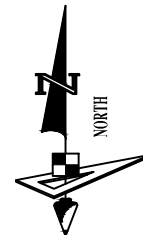




**NOTES:**

1. BOUNDARY LINES HAVE BEEN DERIVED FROM THE FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE ASSESSMENT ROLE AND GIS DATA FOR THE YEAR OF 2023.
2. BUILDABLE AREA IS APPROXIMATELY 18,091.067 SQFT OR 0.415± ACRES
3. TOTAL WETLAND AREA IS APPROXIMATELY 4,741.805 SQFT OR 0.109± ACRES.

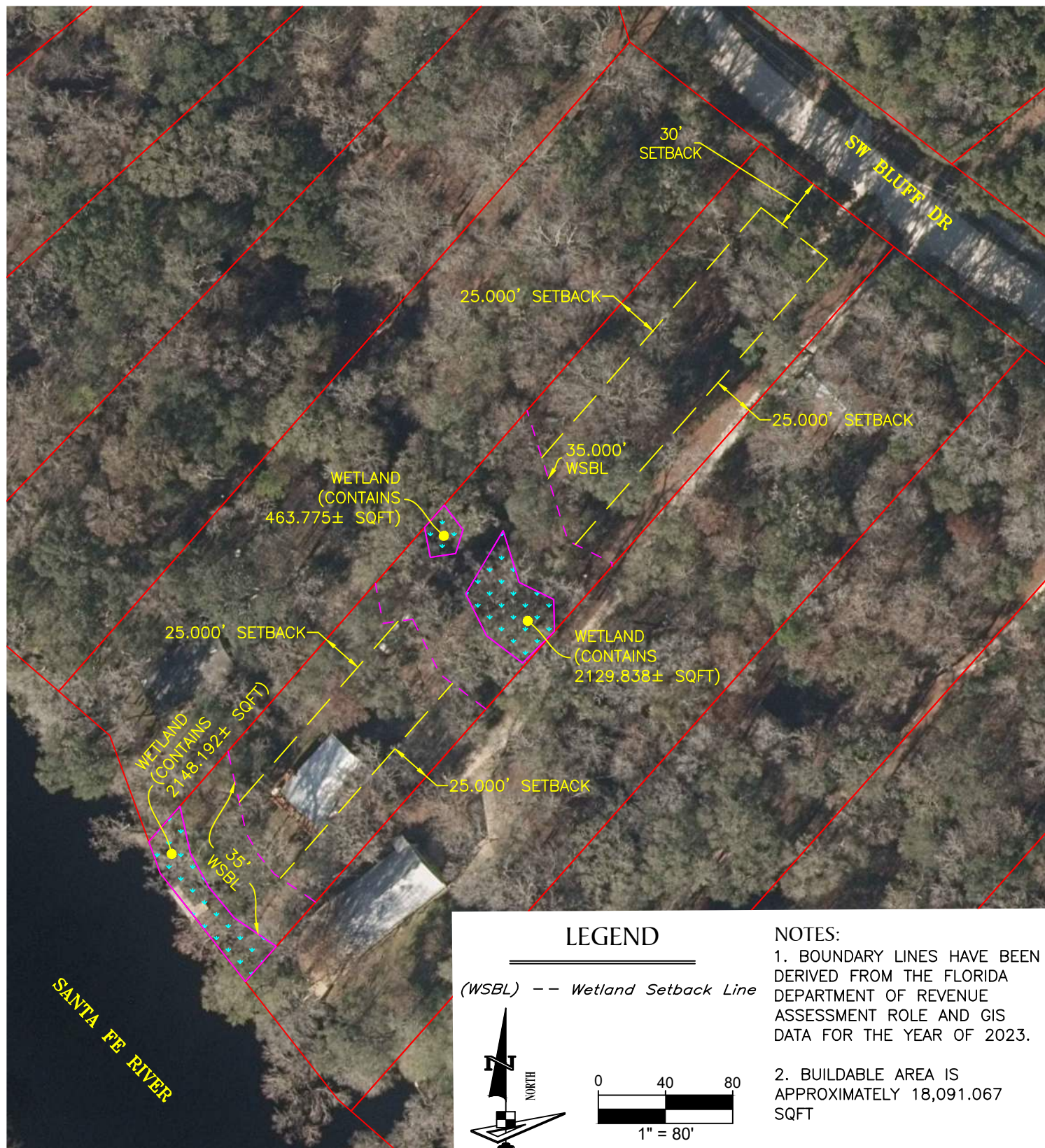


NOT SET TO SCALE

FIELD DATE	8/11/2023
PARCEL ID	18-7S-16-04236-069
COUNTY	Columbia County, FL
CLIENT	Tanner-Solomon
PROJECT #	2322
DRAWN BY:	JRG

