands and wetlands are examined through Section 7 consultation to determine that they meet provisions of the endangered species act.

Environmental Education Act of 1990 (20 U.S.C. 5501-5510; 104 Stat. 3325): Public Law 101-619, signed November 16, 1990, established the Office of Environmental Education within the Environmental Protection Agency to develop and administer a federal environmental education program. Responsibilities of the Office include developing and supporting programs to improve understanding of the natural and developed environment and the relationships between humans and their environment; supporting the dissemination of educational materials; developing and supporting training programs and environmental education seminars; managing a federal grant program; and administering an environmental internship and fellowship program. The Office is required to develop and support environmental programs in consultation with other federal natural resource management agencies, including the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Executive Order 11988 (1977): Each federal agency shall provide leadership and take action to reduce the risk of flood loss and minimize the impact of floods on human safety, and preserve the natural and beneficial values served by the flood plain.

Executive Order 11988, Flood plain Management: The purpose of this Executive Order, signed May 24, 1977, is to prevent federal agencies from contributing to the "adverse impacts associated with occupancy and modification of floodplains" and the "direct or indirect support of flood plain development." In the course of fulfilling their respective authorities, federal agencies "shall take action to reduce the risk of flood loss, to minimize the impact of floods on human safety, health and welfare, and to restore and preserve the natural and beneficial values served by flood plain."

Executive Order 12996 Management and General Public Use of the National Wildlife Refuge System (1996): Defines the mission, purpose, and priority public uses of the National Wildlife Refuge System. It also presents four principles to guide management of the system.

Executive Order 13007 Indian Sacred Sites (1996): Directs federal land management agencies to accommodate access to and ceremonial use of Indian sacred sites by Indian religious practitioners, avoid adversely affecting the physical integrity of such sacred sites, and where appropriate maintain the confidentiality of sacred sites.

Executive Order 1312 Invasive species (1999): This order seeks to prevent the introduction of invasive species, provides for their control, and minimizes the economic, ecological, and human health impacts that are caused by invasive species.

Federal Noxious Weed Act (1990): Requires the use of integrated management systems to control or contain undesirable plant species; and an interdisciplinary approach with the cooperation of other federal and state agencies.

Fish and Wildlife Act (1956): Established a comprehensive national fish and wildlife policy and broadened the authority for acquisition and development of refuges.

Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (1958): Allows the Fish and Wildlife Service to enter into agreements with private landowners for wildlife management purposes.

Fish and Wildlife Improvement Act of 1978: This act was passed to improve the administration of fish and wildlife programs and amends several earlier laws including the Refuge Recreation Act, the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act, and the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956. It authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to accept gifts and bequests of real and personal property on behalf of the United States. It also authorizes the use of volunteers on Service projects and appropriations to carry out volunteer programs.

Historic Sites, Buildings and Antiquities Act (16 U.S.C. 461-462, 464-467): The Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666), popularly known as the Historic Sites Act, as amended by Public Law 89-249, approved October 9, 1965 (79 Stat. 971), declared it a national policy to preserve historic sites and objects of national significance including those located on refuges. It provided procedures for designation, acquisition, administration, and protection of such sites. Among other things, National Historic and Natural Landmarks are designated under authority of this Act. As of January 1989, thirty-one national wildlife refuges contained such sites.

Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1948: This act provides funding through receipts from the sale of surplus federal land, appropriations from oil and gas receipts from the outer continental shelf, and other sources of land acquisition under several authorities. Appropriations from the fund may be used for matching grants to states for outdoor recreation projects and for land acquisition by various federal agencies, including the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Land and Water Conservation Fund Act (1965): Uses the receipts from the sale of surplus federal land, outer continental shelf oil and gas sales, and other sources for land acquisition under several authorities.

Migratory Bird Conservation Act (1929): Establishes procedures for acquisition by purchase, rental, or gift of areas approved by the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission.

Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp Act (1934): Authorized the opening of part of a refuge to waterfowl hunting.

Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp Act (16 U.S.C. 718-718j, 48 Stat. 451) as amended: The "Duck Stamp Act," of March 16, 1934, requires each waterfowl hunter, 16 years of age or older, to possess a valid federal hunting stamp. Receipts from the sale of the stamp are deposited in a special Treasury account known as the Migratory Bird Conservation Fund and are not subject to appropriations.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act (1918): Designates the protection of migratory birds as a federal responsibility. This Act enables the setting of seasons, and other regulations including the closing of areas, federal or non-federal, to the hunting of migratory birds.

National and Community Service Act of 1960 (42 U.S.C. 12401:104 Stat: 3127): Public Law 101-610, signed November 16, 1990, authorizes several programs to engage citizens of the United States in full- and/or part-time projects designed to combat illiteracy and poverty, provide job skills, enhance educational skills, and fulfill environmental needs. Several provisions are of particular interest to the Fish and Wildlife Service.

National Environmental Policy Act of 1959 (P.L. 91-190,42 U.S.C. 4321-4347, January 1, 1970, 83 Stat. 852) as amended by Public Law 94-52, July 3, 1975, 89 Stat. 258, and Public Law 94-83, August 9, 1975, 89 Stat. 424): Title I of the 1969 National Environmental Policy Act requires that all federal agencies prepare detailed environmental impact statements for "every recommendation or report on proposals for legislation and other major federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment." The 1969 statute stipulated the factors to be considered in environmental impact statements, and required that federal agencies employ an interdisciplinary approach in related decision-making and develop means to ensure that unquantified environmental values are given appropriate consideration, along with economic and technical considerations. Title II of this statute requires annual reports on environmental quality from the President to the Congress, and established a Council on Environmental Quality in the Executive Office of the President with specific duties and functions.

National Environmental Policy Act (1969): Requires the disclosure of the environmental impacts of any major federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment.

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 470-470b, 470c-470n): Public Law 89-665, approved October 15, 1966, (80 Stat. 915) and repeatedly amended, provided for preservation of significant historical features (buildings, objects and sites) through a grant-in-aid program to the states. It established a National Register of Historic Places and a program of matching grants under the existing National Trust for Historic Preservation (16 U.S.C. 468-468d). The Act established an Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, which was made a permanent independent agency in Public Law 94-422, approved September 28, 1976 (90 Stat. 1319). The Act also created the Historic Preservation Fund. Federal agencies are directed to take into account the effects of their actions on items or sites listed in, or eligible for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places. As of January 1989, ninety-one such sites on national wildlife refuges are listed in this Register.

National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966 as amended by the National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997, 16 U.S.C. 668dd-668ee. (Refuge Administration Act): Defines the National Wildlife Refuge System and authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to permit any use of a refuge provided such use is compatible with the major purposes for which the refuge was established. The Refuge Improvement Act clearly defines a unifying mission for the refuge system; establishes the legitimacy and appropriateness of the six priority public uses (hunting, fishing, wildlife observation, wildlife photography, and environmental education and interpretation); establishes a formal process for determining compatibility; established the responsibilities of the Secretary of the Interior for managing and protecting the System; and requires a Comprehensive Conservation Plan for each refuge by the year 2012. This Act amended portions of the Refuge Recreation Act and National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966.

National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997: Public Law 105-57, amended the National Wildlife Refuge System Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 668dd-ee). and provided guidance for management and public use of the Refuge System. The Act mandates that the Refuge System be consistently directed and managed as a national system of lands and waters devoted to wildlife conservation and management. The Act establishes priorities for recreational uses of the refuge system. Six wildlife-dependent uses are specifically named in the Act: hunting, fishing, wildlife

observation, wildlife photography, environmental education and interpretation. These activities are to be promoted on the refuge system, while all non-wildlife-dependent uses are subject to compatibility determinations. A compatible use is one which, in the sound professional judgement of the Refuge Manager, will not materially interfere with, or detract from, fulfillment of the National Wildlife Refuge System Mission or refuge purpose(s). As stated in the Act, "The mission of the system is to administer a national network of lands and waters for the conservation, management, and where appropriate, restoration of the fish, wildlife, and plant resources and their habitats within the United States for the benefit of present and future generations of Americans." The Act also requires development of a Comprehensive Conservation Plan for each refuge and that management be consistent with the plan. When writing a plan for expanded or new refuges, and when making management decisions, the Act requires effective coordination with other federal agencies, state fish and wildlife or conservation agencies, and refuge neighbors. A refuge must also provide opportunities for public involvement when making a compatibility determination.

North American Wetlands Conservation Act (103 Stat. 1968; 16 U.S.C. 4401-4412): Public Law 101-233, enacted December 13, 1989, provides funding and administrative direction for implementation of the North American Waterfowl Management Plan and the Tripartite Agreement on Wetlands between Canada, the United States and Mexico. The Act converts the Pittman-Robertson account into a trust fund, with the interest available without appropriation through the year 2006, to carry out the programs authorized by the Act, along with an authorization for annual appropriation of \$15 million plus an amount equal to the fines and forfeitures collected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. Available funds may be expended, upon approval of the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission, for payment of not to exceed 50 percent of the United States' share of the cost of wetlands conservation projects in Canada, Mexico, or the United States (or 100 percent of the cost of projects on federal lands). At least 50 percent and no more than 70 percent of the funds received are to go to Canada and Mexico each year.

Refuge Recreation Act (1962): Allows the use of refuges for recreation when such uses are compatible with the refuge's primary purposes and when sufficient funds are available to manage the uses."

Rehabilitation Act (1973): Requires that programmatic and physical accessibility be made available in any facility funded by the federal government ensuring that anyone can participate in any program.

Refuge Recreation Act of 1952: This Act authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to administer refuges, hatcheries, and other conservation areas for recreational use, when such uses do not interfere with the area's primary purposes. It authorizes construction and maintenance of recreational facilities and the acquisition of land for incidental fish and wildlife-oriented recreational development or protection of natural resources. It also authorizes the charging of fees for public uses.

Refuge Revenue Sharing Act (16 U.S.C. 715s): Section 401 of the Act of June 15, 1935, (49 Stat. 383) provided for payments to counties in lieu of taxes, using revenues derived from the sale of products from refuges. Public Law 88-523, approved August 30, 1964 (78 Stat. 701), made major revisions by requiring that all revenues received from refuge products such as animals, timber and minerals, or from leases or other privileges, be deposited in a special Treasury account and net receipts distributed to counties for public schools and roads. Public Law 93-509, approved December 3, 1974 (88 Stat. 1603), required that moneys remaining in the fund after payments be transferred to the Migratory Bird Conservation Fund for land acquisition under provisions of the Migratory Bird Conservation Act. Public Law 95-469, approved October 17, 1978, (92 Stat. 1319) expanded the revenue sharing system to include National Fish Hatcheries and Service research stations. It also

included in the Refuge Revenue Sharing Fund receipts from the sale of salmonid carcasses. Payments to counties were established as follows: on acquired land, the greatest amount calculated on the basis of 75 cents per acre, three-fourths of one percent of the appraised value, or 25 percent of the net receipts produced from the land: and on land withdrawn from the public-domain, 25 percent of net receipts and basic payments under Public Law 94-565 (31 U.S.C. 1601-1607, 90 Stat. 2662). This amendment also authorized appropriations to make up any difference between the amount in the fund and the amount scheduled for payment in any year. The stipulation that payments be used for schools and roads was removed, but counties were required to pass payments along to other units of local government within the county which suffer losses in revenues due to the establishment of Service areas.

Wilderness Act of 1954: Public Law 88-577, approved September 3, 1964, directed the Secretary of the Interior, within 10 years, to review every roadless area of 5,000 or more acres and every roadless island (regardless of size) within National Wildlife Refuge and National Park Systems for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Appendix II. Facilities

Following is a list of facilities on and adjacent to the refuge and the replacement value of each.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Camp Cornelia	
Field Office/Shop Complex	\$496,275
Fueling Facility	115,100
Equipment Shelters (3)	852006
Oil/Paint Buildings (2)	67,578
Radio Facility	46,040
Log Shop/Office Building	172,650
Fire Cache	84,800
Fire Shower/Pilot Lounge	256,376
Biological Building	54,468
Log Residence	113,662
Volunteer Trailers	80,000
University of Georgia Trailer	50,000
USFWS Trailer	41,960
Pogo (Hanger, storage	88,015
Suwannee Canal	
Visitors Center	\$619,841
Concession Buildings	578,819
Shelter & Restroom Facilities	187,038
Boathouse	176,549
Fee Station	27,624
Chesser Island	
Chesser Residence	\$230,200
Homestead Outbuildings (Not Original)	115,100
Boardwalk Comfort Station	25,868
Boardwalk and Towers	1,250,559

Kingfisher	
Boat House	\$183,934
Pocket Sub-headquarters	
Residences (2)	\$350,696
Equipment Shelter	84,800
Fueling Facility	57,550
Pump House	57,550
Boathouse	32,405
Radio/Weather Towers	51,603
Shelters	
Maul Hammock	\$29,926
Cedar Hammock	22,608
Bluff Lake	27,624
Canal Fork	16,114
Coffee Bay	23,020
Round Top	32,228
Canal Run	20,718
Floyds Cabin	86,325
Monkey Lake	18,508
Big Water – Day Use	16,114
Big Water – Overnight	23,020
Minnies Lake	18,416
Dinner Pond	16,193
Billys Island dock	24,030
Okefenokee Swamp Park	
Headquarters Building	\$500,000
Shop Building	200,000
Serpentarium	200,000
Living Swamp Center	500,000
Swamp Creation Center	500,000
Boat House and Dock	200,000
Boardwalk and Tower	500,000

Okefenokee Swamp Park (Cont'd)	
Food Center	25,000
Pioneer Island (Restore Bldgs)	800,000
Stephen C Foster State Park	
Office/Concession/Shop	\$300,000
Museum	250,000
Residences (2)	200,000
Rental Cabins (9)	300,000
Boardwalk	200,000
Obediah's Okefenok	
Obediah's House/Kitchen	\$100,000
Structures/Exhibits	250,000
Boardwalk	140,000

Appendix III. Comparison Of Vegetation Classifications Used At Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge.

VEGETATIVE CLASSES [Loftin's 6 and (17 class map)]	HAMILTON'S CLASSES	SAF TYPE	KEY SPECIES
BROADLEAVED HARDWOODS (Gum - Maple - Bays) (Gum - Bay - Cypress - Shrub) (Loblolly Bay)	Broad Leaved Evergreens Broad Leaved Deciduous (Black Gum) Bay - Cypress	SAF 104 (Sweet Bay-Swamp Tupelo-Red Maple) SAF 103 (Water Tupelo)	Loblolly Bay (<i>Gordonia lasianthus</i>) Red Bay (<i>Persea palustris</i>) Sweet Bay (<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>) Black Gum (<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>) Red Maple (<i>Acer rubrum</i>) Pond Cypress (<i>Taxodium ascendens</i>)
CYPRESS/HARDWOODS (Ogeechee - Cypress) (Cypress - gum - shrub)	Needle Leaved Deciduous Mixed Cypress Cypress - Shrub - Prairie	SAF 100 (Pond Cypress - mature)	Pond Cypress (<i>Taxodium ascendens</i>) Black Gum (<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>) Slash Pine (<i>Pinus elliotii</i>) Ogeechee Tupelo (<i>Nyssa ogeechee</i>) Shrub Species (See Scrub/shrub)
WETLAND PINE Mixed Wetland Pine	Needle Leaved Evergreen (Slash Pine) Mixed Forested Wetland (Pine, Cypress, Bay, Scrub- Shrub)	SAF 104 (Sweetbay-Swamp Tupelo- Redbay)	Slash Pine (<i>Pinus elliotii</i>) Pond Pine (<i>P. serotina</i>) Pond Cypress (<i>Taxodium ascendens</i>) Sweet Bay (<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>) Loblolly Bay (<i>Gordonia lasianthus</i>) Red Bay (<i>Persea palustris</i>) Swamp Tupelo (<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>) Shrub Species (See Scrub/shrub) Chain Fern (<i>Woodwardia virginica</i>)
SCRUB/SHRUB Young Bay - Shrub Greenbriar - Shrub Shrub	Scrub/Shrub Wetland (Scrub/Shrub) (Shrub - Pine) (Shrub - Cypress) (Shrub - Bay) (Shrub/Prairie) (Scrub - Pine) (Scrub - Prairie)	No specific SAF Type exists for scrub/shrub. However, many wetland areas may contain dominant stands of young or scrub cypress which would be classed as SAF 100.	Shrub Species Titi (<i>Cyrilla racemiflora</i>) Hurrah Bush (<i>Lyonia lucida</i>) Fetterbush (<i>Leucothoe racemosa</i>) Virginia Sweetspire (<i>Itea virginica</i>) Dahoon Holly (<i>Ilex cassine</i>) Greenbriar (<i>Smilax spp.</i>) Waxmyrtle (<i>Myrica cerifera</i>) Poor Man's Soap (<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>) Scrub Species (<u>May be young trees</u>) Pond Cypress (<i>Taxodium ascendens</i>) Black Gum (<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>) Loblolly Bay (<i>Gordonia lasianthus</i>) Slash Pine (<i>Pinus elliotii</i>) Sweet Bay (<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>) Red Maple (<i>Acer rubrum</i>)
PRAIRIE Water Lilly Sedges - Ferns - Water lily Aquatic Grasses	Herbaceous Prairie Aquatic Macrophyte Prairie	NA	White Water Lilly (<i>Nymphaea odorata</i>) Bladderworts (<i>Utricularia spp.</i>) Spatterdock (<i>Nuphar lutea</i>) Sedges (<i>Carex spp.</i>) Chain Ferns Aquatic Grasses (<i>Lacnathes, Andropogon, Panicum spp.</i>)
OPEN WATER			

Appendix IV. Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge Plant List

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Aceraceae	<i>Acer rubrum</i> L.	Red Maple
Agavaceae	<i>Yucca aloifolia</i> L.	Aleo Yucca, Spanish Bayonet, Spanish Dagger
Agavaceae	<i>Yucca filamentosa</i> L.	Adam's Needle
Agavaceae	<i>Yucca gloriosa</i> L.	Mound Lily Yucca
Anacardiaceae	<i>Rhus copallinum</i> L.	Winged Sumac
Anacardiaceae	<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i> (L.) Kuntze	Eastern Poison Ivy
Anacardiaceae	<i>Toxicodendron vernix</i> (L.) Kuntze	Poison Sumac
Annonaceae	<i>Asimina angustifolia</i> Raf.	Slimleaf Pawpaw
Annonaceae	<i>Asimina incana</i> (W. Bartram)	Wooly Pawpaw; Polecat Bush
Annonaceae	<i>Asimina parviflora</i> (Michx.) Dunal.	Smallflower Pawpaw
Annonaceae	<i>Asimina pygmaea</i> (W. Bartram) Dunal	Dwarf Pawpaw
Annonaceae	<i>Asimina reticulata</i> Shuttlew.ex Chapm.	Netted Pawpaw
Annonaceae	<i>Asimina triloba</i> (L.) Dunal	Common Pawpaw
Apiaceae	<i>Centella asiatica</i> (L.) Urb.	Spadeleaf
Apiaceae	<i>Eryngium aromaticum</i> Baldwin	Fragrant Eryngio
Apiaceae	<i>Eryngium prostratum</i> Nutt. Ex DC.	Creeping Eryngo
Apiaceae	<i>Eryngium yuccifolium</i> Michx.	Button Snakeroot Eryngo, Rattlesnake Master
Apiaceae	<i>Hydrocotyle umbellata</i> L.	Many Flower Marsh Pennywort
Apiaceae	<i>Oxypolis filiformis</i> (Walt.) Britt.	Water Cowbane
Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex ambigua</i> (Michx.)	Carolina Holly; Sand Holly
Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex cassine</i> L.	Dahoon
Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex coriacea</i> (Pursh) Chapm	Sweet Gallberry, Large Gallberry
Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex decidua</i> Walter	Possumhaw
Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex glabra</i> (L.) A. Gray	Bitter Gallberry, Inkberry
Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex myrtifolia</i> Walt.	Myrtle Holly, Myrtle Dahoon
Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex opaca</i> Aiton	American Holly, Christmas Holly
Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i> Aiton	Yaupon
Araceae	<i>Arisaema dracontium</i> (L.) Schott	Green Dragon
Araceae	<i>Orontium aquaticum</i> L.	Golden Club, Neverwet
Araceae	<i>Peltandra sagittifolia</i> (Michx.) Morong	White Arrow Arum; Spoonflower
Araceae	<i>Peltandra virginica</i> (L.) Schott and Endl.	Green Arrow Arum, Arrow Arum, Tuckahoe
Araliaceae	<i>Aralia spinosa</i> L.	Devil's Walking Stick, Hercules Club
Areaceae	<i>Sabal minor</i> (Jacq.) Pers.	Dwarf Palmetto

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Arecaceae	<i>Sabal palmetto</i> (Walt.) Lodd.ex. Schult & Schult. F.	Cabbage Palm
Arecaceae	<i>Serenoa repens</i> (W. Bartram) Small	Saw Palmetto
Asclepiadaceae	<i>Asclepias cinerea</i> Walter	Carolina Milkweed
Asclepiadaceae	<i>Asclepias humistrata</i> Walter	Pinewoods Milkweed
Asclepiadaceae	<i>Asclepias lanceolata</i> Walter	Fewflower Milkweed
Asclepiadaceae	<i>Asclepias michauxii</i> Decne.	Michaux's Milkweed
Asclepiadaceae	<i>Asclepias pedicellata</i> Walter	Savannah Milkweed
Asclepiadaceae	<i>Asclepias perennis</i> Walter	Swamp Milkweed
Asclepiadaceae	<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i> L.	Butterfly Weed, Chipperweed, Pleurisy Root
Asclepiadaceae	<i>Asclepias viridula</i> chapm.	Southern Milkweed, Silkweed
Asclepiadaceae	<i>Matelea pubiflora</i> (Decne.) Woodson	Trailing Milkvine
Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i> (L.) Britton et al.	Ebony Spleenwort
Asteraceae	<i>Acanthospermum australe</i> (Loe fl.) Kuntze	Paraguay Starburr
Asteraceae	<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i> L.	Silverling, Sea Myrtle, Groundsel Tree
Asteraceae	<i>Balduina angustifolia</i> (Pursh) B.L. Rob.	Coastal Plain Honeycomb Head
Asteraceae	<i>Balduina uniflora</i> Nutt.	One flower Honeycomb Head
Asteraceae	<i>Berlandiera pumila</i> (Michx.) Nutt	Soft Greeneyes
Asteraceae	<i>Bidens mitis</i> (Michx.) Sherff	Small Fruit Beggar Ticks
Asteraceae	<i>Bigelovia nudata</i> (Michx.) DC.	Pineland Rayless Goldenrod
Asteraceae	<i>Carphephorus corymbosus</i> (Nutt.) Torr. & A. Gray	Coastal Plain Chaffhead
Asteraceae	<i>Carphephorus odoratissimus</i> (J.F. Grmel.) H. Hebert	Vanilla Leaf; Deer Tongue
Asteraceae	<i>Chaptalia tomentosa</i> Vent.	Wooly Sunbonnet; Pineland Daisy; Sunbonnet
Asteraceae	<i>Chrysopsis mariana</i> (L.) Elliott	Maryland Golden Aster
Asteraceae	<i>Chrysopsis scabrella</i> Torr. and Gray	Coastal Plain Golden Aster
Asteraceae	<i>Cirsium discolor</i> (Muhl ex Willd.)	Field Thistle
Asteraceae	<i>Cirsium horridulum</i> Michx.	Yellow Thistle
Asteraceae	<i>Conoclinium coelestinum</i> L.	Blue Mistflower
Asteraceae	<i>Coreopsis basalis</i> (A. Dietr.) S.F. Blake	Goldenmane Tickseed
Asteraceae	<i>Elephantopus nudatus</i> A. Gray	Smooth Elephants Foot
Asteraceae	<i>Elephantopus tomentosus</i> L.	Devil's Grandmother
Asteraceae	<i>Erechtites hieracifolia</i> (L.) Raf.ex DC	American Burnweed; Southern Fireweed
Asteraceae	<i>Erigeron philadelphicus</i> L.	Philadelphia Fleabane
Asteraceae	<i>Erigeron quercifolius</i> Lam.	Oakleaf Fleabane
Asteraceae	<i>Erigeron strigosus</i> Muhl. Ex Willd	Prairie Fleabane
Asteraceae	<i>Erigeron vernus</i> (L.) Torr. & A. Gray	Early Whitetop Fleabane

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Asteraceae	<i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i> (Lam)	Dogfennel; Yankee-Weed
Asteraceae	<i>Eupatorium compositifolium</i> Walter	Yankeeweed
Asteraceae	<i>Eupatorium mohrii</i> Greene	Mohr's Thoroughwort
Asteraceae	<i>Eupatorium rotundifolium</i> L.	Roundleaf Thoroughwort
Asteraceae	<i>Facelis retusa</i> (Lam.) Sch.Bip.	Annual Trampweed
Asteraceae	<i>Gaillardia aestivalis</i> (Walt) H. Rock	Lanceleaf Blanketflower
Asteraceae	<i>Gamochaeta falcate</i> (Lam.) Cabrera	Narrowleaf Purple Everlasting; Codweed
Asteraceae	<i>Gamochaeta pensylvanicum</i> (Willd.) Cabrera	Pennsylvania Everlasting; Pennsylvania Codweed
Asteraceae	<i>Gamochaeta purpurea</i> (L.) Cabrera	Spoonleaf Purple Everlasting; Codweed
Asteraceae	<i>Helenium amarum</i> (Raf.) H. Rock	Spanish Daisy, Bitterweed
Asteraceae	<i>Helenium flexuosum</i> Raf.	Purplehead Sneezeweed
Asteraceae	<i>Helianthus angustifolius</i> L.	Narrowleaf Sunflower; Swamp Sunflower
Asteraceae	<i>Heterotheca subaxillaris</i> (Lam.) Britt and Rusby	Camphorweed
Asteraceae	<i>Hieracium gronovii</i> L.	Queendevil; Hawkweed
Asteraceae	<i>Iva microcephala</i> Nutt.	Piedmont Marshelder
Asteraceae	<i>Krigia virginica</i> (L.) Willd.	Virginia Dwarf Dandelion
Asteraceae	<i>Liatris tenuifolia</i> Nutt.	Shortleaf Gayfeather
Asteraceae	<i>Lygodesmia aphylla</i> (Nutt.) DC.	Rose-Rush
Asteraceae	<i>Marshallia graminifolia</i> (Walt) Sm.	Barbara's Buttons
Asteraceae	<i>Marshallia tenuifolia</i> Raf.	Grassleaf Barbara's Buttons
Asteraceae	<i>Mikania scandens</i> (L.) Willd.	Climbing Hempvine
Asteraceae	<i>Pityopsis graminifolia</i> (Michx.) Nutt.	Narrowleaf Silkgrass
Asteraceae	<i>Pluchea foetida</i> (L.) DC.	Stinking Camphorweed
Asteraceae	<i>Pluchea rosea</i> R.K. Godfrey	Rosy Camphorweed
Asteraceae	<i>Pterocaulon pycnostachyum</i> (Michx.) Ell.	Blackroot
Asteraceae	<i>Pyrrhopappus carolinianus</i> (Walt.) DC	False Dandelion
Asteraceae	<i>Pyrrhopappus paniciflorus</i> (D. Don) DC.	None Given
Asteraceae	<i>Oclemena reticulata</i> Pursh	Pinebarn Whitetop Aster
Asteraceae	<i>Sericocarpus tortifolius</i> Mich.	Dixe Whitetop Aster; Dixie Aster
Asteraceae	<i>Symphotrichum dumosum</i> L.	Rice Button Aster
Asteraceae	<i>Symphotrichum patens</i> Aiton	Late Purple Aster
Asteraceae	<i>Symphotrichum walteri</i> Alex.	Walter's Aster
Asteraceae	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i> L.	Blackeyed Susan
Asteraceae	<i>Rudbeckia mollis</i> Ell.	Softhair Cornflower
Asteraceae	<i>Senecio glabellus</i> Poir	Butterweed

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Asteraceae	<i>Silphium compositum Michx.</i>	Kidneyleaf Rosinweed
Asteraceae	<i>Solidago fistulosa Mill.</i>	Pinebarren Goldenrod
Asteraceae	<i>Solidago odora</i> var. <i>chapmanii Torr. & A. Gray Chapman</i>	Goldenrod
Asteraceae	<i>Solidago odora Aiton</i> var. <i>odora</i>	Sweet Goldenrod
Asteraceae	<i>Solidago stricta Aiton</i>	Wand Goldenrod
Asteraceae	<i>Soliva sessilis Ruiz and Pavon</i>	Field Burrweed
Asteraceae	<i>Sonchus asper (L.) Hill</i>	Spiny Sowthistle
Asteraceae	<i>Sonchus oleraceus L.</i>	Common Sowthistle
Asteraceae	<i>Taraxacum officinale Weher ex F.H. Wigg</i>	Common Dandelion
Asteraceae	<i>Vernonia angustifolia Michx.</i>	Tall Ironweed
Asteraceae	<i>Youngia japonica (L.) DC.</i>	False Hawksbeard
Betulaceae	<i>Alnus serrulata (Ait.) Willd.</i>	Hazel Alder, Common Alder
Betulaceae	<i>Betula nigra L.</i>	River Birch, Red Birch
Betulaceae	<i>Carpinus caroliniana Walter</i>	Musclewood, Blue beech, American Hornbeam
Bignoniaceae	<i>Bignonia capreolata L.</i>	Cross vine
Bignoniaceae	<i>Campsis radicans (L.) L.</i>	Trumpet Creeper, Cowitch
Blechnaceae	<i>Woodwardia areolata (L.) T. Moore</i>	Netted Chain Fern
Blechnaceae	<i>Woodwardia virginica (L.) Sm.</i>	Virginia Chain Fern
Brassicaceae	<i>Lepidium virginicum L.</i>	Virginia Pepperweed, Poor Man's Pepper
Bromeliaceae	<i>Tillandsia bartramii Ell.</i>	Bartram's Airplant
Bromeliaceae	<i>Tillandsia recurvata (L.) L.</i>	Small Ball Moss
Bromeliaceae	<i>Tillandsia setacea Sw.</i>	Southern Needleleaf
Bromeliaceae	<i>Tillandsia usneoides (L.) L.</i>	Spanish Moss
Burmanniaceae	<i>Burmannia biflora L.</i>	Northern Bluethread
Cabombaceae	<i>Brasenia schreberi J.F. Gmel.</i>	Watershield
Cactaceae	<i>Opuntia humifusa (Raf.) Raf.</i>	Devil's Tongue, Prickly Pear
Cactaceae	<i>Opuntia pusilla (Haw.) Nutt.</i>	Cockspur Prickly Pear
Cactaceae	<i>Opuntia vulgaris Mill.</i>	Common Prickly Pear
Campanulaceae	<i>Lobelia cardinalis L.</i>	Cardinal Flower
Campanulaceae	<i>Lobelia glandulosa Walt.</i>	Glade Lobelia
Campanulaceae	<i>Lobelia paludosa Nutt.</i>	White Lobelia
Campanulaceae	<i>Wahlenbergia linarioides (Lam.) A. DC.</i>	Tuffybells
Campanulaceae	<i>Wahlenbergia marginata (Thunb.) A. DC.</i>	Southern Rockbell
Cannaceae	<i>Canna flaccida Salisb.</i>	Bandana-of-the-Everglades, Canna
Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera japonica Thunb.</i>	Japanese Honeysuckle
Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera sempervirens L.</i>	Trumpet Honeysuckle, Coral Honeysuckle

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Caprifoliaceae	<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L. ssp <i>canadensis</i> (L.)R. <i>Bolli</i>	Elderberry
Caprifoliaceae	<i>Viburnum obovatum</i> Walt.	Small-leaf Arrowwood
Caprifoliaceae	<i>Viburnum nudum</i> L.	Possumhaw
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Stipulicida setacea</i> Michx.	Pineland Scalypink
Celastraceae	<i>Euonymus americana</i> L.	Strawberry Bush, Heart;s Bursting-with-Love
Cistaceae	<i>Helianthemum canadense</i> (L.) Michx.	Longbranch Frostweed
Cistaceae	<i>Helianthemum carolinianum</i> (Walt.) Michx	Carolina Frostweed
Cistaceae	<i>Helianthemum corymbosum</i> Michx.	Pinebarren Frostweed
Cistaceae	<i>Lechea Torreyi</i> Leggett ex Britt.	Piedmont Pinweed
Clethraceae	<i>Clethra alnifolia</i> L.	Coastal sweet pepper bush, Poor Man's Soap
Clusiaceae	<i>Hypericum cistifolium</i> Lam.	Roundpod, St. John'swort
Clusiaceae	<i>Hypericum crux-andreae</i> (L.) Crantz	St. Peterswort
Clusiaceae	<i>Hypericum fasciculatum</i> Lam.	Peelbark St. Johnswort
Clusiaceae	<i>Hypericum galioides</i> Lam.	Bedstraw St. Johnswort
Clusiaceae	<i>Hypericum gentianoides</i> (L.) B.S.P.	Orangegrass, Pineweed
Clusiaceae	<i>Hypericum hypericoides</i> (L.) Crantz	St. Andrews Cross
Clusiaceae	<i>Hypericum mutilum</i> L.	Dwarf St. Johnswort
Clusiaceae	<i>Hypericum myrtifolium</i> Lam.	Myrtleleaf St. Johnswort
Clusiaceae	<i>Hypericum punctatum</i> Lam.	Spotted St. Johnswort
Clusiaceae	<i>Hypericum tetrapetalum</i> Lam.	Fourpetal St. Johnswort
Clusiaceae	<i>Triadenum virginicum</i> (L.) Raf.	Va. Marsh St. Johnswort
Commelinaceae	<i>Commelina erecta</i> L.	Whitemouth Dayflower
Commelinaceae	<i>Callisia graminea</i> (Small) G. Tucker	Grassleaf roseling
Commelinaceae	<i>Cuthbertia rosea</i> (Vent.) D.R. Hunt	Piedmont Roseling
Commelinaceae	<i>Tradescantia ohiensis</i> Raf.	Bluejacke, Ohio Spiderwort
Convolvulaceae	<i>Cuscuta compacta</i> Juss.ex Choisy	Compact dodder, Lovevine
Convolvulaceae	<i>Dichondra carolinensis</i> Michx.	Carolina Ponysfoot
Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> Jacq.	Ivyleaf Morningglory
Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea hederifolia</i> L.	Scarlet Creeper
Convolvulaceae	<i>Stylisma patens</i> (Desr.) Myint ssp. <i>patens</i>	Coastal Plain Dawnflower
Cornaceae	<i>Cornus asperifolia</i> Michx.	Toughleaf Dogwood
Cornaceae	<i>Cornus florida</i> L.	Flowering Dogwood
Cornaceae	<i>Cornus foemina</i> P. Mill.	Stiff Dogwood
Cornaceae	<i>Nyssa ogeche</i> Bartr. ex Marsh	Ogeeche Tupelo, Ogeeche Lime, Ogeeche Plum
Cornaceae	<i>Nyssa sylvatica biflora</i> Walt.	Swamp Tupelo, Blackgum

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Cornaceae	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i> Marsh.	Blackgum, Sourgum
Cupressaceae	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i> L)	Eastern Red Cedar
Cyperaceae	<i>Carex debilis</i> Michx.	White Edge Sedge
Cyperaceae	<i>Carex elliotii</i> Schwein and Torr.	Elliott Sedge
Cyperaceae	<i>Carex frankii</i> Kunth	Frank's Sedge
Cyperaceae	<i>Carex glaucescens</i> Ell.	Southern Waxy Sedge
Cyperaceae	<i>Carex hyalinolepis</i> Steud.	Shoreline Sedge
Cyperaceae	<i>Carex jorii</i> Bailey	Cypress Swamp Sedge
Cyperaceae	<i>Carex muhlenbergii</i> Schkuhr	Muhlenberg's Sedge
Cyperaceae	<i>Carex striata</i> Michx.	Walter's Sedge
Cyperaceae	<i>Carex verrucosa</i> Muhl.	Warty Sedge
Cyperaceae	<i>Cladium mariscus</i> (L.) Pohl ssp. <i>jamaicense</i>	Jamica Swamp Sawgrass
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus echinatus</i> (L.) A.W. Wood	Globe Flatsedge
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus haspan</i> L.	Haspan Flatsedge
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus plukenetii</i> Fern.	Plukenet Flatsedge
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus polystachyos</i> Rottb.	Manyspike Flatsedge
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus pseudovegetus</i> Stewd.	Marsh Flatsedge
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus retrorsus</i> Chapm.	Pinebarren Flatsedge
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus surinamensis</i> Rottb.	Tropical Flatsedge
Cyperaceae	<i>Dulichium arundinaceum</i> (L.) Britt.	Threeway Sedge
Cyperaceae	<i>Eleocharis baldwinii</i> (Tom) Chapm.	Baldwin's Spikerush
Cyperaceae	<i>Eleocharis elongata</i> Chapman	Slim Spikerush
Cyperaceae	<i>Eleocharis microcarpa</i> Torri	Small Fruit Spikerush
Cyperaceae	<i>Eleocharis tuberculosa</i> (Michx.)	Conecup Spikerush
Cyperaceae	<i>Eleocharis vivipara</i> Link	Viviparous Spikerush
Cyperaceae	<i>Eriophorum virginicum</i> L.	Tawmy Cottongrass, Virginia Cottongrass
Cyperaceae	<i>Fuirena breviseta</i> (Coville) Coville	Saltmarsh Umbrella Sedge
Cyperaceae	<i>Fuirena scirpoidea</i> Michx.	Southern Umbrella Sedge
Cyperaceae	<i>Rhynchospora baldwinii</i> A. Gray	Baldwin's Beaksedge
Cyperaceae	<i>Rhynchospora cephalantha</i> A. Gray	Bunched Beaksedge
Cyperaceae	<i>Rhynchospora colorata</i> (L.)	Whitetop
Cyperaceae	<i>Rhynchospora corniculata</i> (Lam.)	Shortbristle Starrush; Horned Beaksedge
Cyperaceae	<i>Rhynchospora fascicularis</i> (Michx.)	Fascicled Beaksedge
Cyperaceae	<i>Rhynchospora filifolia</i> A. Gray	Threadleaf Beaksedge
Cyperaceae	<i>Rhynchospora inundata</i> (Oakes) Fern.	Narrowfruit Horned Beaksedge
Cyperaceae	<i>Rhynchospora latifolia</i> (Bald.)	Sand Swamp Whitetop

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Cyperaceae	<i>Rhynchospora megalocarpa</i> A. Gray	Sandy Field Beaksedge
Cyperaceae	<i>Rhynchospora microcarpa</i> Bald. ex A. Gray	Southern Beaksedge
Cyperaceae	<i>Rhynchospora microcephala</i> (Britt.) Britt. ex SM.	Bunched Beaksedge
Cyperaceae	<i>Rhynchospora plumosa</i> Ell.	Plumed Beaksedge
Cyperaceae	<i>Rhynchospora wrightiana</i> Boeck	Wright's Beaksedge
Cyperaceae	<i>Scirpus cyperinus</i> (L.) Kunth	Woolgrass
Cyperaceae	<i>Scleria ciliata</i> Michx.	Fringed Nutrush
Cyperaceae	<i>Scleria triglomerata</i> Michs.	Whip Nutrush
Cyperaceae	<i>Websteria confervoides</i> (Poir.)	Algal bulrush
Cyrillaceae	<i>Cliftonia monophylla</i> (Lam.) Britt. ex Sarg.	Buckwheat Tree, Black Titi
Cyrillaceae	<i>Cyrilla racemiflora</i> L. Titi (<i>C. parviflora</i> Raf.)	Titi, Swamp Cyrilla
Droseraceae	<i>Drosera brevifolia</i> Pursh	Dwarf Sundew
Droseraceae	<i>Drosera capillaris</i> Poir.	Pink Sundew
Droseraceae	<i>Drosera filiformis</i> Raf.	Dewthreads; Threadleaf; Sundew
Droseraceae	<i>Drosera intermedia</i> Hayne	Spoonleaf Sundew
Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros virginiana</i> L.	Common Persimmon
Ericaceae	<i>Befaria racemosa</i> Vent.	Tar Flower, Flycatcher
Ericaceae	<i>Gaylussacia dumosa</i> (Andrews) T. & G.	Dwarf Huckleberry
Ericaceae	<i>Gaylussacia frondosa</i> (L.) T. & G. ex Torr.	Blue Huckleberry
Ericaceae	<i>Kalnia hirsuta</i> Walter. - Wicky	Hairy Laurel
Ericaceae	<i>Leucothoe racemosa</i> (L.) A. Gray	Swamp Doghobble, Fetterbush
Ericaceae	<i>Lyonia ferruginea</i> (Walter) Nutt.	Rusty Staggerbush
Ericaceae	<i>Lyonia fruticosa</i> (Michx.) G.S. Torr.	Coastalplain Staggerbush
Ericaceae	<i>Lyonia ligustrina</i> (L.) DC.	Maleberry
Ericaceae	<i>Lyonia lucida</i> (Lam.) K. Koch	Fetterbush, Hurrah Bush
Ericaceae	<i>Vaccinium fuscatum</i> Ait.	Black highbush Blueberry
Ericaceae	<i>Vaccinium myrsinites</i> Lam.	Shiny Blueberry
Eriocaulaceae	<i>Eriocaulon compressum</i> Lam.	Flattened Pipewort, Hatpins
Eriocaulaceae	<i>Eriocaulon decangulare</i> L.	Tenangle Pipewort, Hatpins
Eriocaulaceae	<i>Lachnocaulon anceps</i> (Walt.) Morong	Whitehead Bogbutton, Hairy Pipewort
Eriocaulaceae	<i>Lachnocaulon minus</i> (Chapm.) Sm.	Small's Bogbutton, Hairy Pipewort
Eriocaulaceae	<i>Syngonanthus flavidulus</i> (Michx.) Ruhland	Yellow Hatpins
Fabaceae	<i>Albizia julibrissin</i> Durazz.	Silk Tree, Mimosa
Fabaceae	<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i> L.	Desert False Indigo
Fabaceae	<i>Amorpha herbacea</i> Walter	Clusterspike False Indigo

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus obcordatus</i> Ell.	Florida Milkvetch
Fabaceae	* <i>Baptisia arachnifera</i> Duncan	Cobwebby Wild Indigo, Hairy Rattleweed
Fabaceae	<i>Baptisia lanceolata</i> (Walt.) Ell	Gopherweed, Wild Indigo, False Indigo
Fabaceae	<i>Chamaecrista fasciculata</i> Michx.	Partridge pea; Sleeping Plant
Fabaceae	<i>Centrosema virginianum</i> (L.) Benth	Spurred Butterfly Pea
Fabaceae	<i>Cercis canadensis</i> L.	Eastern Redbud
Fabaceae	<i>Clitoria mariana</i> L.	Atlantic Pigeonwings
Fabaceae	<i>Crotalaria purshii</i> DC. Pursh	Pursh's Rattlebox
Fabaceae	<i>Crotalaria rotundifolia</i> J.F. Gmel.	Rabbit bells, Rattlebox
Fabaceae	<i>Crotalaria spectabilis</i> Roth	Showy Rattlebox
Fabaceae	<i>Dalea carnea</i> (Michx.) Poir.	White Tassels
Fabaceae	<i>Desmodium canescens</i> (L.) DC.	Hoary Beggar's Ticks, Hoary Ticktrefoil
Fabaceae	<i>Desmodium lineatum</i> DC.	Sand Ticktrefoil
Fabaceae	<i>Desmodium paniculatum</i> (L.) DC	Panicled ticktrefoil; Beggar's Lice
Fabaceae	<i>Desmodium tenuifolium</i> Torr. & A. Gray	Slimleaf Ticktrefoil
Fabaceae	<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i> (Sw.) DC.	Dixie Ticktrefoil
Fabaceae	<i>Galactia elliotii</i> Nutt.-Elliott's	Elliott's Milkpea
Fabaceae	<i>Galactia regularis</i> (L.) Britt. et al	Eastern Milkpea
Fabaceae	<i>Galactia volubilis</i> (L.) Britt.-Downy	Downey Milkpea (Milkvetch)
Fabaceae	<i>Gleditsia aquatica</i> Marshall	Water Locust
Fabaceae	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> L.	Honey Locust
Fabaceae	<i>Indigofera caroliniana</i> Mill.	Carolina Indigo
Fabaceae	<i>Lespedeza cuneata</i> (Dum. Gurs.) G. Don	Sericea Lespedeza
Fabaceae	<i>Lespedeza hirta</i> (L.) Hornem.	Hairy Lespedeza
Fabaceae	<i>Lupinus diffusus</i> Nutt.	Skyblue Lupine
Fabaceae	<i>Lupinus perennis</i> L.	Sundial Lupine
Fabaceae	<i>Lupinus villosus</i> Willd.	Lady Lupine
Fabaceae	<i>Medicago lupulina</i> L.	Black Medic, Burclover
Fabaceae	<i>Mimosa microphylla</i> (Dryander) Macbr.	Littleleaf Sensitive Brier
Fabaceae	<i>Pedimelum canescens</i> (Michx.) Rydb.	Buckroot
Fabaceae	<i>Rhynchosia reniformis</i> (Pursh)DC.	Dollarleaf
Fabaceae	<i>Rhynchosia tomentosa mollissima</i> (Elliott) T. and G.	Twining Snoutbean
Fabaceae	<i>Robinia hispida</i> L.	Bristly Locust
Fabaceae	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> L.	Black Locust
Fabaceae	<i>Sesbania punicea</i> (Cav.) Benth.	Rattlebox, Purple Sesbane
Fabaceae	<i>Stylosanthes biflora</i> (L.) Britt. et al.	Sidebeak Pencil flower

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Fabaceae	<i>Tephrosia chrysophylla</i> Pursh	Scurf Hoary Pea
Fabaceae	<i>Tephrosia hispidula</i> (Michx.) Pers.	Sprawling Hoary Pea
Fabaceae	<i>Tephrosia spicata</i> (Walt.) Torr. & A. Gray	Spiked Hoary Pea
Fabaceae	<i>Tephrosia virginiana</i> (L.) Pers.	Virginia tephrosia, Goat's Rue, Devil's Shoestring
Fabaceae	<i>Trifolium dubium</i> Sibth.	Low Hop Clover
Fabaceae	<i>Trifolium incarnatum</i> L.	Crimson Clover
Fabaceae	<i>Trifolium pratense</i> L.	Red Clover
Fabaceae	<i>Trifolium repens</i> L.	White Clover, Dutch Clover
Fabaceae	<i>Vicia acutifolia</i> Ell.	Fourleaf Vetch
Fabaceae	<i>Wisteria floribunda</i> (Willd.) DC.	Japanese Wisteria
Fabaceae	<i>Wisteria frutescens</i> (L.) Poir.	American Wistaria (Wisteria)
Fagaceae	<i>Castanea pumila</i> (L.) Mill.	Chinquapin
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus alba</i> L.	White Oak
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus chapmanii</i> Sarg.	Chapman's Oak
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus falcata</i> Michx.	Southern Red Oak, Spanish Oak
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus geminata</i> Small	Sand Live Oak
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus hemisphaerica</i> W. Bartram ex Willd.	Darlington Oak, Upland Laurel Oak
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus incana</i> W. Bartram	Bluejack Oak
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus laevis</i> Walter	Turkey Oak
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus laurifolia</i> Michx	Swamp Laurel Oak
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus lyrata</i> Walter	Overcup Oak
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus margaretta</i> Ashe ex Small	Sand Post Oak
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus marilandica</i> Munchh.	Black-jack Oak
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus michauxii</i> Nutt.	Cow Oak, Basket Oak, Swamp Chestnut Oak
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus minima</i> (Sarg.) Small	Dwarf Live Oak
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus myrtifolia</i> Willd.	Myrtle Oak
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus nigra</i> L.	Water Oak
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus phellos</i> L.	Willow Oak
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus pumila</i> Walter	Running Oak
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus shumardii</i> Buckley	Shumard Oak
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus virginiana</i> Mill.	Live Oak
Gentianaceae	<i>Bartonia paniculata</i> (Michx.) Muhl.	Twining Screwstem
Gentianaceae	<i>Sabatia bartramii</i> Wilbur	Bartram's Rosegentian
Gentianaceae	<i>Sabatia brevifolia</i> Raf.	Shortleaf Rosegentian
Gentianaceae	<i>Sabatia campanulata</i> (L.) Torr.	Slender Rosegentian

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Gentianaceae	<i>Sabatia difformis (L.) Druce</i>	Lanceleaf Rosegentian
Gentianaceae	<i>Sabatia gentianoides Ell.</i>	Pinewoods Rosegentian
Gentianaceae	<i>Sabatia macrophylla Hook.</i>	Lanceleaf Rosegentian
Geraniaceae	<i>Geranium carolinianum L.</i>	Caarolina Cranesbill
Grossulariaceae	<i>Itea virginica L.</i>	Virginia Sweetspire
Haloragaceae	<i>Myriophyllum heterophyllum Michx.</i>	Twoleaf Watermilfoil
Haloragaceae	<i>Proserpinaca pectinata Lam.</i>	Combleaf Mermaid Weed
Hamamelidaceae	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua L.</i>	Sweetgum
Hydrangeaceae	<i>Decumaria barbara L.</i>	Climbing Hydrangea; Woodvamp
Iridaceae	<i>Iris hexagona Walter.</i>	Prairie Iris; Dixie Iris
Iridaceae	<i>Iris virginica L.</i>	Virginia Iris
Iridaceae	<i>Sisyrinchium angustifolium Mill.</i>	Narrowleaf Blue Eyed Grass
Iridaceae	<i>Sisyrinchium rosulatum E. P. Bick.</i>	Annual Blue Eyed Grass
Juglandaceae	<i>Carya glabra (Mill.)</i>	Pignut Hickory, Broom Hickory
Juglandaceae	<i>Carya illinoensis (Wangenh.) K. Koch</i>	Pecan
Juglandaceae	<i>Carya alba Nutt.</i>	Mockernut Hickory
Lamiaceae	<i>Hyptis alata (Raf.) Shinnors</i>	Clustered Bushmint; Musky Mint
Lamiaceae	<i>Physostegia purpurea (Walt.) S>F. Blake</i>	Eastern False Dragonhead
Lamiaceae	<i>Physostegia virginiana (L.) Benth.</i>	Obedient Plant
Lamiaceae	<i>Prunella vulgaris L.</i>	Common Selfheal, Healall
Lamiaceae	<i>Pycnanthemum flexuosum (Walt.) Britt. et al</i>	Appalachian Mountain Mint
Lamiaceae	<i>Pycnanthemum nudum Nutt.</i>	Coastal Plain Mountain Mint
Lamiaceae	<i>Salvia lyrata L.</i>	Lyreleaf Sage
Lamiaceae	<i>Scutellaria integrifolia L.</i>	Helmet Skullcap
Lamiaceae	<i>Scutellaria multiglandulosa Kearney</i>	Small's Ckullcap
Lamiaceae	<i>Teucrium canadense L.</i>	Canada Germander
Lauraceae	<i>Persea borbonia (L.) Spreng. var. borbonia</i>	Red Bay
Lauraceae	<i>Persea palustris (Raf.) Sarg.</i>	Swamp Bay
Lauraceae	<i>Sassafras albidum (Nutt.) Nees</i>	Sassafras
Lemnaceae	<i>Lemna valdiviana Phil.</i>	Valdiva Duckweed
Lentibulariaceae	<i>Pinguicula caerulea Walter</i>	Blueflower Butterwort
Lentibulariaceae	<i>Pinguicula lutea Walter</i>	Yellow Butterwort
Lentibulariaceae	<i>Pinguicula pumila Michx.</i>	Small Butterwort
Lentibulariaceae	<i>Utricularia cornuta Michx.</i>	Horned Blatterwort
Lentibulariaceae	<i>Utricularia gibba L.</i>	Humped Bladderwort

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Lentibulariaceae	<i>Utricularia inflata</i> Walter	Floating Bladderwort
Lentibulariaceae	<i>Utricularia juncea</i> Vahl	Southern Bladderwort
Lentibulariaceae	<i>Utricularia purpurea</i> Walter	Purple Bladderwort
Lentibulariaceae	<i>Utricularia radiata</i> Small	Little Floating Bladderwort
Lentibulariaceae	<i>Utricularia striata</i> Leconte ex. Torr.	Striped Bladderwort
Lentibulariaceae	<i>Utricularia subulata</i> L.	Zigzag Bladderwort
Liliaceae	<i>Aletris aurea</i> Walt.	Golden Colicroot
Liliaceae	<i>Aletris farinosa</i> L.	White Colicroot, Colicroot, Stargrass
Liliaceae	<i>Aletris lutea</i>	Small Yellow Colicroot
Liliaceae	<i>Aletris obovata</i> Nash	Southern Colicroot
Liliaceae	<i>Allium canadense</i> L.	Meadow Garlic
Liliaceae	<i>Amianthium muscitoxicum</i> (Walt.) A. Gray	Fly Poison
Liliaceae	<i>Chamaelirium luteum</i> (L.) A. Gray	Devil Bit, Fairywand
Liliaceae	<i>Lilium catesbaei</i> Walter	Pine Lily, Catesby Lily
Liliaceae	<i>Schoenolirion albiflorum</i> (Raf.) R.R. Gates	White Sunnybell
Liliaceae	<i>Tofieldia racemosa</i> (Walt.) Britton et al.	Coastal False Asphodel
Liliaceae	<i>Zephyranthes atamasca</i> (L.) Herb.	Rainlily, Atamasco Lily
Liliaceae	<i>Zigadenus densus</i> (Desr.) Fern.	Crow Poison, Osceola's Plume
Lycopodiaceae	<i>Lycopodiella alopecuroides</i> (L.)	Foxtail Clubmoss
Lycopodiaceae	<i>Lycopodiella appressa</i> (Chapm.) Lloyd and Underw.	Southern Bog Clubmoss
Lycopodiaceae	<i>Lycopodiella caroliniana</i> (L.) Pic. Serm.	Slender Clubmoss
Lythraceae	<i>Decodon verticillatus</i> (L.) Ell.	Swamp Loosestrife
Magnoliaceae	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> L.	Southern Magnolia
Malvaceae	<i>Hibiscus aculeatus</i> Walter	Comfort Root
Malvaceae	<i>Hibiscus coccineus</i> Walter	Scarlet Rosemallow
Malvaceae	<i>Hibiscus moscheutos</i> L.	Crimson-eyed Rose Mallow
Malvaceae	<i>Modiola caroliniana</i> (L.) G. Don	Carolina Bristlemallow
Malvaceae	<i>Pavonia hastata</i> Cav.	Spearleaf Swamp Mallow
Malvaceae	<i>Sida rhombifolia</i> L.	Cuban Jute
Mayacaceae	<i>Mayaca fluviatilis</i> Aubl.	Stream Bogmoss
Melastomataceae	<i>Rhexia alifanus</i> Walter	Savannah Meadowbeauty
Melastomataceae	<i>Rhexia cubensis</i> Griseb.	West Indian Meadow Beauty
Melastomataceae	<i>Rhexia lutea</i> Walter	Yellow Meadow Beauty
Melastomataceae	<i>Rhexia mariana</i> L.	Pale Meadow Beauty
Melastomataceae	<i>Rhexia nuttallii</i> C.W. James	Nuttall Meadow Beauty
Melastomataceae	<i>Rhexia petiolata</i> Walt.	Fringed Meadow Beauty

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Melastomataceae	<i>Rhexia virginica</i> L.	Handsome Harry, Virginai Meadow Beauty
Meliaceae	<i>Melia azedarach</i> L.	Chinaberry Tree, China Tree, Chinaball Tree
Menyanthaceae	<i>Nymphoides aquatica</i> (J.F. Gmel.) Kuntze	Big Floatingheart
Menyanthaceae	<i>Nymphoides cordata</i> (Ell.) Fern.	Little Floatingheart
Moraceae	<i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i> (L.) Vent.	Paper Mulberry
Moraceae	<i>Ficus carica</i> L.	Edible Fig
Myricaceae	<i>Morella caroliniensis</i> Raf.	Southern Bayberry, Swamp Candleberry
Myricaceae	<i>Morella cerifera</i> L.	Wax Myrtle, Southern Bayberry, Candleberry
Moraceae	<i>Morus alba</i> L.	White Mulberry
Moraceae	<i>Morus rubra</i> L.	Red Mulberry
Nymphaeaceae	<i>Nuphar lutea</i> (L.) Sm. Subsp.	Spatterdock, Yellow Pondlily
Nymphaeaceae	<i>Nymphaea odorata</i> Sol.	American White WaterLily, Alligator Bonnet, Star Lily
Oleaceae	<i>Chionanthus virginicus</i> L.	Fringe Tree, Grand-Sir-Graybeard, Gransy Graybeard, Old Man's Beard
Oleaceae	<i>Fraxinus caroliniana</i> Mill.	Carolina Ash, Pop Ash, Water Ash
Oleaceae	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> W.T. Ait.	Glossy Privet
Oleaceae	<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i> Hassk.	California Privet
Oleaceae	<i>Osmanthus americana</i> (L.) Benth. & Hook f. ex A. Gray	Devilwood, Wild Olive
Orchidaceae	<i>Calopogon barbatus</i> (Walt.) Ames	Bearded Grass Pink
Orchidaceae	<i>Calopogon tuberosum</i> (L.) Britton et al.	Tuberous Grass Pink
Orchidaceae	<i>Epidendrum conopseum</i> R.Br.	Green Fly Orchid
Orchidaceae	<i>Habenaria nivea</i> (Nutt.) Spreng.	Snowy Orchid
Orchidaceae	<i>Habenaria repens</i> Nutt.	Water Spider Bog Orchid
Orchidaceae	<i>Malaxis unifolia</i> Michx.	Green addersmouth Orchid
Orchidaceae	<i>Platanthera ciliaris</i> (L.) Lindl.	Yellow Fringed Orchid
Orchidaceae	<i>Platanthera cristata</i> (Michx.) Lindl.	Crested Yellow Orchid
Orchidaceae	<i>Platanthera integra</i> (Nutt.) A. Gray ex.L.C. Beck	Yellow Fringeless Orchid
Orchidaceae	<i>Pogonia divaricata</i> (L.) R.Br.	Rosebud Orchid
Orchidaceae	<i>Pogonia ophioglossoides</i> (L.) Ker Gawl.	Rose Pogonia
Orchidaceae	<i>Spiranthes lacera</i> (Raf.) raf. var. gracilis (Bigelow) Lver.	Northern Slender Ladies Tresses
Orchidaceae	<i>Spiranthes praecox</i> (Walt.) S. Watson	Greenvein Ladies Tresses
Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i> L.	Creeping Woodsorrel
Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis violacea</i> L.	Violet Woodsorrel
Passifloraceae	<i>Passiflora incarnata</i> L.	Purple Passionflower, Apricot Vine

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Passifloraceae	<i>Passiflora incarnata</i> L.	Maypop; Passion Flower; Apricot Vine
Pinaceae	<i>Pinus clausa</i> (Chapm. Ex Engelm.) Vasey ex Sarg.	Sand Pine
Pinaceae	<i>Pinus elliotii</i> Engelm.	Slash Pine
Pinaceae	<i>Pinus glabra</i> Walt.	Spruce Pine
Pinaceae	<i>Pinus palustris</i> Mill.	Longleaf Pine
Pinaceae	<i>Pinus serotina</i> Michx.	Pond Pine
Pinaceae	<i>Pinus taeda</i> L.	Loblolly Pine
Platanaceae	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i> L.	American Sycamore; American planetree
Poaceae	<i>Agrostis hyemalis</i> (Walt.) B.S.P.	Winter Bentgrass
Poaceae	<i>Andropogon capillipes</i> Nash	Chalk Bluestem
Poaceae	<i>Andropogon brachystachyus</i> Chapm.	Shortspike Bluestem
Poaceae	<i>Andropogon gyrans</i> Chapm.	Elliott's Bluestem
Poaceae	<i>Andropogon glomeratus</i> (Walt.) B.S.P.	Bushy Bluestem
Poaceae	<i>Andropogon glaucopsis</i> . var. <i>glaucopsis</i> (Ell.) Hitchc.	Purple Bluestem
Poaceae	<i>Andropogon virginicus</i> L.	Broomsedge; Bluestem
Poaceae	<i>Aristida beyrichiana</i> Trin. And Rupr.	Beyrich Threawn; Wiregrass
Poaceae	<i>Aristida spiciformis</i> Elliott	Bottlebrush Treeawn
Poaceae	<i>Arundinaria gigantea</i> (Walt.) Walt. Ex Muhl.	Giant Cane, Switchcane
Poaceae	<i>Axonopus compressus</i> (Sw.) Beauv.	Broadleaf Carpetgrass
Poaceae	<i>Axonopus fissifolius</i> (Roddi) Kuhl.	Common Carpetgrass
Poaceae	<i>Axonopus furcatus</i> (Flugge) Hitchc.	Big Carpetgrass
Poaceae	<i>Ctenium aromaticum</i> (Walter) A.W. Wood	Toothache Grass
Poaceae	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> (L.) Pers.	Bermuda Grass
Poaceae	<i>Dichanthelium aciculare</i> (Desv. ex Poir.) Gould and Clark	Needleleaf Rosette Grass
Poaceae	<i>Dichanthelium acuminatum</i> (Sw.) Gould and Clark	Tapered Rosette Grass
Poaceae	<i>Dichanthelium commutatum</i> (Schult.) Gould	Variable Panicgrass
Poaceae	<i>Dichanthelium dichotomum</i> (L.) Gould and Clark var. <i>dichotomum</i>	Cypress Panicgrass
Poaceae	<i>Dichanthelium dichotomum</i> (L.) Gould and Clark var. <i>ensifolium</i> (Bald. Ex Ell) Gould & Clark	Cypress Panicgrass
Poaceae	<i>Dichanthelium dichotomum</i> (L.) Gould and Clark var. <i>tenue</i> (Muhl.) Gould & Clark	Cypress Panicgrass
Poaceae	<i>Dichanthelium laxiflorum</i> (Lam.) Gould	Openflower Rosette Grass

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Poaceae	<i>Dichanthelium strigosum</i> (Trin.) Gould and Clark var. <i>leucoblepharis</i>	Roughhair Rosette Grass
Poaceae	<i>Dichanthelium ovale</i> (Ell.) Gould and Clark	Eggleaf Rosette Grass
Poaceae	<i>Dichanthelium sabulorum</i> (Lam.) Gould and Clark	Hemlock Rosette Grass
Poaceae	<i>Dichanthelium scabriusculum</i> (Ell.) Gould and Clark	Wooly Rosette Grass
Poaceae	<i>Dichanthelium scoparium</i> (Lam.) Gould	Velvet Panicum
Poaceae	<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i> (Retz. Koeler	Southern Crabgrass
Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis elliottii</i> S. Wats.	Field Lovegrass
Poaceae	<i>Eremochloa ophiuroides</i> (Munro) Hack.	Centipede Grass
Poaceae	<i>Saccarum coarctatum</i> Fern.	Compressed Plumegrass
Poaceae	<i>Saccarum giganteus</i> (Walt.) Muhl.	Sugarcane Plumegrass
Poaceae	<i>Eustachys petraea</i> (Sw.) Desv.	Pinewoods Fingergrass
Poaceae	<i>Gymnopogon ambiguus</i> (Michx.) B.S.P.	Bearded Skeletongrass
Poaceae	<i>Leersia hexandra</i> Sw.	Southern Cutgrass
Poaceae	<i>Luziola fluitans</i> (Michx.) Terrell and H. Robins.	Southern Watergrass
Poaceae	<i>Muhlenbergia capillaris</i> (Lam.) Trin.	Hairawn Muhly
Poaceae	<i>Panicum anceps</i> Michx.	Beaked Panicgrass
Poaceae	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i> Michx.	Fall Panicgrass
Poaceae	<i>Panicum hemitomom</i> Schultes	Maidencane
Poaceae	<i>Panicum hians</i> Elliott.	Gaping Panicum
Poaceae	<i>Panicum rigidulum</i> Bosc. Ex Ness.	Redtop Panicgrass
Poaceae	<i>Panicum tenerum</i> Beyrich ex. Trin.	Bluejoint Panicgrass
Poaceae	<i>Panicum verrucosum</i> Muhl.	Warty Panicgrass
Poaceae	<i>Panicum virgatum</i> L.	Switchgrass
Poaceae	<i>Paspalum dissectum</i> (L.) L.	Mudbank Crowngrass
Poaceae	<i>Paspalum laeve</i> Michx.	Field Paspalum
Poaceae	<i>Paspalum notatum</i> Flugge	Bahiagrass
Poaceae	<i>Paspalum setaceum</i> Michx.	Thin Paspalum
Poaceae	<i>Paspalum urvillei</i> Steud.	Vaseygrass
Poaceae	<i>Phyllostachys aurea</i> Carriere ex C. Riviee	Yellow Bamboo, Golden Bamboo
Poaceae	<i>Sacciolepis indica</i> (L.) Chase.	India Cupscale
Poaceae	<i>Sacciolepis striata</i> (L.) Nash	American Cupscale
Poaceae	<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i> (Michx.) Nash var. <i>scoparium</i>	Little Bluestem
Poaceae	<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i> (L.) Nash	Indiangrass

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Poaceae	<i>Sorghastrum secundum</i> (Ell.) Nash	Lopsided Indiangrass
Poaceae	<i>Sporobolus curtisii</i> (Vasey ex Beal) Small ex. Scribn.	Curtis's Dropseed
Poaceae	<i>Sporobolus indicus</i> (L.) R. Br.	Smutgrass
Poaceae	<i>Steinchisma repens</i> L.	Torpedograss
Poaceae	<i>Triplasis americana</i> P. Beauv.	Perennial Sandgrass
Poaceae	<i>Tripsacum dactyloides</i> (L.) L.	Eastern Gamagrass
Poaceae	<i>Vulpia octoflora</i> (Walt.) Rydb.	Sixweeks Fescue
Polygalaceae	<i>Polygala brevifolia</i> Nutt.	Littleleaf Milkwort
Polygalaceae	<i>Polygala cruciata</i> L.	Drumheads
Polygalaceae	<i>Polygala cymosa</i> Walt.	Tall Pinebarren Milkwort
Polygalaceae	<i>Polygala grandiflora</i> Walter	Showy Milkwort
Polygalaceae	<i>Polygala incarnata</i> L.	Procession Flower
Polygalaceae	<i>Polygala lutea</i> L.	Orange Milkwort, Red Hot Poker
Polygalaceae	<i>Polygala mariana</i> Mill.	Maryland Milkwort
Polygalaceae	<i>Polygala nana</i> (Michx.) DC	Candyroot
Polygalaceae	<i>Polygala ramosa</i> Ell.	Low Pinebarren Milkroot
Polygalaceae	<i>Polygala setacea</i> Michx.	Coastal plain Milkwort
Polygonaceae	<i>Eriogonum tomentosum</i> Michx.	Dog Tongue Buckwheat, Dog Tongue
Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum hydropiperoides</i> Michx.	Mild Water-Pepper, Swamp Smartweed, False Water-Pepper
Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i> L.	Spotted Lady's Thumb
Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex acetosella</i> L.	Common Sheep Sorrel
Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex crispus</i> L.	Curly Dock, Yellow Dock
Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex hastatulus</i> Baldwin ex. Ell	Swamp Dock, Heartwing Dock, Sourdock
Polypodiaceae	<i>Pleopeltis polypodioides</i> (L.) Watts.	Resurrection Fern
Pontederiaceae	<i>Heteranthera reniformis</i> Ruiz & Pavon	Kidneyleaf Mudplantain
Pontederiaceae	<i>Pontederia cordata</i> L.	Pickerelweed
Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis crispa</i> L.	Swamp Leatherflower
Rhamnaceae	<i>Berchemia scandens</i> (Hill) K. Koch	Rattan Vine; Supplejack; Alabama Supplejack
Rhamnaceae	<i>Ceanothus microphyllus</i> Michx.	Littleleaf Buckbrush
Rosaceae	<i>Photinia pyrifolia</i> (L.) Pers.	Red Chokeberry
Rosaceae	<i>Crataegus aestivalis</i> (Walt.) Torr. A. Gray	May Haw, May Hawthorn
Rosaceae	<i>Crataegus marshallii</i> Ettl.	Parsley Hawthorn
Rosaceae	<i>Prunus angustifolia</i> Marshall	Chickasaw Plum
Rosaceae	<i>Prunus caroliniana</i> (Mill.) Ait.	Carolina Laurelcherry
Rosaceae	<i>Prunus persica</i> (L.) Batsch	Peach

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Rosaceae	<i>Prunus serotina</i> Ehrh.	Black Cherry
Rosaceae	<i>Prunus umbellata</i> Ell.	Hog Plum; Flatwoods Plum
Rosaceae	<i>Pyrus communis</i> L.	Common Pear
Rosaceae	<i>Rosa laevigata</i> Michx.	Cherokee Rose
Rosaceae	<i>Rosa palustris</i> Marshall	Swamp Rose
Rosaceae	<i>Rubus cuneifolius</i> Pursh.	Sand Blackberry
Rosaceae	<i>Rubus trivialis</i> Michx.	Southern Dewberry
Rubiaceae	<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i> L.	Common Buttonbush
Rubiaceae	<i>Diodia teres</i> Walter	Poor Joe; Rough Buttonweed
Rubiaceae	<i>Diodia virginiana</i> L.	Virginia Button Weed
Rubiaceae	<i>Galium hispidulum</i> Michx.	Coastal Bedstraw
Rubiaceae	<i>Galium pilosum</i> Ait.	Hairy Bedstraw
Rubiaceae	<i>Galium tinctorium</i> L.	Stiff Marsh Bedstraw
Rubiaceae	<i>Mitchella repens</i> L.	Partridgeberry; Twinberry
Rubiaceae	<i>Pinckneya bracteata</i> (W. Bartram) Raf.	Maiden's Blushes; Fevertree
Rutaceae	<i>Citrus aurantium</i> L.	Sour Orange
Rutaceae	<i>Zanthoxylum clava-herculis</i> L.	Toothache Tice; Hercules' Club
Salicaceae	<i>Populus deltoides</i> W. Bartrum ex. Marshall	Eastern Cottonwood
Salicaceae	<i>Populus nigra</i> var. <i>italica</i> Moench	Lombardy Poplar, Yellow Poplar
Salicaceae	<i>Salix caroliniana</i> Michx.	Carolina Willow
Salicaceae	<i>Salix nigra</i> Marshall	Black Willow
Sapotaceae	<i>Sideroxylon alachuense</i> L.C. Anders.	Alachua Bully, Silver Buckthorn
Sapotaceae	<i>Sideroxylon lanuginosum</i> Michx.	Gum Bully
Sapotaceae	<i>Sideroxylon tenax</i> L.	Tough Bully
Sarraceniaceae	<i>Sarracenia flava</i> L.	Yellow Pitcher Plant
Sarraceniaceae	<i>Sarracenia minor</i> Walt.	Hooded Pitcher Plant
Sarraceniaceae	<i>Sarracenia psittancina</i> Michx.	Parrot Pitcher Plant
Saururaceae	<i>Saururus cernuus</i> L.	Lizard's Tail, Water Dragon, Breastweed
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Agalinis fasciculata</i> (Ell.) Raf.	Beach False Foxglove
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Agalinis linifolia</i> (Nutt.) Britt.	Flaxleaf False Foxglove
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Agalinis purpurea</i> (L.) Pennell	Purple False Foxglove
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Agalinis tenuifolia</i> (Vahl.) Raf.	Slenderleaf False Foxglove
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Buchnera americana</i> L.	American Bluehearts
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Gratiola aurea</i> Pursh	Golden Hedge Hyssop
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Gratiola hispida</i> (Benth. Ex Lindl.) Pollard	Rough Hedge Hyssop
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Gratiola pilosa</i> Michx.	Shaggy Hedge Hyssop

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Gratiola ramosa</i> Walter	Branched Hedge Hyssop
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Nuttallanthus canadensis</i> (L.) Chaz.	Canada Toadflax
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Penstemon laevigatus</i> Sol.	Eastern Smooth Beard Tongue
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Penstemon multiflorus</i> (Benth.) Chapm. Ex Small	Manyflowered Beard Tongue
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Scoparia dulcis</i> L.	Sweetbroom; Licoriceweed
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Seymeria cassioides</i> (G>F. Grnel.) S.F.Blake	Yaupon blacksenna
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Seymeria pectinata</i> Pursh	Piedmont blacksenna
Simaroubaceae	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i> (Mill.) Swigle	Tree-of-Heaven
Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax auriculata</i> Walter	Earleaf Greenbrier
Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax bona-nox</i> L.	Bullbrier; Tramp's Trouble; Stretchberry; Saw Greenbrier
Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax glauca</i> Walter	Wild Sarsaparilla; Sawbrier; Cat Greenbrier
Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax laurifolia</i> L.	Bamboo Vine; Laurel Greenbrier; Blaspheme Vine
Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax pumila</i> Walter	Sarsaparilla Vine, Wooly Greenbrier
Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax rotundifolia</i> L.	Roundleaf Greenbrier; Catbrier; Horsebrier
Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax smallii</i> Morong	Lanceleaf Greenbrier
Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax tamnoides</i> L.	Bristly Greenbrier; Hogbrier
Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax walteri</i> Pursh.	Coral Greenbrier
Solanaceae	<i>Datura stramonium</i> L.	Jimson Weed
Solanaceae	<i>Physalis walteri</i> Nutt.	Walter's Ground Cherry
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum carolinense</i> L.	Carolina Horsenettle
Sphagnaceae	<i>Sphagnum</i> L.	Sphagnum Moss
Styracaceae	<i>Styrax americanus</i> Lam.	American Snowbell
Taxodiaceae	<i>Taxodium ascendens nutans</i> (Ait.) Sweet.	Pond Cypress
Taxodiaceae	<i>Taxodium distichum</i> (L.) I.C. Rich. <i>distichum</i>	Bald or River Cypress
Theaceae	<i>Gordonia lasianthus</i> (L.) J.Ellis	Loblolly Bay
Thelypteridaceae	<i>Thelypteris kunthii</i> (Desv.) C.V. Morton	Southern Shield Fern
Turneraceae	<i>Piriqueta citoides</i> (Walter) Urb.	Stripeseed
Typhaceae	<i>Typha domingensis</i> Pers.	Southern Cattail
Typhaceae	<i>Typha latifolia</i> L.	Broadleaf Cattail
Ulmaceae	<i>Planera aquatica</i> J.F. Grnel.	Water Elm; Planer Tree
Ulmaceae	<i>Ulmus alata</i> Michx.	Winged Elm
Ulmaceae	<i>Ulmus americana</i> L.	American Elm
Verbenaceae	<i>Callicarpa americana</i> L.	American Beautyberry

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Verbenaceae	<i>Glandularia pulchella</i> (Sweet) Tronc.	Moss Verbena
Verbenaceae	<i>Lantana camara</i> L.	Lantana; Shrub Verbena
Verbenaceae	<i>Phyla nodiflora</i> (L.) Greene	Turkey Tangle Fogfruit
Violaceae	<i>Viola lanceolata</i> L.	Bog White Violet
Violaceae	<i>Viola palmata</i> L.	Early Blue Violet
Violaceae	<i>Viola sororia</i> Willd.	Common Blue Violet
Vitaceae	<i>Ampelopsis arborea</i> (L.) Koehne	Pepper Vine
Vitaceae	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i> (L.) Planch.	Virginia Creeper; Woodvine
Vitaceae	<i>Vitis aestivalis</i> Michx.	Summer Grape
Vitaceae	<i>Vitis rotundifolia</i> Michx.	Muscadine, Scuppernong
Woodsiaceae	<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i> L.	Sensitive Fern
Xyridaceae	<i>Xyris brevifolia</i> Michx.	Shortleaf Yelloweyed Grass
Xyridaceae	<i>Xyris caroliniana</i> Walter	Carolina Yelloweyed Grass
Xyridaceae	<i>Xyris fimbriata</i> Ell.	Fringed Yelloweyed Grass
Xyridaceae	<i>Xyris platylepis</i> Chapm.	Tall Yelloweyed Grass
Xyridaceae	<i>Xyris smalliana</i> Nash	Small's Yelloweyed Grass

Appendix V. Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge Wildlife List

Residence: P=Permanent, M=Migrant or Transient, I/A=Incidental/Accidental

MAMMALS (Mammalia)

Family	Scientific Name	Common name	Residence	Status	Exotic
Didelphiidae	<i>Didelphis virginiana pigna</i>	Virginia Opossum	P	None	NO
Soricidae	<i>Barina carolinensis</i>	Southern Short-Tailed Shrew	P	None	NO
Soricidae	<i>Cryptotus parva parva</i>	Least Shrew	P	None	NO
Talpidae	<i>Scalopus aquaticus australis</i>	Eastern Mole	P	None	NO
Talpidae	<i>Condylura cristata</i>	Starnose Mole	P	None	NO
Vespertilionidae	<i>Myotis austroriparius austroriparius</i>	Southeastern Myotis	M	None	NO
Vespertilionidae	<i>Pipistrellus subflavus subflavus</i>	Eastern Pipistrelle	M	None	NO
Vespertilionidae	<i>Eptesicus fuscus fuscus</i>	Big Brown Bat	M	None	NO
Vespertilionidae	<i>Lasiurus borealis borealis</i>	Red Bat	M	None	NO
Vespertilionidae	<i>Lasiurus seminolus</i>	Seminole Bat	M	None	NO
Vespertilionidae	<i>Lasiurus cinereus cinereus</i>	Hoary Bat	M	None	NO
Vespertilionidae	<i>Lasiurus intermedius floridanus</i>	Northern Yellow Bat	M	None	NO
Vespertilionidae	<i>Nycticeius humeralis</i>	Evening Bat	M	None	NO
Vespertilionidae	<i>Plecotus rafinesquii</i>	Rafinesque's Big-Eared Bat	M	Threatened	NO
Molosidae	<i>Tadarida brasiliensis cynophala</i>	Brazilian Free-Tailed Bat	M	None	NO
Dasypodidae	<i>Dasypus novemcinctus mexicanus</i>	Armadillo	P	None	YES
Leporidae	<i>Sylvilagus palustris palustris</i>	Marsh Rabbit	P	None	NO
Leporidae	<i>Sylvilagus floridanus mallurus</i>	Eastern Cottontail	P	None	NO
Sciuridae	<i>Sciurus carolinensis carolinensis</i>	Gray Squirrel	P	None	NO
Sciuridae	<i>Sciurus niger niger</i>	Fox Squirrel	P	None	NO

Family	Scientific Name	Common name	Residence	Status	Exotic
Sciuridae	<i>Glaucomys volans querceti</i>	Southern Flying Squirrel	P	None	NO
Geomyidae	<i>Geomys pinetis pinetis</i>	Georgia Pocket Gopher	P	None	NO
Geomyidae	<i>Geomys pinetis floridianus</i>	Southeastern Pocket Gopher	P	None	NO
Castoridae	<i>Castor canadensis carolinensis</i>	Beaver	P	None	NO
Cricetidae	<i>Oryzomys palustris palustris</i>	Marsh Rice Rat	P	None	NO
Cricetidae	<i>Reithrodontomys humilus humilus</i>	Eastern Harvest Mouse	P	None	NO
Cricetidae	<i>Peromyscus polionotus polionotus</i>	Oldfield Mouse	P	None	NO
Cricetidae	<i>Peromyscus gossypinus</i>	Cotton Mouse	P	None	NO
Cricetidae	<i>Peromyscus nuttalli</i>	Golden Mouse	P	None	NO
Cricetidae	<i>Signodon hispidus hispidus</i>	Hispid Cotton Rat	P	None	NO
Cricetidae	<i>Neotoma floridana floridana</i>	Eastern Woodrat	P	None	NO
Cricetidae	<i>Microtus pinetorum parvulus</i>	Woodland Vole	P	None	NO
Cricetidae	<i>Neofiber alleni exoristus</i>	Round-Tailed Muskrat	P	None	NO
Cricetidae	<i>Rattus rattus rattus</i>	Black Rat	P	None	YES
Cricetidae	<i>Rattus rattus alexandrinus</i>	Roof Rat	P	None	YES
Cricetidae	<i>Mus Musculus musculus</i>	House Mouse	P	None	YES
Canidae	<i>Urocyon cinereosrgenteus floridanus</i>	Gray Fox	P	None	NO
Canidae	<i>Vulpes fulva fulva</i>	Red Fox	P	None	NO
Ursidae	<i>Ursus americanus floridianus</i>	Black Bear	P	None	NO
Procyonidae	<i>Procyon lotor elucus</i>	Raccoon	P	None	NO
Mustelidae	<i>Mustela frenata olivacea</i>	Long-Tailed Weasel	P	None	NO
Mustelidae	<i>Mustela vison mink</i>	Mink	P	None	NO
Mustelidae	<i>Mephitis mephitis elongate</i>	Striped Skunk	P	None	NO
Mustelidae	<i>Lontra canadensis vaga</i>	River Otter	P	None	NO
Felidae	<i>Felis concolor coryi</i>	Florida Panther	P	Endange red	NO
Felidae	<i>Lynx rufus floridanus</i>	Bobcat	P	None	NO
Suidae	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Wild Pig	P	None	YES
Cervidae	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>	White-Tailed Deer	P	None	NO

REPTILES (Reptilia)

Family	Scientific Name	Common name	Residence	Status	Exotic
Snakes					
Colubridae	<i>Cemophora coccinea copei</i>	Northern Scarlet Snake	P	None	NO
Colubridae	<i>Coluber constrictor priapus</i>	Southern Black Racer	P	None	NO
Colubridae	<i>Diadophis punctatus punctatus</i>	Southern Ring-necked Snake	P	None	NO
Colubridae	<i>Drymarchon corais couperi</i>	Indigo Snake	P	Threatened	NO
Colubridae	<i>Elaphe guttata guttata</i>	Corn Snake	P	None	NO
Colubridae	<i>Elaphe obsoleta</i>	Rat Snake	P	None	NO
Colubridae	<i>Farancia abacura abacura</i>	Eastern Mud Snake	P	None	NO
Colubridae	<i>Farancia erytrogramma</i>	Rainbow Snake	P	None	NO
Colubridae	<i>Heterodon platyrhinos</i>	Eastern Hognose Snake	P	None	NO
Colubridae	<i>Lampropeltis getula</i>	Eastern Kingsnake	P	None	NO
Colubridae	<i>Lampropeltis triangulum elapsoides</i>	Scarlet Kingsnake	P	None	NO
Colubridae	<i>Masticophis flagellum flagellum</i>	Eastern Coachwhip	P	None	NO
Colubridae	<i>Nerodia cyclopion floridana</i>	Florida Green Water Snake	P	None	NO
Colubridae	<i>Nerodia erythrogaster</i>	Water Snake	P	None	NO
Colubridae	<i>Nerodia fasciata fasciata</i>	Banded Water Snake	P	None	NO
Colubridae	<i>Nerodia fasciata pictiventris</i>	Florida Water Snake	P	None	NO
Colubridae	<i>Nerodia taxispilota</i>	Brown Water Snake	P	None	NO
Colubridae	<i>Opheodrys aestivus</i>	Rough Green Snake	P	None	NO
Colubridae	<i>Pituophis melanoleucus</i>	Florida Pine Snake	P	None	NO
Colubridae	<i>Regina alleni</i>	Striped Crayfish Snake	P	None	NO
Colubridae	<i>Regina rigida rigida</i>	Eastern Glossy Crayfish Snake	P	None	NO
Colubridae	<i>Rhadinaea flavilata</i>	Pine Woods Snake	P	None	NO
Colubridae	<i>Seminatrix pygaea pygaea</i>	North Florida Black Swamp Snake	P	None	NO
Colubridae	<i>Storeria dekayi victa</i>	Florida Brown Snake	P	None	NO

Family	Scientific Name	Common name	Residence	Status	Exotic
Colubridae	<i>Storeria occipitomaculata obscura</i>	Florida Red-bellied Snake	P	None	NO
Colubridae	<i>Thamnophis sauritus sackeri</i>	Eastern Ribbon Snake	P	None	NO
Colubridae	<i>Thamnophis sirtalis sirtalis</i>	Eastern Garter Snake	P	None	NO
Colubridae	<i>Virginia striatula</i>	Rough Earth Snake	P	None	NO
Colubridae	<i>Virginia valeriae valeriae</i>	Eastern Smooth Earth Snake	P	None	NO
Elapidae	<i>Micrurus fulvius</i>	Eastern Coral Snake	P	None	NO
Viperidae	<i>Agkistrodon piscivorus conanti</i>	Florida Cottonmouth	P	None	NO
Viperidae	<i>Crotalus adamanteus</i>	Eastern Diamondback Rattlesnake	P	None	NO
Viperidae	<i>Crotalus horridus atricaudatus</i>	Canebrake Rattlesnake	P	None	NO
Viperidae	<i>Sistrurus miliarius barbouri</i>	Dusky Pigmy Rattlesnake	P	None	NO
Turtles					
Chelydridae	<i>Chelydra serpentina serpentina</i>	Common Snapping Turtle	P	None	NO
Chelydridae	<i>Macrochelys temmincki</i>	Alligator Snapping Turtle	P	None	NO
Emydidae	<i>Chrysemys nelsoni</i>	Florida Red-bellied Turtle	P	None	NO
Emydidae	<i>Deirochelys reticularia reticularia</i>	Eastern Chicken Turtle	P	None	NO
Emydidae	<i>Pseudemys floridana floridana</i>	Florida Cooter	P	None	NO
Emydidae	<i>Trachemys scripta</i>	Yellow-bellied Pond Slider	P	None	NO
Emydidae	<i>Terrapene carolina</i>	Eastern Box Turtle	P	None	NO
Kinosternidae	<i>Kinosternon bauri palmarum</i>	Striped Mud Turtle	P	None	NO
Kinosternidae	<i>Kinosternon subrubrum subrubrum</i>	Eastern Mud Turtle	P	None	NO
Kinosternidae	<i>Sternotherus minor minor</i>	Loggerhead Musk Turtle	P	None	NO
Kinosternidae	<i>Sternotherus odoratus</i>	Stinkpot	P	None	NO
Testudinidae	<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Gopher Tortoise	P	Threatened	NO
Trionychidae	<i>Apalone ferox</i>	Florida Softshell	P	None	NO

Family	Scientific Name	Common name	Residence	Status	Exotic
Crocodylians					
Alligatoridae	<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>	American Alligator	P		NO
Lizards					
Anguidae	<i>Ophisaurus compressus</i>	Island Glass Lizard	P	None	NO
Anguidae	<i>Ophisaurus ventralis</i>	Eastern Glass Lizard	P	None	NO
Iguanidae	<i>Anolis carolinensis</i>	Green Anole	P	None	NO
Iguanidae	<i>Sceloporus undulatus undulatus</i>	Southern Fence Lizard	P	None	NO
Scincidae	<i>Eumeces egregius</i>	Northern Mole Skink	P	None	NO
Scincidae	<i>Eumeces fasciatus</i>	Five-lined Skink	P	None	NO
Scincidae	<i>Eumeces inexpectatus</i>	Southern Five-lined Skink	P	None	NO
Scincidae	<i>Eumeces laticeps</i>	Broad-headed Skink	P	None	NO
Scincidae	<i>Scincella laterale</i>	Ground Skink	P	None	NO
Teiidae	<i>Cnemidophorus sexlineatus sexlineatus</i>	Six-lined Race Runner	P	None	NO

AMPHIBIANS (Amphibia)

Family	Scientific Name	Common name	Residence	Status	Exotic
Frogs and Toads					
Bufo	<i>Bufo quercicus</i>	Oak Toad	P	None	NO
Bufo	<i>Bufo terrestris</i>	Southern Toad	P	None	NO
Hyla	<i>Acris gryllus dorsalis</i>	Florida Cricket Frog	P	None	NO
Hyla	<i>Hyla chrysoscelis</i>	Gray Treefrog	P	None	NO
Hyla	<i>Hyla cinerea cinerea</i>	Green Treefrog	P	None	NO
Hyla	<i>Hyla crucifer bartramiana</i>	Southern Spring Peeper	P	None	NO
Hyla	<i>Hyla femoralis</i>	Pine Woods Treefrog	P	None	NO
Hyla	<i>Hyla gratiosa</i>	Barking Treefrog	P	None	NO
Hyla	<i>Hyla squirella</i>	Squirrel Treefrog	P	None	NO
Hyla	<i>Pseudocris ocularis</i>	Little Grass Frog	P	None	NO
Hyla	<i>Pseudacris nigrita nigrita</i>	Southern Chorus Frog	P	None	NO
Hyla	<i>Pseudacris ornata</i>	Ornate Chorus Frog	P	None	NO
Microhylidae	<i>Gastrophryne carolinensis</i>	Eastern Narrow-mouthed Toad	P	None	NO

Family	Scientific Name	Common name	Residence	Status	Exotic
Pelobatidae	<i>Scaphiopus holbrookii</i>	Eastern Spadefoot Toad	P	None	NO
Ranidae	<i>Rana areolata aescopus</i>	Gopher Frog	P	None	NO
Ranidae	<i>Rana catesbeiana</i>	Bullfrog	P	None	NO
Ranidae	<i>Rana clamitans clamitans</i>	Bronze Frog	P	None	NO
Ranidae	<i>Rana grylio</i>	Pig Frog	P	None	NO
Ranidae	<i>Rana heckscheri</i>	River Frog	P	None	NO
Ranidae	<i>Rana sphenoccephla</i>	Southern Leopard Frog	P	None	NO
Ranidae	<i>Rana virgatipes</i>	Carpenter Frog	P	None	NO
Salamanders					
Ambystomatidae	<i>Ambystoma cingulatum</i>	Flatwoods Salamander	P	Threatened	NO
Amphiumidae	<i>Amphiuma means</i>	Two-toed Amphiuma	P	None	NO
Plethodontidae	<i>Desmognathus auriculatus</i>	Southern Dusky Salamander	P	None	NO
Plethodontidae	<i>Eurycea quadridigitata</i>	Dwarf Salamander	P	None	NO
Plethodontidae	<i>Plethodon grobmani</i>	Slimy Salamander	P	None	NO
Plethodontidae	<i>Pseudotriton montanus flavissimus</i>	Gulf Coast Mud Salamander	P	None	NO
Salamandridae	<i>Notophthalmus perstriatus</i>	Striped Newt	P	None	NO
Salamandridae	<i>Notophthalmus viridescens louisianensis</i>	Central Newt	P	None	NO
Sirenidae	<i>Pseudobranchius striatus spp.</i>	Dwarf Siren	P	None	NO
Sirenidae	<i>Siren intermedia intermedia</i>	Eastern Lesser Siren	P	None	NO
Sirenidae	<i>Siren lacertina</i>	Greater Siren	P	None	NO

FISH

Family	Scientific Name	Common name	Status	Exotic
Lepisosteidae	<i>Lepisosteus platyrhincus</i>	Florida Gar	None	
Amiidae	<i>Amia calva</i>	Bowfin	None	
Anguillidae	<i>Anguilla rostrata</i>	American Eel	None	
Esocidae	<i>Esox americanus americanus</i>	Redfin Pickerel	None	
Esocidae	<i>Esox niger</i>	Chain Pickerel	None	
Umbridae	<i>Umbra pygnaea</i>	Eastern Mudminnow	None	
Catostomidae	<i>Erimyzon sucetta</i>	Lake Chubsucker	None	

Family	Scientific Name	Common name	Status	Exotic
Catostomidae	<i>Minytrema melanops</i>	Spotted Chubsucker	None	
Ictaluridae	<i>Ictalurus natalis</i>	Yellow Bullhead	None	
Ictaluridae	<i>Ictalurus nebulosus</i>	Brown Bullhead	None	
Ictaluridae	<i>Ictalurus punctatus</i>	Channel Catfish	None	
Ictaluridae	<i>Noturus gyrinus</i>	Tadpole Madtom	None	
Ictaluridae	<i>Noturus leptacanthus</i>	Speckled Madtom	None	
Aphredoderidae	<i>Aphredoderus sayanus</i>	Pirate Perch	None	
Poeciliidae	<i>Fundulus chrysotus</i>	Golden Topminnow	None	
Poeciliidae	<i>Fundulus cingulatus</i>	Banded Topminnow	None	
Poeciliidae	<i>Fundulus lineolatus</i>	Lined Topminnow	None	
Poeciliidae	<i>Fundulus notti</i>	Starhead Topminnow	None	
Cyprinodontidae	<i>Leptolucania ommata</i>	Pygmy Killifish	None	
Poeciliidae	<i>Gambusia affinis</i>	Mosquitofish	None	
Cyprinodontidae	<i>Heterandria formosa</i>	Least Killifish	None	
Atherinidae	<i>Labidesthes sicculus</i>	Brook Silverside	None	
Centrarchidae	<i>Elassoma evergladei</i>	Everglades Pygmy Sunfish	None	
Centrarchidae	<i>Elassoma okefenokee</i>	Okefenokee Pygmy Sunfish	None	
Centrarchidae	<i>Acantharchus pomotis</i>	Mud Sunfish	None	
Centrarchidae	<i>Centrarchus macropterus</i>	Flier	None	
Centrarchidae	<i>Enneacanthus chaetodon</i>	Blackbanded Sunfish	None	
Centrarchidae	<i>Enneacanthus gloriosus</i>	Bluespotted Sunfish	None	
Centrarchidae	<i>Enneacanthus obesus</i>	Banded Sunfish	None	
Centrarchidae	<i>Lepomis auritus</i>	Redbreast Sunfish	None	
Centrarchidae	<i>Lepomis gulosus</i>	Warmouth	None	
Centrarchidae	<i>Lepomis macrochirus</i>	Bluegill	None	
Centrarchidae	<i>Lepomis marginatus</i>	Dollar Sunfish	None	
Centrarchidae	<i>Lepomis punctatus</i>	Spotted Sunfish	None	
Centrarchidae	<i>Micropterus salmoides</i>	Largemouth Bass	None	
Centrarchidae	<i>Pomoxis nigromaculatus</i>	Black Crappie	None	
Percidae	<i>Etheostoma barratti</i>	Scalyhead Darter	None	
Percidae	<i>Etheostoma fusiforme</i>	Swamp Darter	None	
Percidae	<i>Percina nigrofasciata</i>	Blackbanded Darter	None	