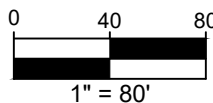
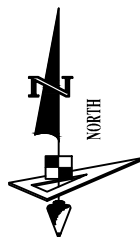
**MASTODON  
ENVIRONMENTAL**  
WETLAND  
DELINEATION  
SERVICES





## LEGEND

(WSBL) -- Wetland Setback Line



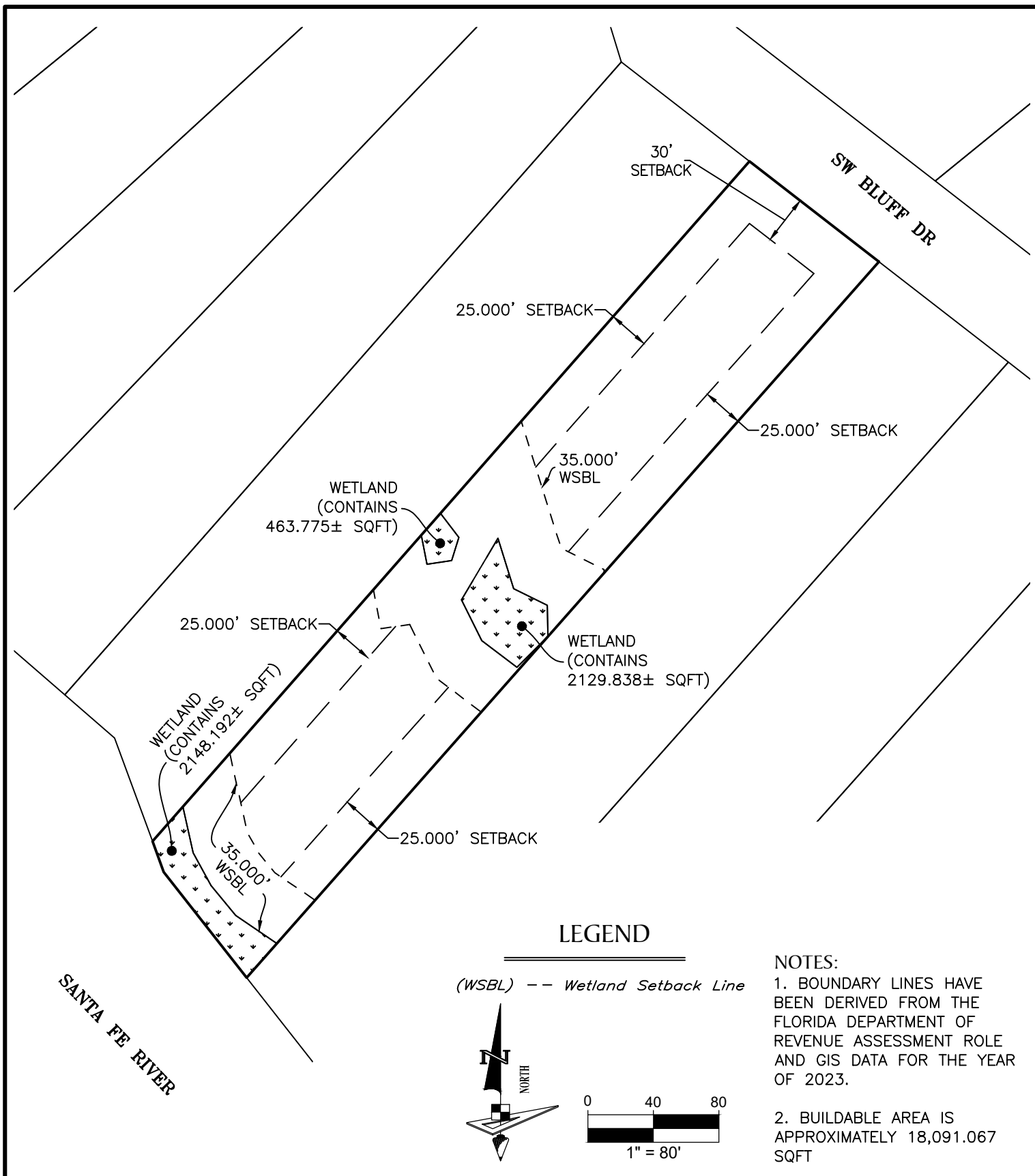
## NOTES:

1. BOUNDARY LINES HAVE BEEN DERIVED FROM THE FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE ASSESSMENT ROLE AND GIS DATA FOR THE YEAR OF 2023.