BIRDS (Aves)

c = common (certain to be seen in suitable habitat)

u = uncommon (present but not certain to be seen)

o = occasional (seen only a few times during season)

r = rare (seen at intervals of 2 to 5 years)

Family	Scientific Name	Common name	SP	S	F	W	Residence	Status
Waterfowl								
Anatidae	<i>Chen caerulescens</i>	Snow Goose	accidental occurrence				I/A	None
Anatidae	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	Canada Goose	o		o	o	M	None
Anatidae	<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	Tundra Swan	accidental occurrence				I/A	None
Anatidae	<i>Aix sponsa</i>	Wood Duck	c	c	c	c	P	None
Anatidae	<i>Anas strepera</i>	Gadwall	o		o	o	M	None
Anatidae	<i>Anas penelope</i>	Eurasian Wigeon	accidental occurrence				I/A	None
Anatidae	<i>Anas americana</i>	American Wigeon	u		u	u	M	None
Anatidae	<i>Anas rubripes</i>	American Black Duck	o		o	o	M	None
Anatidae	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard	c		c	c	M	None
Anatidae	<i>Anas discors</i>	Blue-winged Teal	u	u	u	o	M	None
Anatidae	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	Northern Shoveler	u		u	u	M	None
Anatidae	<i>Anas acuta</i>	Northern Pintail	u		u	u	M	None
Anatidae	<i>Anas crecca</i>	Green-winged Teal	c		c	c	M	None
Anatidae	<i>Aythya valisineria</i>	Canvasback	r		r	r	M	None
Anatidae	<i>Aythya americana</i>	Redhead	o		o	o	M	None
Anatidae	<i>Aythya collaris</i>	Ring-necked Duck	c		c	c	M	None
Anatidae	<i>Aythya marila</i>	Greater Scaup	accidental occurrence				I/A	None
Anatidae	<i>Aythya affinis</i>	Lesser Scaup	u		u	u	M	None
Anatidae	<i>Bucephala albeola</i>	Bufflehead	r		r	r	M	None
Anatidae	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	Common Goldeneye	r		r	r	M	None
Anatidae	<i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>	Hooded Merganser	c	r	c	c	M	None
Anatidae	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	Common Merganser	accidental occurrence				I/A	None

Family	Scientific Name	Common name	SP	S	F	W	Residence	Status
Anatidae	<i>Mergus serrator</i>	Red-breasted Merganser	r		r	r	M	None
Anatidae	<i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>	Ruddy Duck	o		o	o	M	None
Gallinaceous Birds (Quail, Turkey and Allies)								
Phasianidae	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	Wild Turkey	c	u	c	u	P	None
Phasianidae	<i>Colinus virginianus</i>	Northern Bobwhite	c	c	c	c	P	None
Loons								
Gaviidae	<i>Gavia immer</i>	Common Loon	r		r	r	M	None
Grebes								
Podicipedidae	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>	Pied-billed Grebe	c	r	c	c	M	None
Podicipedidae	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	Horned Grebe	o		o	o	M	None
Pelicans and their Allies								
Pelecanidae	<i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>	American White Pelican	accidental occurrence				I/A	None
Pelecanidae	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>	Brown Pelican	accidental occurrence				I/A	Endangered
Phalacrocoracidae	<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>	Double-crested cormorant	o	r	o	o	M	None
Anhingidae	<i>Anhinga anhinga</i>	Anhinga	c	c	c	c	P	None
Hérons, Egrets and Allies								
Areidae	<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	American Bittern	u	u	u	c	M	None
Areidae	<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>	Least Bittern	o	o	r		M	None
Areidae	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	Great Blue Heron	c	c	c	c	P	None
Areidae	<i>Ardea alba</i>	Great Egret	c	c	c	c	P	None
Areidae	<i>Egretta thula</i>	Snowy Egret	u	u	u	o	P	None
Areidae	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	Little Blue Heron	c	c	c	c	P	None
Areidae	<i>Egretta tricolor</i>	Tricolored Heron	o	o	o	o	P	None
Areidae	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Cattle Egret	c	c	c		M	None
Areidae	<i>Butorides virescens</i>	Green Heron	c	c	c	o	P	None
Areidae	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Black-crowned Night-Heron	c	o	c	c	P	None
Areidae	<i>Nyctanassa violacea</i>	Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	u	u	u	u	P	None

Family	Scientific Name	Common name	SP	S	F	W	Residence	Status
Ibises, Spoonbills, Storks								
Threskiornithidae	<i>Eudocimus albus</i>	White Ibis	c	c	c	c	P	None
Threskiornithidae	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	Glossy Ibis	r		r	r	M	None
Threskiornithidae	<i>Platalea ajaja</i>	Roseate Spoonbill	accidental occurrence				I/A	None
Ciconiidae	<i>Mycteria Americana</i>	Wood Stork	o	c	c	o	P	Endangered
Vultures, Hawks and Allies								
Cathartidae	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	Black Vulture	c	c	c	c	P	None
Cathartidae	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	Turkey Vulture	c	c	c	c	P	None
Accipitridae	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey	u	u	r	r	P	None
Accipitridae	<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>	Swallow-tailed Kite	u	u	u		M	None
Accipitridae	<i>Ictinia mississippiensis</i>	Mississippi Kite	accidental occurrence				I/A	None
Accipitridae	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle	o		o	o	P	Threatened
Accipitridae	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Northern Harrier	u		u	u	M	None
Accipitridae	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	Sharp-shinned Hawk	o		o	o	M	None
Accipitridae	<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Cooper's Hawk	o	r	o	o	M	None
Accipitridae	<i>Buteo lineatus</i>	Red-shouldered Hawk	c	c	c	c	P	None
Accipitridae	<i>Buteo platypterus</i>	Broad-winged Hawk	r		r		M	None
Accipitridae	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	Red-tailed Hawk	u	r	u	u	M	None
Accipitridae	<i>Buteo lagopus</i>	Rough-legged Hawk	accidental occurrence				I/A	None
Accipitridae	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Golden Eagle	r		r	r	M	None
Falconidae	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	American Kestrel	c	o	c	c	P	None
Falconidae	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	Merlin	r		r	r	M	None
Falconidae	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon	r		r	r	M	None
Rails, Gallinules, Coots and Cranes								
Rallidae	<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>	Yellow Rail	very rare				I/A	None
Rallidae	<i>Rallus longirostris</i>	Clapper Rail	very rare				I/A	None
Rallidae	<i>Rallus elegans</i>	King Rail	r	r	r	r	M	None
Rallidae	<i>Rallus limicola</i>	Virginia Rail	r		r		M	None

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Rallidae	<i>Porzana carolina</i>	Sora	r		r		M	None
Rallidae	<i>Porphyrio martinica</i>	Purple Gallinule	u	u	u	u	M	None
Rallidae	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Common Moorhen	u	u	u	u	M	None
Rallidae	<i>Fulica americana</i>	American Coot	u		u	u	M	None
Aramidae	<i>Aramus guarauna</i>	Limpkin	accidental occurrence				I/A	None
Gruidae	<i>Grus canadensis</i>	Sandhill Crane	c	c	c	c	P	None
Shorebirds								
Charadriidae	<i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>	Semipalmated Plover	accidental occurrence				I/A	None
Charadriidae	<i>Charadrius vociferous</i>	Killdeer	c		c	c	M	None
Scolopacidae	<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>	Greater Yellowlegs	u		u	o	M	None
Scolopacidae	<i>Tringa flavipes</i>	Lesser Yellowlegs	u		u	o	M	None
Scolopacidae	<i>Tringa solitaria</i>	Solitary Sandpiper	o		o		M	None
Scolopacidae	<i>Catoptrophorus semipalmatus</i>	Willet	r		r		M	None
Scolopacidae	<i>Actitis macularius</i>	Spotted Sandpiper	u		u	o	M	None
Scolopacidae	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Whimbrel	accidental occurrence				I/A	None
Scolopacidae	<i>Calidris alba</i>	Sanderling	o		o	o	M	None
Scolopacidae	<i>Calidris pusilla</i>	Semipalmated Sandpiper	o		o	o	M	None
Scolopacidae	<i>Calidris mauri</i>	Western Sandpiper	r		r	r	M	None
Scolopacidae	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	Dunlin	r		r		M	None
Scolopacidae	<i>Limnodromus griseus</i>	Short-billed Dowitcher	o		o	o	M	None
Scolopacidae	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Common Snipe	c		c	c	M	None
Scolopacidae	<i>Scolopax minor</i>	American Woodcock	u	r	u	u	M	None
Laridae	<i>Larus atricilla</i>	Laughing Gull	accidental occurrence				I/A	None
Laridae	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Herring Gull	r		r	r	M	None
Laridae	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	Arctic Tern	accidental occurrence				I/A	None
Laridae	<i>Sterna forsteri</i>	Forster's Tern	accidental occurrence				I/A	None
Laridae	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	Black Tern	r	r	r		M	None

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Pigeons, Doves								
Columbidae	<i>Columba livia</i>	Rock Pigeon	accidental occurrence				I/A	Exotic
Columbidae	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	Mourning Dove	c	c	c	c	P	None
Columbidae	<i>Columbina passerine</i>	Common Ground-dove	C	C	C	C	P	None
Cuckoos								
Cuculidae	<i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i>	Black-billed Cuckoo	r		r		M	None
Cuculidae	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	c	c	c		M	None
Owls								
Tytonidae	<i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn Owl	very rare					None
Strigidae	<i>Megascops asio</i>	Eastern Screech-Owl	u	u	u	u	P	None
Strigidae	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>	Great Horned Owl	u	u	u	u	P	None
Strigidae	<i>Strix varia</i>	Barred Owl	c	c	c	c	P	None
Goatsuckers								
Caprimulgidae	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>	Common Nighthawk	c	c	c	c	M	None
Caprimulgidae	<i>Caprimulgus carolinensis</i>	Chuck-will's-widow	c	c	c		M	None
Caprimulgidae	<i>Caprimulgus vociferous</i>	Whip-poor-will	o		o	r	M	None
Swifts, Hummingbirds								
Apodidae	<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>	Chimney Swift	c	c	c		M	None
Trochilidae	<i>Archilochus colubris</i>	Ruby-throated Hummingbird	u	u	u		M	None
Kingfishers								
Alcedinidae	<i>Ceryle alcyon</i>	Belted Kingfisher	c	u	c	c	P	None
Woodpeckers								
Picidae	<i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</i>	Red-headed Woodpecker	c	u	c	u	P	None
Picidae	<i>Melanerpes carolinus</i>	Red-bellied Woodpecker	c	c	c	c	P	None
Picidae	<i>Sphyrapicus varius</i>	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	c		c	c	M	None
Picidae	<i>Picoides pubescens</i>	Downy Woodpecker	c	c	c	c	P	None

Family	Scientific Name	Common name	SP	S	F	W	Residence	Status
Picidae	<i>Picoides villosus</i>	Hairy Woodpecker	c	c	c	c	P	None
Picidae	<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	u	u	u	u	P	Endangered
Picidae	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	Northern Flicker	c	c	c	c	P	None
Picidae	<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>	Pileated Woodpecker	c	c	c	c	P	None
Picidae	<i>Campephilus principalis</i>	Ivory-billed Woodpecker	Extinct					Extinct
Flycatchers								
Tyrannidae	<i>Contopus virens</i>	Eastern Wood-Pewee	c	c	c		M	None
Tyrannidae	<i>Empidonax virens</i>	Acadian Flycatcher	u	u	u		M	None
Tyrannidae	<i>Sayornis phoebe</i>	Eastern Phoebe	c		c	c	M	None
Tyrannidae	<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i>	Vermilion Flycatcher	accidental occurrence				I/A	None
Tyrannidae	<i>Myiarchus crinitus</i>	Great Crested Flycatcher	c	c	c		M	None
Tyrannidae	<i>Tyrannus verticalis</i>	Western Kingbird	accidental occurrence				I/A	None
Tyrannidae	<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>	Eastern Kingbird	c	c	c		M	None
Tyrannidae	<i>Tyrannus dominicensis</i>	Gray Kingbird	accidental occurrence				I/A	None
Shrikes								
Laniidae	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	Loggerhead Shrike	c	c	c	c	M	None
Vireos								
Vireonidae	<i>Vireo griseus</i>	White-eyed Vireo	c	c	c	u	M	None
Vireonidae	<i>Vireo flavifrons</i>	Yellow-throated Vireo	r	r	r		M	None
Vireonidae	<i>Vireo solitarius</i>	Blue-headed Vireo	u		u	u	M	None
Vireonidae	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	Red-eyed Vireo	u	u	u		M	None
Jays and Crows								
Corvidae	<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>	Blue Jay	c	c	c	c	P	None
Corvidae	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	American Crow	u	u	u	u	P	None
Corvidae	<i>Corvus ossifragus</i>	Fish Crow	c	c	c	c	P	None

Family	Scientific Name	Common name	SP	S	F	W	Residence	Status
Martins and Swallows								
Hirundinidae	<i>Progne subis</i>	Purple Martin	r	u	c	o	M	None
Hirundinidae	<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>	Tree Swallow	c		c	c	M	None
Hirundinidae	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Barn Swallow	c	u	c		M	None
Chickadees and Titmice								
Paridae	<i>Poecile carolinensis</i>	Carolina Chickadee	u	u	u	u	P	None
Paridae	<i>Baeolophus bicolor</i>	Tufted Titmouse	c	c	c	c	P	None
Nuthatches								
Sittidae	<i>Sitta canadensis</i>	Red-breasted Nuthatch	r			r	M	None
Sittidae	<i>Sitta carolinensis</i>	White-breasted Nuthatch	r	r	r	r	M	None
Sittidae	<i>Sitta pusilla</i>	Brown-headed Nuthatch	c	c	c	c	P	None
Creepers								
Certhiidae	<i>Certhia americana</i>	Brown Creeper	o		o	o	M	None
Wrens								
Troglodytidae	<i>Thryothorus ludovicianus</i>	Carolina Wren	c	c	c	c	P	None
Troglodytidae	<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>	Bewick's Wren	r		r	r	M	None
Troglodytidae	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	House Wren	u		u	u	M	None
Troglodytidae	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Winter Wren	u		u	u	M	None
Troglodytidae	<i>Cistothorus platensis</i>	Sedge Wren	u		u	u	M	None
Troglodytidae	<i>Cistothorus palustris</i>	Marsh Wren	o		o	o	M	None
Kinglets and Gnatcatchers								
Regulidae	<i>Regulus satrapa</i>	Golden-crowned Kinglet	u		u	o	M	None
Regulidae	<i>Regulus calendula</i>	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	c		c	c	M	None
Sylviidae	<i>Poliophtila caerulea</i>	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	u	u	u	o	M	None

Family	Scientific Name	Common name	SP	S	F	W	Residence	Status
Bluebirds, Thrushes and Robins								
Turdidae	<i>Sialia sialis</i>	Eastern Bluebird	c	c	c	c	M	None
Turdidae	<i>Catharus fuscescens</i>	Veery	u		u		M	None
Turdidae	<i>Catharus minimus</i>	Gray-cheeked Thrush	r		r		M	None
Turdidae	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>	Swainson's Thrush	r		r		M	None
Turdidae	<i>Catharus guttatus</i>	Hermit Thrush	u		u	u	M	None
Turdidae	<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>	Wood Thrush	u	u	u		M	None
Turdidae	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	American Robin	c		c	c	M	None
Thrashers								
Mimidae	<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>	Gray Catbird	c	c	c	c	P	None
Mimidae	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	Northern Mockingbird	c	c	c	c	P	None
Mimidae	<i>Toxostoma rufum</i>	Brown Thrasher	c	c	c	c	P	None
Starlings								
Sturnidae	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	European Starling	o	o	o	o	I/A	Exotic
Pipits								
Motacillidae	<i>Anthus rubescens</i>	American Pipit	o		o	o	M	None
Waxwings								
Bombycillidae	<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>	Cedar Waxwing	c		u	c	M	None
Warblers								
Parulidae	<i>Vermivora bachmanii</i>	Bachman's Warbler	very rare				I/A	None
Parulidae	<i>Vermivora pinus</i>	Blue-winged Warbler	r		o		M	None
Parulidae	<i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i>	Golden-winged Warbler	o		o		M	None
Parulidae	<i>Vermivora celata</i>	Orange-crowned Warbler	u		u	u	M	None
Parulidae	<i>Parula americana</i>	Northern Parula	c	c	c	r	M	None
Parulidae	<i>Dendroica petechia</i>	Yellow Warbler	u		u		M	None
Parulidae	<i>Dendroica pensylvanica</i>	Chestnut-sided Warbler			r		M	None

Family	Scientific Name	Common name	SP	S	F	W	Residence	Status
Parulidae	<i>Dendroica magnolia</i>	Magnolia Warbler	r		u		M	None
Parulidae	<i>Dendroica tigrina</i>	Cape May Warbler	u		u		M	None
Parulidae	<i>Dendroica caerulescens</i>	Black-throated Blue Warbler	u		u		M	None
Parulidae	<i>Dendroica coronata</i>	Yellow-rumped Warbler	c		c	c	M	None
Parulidae	<i>Dendroica virens</i>	Black-throated Green Warbler	r		r		M	None
Parulidae	<i>Dendroica fusca</i>	Blackburnian Warbler	u		u		M	None
Parulidae	<i>Dendroica dominica</i>	Yellow-throated Warbler	c	c	c	c	M	None
Parulidae	<i>Dendroica pinus</i>	Pine Warbler	c	u	c	c	M	None
Parulidae	<i>Dendroica discolor</i>	Prairie Warbler	u		u	o	M	None
Parulidae	<i>Dendroica palmarum</i>	Palm Warbler	c		c	c	M	None
Parulidae	<i>Dendroica striata</i>	Blackpoll Warbler	u		u		M	None
Parulidae	<i>Dendroica cerulea</i>	Cerulean Warbler	r		r		M	None
Parulidae	<i>Mniotilta varia</i>	Black-and-white Warbler	u	o	u	o	M	None
Parulidae	<i>Setophaga reticilla</i>	American Redstart	c	r	c		M	None
Parulidae	<i>Protonotaria citrea</i>	Prothonotary Warbler	c	c	c		M	None
Parulidae	<i>Helmitheros vermivorum</i>	Worm-eating Warbler	u		u	r	M	None
Parulidae	<i>Limnothlypis swainsonii</i>	Swainson's Warbler	r	r	r		M	None
Parulidae	<i>Seiurus aurocapilla</i>	Ovenbird	u		u		M	None
Parulidae	<i>Seiurus noveboracensis</i>	Northern Waterthrush	r		r		M	None
Parulidae	<i>Seiurus motacilla</i>	Louisiana Waterthrush	o	r	o		M	None
Parulidae	<i>Oporornis formosus</i>	Kentucky Warbler	o		o		M	None
Parulidae	<i>Oporornis agilis</i>	Connecticut Warbler	o		r		M	None
Parulidae	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	Common Yellowthroat	c	u	c	c	M	None

Family	Scientific Name	Common name	SP	S	F	W	Residence	Status
Parulidae	<i>Wilsonia citrina</i>	Hooded Warbler	u	u	u		M	None
Parulidae	<i>Wilsonia canadensis</i>	Canada Warbler	r		r		M	None
Parulidae	<i>Icteria virens</i>	Yellow-breasted Chat	r		r		M	None
Tanagers								
Thraupidae	<i>Piranga rubra</i>	Summer Tanager	u	u	u		M	None
Thraupidae	<i>Piranga olivacea</i>	Scarlet Tanager	r	r			M	None
Sparrows								
Emberizidae	<i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i>	Eastern Towhee	c	c	c	c	M	None
Emberizidae	<i>Aimophila aestivalis</i>	Bachman's Sparrow	c	c	c	c	M	None
Emberizidae	<i>Spizella arborea</i>	American Tree Sparrow	accidental occurrence				I/A	None
Emberizidae	<i>Spizella passerina</i>	Chipping Sparrow	u		u	u	M	None
Emberizidae	<i>Spizella pusilla</i>	Field Sparrow	u		u	u	M	None
Emberizidae	<i>Poocetes gramineus</i>	Vesper Sparrow	u		u	u	M	None
Emberizidae	<i>Chondestes grammacus</i>	Lark Sparrow	accidental occurrence				I/AM	None
Emberizidae	<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>	Savannah Sparrow	u		u	u	M	None
Emberizidae	<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	Grasshopper Sparrow	o		o	o	M	None
Emberizidae	<i>Ammodramus henslowii</i>	Henslow's Sparrow	o		o	o	M	None
Emberizidae	<i>Ammodramus leconteii</i>	Le Conte's Sparrow	very rare				I/A	None
Emberizidae	<i>Passerella iliaca</i>	Fox Sparrow	u		u	u	M	None
Emberizidae	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	Song Sparrow	c		c	c	M	None
Emberizidae	<i>Melospiza georgiana</i>	Swamp Sparrow	c		c	c	M	None
Emberizidae	<i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i>	White-throated Sparrow	c		c	c	M	None
Emberizidae	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>	Dark-eyed Junco	r			r	M	None
New World Finches								
Cardinalidae	<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>	Northern Cardinal	c	c	c	c	P	None

Family	Scientific Name	Common name	SP	S	F	W	Residence	Status
Cardinalidae	<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	r		r		M	None
Cardinalidae	<i>Passerina caerulea</i>	Blue Grosbeak	r	r	r		M	None
Cardinalidae	<i>Passerina cyanea</i>	Indigo Bunting	u	o	u		M	None
Cardinalidae	<i>Passerina ciris</i>	Painted Bunting	o				M	None
Blackbirds, Grackles, Cowbirds and Orioles								
Icteridae	<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	Bobolink	r		r		M	None
Icteridae	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	Red-winged Blackbird	c	c	c	c	M	None
Icteridae	<i>Sturnella magna</i>	Eastern Meadowlark	c	c	c	c	M	None
Icteridae	<i>Euphagus carolinus</i>	Rusty Blackbird	u		u	u	M	None
Icteridae	<i>Euphagus cyanocephalus</i>	Brewer's Blackbird	o		o	o	M	None
Icteridae	<i>Quiscalus quiscula</i>	Common Grackle	c	c	c	c	M	None
Icteridae	<i>Quiscalus major</i>	Boat-tailed Grackle	r		r	r	M	None
Icteridae	<i>Molothrus ater</i>	Brown-headed Cowbird	o		o	o	M	None
Icteridae	<i>Icterus spurius</i>	Orchard Oriole	u	u	u		M	None
Icteridae	<i>Icterus galbula</i>	Baltimore Oriole	r		r	r	M	None
Old World Finches								
Fringillidae	<i>Carpodacus purpureus</i>	Purple Finch	u		u	u	M	None
Fringillidae	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	House Finch	very rare				I/A	None
Fringillidae	<i>Carduelis pinus</i>	Pine Siskin	r		r	r	M	None
Fringillidae	<i>Carduelis tristis</i>	American Goldfinch	c		c	c	M	None
Weaver Finches								
Passeridae	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow	r	r	r	r	I/A	Exotic

INSECTS (Arthropods)

Class	Order	Family	Scientific Name	Common name
Crustacea	Amphipoda	Crangonyctidae	<i>Crangonyx sp.</i>	Aquatic amphipod
Crustacea	Amphipoda	Gammaridae	<i>Gammarus sp.</i>	Aquatic amphipod
Crustacea	Copepoda	Argulidae	<i>Argulus sp.</i>	Fish lice
Crustacea	Cladocera	Daphniidae		Water fleas
Crustacea	Decapoda	Palaemonidae	<i>Palaemonetes</i>	Palaemonid shrimp
Crustacea	Isopoda	Asellidae	<i>Caecidotea sp.</i>	Isopod
Crustacea	Macrura	Cambaridae		Freshwater crayfish
Gastropoda	Basommatophora	Ancylidae		Freshwater pulmonate snail
Insecta	Coleoptera	Bostrichidae		Wood borer
Insecta	Coleoptera	Buprestidae		Metallic wood borer
Insecta	Coleoptera	Cantharidae		Soldier beetle
Insecta	Coleoptera	Carabidae		Ground beetle
Insecta	Coleoptera	Cerambycidae		Long-horned wood borer
Insecta	Coleoptera	Cercopidae		Flat beetle
Insecta	Coleoptera	Chrysomelidae		Leaf beetle
Insecta	Coleoptera	Cicindellidae		Tiger beetle
Insecta	Coleoptera	Cleridae		Checkered beetle
Insecta	Coleoptera	Coccinellidae		Lady beetle
Insecta	Coleoptera	Colydiidae		Colydiid
Insecta	Coleoptera	Curculionidae		Weevil
Insecta	Coleoptera	Dermeestidae		Carpet beetle
Insecta	Coleoptera	Dytiscidae	<i>Agabetes sp.</i>	Predacious diving beetle
Insecta	Coleoptera	Dytiscidae	<i>Celina sp.</i>	Predacious diving beetle
Insecta	Coleoptera	Dytiscidae	<i>Coptotomus sp.</i>	Predacious diving beetle
Insecta	Coleoptera	Dytiscidae	<i>Cybister sp.</i>	Predacious diving beetle
Insecta	Coleoptera	Dytiscidae	<i>Hydroporus sp.</i>	Predacious diving beetle
Insecta	Coleoptera	Dytiscidae	<i>Hydrovatus sp.</i>	Predacious diving beetle
Insecta	Coleoptera	Dytiscidae	<i>Hygrotus sp.</i>	Predacious diving beetle

Class	Order	Family	Scientific Name	Common name
Insecta	Coleoptera	Dytiscidae	<i>Hybius sp.</i>	Predacious diving beetle
Insecta	Coleoptera	Dytiscidae	<i>Ilybius sp.</i>	Predacious diving beetle
Insecta	Coleoptera	Dytiscidae	<i>Laccophilus sp.</i>	Predacious diving beetle
Insecta	Coleoptera	Dytiscidae	<i>Laccornis sp.</i>	Predacious diving beetle
Insecta	Coleoptera	Dytiscidae	<i>Neobidessus sp.</i>	Predacious diving beetle
Insecta	Coleoptera	Dytiscidae	<i>Neoporus sp.</i>	Predacious diving beetle
Insecta	Coleoptera	Dytiscidae	<i>Matus sp.</i>	Predacious diving beetle
Insecta	Coleoptera	Dytiscidae	<i>Rhantus sp.</i>	Predacious diving beetle
Insecta	Coleoptera	Dytiscidae	<i>Uvarus sp.</i>	Predacious diving beetle
Insecta	Coleoptera	Elateridae		Click beetle
Insecta	Coleoptera	Endomychidae		Endomychid
Insecta	Coleoptera	Erotylidae		Erotylid
Insecta	Coleoptera	Gyrinidae	<i>Dineutus sp.</i>	Whirligig beetle
Insecta	Coleoptera	Gyrinidae	<i>Gyrinus sp.</i>	Whirligig beetle
Insecta	Coleoptera	Haliplidae	<i>Peltodytes sp.</i>	Water crawling beetle
Insecta	Coleoptera	Histeridae		Fungus beetle
Insecta	Coleoptera	Hydrophilidae	<i>Berosus sp.</i>	Water scavenging beetle
Insecta	Coleoptera	Hydrophilidae	<i>Enochrus sp.</i>	Water scavenging beetle
Insecta	Coleoptera	Hydrophilidae	<i>Helocombus sp.</i>	Water scavenging beetle
Insecta	Coleoptera	Hydrophilidae	<i>Hydrobius sp.</i>	Water scavenging beetle
Insecta	Coleoptera	Hydrophilidae	<i>Phaenonotum sp.</i>	Water scavenging beetle
Insecta	Coleoptera	Hydrophilidae	<i>Tropisternus sp.</i>	Water scavenging beetle
Insecta	Coleoptera	Hydrochidae	<i>Hydrochus sp.</i>	Water scavenging beetle
Insecta	Coleoptera	Lagriidae		Lagriid
Insecta	Coleoptera	Lampyridae		Firefly

Class	Order	Family	Scientific Name	Common name
Insecta	Coleoptera	Lathridiidae		Grain beetle
Insecta	Coleoptera	Meloidae		Blister beetle
Insecta	Coleoptera	Mordellidae		Flower beetle
Insecta	Coleoptera	Mylabridae		Pea weevil
Insecta	Coleoptera	Nitidulidae		Sap beetle
Insecta	Coleoptera	Noteridae	<i>Hydrocanthus sp.</i>	Burrowing water beetle
Insecta	Coleoptera	Noteridae	<i>Suphisellus sp.</i>	Burrowing water beetle
Insecta	Coleoptera	Ostomidae		Cadell
Insecta	Coleoptera	Passalidae		Horned passalus
Insecta	Coleoptera	Scarabaeidae		Scarab
Insecta	Coleoptera	Scirtidae	<i>Cyphon sp.</i>	Marsh beetle
Insecta	Coleoptera	Scirtidae	<i>Scirtes sp.</i>	Marsh beetle
Insecta	Coleoptera	Scolytidae		Bark beetle
Insecta	Coleoptera	Silphidae		Carrion beetle
Insecta	Coleoptera	Staphylinidae		Rove beetle
Insecta	Coleoptera	Tenebrionidae		Darkling beetle
Insecta	Collembola	Entomobryidae		Elongate-bodied springtail
Insecta	Collembola	Poduridae		Elongate-bodied springtail
Insecta	Collembola	Sminthuridae		Globular springtail
Insecta	Dermaptera	Forficulidae		Earwig
Insecta	Diptera	Anthomyiidae		Anthomyid fly
Insecta	Diptera	Bibionidae		Marsh fly
Insecta	Diptera	Calliphoridae		Blow fly
Insecta	Diptera	Ceratopogonidae		Punkies or biting midge
Insecta	Diptera	Chaoboridae	<i>Chaoborus sp.</i>	Phantom midge
Insecta	Diptera	Chironomidae	<i>Chironomus sp.</i>	Midge
Insecta	Diptera	Chironomidae	<i>Cladotanytarus sp.</i>	Midge
Insecta	Diptera	Chironomidae	<i>Krenopelopia sp.</i>	Midge
Insecta	Diptera	Chironomidae	<i>Labrudinia sp.</i>	Midge
Insecta	Diptera	Chironomidae	<i>Natarsia sp.</i>	Midge
Insecta	Diptera	Chironomidae	<i>Parachironomous sp.</i>	Midge
Insecta	Diptera	Chironomidae	<i>Paratendipes sp.</i>	Midge
Insecta	Diptera	Cordyluridae		Dung fly

Class	Order	Family	Scientific Name	Common name
Insecta	Diptera	Culicidae	<i>Aedes sp.</i>	Mosquito
Insecta	Diptera	Culicidae	<i>Coquillettidia sp.</i>	Mosquito
Insecta	Diptera	Culicidae	<i>Culex sp.</i>	Mosquito
Insecta	Diptera	Culicidae	<i>Mansonia sp.</i>	Mosquito
Insecta	Diptera	Dolichopodidae		Long-legged fly
Insecta	Diptera	Drosophilidae		Fruit fly
Insecta	Diptera	Muscidae		House fly
Insecta	Diptera	Ptychopteridae		Phantom crane fly
Insecta	Diptera	Sarcophagidae		Flesh fly
Insecta	Diptera	Syrphidae	<i>Eristalis sp.</i>	Syrphid fly
Insecta	Diptera	Syrphidae		Drone fly
Insecta	Diptera	Tabanidae	<i>Chlorotabanus sp.</i>	
Insecta	Diptera	Tabanidae	<i>Chrysops sp.</i>	Horse fly
Insecta	Diptera	Tachinidae		Parasitic fly
Insecta	Diptera	Tipulidae	<i>Helius sp.</i>	Crane fly
Insecta	Diptera	Tipulidae	<i>Limnophila sp.</i>	Crane fly
Insecta	Diptera	Tipulidae	<i>Pseudolimnophila sp.</i>	Crane fly
Insecta	Ephemeroptera	Baetidae		Mayfly
Insecta	Ephemeroptera	Caenidae	<i>Caenis sp.</i>	Small mayfly
Insecta	Hemiptera	Aradidae		Flat bug
Insecta	Hemiptera	Belostomatidae	<i>Belostoma sp.</i>	Giant water bug
Insecta	Hemiptera	Coreidae		Squash bug
Insecta	Hemiptera	Corixidae	<i>Trichocorixa sp.</i>	Water boatman
Insecta	Hemiptera	Cydinae		Burrowing bug
Insecta	Hemiptera	Gelastochoridae		Toad-shaped bug
Insecta	Hemiptera	Gerridae	<i>Aquarius sp.</i>	Water strider
Insecta	Hemiptera	Gerridae	<i>Trepobates sp.</i>	Water strider
Insecta	Hemiptera	Hydrometridae	<i>Hydrometra sp.</i>	Water measurer
Insecta	Hemiptera	Mesoveliidae	<i>Mesovelia sp.</i>	Water treader
Insecta	Hemiptera	Miridae		Leaf bug
Insecta	Hemiptera	Naucoridae	<i>Pelocoris sp.</i>	Creeping water bug
Insecta	Hemiptera	Nepidae	<i>Ranatra sp.</i>	Water scorpion
Insecta	Hemiptera	Notonectidae	<i>Buena sp.</i>	Back swimmer
Insecta	Hemiptera	Notonectidae	<i>Notonecta sp.</i>	Back swimmer
Insecta	Hemiptera	Pentatomidae		Stink bug
Insecta	Hemiptera	Pleidae	<i>Neoplea sp.</i>	Pigmy backswimmer
Insecta	Hemiptera	Pleidae	<i>Paraplea sp.</i>	

Class	Order	Family	Scientific Name	Common name
Insecta	Hemiptera	Reduviidae		Assassin bug
Insecta	Homoptera	Cercopidae		Spittle bug
Insecta	Homoptera	Chermidae		Jumping plant lice
Insecta	Homoptera	Cicadellidae		Leaf hopper
Insecta	Homoptera	Cicadidae		Cicada
Insecta	Homoptera	Coccidae		Scale insect
Insecta	Homoptera	Membracidae		Tree hopper
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Andrenidae		Andrenid bee
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apidae		Bee
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Bombidae		Bumble bee
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Braconidae		Braconid
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Chrysididae		Cuckoo wasp
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Formicidae		Ant
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Ichneumonidae		Ichneumon
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Megachilidae		Leafcutting bee
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Mutillidae		Velvet ant
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Scoliidae		Scoliid wasp
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Sphecidae		Sphecoid wasp
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Tenthredinidae		Common sawfly
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Vespidae		Vespid wasp
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Xylocopidae	<i>Xylocopa sp.</i>	Large carpenter bee
Insecta	Isoptera	Rhinotermitidae		Termite
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Arctiidae	<i>Crambidia lithosiodes</i>	Tiger moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Arctiidae	<i>Cisthene plumbea</i>	Tiger moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Arctiidae	<i>Cisthene subjecta</i>	Tiger moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Arctiidae	<i>Cisthene packardii</i>	Tiger moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Arctiidae	<i>Hypoprepia miniata</i>	Tiger moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Arctiidae	<i>Hypoprepia fucosa</i>	Tiger moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Arctiidae	<i>Afrida ydatodes</i>	Tiger moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Arctiidae	<i>Utetheisa ornatrix</i>	Tiger moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Arctiidae	<i>Holomelina laeta</i>	Tiger moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Arctiidae	<i>Holomelina rubicundaria</i>	Tiger moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Arctiidae	<i>Apantesis phalerata</i>	Tiger moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Arctiidae	<i>Apantesis vittata</i>	Tiger moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Citheroniidae		Royal moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Coleophoridae		Case bearer
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Cosmopterigidae		Cosmopterigid moth

Class	Order	Family	Scientific Name	Common name
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Cossidae	<i>Prionoxystus sp.</i>	Carpenter or leopard moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Danaidae	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	Monarch
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Gelechiidae		Gelechiid moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Geometridae	<i>Semiothisa transitaria</i>	Geometer moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Geometridae	<i>Anavitrinella pampinaria</i>	Geometer moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Geometridae	<i>Protoboarmia porcelaria</i>	Geometer moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Geometridae	<i>Melanolophia candaria</i>	Geometer moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Geometridae	<i>Hypagrytis obtusaria</i>	Geometer moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Geometridae	<i>Euchlaena madusaria</i>	Geometer moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Geometridae	<i>Euchlaena amoenaria astylusaria</i>	Geometer moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Geometridae	<i>Nemoria catachloa</i>	Geometer moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Geometridae	<i>Idaea demissaria</i>	Geometer moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Geometridae	<i>Idaea taturata</i>	Geometer moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Geometridae	<i>Cyclophora myrtaria</i>	Geometer moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Geometridae	<i>Leptostales pannaria</i>	Geometer moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Geometridae	<i>Eupithecia miserulata</i>	Geometer moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Heliconiidae	<i>Agraulis vanillae</i>	Gulf fritillary
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Heliozelidae		Shield bearer
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Hesperiidae	<i>Urbanus proteus</i>	Long-tailed skipper
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Hesperiidae	<i>Thorybes bathyllus</i>	Southern cloudy wing
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Hesperiidae	<i>Epargyreus clarus</i>	Silver-spot skipper
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Hesperiidae	<i>Erynnis martialis</i>	Horace's duskywing
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Hesperiidae	<i>Erynnis zarucco</i>	Zarucco duskywing
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Hesperiidae	<i>Pyrgus communis</i>	Checkered skipper
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Hesperiidae	<i>Hylephila phyleus</i>	Fiery skipper
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Hesperiidae	<i>Polites vibex</i>	Whirlabout
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Hesperiidae	<i>Polites verna</i>	Little glassywing
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Hesperiidae	<i>Wallengrenia otho otho</i>	Southern broken-dash
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Hesperiidae	<i>Wallengrenia otho egeremet</i>	Northern broken-dash
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Hesperiidae	<i>Atalopedes campestris</i>	Sachem
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Hesperiidae	<i>Atrytone rucicola</i>	Dun skipper
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Hesperiidae	<i>Lerodea eufala</i>	Eufala skipper
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Hesperiidae	<i>Oligoria maculata</i>	Twin-spotted skipper
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Hesperiidae	<i>Panoquina ocola</i>	Ocola skipper

Class	Order	Family	Scientific Name	Common name
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Hesperiidae	<i>Poanes zabulon</i>	Zabulon skipper
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Hesperiidae	<i>Ancyloxypha numitor</i>	Least skipper
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Hesperiidae	<i>Nastra l'herminier</i>	Swarthy skipper
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Hesperiidae	<i>Paones viator</i>	Broad-winged skipper
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Lasiocampidae	<i>Tolyte notialis</i>	Tent caterpillar and Lappet moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Limacodidae	<i>Euclea strigalis</i>	Slug caterpillar
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Liparidae	<i>Dasychira manto</i>	Tussock moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Mimallonidae	<i>Cicinnus melsheimeri</i>	Sack-bearer moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Noctuidae	<i>Zanclognatha theralis</i>	Noctuid moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Noctuidae	<i>Bleptina caradrinalis</i>	Noctuid moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Noctuidae	<i>Bleptina inferior</i>	Noctuid moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Noctuidae	<i>Lascoria ambigualis</i>	Noctuid moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Noctuidae	<i>Hyphenodes fractilinea</i>	Noctuid moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Noctuidae	<i>Dyspyralis sp.</i>	Noctuid moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Noctuidae	<i>Schrankia macula</i>	Noctuid moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Noctuidae	<i>Abablemma brimleyana</i>	Noctuid moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Noctuidae	<i>Pangrapta decoralis</i>	Noctuid moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Noctuidae	<i>Metalectra quadrisignata</i>	Noctuid moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Noctuidae	<i>Arugisa latiorella</i>	Noctuid moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Noctuidae	<i>Anomis erosa</i>	Noctuid moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Noctuidae	<i>Epidromia fergusonii</i>	Noctuid moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Noctuidae	<i>Cutina sp.</i>	Noctuid moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Noctuidae	<i>Mocis latipes</i>	Noctuid moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Noctuidae	<i>Mocis marcida</i>	Noctuid moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Noctuidae	<i>Argyrostromis erasa</i>	Noctuid moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Noctuidae	<i>Argyrostromis deleta</i>	Noctuid moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Noctuidae	<i>Pseudoplusia includens</i>	Noctuid moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Noctuidae	<i>Paectes abrostoloides</i>	Noctuid moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Noctuidae	<i>Meganola minuscula phylla</i>	Noctuid moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Noctuidae	<i>Neoerastris apicosa</i>	Noctuid moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Noctuidae	<i>Eumicremma minima</i>	Noctuid moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Noctuidae	<i>Charadra deridens</i>	Noctuid moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Noctuidae	<i>Acronicta deridens</i>	Noctuid moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Noctuidae	<i>Harrisimemna trisignata</i>	Noctuid moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Noctuidae	<i>Elaphria nucicolora</i>	Noctuid moth

Class	Order	Family	Scientific Name	Common name
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Noctuidae	<i>Cyanthissa percara</i>	Noctuid moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Noctuidae	<i>Amolita obliqua</i>	Noctuid moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Noctuidae	<i>Leucania latiuscula</i>	Noctuid moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Noctuidae	<i>Schinia trifascia</i>	Noctuid moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Noctuidae	<i>Schinia sanguinea</i>	Noctuid moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Notodontidae	<i>Peridea angulosa</i>	Prominent
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Nymphalidae	<i>Junonia coenia</i>	Common buckeye
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Nymphalidae	<i>Limenitus archippus floridensis</i>	Viceroy
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Nymphalidae	<i>Limenitus archippus astyanax</i>	Red-spotted purple
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Nymphalidae	<i>Phycoides phaon</i>	Phaon crescent
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Nymphalidae	<i>Phycoides tharos</i>	Pearl crescent
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionidae	<i>Papilio glaucus</i>	Tiger swallowtail
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionidae	<i>Papilio palamedes</i>	Palamedes swallowtail
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionidae	<i>Papilio polyxenes</i>	Black swallowtail
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionidae	<i>Papilio marcellus</i>	Zebra swallowtail
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionidae	<i>Papilio cresphontes</i>	Giant swallowtail
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionidae	<i>Papilio troilus</i>	Spicebush swallowtail
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Pieridae	<i>Eurema daira</i>	Barred sulphur
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Pieridae	<i>Eurema lisa</i>	Little sulphur
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Pieridae	<i>Phoebes sennae</i>	Cloudless sulphur
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Pieridae	<i>Colius eurytheme</i>	Orange sulphur
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Pieridae	<i>Eurema nicipes</i>	Sleepy orange
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Pieridae	<i>Colius cesonia</i>	Dog face
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Pyralidae	<i>Eudonia strigalis</i>	Pyralid moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Pyralidae	<i>Munroessa icciusalis</i>	Pyralid moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Pyralidae	<i>Nymphuliella daeckealis</i>	Pyralid moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Pyralidae	<i>Parapoynx allionealis</i>	Pyralid moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Pyralidae	<i>Udea rubigalis</i>	Pyralid moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Pyralidae	<i>Ategumia ebulialis</i>	Pyralid moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Pyralidae	<i>Hymenia perspectalis</i>	Pyralid moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Pyralidae	<i>Diasemiopsis leodoculalis</i>	Pyralid moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Pyralidae	<i>Anageshna primordialis</i>	Pyralid moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Pyralidae	<i>Glyphodes sibillalis</i>	Pyralid moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Pyralidae	<i>Herpetogramma bipunctalis</i>	Pyralid moth

Class	Order	Family	Scientific Name	Common name
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Pyralidae	<i>Syngamia florella</i>	Pyralid moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Pyralidae	<i>Argyria lacteella</i>	Pyralid moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Pyralidae	<i>Urola nivalis</i>	Pyralid moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Pyralidae	<i>Herculia infimbrialis</i>	Pyralid moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Pyralidae	<i>Macalla zelleri</i>	Pyralid moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Pyralidae	<i>Tallula atrifascialis</i>	Pyralid moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Pyralidae	<i>Dioryctria zimmermani</i>	Pyralid moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Pyralidae	<i>Dioryctria amatella</i>	Pyralid moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Pyralidae	<i>Dioryctria clarioralis</i>	Pyralid moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Pyralidae	<i>Melitara prodenialis</i>	Pyralid moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Pyralidae	<i>Acentria sp.</i>	Pyralid moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Pyralidae	<i>Crambus sp.</i>	Pyralid moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Riodinidae	<i>Calephelis virginiensis</i>	Little metalmark
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Satyridae	<i>Hermeuptychia sosybius</i>	Carolina satyr
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Satyridae	<i>Cercyonis pegala</i>	Common wood nymph
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Sesiidae	<i>Synanthedon acerni tepperi</i>	Clear-winged moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Theclinae	<i>Calycopis cecrops</i>	Red-banded hairstreak
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Theclinae	<i>Strymon melinus</i>	Gray hairstreak
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Theclinae	<i>Atlides halesus</i>	Great purple hairstreak
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Tortricidae		Tortricid moth
Insecta	Neuroptera	Chrysopidae		Lacewing
Insecta	Neuroptera	Corydalidae	<i>Chauliodes sp.</i>	Dobson fly
Insecta	Neuroptera	Corydalidae		Fish fly
Insecta	Neuroptera	Hemerobiidae		Hemerobiid
Insecta	Neuroptera	Myrmeleontidae		Ant lion
Insecta	Neuroptera	Sialidae	<i>Sialis sp.</i>	Alder fly
Insecta	Neuroptera	Sisyridae	<i>Sisyra sp.</i>	Spongilla fly
Insecta	Odonata	Aeshnidae	<i>Aeshna sp.</i>	Darner
Insecta	Odonata	Aeshnidae	<i>Coryphaeschna sp.</i>	Pilot darner
Insecta	Odonata	Agrionidae		Black prince damselfly
Insecta	Odonata	Coenagrionidae	<i>Enallagma sp.</i>	Narrow-winged damselfly

Class	Order	Family	Scientific Name	Common name
Insecta	Odonata	Coenagrionidae	<i>Ischnura sp.</i>	Narrow-winged damselfly
Insecta	Odonata	Coenagrionidae	<i>Nahalennia sp.</i>	Narrow-winged damselfly
Insecta	Odonata	Corduliidae	<i>Epithecina sp.</i>	Baskettail
Insecta	Odonata	Lestidae	<i>Lestes sp.</i>	Amber-winged damselfly
Insecta	Odonata	Libellulidae	<i>Ladona sp.</i>	Common skimmer
Insecta	Odonata	Libellulidae	<i>Celithemis sp.</i>	Small pennant
Insecta	Odonata	Libellulidae	<i>Erythemis sp.</i>	Pondhawk
Insecta	Odonata	Libellulidae	<i>Libellula sp.</i>	King skimmer
Insecta	Odonata	Libellulidae	<i>Pachydiplax sp.</i>	Blue dasher
Insecta	Odonata	Libellulidae	<i>Perithemis sp.</i>	Amberwing
Insecta	Odonata	Libellulidae	<i>Sympetrum sp.</i>	Meadowfly
Insecta	Odonata	Libellulidae	<i>Tramea sp.</i>	Dancing glider
Insecta	Orthoptera	Acrididae		Short-horned grasshopper
Insecta	Orthoptera	Blattidae		Cockroach
Insecta	Orthoptera	Gryllidae		Cricket
Insecta	Orthoptera	Gryllotalpidae		Mole cricket
Insecta	Orthoptera	Phasmatidae		Walking stick
Insecta	Orthoptera	Tettigoniidae		Long-horned grasshopper
Insecta	Plecoptera	Perlidae		Common stonefly
Insecta	Plecoptera	Taeniopterygidae		Winter stonefly
Insecta	Trichoptera	Hydroptilidae	<i>Oxyethira sp.</i>	Caddisfly
Insecta	Trichoptera	Leptoceridae		Long-horned caddisfly
Insecta	Trichoptera	Leptoceridae	<i>Oecetis sp.</i>	Caddisfly
Insecta	Trichoptera	Limnephelidae		Northern caddisfly
Insecta	Trichoptera	Polycentropodidae	<i>Polycentropus sp.</i>	Caddisfly
Insecta	Trichoptera	Psychomyiidae	<i>Pseudolimnophila sp.</i>	caddisfly

Appendix VI. Wildlife and Land Cover Associations

Below is a list of wildlife associated with the major habitats of the Okefenokee Refuge. The bird species with an * are those that have been identified by Partners in Flight as high-priority species.

UPLAND FOREST

Black Bear	White-tailed Deer
Wild Pig	Fox Squirrel
Southern Flying Squirrel	Gray Fox
Bobcat	Gopher Tortoise
Box Turtle	Gopher Frog
Striped Newt	Flatwoods Salamander
Indigo Snake	Eastern Diamondback Rattlesnake
Canebrake Rattlesnake	*Red-cockaded Woodpecker
Red-headed Woodpecker	Red-bellied Woodpecker
Yellow-bellied Woodpecker	Pileated Woodpecker
Northern "Yellow-shafted" Flicker	*Bachman's Sparrow
American Kestrel	Brown-headed Nuthatch
*Northern Bobwhite	Chuck-will's Widow
Common Nighthawk	Pine Warbler
Turkey	*Northern Parula
Hooded Warbler	*Yellow-throated Warbler
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	*Prairie Warbler
Summer Tanager	Common Ground Dove
Gray Catbird	Orchard Oriole

BROADLEAFED HARDWOODS

Black Bear	White-tailed Deer
Bobcat	Northern Parula
*Yellow-throated Warbler	Eastern Wood Pewee
Cedar Waxwings	Warblers

WETLAND PINE

Wood Duck	*Red-cockaded Woodpecker
American Kestrel	*Brown-headed Nuthatch
*Northern Bobwhite	Chuck-will's Widow
*Swallow-tailed Kite	Prothonotary Warbler
Pine Warbler	Acadian Flycatcher
*Wood Stork	*White Ibis
Great Egret	Black-crowned Night-heron
Little Blue Heron	Great Blue Heron
Hooded Merganser	Osprey

CYPRESS

Black Bear den sites	Pileated Woodpecker
Prothonotary Warbler	*Yellow-throated Warbler
Great Egret	*White Ibis
*Swallow-tailed Kite	Wood Duck
Bald Eagle	*Wood Stork
Osprey	

SCRUB/SHRUB

Black Bear	Bobcat
Alligators	Tree Frogs
Eastern Towhee	Palm Warbler
White-eyed vireo	Common Yellowthroat
*Northern Parula	Tufted Titmouse
Cedar Waxwings	

OPEN MARSH (PRAIRIE)

Black Bear	White-tailed Deer
Bobcat	Alligator
Frogs	Turtles
Salamanders	Siren
	Warmouth
Pickrel	Flier
Okefenokee Pygmy Sunfish	Bluegill
Largemouth Bass	Black Crappie
	*Sandhill Crane
(Florida and Greater)	Loggerhead Shrike
Eastern Kingbird	Eastern Meadowlark
Bald Eagle	*Wood Stork
*White Ibis	Black-crowned Night-heron
Little Blue Heron	Great Egret
Great Blue Heron	Green-backed Heron
Red-shouldered Hawk	Cooper's Hawk
Sharp-shinned Hawk	Northern Harrier
Barred Owl	Black Vulture
Turkey Vulture	Common Yellowthroat
Tree Swallow	*King Rail
American Bittern	Least Bittern
Purple Gallinule	Wood Duck
Blue-winged Teal	Ring-necked Duck
Hooded Merganse	

Appendix VII. Cultural History Of The Okefenokee Swamp Area

According to archeological evidence the swamp was uninhabited until about 2500 BC. Prior to this time, the basin was probably too dry (Trowell, 1989). Evidence indicates that small bands of Native American cultures occupied campsites throughout the swamp from this time through the eighteenth century. Several cultures existed during this period, identified by the types of pottery sherds they left behind. The following was taken from the detailed descriptions of Native American cultures living around the Okefenokee by Chris Trowell in "*Indians of the Okefenokee*" (1998).

2000 BC to 1000 BC: Fiber Tempered Pottery Period - As sea level increased to its present level and "ponds" began to form in the Okefenokee basin, plants and animals began to invade these new wetland areas. Natives from surrounding areas of the coastal plain established seasonal camps around the shores of the Okefenokee and the islands within the swamp. These natives reinforced their pottery by mixing fibers of grass, moss, or leaves into clay before forming and firing the vessels.

1000 BC to 500 AD: Deptford and Swift Creek Culture - These natives also seasonally occupied the lush hammocks scattered through and around the swamp. This culture is identified by the designs stamped in their pottery with wooden paddles.

500 AD to 1000 AD: Weeden Island Culture - At this time, mound-builders from northwest Florida and southwest Georgia settled in the Okefenokee. The villages of these people were built around one or more burial mounds. These settlements were located in evergreen hammocks of live oak, magnolia and holly trees that had been used by earlier natives. Hunting and collecting continued as a way-of-life, but the village replaced the temporary camp. Weeden Island villages were quite numerous and several of them had a population of several hundred people. Their lives were directed by ruling leaders. Important leaders were buried in the sand burial mounds. Weeden Island pottery is decorated with incised and punctuated designs.

Toward the end of the Weeden Island Period, cord marked pottery, distinctive of coastal natives, began to appear, indicating trade with the coastal natives or settlement by natives of the Cord Marked Culture.

1000 AD to 1200 AD: Cord Marked Cultures - Sometime around 1000 AD, small numbers of natives using cord marked pottery occupied some of the hammock sites on the islands and the swamp perimeter. Some, probably most, of these settlers or campers were associated with the Savannah Culture. (At least one small village site is known to be Savannah.) A few natives associated with the Alachua Culture from north-central Florida and others associated with the Ocmulgee Cord Marked Culture from south-central Georgia occupied or visited some of the sites during this time.

1200 AD to 1700 AD: Miscellaneous Cultures - Near the end of the Weeden Island Period or Cord Marked Culture, small artifact densities suggest that native populations declined sharply. Following the Savannah Period, it appears that a few small bands of natives of the Lamar Culture camped, probably seasonally, in some of the previously occupied hammocks. Some of the St. Johns pottery found on Floyds Island, Chesser Island and several other sites may be associated with the Timucuan-speaking natives that occupied an area of northern Florida and southern Georgia during the Spanish period, 1560 to 1700. Spanish documents indicate the presence of a Spanish mission near the

eastern edge of the Okefenokee serving fugitive Timucuan Indians. These documents also report infantry missions to attempt to capture and relocate fugitive Indians from the mission and other locations within the swamp (Worth 1992; Worth 1993; Trowell 1994). The decline of native populations during the Spanish Period was caused by diseases accidentally introduced by the Spanish, social disorder accompanying Spanish attempt to conscript labor, and a barbarous slaughter of Timucuan and Apalachee natives at Spanish missions by Col. James Moore in 1702-1704, leading South Carolinian militia and Creek warriors. By the time the swamp was occupied by the Seminoles, the early natives had disappeared.

1750 to 1840: The Seminoles were actually remnants of other native tribes including Creeks, Yucees, Hitchitis and other tribal remnants who took refuge in the swamp following skirmishes with European settlers and military.

The Seminoles settled in a few areas of the Okefenokee between 1750 and 1840, but little archaeological evidence has been found. These people used the swamp as a refuge. During the 1830's, most of the Indians in Georgia moved to Oklahoma, but some fled into the swamps of south Georgia and Florida. The Dade's Massacre in Florida in December 1835 spread violence throughout the area until 1842.

Continued skirmishes between the Seminole Indians and the settlers led to the establishment of several forts around the perimeter of the swamp to protect the settlers. Two forts were built within the swamp, one on "The Pocket", another on Billys Island. Campaigns by federal and state militia were conducted to eradicate or move the Seminoles from the area. Several forts remained manned and troops continued to patrol the rim of the swamp until 1842. By 1850 "the age of the Indian" in the Swamp had passed. Only Indian stories, mounds, scattered ceramic and stone artifacts, and several names on the map remained" (Trowell 1998).

Native American occupation had some effect on Okefenokee habitats. Fire was used as a hunting tool. Huckleberry, blueberry and chinkapin productivity was enhanced by regular burning of islands. Villages, garden sites and other activity areas may have created permanent relict openings. Some of the openings in the swamp may be related to accidentally or intentionally set fires by native Americans (Trowell 1989).

1850 - 1900: Pioneer families moved in as Native Americans began to disappear, generally settling on isolated farmsteads. A few lived in large, comfortable houses and owned large herds of cattle and hogs. Most lived in rustic cabins. The majority of the settlers lived in the tradition of the Native Americans, using fire for hunting and habitat management. "Their frequent burning of the wire-grass pine woods was probably their greatest legacy. Fire-adapted species of plants, and the creatures that lived in these open woods, became even more dominant. Not only did they burn the upland woods that encircle the swamp, but they burned the islands. This increased visibility for hunting, invigorated the growth of grass for deer, and improved the huckleberry yield. Hunters often set fires on the islands when they left after a hunting trip. Some of the lakes are probably the result of accidentally or intentionally-set fires on tree-houses, especially the prairie lakes near the eastern rim" (Trowell and Fussell 1998).

The Okefenokee area was mapped in the early 1800s as part of Wayne County for disposal in land lotteries. Settlement of the area occurred very slowly because of the apparent worthlessness of the land, difficulty of transportation, periodic outbreaks of Indian or outlaw attacks, and the difficulty of protecting the settlements. Most of the original settlers had large families skilled in swamp living. They were highly mobile and usually squatted for a few years on government or unclaimed land and then moved on to a more attractive homestead site (Allen 1854; Trowell 1984; Hemperly 1982).

The first community settled in the Okefenokee area was Traders Hill, established on the banks of the St. Marys River in 1755. In 1811, Fort Alert was established at Traders Hill to protect the settlers from the Seminole Indians. The federal troops left in 1820, but another fort, Fort Henderson was established at Traders Hill in 1838. It was occupied until 1842. By 1845, Traders Hill had become a busy river port town and for many years was the Charlton County seat. By 1910, Folkston replaced Traders Hill as the county seat and the area's commercial center.

In 1857, railroads began to penetrate the swamp area, and a new settlement, Waycross, was located at an important trail crossing. By 1881, Waycross was the junction for five railways and by 1890 had a population of 3,000. By the turn of the century, railways circled the swamp, helping to build other cities and villages including Folkston, Fargo, Homerville and others (Hurst 1974).

Up to this point, Native Americans and European settlers were essentially part of the environment, changing only slightly the events that took place naturally. During the late 1800s industrial operations began to take place that forever changed the face of the Okefenokee.

Appendix VIII. Cultural Resource Sites

The following list contains the Master List site number, general geographic area, and recommended management actions for each known cultural resource located within the boundaries of the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge. This list indicates the presence of cultural resources within a potential prescribed fire, wildfire, or fire use area. If the operations area contains cultural resources, additional information regarding the exact nature and location of the site must be requested from the Refuge Manager or his representative. Detailed site information and location is not available for public distribution.

Suggested initial management action for each listed site is indicated by the number in parenthesis. Suggested initial management actions are as follows:

1. Avoid the site.
2. The site should not be disturbed until archaeological subsurface tests have been conducted.
3. Consult an archaeologist prior to disturbance, e.g. earth moving activity.
4. Consult an archaeologist prior to disturbance if possible; extensive and deep earthmoving activities should be avoided until after consultation.
5. Monitor earth disturbance following the action; record presence of artifacts if discovered (especially in firebreaks).
6. Prescribed fire prescriptions for burns in this area should include avoidance of endangering historic structures by fire.
7. Site is destroyed, paved over, or removed by excavation; no preservation action necessary.
8. Structure and site should be photographed prior to alteration or replacement.

Upland Management Compartments

Area	Site # (Mgt. Actions)
C1-1	86 (3, 6)
C1-2	85 (1), 87 (3)
C2-1	None
C2-2	None
C2-3	None
C2-4	38 (4)
C2-5	91 (3)
C3-1	18 (4), 30 (3)
C3-2	
C3-3	None
C3-4	None
C3-5	None

Area	Site # (Mgt. Actions)
C3-6	None
C3-7	None
C4-1	15 (1)
C4-2	1 (3), 8 (4), 63 (3), 64 (3), 65 (4)
C4-3	None
C4-4	None
C5-1	None
C5-2	None
C5-3	None
C5-4	None
C5-5	None
C6-1	None
C6-2	None
C6-3	None
C7-1	None
C7-2	None
C7-3	None
C7-4	None
C7-5	None
C7-6	None
C7-7	None
C8-1	67 (5), 94 (4)
C8-2	None
C8-3	None
C8-4	20 (3), 21 (4)
C8-5	66 (5)
C8-6	6 (1), 13 (7), 14 (7), 19 (2), 22 (3), 81 (4), Unsurveyed—7 sites
C8	Unsurveyed—34 sites
C9-1	None
C9-2	None

Area	Site # (Mgt. Actions)
C9-3	None
C10-1	68 (3), 69 (4), 70 (4), 73 (4)
C10-2	None
C11-1	42 (2), 43 (3), 72 (4), 75 (4), 76 (4), 77 (4)
C11-2	None
C11-3	None
C11-4	None
C12-1	None
C13-1	24 (5)
C13-2	79 (5), 80 (5)
C13-3	78 (5)
C13-4	None
C14-1	None
C15-1	None
C15-2	None
C15-3	None
C15-4	None
C15-5	None
C16-1	16 (3), 45 (5), 82 (5), 83 (5), 84 (5)
C16-2	None
C16-3	None
C16-4	None

Swamp Interior

Area	Site # (Mgt. Actions)
Billys Island	3 (2), 5 (1), 10(2), 25 (5), 26 (3), 27 (1), 28 (5), 29 (7)
Blackjack Island	46 (5), 52 (1)
Boatlanding Island	None
Bugaboo Island	53 (1), 54 (1), 55 (3), 56 (3), 60 (3)
Cravens Hammock	51 (1)
Cravens Island	31 (1), 32 (1)
Dog Fennel Group	None
Ellicotts Mound Group	None
Floyds Island	2 (2), 7 (1), 12 (3), 36 (5), 89 (3)
Fowls Roost Group	None
Hickory Hammock	9 (2), 37 (5)
Hilliard Island	48 (5)
Honey Island	49 (5)
Minnies Island	17 (1)
Mixons Hammock	11 (1), 23 (2), 39 (4), 40 (4), Unsurveyed—15 sites
Mitchell Island	50 (5)
Number One Island	93 (3)
Pine Island	None
Roasting Ear Island	None

Area	Site # (Mgt. Actions)
Rowells Island	None
Mitchell Island	50 (5)
Number One Island	93 (3)
Strange Island	44 (4)
Swamps Edge Break (NE)	None
Swamps Edge Break (SE)	None
Swamps Edge Break (SW)	None
Swamps Edge Break (NW)	47 (5)
Suwannee Canal	33 (3), 41 (3), 55 (3), 56 (3), 57 (3), 58 (3), 92 (3)
Blue Trail	34 (3), 35 (3)
Red Trail	88 (8)
Green Trail	90 (3)
Yellow Trail	94 (8)

Appendix IX. Public Scoping

FACTSHEET

QUESTIONS ON VALUES AND VISION OF OKEFENOKEE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

MANAGEMENT QUESTIONNAIRES

SCOPING COMMENTS

FACT SHEET

Comprehensive Conservation Planning for Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge

Comprehensive Conservation Planning What's it all about?

The National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997 requires each National Wildlife Refuge to prepare a comprehensive plan by the year 2012. Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge (NWR) began the development of the plan in 2001. It is estimated that the process will take two to three years to complete. The plan will address the management of plant species, wildlife and fish populations, endangered species, forests, fire, wetlands, cultural resources, contaminants, public use, education, research, land acquisition, and partnerships.

Purpose of the Plan

Provide a clear statement of direction and continuity for management of the refuge for the next 15 years. Ensure that the refuge's management actions are consistent with the mandates of the National Wildlife Refuge System. Ensure that the planned public use of refuge programs and facilities provides maximum benefit to the users without negatively impacting the wildlife resources and habitat that support those uses. Provide refuge neighbors, visitors, the public, and government officials with an understanding of refuge management actions on and around the refuge. Ensure that the management of the refuge considers federal, state, and county plans. Provide the basis for the development of budget requests on the refuge's operational, maintenance, and capitol improvement needs; and land acquisition.

Who will be developing the plan?

The plan will be coordinated and written by the staff at Okefenokee NWR. A planning team will consist of refuge staff, other federal, state and local agency staff and private individuals that have the necessary technical expertise. Throughout the process, the public will have the opportunity to express their thoughts and suggestions.

Background

Okefenokee NWR is one of over 500 refuges within the National Wildlife Refuge System. This system is a network of U.S. lands and waters managed specifically for wildlife and is administered by the Department of the Interior's U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997 states the Refuge system mission is to "administer a national network of lands and waters for the conservation, management and, where appropriate, restoration of the fish, wildlife and plant resources and their habitats within the United States for the benefit of present and future generations of Americans".

Okefenokee NWR was established by Executive Order in 1937 to preserve the 438,000 acre Okefenokee Swamp and provide "a refuge and breeding ground for migratory birds and other wildlife." Presently, the refuge encompasses 401,880 acres. The Okefenokee Swamp being one of the world's largest intact freshwater ecosystems was designated a Wetland of International Importance by the United Nations under the Ramsar Convention of 1971. In 1974, to further ensure the protection of this unique ecosystem, the interior 353,981 acres of the refuge were designated a National Wilderness Area. The National Register of Historic Landmarks provided additional national status for the protection of the swamp in 1976. The National Recreation Trail Act, administered by the National Park Service, ensured that the refuge canoe trails were maintained for the public for at least ten years after June 8, 1981.

Current mission of the refuge: To manage the Okefenokee NWR as an integral component of the greater Okefenokee Ecosystem by restoring and maintaining native fauna and flora and associated natural processes, and by providing educational and compatible recreational opportunities.

Current Refuge Goals (not in priority order):

To maintain the wilderness quality in accordance with the Wilderness Act and the Clean Air Act.

To maintain the dynamic mosaic of wetland habitat types.

To restore and maintain fire-dependent communities.

To provide optimum habitat and protection for endangered and threatened species.

To promote public involvement through environmental education, fish and wildlife-oriented recreation, and off-refuge presentations in order to develop an appreciation and greater awareness of the Okefenokee Ecosystem.

To protect visitors and natural and cultural resources through appropriate law enforcement.

To support ecosystem-based partnerships and research.

To provide adequate staff, facilities, and equipment in a healthful work environment to support refuge goals and objectives.

Want to get involved?

Okefenokee NWR is an important component of the ecosystem. It cannot fulfill the National Wildlife Refuge System mission without coordination with other refuges, federal, state and local agencies, and private stakeholders. Public involvement is an integral part of the planning process and will be incorporated through scoping meetings, document review, and public hearings.

Public Meetings: Prior to developing the draft plan, the Service will be holding public workshops to allow interested citizens the opportunity to express their thoughts and suggestions about future management of the Okefenokee NWR. Presentations will be made on current management and the planning process. The presentations will be followed by informal discussions on issues, comments, and possible solutions. Public notices in local papers, notification through mailings, and postings on the refuge's website (<http://okefenokee.fws.gov>) will inform the public of workshop schedules.

Written Comments: Written comments are welcome. The refuge has prepared brief descriptions of the issues being considered in the CCP to stimulate discussion. These descriptions will be distributed at public events where interested parties may be present, at public workshops, and upon request. Comments may be written directly on these descriptions or submitted in letter format.

Document Review: As draft plans are released to the public, a review period will be designated to allow the public to again submit their comments.

Public Hearing: Just prior to the completion of all documents, a public hearing will allow for formal comments to be presented.

Mailing List: In order to place your name and address on our mailing list we must have your written permission. Federal government mailing lists must be released to the public upon request.

Public Use Opportunities

Wildlife Observation	Environmental Education
Wildlife Interpretation	Fishing
Wildlife Photography	Hunting

Habitat Types

Longleaf Pine	Scrub/Shrub
Broadleafed Hardwoods	Cypress/Hardwoods
Prairie (Marsh)	Hardwood Hammocks
Wetland Pine	Open Water

Issues to be Addressed

Wetland Management	Cultural Resources	Land Acquisition
Forestry Management	Contaminants	Partnerships
Fire Management	Public Use	
Wilderness	Education	
Wildlife/Fisheries Populations	Research	

**QUESTIONS ON VALUES AND VISION OF
OKEFENOKEE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE**

Your answers to these questions will help us better understand public views and provide guidance for the plan.

1. What do you value most about Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge?

(Please check all that apply.)

<input type="checkbox"/>	open protected space	<input type="checkbox"/>	hunting opportunities
<input type="checkbox"/>	native fauna and flora	<input type="checkbox"/>	fishing opportunities
<input type="checkbox"/>	scenic quality	<input type="checkbox"/>	boating opportunities
<input type="checkbox"/>	wilderness qualities	<input type="checkbox"/>	camping opportunities
<input type="checkbox"/>	hiking trails/boardwalk	<input type="checkbox"/>	historic and cultural sites
<input type="checkbox"/>	photographic opportunities	<input type="checkbox"/>	other (please specify)
<input type="checkbox"/>	wildlife observation opportunities		
<input type="checkbox"/>	interpretive/educational opportunities		

2. What do you want the future to hold for Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge?

(Please check all that apply.)

<input type="checkbox"/>	little or no change from today	<input type="checkbox"/>	stricter enforcement of regulations
<input type="checkbox"/>	more public use and access	<input type="checkbox"/>	more resource management efforts
<input type="checkbox"/>	less public use and access	<input type="checkbox"/>	less resource management efforts
<input type="checkbox"/>	more recreational opportunities	<input type="checkbox"/>	more canoeing opportunities
<input type="checkbox"/>	less recreational opportunities	<input type="checkbox"/>	less canoeing opportunities
<input type="checkbox"/>	improved habitat for _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	other (please specify)

3. What are your major concerns about Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge?

(Please check all that apply.)

<input type="checkbox"/>	human disturbance	<input type="checkbox"/>	plant succession
<input type="checkbox"/>	incompatible development on neighboring lands	<input type="checkbox"/>	changes in wildlife/fish populations
<input type="checkbox"/>	Contaminants	<input type="checkbox"/>	increased/decreased public use and access
<input type="checkbox"/>	natural disasters	<input type="checkbox"/>	loss of traditional uses
<input type="checkbox"/>	Wildfires	<input type="checkbox"/>	other (please specify)
<input type="checkbox"/>	prescribed fires		

4. Please include any additional comments you wish to make on your values and vision of Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge.

5. How frequently do you visit Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge?

- more than 12 times a year
- 6 to 12 times a year
- 2 to 6 times a year
- once per year
- once every 5 years
- less frequently

6. Which entrances have you visited and approximate number of times per year?

Suwannee Canal Recreation Area (East entrance) _____
 Stephen Foster State Park (West entrance) _____
 Swamp Park (North entrance) _____

7. When do you visit the refuge?

- Spring (March-May)
- Summer (June-August)
- Fall (September-November)
- Winter (December-February)
- During Special Events

8. What do you do at the refuge?

(Check all that apply.)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Canoe	<input type="checkbox"/>	Camp
<input type="checkbox"/>	Motorboat	<input type="checkbox"/>	Visit interpretive centers
<input type="checkbox"/>	Observe fauna and flora	<input type="checkbox"/>	Picnic
<input type="checkbox"/>	Fish	<input type="checkbox"/>	Photography
<input type="checkbox"/>	Hunt	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (please specify)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Walk boardwalk/trails		

9. Do you own property that shares a common boundary with the refuge? Yes ___ No ___

10. Do you hunt on land adjacent to the refuge? Yes ___ No ___

11. Did you attend one of the public meetings? Yes ___ No ___

12. In what town do you reside? _____ State? _____

The Issues

The following issues will be discussed in the Comprehensive Conservation Plan. Each issue is briefly described on supplement pages with a question to stimulate discussion. Please obtain those pages that interest you the most and let us know your thoughts and suggestions by mailing them to the refuge. If you have a concern that is not listed, please write it down so it can be fully considered.

If you need further clarification on the refuge’s management practices and policies, please feel free to contact us. The refuge staff would be glad to talk with you.

- Wetland Management
- Forest Management
- Fire Management
- Wilderness
- Wildlife/Fish Populations
- Cultural Resources
- Contaminants
- Public Use
- Education
- Research
- Acquisition
- Partnerships

MANAGEMENT QUESTIONNAIRES

Wetland Management

The Okefenokee Swamp is the headwaters of the famous Suwannee and St. Marys Rivers. Ninety one percent of the refuge is wetlands consisting of a mosaic of vegetation communities. Rainfall contributes 80% of the water within the swamp. The other 20% comes from runoff and groundwater. Eighty percent of the water leaving the swamp leaves via evapotranspiration. The remaining 20% leaves via flow to the Suwannee and St. Marys Rivers. Thus, water levels depend largely on weather patterns. Water flows through a series of shallow basins separated by naturally occurring ridges or “natural dams.” These “natural dams” stair-step down in elevation from the northeast corner of the swamp to the Suwannee River. The refuge staff has no means of controlling water levels. It is a free-flowing system. Water levels are monitored to determine accessibility, wildlife distribution, and fire behavior during prescribed burns and wildfires. Water quality is also being monitored within the swamp.

What makes the Okefenokee Swamp valuable to you?

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> As a place for wildlife and plant observation. | <input type="checkbox"/> As a research area. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> As a wild and natural place. | <input type="checkbox"/> As an educational facility. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> As a place for recreation opportunities. | <input type="checkbox"/> As a filter of contaminants. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> As a water storage basin. | <input type="checkbox"/> As a barrier for managing wildfires. |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Please specify) |

Are there improvements that can be made, recognizing that the character of the Wilderness must be preserved?

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Forest Management

Although upland forests comprise only nine percent of the refuge’s land, it is the most intensively managed habitat on the refuge. Thirty-three thousand acres of upland forests are scattered around the perimeter of the swamp and on Wilderness designated islands within the interior of the swamp. Once dominated by fire-dependent longleaf pine communities, changes in fire regime, timber harvesting, stand conversion, clearing and settlement of the area altered the landscape. The primary management objective on these refuge lands is the restoration, maintenance, and protection of longleaf pine communities. This diverse habitat supports a vast association of wildlife species including the red-cockaded woodpecker, Bachman’s sparrow, gopher tortoise, indigo snake, flatwoods salamander, gopher frog, and Sherman’s fox squirrel. Selective timber harvesting, natural regeneration, planting of longleaf pine, and prescribed burning are the management tools used. Because of Wilderness guidelines and logistics, fire is the primary tool used on islands in the Wilderness.

What aspects of our forest management are most important to you?

- Native wildlife and plants
- Timber harvesting/Selective thinning
- Restoration of longleaf pine
- Prescribed burning
- Wildfire control
- Preservation of Wilderness
- Endangered species

Please explain further your answers to the above question if you feel that it is necessary:

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Fire Management

The Okefenokee Swamp is located within the second highest lightning-prone area in the nation. Lightning caused wildfires have shaped the natural landscape. Native plants and wildlife have adapted to frequent fires. Disruption of the naturally occurring fire regime has resulted in major changes in upland and wetland habitats in the Okefenokee Ecosystem. Although fire is essential for the restoration and management of the Okefenokee upland and wetland communities, remaining habitats and adjoining private property must be protected from uncontrolled, destructive wildfire. Even if all wildfires were allowed to burn, the landscape has become so fragmented that there would not be enough natural fire to replace the natural fire regime.

Dormant and growing season prescribed fires are used to reduce the hazard of existing fuels and restore longleaf pine habitat and its associated grass understory. Along with adjacent landowners, the refuge is developing a fuels management zone around the perimeter of the swamp to allow more natural control of fire within the swamp. There is not currently a plan to use wildfire for resource management purposes within the swamp. However, it is recognized that fires which cannot be quickly controlled with helicopter water drops can most safely and efficiently be controlled by preparing fuel breaks at the edge of the swamp where fire could escape to the uplands.

Are any of the following of interest to you?

(Please check all that apply.)

- Prescribed burning on refuge forested uplands.
- Prescribed burning within wetlands.
- Prescribed burning on private timberlands adjacent to the refuge.
- Fire prevention and suppression.

-
- Wildfire within the swamp.
 - Wildfire moving out of the swamp.
 - Smoke
 - Impacts of fire on native plants and wildlife.
 - Soil disturbance from fire lines.
 - Swamp's Edge Break (Fire break on the edge of the swamp).
 - Perimeter Road (Access road and second fire break around the swamp).
 - Fuel Reduction Zone (Area between the Swamps Edge Break and Perimeter Road where fuels are kept low to lessen the intensity of fire moving between the swamp and timberlands.)
 - Greater Okefenokee Association of Landowners (A team of landowners working together to manage, protect, and promote forest resources in and around the Okefenokee Swamp.)
 - Other (Please specify.)

Please explain further your answers to the above questions if you feel that it is necessary:

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Wilderness Management

In 1974, to further ensure the protection of this unique ecosystem, the interior 353,080 acres of the refuge were designated a National Wilderness Area. Approximately 120 miles of trails are maintained for boat travel. Approximately 50 miles of this trail system is dedicated for non-motorized boat travel only. To facilitate wilderness access, the trails are cut annually with a trail-cutter. Eight overnight stops (four on platforms and four on land) are established along with four day-use shelters (three platforms and one on land).

Management restrictions apply to the Wilderness Area. Through the evaluation of minimum tool requirements in Wilderness areas and the management guidelines for the endangered red-cockaded woodpecker, the refuge staff has developed Standard Operating Procedures to address airboat, helicopter, and gas-powered weed-eater use. Airboats are used for rescue, maintenance of trails and shelters, and wildlife surveys. Off-trail use of airboats requires prior documentation and evaluation of the purpose. Helicopters land on remote Wilderness islands for red-cockaded woodpecker monitoring and fire management. To minimize time and disturbance to the woodpeckers and other wildlife on the islands, gas-powered weed eaters are used to prepare critical red-cockaded woodpecker trees for prescribed burns. Helicopters are also used to conduct aerial wildlife surveys and prescribed burns. Motor boats are used by refuge staff on "canoe only" trails for maintenance and rescue purposes.

We have decided not to install artificial cavities in the Wilderness for red-cockaded woodpecker management since suitable unused cavities exist and it is one area in the southeast where RCW clusters have not been manipulated. As conditions change, this will continue to be discussed.

Research projects are evaluated as to their impacts on the Wilderness area.

Are any of the following of interest to you in regard to Wilderness designation? (Please check all that apply.)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Airboat use | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Use facilities |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Motorboat use | <input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife surveys |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Helicopter use | <input type="checkbox"/> Prescribed burning and wildlife surveillance |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Use of minimum tools | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Please specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wilderness ethics | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Endangered species management | |

Please provide suggestions on how we can improve the management of the refuge while preserving Wilderness qualities.

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Wildlife/Fish Populations

The refuge was created for the purpose of providing a sanctuary and breeding ground for migratory birds, endangered and threatened species, and other wildlife. This involves restoring, maintaining, and monitoring the native habitat communities that these species depend on. Incidental sightings and standardized surveys provide long-term data sets as well as identify trends in populations. The red-cockaded woodpecker is the primary focus of habitat management efforts. Monthly surveys of passerine, raptor, waterfowl, marsh and wading birds are conducted. Neotropical migrants, eagles, sandhill cranes, colonial nesters, osprey, alligators, fish, and black bears are surveyed annually. Short-term detailed studies are generally conducted by outside institutions under contract with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Are you concerned about the refuge's management and/or monitoring for any of the following wildlife? (Please check all those that are of concern.)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Neglect of important species. Which species: _____ | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Threatened and Endangered Species | <input type="checkbox"/> Amphibians |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Red-cockaded woodpeckers | <input type="checkbox"/> Reptiles |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Colonial birds | <input type="checkbox"/> Alligators |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wood duck | <input type="checkbox"/> Fisheries |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Osprey | <input type="checkbox"/> Black bear |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waterfowl | <input type="checkbox"/> Deer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Songbirds | <input type="checkbox"/> Small game species |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Raptors | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Please specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sandhill cranes | |

Please explain further your answer to the above question:

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Contaminants

Pathways leading to the Okefenokee NWR via air, water, and animal have been explored for potential contamination. Current threats include:

- The increased use of fertilizers and pesticides on adjacent timber lands to increase the timber yield by shortening the rotation cycle.
- The influence of paper mills and chemical plants within the airshed.
- The use of gas-powered motorboats by the public and refuge staff to travel into the Okefenokee Swamp.
- The future impact of DuPont mining sand derivatives along the east side of the refuge having the potential to release contaminants from the disturbed soils.

Surface water and dry and wet deposition from the atmosphere are the primary contaminant pathways to the Okefenokee Swamp. Long-term atmospheric monitoring (including both wet and dry deposition) exists on the refuge to preserve the quality (including visual quality) of the Class I Airshed. This site also serves as a regional reference.

In 1998, Okefenokee's monitoring site measured high levels of mercury in rainfall, rating fifth from the highest out of 30 sites. The state of Georgia has issued a fish consumption advisory for the Okefenokee Swamp and the Suwannee River due to elevated mercury levels. Elevated levels of mercury have been found throughout the food chain.

What contaminant issues concern you the most in relation to the health of the Okefenokee Ecosystem? (Please check all that are of concern.)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fertilizers/Nutrients | <input type="checkbox"/> Mercury |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pesticides | <input type="checkbox"/> Lead |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Industry (Paper mills, chemical plants, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> Visibility Impairment due to smog |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Motor boats | <input type="checkbox"/> Contaminants within the food chain |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Noise Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> Increased development |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Light Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> Mining |

Please explain further your answer to the above question:

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Public Use

The refuge provides educational and compatible recreational opportunities. There are three major entrances to the refuge (East, West, and Swamp Park) and two unstaffed entrances (Kingfisher Landing and the Sill). The policy of the refuge with regard to public use is to provide high quality rather than high quantity experiences to the visitors. Actual access by the public is limited to less than 10% of the total refuge acreage. Over 400,000 people visit Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge each year. Visitation varies with the seasons of the year, weather patterns, days of the week, and in the past, the availability of gasoline supplies. The peak visitor seasons are March through July and October through November.

A wilderness canoe trail system was organized in 1972. Visitors venturing into the swamp are restricted to the main trail arteries. Approximately 120 miles of trails are maintained. Approximately 50 miles of this trail system is dedicated for non-motorized boat travel only.

Are you concerned with any of the following in relation to public use opportunities:

(Please check all that are of concern.)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Recreation Use Fees	<input type="checkbox"/>	Access
<input type="checkbox"/>	Visitor Centers (East and West entrances)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Day Canoeing and boating
<input type="checkbox"/>	Services provided on-site	<input type="checkbox"/>	Overnight Canoe Trips
<input type="checkbox"/>	Environmental Education on and off-refuge	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fishing
<input type="checkbox"/>	Observation Towers	<input type="checkbox"/>	Wildlife Observation
<input type="checkbox"/>	Cultural Interpretation/Exhibits	<input type="checkbox"/>	Photography
<input type="checkbox"/>	Walking Trails	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hunting
<input type="checkbox"/>	Picnic Areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	Biking
<input type="checkbox"/>	Group Facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	Camping
<input type="checkbox"/>	Special Events	<input type="checkbox"/>	Concessionaires
<input type="checkbox"/>	Public tours	<input type="checkbox"/>	Okefenokee Swamp Park interpretation
<input type="checkbox"/>	Stephen C. Foster State Park facilities and interpretation		

Please explain what concerns you have on the items checked above:

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Education

Educating people about the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge and its resources is accomplished through various formats. Locally, the recently renovated visitor center at the swamp's east entrance acts as the first introduction to the majority of the visiting public. Interpretive trails also provide information on the area's key fauna/flora and the refuge's management. On-site special events try to draw families, groups, and tourists in from the regional area. The refuge's partnership with Zoo Atlanta provides an opportunity to address state-wide audiences. National and international audiences are reached through newspaper and magazine articles, television broadcasts, and the Internet.

Refuge staff educate teachers to be Okefenokee guides for their students through environmental education workshops. In addition, staff has hosted several programs for the statewide GSAMS (Georgia Statewide Academic and Medical System) program, bringing interactive environmental education programs to elementary and secondary students statewide.

Besides refuge staff, staff at Okefenokee Adventures and private guides are presented with refuge materials to encourage interpretation of the surrounding landscape. Stephen C. Foster State Park, Fargo, GA and privately operated Okefenokee Swamp Park, Waycross, GA have educational facilities and interpreters also.

If the proposed Okefenokee Educational and Research Center is established in Folkston, GA, additional educational opportunities will be available.

What educational opportunities are important to you?

(Please check all that are important to you.)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Visitor Centers and Displays	<input type="checkbox"/>	Off-site education
<input type="checkbox"/>	Interpretive Signs along trails	<input type="checkbox"/>	Student education
<input type="checkbox"/>	Guided Tours	<input type="checkbox"/>	Teacher education
<input type="checkbox"/>	Newspaper/Magazine articles	<input type="checkbox"/>	GSAMS
<input type="checkbox"/>	Television Programs	<input type="checkbox"/>	Educational and Research Center
<input type="checkbox"/>	Special Events Presentations	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (please specify)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Internet		

Please explain what concerns you have on the items checked above:

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Research

Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge has attracted a large number of researchers through the past century. Some have studied it in depth while others come to compare it with other research sites. The refuge staff realizes the importance of research as a basis for effective decision making. Refuge management staff monitor long-term trends but seek outside assistance to examine specific aspects of this dynamic system. The refuge staff evaluates the benefits of proposed research along with the legal mandate of determining the compatibility of all research with refuge objectives and other activities being conducted on the refuge. Conducting research in a Wilderness area is important; however, if the nature and purpose of the research is such that it can be done in a non-Wilderness area, a Wilderness area should not be used. Special Use Permits are issued to researchers as an agreement between the researcher and the refuge, outlining conduct, methods approved, and submission of results.

Recently, outside interest groups have proposed to establish an educational and research center in nearby Folkston, GA. This facility would promote expanded research efforts within the refuge and surrounding landscape.

What concerns do you have related to research that is conducted on the refuge? (Please check all that you are concerned with.)

- Too many researchers
- Long-term monitoring
- Specific short-term research
- Special Use Permit process
- Proposed Educational and Research Center

Please explain what concerns you have on the items checked above:

What is the top priority research need for Okefenokee Ecosystem in your opinion?

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Cultural Resources

“For centuries, the Okefenokee Swamp was for many people a great common — a public land filled with food and fur and space for those in need. Some fled to it for refuge from hostile neighbors. Indians used the Swamp as a hunting ground. Pioneer settlers grazed cattle and hogs in the Okefenokee and the surrounding pine lands throughout the 19th century. They managed the open long-leaf pine forest with fire, promoting food for game and livestock and enhancing the growth of huckleberries and gallberries.

Lumber and naval stores industries reached the Swamp as early as the 1850's. Entrepreneurs, employing new dredging and logging technology, launched an effort to drain the Okefenokee during the 1890's, but the effort failed.

Nevertheless, the steam-powered sawmills, steamboats, steam dredges, steam-powered logging skidders, and steam railroad locomotives were powerful engines of economic and social transformation on the Okefenokee Swamp frontier in South Georgia in the late 19th century. Between 1880 and 1930, the modern world poured in. New jobs, new goods, new ideas and new people arrived. The area was stripped of its trees and traditions.” (Exploring the Okefenokee; Railroads of the Okefenokee Realm, C.T. Trowell and L. Fussell, Research Paper No. 6, December 1995)

What remain are native American mounds and artifacts, old homestead sites, turpentine scars and pots, relict trees, pilings and trails from tramlines, pieces of steam powered vehicles, and rails. With each ground breaking in previously undisturbed areas, the refuge is obligated to conduct a cultural resource survey. Collection of items is not permitted with the understanding that their placement is just as important as the item itself.

Currently, the only buildings on the National Historic Register are Floyds Island Hunt Cabin and Hopkins Cabin within the Camp Cornelia complex.

Are there other areas or buildings that should be considered for additional protection? (Please specify.)

What concerns do you have related to the protection of cultural resources?

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Partnerships

Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge thrives on its many partnerships. The refuge is a member of the Suwannee Basin Interagency Alliance to promote communication and coordinate management efforts within the Basin. The Greater Okefenokee Association of Landowners has brought industrial and private forest managers, federal and state agencies, and other private landowners together to facilitate communication and cooperation in dealing with forest resource issues. A Tri-Agency Agreement serves as a vehicle to allow for mutual assistance among the Refuge, Osceola National Forest, and Cumberland Island National Seashore. To promote better understanding, appreciation,

and conservation of Okefenokee NWR, the Okefenokee Wildlife League, a non-profit cooperating association, was formed. A partnership with Zoo Atlanta was one of the first Zoo-Refuge partnerships that occurred nationally. Partnerships on a smaller scale are just as important where equipment and knowledge is shared to accomplish projects that benefit both parties. Through partnerships, the ecosystem can be looked at as a whole and off-refuge issues affecting the swamp can be addressed.

What types of partnerships and joint projects would you like to see the refuge get involved with?

Acquisition

Acquisition of additional lands has not been a high priority for Okefenokee NWR. Land trades are occasionally considered for purposes of facilitating management. Lands increasing the potential for greater numbers of red-cockaded woodpeckers on the refuge would be considered strongly if there were willing sellers.

Do you have any concerns related to the expansion of Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge if suitable land was available?

(Please explain your answer.)

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COMMENTS DURING SCOPING

Presentations

Fish-a-rama
Buck-a-rama – Atlanta, GA
Buck-a-rama – Perry, GA
Pelican Island Celebration
Elder Hostel
East side Hunt Clubs
Okefenokee Wildlife League
Folkston Kiwanis Club
Charlton County Chamber of Commerce
Folkston City Council
Clinch County Commissioners
Charlton County Commissioners
Waycross Tourism Bureau
Waycross Chamber of Commerce
Waycross Downtown Development Authority
Ware County Commissioners
Waycross City Council
Waycross College
Waycross Rotary Club
Waycross Exchange Club
Douglas Kiwanis Club
Stephen C. Foster State Park staff
Okefenokee Swamp Park Board of Directors
Wilderness Training (Camp Weed)
Four Rivers, Two States, One Basin – A Research Symposium

PUBLIC WORKSHOPS

Homerville, GA - September 18, 2001	10 people
St George, GA - September 20, 2001	5 people
Fargo, GA - September 25, 2001	6 people
Waycross, GA - September 27, 2001	9 people
Folkston, GA - October 4, 2001	10 people

Summary of Public Comments Prior to the Writing of the CCP

Public Comment Period: July 15, 2001 - December 1, 2001
25 General Questionnaires completed
22 Letters/Phone calls received

Summary of General Questionnaire

1. What do you value most about Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge?

	N=23	Percentage
Open protected space	18	78%
Native fauna and flora	19	82%
Scenic quality	17	74%
Wilderness qualities	17	74%
Hiking trails/boardwalk	13	57%
Photographic opportunities	13	57%
Wildlife observation opportunities	20	87%
Interpretive/educational opportunities	13	57%
Hunting opportunities	9	39%
Fishing opportunities	12	52%
Boating opportunities	12	52%
Camping opportunities	16	70%
Historic and cultural sites	11	48%
Other	4	17%

Other:

*a. Eastern Treasure
b. National*

*c. Natural
d. Public Access*

2. What do you want the future to hold for Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge?

	N=23	Percentage
Little or no change	11	48%
More public use and access	5	22%
Controlled public use and access	1	4%
Less public use and access	1	4%
More recreational opportunities	7	30%
Less recreational opportunities	1	4%
More fish and wildlife	13	57%
Stricter enforcement of regulations	8	35%
More resource management efforts	7	30%
Less resource management efforts	1	4%
More canoeing opportunities	10	43%
Less canoeing opportunities	0	0%
Other	3	13%

Other:

- a. *More education*
- b. *More visiting hours*
- c. *Don't burn too much*

3. What are your major concerns about Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge?

	N = 23	Percentage
Human disturbance	19	83%
Incompatible development on neighboring lands	15	65%
Contaminants	17	74%
Natural disasters	2	9%
Wildfires	7	30%
Prescribed fires	2	9%
Plant succession	6	26%
Changes in wildlife/fish populations	9	39%
Increased public use and access	8	35%
Loss of traditional uses	11	48%
Other	3	13%

Other:

- a. Awareness
- b. DuPont
- c. Foot trails, canoe trails

4. Please include any additional comments you wish to make on your values and vision of Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge.

5. How frequently do you visit Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge?

	N = 23	Percentage
More than 12 times a year	3	13%
6 to 12 times a year	0	0%
2 to 6 times a year	7	30%
Once a year	5	22%
Once every 5 years	2	9%
Less frequently	6	26%

6. Which entrances have you visited and approximate number of times?

	N = 23	Percentage
Suwannee Canal Recreation Area (East entrance)	12	52%
Stephen Foster State Park (West entrance)	15	65%
Swamp Park (North entrance)	8	35%

7. When do you visit the refuge?

	N = 23	Percentage
Spring (March - May)	15	65%
Summer (June - August)	9	39%
Fall (September - November)	8	35%
Winter (December - February)	8	35%
During Special Events	0	0%

8. What do you do at the refuge?

	N = 23	Percentage
Canoe	11	48%
Motorboat	8	35%
Observe fauna and flora	15	65%
Fish	9	39%
Hunt	1	4%
Walk boardwalk/trails	16	70%
Camp	10	43%
Visit interpretive centers	12	52%
Picnic centers	5	22%
Photography	15	65%
Other	4	17%

Other:

- a. Educational programs*
- b. Volunteer*
- c. Teach groups*
- d. Peace/tranquility*

9. Do you own property that shares a common boundary with the refuge?

	N = 23	Percentage
Yes	1	4%
No	22	96%

10. Do you hunt on land adjacent to the refuge?

	N = 23	Percentage
Yes	2	9%
No	21	91%

11. Did you attend one of the public meetings?

	N = 23	Percentage
Yes	2	9%
No	21	91%

12. In what town do you reside? State?

State	N = 25	Percentage
Georgia	20	80%
Alabama	2	8%
Florida	1	4%
Tennessee	1	4%
North Carolina	1	4%

Forest Management

	N = 7	Percentage
Native wildlife and plants	6	86%
Timber harvesting/selective thinning	3	43%
Restoration of longleaf pine	6	86%
Prescribed burning	6	86%
Wildfire control	4	57%
Preservation of wilderness	4	57%
Endangered species	3	43%

Comments:

- a. Education campaign on fire and LLP
- b. Harvesting meeting goals?
- c. Emphasize
- d. Most beautiful area

Fire Management

	N = 7	Percentage
Prescribed burning on refuge forested uplands	5	71%
Prescribed burning within wetlands	5	71%
Prescribed burns on private timberlands adjacent to refuge.	3	43%
Fire prevention and suppression	3	43%
Wildfire within the swamp	3	43%
Wildfire moving out of the swamp	3	43%
Smoke	3	43%
Impacts of fire on native plants and wildlife	3	43%
Soil disturbance from fire lanes	3	43%
Swamps Edge Break (Fire break on the edge of the swamp)	5	71%
Perimeter Road (Access road and second fire break around swamp)	2	29%
Fuel Reduction Zone (Area between the Swamps Edge Break and Perimeter Road where fuels are kept low to lessen the intensity of fire moving between the swamp and timberlands.)	0	0%

	N = 7	Percentage
Greater Okefenokee Association of Landowners (A team of landowners working together to manage, protect, and promote forest resources in and around the Okefenokee Swamp.)	2	29%
Other	3	43%

Other:

- a. *Wildfires due to insufficient Rx burning*
- b. *Rx burning looks bad*
- c. *Support natural fires*

Wildlife/Fish Populations

	N = 8	Percentage
Threatened and endangered species	5	63%
Red-cockaded woodpeckers	3	38%
Colonial birds	3	38%
Wood duck	4	50%
Osprey	4	50%
Waterfowl	3	38%
Songbirds	4	50%
Raptors	4	50%
Sandhill cranes	3	38%
Amphibians	3	38%
Reptiles	3	38%
Alligators	3	38%
Fisheries	4	50%
Black bears	3	38%
Deer	3	38%
Small game species	3	38%
Other:	5	63%

Other:

- a. *Refuge staff should know species concerns.*
- b. *Some over managed: private profiteering.*
- c. *Natural populations in natural settings*
- d. *Fisheries biologist needed*
- e. *Gopher tortoise and wild cats*

Contaminants

What contaminant issues concern you the most in relation to the health of the Okefenokee Ecosystem?

	N = 8	Percentage
Fertilizers/Nutrients	6	75%
Pesticides	5	63%
Industry (paper mills, chemical plants, etc.)	5	63%
Motorboats	5	63%
Noise Pollution	4	50%
Light pollution	3	38%
Mercury	4	50%
Lead	4	50%
Visibility impairment due to smog	2	25%
Contaminants within the food chain	5	63%
Increased development	4	50%
Mining	6	75%

Comments:

- a. Use sound scientific evidence.
- b. Anything harmful, smoke
- c. Eliminate the use of internal combustion engines
- d. Mining seems likely to be a problem
- e. All harm-vs benefit (i.e. motorboats and access)
- f. 4-stroke outboard motors

Wetland Management

What makes the Okefenokee Swamp valuable to you?

	N = 7	Percentage
As a place for wildlife and plant observation	7	100%
As a wild and natural place	7	100%
As a place for recreation opportunities	6	86%
As a water storage basin	6	86%
As a research area	5	71%

As an educational facility	6	86%
As a filter of contaminants	5	71%
As a barrier for managing wildfires	4	57%
Other	3	43%

Other:

- a. Water storage
- b. Current management good
- c. Keep open water trails

Wildlife Management

Are any of the following of interest to you in regard to wilderness designation?

Airboat use	2	29%
Motorboat use	3	43%
Helicopter use	2	29%
Use of minimum tools	3	43%
Wilderness ethics	4	57%
Endangered species management	4	57%
Public use facilities	3	43%
Wildlife surveys	4	57%
Prescribed burning and wildfire surveillance	3	43%
Other	6	86%

Other:

- a: RCW survive w/out help? Preserve RCW in LLP
- b: No motorboats/helicopters. Don't overdue airboat
- c: Use most efficient tool - SOP good
- d: More and longer foot trails
- e: Open middle fork to motors
- f: Publication needed

Public Use

Are you concerned with any of the following in relation to public use opportunities?

	N = 9	Percentage
Recreation use fees	3	33%
Visitor Centers (East and West entrances)	2	22%
Services provided on-site	2	22%
Environmental education on and off site	3	33%
Observation towers	4	44%
Cultural interpretation/Exhibits	3	33%
Walking trails	4	44%
Picnic areas	1	11%
Group facilities	0	0%
Access	3	33%
Day canoeing and boating	5	55%
Overnight canoe trips	4	44%
Fishing	3	33%
Wildlife Observation	5	55%
Photography	4	44%
Hunting	0	0%
Biking	2	22%
Camping	4	44%
Special events	3	33%
Concessionaires	3	33%
Public tours	0	0%
Stephen C. Foster State Park facilities and interpretation	3	33%
Okefenokee Swamp Park interpretation	3	33%

Comments:

- a: Love boardwalk/tower, need one on west
- b: Excess of use
- c: 10% total for public use is good; keep facilities on edge
- d: No more concessions; access
- e: Current level good
- f: More trails; fee mini
- g: Wish no motorboats, balance OK
- h: T-Plus Notes

Education

What educational opportunities are important to you?

	N = 9	Percentage
Visitor Centers and displays	5	55%
Interpretive signs along trails	5	55%
Guided tours	2	22%
Newspaper/magazine articles	3	33%
Television programs	3	33%
Special Events presentations	4	44%
Internet	1	11%
Off-site education	3	33%
Student education	2	22%
Teacher education	2	22%
GSAMS	1	11%
Educational and research center	4	44%
Other	8	88%

Other:

- a: Promote as International attraction
- b: Over ed brings undesirable elements
- c: Planning good; Remote methods good
- d: Educating public on ecosystems
- e: VC worth the \$
- f: Outreach (Atlanta); Volunteer for education
- g: Conflict w/more PU and solitude/wilderness
- h: One comprehensive book

What concerns do you have related to research that is conducted on the refuge?

	N = 8	Percentage
Too many researchers	0	0%
Long-term monitoring	2	25%
Specific short-term research	4	50%
Special Use Permit process	1	13%
Proposed Educational and Research Center	5	63%

Comments:

- a: Ed center great, remove markers, PU capacity
- b: Observe as is, time and nature prevail
- c: Research acceptable deeper in swamp
- d: Center decent idea
- e: More if no harm, positive for resources
- f: Need understanding to manage; human impact; fire; con
- g: Species recovery and surrounding area
- h: Impacts of surrounding land use practices

Partnerships

What type of partnerships and joint projects would you like to see the refuge get involved with?

Comments:

- a: Positive interest
- b: GA Wildlife Federation
- c: Better/stronger partnerships/meaningful work for Vol's
- d: The Nature Conservancy
- e: Look at small Oke oriented businesses as partners

Acquisition

Do you have any concerns relates to the expansion of Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge if suitable land was available?

Comments:

- a: Ecological beneficial; buffer area
- b: Is buying an option?
- c: Anxious about Dupont
- d: Go forward before too late
- e: Support adjacent land acquisition

Cultural Resources

Are there other area or buildings that should be considered for additional protection?

Comments

- a: Treat like the natural resources
- b: Leave as is
- c: Good condition OK otherwise no
- d: Keep good reminder of the past
- e: Honey is hunting shanty
- f: Zen philosophy: Let Go
- g: CCC camp

Comments Received Via Letter (includes FAX) and Phone

Number	Contact Type	Date	Location	Comments
No Comment				
31	Letter	Sept 27, 2001	Tallahassee, FL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Florida's Department of Community Affairs
Hunting				
26	Phone	Sept 4, 2001	Jacksonville, FL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue hunting on refuge. • Include an archery hunt on Billys Island.
40	Letter	Nov 29, 2001	Ashville, NC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have special hunts to control the wild boars. Eradicate them.
43	Phone	Oct 16, 2001	Jacksonville, FL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glad to have hunting on "The Pocket" again. • Likes to camp at Stephen Foster State Park. • Consider an archery season in November. With the current West Nile Virus scare, hesitant to camp out during warmer weather.
Wilderness				
27	Letter	Oct13, 2001	Grangeville, ID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No motorized activity including helicopters on islands. • Re-evaluate need for day-use shelters. Use tents. • Fire is a natural thing and should not be extinguished. Reduce fuels near structures. • No predator control.

Number	Contact Type	Date	Location	Comments
28	Letter	Oct 10, 2001	Boulder, CO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No motorboats on trails in Wilderness. • Use non-motorized watercraft for maintenance of boat trails and accessing other resources. • Re-evaluate need for day-use shelters. • Use canoe and rowboat for wildlife surveys. No helicopters. • Let burn and establish fuel breaks along the refuge boundary rather than use helicopters for prescribed burns and water drops. • No predator control. • Research carried out in wilderness utilizes compatible methods, unless incompatible methods are absolutely necessary to assure T&E survival. • Comply with “minimum requirements” and “minimum tool analysis” prior to approval of mechanized use.
29	Letter	Oct 13, 2001	Minneapolis, MN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same as #28
30	Letter	Oct 30, 2001	Wilderness Watch, Policy Dir, Missoula, MT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same as #28. • Protection of wilderness character be formally recognized in the CCP as one of the refuge’s primary purposes. • Remove day-use shelters or provide a written minimum requirement analysis that documents their necessity for protecting the wilderness area. • Prohibit commercial enterprises in Wilderness. • Habitat manipulation allowed if critical to the recovery of a T&E species. • Management-ignited prescribed burns are an intentional manipulation of wilderness and should not be allowed in the Okefenokee Wilderness. It may be used if necessary for the recovery or survival of a T&E species. • Natural processes should prevail.

Number	Contact Type	Date	Location	Comments
33	Letter	Nov 1, 2001	GA Chapter Of Wilderness Watch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scientific research outside the wilderness if possible. • No predator control. • Let natural fires burn. • Trail maintenance, wildlife surveys and other management activities conduct by canoe, not airboat or helicopters.
34	Letter	Nov 1, 2001	El Cerrito, CA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First six comments in Letter #28. • Include the following from the Fish and Wildlife Service's draft policy in the CCP: "We strongly influence public education and wilderness ethic formation by the way we conduct our business in the wilderness. We must always be aware of the message our activities convey about appropriate wilderness behavior, norms, and attitudes." (610 FW 4.10)
35	Letter	Oct 22, 2001	Bellaire, TX	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same as letter #28 • People can walk to RCW clusters to conduct monitoring, like they do in Texas. • Oppose use of gas powered weed eaters in RCW areas.
40	Letter	Nov 29, 2001	Ashville, NC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fewer motorboats on canoe trails. • Oppose the conversion of the Orange trail between 12-15 mile markers to a motorboat trail.
45	Letter	Dec 3, 2001	Wilderness Society, Atlanta, GA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SOP's have very little discussion on "minimum requirements" and "minimum tool requirements". • Large number and intrusiveness of non-conforming activities. • Public has not had the opportunity for review and comment on these activities. • Consider hand tools or another device instead of weed-eaters. • Look at options other than helicopters to reach islands. • Motorboats should no longer be used within the wilderness for maintenance of "canoe only" trails. • Use non-motorized watercraft for maintenance of trails and other resources. • Adopt the Carhart model for minimum

Number	Contact Type	Date	Location	Comments
				<p>requirement analysis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No controlled burns should be done within the Wilderness except for the recovery or survival of a T&E species. • Increase educational program on wilderness. • Daily visitors within the Wilderness should be limited. - Study the number of daily visitors that should be allowed within the wilderness and establish measures to keep the level to reasonable numbers. • There should be few motorized boat trails within the wilderness except those used for RCW management.
Land Conservation				
32	Letter	Nov 29, 2001	Sierra Club, Middletown, DE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase or establish conservation easements on areas identified in the DuPont No-Mining Agreement. The 7500 acres along the Suwannee Canal Rd and swamp fingers on the east edge should be permanently protected. • Provide mechanisms to acquire land outside the Perimeter Rd.
41	Letter	Nov 24, 2001	Augusta, GA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make acquiring upland land your high priority. • Fish and Wildlife Service should purchase land or conservation easements of areas identified in the DuPont No-Mining Agreement. • Link the Okefenokee habitat with the Pinhook Swamp and Osceola National Forest. • Link with the corridor along the Suwannee River.

Number	Contact Type	Date	Location	Comments
44	Letter	Nov 27, 2001	Arlington, VA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase or establish conservation easements on areas identified in the DuPont No-Mining Agreement. The 7500 acres along the Suwannee Canal Rd and swamp fingers on the east edge should be permanently protected. • Link the Okefenokee habitat with the Pinhook Swamp and Osceola National Forest. • Link with the corridor along the Suwannee River.
Land Management				
32	Letter	Nov 29, 2001	Sierra Club, Middletown, DE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management partnerships should be encouraged to protect wildlife on adjacent private lands. • Educate the public on Fire program with neighbors (GOAL). • Include funding needs for the restoration of the "sill area". • Work with neighboring communities and counties to protect the entire watershed. Sprawl development should not be allowed.
38	Letter	Oct 19, 2001	Georgia Canoeing Association, Inc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports current mission statement. • Supports planned removal of the Suwannee Sill. • Promotes natural fire cycle to prolong the swamp's wetlands. • Support no-mining option in DuPont agreement.
40	Letter	Nov 29, 2001	Ashville, NC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concerned about fertilizers/nutrients, and pesticides used outside the refuge causing water contamination within the refuge. • Water contamination from 2-stroke engines. • Elevated levels of mercury and lead a concern for public health and the health of the ecosystem. • Increased development in north Florida may put constraints on management of fires. • May mining of titanium dioxide never happen. Take steps to prevent it in the future. • Protect waters/soils from further degradation in pH and contaminants which work their way into the food chain to the detriment of the fish and wildlife populations.

Number	Contact Type	Date	Location	Comments
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eradicate all invasive exogenous species. • Continue to restore the longleaf pine/wiregrass ecosystem and other native habitats.
41	Letter	Nov 24, 2001	Augusta, GA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage partnerships with adjacent landowners for management of wildlife on private lands. • Continue restoration of longleaf pine habitat in upland areas and develop demonstration project for visitors to see restoration of endangered species habitat. • Protect and restore wetlands in neighboring uplands areas surrounding the refuge. • Protect refuge from development in the watershed and in particular storm water run off and septic tanks.
42	Letter	Nov 29, 2001	Athens, GA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concern: Ecological damage associated with anthropogenic perturbations of the surficial aquifer. • Oke staff needs to take an aggressively active role in determining the fate of/restoring the regional groundwater resources (Floridan aquifer system). • Include provisions for staff to formally oppose activities proposed exterior to the refuge boundaries that will result in additional groundwater alternations within the refuge. • Contact the director of USGS and the Governors of GA and FL to request information on historic groundwater withdrawals to address the best approach for restoring the groundwater resources that historically supported the Okefenokee Swamp but have been diverted by man for off-site use.
44	Letter	Nov 27, 2001	Arlington, VA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make conservation of a greater land area within the watershed a priority by protecting through purchase or partnerships. • Protect the watershed from encroaching development. • Restore habitat for endangered species and publicize these efforts. • Continue your natural fire cycle program

Number	Contact Type	Date	Location	Comments
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> and education. • Seek fund to restore the Sill area.
45	Letter	Dec 3, 2001	Wilderness Society, Atlanta, GA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor water quality on a regular basis to compare levels of contamination. • Educate adjacent landowners about the possible effects of agricultural practices on the water quality.
Public Use				
32	Letter	Nov 29, 2001	Sierra Club, Middletown, DE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare properly for visitation to the area - bathroom space and upgrades to the concession area.
36	Letter	Oct 2, 2001	Orchard Lake, MI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need more outreach programs and take the opportunity to give impromptu lectures and tours when situations arise. • There is a lack of a public presence of refuge personnel within the refuge. • Adopt zero tolerance for law enforcement. • Give volunteers magnetic signs for their personal vehicles to give them credibility and deter wildlife harassment. • Interpretive signs needed. (Possibly in stairwell of the tower.) • Okefenokee lacking in interpretative tools. • Construct a new overnight cabin at Big Water for use by motor boat visitors only. • Create a Chesser Island Hiking Trail from cabin site across from the Homestead to Francis Harper's vacation cabin. • Create new swamp boardwalks from Suwannee Canal to Bugaboo Island, and to Cypress head in Grand Prairie. • Build a 10-12 ft observation platform just off the boardwalk at the prairie area before getting to the tower.
37	Letter	Sep 20, 2001	Charlton County Family Connection, Folkston, GA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Great activities, events, cooperation with educators and children's groups at the refuge. • Still a lack of appreciation for the natural resources in the surrounding area by the local community. More outreach is needed.

Number	Contact Type	Date	Location	Comments
38	Letter	Oct 19, 2001	Georgia Canoeing Association, Inc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports gradual addition of overnight canoe-only trails to enable more to experience the Okefenokee.
39	Letter	Sep 4, 2001	Swamp Park, Waycross, GA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All three entrances need to promote visitation. • Lobby for advertising dollars. • Establish a driving tour around the swamp so all 3 entrances/counties will benefit. • Provide shuttle service package to all 3 entrances during peak times. • Routinely cut all trails with goal of entrance to entrance boat tours during peak water levels. • Make fire reports less destructive to the tourist business.
40	Letter	Nov 29, 2001	Ashville, NC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand the education of adults and school children. • Education and Research Center is timely. • Separate canoeists from motor boat users. Consider opening old airboat trail. • Phase in 4-stroke engines to minimize pollution. • Okefenokee Adventures doing well in providing quality items and using 4-stroke engines. • Increased development in north Florida will put a burden on resources by visitors. • Okefenokee provides humans a place to relieve the stresses and cares of our hectic lives.
41	Letter	Nov 24, 2001	Augusta, GA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bathroom facilities are needed on the eastern side of the refuge with bathroom spaces.
25	Letter	Dec 03, 2001	Okefenokee Pastimes, Folkston, GA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entice visitors to stay longer in the area. • Twenty percent entrance fee is too high to go to a private business (concession). All Duck Stamp money should go to the Fish and Wildlife Service. • First contact at the refuge should be by a refuge staff or uniformed Fish and Wildlife Service volunteer. The private business may promote their business over refuge opportunities.

Number	Contact Type	Date	Location	Comments
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VC is hard to see. VC should be the focus and starting point for the public. • Commercial fee collection process should be re-examined. The concession (as a competing business) should not be responsible for collecting and enforcing commercial fees on their competitors for sales of the same services. • The \$25 fee makes it impossible to rent a boat to our guests that do not have a means to transport it. • More and longer walking trails with more substantial interpretive materials are needed. • Establish a bike trail from the entrance all the way to the boardwalk. • Bring back "Sandhill Crane Awareness Day". "Wings over the Swamp" sounds like a military air show. • Have Friends Group eventually take over the concession. Create more trails for paddlers and loop trails. Create a loop trail in Mizell prairie back to the Orange trail. • The minority cultures (Black and Native American) should be given more of a presence than they currently have.
43	Phone	Oct 16, 2001	Jacksonville, FL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cut trail into Blackjack Lake again.

Comments Received During Public Workshops

Homerville, GA September 18, 2001 10 people

- Any species needing special protection or emphasis?
- Concern with bass fishery and acid deposition.
- What, if any, land acquisition/wilderness increase is planned?
- Long range plan for Suwannee River Sill?
- Feasibility of public access to Suwannee River and parking lot location?
- Plans for facilities/public use within the swamp?
- Plans for hunting on the refuge?
- Proposed routes for long-distance hiking trails? Overnight routes?
- Air quality measuring?
- How does industry submit paperwork?
- When are we going to get rid of outboard motors in the swamp?

-
- Public takes this national refuge for granted.
 - Would like to see turkey hunting on “The Pocket”.
 - Status of the bear population and close encounters with the public.

St George, GA September 20, 2001 5 people

- Status of the Sill in the CCP.
- What is the optimal amount of public use?
- Current annual visitation?
- Why is visitation going down? Discuss trends, fires, drought, fuel prices.
- Is cultural resources inventory included in plan? Interpret and educate.
- Is there a site on West Side comparable to Chesser Island Homestead?
- Impacts on visitation from new amphitheater and 4-laning of Hwy 40.
- Alternate means of transporting visitors to various refuge entrances, based on historical or interpretive themes.
- Concern with trophy hunting.
- St. Marys has lots of garbage that should be dealt with.
- Where is wilderness vs non?
- What is a fire-dependent community?
- How many acres burned on the St George fire? How was the fire started?
- Why do you prescribe burn?
- What is the periodic prescribed burn ratios?
- Do animals get caught in the fire?
- What happens if a fire gets out of control?
- Do the trees burned by the fire get logged?
- Why is there less than 438K acres in refuge?
- When does the 15-year period begin?
- What is land acquisition priority?
- Has refuge land been logged?
- What types of trees would be logged in relation to horse drawn logging operations?
- Describe ecosystem based partnerships and research...
- Hoping OERC will bring long-term research - maybe use private lands for research that may involve habitat damage. Hope there is place for refuge staff on OERC board.
- Research on how to eliminate palmetto and gallberry.
- What is the relationship with wilderness groups?
- How many RCW clusters and where? Any in slash pine areas.
- Do we have partnerships along the south side to connect the refuge with Osceola NF?
- How does Oke rank in RCW compared with other RCW areas?
- Have we altered management in last few years-Fish and Wildlife Service, Landowners, Forest Service?
- Do we need artificial inserts to kickstart a colony?

Fargo, GA September 25, 2001 6 people

- Has there been a written management plan before?
- How will the CCP change day-to-day management after it is written?
- Are there any proposed changes to management plan by the refuge?
- Swamp boundary vs refuge boundary?
- Are there plans to add more wilderness? What is not included?

-
- Are there areas that can be included in wilderness?
 - Are there plans for federal ownership of area south of Eddy Tower (Pinhook) (either Forest Service or Fish and Wildlife Service)?
 - What endangered species exist on the refuge?
 - Concern with water flows.
 - Status of the sill: Good to re-connect river and swamp.
 - What is the status of water quality in regard to Fisheries in comparison to Suwannee River, St. Marys and Alapaha Rivers?
 - Is tannic acid related to burning?
 - Discussion on pH levels in the swamp and the Suwannee River, the sources of pH, fisheries studies, effects of droughts, and the changing fish composition.
 - Do you test pH throughout the swamp?
 - How many monitoring stations in the swamp and where are they?
 - When does pH effect non-game species?
 - Does high water effect non-game species?
 - What is the pH of rain?
 - Do shiners respond to low pH?
 - Which areas have warmouth been found?
 - Will bluegills come from the Swamp?
 - Bluegill would be the species that would be used to stock with.
 - Are there any indications of small game fish?
 - Are prey fish plentiful for wading birds?
 - Questions about Toledo property and DuPont's mining proposal status.
 - Why has visitation dropped since 1996? Compare with other similar sites nationwide?
 - Is recreation addressed in the CCP?
 - Increase visibility in St Simons, Jekyll Island, Jacksonville, Savannah, Amelia Island, Tallahassee, St Augustine, Atlanta, Macon, Tifton, Valdosta.
 - Need no negative media coverage in regards to fires, droughts, etc.
 - Is there a limitation on numbers of visitors? Is there discussions on limiting numbers?
 - Are there plans to open additional trails?
 - Current and future hunting opportunities.

Waycross, GA September 27, 2001 9 people

- Keep it wild and natural.
- Refuge staff is watching over it with care.
- Remember what refuge was for.
- Work towards restoring longleaf pine communities.
- Work with neighbors to enhance RCW habitat.
- What can be done about the hazards of fire - smoke, escape, changing winds, protecting human interests.
- Current management practices surrounding the swamp and the draining of forest lands.
- Plans for long term water management such as the Sill area?
- Is mercury monitored in downstream release (Sill)?
- What is the status of the DuPont issue?
- Do not allow mining of titanium near or on the refuge.
- Who will own DuPont land if issue is resolved?
- Protect it from outside influences - DuPont, mercury, development

-
- How can we protect swamp perimeter as rural populations increase?
 - Are density control/zoning options feasible?
 - Conservation easements?
 - Do not allow 4-wheelers, etc., to tear up trails. Start controls now.
 - Do not allow the construction of a highway from US 1 to Homerville.
 - Do we foresee long-term changes with outboard motor size? Restrictions cause limitations in accessibility.

Folkston, GA October 4, 2001 10 people

- Are other federal agencies involved in the plan?
- Will local communities have the opportunity to comment on the plan before implementation?
- What is the timeline for implementation of the CCP? Funds for implementation?
- How are we promoting wiregrass?
- Are we doing thinning in timber stands and with what?
- Pine thinning is good for habitat and forest health.
- Is longleaf pine being planted along the perimeter of the swamp on private lands?
- Are we improving longleaf pine stands through burning?
- Are we conducting prescribed fires similar to operations off-refuge?
- What is the public response to the fire program?
- Demonstration site on prescribed burning on the wildlife drive is effective for the visitors.
- Prescribed burning has been good for wildlife habitat and the reduction of hazardous fuels.
- How are fires within the swamp (lightning) handled?
- Discussion on RCW and habitat needs.
- What happens to the woodpeckers you re-locate?
- Are they re-located within the refuge?
- How do you get a count of the woodpeckers?
- How many migratory birds come to the swamp?
- What are the results of the black bear study?
- Will the CCP address water quality effects from neighbors? Are we alerted to spraying?
- What is the source of mercury in the swamp/air?
- Are we seeing the effects of acid rain?
- Mercury fish advisory in the swamp-based on consumption frequency, common in blackwater systems of the area.
- Describe the wilderness area on the map.
- Will the impact/use of mechanized equipment in wilderness area be addressed in CCP?
- Describe future land acquisition plans.
- What is the status of acquisition south of the swamp (Rayonier)? Will it be addressed in the CCP?
- What is the status of DuPont mining on the border of the refuge?
- Characterize current partnerships/working relationships, i.e. habitat management and watersheds.
- Advantages of GOAL
- Current water levels and accessibility of the shelters.
- Concern about staffing; management vs. workers.
- The use of AmeriCorps and volunteers to accomplish projects.

Appendix X. Public Review Comments and Service Responses

COMMENTS ON THE REFUGE'S DRAFT CCP AND THE SERVICE'S RESPONSES

This section summarizes the 17 public comments that were received on the Draft Comprehensive Conservation Plan and the Environmental Assessment for Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge. Public comments were accepted in writing from August 1 to September 16, 2005, and at public forums held on August 23, 25, and 30, 2005.

Public Forums

During the August 1 – September 16, 2005, public review period, the refuge hosted three public forums: August 23 in Waycross, Georgia at the Regional Development Center, August 25 in Folkston, Georgia at the Okefenokee Education and Research Center, and August 30 in Fargo, Georgia at the Charter School. Each forum began at 6:30 with a half hour open house where individuals could discuss issues with the refuge staff. From 7:00 to approximately 7:30, an overview of the comprehensive conservation planning process, the alternatives, and the proposed action was presented and questions were answered by refuge staff. This was followed by a formal comment period where individuals could stand and present official verbal comments. A court reporter was on hand to record these comments. Of the three sessions, only one individual chose to make a comment during the Waycross session. Seven individuals attended the Waycross forum, 17 attended the Folkston forum, and 17 attended the Fargo forum.

Comment Media

The types of media used to deliver the comments received by the refuge and planning staffs are categorized as follows: 1 verbal (given at the public forums); 5 email messages; 10 written letters; and 1 completed comment sheet.

Geographic Origin of Respondents

The geographic origins of the individual respondents included 12 from Georgia; 2 from Florida; 1 from North Carolina; 1 from New Jersey; and 1 from Minnesota .

Affiliations of Respondents

The table below identifies the names and affiliations of respondents.

Name of Respondent	Affiliation
Martin Bell	Okefenokee Swamp Park Waycross, Georgia
L. Futch/M. Jacobs	Georgia State Clearinghouse Southeast Georgia Regional Development Center, Atlanta, Georgia
Collis Brown	Georgia State Clearinghouse Environmental Protection Division/Flood Plain Management Atlanta, Georgia
Wesley Abler	Georgia Department of Natural Resources Fitzgerald, Georgia
Jo and Steve Knight	Okefenokee Pastimes Folkston, Georgia
Sally B. Mann	Department of Environmental Protection Tallahassee, Florida
Jim Barrett	The Langdale Company and GOAL
Wayne Kilmark	Ware County Planning and Codes Waycross, Georgia
Jerry McCollum	Georgia Wildlife Federation Covington, Georgia

Summary of Concerns and the Service's Responses

Four individuals made comments in support of the plan. These four individuals were affiliated with Ware County Planning and Codes, Greater Okefenokee Association of Landowners, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, and Georgia Wildlife Federation. Also, the National Wildlife Federation agreed with the choice of Integrated Landscape Management for managing the Okefenokee Refuge, as well as the use of prescribed burning on the refuge.

The Georgia State Clearinghouse reviewed the draft document and found it "to be consistent with those state or regional goals, policies, plans, fiscal resources, criteria for developments of regional impact, environmental impacts, federal executive orders, acts and/or rules and regulations with which this organization is concerned."

In addition, the Florida State Clearinghouse's review determined that the proposed activities within the Draft Comprehensive Conservation Plan and the Environmental Assessment are consistent with the Florida Coastal Management Program.

Comments in reference to grammar, word “smithing,” and information corrections were considered and the document changed if the refuge team found it appropriate. The public comments related to management strategies are categorized and summarized below followed by a response from the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Wildlife Management

Comment: Research the impact alligators have on the closure of prairies and changes in the landscape.

To capture this potential impact on the landscape of the Okefenokee Refuge, we have added a strategy to Wildlife Management Objective 3 (Strategy 3.8.).

Comment: More information on the past sightings of the ivory-billed woodpecker and the potential habitat that may exist on the refuge today should be included.

With the recent discovery of ivory-billed woodpeckers on refuges in Arkansas and a past presence of this species in the Okefenokee Refuge, a strategy for surveying appropriate habitat was added along with additional information to the narrative.

Comment: Do not discontinue bald eagle count.

In response to this comment, additional information was added to the presentation on fauna discussing the refuge’s past bald eagle survey efforts. Considering the cost of an aerial survey, time commitment, lack of observations and contribution to the national picture, the refuge elected to maintain its original strategy but continue to record all bald eagle sightings throughout the year for the refuge files.

Comment: Survey osprey nests by helicopter during the non-nesting period.

The refuge decided to maintain the original strategy of surveying osprey nests because the purpose is to determine reproduction effort and the current distribution of osprey nests in relation to environmental conditions. Adult birds and eggs/young would not be present at these sites during non-nesting periods.

Comment: The wildlife management goal should include strategies for potential panther reintroduction.

The refuge was unaware at the time of writing the draft plan and the environmental assessment that a recently completed study rated Okefenokee Refuge one of the top three locations suitable for the reintroduction of Florida panthers based on suitable amount of acreage for dispersal and expansion and the amount of roadless area. As the researchers mentioned, the decision to reintroduce panthers into an area will be heavily weighted by sociological factors rather than biological findings. This corrected information will be included in the narrative. Wildlife Management Strategy 1.11 covers the evaluation of potential reintroductions of threatened and endangered species, which includes the Florida panther. In addition, a strategy has been included to examine closely the Draft Panther Recovery Plan (Wildlife Management Strategy 1.17).

Resource Protection

Comment: No new roads should be built on the refuge.

There are no plans to create new roads on the refuge.

Comment: Logging, drilling, grazing, and mining should be banned from the refuge.

Drilling, grazing, and mining are not authorized uses of the refuge and would require a NEPA evaluation, positive compatibility determination, and an amendment to this comprehensive conservation plan before any of these uses could be authorized. Logging, as a means of improving habitat conditions for native species, is an authorized use. In the early 1900s, logging changed the landscape. Fast growing species replaced the native longleaf pine stands that covered the southeast. The refuge's goal is to restore the native plant communities gradually in order to continue to provide adequate habitat for the native wildlife species. As the native plant communities are restored and begin to age, less direct management will be necessary.

Comment: Prescribed burning should not be allowed due to the resulting particulates that are released into the atmosphere. Support prescribed burning when the water table is high to reduce fuel load and lessen chances of wildfires.

Prescribed burning is a necessary management tool that is used to simulate natural fire cycles. The importance of fire to the conservation of the Okefenokee landscape is described in the Refuge Environment section, Historical/Ecological Role of Natural Events in the comprehensive conservation plan. In addition, the use of prescribed fire reduces fuel loads, not to lessen the chances of wildfires, but as a means to reduce the chances that certain natural resources may be compromised when a large natural fire sweeps across the landscape. For these reasons, the refuge supports the use of prescribed fire and is not able to honor the recommendation to stop the use of fire. To help in minimizing the impacts of smoke to local highways and communities, transport winds are considered prior to a prescribed burn.

Comment: There is a need to hire a field botanist to inventory the refuge flora.

The refuge recognizes the need for a field botanist periodically. The optimal staffing chart does not specifically identify a botanist but rather identifies biological technicians and term biologists. These positions were intended to be filled with technicians as well as specialists, such as a field botanist, as resources become available and the need escalates. Volunteer botanists have assisted the refuge in compiling the current plant list in Appendix IV in the comprehensive conservation plan. It is compiled from various sources within the refuge files. It serves as a base that can be expanded upon.

Comment: Investigate archaeological and historic sites on the refuge, especially within isolated areas. Another high priority for identification and investigation of sites should be on the newly acquired land along the eastern boundary. These sites may be most vulnerable.

This recommendation is adequately captured in Resource Protection Strategy 5.1 that deals with the creation of a catalog of the archaeological sites on the refuge. This effort will be expanded to include those sites on newly acquired lands.

Comment: A comprehensive description of the structure and function of the pond cypress forests is included in the publications by William Schlesinger.

Reference to Schlesinger's work on the cypress forests of the Okefenokee Swamp has been incorporated into the descriptions of the vegetation cover types.

Comment: The "pre-European settlement" term is confusing. This time period may be better identified by the term "pre-logging" or "pre-industrial" environment.

This comment caused refuge staff to review the use of the term "pre-European settlement" in the comprehensive conservation plan. Although "pre-European settlement" is recognizable as a time when people started settling in the area and manipulating the landscape in small patches, the Refuge Manual (601FW3) provides policy on Biological Integrity, Diversity, and Environmental Health and defines the term "historic condition" as the composition, structure, and functioning of ecosystems resulting from natural processes that were present prior to substantial human-related changes to the landscape. To be consistent with Service policy, "pre-European settlement" was replaced with "historic condition" in the goals, objectives, and strategies of the comprehensive conservation plan.

Comment: Agreement with the breaching of the Suwannee River Sill to re-establish a more natural hydroperiod in the swamp and to restore the river floodplain of the Suwannee River.

This management action was identified in Resource Strategy 2.11 as a result of the Environmental Assessment on the Future Management of the Sill, which was completed in 1998, and followed by a U.S. Geological Survey study.

Wilderness Values

No comments.

Public Services

Comment: Develop a multifaceted educational program for adult refuge users, including off-refuge via Internet.

Public Services Strategy 6.15 has been added to include an educational program for adult users of the refuge.

Comment: Include Braille on interpretive signs and more handicap accessible trails in the Refuge Trail System.

Public Services Strategy 5.6 encourages the development of accessible trails at all entrances. Evaluating the feasibility of including Braille on interpretive signs has been included in Public Services Strategy 7.3.

Comment: Hunting and trapping should be banned on the refuge.

We could not honor this recommendation because hunting is one of the six priority uses that the refuge system supports. The refuge provides a hunt area open to the public in a landscape dominated by private hunt clubs. Trapping is not currently allowed or proposed.

Comment: Supports safe archery opportunities on “The Pocket” and Billys Island. Expand opportunities to extend through regular state firearms season when the weather is colder and dryer. Also, hunting opportunities around Christmas would allow college students a chance to hunt.

Public Services Objective 3 commits the refuge to evaluating individualized hunting opportunities and expand them where appropriate. The expansion of the archery season through the state’s firearms season and including other areas of the refuge will be evaluated as this objective is addressed in the future.

Comment: Cut a boat trail to Bugaboo Island so the public could see this island and learn about its history.

A trail historically existed to Bugaboo Island from the Suwannee Canal; however, this trail was not designated on the Wilderness Map as an existing trail to be maintained through the establishing Wilderness Legislation. Report Number 93-872 stated that certain relocations or modest additions may be desirable and necessary but the Committee “does not favor any major expansion of the trail system beyond the approximately 120 miles now in existence.” The island was accessed by refuge staff via this trail in the 1980s on occasion. Scrub/shrub dominates the habitat between the island and the canal making it difficult to maintain on a regular basis. Also, low water levels add to the difficulty in using this trail consistently. When the water is high, the island is generally wet. Because of these reasons, the refuge staff has decided to not re-establish this trail for public access.

Comment: As exhibits are improved or revised within the visitor center, bring back the old type of displays on the flora and fauna of the swamp.

There are no strategies listed in this comprehensive conservation plan that address new exhibits for the Visitor Center. New exhibits were installed in 2000. Generally, exhibits are in place for approximately 20 years prior to any major revisions. As this issue is brought to the forefront, whether it be replacing one exhibit or all of them, the types of exhibits to replace the current ones will be discussed.

Comment: Increase “events” pertaining to life in the swamp using the Chesser Island Homestead.

We believe this recommendation is adequately captured in Public Services Strategy 7.9. The Okefenokee Festival highlights this culture. This site is often included in tours of the refuge and interpretation is given during the peak visitation times. Public services will strive to include cultural interpretation as part of our overall goal of increasing public awareness and understanding of the refuge’s unique natural and cultural values.

Comment: Shift priorities to support an increase in public use (eco-tourism) and financially promote the Okefenokee swamp as a nature-based educational attraction.

We agree with the intent of this comment that the refuge should work closely with regional and local communities, businesses, and civic and conservation organizations to promote eco-tourism as captured in Public Services Strategy 1.14 and Partnership Strategy 8.1. The goals, objectives, and strategies in the comprehensive conservation plan reflect the Service’s commitment to achieve the mission of the National Wildlife Refuge System and the purpose and vision of Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge. The refuge plans to form close partnerships to ensure that all wildlife-dependent recreation and environmental education opportunities are presented to the public.

Comment: Emphasize the visitor center on the newly revised tear sheet rather than the concession. A visitor's first point of contact should be with the national wildlife refuge.

The refuge staff agrees that the first point of contact should be at the refuge's visitor center. With renovations and new construction, the presence of the visitor center is being emphasized. The symbols and locations on the current tear sheet map will be changed in future printings.

Comment: Consider cutting the Cooter Lake day-use trail twice a year.

Although trail maintenance is allowed within the Okefenokee Wilderness Area through the wilderness legislation, how this is accomplished was not designated within the document. The refuge will continue to use the trail cutter to accomplish this task; however, the number of times it enters the wilderness in a year will be closely monitored. In most years, the trail cutter will circulate through the trails once prior to the peak visitor use period of March and April. As management looks closer at the use of the trail cutter in association with water levels and vegetation problems, changes in the trail cutter schedule may be warranted. Other means of trail maintenance, such as weekly passes with a motorboat, may prove appropriate for the maintenance of trails like Cooter Lake.

Comment: Consider designating a dock with cleats near the boat launching area where members of the public can load and unload their private boats more safely. Also, designate a sandy and/or grassy launching area for private individuals to launch their canoes/kayaks.

Although a public access dock and canoe/kayak launching area are not mentioned in any of the strategies, they can be considered under Public Use Strategy 5.1, where access points will be evaluated for additional facilities and improvements. This suggestion will be considered especially as renovations to the concession and boat launching areas are made.

Comment: The canoe trails will be open much less after the Suwannee River Sill has been breached compared to the mid 1990s. Please put a relatively high financial priority to maintaining the sill/canoe trails in such a way that the number of open trail days will exceed 90 percent of the days in the mid-1990s.

An environmental assessment evaluated the future management of the Suwannee River Sill in 1998. Loftin (1998) documented the influence of the Suwannee River Sill on water levels to be within only 1 percent of the swamp during drought conditions. The only canoe trail within this "zone of influence" immediately adjacent to the sill is the Brown Trail that accesses Cravens Hammock. Accessibility of the other trails is governed by the distribution and amount of rain throughout the year. Trail maintenance can improve access when there is sufficient water by removing vegetation within the trail, but it cannot make a trail accessible when there is inadequate water. In our professional judgment, accessibility of the trail system will fluctuate from year-to-year but on the average it will remain consistent with past years.

Comment: Create a boardwalk system that stretches from the east side of the Okefenokee Swamp to the Stephen C. Foster State Park on the west side of the swamp, or create an extension to the currently existing boardwalk system throughout the eastern side of the Okefenokee that would allow visitors an overnight experience.

The current boardwalk is located just outside the designated wilderness area. A boardwalk of this size and nature as proposed in this comment would be inconsistent with the intent of the Wilderness Act since it would cross the Okefenokee Wilderness Area. This 15-mile boardwalk, if built, would require significant maintenance and funds. It would also require protection as management tries to allow

natural processes, such as fire, to influence the swamp landscape. For these reasons, management cannot honor this recommendation. Other opportunities to experience the swamp that would not have such an impact on the Wilderness will be evaluated through the Public Services strategies.

Partnerships

Comment: Do not form partnerships with local landowners and interested groups who are mostly profiteers trying to use national lands without paying a fee.

Okefenokee Refuge has been nationally recognized both from within the Service and by outside organizations for the exemplary partnerships formed in the last decade. As demands increase from a growing public, partnerships are critical to the management of the refuge as a part of a larger landscape and/or ecosystem. Alternative 4, as discussed in the environmental assessment, treats the refuge as an island where the refuge staff concentrates on those resources present on refuge lands. Each partnership undertaken under the preferred alternative is evaluated to ensure there is a benefit to the refuge or that there are no significant negative consequences.

Comment: Encourage landowners to extend protection of ephemeral wetlands through the zones of influence.

We believe Resource Protection Strategy 3.7 adequately captures this comment because it encourages the protection of ephemeral wetlands as part of the native upland and wetland communities off the refuge. In addition, Wildlife Management Objective 4 has several strategies related to the protection of ephemeral wetlands and their inhabitants.

Comment: Develop formal cooperative partnerships at the corridor level to accommodate the existence and dispersal of wildlife with large habitat requirements.

We believe Wildlife Management Objective 7 addresses the need for cooperative management for black bears. If other large mammals, such as the Florida panther, are re-introduced into the Okefenokee landscape, federal, state and private landowners will be involved as well.

Administration

Comment: A refuge is a place of peace, not a killing ground.

The mission of the National Wildlife Refuge System, as defined by the National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997, clearly recognizes and establishes wildlife-dependent recreation as a priority public use. Hunting on refuges is encouraged as long as it is compatible with refuge purposes and the mission of the National Wildlife Refuge System.

Comment: The use of all 2-stroke vehicles should be banned from the refuge.

The refuge and concessions have moved away from the use of 2-stroke engines and equipment. The refuge evaluates the need and the appropriate methods to accomplish refuge management activities within the wilderness area through the Minimum Requirement Decision Guide. The public, however, may still use 2-stroke outboard motors.

Comment: The optimal staffing chart is unlikely to be realized.

The comprehensive conservation plan will guide the refuge through the next 15 years. It is a “road map” that will guide the hiring process and direct changes in the organization of the refuge staff as positions are filled. The staffing chart demonstrates careful consideration for how the staff would work most efficiently and contribute to the long-term goals of the refuge system.

Comment: There seems to be repetitive listings within the staffing chart such as Administrative Clerks.

The formatting of the optimal staffing chart in the draft plan obscured the organization within programs making it appear to have duplication of positions. This has been corrected in this plan.

Comment: Administration and public use should be located in the same area and everyone should serve one hour per week in the visitor center.

Staff communication between programs is a well-recognized problem, often times associated with the distance between offices. Each facility had special requirements at the time of construction placing them at their current locations. As facilities expand to accommodate additional staff, the best placement for efficient interactions will be considered.

On a large refuge, such as Okefenokee, greater staff numbers in various disciplines are needed to best manage the resources. There is a division of labor with sufficient overlap, which allows the staff to work efficiently; therefore, management is unable to honor the recommendation of all staff committing one hour to the visitor center per week. The most efficient visitor center staffing is presented in the optimal staffing chart.

Comment: Promote the Folkston entrance so Swamp Park is not the prominent entrance.

We recognize the importance of all refuge entrances as centers of eco-tourism and environmental education through Public Services Strategy 1.14. In support of this recommendation, the plan focuses primarily on the refuge and the opportunities that can be promoted at each entrance. Emphasis is placed on the Folkston entrance because the refuge has its headquarters located here along with the greatest number of staff, and the greatest number of public services opportunities and facilities.

Comment: Provide new housing for volunteers, work campers, visitors, etc., by purchasing the old Gowen Estate on 121.

Public Services Strategy 3.3 recognizes the need to develop plans for housing a growing number of volunteers, interns, and researchers. Off-refuge sites will be evaluated as they become available for consideration.

Comment: Refuge facilities should be constructed in a sustainable manner, utilizing environmentally friendly materials and products in order to minimize any unforeseen impact on wildlife and wildlife habitat.

Administration Strategy 3.7 has been added to encourage the use of environmentally friendly construction material and site planning.

Comment: Use native grasses and shrubbery on the developed refuge upland areas and in turf management.

Resource Protection Strategy 4.6 has been added to encourage the use of native plants in the landscape surrounding refuge facilities and in developed upland areas.

Comment: Encourage law enforcement officers to be courteous to the public.

Through Administration Objective 5, greater emphasis is placed on the presence of law enforcement to educate, assist, and provide information to the public. All employees of the refuge are expected to be courteous.

Comment: How does a Friends Group relate to the current Okefenokee Wildlife League?

Okefenokee Wildlife League (OWL) is currently a cooperating association as well as a Friends Group. There is an opportunity and a need to expand refuge support to other communities around the refuge. The organization of a Friends Group that encompasses all the communities is mentioned in Administration Strategy 7.2.

Comment: Purchase or establish conservation easements on the land within the acquisition boundary to provide protection from increasing area development.

Resource Protection Objective 3 contains numerous strategies that address acquisition, partnerships, incentives, and easements to conserve the natural resources associated with the health of the wetlands and native upland communities of the area.

Appendix XI. Wilderness Review

I. INTRODUCTION

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service policy (Sec 602, also Sec 610 of Refuge Manual) requires wilderness reviews to be completed as part of the comprehensive conservation planning process. A wilderness review is the process used to determine if National Wildlife Refuge System lands and waters should be recommended to Congress for wilderness designation. The wilderness review process consists of three phases: inventory, study, and recommendation. The inventory is a broad look at the refuge to identify lands and waters that meet the minimum criteria for wilderness. All areas meeting the criteria are classified as wilderness study areas. If such areas are identified, the review moves on to the study phase.

During the study phase, wilderness study areas are further analyzed for all values (ecological, recreational, and cultural), resources (wildlife, water, vegetation, minerals, and soils), and uses (management and public). The findings of the study determine whether or not the areas merit recommendation from the Service to the Secretary for inclusion in the Wilderness System.

If it is determined during the inventory that no areas qualify as wilderness study areas or if the Service concludes from the study that no areas should be recommended as wilderness, a brief report is prepared that documents the unsuitability of the lands and waters for wilderness study or recommendation. The report is submitted to the Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Previous Wilderness Review At Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge

In 1967, a wilderness study review was conducted for the refuge, which at that time measured 368,950 acres. The study was completed with substantial public involvement. In 1971, 353,981 acres were proposed for wilderness designation. In 1974, Congress designated this area as the Okefenokee Wilderness Area.

Five large areas were excluded from the proposed wilderness area and are described below (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 1967)

- 1) "A 2,800-acre swamp area within the refuge in the vicinity of Camp Cornelia. This area, at the east entrance to the swamp, will be required for additional administrative, interpretive, and visitor-use facilities to adequately care for the volume of visitors expected in the future."
- 2) "An 8,400-acre swamp area within the refuge at the west entrance into the swamp. This area encompasses the facilities of the Stephen Foster State Park, the Suwannee River sill, and the intervening area affected by these existing developments. It will also provide space for additional administrative, interpretive, and visitor-use facilities needed at this entrance in the future."
- 3) "A 6,500-acre swamp area, just north of the refuge, which is owned by the State of Georgia as part of the Waycross State Forest. A portion of this state-owned area is under a long-term lease to the Okefenokee Association, Inc., which operates the Okefenokee Swamp Park, the north entrance to the swamp."

4) "Refuge management units comprising about 9,800 acres of uplands above the swamp line. These units will continue to be managed for wildlife and timber products as they have been since the refuge was established. They include Cowhouse Island near the Swamp Park, "The Pocket," which contains the paved access road into Stephen Foster Park, the upland area at Camp Cornelia extending out to State Highway 23, Chesser Island, Soldier Camp Island, and other units along the edge of the refuge."

5) A 3,678-acre area, not specifically mentioned in the 1967 report, lies along the south edge of the refuge in the State of Florida.

Since 1967, additional lands that are contiguous with the wilderness area have been acquired. These lands are evaluated below for inclusion into the Okefenokee Wilderness Area.

II. WILDERNESS INVENTORY

Potential Lands

Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge is surrounded by commercial timberlands accessed through a network of roads. Therefore, this review will focus on refuge wetlands that have been acquired since the review in 1974, and are contiguous with the 353,981 acres of the Okefenokee Refuge that were designated as Okefenokee Wilderness Area. Also, this review will examine the potential of the refuge lands in Florida. The seven areas are described below.

Area A is 1,870 acres located on the northeast edge of the swamp. Boat Landing Island lies within this block. A third of this island is already within the Okefenokee Wilderness Area. An unimproved ¼-mile dirt road leads from private property onto Boat House Island. This road is generally not passable since it is normally covered with water from the increased flows from nearby Gum Slough. The island currently has a slash/pond pine stand ranging to 80 years old. The wetlands are natural except for the apron of influence from the Gum Slough inlet that carries water from Green Swamp into the Okefenokee Swamp. The refuge canoe trail system passes through this area but there is no current access from the swamp's edge. Prior to it becoming part of the refuge, there was access from Boat Landing Island to the water trails.

The only users of this area are those using the refuge's watercraft trails. Through the refuge's reservation system for overnight canoe trips, solitude is provided along the watercraft trails. Due to limited suitable camping areas within the wetlands of the Okefenokee Refuge and to minimize impacts of public use, primitive and unconfined recreation is not emphasized. There are no additional supplemental values in this area beyond what the Okefenokee Wilderness already protects.

Area B is 416 acres of wetlands on the northeast edge of the swamp. Gum Slough enters into the Okefenokee Swamp at the north end of this property. An old tramline penetrating the swamp a short ways is shown on the topographical map. No current public use occurs on this property with low potential for opportunities related to solitude or primitive recreation. There are no additional values in this area beyond what the Okefenokee Wilderness already protects.

Area C is 879 acres of wetlands and 20 acres of uplands. It includes the main entrance into the northeast portion of the swamp. Several canoe trips originate from Kingfisher Landing. The Kings Canal was excavated prior to refuge ownership. No other trails penetrate the remainder of the wetlands. No additional values beyond what the Okefenokee Wilderness already protects occur in this area.

Area D is 3,342 acres on the east side of the swamp and includes Indian and Duck Islands. These two islands are refuge managed forestlands. There is a road onto each of these islands. The rest of the area is primarily bay-cypress-shrub habitat. Historically, a boat trail accessed Duck Island where visitors would camp. Currently, the trail within the wilderness is overgrown. There are no trails present in this area and there are no unique supplemental values.

Area E is 3,678 acres and was excluded from the wilderness designation in 1974. The reason for exclusion was not specified in the 1967 Wilderness proposal. For this reason, it is examined here for inclusion.

Natural conditions without roads still persist on this piece of property. Upland Management compartment 6 forms the east boundary of this area. State forest and National Forest Service lands border it on the south edge. It is mostly covered with cypress, gum, bay, and shrubs with small patches of open marsh. There are no trails present and there are no unique supplemental values.

Area F is 7,039 acres on the southwest side of the swamp. Historical tram lines penetrated this portion of the swamp and removed the timber. However, since that time, it has not been manipulated. Cypress Creek exits the swamp in this area and drains a portion of the swamp to the Suwannee River. Flows fluctuate based on the height of the river. The vegetation consists of primarily loblolly bay, cypress, gum, and shrubs, similar to other areas of the swamp. There are no channels except for Cypress Creek.

Area G is 1,766 acres on the west side of the swamp. Sweetwater Creek exits the swamp at this location and flows into the Suwannee River. There is no prominent channel providing access into the area. This piece of wetland is a finger surrounded by managed timberlands. It is about 1-mile wide from north to south. The vegetation is mostly bay-shrub habitat. There are no unique values.

Conclusion

Only Area F meets the minimum 5,000-acres; however, all seven areas listed above are contiguous with the 353,981-acre Okefenokee Wilderness Area. Therefore, the minimum acreage of 5,000 is not critical for excluding a piece of land from wilderness designation.

Naturalness is found in all seven areas. However, the wetlands in all the areas are being managed similar to the other wetlands already included in the Okefenokee Wilderness Area because of their limited access and the recognition that these portions of the Okefenokee Swamp are part of the whole wetland complex and cannot be isolated.

Opportunities for solitude exist within Area A as a portion of the trail system of the refuge passes through a corner of this property. Area C provides access to the current trail system. In the other five areas, the potential for solitude and/or primitive recreation is low due to limited access. However, providing opportunities for solitude or primitive recreation is not essential if the land is already contiguous to designated wilderness land.

No unique ecological, geological, or scenic values exist on these seven areas except that they all lie on the edge of the swamp. However, these edge areas may be the most influenced by outside threats, including hydrologic alterations, contaminants, and development.

Historically, the impacts of the peat and sphagnum moss industry is evident in Area C. No other historical sites are known in the other areas.

Summary of inventory area of the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge

Refuge Unit	Size (All contiguous with Okefenokee Wilderness Area)	Naturalness	Solitude or Primitive Recreation Opportunities	Supplemental Values
A	1,870 acres	One unimproved road. Influenced by improved water inlet (Gum Slough)	Includes portions of the watercraft trail system. No other management currently.	Same as Okefenokee Wilderness Area.
B	416 acres	Influenced by improved water inlet (Gum Slough)	Low potential.	No new values.
C	879 acres	Kings Canal present and main entrance into the northeast portion of the refuge.	Wilderness Canoe Trips originate from here. No new opportunities.	No new values.
D	3,342 acres	Old boat trail and camp site. Two managed islands.	It is unlikely the old boat trail originating from this area could be reclaimed.	No new values.
E Florida Acreage - Excluded in 1974	3,678 acres	No roads or trails lead into this area. Upland management compartment 6 borders the west boundary.	No current use. Access limited.	No new values.
F	7,039 acres	No roads or trails	No current use. Access limited.	No new values.
G	1,766 acres	No roads or trails.	No current use. Access limited.	No new values.

In conclusion, it is recognized through this inventory that all seven areas meet the minimum criteria for naturalness but none of the seven areas stand out as significant wilderness areas on their own. However, their contribution to the Okefenokee Wilderness Area needs to be evaluated through the Wilderness Study evaluation.

III. WILDERNESS STUDY

Quality Of Wilderness Characteristics

The proposed Wilderness Study Areas include all seven areas as described above excluding all managed uplands. This includes Duck and Indian Islands in Area D and those lands associated with compartment 6 in Area E. Boat Landing Island in Area A would remain with the Wilderness Study Area since it is not actively managed as part of a compartment and a portion of it is already under wilderness designation.

The wilderness characteristics of the Okefenokee Wilderness Area flow into these adjacent areas. Along with most of the Okefenokee Swamp, these areas were logged in the early 1900s. The imprint of man's work today is substantially unnoticed. The current management and the proposed management of the

wetlands as described in the comprehensive conservation plan supports the natural characteristics of these areas. Natural processes govern the landscape within the interior of the swamp and continue outward as much as possible considering the interests of landowners whose lands border the refuge.

The Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge, as administrator of the Okefenokee Wilderness Area, has developed a trail system that supports opportunities for wildlife observation, fishing, solitude, and challenges. A network of trails and platforms protects against excessive disturbance to the vegetation, soil, and wildlife. Unconfined access is limited by the thick growth of vegetation and the need to disturb the vegetation and soil to reach desired locations. Recreational opportunities within the wilderness are accessed from Suwannee Canal Recreation Area, Stephen C. Foster State Park, and Kingfisher Landing. Kingfisher Landing is in Wilderness Study Area C. In addition, portions of the trail system pass through Wilderness Study Area A. These portions are designated as a canoe only trail and are proposed in the comprehensive conservation plan to be maintained as if they were in wilderness. Besides Wilderness Study Areas A and C, none of the rest have the potential of providing enhanced access into the existing wilderness area or excellent wilderness opportunities on their own.

Wildlife values associated with the wilderness study areas are in relation to their importance to migratory birds seeking cover along the edge of the swamp, wildlife escaping from disturbances on the uplands, and animals moving between the swamp and the uplands in search of food and cover. Gum Slough in Area B also provides a suitable location for white ibis, egrets, and herons to nest.

Other Resource Values

As mentioned in the inventory phase, these wilderness study areas lie within an ecologically significant zone. Both Wilderness Study Areas F and G have surface water outflows – Cypress Creek and Sweetwater Creek. Areas A and B may be man-influenced the most by the presence of Gum Slough that drains the privately owned Green Swamp. As a result, this area could be susceptible to increased water flows and contaminants. Areas A, B, C, and D all have seepages and small drainages flowing into them from the uplands along Trail Ridge. These flows into the swamp can be disturbed from activities on the edge of the swamp. They also may be pathways for contaminants entering the swamp. Designating these areas as wilderness would not prevent the impacts from adjacent property; however, it may limit the environmental monitoring that could be done that may signal hazards to the health of the entire swamp.

These wilderness study areas lying on the edge of the swamp also serve as buffer zones between the uplands and the interior of the swamp. These areas lie within action zones depending on the event and conditions. Resource interests change along the swamp's edge and change again along land-ownership lines. Management decisions become more critical as more development occurs around the refuge.

Public Use

In 1974, when the Okefenokee Wilderness Area was designated, visitation was estimated at 280,000. This number was approximately 100,000 visits more than in 1967, when the wilderness proposal was written. Today, visitation to the refuge has increased to almost 400,000. The area around Suwannee Canal Recreation Area and Stephen C. Foster State Park was excluded from the wilderness designation to accommodate the future increase in visitation. Since that time, Kingfisher Landing in Wilderness Study Area C has provided an additional entrance into the swamp.

In addition, there is an increased interest in environmental education, especially with the establishment of the Okefenokee Education and Research Center in Folkston by the Georgia Wildlife Federation. Accommodating students with high-quality field experiences and a knowledge about wilderness without an impact to the wilderness will be strived for on the refuge. Although Wilderness Study Area C is the only one that is currently accessible by the public, the other areas are important to consider for future outdoor classroom activities.

Management As Wilderness

Managing the wetlands of the seven wilderness study areas is currently being done in accordance with the wilderness standards. Areas B, D, E, F, and G are inaccessible by the general public and only penetrated by the refuge staff if there is a need such as search and rescue or research. There are no access trails established. The only access into Areas A and C is along the established trails, which are part of the refuge's trail network. Because there are no signs along the trail in Area A indicating that you are leaving or entering wilderness, the majority of these users probably believe they are within the Okefenokee Wilderness Area the entire trail.

The management of wildland fire around the edge of the swamp, as stated in the comprehensive conservation plan, is similar whether the land is designated wilderness or not. The Fire Use Plan identifies fire management units where different management strategies can be considered when fire is present. Although natural processes, such as fire, cannot run their entire course as would be desirable if there was an isolated island of wilderness, management decisions for the benefit of the resources, as well as private property interests, can be weighed through the designation of fire management units.

Although the wilderness study areas are currently being managed along with the Okefenokee Wilderness Area, designating these areas as wilderness restricts the options for using the areas for environmental education groups and researchers in the future. Certain mechanical equipment may be prohibited and construction of facilities, such as simple platforms along the edge, may not be allowed. Eliminating these areas from future public use concentrates visitors and students at the few entrances and eventually visitors beyond a certain number may be denied access.

IV. RECOMMENDATION

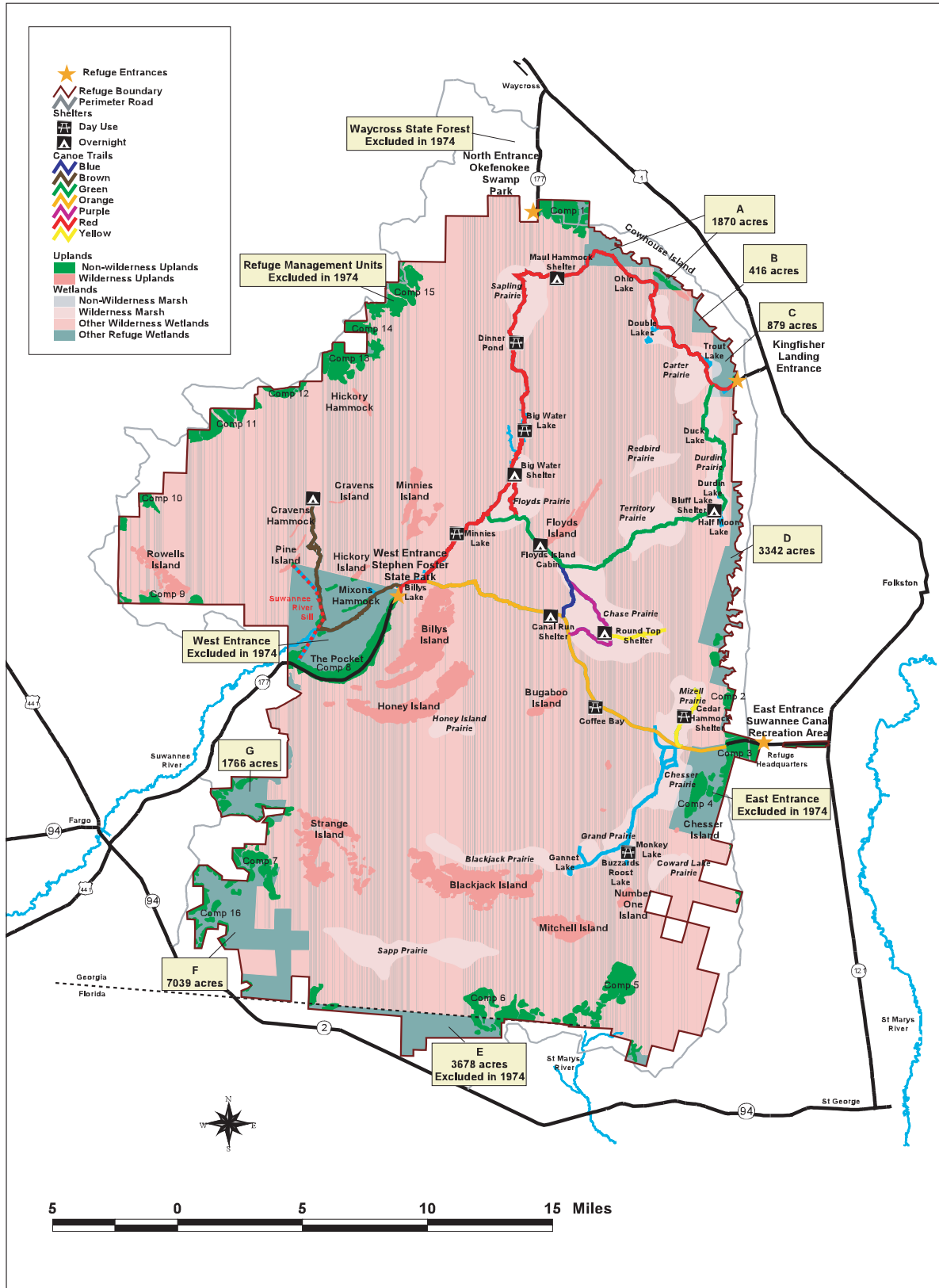
The Fish and Wildlife Service does not recommend the addition of any of the wilderness study areas presented above for the following reasons:

- 1) The addition of the above study areas to the Okefenokee Wilderness Area would not add significantly to the protection of the areas or the wilderness area as a whole. The wilderness values of naturalness and untrammelled by man will be protected under the management presented in the comprehensive conservation plan. The refuge is committed to maintaining the health of the swamp and not just the area under wilderness designation.
- 2) The Fish and Wildlife Service fully recognizes the consequences of managing the refuge as an isolated unit rather than a piece of a larger ecosystem. The comprehensive conservation plan emphasizes partnerships, networking, and landscape management. This is especially critical in the management of fire where different landowners have different objectives. To reach maximum benefit from fire within the greatest area of the wilderness, zones around the swamp must be identified where man may have to intervene to protect the interests of the neighboring landowner. Portions of these zones may or may not be in the designated wilderness but would be treated as a

unit. Therefore, designating these wilderness study areas as wilderness does not alter the fire management strategies as stated in the comprehensive conservation plan.

- 3) Public use and the demands for environmental education are increasing at the refuge. Currently, 87 percent of the refuge is designated as wilderness with limited accessibility. Designating the study areas as wilderness would not enhance the current public use opportunities within the wilderness. They would not be readily usable by the general public, which would limit options for distributing the visitor use in the future. On the other hand, by not including this 5 percent of refuge land into the wilderness, these areas would serve the wilderness by providing students and researchers an area outside the wilderness to conduct activities while promoting the health of the wilderness. Wilderness values could be incorporated into the education programs.
- 4) More specifically, Wilderness Study Area C – Kingfisher Landing – has been established as an entrance and facilities may be expanded at this location to promote more use of the area. It also has potential for interpretation of the peat and sphagnum moss industry and its impact to the swamp.
- 5) Wilderness Study Area G is a finger projecting out from the swamp and is 1 mile or less from north to south. This configuration lends itself to more influences from outside activities.

Lands for potential inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System



Appendix XII. Decisions and Approvals

INTRA-SERVICE SECTION 7 BIOLOGICAL EVALUATION

COMPATIBILITY DETERMINATION

- Wildlife Observation and Photography**
- Environmental Education and Interpretation**
- Hunting**
- Fishing**
- Resource Research Studies**
- Camping**
- Commercial Guiding**
- Commercial Video/Cinematography/Photography**
- Commercial Timber Harvesting**
- Suwannee Canal Recreation Area Concession**

INTRA-SERVICE SECTION 7 BIOLOGICAL EVALUATION FORM

Originating Person: M. Skippy Reeves
Telephone Number: 912-496-7366 **E-Mail:** skippy_reeves@fws.gov
Date: May 15, 2004

PROJECT NAME: Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge's Comprehensive Conservation Plan

I. Service Program: Refuges

II. State/Agency: Georgia/U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

III. Station Name: Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge

IV. Description of Proposed Action: Implement the Comprehensive Conservation Plan for Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge by adopting the proposed alternative. This plan directs the management of the refuge for the next 15 years.

V. Pertinent Species and Habitat:

A. Include species/habitat occurrence map:

Wood storks and American alligators use the wetland habitats of the swamp.

Red-cockaded woodpeckers, flatwoods salamanders, gopher tortoises and indigo snakes are all residents of the native longleaf pine forest. The refuge is striving to restore this important habitat on the uplands. All these species are present except the flatwoods salamander. The refuge is within its historical range.

B. Complete the following table:

SPECIES/CRITICAL HABITAT	STATUS ¹
Wood stork	Endangered
American Alligator	Threatened
Red-cockaded woodpecker	Endangered
Flatwoods salamander	Threatened
Gopher tortoise	Threatened
Eastern indigo snake	Threatened

¹STATUS: E=endangered, T=threatened, PE=proposed endangered, PT=proposed threatened, CH=critical habitat, PCH=proposed critical habitat, C=candidate species

VI. Location (attach map):

A. Ecoregion Name:

North Florida Ecosystem

B. County and State:

Charlton, Clinch, Ware Counties, Georgia, and Baker County, Florida

C. Section, township, and range (or latitude and longitude):

N 30° 44.300 W 82° 07.600

D. Distance (miles) and direction to nearest town:

Refuge headquarters is approximately 11 miles southwest of Folkston, Georgia

E. Species/habitat occurrence:

Wood storks use the open wetland habitats of the Okefenokee Refuge for roosting and foraging. No nesting colony has been found since 1977.

The refuge's American alligator population is estimated at 9,000–12,000 individuals. This number fluctuates depending on water level conditions. They are found throughout the wetlands.

Red-cockaded woodpeckers occupy the suitable upland pine habitat on the refuge. Due to the fragmentation of the landscape, natural and man-caused, four sub-populations exist on the refuge. The majority of the active clusters are on interior wilderness islands.

Flatwoods salamanders are historical residents of the upland pine forest but have not been found in recent years on the refuge.

Gopher tortoises and eastern indigo snakes are residents of the upland longleaf pine habitat found on the refuge. They are most abundant at the east entrance of the refuge.

VII. Determination of Effects:

A. Explanation of effects of the action on species and critical habitats in item V. B (attach additional pages as needed):

SPECIES/ CRITICAL HABITAT	IMPACTS TO SPECIES/CRITICAL HABITAT
Wood stork	Natural processes govern the wetlands and thus, the use patterns of the wood stork and alligator. The plan strives to protect the wetlands from outside threats by keeping abreast of new developments and demands on the ground water. Public use patterns should not impact these species any further than the current use.
American Alligator	
Red-cockaded woodpecker	Upland management on the refuge continues to move toward an old-growth longleaf pine habitat where appropriate. Habitat for the red-cockaded woodpecker will be enhanced. In addition, agreements with surrounding landowners will be pursued to enhance movement of the red-cockaded woodpecker, increase foraging habitat, and possibly expand the populations.
Flatwoods salamander	Management of the longleaf pine habitat and the associated ephemeral ponds will enhance the habitat for the flatwoods salamander. Surveys to identify occurrence of this species will be established.
Gopher tortoise	The management of the longleaf pine forest through prescribed fire will enhance the habitat for the gopher tortoise and all the associated species. Soil disturbances from management operations could destroy a burrow.
Indigo snake	The management of the longleaf pine forest through prescribed fire will enhance the habitat for the indigo snake. Protecting the burrows of the gopher tortoise will assist in protecting the indigo snake. Surveys will identify the current status of this species.

B. Explanation of actions to be implemented to reduce adverse effects:

SPECIES/ CRITICAL HABITAT	ACTIONS TO MITIGATE/MINIMIZE IMPACTS
Wood storks and American alligator	Increased surveys of aquatic parameters may increase detection of impacts to the system from outside sources. This would protect the habitat for both the wood stork and the alligator. Understanding the distribution and use patterns of these animals may help in protecting these species from impacts.
Red-cockaded woodpecker	Prescribed fire will continue to be used on all uplands to maintain suitable habitat conditions. Timber management will enhance the habitat outside the wilderness area. Surveys will monitor the population status to document changes in management or those caused by natural events.
Flatwoods salamander	Protection of ephemeral pools will enhance the habitat for this species.
Gopher tortoise and indigo snake	Burrows of gopher tortoises will be flagged when any management action requiring soil disturbance takes place.

VIII. Effect Determination and Response Requested:

SPECIES/ CRITICAL HABITAT	DETERMINATION ¹				RESPONSE ¹ REQUESTED
	NE	NE	NA	AA	
Wood stork	X				
American alligator	X				
Red-cockaded woodpecker	X				
Flatwood salamander	X				
Gopher tortoise	X				
Indigo snake	X				

¹DETERMINATION/RESPONSE REQUESTED:

NE = no effect. This determination is appropriate when the proposed action will not directly, indirectly, or cumulatively impacted, either positively or negatively, any listed, proposed, candidate species or designated/proposed critical habitat. Response Requested is optional but a "Concurrence" is recommended for a complete Administrative Record.

NA = not likely to adversely affect. This determination is appropriate when the proposed action is not likely to adversely impact any listed, proposed, candidate species or designated/proposed critical habitat or there may be beneficial effects to these resources. Response Requested is a "Concurrence".

AA = likely to adversely affect. This determination is appropriate when the proposed action is likely to adversely impact any listed, proposed, candidate species or designated/proposed critical habitat. Response Requested for listed species is "Formal Consultation." Response Requested for proposed or candidate species is "Conference."

PROJECT NAME : Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge's
Comprehensive Conservation Plan

Signed
signature (originating station) 5-19-04 date
Refuge Manager
title

IX. Reviewing Ecological Services Office Evaluation:

- A. Concurrence Nonconcurrency _____
- B. Formal consultation required _____
- C. Conference required _____
- D. Informal conference required _____
- E. Remarks (attach additional pages as needed):

Signed
signature 8-5-04 date
Assistant Field Supv. Brunswick
title office

COMPATIBILITY DETERMINATION

Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge

Introduction

Under the Refuge Recreation Act of 1962, the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966, and the National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997, the Service may not permit a use on a national wildlife refuge unless these uses are first determined to be compatible uses. A description of each use presented in the Draft Comprehensive Conservation Plan (CCP) and the anticipated biological impacts to the resources are addressed in this Compatibility Determination.

Refuge Name: Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge

Refuge Uses:

These compatibility determinations apply to: 1) wildlife observation and photography; 2) environmental education and interpretation; 3) recreation hunting; 4) recreation fishing; 5) independent research studies; 6) overnight camping; 7) commercial guiding; 8) commercial video/cinematography/photography; 9) commercial timber harvesting; and 10) Suwannee Canal Recreation Area Concession.

Date Established by Executive Order: March 30, 1937

Establishing and Acquisition Authority: Executive Order 7593

Refuge Purpose: The executive order establishing Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge in 1937 stated the purpose of the refuge as “a refuge and breeding ground for migratory birds and other wildlife.”

For lands acquired under the Migratory Bird Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 715-715r), as amended, the purpose of the acquisition is: “for use as an inviolate sanctuary, or for any other management purpose, for migratory birds” (16 U.S.C. 715d).

The Wilderness Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-577) purposes are to secure an enduring resource of wilderness, to protect and preserve the wilderness character of areas within the National Wilderness Preservation System, and to administer this wilderness system for the use and enjoyment of the American people in a way that will leave them unimpaired for future use and enjoyment as wilderness.

Mission of the National Wildlife Refuge System:

As set forth in the National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997, the mission of the National Wildlife Refuge System is: “...to administer a national network of lands and waters for the conservation, management, and where appropriate, restoration of the fish, wildlife, and plant resources and their habitats within the United States for the benefit of present and future generations of Americans.”

Refuge Goals:

- 1) Promote and provide optimum habitat and protection for endangered and threatened species and conserve the natural diversity, abundance, and ecological function of native flora and fauna on and off refuge lands.

-
- 2) Restore, maintain, protect, and promote native habitats and healthy natural systems to imitate historic distribution, frequency, and quality on and off the refuge, and preserve the associated cultural sites and wilderness qualities.
 - 3) Restore, preserve, and protect the primeval character and natural processes of the Okefenokee Wilderness, leaving it untrammled by man while providing recreational solitude, education, scientific study, conservation ethics, and scenic vistas.
 - 4) Provide and enhance fully accessible opportunities for hunting, fishing, wildlife observation and photography, environmental education, and interpretation when compatible to promote public appreciation, understanding, and action on behalf of the Okefenokee Ecosystem while maintaining the wilderness resource of the Okefenokee Wilderness Area.
 - 5) Promote communication, cooperation, and partnerships between local, state, and federal agencies, land managers, and private citizens within the “zones of influence” to conserve the integrity of the pathways associated with resource protection, wildlife populations, and public services.
 - 6) Provide adequate staff, partners, volunteers, and others with the facilities and equipment to support the goals and objectives of the refuge in a safe manner while maintaining sensitivity to wilderness ethics and the “zones of influence.”

Okefenokee Wilderness Area Legislation

Public Law 93-429 dated October 1, 1974 designated about 343,850 acres in the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge as wilderness. This Act stated “(1) the use of powered watercraft, propelled by motors of ten or less horsepower, will be permitted, (2) watercraft trails including approximately one hundred twenty miles as delineated on such map will be maintained. Access to watercraft trails in the wilderness area will be provided from the Suwannee River Sill, Steven Foster State Park, Kings Landing, and Suwannee Recreation Area (Camp Cornelia).” In addition, the Act states that “Fishing shall be permitted in the waters of the Okefenokee Wilderness, in accordance with applicable State and Federal regulations, except that the Secretary of the Interior may designate zones and establish periods when no fishing shall be permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, fish and wildlife management, or public use and enjoyment.”

Description of Use: Wildlife Observation and Photography

Wildlife observation and photography have been identified in the National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997 as priority wildlife-dependent recreational uses provided they are compatible with the purpose for which the refuge was established. This compatibility determination applies to personal photography only. Commercial photography or videography, is covered under a separate compatibility determination..

Wildlife observation and photography can occur throughout the refuge in locations where the public is allowed. A wildlife drive, boardwalk, two towers, boat basin, and hiking trails provide observation opportunities at the east entrance (Suwannee Canal Recreation Area). Stephen C. Foster State Park, the west entrance, provides a boardwalk, boat basin and hiking trails to promote wildlife observation and photography. In addition, each entrance provides access to the interior of the refuge via boat. This allows the public to experience different wetland habitats and catch a glimpse of the fauna. There are no photography blinds currently on the refuge with one purposed at an existing wildlife observation point.

The refuge's CCP promotes wildlife observation and photography and proposes to increase opportunities. The greatest number of visitors, estimated at approximately 306,000 in 2004, come to view wildlife. Visitation numbers fluctuate depending on accessibility. Over the past 15 years, overall visitation numbers ranged from 242,372 in 2000 to 423,157 in 1990. Carrying capacity of the refuge is estimated at 800,000. This number depends on how the visitation is managed. Although more development is occurring in the area around Folkston and more environmental education groups may use the refuge through the programs offered by the Okefenokee Education and Research Center, visitation is not expected to reach 600,000 over the next 15 years.

Established hiking and watercraft trails allow visitors access to areas while minimizing disturbance to the flora and fauna of the refuge. Modes of travel include walking, biking, canoeing/kayaking, and motorboating. Approximately 1% of the refuge lands are impacted directly from visitation. Highest use occurs on 220 acres at the east and west entrances. There are approximately 62 miles of water trails open for day use and motorboat use. Estimating disturbance to an area 150 ft from the trail would result in 2247 acres being considered potentially disturbed. Canoe-only trails add an additional 1679 acres that have the potential of being impacted. Providing additional opportunities helps to distribute visitors to lessen the impacts to the resources. Adaptive management monitors the impacts and adjusts this activity.

Wildlife observation and photography is conducted both outside and inside the Okefenokee Wilderness Area. Maintaining wilderness values and resources, preserving the wilderness character of the biological and physical resources, and providing opportunities for research and recreation are the management focuses for designated wilderness. A minimum-requirements decision guide (MRDG) will be completed for all activities proposed in the wilderness area. This process involves determining if an essential task should be conducted in the wilderness area and then determining the combination of methods, equipment, or administrative practices necessary to successfully and safely administer the refuge and accomplish wilderness management objectives.

Availability of Resources: The existing visitor facilities are mentioned above. Annual refuge operation and maintenance funds are adequate to support public use activities. The annual cost of operating and maintaining the present wildlife observation and photography programs is approximately \$23,000. Therefore, the program is in compliance with the Refuge Recreation Act.

Special equipment, facilities or improvements necessary to support the use: Visitor Center, Wildlife Drive, hiking and water trails, boardwalk, observation tower, day-use shelters, signs, kiosks, and brochures.

Maintenance Costs: \$20,000

Administrative/Law Enforcement Monitoring Costs: \$3,000

Offsetting revenues: \$25,000

The refuge is a participant in the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program which currently returns 80 percent of fees generated from recreational activities back to the refuge.

Anticipated Impacts of the Use:

New or expanded activities proposed within the wilderness area will be evaluated through the MRDG process in an attempt to identify potential impacts and develop methods to accomplish management objectives without jeopardizing wilderness values and resources.

Short-term impacts:

The refuge provides habitat for resident and migratory wildlife. Individual animals may be disturbed by human contact to varying degrees during wildlife observation and photography. Examples of potential disturbance include flushing of animals from feeding, resting, or nesting areas and trampling of plants from observers and photographers along the edge of trails. Disturbance to trust species are expected to be minimal due to the placement of trails in association with recurring wildlife use, limiting access to trails only, and closing areas where necessary to decrease disturbance. With the use of outboard motors, minor amounts of gasoline and oil are released into the waters. Short-term impacts to facilities such as roads and trails can be avoided by special closures due to unsafe or wet conditions. Trails through wetlands are avoided or created by the use of boardwalks to minimize disturbance. The wildlife observation and photography programs have been designed to avoid or minimize impacts anticipated to refuge resources and visitors.

Long-term impacts:

Resident wildlife has greater potential of being impacted over a long time period due to the recurring visitation of wildlife observers. Wildlife can become accustomed to humans. Lack of fear could result in harm to the animal or an animal could become aggressive and need to be relocated or dispatched. Long term use of an area needs to be monitored as visitation increases. Monitoring would include an evaluation of changes in wildlife use patterns, trampling of vegetation, and compaction of the soil around the activity area.

Cumulative impacts:

As visitation increases, more impacts to the landscape may occur. Ways of limiting access or spreading visitor use will be developed. Programs will be modified as necessary to mitigate unforeseen impacts.

Public Review and Comment: This compatibility determination has been reviewed along with the refuge's draft CCP and Environmental Assessment. This document was announced in the *Federal Register* and made available for public comment for 45 days (August 1 – September 16, 2005). The following methods were used to solicit public review and comment on the CCP:

Post notice in Folkston, GA post office.

Public notice appeared in the following newspapers:

Atlanta Journal Constitution	August 19, 2005
Charlton County Herald	August 17, 2005
Clinch County News	August 17, 2005
The Gainesville Sun	August 19, 2005
The Florida Times Union	August 20, 2005
Macon Telegraph	August 19, 2005
Savannah Morning News	August 20, 2005
Valdosta Daily Times	August 19, 2005
Waycross Journal Herald	August 20, 2005

Public meetings:

August 23, 2005 Waycross, GA
August 25, 2005 Folkston, GA
August 30, 2005 Fargo, GA

Determination (check one below):

Compatible with the following stipulations

Not Compatible

Stipulations Necessary to Ensure Compatibility: Opportunities for wildlife observation and photography are designed to minimize impacts to the wildlife and the environment. Evaluations of sites and programs should be conducted periodically to assess if objectives are being met and that the natural resources are not being degraded. If evidence of unacceptable adverse impacts begins to appear, it may be necessary to change the location of the facilities. As visitation increases, additional sites may be developed to lessen the impact to one area. All activities will be monitored to ensure that wildlife-dependent recreation and its impacts remain compatible with refuge purposes. Law-enforcement patrols will also be routinely conducted in an effort to maximize compliance with policies, rules, and regulations.

Justification: These wildlife-dependent uses are priority public uses of the National Wildlife Refuge System. Providing opportunities for wildlife observation and photography would contribute toward fulfilling provisions of the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act, as amended in 1997. Wildlife observation and photography would provide an excellent forum for allowing public access and increasing understanding of refuge resources. The stipulations outlined above would minimize potential impacts relative to wildlife/human interactions and insure these uses to continue to be compatible. The level of visitation proposed in the CCP for wildlife-dependent uses would not conflict with the national policy to maintain the biological diversity, integrity, and environmental health of the refuge. The MRDG process for activities proposed within the wilderness further emphasizes the refuge's commitment to minimizing impacts to the wilderness values and resources.

NEPA Compliance for Refuge Use Description: *Place an X in appropriate space.*

Categorical Exclusion without Environmental Action Statement
 Categorical Exclusion and Environmental Action Statement
 Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact
 Environmental Impact Statement and Record of Decision

Mandatory 15-Year Re-evaluation Date: 08-02-2021

Description of Use: Environmental Education and Interpretation

Environmental education and interpretation consists primarily of teacher workshops, visitor education, teaching students, and interpretation. Activities would include teacher or staff-led on-site field trips, off-site programs in classrooms, teacher and student workshops, and interpretation of wildlife and cultural resources on the refuge. These activities seek to increase the public's knowledge and understanding of wildlife and their habitats, and to contribute to wildlife conservation. In addition, a restored homestead on Chesser Island facilitates interpretation on the area's historic conditions and the influences of humans on the landscape. Environmental education and interpretation have been identified in the National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997 as priority public uses provided they are compatible with the purpose for which the refuge was established.

Expansion of the environmental education program to a multi-faceted, curriculum-based program for use on and off the refuge is presented in the refuge's CCP. It is designed to enhance public awareness and understanding of the refuge's natural ecology, the human influences on the swamp ecosystem, the wilderness philosophy and concepts, and to inspire action among local, national, and international educational groups on behalf of the Service, the refuge, and the ecosystem. The refuge plans to develop facilities to accommodate and distribute students for quality outdoor and indoor experiences. Partnering and networking with other entrances and educators is critical. Developing materials to be used on and off the refuge will increase the exposure to environmental education.

The proposed interpretation strives to increase awareness and understanding of the refuge's natural and human influences, habitat diversity, wildlife values, wilderness philosophy and concepts, and management activities to protect, enhance, restore and maintain the Okefenokee ecosystem. Revising and developing brochures, panels, and signs assists this effort. Also, outreach to interpret refuge messages is key for expanding the public's understanding.

Twelve percent of the refuge visitors (approximately 44,000 visitors in 2004) are interested in environmental education and interpretation. This use of the refuge is expected to increase with the establishment of the Okefenokee Education and Research Center in Folkston, Georgia. Numbers may double in the next 15 years. Environmental education and interpretation sites are currently limited to the 1% of refuge lands that is available to the general public. Interpretation sites include visitor centers located at Suwannee Canal Recreation Area (east entrance), Stephen C. Foster State Park (west entrance) and Swamp Park (north entrance), the Chesser Island homestead, and information kiosks located along trails and other key sites. Environmental education is a year-round activity, conducted on an as requested basis. These activities are closely coordinated with the refuge ranger.

The refuge serves as an outdoor classroom for a variety of audiences with an interest in wildlife conservation and management. Typically, teachers, students, and other groups will learn from hands-on demonstrations, tours, projects, and activities delivered by refuge staff and volunteers. Most activities will be conducted on-site utilizing existing refuge facilities. Environmental education is primarily concentrated on the 220 acres located at Suwannee Canal Recreation Area and Stephen C. Foster State Park. There are numerous facilities at each site to increase distribution of the groups. Group size is typically limited to ensure effective presentation of desired materials which may be specifically tailored to meet the educational needs of the group. Boat tours are often included in the environmental education experience for older students which may take them into the wilderness area. Maintaining wilderness values and resources, preserving the wilderness character of the biological and physical resources, and providing opportunities for research and recreation are the management focuses for designated wilderness. A minimum-requirements decision guide (MRDG) will be completed for all activities proposed in the wilderness area. This process involves determining if an

essential task should be conducted in the wilderness area and then determining the combination of methods, equipment, or administrative practices necessary to successfully and safely administer the refuge and accomplish wilderness management objectives. Activities involving collection or catch and release of fauna also require Special Use Permits in advance.

Availability of Resources: Annual refuge operation and maintenance funds are adequate to support public use activities. The annual cost of operating and maintaining the present environmental education and interpretation programs is approximately \$50,000.

Special equipment, facilities or improvements necessary to support the use: Wildlife Drive, hiking and water trails, boardwalk, signs, kiosks, brochures, Chesser Island homestead, etc.

Maintenance Costs: \$20,000

Administrative/Law Enforcement Monitoring Costs: \$30,000

Offsetting revenues: \$8,000. The Okefenokee Wildlife League also supplements environmental education activities on the refuge.

The refuge is a participant in the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program which currently returns 80 percent of fees generated from recreational activities back to the refuge.

Anticipated Impacts of the Use:

New or expanded environmental education activities proposed within the wilderness area will be evaluated through the MRDG process in an attempt to identify potential impacts and develop methods to accomplish management objectives without jeopardizing wilderness values and resources.

Short-term impacts:

Environmental education and interpretation activities generally take place on existing roads, trails, boardwalks, platforms, boats, Chesser Island homestead site, and within buildings. This minimizes disturbance to the vegetation and soil. Temporary disturbance to wildlife species in the immediate vicinity during the activities can be expected. If roosting and/or nesting is established during a season, public use of the area may be suspended.

Long-term impacts:

Repeated use of an area may compact the soil or cause erosion. Certain plant species may be prevented from growing under these circumstances. Introduction of a non-native species is possible in these disturbed areas also. Occasionally, wildlife that become habituated to a site frequented by humans need to be relocated if they become aggressive or lose their fear of humans. These potential impacts can be mitigated through the messages presented during environmental education and interpretation.

Cumulative impacts:

Any additional facilities for environmental education and interpretation will be evaluated and designed to minimize disturbance to the environment and the wildlife that use the area. Off-site activities will be considered to increase the refuge's audience and lessen the impact on the natural resources of the refuge.

Public Review and Comment: This compatibility determination has been reviewed along with the refuge's draft CCP and Environmental Assessment. This document was announced in the *Federal Register* and made available for public comment for 45 days (August 1 – September 16, 2005). The following methods were used to solicit public review and comment on the CCP:

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Macon Telegraph	August 19, 2005
Savannah Morning News	August 20, 2005
Valdosta Daily Times	August 19, 2005
Waycross Journal Herald	August 20, 2005

Public meetings:

August 23, 2005	Waycross, GA
August 25, 2005	Folkston, GA
August 30, 2005	Fargo, GA

Determination (check one below):

Compatible with the following stipulations

Not Compatible

Stipulations Necessary to Ensure Compatibility: On-site activities should be held where minimal impact would occur. Evaluations of sites and programs should be conducted periodically to assess if objectives are being met and that the natural resources are not being degraded. If evidence of unacceptable adverse impacts begins to appear, it may be necessary to change the location of the outdoor activities.

The following are some stipulations presented in the Special Use Permit issued to environmental education groups:

- Field trip participants' behavior is the responsibility of the permittee.
- When boating anywhere on the refuge, slow your boat to a crawl or idle when passing other boats and canoes.
- Boats will be kept on designated trails.

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- Participants will remain in boats.
 - Collected insects and small fish will be examined and released at the location where they were collected.
 - Disturbance to the vegetation, soil and wildlife will be kept to a minimum.

Justification: Environmental education and interpretation are used to encourage all citizens to act responsibly in protecting a healthy ecosystem. They are tools to use in building a land ethic, developing political support, and decreasing wildlife violations. They constitute one method of increasing visibility in the community and improving the image of the Service.

Okefenokee NWR has two full-time staff dedicated to environmental education and interpretation of refuge programs and issues. Stephen C. Foster State Park staff conducts environmental education and interpretation programs on the west side of the refuge, while Swamp Park at the north end of the refuge is dedicated to the interpretation of the fauna and flora of the Okefenokee Swamp. Only 1% of the refuge is directly impacted from these activities. In turn, the entire area benefits from the public's increased awareness of the area's natural resources and the processes that govern them. No new activity areas are being proposed to accommodate an increase in educational groups. Rather, new locations within the 1% already impacted would be considered to help distribute visitors in relation to the sites' carrying capacity. The MRDG process for activities proposed within the wilderness further emphasizes the refuge's commitment to minimizing impacts to the wilderness values and resources.

NEPA Compliance for Refuge Use Description: *Place an X in appropriate space.*

- Categorical Exclusion without Environmental Action Statement
- Categorical Exclusion and Environmental Action Statement
- Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact
- Environmental Impact Statement and Record of Decision

Mandatory 15-Year Re-evaluation Date: 08-02-2021

Description of Use: Hunting

Hunting, a wildlife-dependent recreational pursuit, has been identified in the National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997 as a priority public use, provided it is compatible with the purpose for which the refuge was established.

In supporting the National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997, Okefenokee NWR offers the following hunt opportunities outside the wilderness area:

- Small game (rabbit, squirrel, and bobwhite quail) at the Cowhouse Unit.
- Turkey at the Cowhouse Unit.
- Deer and feral hog at the Cowhouse Unit, Suwannee Canal Recreation Area, and the Pocket Unit.

The public is notified of hunts through news releases in local and regional newspapers, public service announcements, inclusion in the State of Georgia hunting publications, and postings on the refuge website.

The Georgia Department of Natural Resources (GA DNR) conducts two hunter education courses annually at the refuge.

Hunter usage is estimated through a "sign-in/sign-out" process, located at both the Pocket and the Cowhouse Unit, and through check-in and check-out at the Suwannee Canal Recreation Area.

An annual two-day (morning) quota deer hunt is administered at the Suwannee Canal Recreation Area in October. Hunting activities are permitted with a valid refuge hunt permit and appropriate state licenses. The Cowhouse Island section hunt dates coincide with Dixon Memorial State Forest (DMSF). The Pocket on the refuge is opened for deer archery season. Refuge hunters in all units are required to follow the Georgia state regulations in addition to refuge-specific regulations.

The refuge hunt program provides quality recreational opportunities for the public. It provides a public hunting area where private hunt clubs abound. Quality hunting opportunities that are universally accessible are emphasized over quantity. The deer hunt at Suwannee Canal Recreation Area sets aside an area especially for disabled hunters.

A total of 625 hunter visits occurred on the refuge in 2004. This number is not expected to significantly increase unless additional opportunities are created. Current and potential hunting opportunities will be evaluated for expansion as stated in the refuge's CCP.

Georgia's Department of Natural Resources monitors and adjusts harvest levels within the state if they exceed established harvest limits.

Availability of Resources: Annual refuge operation and maintenance funds are adequate to support public use activities. The annual cost of operating and maintaining the present small game, turkey, deer, and feral hog hunting programs is approximately \$6,000. Therefore, the program is in compliance with the Refuge Recreation Act.

Special equipment, facilities or improvements necessary to support the use: Brochures, signs

Maintenance Costs: \$500

Administrative/Law Enforcement Monitoring Costs: \$5,500

Offsetting revenues: \$430

The refuge is a participant in the Recreation Fee Demonstration Program which currently returns 80 percent of fees generated from recreational activities back to the refuge. The offsetting revenues are from the sale of hunting permits.

Anticipated Impacts of the Use:

Short-term impacts:

Providing a public hunting area on the refuge allows hunters not able to hunt within a private hunt club an opportunity to hunt. The refuge's hunting opportunities may result in localized disruption of individual animals' daily routines.

The hunt on the Pocket, a narrow peninsula into the swamp, reduces the number of deer in the immediate area resulting in less car-deer collisions.

The deer hunt at the east entrance forces the closure of a public wildlife observation and photography area during two mornings in October for safety reasons. Hunters have exclusive use of this area during the hunt.

Long-term impacts:

The small refuge areas hunted would not significantly impact the total populations of the area. Individual fauna move freely between private and public lands depending on the human activity present and the animal's tolerance level.

Should hunting pressure increase on the refuge, alternatives such as quota hunts, a reduction in the number of days of hunting, or restrictions on that part of the refuge open to hunting can be utilized to limit impacts.

Cumulative impacts:

Due to the close proximity to other suitable habitat, the refuge hunts will not have a cumulative impact on deer and small game populations.

Public Review and Comment: This compatibility determination has been reviewed along with the refuge's draft CCP and Environmental Assessment. This document was announced in the *Federal Register* and made available for public comment for 45 days (August 1 – September 16, 2005). The following methods were used to solicit public review and comment on the CCP:

Post notice in Folkston, GA post office.

Public notice appeared in the following newspapers:

Atlanta Journal Constitution	August 19, 2005
Charlton County Herald	August 17, 2005
Clinch County News	August 17, 2005
The Gainesville Sun	August 19, 2005
The Florida Times Union	August 20, 2005
Macon Telegraph	August 19, 2005
Savannah Morning News	August 20, 2005
Valdosta Daily Times	August 19, 2005
Waycross Journal Herald	August 20, 2005

Public meetings:

August 23, 2005	Waycross, GA
August 25, 2005	Folkston, GA
August 30, 2005	Fargo, GA

Determination (check one below):

Compatible with the following stipulations

Not Compatible

Stipulations Necessary to Ensure Compatibility:

Hunting seasons are established annually as agreed upon during the annual hunt coordination meeting with GA DNR personnel. These generally fall within the State framework. The refuge can establish more restrictive seasons to prevent over-harvest of individual species, disturbance to trust species, and interference with other refuge activities. The special hunt at the east entrance requires a permit obtained through a drawing. A limited number of hunters are allowed because of the small area. Law enforcement patrols are frequently conducted throughout the hunting season to ensure compliance with refuge laws and regulations. Additional LE staff proposed in the refuge's CCP will help in these patrols and ensure compatibility.

Refuge staff working in the field will be reminded of the hunts and required to take safety precautions. Precautions will be taken during prescribed burning operations to alert hunters ahead of time.

Justification:

Hunting is one of the priority uses of the National Wildlife Refuge System. Providing recreational hunting on the refuge provides an area for hunting outside private hunt clubs. Populations will not be impacted due to the size and location of the hunt areas. Deer move freely between private hunt clubs, refuge hunt areas and refuge lands closed to hunting.

No conflict is anticipated with threatened or endangered species, which may utilize the refuge. There are no red-cockaded woodpecker (RCW) clusters on the Cowhouse Unit; there are no active RCW clusters on the Pocket (per biological records); there are active clusters at the Suwannee Canal Recreation Area and Chesser Island. Gopher tortoises and indigo snakes occupy the huntable areas; however, the restriction on motorized vehicles will reduce any impacts on their habitat. Should it become apparent that hunting activities are or will adversely affect a threatened or endangered species, the hunt will be modified or discontinued through changes in state regulations and if necessary by the Refuge Manager as provided in the Code of Federal Regulations Title 50.

Public use conflicts are minimal. No other public use is allowed on Cowhouse Island. The only public use allowed at the Pocket Unit during hunts is travel on Highway 177 into and out of Stephen C. Foster State Park. Traffic is mostly cars and light trucks, with occasional bicyclists using the road. No other public use is allowed at the Suwannee Canal Recreation Area and Chesser Island during hunts.

The refuge provides adequate and appropriate information to the public about the hunts through news release, brochures, etc. This allows for informed decisions about types and timing of other recreational uses.

NEPA Compliance for Refuge Use Description: *Place an X in appropriate space.*

- Categorical Exclusion without Environmental Action Statement
 Categorical Exclusion and Environmental Action Statement
 Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact
 Environmental Impact Statement and Record of Decision

Mandatory 15-Year Re-evaluation Date: 08-02-2021

Description of Use: Fishing

Fishing, a wildlife-dependent recreational pursuit, has been identified in the National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997 as a priority public use provided it is compatible with the purpose for which the refuge was established. Maintaining wilderness values and resources, preserving the wilderness character of the biological and physical resources, and providing opportunities for research and recreation are the management focuses for designated wilderness.

The Wilderness Act establishing the Okefenokee Wilderness Area stated in Section 3:

“Fishing shall be permitted in the waters of the Okefenokee Wilderness, in accordance with applicable State and Federal regulations, except that the Secretary of the Interior may designate zones and establish periods when no fishing shall be permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, fish and wildlife management, or public use and enjoyment.”

Refuge fishing regulations (species, limits, and other general regulations) closely follow state guidelines and are coordinated with the state annually. Refuge biologists coordinate with appropriate state and USFWS fishery biologists in providing the annual electro-fishing survey. Enforcement of refuge fishing regulations occurs through regular patrols by refuge law enforcement officers and state law enforcement rangers. Infractions of both federal and state fishing regulations are grounds for issuance of citations.

Recreational fishing is permitted on all refuge waters open to the public. Providing universal access to suitable fishing sites and promoting fishing opportunities for youth is emphasized in the CCP. The areas open to fishing include 120 miles of designated waterway trails, natural lakes, and some “gator holes” attached directly to the trail system within the refuge. In 2004, 5,599 visits were associated with fishing. This number is expected to fluctuate through the years depending on the status of the fish and current water levels. However, a significant increase in fishing pressure is not expected because expansion of fishing opportunities is limited on the refuge.

Recreational fishing is accessible to the public via two primary and two secondary entrances:

- Suwannee Canal Recreation Area (east entrance)
- Stephen C. Foster State Park (west entrance)

Secondary entrances are located at:

- Kingfisher Landing (east side of the refuge between Folkston and Waycross)
- Suwannee River Sill area (adjacent to the west entrance gate).

Recreational fishing with conventional line and pole is permitted; however, bush hooks, trot lines, limb lines, seining, and netting are prohibited. To avoid the introduction of non-native species into refuge waters, live minnows are not permitted to be used as bait. Fishing is permitted year round, following statewide seasons and creel limits. Harvesting of frogs, turtles and other species is not permitted.

Availability of Resources: Annual refuge operation and maintenance funds is adequate to support public use activities. The annual cost of operating and maintaining the present recreational fishing program is approximately \$2,600.

Special equipment, facilities or improvements necessary to support the use: Boat ramps, signs, brochures

Maintenance Costs: \$20,000 (Trail Maintenance)

Administrative/Law Enforcement Monitoring Costs: \$2,600

Offsetting revenues: \$2,000

The refuge is a participant in the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program which currently returns 80 percent of fees generated from recreational activities back to the refuge.

Anticipated Impacts of the Use:

All proposed management actions related to the fisheries within the wilderness area will be evaluated through the MRDG process.

Short-term impacts:

Impacts from litter. Minor amounts of gasoline and oil are released into the water by the operation of outboard motors.

Long-term impacts:

Fishing pressure is seasonal; however, the additional motorboat traffic increases gasoline and oil contamination. The refuge concessionaires rent four-stroke engines to lessen the problem with gasoline contamination.

The increased use of motorboats assists with trail maintenance in some areas.

Cumulative impacts:

If the water level is low during with motorboat activity, the sediments may be disturbed and mobilize contaminants. This may have a negative impact on the health of the fisheries.

Public Review and Comment: This compatibility determination has been reviewed along with the refuge's draft CCP and Environmental Assessment. This document was announced in the *Federal Register* and made available for public comment for 45 days (August 1 – September 16, 2005). The following methods were used to solicit public review and comment on the CCP:

Post notice in Folkston, GA post office.

Public notice appeared in the following newspapers:

Atlanta Journal Constitution	August 19, 2005
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Waycross Journal Herald	August 20, 2005

Public meetings:

August 23, 2005	Waycross, GA
August 25, 2005	Folkston, GA
August 30, 2005	Fargo, GA

Determination (check one below):

Compatible with the following stipulations

Not Compatible

Stipulations Necessary to Ensure Compatibility:

Okefenokee NWR allows fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

- The refuge allows motorized boats with motors 10 hp or less.
- The refuge prohibits the possession of live baitfish.
- The refuge allows only the use of pole and line or rod and reel.
- The refuge prohibits fishing in the boat basin.

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- The refuge prohibits fishing in ponds and canals along the Swamp Island Drive.
 - The refuge reserves the porch and canal area behind the visitor center for youth 15 years of age and under and the physically disabled.

The refuge and concessionaire only operate four stroke outboard engines to minimize the amounts of oil and fuel deposited into refuge waters.

Justification: While the number of participants is limited, fishing has been an important activity of the refuge resulting in only very temporary disturbance to refuge habitats and wildlife populations, and has caused no noticeable impact on the abundance of species sought or other wildlife affected by angler disturbance. Current regulations limit the impacts to trust species and provide a safe and rewarding experience for the refuge visitor. In addition, the Wilderness Act that established the Okefenokee Wilderness Area clearly directs the refuge to facilitate fishing opportunities within the wilderness area.

On the occasion of a drought, fishing may be suspended due to the limited resources for the wildlife dependent on the refuge’s fishery. Any decision to change the limit of fish taken will be carefully coordinated with Georgia Department of Natural Resources.

NEPA Compliance for Refuge Use Description: *Place an X in appropriate space.*

- Categorical Exclusion without Environmental Action Statement
- Categorical Exclusion and Environmental Action Statement
- Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact
- Environmental Impact Statement and Record of Decision

Mandatory 15-Year Re-evaluation Date: 08-02-2021

Description of Use: Resource Research Studies

Resource research studies are not specifically identified as a priority public use within the Service; however, keeping Wildlife First is the primary tenet of the Improvement Act and Fulfilling the Promise. In addition, the Director has mandated that good scientific data is essential and required to make good management decisions.

This determination covers research conducted by all agencies or entities other than the Service when the refuge acts solely in an administrative role, providing minimal assistance in most cases while providing secure sites for science based research. For the purposes of this compatibility determination, research includes data gathering for hypothesis testing, modeling, monitoring, and surveys. The activities will vary in scope and duration to satisfy the requirements of the research project or survey. Projects may involve everything from a limited one time sampling or survey to long-term study plots.

Scientific research studies will be accommodated for the purpose of managing the area as wilderness and protecting the Okefenokee ecosystem. The objective of authorizing this use is to gain better knowledge of our natural resources and improved methods to manage, monitor, and protect refuge resources.

All research studies will be evaluated and if deemed beneficial, a special use permit will be issued as an agreement between the researcher and the refuge. The permit will outline the guidelines that the researcher must follow while conducting research on the refuge.

In addition, research conducted within the wilderness area will be evaluated through the minimum requirement decision guide (MRDG) prior to the issuance of a special use permit. This process involves determining if an essential task should be conducted in the wilderness area and then determining the combination of methods, equipment, or administrative practices necessary to successfully and safely administer the refuge and accomplish wilderness management objectives. Maintaining wilderness values and resources, preserving the wilderness character of the biological and physical resources, and providing opportunities for wilderness recreation are the management focuses for designated wilderness.

Availability of Resources: Annual refuge operation and maintenance funds support the administration of research activities. The annual cost of operating and maintaining the present resource research studies program is approximately \$5,000.

Special equipment, facilities or improvements necessary to support the use: None

Maintenance Costs: \$5,000 (Trail maintenance)

Administrative/Law Enforcement Monitoring Costs: \$6,000

Offsetting revenues: Miscellaneous grants

Anticipated Impacts of the Use:

Research activities proposed within the wilderness area will be evaluated through the MRDG process in an attempt to identify potential impacts and develop methods to accomplish management objectives without jeopardizing wilderness values and resources.

Short-term impacts:

There should be no significant adverse impacts from scientific research because each proposal will be reviewed annually for appropriateness and consistency with compatibility determination before the researcher will be issued a Special Use Permit. Factors such as project purpose, data collection methods, number of researchers, transportation, project duration, and location of access points will determine the extent of effects on the refuge. The knowledge gained from the research activities would provide information towards improving management techniques for trust resource species. Impacts such as trampling vegetation, removal of small numbers of plants and/or animals, and temporary disturbance to wildlife could occur, but should not be significant.

Long-term impacts:

Long-term benefits associated with species' population trends and improved management techniques would outweigh any negative impacts which may occur.

Cumulative impacts:

No adverse cumulative impacts are anticipated with proper evaluation of the research project.

Public Review and Comment: This compatibility determination has been reviewed along with the refuge's draft CCP and Environmental Assessment. This document was announced in the *Federal Register* and made available for public comment for 45 days (August 1 – September 16, 2005). The following methods were used to solicit public review and comment on the CCP:

Post notice in Folkston, GA post office.

Public notice appeared in the following newspapers:

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Savannah Morning News	August 20, 2005
Valdosta Daily Times	August 19, 2005
Waycross Journal Herald	August 20, 2005

Public meetings:

August 23, 2005	Waycross, GA
August 25, 2005	Folkston, GA
August 30, 2005	Fargo, GA

Determination (check one below):

Compatible with the following stipulations

Not Compatible

Stipulations Necessary to Ensure Compatibility: Each request for use of the refuge for research would be examined on its individual merits. Questions of who, what, when, where, and why would be asked to determine if the requested proposal contributes to the refuge purposes and could be best conducted on the refuge without significantly affecting the resources. If so, the researcher would be issued a Special Use Permit that would clearly define allowable activities. Progress would be monitored through annual reports. The success and usefulness of the data would be evaluated through final reports, and chronicles in publications derived from the research.

The following stipulations apply to special use permits issued for scientific research. Monitoring authorized research activities would ensure compliance with the permit's general and special conditions.

- The permittee is responsible for ensuring that all employees, party members, and any other persons working for the permittee and conducting activities allowed by this permit are familiar with and adhere to the conditions of the permit.
- The permit may be cancelled or revised at any time by the Refuge Manager in case of emergency, unsatisfactory compliance, or determination of incompatibility with the purpose of the refuge.
- In accordance with the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (16 USC 470aa), the removal or disturbance of archaeological or historic artifacts is prohibited. The excavation, disturbance, collection or purchase of historical, ethnological, or archaeological specimens or artifacts is prohibited.

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- All waste materials and markers must be removed from the refuge upon the permittee's departure.
 - Construction of structures is prohibited unless prior approval is obtained.

Justification:

The benefits derived from sound research provide a better understanding of resources on the refuge and surrounding area. This knowledge becomes valuable in managing natural systems, establishing thresholds, identifying threats, and better understanding the species and the environmental communities present on the refuge. Research projects would be designed to minimize impacts and disturbance. All research conducted within the wilderness area will be evaluated through the MRDG process.

NEPA Compliance for Refuge Use Description: *Place an X in appropriate space.*

- Categorical Exclusion without Environmental Action Statement
- Categorical Exclusion and Environmental Action Statement
- Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact
- Environmental Impact Statement and Record of Decision

Mandatory 10-Year Re-evaluation Date: 08-02-2016

Description of Use: Camping

Camping on Okefenokee NWR and within the Okefenokee Wilderness Area allows access to the interior portion of the refuge that would otherwise be inaccessible to the general public due to time restraints in non-motorized watercraft. A camping trip through the Okefenokee Swamp is an experience that many treasure for a lifetime. Since the majority of camping on the refuge is within a nationally designated Wilderness Area, the refuge's reservation system emphasizes solitude. This wilderness solitude could not be experienced fully without camping opportunities. In addition, the wilderness legislation that established the Okefenokee Wilderness Area clearly states the maintenance of up to 120 miles of water trails for continued public access.

The seven overnight shelters combined with the trail system offer 12 different combinations of trips ranging from two to five days. Canoe-only trails restrict human impacts to approximately 1679 acres, less than a half percent of the total refuge acreage. The overnight shelters are along the trails include the following: a 20'x28' camping platform with a shelter top that spans most of the platform, a picnic table, and a composting toilet located nearby. "Leave No Trace Skills and Ethics" are required by the refuge. Visitors must carry in all of their gear, food, drinking water, portable toilet for use in canoe, and cooking devices. Reservations can be made up to two months in advance for one party of one to twenty people. The cost to visitors that use the overnight camping facilities is \$10 per night per individual. Transportation is by canoe or kayak only.

In 2004, 2,416 individuals used the overnight camping facilities on the refuge. Due to the limited number of platforms and the reservation system, an increase in use numbers is not expected. Increases would result from larger group sizes and expanding the use of the platforms during currently low use times. Environmental conditions (insects and heat) generally limit use during the

summer months. Through the Wilderness Act establishing the Okefenokee Wilderness Area, the refuge is not allowed to expand the canoe system within the wilderness area beyond the 120 miles of existing trails. There is also limited space to expand the canoe system outside the wilderness.

Availability of Resources: Overnight canoeing facilities are described above. Annual refuge operation and maintenance funds are adequate to support public use activities. The annual cost of operating and maintaining the present overnight camping program would be approximately \$125,000.

Special equipment, facilities or improvements necessary to support the use: Shelters (7), toilets, trails, trailcutter, brochures, permits, and reservation system, all require maintenance. Maintaining wilderness values and resources, preserving the wilderness character of the biological and physical resources, and providing opportunities for research and recreation are the management focuses for designated wilderness. A minimum-requirements decision guide (MRDG) will be completed for all maintenance activities proposed in the wilderness area. This process involves determining if an essential task should be conducted in the wilderness area and then determining the combination of methods, equipment, or administrative practices necessary to successfully and safely administer the refuge and accomplish wilderness management objectives.

Maintenance Costs: \$60,000

Administrative/Law Enforcement Monitoring Costs: \$65,000

Offsetting revenues: \$65,000

The refuge is a participant in the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program which currently returns 80 percent of fees generated from recreational activities back to the refuge.

Anticipated Impacts of the Use:

All refuge activity related to overnight camping is evaluated through the MRDG process to preserve the wilderness character and values while providing recreation opportunities.

Short-term impacts:

Similar to the impacts related to wildlife observation and photography, providing wilderness camping opportunities within the refuge increases the area of potential disturbance and the number of disturbances to the environment and wildlife. One thousand, six hundred, seventy nine acres along trails beyond the day-use trails provides access to the overnight shelters. This is less than a half percent of the total refuge acres. Individual animals may be disturbed by human contact to varying degrees during the overnight camping experience. Examples of potential disturbance include flushing of animals from feeding, resting, or nesting areas. Travel after dark is prohibited which eliminates flushing animals from their resting areas. Overnight campers are in canoes on established waterways, so disturbance to the vegetation would be minimal. Disturbance to trust species are expected to be minimal unless use shifts to locations adjacent to waterways. Camping facilities are designed to minimize impact to the vegetation and wetland soils. Campfires are only allowed at campsites located on dry ground. Litter increases around the overnight platforms due to wind.

Long-term impacts:

Resident wildlife have greater potential of being impacted over a long time period due to the recurring visitation at campsites. Wildlife can become accustomed to humans. If campers are not conscientious of keeping a clean camp on and off the platform, food odors and scraps may become attractive to certain wildlife. Lack of fear could result in harm to the animal or an animal could become aggressive and need to be relocated or dispatched.

Cumulative impacts:

As visitation increases, the demand for the overnight camping platforms may extend the peak season beyond March-May and October-November. With only 7 campsites and one party allowed per site per night, minimal impact and solitude is emphasized. No additional platforms are proposed. The use of camping sites will be modified as necessary to mitigate unforeseen impacts.

Maintaining camping facilities requires outboard motorboats into otherwise canoe-only areas. The refuge uses four stroke motors to minimize oil and gas being released into the water. Small amounts of lead are still being released from these motors.

Public Review and Comment: This compatibility determination has been reviewed along with the refuge's draft CCP and Environmental Assessment. This document was announced in the *Federal Register* and made available for public comment for 45 days (August 1 – September 16, 2005). The following methods were used to solicit public review and comment on the CCP:

Post notice in Folkston, GA post office.

Public notice appeared in the following newspapers:

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Waycross Journal Herald	August 20, 2005

Public meetings:

August 23, 2005	Waycross, GA
August 25, 2005	Folkston, GA
August 30, 2005	Fargo, GA

Determination (check one below):

Compatible with the following stipulations

Not Compatible

Stipulations Necessary to Ensure Compatibility:

The following rules and regulations are in place to provide visitor safety, solitude, and a primitive experience on the trail system:

1. Permittee and their party must launch from each site before 10:00 a.m. to ensure that they reach the next overnight stop before dark.
2. Permittee and their party must register when they enter and leave the swamp and at each overnight stop.
3. Permittee and their party are responsible for bringing a portable toilet with disposable bags for waste disposal and a camp stove and fuel for cooking.
4. Permittee and their party must follow exactly the route described on their permit. Permittee and their party must not stray from the assigned trail. Only one party per stop is permitted.
5. Permittee and their party may not bring pets, swim, or wade in the swamp, due to danger from alligators.
6. Permittee and their party may not bring a motor of any kind on canoe trips.
7. Keep trails free from litter. Please pack out any litter generated from the trip and any found during the course of the trip.
8. Permittee and their party may not bring firearms or other weapons onto the refuge. No hunting is permitted.
9. All wildlife, plants, and artifacts in the refuge are protected. Do not feed or harass any wildlife, or pick any plants.
10. Permittee and their party must remain at the designated overnight area between sunset and sunrise for one night only.
11. Open fires are permitted only at Canal Run, Floyds Island, and Cravens Hammock.

Justification:

The overnight camping program at Okefenokee NWR provides a challenge, an opportunity to experience solitude, observe the wilderness character, the fauna, the flora, and the landscape within the heart of the swamp. The refuge's reservation system provides limitations on party size, travel routes, and the number of nights spent camping. Unconfined access is not allowed to avoid disturbance to the vegetation, increased contamination from human waste, and excessive numbers of people in uncontrolled locations. Managing people within the wilderness area elevates the quality of the experience.

NEPA Compliance for Refuge Use Description: *Place an X in appropriate space.*

- Categorical Exclusion without Environmental Action Statement
 Categorical Exclusion and Environmental Action Statement
 Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact
 Environmental Impact Statement and Record of Decision

Mandatory 10-Year Re-evaluation Date: 08-02-2016

Description of Use: Commercial Guiding

Any person, organization, or business that charges or includes a fee for guiding on the refuge is required to have a guiding permit. This includes non-profit organizations. Okefenokee has defined two types of guiding permits: day use and overnight.

- Day Use Guiding Permits: Guides/organizations that lead activities including fishing, wildlife observation, wildlife photography, environmental education, and interpretation for a fee.
- Overnight Guiding Permits: Guides/organizations that lead overnight canoe trips for a fee.

The objectives of the refuge policy are to:

- Ensure that guides have the knowledge, skills, and resources to ensure safe recreational and educational use of Okefenokee NWR.
- Ensure that guides have background knowledge of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Okefenokee NWR and major resource issues.
- Create sustainable limits on the number of permits issued.
- Promote high-quality visitor experiences on the Refuge.
- Protect the natural resources at Okefenokee NWR

Guides are an important part of the visitor services program at Okefenokee NWR. Currently, four overnight and nine day-use outfitters have permits for guiding on Okefenokee NWR. Guides are licensed to conduct activities such as hiking, kayaking, canoeing, guided nature tours, or a combination of these activities. Commercial activities increase competition for refuge resources, and their value must be evaluated in conjunction with similar public activities. Refuge staff is actively seeking to ensure that all guiding activities are conducted under the terms of a Special Use Permit (SUP), and that the permitting process is efficient, fair, consistent, and easy to communicate to applicants.

Types of Guiding Permits

	Overnight Guiding Permit	Day Use Guiding Permit
Issued for:	Guides/organizations that lead overnight canoe trips for a fee. (reservations required)	Guides/organizations that lead activities including fishing, wildlife observation, wildlife photography, environmental education, and interpretation for a fee.
Length of permit	1 year*	1 year

	Overnight Guiding Permit	Day Use Guiding Permit
Number of permits issued	25 total maximum 1st come/1st served Must meet application standards	100/year maximum 1st come/1st served Must meet application standards
Requirements	Insurance (\$500,000/occurrence General Liability) Refuge Training Current First Aid and CPR Training for all employees	Insurance (\$300,000/occurrence General Liability) Refuge Training Current First Aid and CPR Training for all employees
Entrance Fees	Pay Wilderness Canoe system fees during trip. Entrance fees apply for other visits.	9 people in vehicle: \$5/day 10-25 people: \$25/day 26 or more: \$50/day
Year Issued	October 1 - September 30	October 1 - September 30

** Guiding Permits will be renewed automatically, upon receipt of application, if performance is acceptable. No formal evaluation will take place, however a list of expectations will be provided to guides (see attached).*

Availability of Resources: Public facilities are available on a first come first serve basis. There are no facilities or privileges designated for guided parties only. Guides compete for overnight camping platforms along with the general public.

Guided activities can occur throughout the refuge in locations where the public is allowed. A wildlife drive, boardwalk, two towers, boat basin, and hiking trails provide observation opportunities at Suwannee Canal Recreation Area on the refuge's east entrance. Stephen C. Foster State Park at the west entrance provides a boardwalk, boat basin and hiking trails to promote wildlife observation and photography. In addition, each entrance provides access to the interior of the refuge via boat.

Approximately 1% of the refuge lands are impacted directly from visitation. Highest use occurs on 220 acres at the east and west entrances. There are approximately 62 miles of water trails open for day use and motorboat use. Estimating disturbance to an area 150 ft from the trail would result in 2247 acres being considered potentially disturbed. Canoe-only trails add an additional 1679 acres that have the potential of being impacted.

Special equipment, facilities or improvements necessary to support the use:

All public facilities are open to guided groups. Higher concentrations of visitors may require more administrative involvement to encourage distribution to minimize impacts to equipment and facilities. Administering guiding permits and providing associated training requires additional staff time.

Maintenance Costs: \$65,000 to maintain public facilities.

Administrative/Law Enforcement Monitoring Costs: \$ 5,000 for administering the guide permits in addition to the \$65,000 to administer the public use program.

Offsetting revenues: \$65,000 - Currently, revenue collected for guiding and outfitting operations on the refuge is considered "Public Use Revenue generated on Acquired Lands," and as such is not considered user fees. Under this designation, revenue collected by permitted guides and outfitters is not included in the refuge's Recreational Fee Demonstration program, and thus is transferred to the U.S. General Treasury.

Anticipated Impacts of the Use:

Guided activities follow the general regulations set forth for the general public. New or expanded activities related to public use proposed within the wilderness area will be evaluated through the MRDG process in an attempt to identify potential impacts and develop methods to accomplish management objectives without jeopardizing wilderness values and resources.

Short-term impacts:

Impacts from guided groups are expected to be similar to other public use activities as indicated below. Larger groups may increase the likelihood of disturbances related to noise, trampling, compaction, or longer duration of continuous activity.

The refuge provides habitat for resident and migratory wildlife. Individual animals may be disturbed by human contact to varying degrees during wildlife observation and photography. Examples of potential disturbance include flushing of animals from feeding, resting, or nesting areas and trampling of plants from observers and photographers along the edge of trails. Disturbance to all species is expected to be minimal due to the placement of trails in association with recurring wildlife use, limiting access to trails only, and closing areas where necessary to decrease disturbance. With the use of outboard motors, minor amounts of gasoline and oil are released into the waters. Short-term impacts to facilities such as roads and trails can be avoided by special closures due to unsafe or wet conditions. Trails through wetlands are avoided or created by the use of boardwalks to minimize disturbance.

Overnight campers are in canoes on established waterways, so disturbance to the vegetation would be minimal. Disturbance to all species is expected to be minimal unless use shifts to locations adjacent to waterways. Camping facilities are designed to minimize impact to the vegetation and wetland soils. Campfires are only allowed at campsites located on dry ground. Litter increases around the overnight platforms due to wind.

Long-term impacts:

The continuous use of an area by large guided groups may compact the soil, trample the vegetation, and displace wildlife. These impacts may require some time to recover. Resident wildlife has greater potential of being impacted over a long time period due to the recurring visitation of wildlife observers. Wildlife can become accustomed to humans. Lack of fear could result in harm to the animal or an animal could become aggressive and need to be relocated or dispatched. Long term use of an area will be monitored as visitation increases and adaptive management strategies developed to address significant impacts. Monitoring would include an evaluation of changes in wildlife use patterns, trampling of vegetation, and compaction of the soil around the activity area. Managing group size and distributing groups to various sites will minimize the impacts.

Cumulative impacts:

If there is an increase in guiding large groups within the Okefenokee NWR, there is greater potential for impacting the landscape. Ways of limiting access or spreading visitor use will be developed. Programs will be modified as necessary to mitigate unforeseen impacts.

Public Review and Comment: This compatibility determination has been reviewed along with the refuge's draft CCP and Environmental Assessment. This document was announced in the *Federal Register* and made available for public comment for 45 days (August 1 – September 16, 2005). The following methods were used to solicit public review and comment on the CCP:

Post notice in Folkston, GA post office.

Public notice appeared in the following newspapers:

Atlanta Journal Constitution	August 19, 2005
Charlton County Herald	August 17, 2005
Clinch County News	August 17, 2005
The Gainesville Sun	August 19, 2005
The Florida Times Union	August 20, 2005
Macon Telegraph	August 19, 2005
Savannah Morning News	August 20, 2005
Valdosta Daily Times	August 19, 2005
Waycross Journal Herald	August 20, 2005

Public meetings:

August 23, 2005	Waycross, GA
August 25, 2005	Folkston, GA
August 30, 2005	Fargo, GA

Determination (check one below):

Compatible with the following stipulations

Not Compatible

Stipulations Necessary to Ensure Compatibility:

Commercial overnight and day-use guides and outfitters (up to 25 and 100, respectively) are required to apply for a Special Use Permit prior to leading trips into Okefenokee NWR. Requirements include proof of liability insurance, basic first aid, and CPR. Once each applicant has been reviewed and approved, they are then required to attend a refuge-sponsored, one-day training session to review special operating procedures, guidelines, rules, regulations, laws and other refuge-specific information.

Rules and regulations must be followed as addressed under each recreational activity. Guidelines for the general public also apply to guided groups. Guides however do have to comply with the following:

Insurance

All guides will be required to furnish proof of liability insurance by an insurance company which is acceptable to the Service. Day-use guides will be required to furnish \$300,000 general liability/occurrence; overnight guides will furnish \$500,000 general liability/occurrence.

Each policy or certificate evidencing the insurance shall contain an endorsement which provides that the insurance company will notify the refuge 30 days prior to the effective date of any cancellation or termination of the policy or certificate or any modification of the policy or certificate which adversely affects the interest of the Government in such insurance. The notice shall be sent by registered mail and shall identify the permittee and the number of the special use permit.

Training

All permittees and their employees who guide on Okefenokee NWR shall attend a training course that describes the refuge and its mission, the habitats and history of the area, and the customer service standards expected of all permittees. Training will take place on the refuge, in an eight-hour (1 day) session. All guides that work at Okefenokee NWR will be required to maintain current Red Cross First Aid and CPR certification.

Canoe Trail Reservations

Guides will not receive any special privileges in scheduling or reserving canoe trails and platforms. The refuge does not accept reservations for the picnic shelter or picnic area, auditorium, Chesser Island Homestead or other facilities.

Entrance Fees

The private, non-commercial vehicle entrance pass is a daily pass to a 7-day pass. However, all day use guides will be required to pay daily entrance fees based on the number of passengers in the vehicle.

For overnight guides, the entrance fee is included in the canoe permit fee. (However, any guiding outside a canoe permit requires the appropriate entrance fee.)

Guiding permits do not exempt permittees or their employees from entrance or other fees when visiting for non-work related activities.

Any other commercial use on the refuge, including catering, shuttle service, and outfitting will be required to pay the minimum established commercial vehicle fee (up to 25 people).

If you are guiding a group with an educational/scientific entrance fee waiver, you must either board their vehicle to enter the refuge or pay the commercial vehicle rate for your vehicle.

Reporting

At the end of the permit year, permittees are required to fill out a short form revealing dates, times and number of trips they took into Okefenokee NWR; total number of participants for each trip; and total fees collected per trip. There will also be space to list problems encountered and additional comments

Justification:

Guides are allowed to operate on the refuge to provide recreational opportunities to a wide spectrum of individuals with various levels of outdoor skills. Guides also provide a needed service for those visitors that do not possess appropriate equipment. They are able to present educational information about the swamp and the ecosystem to those parties that would like this additional knowledge. To

minimize pressure from guides on the overnight camping reservation system, a limited number of guiding permits are allowed. Day use guides would not limit other users from using the area and therefore, the quota is high.

NEPA Compliance for Refuge Use Description: *Place an X in appropriate space.*

Categorical Exclusion without Environmental Action Statement
 Categorical Exclusion and Environmental Action Statement
 Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact
 Environmental Impact Statement and Record of Decision

Mandatory 10-Year Re-evaluation Date: 08-02-2016

Description of Use: Commercial Video/Cinematography/Photography

The Okefenokee is a national and international treasure. Every year photographers from prestigious magazines, newspapers, and production companies travel to the refuge for the purpose of producing multi-media features. Whether they are seeking to produce documentaries for national and international media on the Okefenokee NWR, or just out to shoot film and/or stock video footage, which may ultimately be used for commercial purposes, photographers, writers, and film producers need to secure a *Special Use Permit*. Special Use Permits are issued only after a formal written request from the person/company has been sent in advance of the planned activity, and is reviewed and approved as compatible with refuge purposes. Refuge staff makes every effort to insure that factually correct information is presented in each story. Numerous staff hours are spent annually in editing, and providing support to various media markets, which seek to present information about the refuge and its resources.

Photography is conducted both outside and inside the Okefenokee Wilderness Area. Facilities open to the general public are also accessible by photographers and other media personnel. Maintaining wilderness values and resources, preserving the wilderness character of the biological and physical resources, and providing opportunities for wilderness research and recreation are the management focuses for designated wilderness. A minimum-requirements decision guide (MRDG) will be completed for all activities proposed in the wilderness area. This process involves determining if an essential task should be conducted in the wilderness area and then determining the combination of methods, equipment, or administrative practices necessary to successfully and safely administer the refuge and accomplish wilderness management objectives.

Requests for commercial filming number between 2-10 each year. Request may increase through the next 15 years depending on the national, regional, or local environmental issues.

Availability of Resources:

Annual refuge operation and maintenance funds are adequate to support public use activities. This activity is supported through the public use program with additional administrative maintenance of permits.

Special equipment, facilities or improvements necessary to support the use: Commercial photographers use the same facilities as the general public.

Maintenance Costs: \$20,000 for the wildlife observation and photography portion of the public use program.

Administrative/Law Enforcement Monitoring Costs: \$3,000 for the wildlife observation and photography portion of the public use program.

Offsetting revenues: \$23,000

The refuge is a participant in the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program which currently returns 80 percent of fees generated from recreational activities back to the refuge.

Anticipated Impacts of the Use:

Proposed commercial filming that goes beyond the opportunities available to the general public within the wilderness area will be evaluated through the MRDG process in an attempt to identify potential impacts and develop methods to accomplish management objectives without jeopardizing wilderness values and resources.

Short-term impacts:

The refuge provides habitat for resident and migratory wildlife. Individual animals may be disturbed by human contact to varying degrees during photographic shoots. Handling animals and disturbing vegetation during photography sessions is prohibited. Examples of potential disturbance include flushing of animals from feeding, resting, or nesting areas and trampling of plants from observers and photographers along the edge of trails. Disturbance to trust species are expected to be minimal due to the placement of trails in association with recurring wildlife use, limiting access to trails only, and closing areas where necessary to decrease disturbance. With the use of outboard motors, minor amounts of gasoline and oil are released into the waters. Short-term impacts to facilities such as roads and trails can be avoided by special closures due to unsafe or wet conditions. Trails through wetlands are avoided or created by the use of boardwalks to minimize disturbance. The issuance of photography permits are designed to avoid or minimize impacts anticipated to refuge resources and visitors. Commercial photographers and media specialists are not allowed to have exclude and/or impede the public visitors.

Long-term impacts:

Photographers are encouraged to not use the same area for extended periods of time. Resident wildlife has greater potential of being impacted over a long time period due to the recurring visitation. Wildlife can become accustomed to humans. Lack of fear could result in harm to the animal or an animal could become aggressive and need to be relocated or dispatched. Long term use of an area needs to be monitored as visitation increases. Monitoring would include an evaluation of changes in wildlife use patterns, trampling of vegetation, and compaction of the soil around the activity area.

Long term impacts from photographers are currently minimal due to the low number of photographers, access is limited to existing trails and boardwalks, and the absence of a “favorite” viewing area on the refuge. The establishment of a photo blind may increase use of a specific area; however, a refuge structure would protect the surrounding habitat from disturbance.

Cumulative impacts:

As visitation increases, more impacts to the landscape may occur. Ways of limiting access or spreading visitor use will be developed. Programs will be modified as necessary to mitigate unforeseen impacts.

Public Review and Comment: This compatibility determination has been reviewed along with the refuge's draft CCP and Environmental Assessment. This document was announced in the *Federal Register* and made available for public comment for 45 days (August 1 – September 16, 2005). The following methods were used to solicit public review and comment on the CCP:

Post notice in Folkston, GA post office.

Public notice appeared in the following newspapers:

Atlanta Journal Constitution	August 19, 2005
Charlton County Herald	August 17, 2005
Clinch County News	August 17, 2005
The Gainesville Sun	August 19, 2005
The Florida Times Union	August 20, 2005
Macon Telegraph	August 19, 2005
Savannah Morning News	August 20, 2005
Valdosta Daily Times	August 19, 2005
Waycross Journal Herald	August 20, 2005

Public meetings:

August 23, 2005	Waycross, GA
August 25, 2005	Folkston, GA
August 30, 2005	Fargo, GA

Determination (check one below):

Compatible with the following stipulations

Not Compatible

Stipulations Necessary to Ensure Compatibility:

Commercial photography will follow these guidelines:

- Photographers have access only to areas normally open to the public, during posted hours. It does not allow for after hours filming.
- Photographer may not leave any items on the refuge for future use. You must remove all equipment and supplies daily.
- A DVD version of the final product to Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge for our files must be submitted to the refuge. We are available to review and provide clarification prior to final production.
- Handling of animals or disturbing vegetation for photographic purposes is prohibited.

Justification:

Providing opportunities for commercial photography, video, and cinematography contributes to the achievement of refuge purposes and the mission of the National Wildlife Refuge System by increasing the public's awareness of the refuge's beauty and ecological importance, as well as, advancing the public's knowledge and support for the refuge system.

The stipulations outlined above would minimize potential impacts relative to wildlife/human interactions and insures this use to continue to be compatible. The level of visitation proposed in the CCP for wildlife-dependent uses would not conflict with the national policy to maintain the biological diversity, integrity, and environmental health of the refuge. The MRDG process for activities proposed within the wilderness further emphasizes the refuge's commitment to minimizing impacts to the wilderness values and resources.

NEPA Compliance for Refuge Use Description: *Place an X in appropriate space.*

Categorical Exclusion without Environmental Action Statement
 Categorical Exclusion and Environmental Action Statement
 Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact
 Environmental Impact Statement and Record of Decision

Mandatory 10-Year Re-evaluation Date: 08-02-2016**Description of Use: Commercial Timber Harvesting**

Commercial timber harvesting is used on refuge upland management compartments on Okefenokee NWR as a management tool to accomplish habitat management goals. There is no timber harvesting within the wilderness area. The habitat management goals are to restore longleaf pine communities on refuge uplands and to make the limited amount of remaining upland habitat suitable for native wildlife species adapted to these historic, fire dependent communities. This tool will be used where it is the most practical method of removing unwanted trees from the habitat.

Refuge uplands, once part of a 70 million acre longleaf pine community ecosystem are now isolated fragments only partially resembling the original habitat. Native wildlife species are now confined to these remaining fragments of land of Okefenokee NWR and other fragments of public and private land. Many of these species, wildlife and plants, are endangered, threatened, or imperiled.

Before any harvest is conducted, a forest habitat management prescription on the area will be completed. A systematic timber inventory will be completed to determine any habitat deficiencies which may exist and to document the treatment necessary to meet refuge habitat management objectives. The prescription will also describe how the sale will be conducted or controlled to avoid damage to the habitat communities and to insure that the product is removed according to the conditions of the sale. Prescriptions are reviewed and approved before any harvesting takes place. If a commercial sale is not feasible, trees will be removed by other means.

Detailed instructions for improving the habitat are developed for each stand using the inventory data. These instructions include:

- Appearance of the stand after timber removal is complete.
- Descriptions or examples of trees to be removed.
- Basal area to be left, so that the marker knows how much to leave. The marker may not be able to remove all the unwanted trees during one prescription cycle.
- Where to locate loading areas.
- Locations of patch regeneration areas.
- Other special management techniques.

Timber marking and thinning may involve several objectives:

- Removal of an entire stand (clearcutting) usually utilized when restoring longleaf pine on an area now supporting a slash pine stand.
- Patch harvesting (opening a ¼ to 5 acre opening or enhancement of natural openings) to establish patch regeneration areas.
- Removal of selected overstory stems to release patches of existing natural longleaf pine regeneration.
- Opening of crowns to provide more light to the understory.
- Selective thinning to remove unwanted species, poor quality trees, accelerate growth or to provide open stands for red-cockaded woodpecker foraging and nesting areas.
- Remove unneeded midstory trees interfering with red-cockaded woodpecker movement.
- Adjust basal area and diameter class distribution.

All timber sales will be conducted in accordance with the guidelines established in the Habitat and Wildlife Management Plan and will be designed to meet refuge habitat management objectives.

Small sales (estimated receipts < \$5,000) will usually be negotiated. The refuge forester will make a reasonable effort to obtain at least three bids from potential buyers. Often the successful bidder on negotiated sales is selected on the basis of special equipment or ability to complete the sale in addition to best price.

Larger timber sales (estimated receipts > \$5,000) are usually conducted by a formal bid procedure. The successful bidder will make performance guarantee deposits as specified in the invitation to bid to cover any damages caused by the permittee or his producers.

Availability of Resources: Commercial harvesting can be used as a management tool on 16,216 acres divided into 16 upland management compartments, ranging from 411 to 1,944 acres. These compartments are grouped into 10 prescription units, each unit to be inventoried every 10 years.

Special equipment, facilities or improvements necessary to support the use: The Swamp Perimeter Road along with numerous forest industry roads provides access from public roads to the upland management compartments. Within the refuge boundary, approximately 70 miles of roads provide access through the 16 compartments. Various informal agreements allow refuge personnel access through the private road system to the Perimeter Road and the compartment roads. Roads are maintained as needed to accomplish management activities.

Forest management activities require road maintenance, site preparation, and tree planting. Fire management equipment located at the refuge is adequate to perform most required maintenance and construction projects.

Maintenance Costs: \$15,000 (Road work, culverts, fuel, supplies, paint, gravel)

Administrative/Law Enforcement Monitoring Costs: \$45,000

Close inspection of all timber sales is necessary to insure that harvesting operations continuously meet refuge objectives and the conditions of the permit. Mill scale tickets, required to be submitted with payment for timber products, will be checked to insure that proper payment is made.

Offsetting revenues: A percentage of revenues from both concession operations and timber sales across the nation are put into a special account (Proceeds from Sales). A fractional percentage of this fund is divided among Regions and then each Region allots monies to refuges which have these types of operations. Okefenokee NWR typically receives \$45.0 - \$60.0 annually from this fund. The refuge then uses the allotment to supplement costs of these operations.

Anticipated Impacts of the Use:

Short-term impacts:

Timber harvesting during wet weather could cause excessive damage to the forest stands, soils, the understory community, and wildlife habitat. If wildlife is present in or near the area of harvest, excessive disturbance could occur. This is especially true during the breeding season. Too big of equipment and/or careless operations could also damage the trees that are left or compact the soil. For this reason, small negotiated sales are more desirable.

Long-term impacts:

If a sale is not monitored carefully, damage or excessive cutting may occur which would set back the restoration of the forest stand.

Cumulative impacts:

Proper use of fire, timber harvesting, and planting as management tools can benefit the habitat and restore native communities; however, these tools can have an cumulative effect if miss-managed. Careful thought out manipulations will insure the maximum benefit out of these tools.

Public Review and Comment: This compatibility determination has been reviewed along with the refuge's draft CCP and Environmental Assessment. This document was announced in the *Federal Register* and made available for public comment for 45 days (August 1 – September 16, 2005). The following methods were used to solicit public review and comment on the CCP:

Post notice in Folkston, GA post office.

Public notice appeared in the following newspapers:

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Savannah Morning News	August 20, 2005
Valdosta Daily Times	August 19, 2005
Waycross Journal Herald	August 20, 2005

Public meetings:

August 23, 2005	Waycross, GA
August 25, 2005	Folkston, GA
August 30, 2005	Fargo, GA

Determination (check one below):

Compatible with the following stipulations

Not Compatible

Stipulations Necessary to Ensure Compatibility:

Each harvesting permit contains a list of special conditions the permittee must follow to insure that the refuge objectives are met. The following are some stipulations that may be included:

- Permittee must commence harvesting operations within three (3) months of accepting the permit for harvest and must complete harvesting within a period of twenty-four (24) months from permit start date. The Refuge Manager may issue an extension to the permit-agreement if the sale is not completed due to weather or other circumstances beyond permittee's control.
- Tree length skidding must be accomplished without excessive damage to remaining trees. The sale area involves selective thinning of stands of trees that will remain 200+ years. Permittee's producers/employees and their equipment must be capable of successfully completing selective thinning operations without excessive damage to the remaining trees. Damage to remaining standing timber or cutting trees not designated for harvest will be paid for by permittee at double the stumpage price. It is expected that the successful bidder must be capable of moving at least 100 cords of wood per week to successfully complete the sale within established time frames.
- The red-cockaded woodpecker (RCW) is one of the many endangered species found on Okefenokee's pine uplands. If evidence of the bird is found during the sale, harvesting operations will be adjusted accordingly. If there is currently RCW activity, special provision will be made during the breeding season.
- The successful bidder will negotiate with private landowners haul routes between refuge lands and suitable public roads. The permittee is responsible for the repair of damages to all roads and bridges (on and off refuge) utilized to transport timber products from the refuge. The permittee will also repair any damage to gates, locks, public trails, fire lines, etc. As part of the sale, the permittee will be required to purchase 10 loads (20-25 ton loads) of crush-n-run rock (\$400-500 per load) for road maintenance during and after the sale. Permittee will need to make arrangements for delivery of this rock to a site designated by the refuge forestry staff within or adjacent to the sale area.

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- Take appropriate action, conduct training, and make necessary plans to avoid spills and releases of fuels, oils, lubricants, and other hazardous substances and notify refuge staff if any such spill or release occurs.

Justification:

Okefenokee NWR is active in restoring native communities including the longleaf pine community. Conversion to longleaf pine stands requires the removal of less desirable pine species or poor quality trees. Other occasions, the habitat would be enhanced if the canopy was opened to accelerate growth or to promote good RCW foraging and nesting areas. When most effective and efficient, the refuge administers controlled timber sales to accomplish these habitat improvements. All timber sales are designed to meet refuge habitat management objectives.

NEPA Compliance for Refuge Use Description: *Place an X in appropriate space.*

- Categorical Exclusion without Environmental Action Statement
- Categorical Exclusion and Environmental Action Statement
- Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact
- Environmental Impact Statement and Record of Decision

Mandatory 10-Year Re-evaluation Date: 08-02-2016

Description of Use: Suwannee Canal Recreation Area Concession

The refuge promotes wildlife observation, photography, fishing, hunting, environmental education and interpretation. Visitation numbers fluctuate depending on accessibility. Over the past 15 years, overall visitation numbers ranged from 242,372 in 2000 to 423,157 in 1990. Carrying capacity of the refuge is estimated at 800,000. The consequences of visitor use depends on how the visitation is managed. Increased development in the area and interest in the environmental programs offered by the Okefenokee Education and Research Center will bring more visitors to the refuge. However, visitation is not expected to reach 600,000 over the next 15 years.

The east entrance to the refuge receives approximately 200,000 visitors per year. The above mentioned wildlife-dependent uses of the refuge require traveling along established trails by walking, biking, canoeing/kayaking, and motorboating.

A concession is currently present to enhance visitor experiences at the east entrance to the Okefenokee NWR. The existing contract was signed June 21, 2000 and renewed by mutual agreement in 2005. The current contract runs through June 20, 2010. It permits the concessionaire to operate out of the east entrance with the following property:

- 1,800 sq ft concession building
- 900 sq ft canoe storage shed
- 1,100 sq ft deck/eating area
- 6'x6' sq ft oil/gas house for hazardous material storage
- 500 gallon above-ground fuel tank
- 40 ft long canoe storage rack
- Boat dock area, including 400 ft bulkhead/dock; (25) 15 ft long docks, and a boat launching ramp.

The contract requires the concessionaire to provide the following visitor services:

Rental of:

- watercraft (canoes/kayaks, johnboats and motors)
- Associated boating and safety equipment
- Fishing equipment

Sale of:

- fishing tackle and equipment, bait (no live minnows)
- Merchandise
- Prepared food and food prepared on-site, including sandwiches, salads, and other food items.

Guided interpretive tours including night boat tours

Collection of entrance fees

The following services are authorized but not required:

- Sale of canoes/kayaks; associated boating and safety equipment
- Bicycle rentals

Availability of Resources:

The concession provides the above equipment and services for those visitors that do not own or have not brought the appropriate gear to experience the Okefenokee NWR. The area used by the concession users is the same as the area open to the general public. However, the general user is limited to regular refuge hours while the concession occasionally operates special evening tours after refuge hours.

Approximately 1% of the refuge lands are impacted directly from visitation. Highest use occurs on 220 acres at the east and west entrances. The east entrance has a visitor center, boardwalk, two observation towers, wildlife drive, restored homestead, hiking trails, fishing and hunting opportunities, and access to the interior of the swamp.

There are approximately 62 miles of water trails open for day use and motorboat use. Estimating disturbance to an area 150 ft from the trail would result in 2247 acres being considered potentially disturbed. Canoe-only trails add an additional 1679 acres that have the potential of being impacted.

Food service provided by the concession supplies the visitors with refreshments that encourages longer refuge visits and thus, greater opportunities to explore and interpret the resources at the east entrance of the refuge. The nearest restaurants are approximately 11 miles away.

Special equipment, facilities or improvements necessary to support the use:

All public facilities are open to use by the concession users. The concession has structural facilities to support their operations. They also have touring boats that accommodate larger groups of visitors. Their rental motorboats have four-stroke engines and comply with the environmental compliance and horsepower limits of the refuge.

Maintenance Costs: (Salaries, supplies, repairs) \$23,600

Administrative/Law Enforcement Monitoring Costs: \$9,247

Offsetting Revenues: A percentage of revenues from both concession operations and timber sales across the nation are put into a special account (Proceeds from Sales). A fractional percentage of this fund is divided among Regions and then each Region allots monies to refuges which have these types of operations. Okefenokee NWR typically receives \$45.0 - \$60.0 annually from this fund. The refuge then uses the allotment to supplement costs of these operations.

Anticipated Impacts of the Use:

The concession accommodates greater numbers of visitors and provides them with the appropriate gear, food, and tour options. Without the concession, the majority of the visitors to the east entrance would not experience the interior of the Okefenokee Swamp. Their length of stay would also be shorter due to fewer opportunities.

Concession users follow the general regulations set forth for the general public. New or expanded activities related to public use proposed within the wilderness area will be evaluated through the MRDG process in an attempt to identify potential impacts and develop methods to accomplish management objectives without jeopardizing wilderness values and resources.

Short-term Impacts:

Impacts from individual concession users are expected to be similar to other public use activities. Accommodating larger groups may increase the likelihood of disturbances related to noise, trampling, compaction, or longer duration of continuous activity. Regular scheduled tours to specific areas may displace wildlife use at certain locations to a greater extent than random visitor use.

Providing equipment to access the swamp and food service allows the visitor greater opportunities to observe wildlife, photograph, and fish, enhancing their refuge experience. In addition, environmental education messages and proper wilderness etiquette can be communicated since the concession employees are in direct contact with the visitor prior to their trip into the swamp.

Long-term Impacts:

As a business, the concession is concerned over the long-term with making a profit and expanding their customer base. Promotion of their services may bring greater numbers of visitor groups and individuals to the refuge and thus, greater disturbance to the resources may occur. Long term use of an area will be monitored as visitation increases and adaptive management strategies developed to address significant impacts. Monitoring would include an evaluation of changes in wildlife use patterns, trampling of vegetation, and compaction of the soil around the activity area. The refuge and concession operator will work collaboratively to manage group size and distribute groups to various sites to minimize the impacts resulting from this use.

Cumulative Impacts:

Through the concession tours and contacts with individuals, the public will become more informed about the refuge and its resources. Certain information presented may be carried to other natural recreation areas giving additional benefit to the messages that are presented.

Public Review and Comment: This compatibility determination has been reviewed along with the refuge's draft CCP and Environmental Assessment. This document was announced in the *Federal Register* and made available for public comment for 45 days (August 1 – September 16, 2005). The following methods were used to solicit public review and comment on the CCP:

Post notice in Folkston, GA post office.

Public notice appeared in the following newspapers:

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Savannah Morning News	August 20, 2005
Valdosta Daily Times	August 19, 2005
Waycross Journal Herald	August 20, 2005

Public meetings:

August 23, 2005	Waycross, GA
August 25, 2005	Folkston, GA
August 30, 2005	Fargo, GA

Determination (check one below):

Compatible with the following stipulations

Not Compatible

Stipulations Necessary to Ensure Compatibility:

The contract governing the Suwannee Canal Recreation Area Concession ensures compatibility with the refuge's goals and objectives as it addresses the following in detail:

- Quality of Operation
- Operating Plan
- Merchandise and Services
- Rates
- Impartiality as to Rates and Services
- Employees
- Legal, Regulatory, Policy Compliance
- Environmental Protection
- Interpretation of Refuge Resources
- Concession facilities
- Utilities
- Maintenance
- Fees
- Indemnification and Insurance
- Accounting Records and Reports
- Services and Receipts

Public use in general will continue to be monitored to minimize resource impacts.

Justification:

The concession is allowed to operate on the refuge to provide recreational opportunities to a wide spectrum of individuals with various levels of outdoor skills. They also provide a needed service for those visitors that do not possess appropriate equipment or did not bring their own. The concession staff increases contacts with the visitors, providing an opportunity to present educational information about the swamp and the ecosystem and regulatory information. Providing food service increases a visitor's length of stay so they may discover the refuge in more detail.

NEPA Compliance for Refuge Use Description: *Place an X in appropriate space.*

- Categorical Exclusion without Environmental Action Statement
- Categorical Exclusion and Environmental Action Statement
- Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact
- Environmental Impact Statement and Record of Decision

Mandatory 10-Year Re-evaluation Date: 08-02- 2016

Approval of Compatibility Determination

The signature of approval is for all compatibility determinations considered within the Comprehensive Conservation Plan. If one of the descriptive uses is considered for compatibility outside of the plan, the approval signature becomes part of that determination.

Refuge Manager **Signed** May 4, 2006
(Signature/Date)

Regional Compatibility Coordinator **Signed** - 7-5-06
(Signature/Date)

Refuge Supervisor **Signed** - 8/2/06
(Signature/Date)

Regional Chief
National Wildlife Refuge System
Southeast Region **Signed** 8/2/06
(Signature/Date)

Appendix XIII. Consultation and Coordination

A planning team consisting of refuge management staff, a private ecology consultant, and representatives from the Fish and Wildlife Service's Office of Ecological Services, the Georgia Wildlife Federation, the Wildlife Division of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, the Georgia State Parks and Historic Sites Office, and the Osceola National Forest was formed to prepare the Draft Comprehensive Conservation Plan and the Environmental Assessment for Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge.

The refuge management staff began meeting regularly on March 16, 2001, to discuss the planning process. The first core planning team meeting was held on July 26, 2001. This planning team met three additional times (December 11, 2001, April 11, 2002, and December 17, 2003).

Five public workshops to identify the important issues, concerns, and suggestions related to the management of the refuge were conducted in the communities around the refuge in September and October 2001. In addition, professional reviews of the refuge's forestry/fire, biological, and public service programs were conducted between October 2001, and February 2002.

On July 2, 2003, the refuge staff participated in a wilderness workshop that was facilitated by Nancy Roeper, Wilderness Coordinator, Fish and Wildlife Service, and Sue Matthews, Fish and Wildlife Service liason at the Arthur Carhart National Wilderness Training Center.

The refuge management staff compiled the thoughts and comments from the numerous discussions at all of the above-mentioned gatherings into the writing of the draft comprehensive conservation plan and the environmental assessment. Team participants are listed below:

Refuge CCP Coordinator and Preparer: Sara Brown Aicher, Wildlife Biologist, Okefenokee Refuge, Folkston, Georgia

Refuge Management Team:

Skippy Reeves, Refuge Manager
Shaw Davis, Deputy Refuge Manager
Jim Burkhart, Supervisor Ranger
Maggie O'Connell, Ranger (currently Ranger, Bosque del Apache National Wildlife Refuge, Socorro, New Mexico)
Gisella Burgos, Ranger
Fred Wetzel, Forester/Fire Management Officer
Russ Langford, Assistant Forester/Assist Fire Management Officer
Cindy Thompson, Biologist (currently NEPA Coordinator, Osceola National Forest, Olustee, Florida)
Dean Easton, Biologist

Core Planning Team:

Refuge Management Team (above)
John Kasbohm, Ecologist, Ecological Services, Fish and Wildlife Service, Jacksonville, Florida
Frank Cole, Fire Ecology Consultant, Thomasville, Georgia

Jerry McCollum, Georgia Wildlife Federation, Covington, Georgia
Wes Abler, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Wildlife Resources, Fitzgerald, Georgia
Ed Reed, Georgia State Parks and Historic Sites, Region 2 Office, Brunswick, Georgia
Will Metz, Superintendent, Osceola National Forest, Olustee, Florida
(currently Deputy Forest Supervisor, Six Rivers National Forest, Eureka, California)

FORESTRY/FIRE PROGRAM REVIEW TEAM

(October 29 - November 2, 2001)

Team Leader: David J. Brownlie, Regional Fire Ecologist, Fish and Wildlife Service, Southeast Region, Tallahassee, Florida
Alan Dozier, Georgia Forestry Commission, Macon, Georgia
Gary Howell, International Paper, Glen Saint Mary, Florida
Dale Wade, Forestry Science Laboratory, USDA-Forest Service, Athens, Georgia
Cyndy Loftin, U.S. Geological Survey-BRD, Maine Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit, University of Maine, Orono, Maine

BIOLOGICAL PROGRAM REVIEW TEAM

(November 26 - 30, 2001)

Team Leader: Chuck Hunter, Division of Wildlife and Habitat Management, Fish and Wildlife Service, Atlanta, Georgia
Laura Brandt, A.R.M. Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge, Boynton Beach, Florida
John Robinette, Savannah Coastal Refuges, Savannah, Georgia
Greg Looney, Warm Springs Regional Fisheries Center, Warm Springs, Georgia
Parley Winger, U.S. Geological Survey-BRD, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia
Todd Engstrom, Tall Timber Research Station, Tallahassee, Florida
John Jensen, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Nongame-Endangered Wildlife Program, Forsyth, Georgia
Joe Clark, NBS-CPSU, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee

PUBLIC SERVICES PROGRAM REVIEW TEAM

(January 28 - February 1, 2002)

Team Leader: Matt Gay, Outdoor Recreation Planner, National Conservation Training Center, Shepherdstown, West Virginia
Donna Stanek, Fish and Wildlife Service, Fort Snelling, Minnesota
Kimberly King-Wrenn, Alligator River National Wildlife Refuge, Manteo, North Carolina
Joel Vinson, Forsyth, Georgia
Tommy Gregors, Okefenokee Education and Research Center, Folkston, Georgia

Appendix XIV. Glossary Of Terms and Acronyms

Adaptive Management	A process in which projects are implement within a framework of scientifically driven experiments to test predictions and assumptions outlined within the comprehensive conservation plan. The analysis of the outcome of project implementation helps managers determine whether current management should continue as is or whether it should be modified to achieve desired conditions.
“Area of Concern”	Lands near the refuge boundary that the Service would prefer to stay undeveloped; remain agricultural or be restored to their natural state. The Service would assist in managing these lands for wildlife through developing partnerships or by entering into license agreements or boundary easements.
Alluvial	Of, relating to, or found in sediment deposited by flowing water, as in a riverbed, flood plain, or delta.
Alternative	A set of objectives and strategies needed to achieve refuge goals and the desired future condition.
Anadromous	Going from salt water to fresh water; such as salmon, shad, snook, or tarpon.
Anthropogenic	Caused by man, such as air pollution.
Approved Acquisition Boundary	A project boundary that the Direction of the Fish and Wildlife Service approves upon completion of a detailed planning and environmental compliance process.
Bio-accumulation	The process in which industrial waste, toxic chemicals, or pesticides gradually accumulate in living tissue, or in the food web/chain.
Biological Diversity	The variety of life forms and its processes, including the variety of living organisms, the genetic differences among them, and the communities and ecosystems in which they occur.

Biological Integrity	The biotic composition, structure, and functioning at genetic, organism, and community levels comparable with historic conditions, including the natural biological processes the shape genomes, organisms, and communities.
Biomass	The total mass, or amount of material, in particular area.
Biota	The plant and animal life of a region.
Buffer	A multi-use transitional area designed and managed to protect core reserves and critical corridors from increased development and human activities that are incompatible to wildlife. In the document, agricultural lands are also considered buffer lands.
Canopy	A layer of foliage; generally the upper-most layer in a forest stand. It can be used to refer to mid- or under-story vegetation in multi-layered stands. Canopy closure is an estimate of the amount of overhead tree cover (also canopy cover).
Catastrophic Wildfire	Fires which historically occurred in the area prior to the 1900's, usually once every 20 years during severe droughts; fires had potential due to their intense nature, to physically alter a particular plant community.
Class I Airshed	A section of wilderness, national park, or international park designated by Congress as critical areas to protect pristine air quality.
Compatible Use	A proposed or existing wildlife-dependent recreational use or any other use of a national wildlife refuge that, based on sound professional judgement, will not materially interfere with or detract from the fulfillment of the National Wildlife Refuge System mission or the purposes of the national wildlife refuge.
Comprehensive Conservation Plan	A document that describes the desired future condition of a refuge and provides long-range guidance and management direction in order to accomplish the purposes of the refuge, contribute to the mission of the refuge system, and meet other relevant mandates.
Cone of Depression	An area surrounding a well or underground mine within which groundwater flow changes direction when water is pumped out and drawing down (lowering) of the water table occurs in the immediate area.

Conservation Easement	A legal document that provides specific land-use rights to a secondary party. A perpetual conservation easement usually grants conservation and management rights to a party in perpetuity.
Cooperative Agreement	A simple habitat protection action in which no property rights are acquired. An agreement is usually long-term and can be modified by either party.
Corridor Resources	A route that allows movement of animal species from one region or place to another.
Cultural Resources	The physical remains of human activity (e.g., artifacts, ruins and burial mounds) and conceptual content or context (as a setting for legendary, historic, or prehistoric events, such as a sacred area of native peoples) of an area. It includes historically, archaeologically, and/or architecturally significant resources.
Ecological Succession	The orderly progression of an area through time in the absence of disturbance from one vegetative community to another.
Ecosystem	A dynamic and interrelated complex of plant and animal communities and their associated non-living environment.
Ecosystem Approach	A strategy or plan to protect and restore the natural function, structure, and species composition of an ecosystem, recognizing that all components are interrelated.
Ecosystem Management	Management of an ecosystem that includes all ecological, social, and economic components which make up the whole of the system.
Ecotone	A transitional zone between two habitat types or adjacent communities.
Elemental Contaminants	Elements such as phosphorus, mercury or selenium that occur in the environment naturally or unnaturally as the result of human actions.
Endangered Species	Any species of plant or animal defined through the Endangered Species Act as being in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range, and published in the Federal Register.

Endemic Species	Plants or animals that occur naturally in a certain region and whose distribution is relatively limited to a particular locality.
Evapotranspiration	The total water loss from soil, including direct evaporation and that by transpiration from the leaf surface of plants.
Exotic Species	A non-indigenous or alien species, or one introduced, either purposefully (horticulture trade) or accidentally that escaped into the wild where it reproduces on its own, either sexually or asexually. Any introduced plant or animal species that is not native to the area and may be considered a nuisance.
Fauna	All the vertebrate or invertebrate animals of an area.
Fee Title	The acquisition of most or all of the rights to a tract of land. There is a total transfer of property rights with a formal conveyance of a title. While a fee title acquisition involves most rights to a property, certain rights may be reserved or not purchased, including water rights, mineral rights, or use reservation (the ability to continue using the land for a specified time period, or the remainder of the owner's life).
Feral	A wild, free roaming domestic animal; may be a domestic escapee.
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact. A document prepared in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act, supported by an environmental assessment, that briefly presents why a federal action will have no significant effect on the human environment and for which an environmental impact statement, therefore, will not be prepared.
Fragmentation	The process of reducing the size and connectivity of habitat patches. The disruption of extensive habitats into isolated and small patches.
Fuel	Living and dead plant material that is capable of burning.
GIS	Geographic Information System. A computer-based system for the collection, processing, and managing spatially-referenced data. GIS allows for the overlay of many data layers and provides a valuable tool for addressing resource management issues.
Goals	Descriptive statements of desired future conditions.

Habitat	The place where an organism lives. The existing environmental conditions required by an organism for survival and reproduction.
Helibase	Central location where helicopters are stationed for refuge operations.
Herbicide	A chemical agent used to kill plants or inhibit plant growth.
Hydrological	Involving water flows or their distributions as related to evaporation, or flow to freshwater marshes, salt marshes, seas, estuaries, etc.
Hydrology	The scientific study of the properties, distribution, and effects of water in the atmosphere, on the earth's surface and in soil and rocks. A hydrologic model is a type of simulation that takes into account the known behavior of water in the form of mathematical formulas and computer models that allows one to mimic the movement of water in a known area.
Hydropattern	A description of water movement change in depth, timing, flow, or location of surface water.
Hydroperiod	A measure of the fluctuation and change of water levels and flow over time. The length of time an area is inundated.
Indicator Species	A species of plant or animal that is assumed to be sensitive to habitat changes and represents the needs of a larger group of species.
In-Holding	Privately owned land inside the boundary of a national wildlife refuge.
Invasive Species	A native, or non-native plant that has flourished beyond its normal constraints, due to changes in its natural environment.
Issue	Any unsettling matter that requires a management decision. For example, a resource management problem, concern, a threat to natural resources, a conflict in uses, or the presence of an undesirable resource condition.
Keystone Species	A species unique to, or dependent upon, a specific habitat; that one of a number of associated parts or things that supports or holds together the others.

Listed Species	Any species of fish, wildlife, or plant that has been determined to be “at risk” by a state or the federal government agency. In this document, at risk may include threatened, endangered, species of special concern, species of management concern, or species included in the Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species.
Midden	A slightly elevated mound composed of shell fragments and other debris left as waste by native Indians; shell mounds found throughout the ecosystem constructed by native Indians.
Migratory	The seasonal movement from one area to another and back.
Minimum Requirements Decision Guide	The 2-step process to identify, analyze, and select management actions that are the minimum necessary for wilderness administration. Step 1 determines whether action is necessary. If action is found to be necessary, then Step 2 provides guidance for determining the minimum action.
Mitigation	Avoiding or minimizing impacts of an action.
Monitoring	The process of collection information to track changes of selected parameters over time.
Monotypic	Consisting of one type or species, such as exotic vegetation. Examples include single crops or Casuarina “heads.” Scientific studies have shown that monotypic stands of vegetation generally provide poor wildlife habitat.
National Environmental Policy Act	Requires all federal agencies, including the Service, to examine the environmental impacts of their actions, incorporate environmental information, and use public participation in the planning and implementation of all actions. Federal agencies must integrate this Act with other planning requirements, and prepare appropriate policy documents to facilitate better environmental decision-making.
National Wildlife Refuge System	A national network of lands and waters administered for the conservation, management and, where appropriate, restoration of the fish, wildlife, and plant resources and their habitats within the United States for the benefit of present and future generations of Americans.

Native	A species already occurring in the area at the time of European contact (1500 AD). With respect to a particular ecosystem, a species that, other than as a result of introduction, historically occurred or currently occurs in that ecosystem.
Natural Terraces	A stair-step of hydrologic pools within the refuge. Water moves with the gradient depending on current water levels within each pool.
Neotropical Migratory Birds	Birds that migrate from North America back and forth to South or Central America. These birds usually breed in North America and “winter” in the Caribbean, or South or Central America. Usually this term is inclusive of many passerines (perching birds) and shorebirds.
Objectives	Actions to be accomplished to achieve a desired outcome.
Old-growth Forest	Forested areas lacking frequent disturbance to vegetation, usually characterized by dominant species entered into a late successional stage; usually associated with high diversity of species, specialization and structural complexity.
Partnerships	A mutually beneficial, joint relationship between two agencies or an agency and landowner, etc.
Partners-in-Flight Initiative	A cooperative effort involving partnerships among federal, state, and local government agencies, conservation groups, academic communities, industry, private organizations and individuals in North, Central, and South America to promote conservation of birds in this hemisphere.
Passerine	The largest bird group composed of small perching birds. Examples include northern cardinals, blue jays, warblers, sparrows, and wrens.
PM10 Particles	Respirable particles in the air that are smaller than 10um. These particles are collected for analysis at the refuge’s air quality station.
Preferred Alternative	The Service’s selected alternative identified in the Draft Comprehensive Conservation Plan.
Prescribed Fire	A planned or intentional fire set by resource land managers to improve or restore wildlife habitat and reduce potentially dangerous fire fuel loads, also known as “controlled burn.”

Public Use Natural Area	A National Wildlife Refuge System designation for a relatively undisturbed ecosystem or sub-ecosystem that possesses exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting an element of the natural heritage of our Nation. It is available for use by the public with certain restrictions for protecting the area.
Research Natural Area	Specific natural areas set aside in large refuges of the National Wildlife Refuge System that are protected and preserved from disruptive uses, active or manipulative management, encroachment and development. In this refuge, 2,560 acres of the interior have been set aside and are generally off-limits to all personnel. Potentially, these areas can be used for comparative studies by research scientists and staff.
Restoration Management	Management actions to return a vegetative community or ecosystem to its original, natural condition. To bring a disturbed site or an area changed from its current state back to its historic structure, including water regimes, plant communities, and wildlife components. In this document, restoration can refer to exotic plant removal, planting native plants, and/or reintroductions of native plants or animals.
RONS	Refuge Operating Needs System. A national database which contains the unfunded operational needs of each refuge. Projects included are those required to implement approved plans and meet goals, objectives, and legal mandates.
Scoping	Process for determining the scope of issues to be addressed by a comprehensive conservation plan and for identifying the significant issues. Involved in the scoping process are federal, state, and local agencies, private organizations, and individuals.
Service	Fish and Wildlife Service; the federal agency under the Department of the Interior that guides the management of the refuge.
Shrub	A plant usually with several woody stems; a bush. A shrub differs from a tree by its low height.
Species	A group of organisms all of which have a high degree of physical and genetic similarity, generally interbreed only among themselves, and show persistent differences from members of allied groups of organisms.

Species of Management Concern	This is a category assigned to species for which information in the possession of the Service indicated that proposing to list as threatened or endangered was possibly appropriate, but for which sufficient data were not available to support proposed rules.
Stakeholders	Individuals or groups that have an interest in a potential or current issue; could include federal, state, tribal, and local government agencies, academic institutions, the scientific community, non-governmental entities including environmental agricultural, and conservative organizations, trade groups, commercial interests and private landowners.
Step-down Management Plans	Plans which provide the details necessary to implement management strategies and projects identified in the comprehensive conservation plan.
Strategy	A general approach or specific actions to achieve objectives.
Synergy	The interaction of two or more agents or forces so that their combined effect is greater than the sum of their individual effects.
Threatened Species	Those plant or animal species likely to become endangered species throughout all or a significant portion of their range within the foreseeable future. A plant or animal identified and defined in accordance with the 1973 Endangered Species Act and published in the Federal Register.
Tree Islands	Areas of higher elevation within the Okefenokee ecosystem that characteristically support more upland type shrubs, trees, and woody vegetation, namely pines (longleaf and slash), loblolly bay, titi, willow, wax myrtle, Dahoon holly, and buttonbush. Hundreds of tree islands are found in the refuge.
Trust Species	Specifically, species that are federal responsibility and include migratory birds, threatened and endangered species, anadromous fish, and certain marine mammals. The term is broadly used in this document to include federal, state, and internationally listed species, including threatened, endangered, species of special concern and species of management concern. Also known as “listed species.”
Umbrella Species	Species for which protection of its habitat will protect the habitat and life history requirements of a large number of other plants and animals such as the American alligator.

Understory	Any vegetation with canopy below or closer to the ground than canopies of other plants.
Upland Management Compartment	A defined area of upland habitat within the refuge that receives management actions such as prescribed fire, commercial thinning, and replanting of longleaf pine trees.
Vegetation	Plants in general, or the sum of total plant life in an area.
Watershed	The entire land area that collects and drains water into a stream or stream system.
Wetland	Areas such as lakes, marshes, and streams that are inundated by surface or ground water for a long enough period of time each year to support, and do support under natural conditions, plants and animals that require saturated or seasonally saturated soils.
Wildfire	An uncontrolled fire started naturally by means such as lightning, or accidentally/intentionally by man. Same as wildland fire.
Wildlife Diversity	Measure of the number of wildlife species in an area and relative abundance.
Wildlife Management	The art and science of producing, maintaining, benefiting, and/or enhancing wildlife populations and their associated habitats.
Wildlife-dependent Recreation	Uses on a national wildlife refuge that involve hunting, fishing, wildlife observation, wildlife photography, and environmental education and interpretation as identified in the National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997.
Xeric	Of, characterized by, or adapted to an extremely dry habitat
Zone of Influence	A geographic region, typically surrounding a smaller defined area, that has the potential to influence conditions within all areas of the region. An example would be a watershed surrounding a pond or lake.

Acronyms

AMSL	Above Mean Sea Level
AQRV	Air Quality Related Values
CCP	Comprehensive Conservation Plan
EA	Environmental Assessment
FLFWCC	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
GASPHS	Georgia State Parks and Historic Sites
GAWRD	Georgia Wildlife Resource Division
GOAL	Greater Okefenokee Association of Landowners
IMPROVE	Interagency Monitoring of Protected Visual Environments
IP	International Paper
MDN	Mercury Deposition Network
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRDG	Minimum Requirements Decision Guide
NADP	National Atmospheric Deposition Program
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NF	National Forest
NTN	National Trends Network
NWR	National Wildlife Refuge
OERC	Okefenokee Education and Research Center
OWL	Okefenokee Wildlife League
PSD	The Clean Air Act's Prevention of Significant Deterioration program
RONs	Refuge Operating Needs System
SCFSP	Stephen C. Foster State Park
SCRA	Suwannee Canal Recreation Area
SESARM	Southeast States Air Resource Managers
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey
WUI	Wildland Urban Interface

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Appendix XVI. Finding of No Significant Impact

Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge Comprehensive Conservation Plan Charlton, Ware, and Clinch Counties, Georgia and Baker County, Florida

Introduction

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service proposes to protect and manage the natural resources of Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge in southeast Georgia and northeast Florida. An Environmental Assessment has been prepared to inform the public of the possible environmental consequences of implementing the Comprehensive Conservation Plan for Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge. A description of the alternatives, the rationale for selecting the preferred alternative, the environmental effects of the preferred alternative, the potential adverse effects of the action, and a declaration concerning the factors determining the significance of effects, in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, are outlined below. The supporting information can be found in the Environmental Assessment, which was Section B of the Draft Comprehensive Conservation Plan.

Alternatives

In developing the Draft Comprehensive Conservation Plan for Okefenokee Refuge, the Service evaluated four alternatives: Alternatives 1, 2, 3, and 4.

The planning team selected Alternative 2, Integrated Landscape Management, to direct the management of the refuge over the next 15 years. By viewing the refuge as a portion of a larger ecosystem, the refuge staff will strive to protect the resources to the best of its ability using the current knowledge base. The other alternatives evaluated were Alternative 1, Current Management; Alternative 3, Conservation Through Natural Process; and Alternative 4, Refuge Focus Management. They are summarized in the following table.

Selection Rationale

Alternative 2 was selected for implementation because it is the most comprehensive and balanced alternative, incorporating the responsibilities associated with the original purpose of the refuge, the National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997, the Endangered Species Act, the Wilderness Act, and other laws and directives. It emphasizes the restoration of native wetland and upland habitats; preserves the wilderness character, fine tunes the collection and sharing of habitat and wildlife data to promote the health of the ecosystem; and ensures long-term achievement of refuge and Service objectives. At the same time, these management actions provide balanced levels of compatible public use opportunities consistent with existing laws, Service policies, and sound biological principles.

Environmental Effects

Implementation of the Service's management action is expected to result in environmental, social, and economic effects as outlined in the comprehensive conservation plan. The goals, objectives, and strategies reflect the Service's commitment to achieve the mandates of the National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997, the mission of the Refuge System, the Endangered Species Act, the Wilderness Act, and the purpose and vision for Okefenokee Refuge. The Service intends to accomplish these goals, objectives, and strategies during the next 15 years.

Summary table on major differences between alternatives.

Goals	Alternative 1. Maintain Current Management	Alternative 2. Integrated Landscape Management (Preferred Alternative)	Alternative 3. Conservation Through Natural Processes	Alternative 4. Refuge Focused Management
Wildlife Management	Provide enhanced habitat and protection for trust species and other native fauna on refuge lands. Seek partnerships with adjacent landowners related to RCW habitat requirements. Continue monitoring general occurrence/distribution of fauna. Continue limited monitoring of RCW populations to determine status on refuge lands. Identify factors influencing declines in fishery.	Expand on Alternative 1; plus, Provide high quality habitat and protection for trust species. Conserve the natural diversity, abundance and ecological function of native fauna and flora. Evaluate management options in the context of wilderness. Expand monitoring to gain knowledge about limiting factors. Share data to gain an understanding of the area dynamics of wildlife movements and distribution. Identify wildlife species as wildlife health and contaminant availability indicators within ecosystem.	Manage wildlife and its habitat outside the wilderness as in Alternative 2. Monitor select islands as representative of wilderness island RCW populations as access permits. Monitor and inventory indicator species to determine habitat quality within wilderness.	Similar to Alternative 2 with all activity associated with refuge lands only. Share data as requested.
Resource Protection	Address threats to refuge health as they are identified. Maintain and/or restore landscape features to imitate historic	Same as Alternative 1; plus, Identify “zones of influence” in relation to resources.	Promote the health of the system as in Alternative 2. Allow natural processes to	Maintain and/or restore habitat features to imitate historic distribution

Goals	Alternative 1. Maintain Current Management	Alternative 2. Integrated Landscape Management (Preferred Alternative)	Alternative 3. Conservation Through Natural Processes	Alternative 4. Refuge Focused Management
Resource Protection (Cont'd)	distribution and frequency. Preserve area's cultural heritage. Preserve wilderness qualities. Enhance protection of adjacent lands and resources. Allow fire to affect the swamp interior as part of the natural process. (modified suppression)	Promote landscape features and healthy natural systems on and off the refuge. Establish agreements or acquire lands to protect resources. Monitor environmental parameters as part of a network to determine the health of the ecosystem.	occur without interference from man. Utilize satellite images to assess habitat conditions. Protect cultural resources to the extent possible considering travel, time, and safety within the wilderness.	and frequency on refuge lands. Protect resources through land acquisition. Monitor parameters within the refuge.
Wilderness Values	Evaluate activities within wilderness through discussions and establish Special Operating Procedures to set guidelines. Emphasize solitude. Maintain current day use/camping facilities and reservation system. Continue to allow motorboat and canoe trails as designated in the establishing legislation. Maintain trails with trail cutter and other motorized equipment. Use helicopters for wildland fire surveillance, prescribed fire, and access to wilderness islands for management purposes.	Evaluate activities within wilderness through Minimum Requirements Decision Guide. Emphasize solitude. Maintain facilities and reservation system. Promote the wilderness resource and its values. Continue to allow motorboat and canoe trails as designated in the establishing legislation. Maintain trails using appropriate tools to reduce human and resource disturbance.	Evaluate activities within wilderness through Minimum Requirements Decision Guide. Emphasize primitive and unconfined recreation. Emphasize challenge and self-sufficiency. Minimize motorboat usage to the extent allowable in wilderness legislation. Maintain wilderness trails with hand tools. Allow natural processes exclusively to manage the	Same as Alternative 2.

Goals	Alternative 1. Maintain Current Management	Alternative 2. Integrated Landscape Management (Preferred Alternative)	Alternative 3. Conservation Through Natural Processes	Alternative 4. Refuge Focused Management
Wilderness Values (Cont'd)		Use helicopters over the wilderness during emergencies and where it is determined to be the minimum tool to meet management objectives. Evaluate human carrying capacity of the wilderness area and adjust public use appropriately.	wilderness landscape. Reduce helicopter flights to only emergency situations, including wildland fire. Evaluate human carrying capacity of the wilderness area and adjust public use appropriately.	
Public Services	Maintain current opportunities for the six priority uses. Promote public appreciation and greater awareness of the Okefenokee Ecosystem. Maintain current wilderness facilities and trails. Build volunteer and partnership support. Continue on-refuge environmental education and interpretation. Form partnership with Okefenokee Education and Research Center.	Expand on Alternative 1; plus, Increase and enhance outreach opportunities. Promote area, linking recreational and educational avenues. Expand education/outreach to reflect ecosystem health and connectivity. Manage appropriate level of public use in relation to wilderness.	Education, outreach, and recreation opportunities outside the wilderness as in Alternative 2. Discontinue overnight canoe reservation system to emphasize unconfined recreation. Eliminate conveniences within the wilderness to enhance the values of the wilderness experience, including composting toilets and	Similar to Alternative 1 with a strong emphasis on refuge resources and management. Provide quality experiences on the refuge related to the priority uses. Build quality environmental education and Interpretation programs promoting the refuge.

Goals	Alternative 1. Maintain Current Management	Alternative 2. Integrated Landscape Management (Preferred Alternative)	Alternative 3. Conservation Through Natural Processes	Alternative 4. Refuge Focused Management
Public Services (Cont'd)			shelters. Require pack out of human waste. Minimize human hand on the wilderness area. Maintain trails using hand tools and non- motorized equipment.	
Partnerships	Support ecosystem- based partnerships with adjacent landowners, education institutions, interest groups, and Okefenokee Education and Research Center. Continue current partnerships related to management of surrounding lands for fire purposes. Participate in regional and national surveys and share data where appropriate.	Expand on Alternative 1; plus, Promote communication, cooperation and partnerships to conserve the integrity of the ecosystem. Promote research opportunities for a full understanding of the ecosystem processes. Develop a network for sharing and analyzing data within “zones of influence”.	Similar to Alternative 2 with the additional emphasis on manual methods of accomplishing tasks within the wilderness. Develop agreements, partnerships, and advocacy groups to support full implementation of natural processes management. Gain understanding and support of “natural processes” management from Congress. Develop partnerships with groups to provide a work force for maintaining trails by hand.	Support communication and partnerships with landowners and interest groups to ensure the health of the refuge resources. Partner with researchers and educational institutions to gain knowledge on the refuge’s resources.

Goals	Alternative 1. Maintain Current Management	Alternative 2. Integrated Landscape Management (Preferred Alternative)	Alternative 3. Conservation Through Natural Processes	Alternative 4. Refuge Focused Management
Administration	<p>Continue to develop internal Service and external partnerships to share equipment, staff and services. Integrate staff into communities through communication, participation, and partnerships. Promote participation in cooperative activities. Expand refuge staff by 20 positions. Provide adequate facilities and support to accommodate new positions as they are established. Increase funding to support the accomplishment of goals.</p>	<p>Same as Alternative 1; plus, Provide adequate staff, partners, and volunteers, sensitive to wilderness ethics and “zones of influence”. Expand refuge staff by 98 positions.</p>	<p>Provide staff with wilderness education and training in hand and primitive tool use. Establish compensation protocol for private property damage when natural processes leave the refuge. Provide adequate staff, partners and volunteers, sensitive to wilderness and physically able to do the manual labor required. Expand refuge staff by 129 positions.</p>	<p>Similar to Alternative 2 with reduced effort with partnerships. Increase staff by 84 positions. Obtain funds for acquisition.</p>

Wildlife Management

Goal: Promote and provide high-quality habitat and protection for threatened and endangered species and conserve the natural diversity, abundance, and ecological function of native flora and fauna on and off refuge lands.

Resource Protection

Goal: Restore, maintain, protect, and promote native habitats and healthy natural systems where possible to imitate historic distribution, frequency, and quality on and off the refuge, and preserve the associated cultural sites and wilderness qualities.

Wilderness Values

Goal: Restore, preserve, and protect the primeval character and natural processes of the Okefenokee Wilderness, leaving it untrammelled by man while providing recreational solitude, education, scientific study, conservation ethics, and scenic vistas.

Public Services

Goal: Provide and enhance fully accessible opportunities for hunting, fishing, wildlife observation, wildlife photography, and environmental education and interpretation when compatible to promote public appreciation, understanding, and action on behalf of the Okefenokee Ecosystem while maintaining the wilderness resource of the Okefenokee Wilderness Area.

Partnerships

Goal: Promote communication, cooperation, and partnerships between local, state, and federal agencies, land managers, and private citizens within the “zones of influence” to conserve the integrity of the pathways associated with resource protection, wildlife populations, and public services.

Administration

Goal: Provide adequate staff, partners, volunteers, and others with the facilities and equipment to support the goals and objectives of the refuge in a safe manner while maintaining sensitivity to wilderness ethics and the “zones of influence.”

Through the implementation of these goals, the following will result:

- The native habitats of Okefenokee Refuge will be maintained, protected, and enhanced while meeting the refuge’s primary purpose of providing “a refuge and breeding ground for migratory birds and other wildlife.”
- Management through the use of prescribed and natural fire is promoted for the maintenance and restoration of native habitat.
- It incorporates an understanding of the refuge’s place locally, regionally, nationally, and internationally and recognizes the potential benefits of networking, partnerships, and data sharing.
- Upland management will emphasize the maintenance and restoration of longleaf pine communities.
- Endangered species and other wildlife benefit from improved or maintained habitat conditions.
- Monitoring will focus on evaluating the effects of management, natural processes, and human activity within the “zones of influence¹.”
- The refuge’s responsibilities in the preservation of wilderness characteristics, which emphasize solitude, are recognized.
- Management within the wilderness will be evaluated through the Minimum Requirements Decision Guide.
- Wildlife-dependent public uses (hunting, fishing, wildlife observation, wildlife photography, and environmental education and interpretation) are managed in ensure that they are appropriate and compatible with wildlife and habitat conservation.
- This plan recognizes the impact outside activities may have on the integrity of the swamp and the importance of looking beyond the refuge boundary. These “zones of influence” vary depending on the natural resources involved.

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- The refuge staff will continue open communication and partnerships with adjacent landowners and interest groups downstream from the Okefenokee Swamp to protect the natural resources, especially during emergency fire/weather situations.
 - Partnerships beyond the refuge's immediate neighbors will be developed to address issues associated with the aquifer, air shed, and biota exchange pathways.
 - Extensive resource sharing and networking with other refuges, state agencies, organizations, specialists, researchers, and private citizens would expand the knowledge base and develop cooperation between interest groups.
 - The refuge will continue to seek partnerships with adjacent landowners to enhance the refuge's habitat for the endangered red-cockaded woodpecker and associated species by providing corridors between refuge upland management compartments or expanding foraging and nesting areas.
 - Restoration of natural systems, native communities, and healthy environments will be emphasized thus promoting a high quality of life regionally.
 - Within the refuge, natural processes and the wilderness philosophy will be strongly considered in all decisions.
 - Monitoring environmental parameters, fauna and flora will be incorporated into an integrated study to gain knowledge on the health of the Okefenokee Ecosystem.
 - It provides expanded educational and appropriate, compatible, wildlife-dependent recreational opportunities to develop a constituency that is knowledgeable of refuge resources, mandates, and environmental issues, and willing to work toward common goals.
 - The refuge and surrounding area will be promoted, linking recreational and educational avenues.
 - Promoting the refuge as an asset of Charlton, Clinch, and Ware Counties in Georgia and Baker County in Florida will enhance the refuge's image and help expand local support.
 - Staffing will be expanded to meet the increased communication commitment and accommodate data and resource sharing.
 - A significant increase in staff is presented due to the additional time required to manage the refuge with a greater consciousness for the wilderness resource.

¹*Zone of Influence – A geographic region, typically surrounding a smaller defined area, that has the potential to influence conditions within all areas of the region. An example would be a watershed surrounding a pond or lake.*

Potential Adverse Effects and Mitigation Measures

Effects from Public Use on Natural Resources

Disturbance to wildlife and the land at some level is an unavoidable consequence of any public use program, regardless of the activity involved. Obviously, some activities innately have the potential to be more disturbing than others. Public use at the refuge is limited to five entrance points and the designated water trails within the swamp. The management actions to be implemented have been carefully planned to avoid unacceptable levels of impact. Within the wilderness area, the public's activity foot print is controlled through the use of designated trails and a reservation system for overnight use to minimize wildlife and habitat disturbance and emphasize solitude. However, continued monitoring of the wildlife, habitat, and public use levels will assist in adjusting public use programs as needed to limit disturbance and degradation of the resources.

Effects on Wilderness Character

Management of the refuge encompasses many mandates, including the original purpose of the refuge, the recovery of an endangered species population, preserving the wilderness character, and restoring

the native habitats and associated wildlife. The character of the wilderness may be compromised in the refuge's attempt to accomplish other goals and objectives presented in the comprehensive conservation plan. However, the plan does specify that all activities proposed within the wilderness area be evaluated thoroughly to minimize the impacts to the wilderness character and values.

Effects on Adjacent Landowners

Adjacent landowners and the refuge have been brought together through the Greater Okefenokee Association of Landowners (GOAL) in the interest of working together to benefit the land management goals of each member. This organization is recognized in the comprehensive conservation plan as a supporting factor in using natural processes within the wilderness area. Fire issues are a significant concern as the refuge implements the use of wildland fire to benefit the resources. Land management practices are presented to protect the adjacent landowners to the extent possible. As development moves closer to the refuge, the management of the refuge may come in conflict with adjacent landowner activities. Negotiations and buffer zones may develop to minimize restrictions on the management of the refuge.

The refuge's acquisition boundary includes 519,480 acres, 117,600 acres beyond the current refuge boundary. Future land acquisition would occur on a willing-seller basis only, at fair market values within the approved acquisition boundary. Lands are acquired through a combination of fee title purchases and/or donations and less-than-fee title interests (e.g., conservation easements, cooperative agreements) from willing sellers.

The management action is not expected to have significant adverse effects on wetlands and flood plains, pursuant to Executive Orders 11990 and 11988.

Coordination

The management action has been thoroughly coordinated with all interested and/or affected parties. Parties contacted include:

- All affected landowners
- Congressional representatives
- Georgia Department of Natural Resources
- Georgia State Park and Historic Sites
- Georgia Wildlife Federation
- Local community officials
- Interested citizens
- Conservation organizations

Findings

It is my determination that the management action does not constitute a major federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment under the meaning of Section 102(2)(c) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (as amended). As such, an environmental impact statement is not required. This determination is based on the following factors (40 C.F.R. 1508.27), as addressed in the Environmental Assessment for Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge:

1. Both beneficial and adverse effects have been considered and this action will not have a significant effect on the human environment. (Environmental Assessment, Effects on Socioeconomic Environment – pages 215-217)

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2. The actions will not have a significant effect on public health and safety. (Environmental Assessment, Effects on Public Services – pages 213-215; Effects on Administration – pages 217-218)
 3. The project will not significantly affect any unique characteristics of the geographic area such as proximity to historical or cultural resources, wild and scenic rivers, or ecologically critical areas. (Environmental Assessment, Environmental Consequences – pages 199-218)
 4. The effects on the quality of the human environment are not likely to be highly controversial. (Environmental Assessment, Effects on Socioeconomic Environment – pages 215-217)
 5. The actions do not involve highly uncertain, unique, or unknown environmental risks to the human environment. (Environmental Assessment, Environmental Consequences – pages 199-218)
 6. The actions will not establish a precedent for future actions with significant effects nor do they represent a decision in principle about a future consideration. (Environmental Assessment – pages 125-222)
 7. There will be no cumulatively significant impacts on the environment. Cumulative impacts have been analyzed with consideration of other similar activities on adjacent lands, in past action, and in foreseeable future actions. (Environmental Assessment, Effects on the Physical Environment and the Biological Environment – pages 199-210)
 8. The actions will not significantly affect any site listed in, or eligible for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places, nor will they cause loss or destruction of significant scientific, cultural, or historic resources. (Environmental Assessment, Effects on Special Designation and Cultural and Historic Resources – pages 210-212)
 9. The actions are not likely to adversely affect threatened or endangered species, or their habitats. (Environmental Assessment, Effects on the Biological Environment – pages 205-210)
 10. The actions will not lead to a violation of federal, state, or local laws imposed for the protection of the environment. (Environmental Assessment, Effects on Administration – pages 217-218)

Supporting References

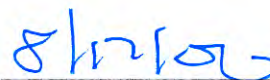
Fish and Wildlife Service. 2005. Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge - Draft Comprehensive Conservation Plan and Environmental Assessment, U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Southeast Region.

Document Availability

The Environmental Assessment was Section B of the Draft Comprehensive Conservation Plan for Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge and was made available in August 2005. Additional copies are available by writing: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1875 Century Boulevard, Atlanta, GA 30345.

Signed

Sam D. Hamilton
Regional Director



Date