2. BUILDABLE AREA IS APPROXIMATELY 18,091.067 SQFT

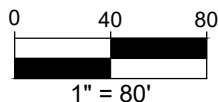
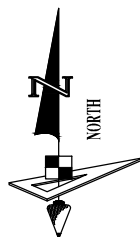
FIELD DATE	8/11/2023
PARCEL ID	18-7S-16-04236-069
COUNTY	Columbia County, FL
CLIENT	Tanner-Solomon
PROJECT #	2322
DRAWN BY:	JRG

**MASTODON  
ENVIRONMENTAL**  
WETLAND  
DELINEATION  
SERVICES



## LEGEND

(WSBL) -- Wetland Setback Line



## NOTES:

1. BOUNDARY LINES HAVE BEEN DERIVED FROM THE FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE ASSESSMENT ROLE AND GIS DATA FOR THE YEAR OF 2023.

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**MASTODON  
ENVIRONMENTAL**  
WETLAND  
DELINEATION  
SERVICES

## Solomon Property

**Parcel:** 18 – 7S -16 – 04236 – 069, Pasco County, FL

**Site Visit:** Friday - August 11, 2023

### **Florida Natural Areas Inventory Community**

**Bottomland Forest:** – Flatland with sand/clay/organic substrate; usually connected or adjacent to a riverine community; occasionally inundated; Panhandle to central peninsula; rare or no fire; closed canopy of mixed hardwoods; deciduous or mixed deciduous/evergreen; tuliptree, sweetbay, water oak, sweetgum, diamond-leaved oak, red maple, loblolly pine, spruce pine, Atlantic white cedar.

**Alluvial Forest:** Floodplain with alluvial substrate of sand, silt, clay or organic soil; inundated yearly during growing season; influenced by disturbance from ongoing floodplain processes (deposition of point bars, creation of “ridge and swale” topography); Panhandle to central peninsula; rare or no fire; closed canopy of mainly deciduous trees; water hickory, overcup oak, diamond-leaved oak, green ash, American elm, water locust, river birch.

**Upland Hardwood Forest:** Upland with sand/clay and/or calcareous substrate; mesic; Panhandle to central peninsula; rare or no fire; closed deciduous or mixed deciduous/evergreen canopy; American beech, southern magnolia, hackberry, swamp chestnut oak, white oak, horse sugar, flowering dogwood, and mixed hardwoods.

*Plant Species present on-site listed on last page.*

**Hydric Soil** Thick organic bodies found throughout top foot of soil. Redox concentrations present. (Indicator A12 – Thick Dark Surface with 70% or more organics covering minerals, Indicator A7 – Dark Surface, greater than 4 inches within 6 inches of surface)

**Hydrology:** Water stained leaves (very faint gray) in river swale/slough. Last major rainfall event was back in March/April and wetland was inundated for extended period of time. Lack of rain since then has caused soil to become very dry, though moisture is still present. In addition to the leaves being stained from prolonged inundation, there is sparse vegetation in the swale (a lone Bluestem Palmetto and young Dogwoods are sprouting). The upland has more groundcover in addition to upland trees like Southern Magnolia, Saw Palmetto, and Live Oak. (B10 Drainage Patterns, B8 Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface)

**General Assessment** Large rain events can cause rivers to swell and over time build up walls of sediment and organics on their banks. Beyond these banks can be swales that develop and often these swales can become wetlands and then even revert back into non-wetland swales with time. The swale wetland cutting underneath the road (culvert present) is not connected in any significant way to the Sante Fe River and thus is an isolated wetland that may be regulated by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection. Neighbors noted that in extreme storm events that water covers the drives on their properties and connect usually disconnected swale wetlands. In a relatively short time these drain back over into the Sante Fe, though much of the water likely drains back below into the sandy soil.

The wetland fringe along the Sante Fe River was delineated along the slope where Earleaf Cat-Briar ceases to go into the wetland and Cypress and Sweetgum stand part way in the water. This wetland while small and thin is likely to be of the greatest concern to the Florida Department of Environmental Protection and possibly even The United States Army Corps of Engineers. Columbia County also has a thirty-five foot building setback for all wetlands. The Suwannee River Water Management District may also have regulations on permitted activities in wetlands. The client is advised to do their due diligence in contacting these organizations and ensuring that they are compliant.

Code 4.4.7:

[https://library.municode.com/fl/columbia\\_county/codes/land\\_development\\_regulations?nodeId=PTILADERE\\_ART4ZORE\\_S4.4ESENSEAR](https://library.municode.com/fl/columbia_county/codes/land_development_regulations?nodeId=PTILADERE_ART4ZORE_S4.4ESENSEAR)

#### Plant List

Blue-stem Palmetto - *Sabal minor*  
Live Oak - *Quercus virginiana*  
Laurel Oak - *Quercus hemisphaerica*  
Dogwood - *Cornus foemina*  
Red Bay – *Persea borbonia*  
Maple – *Acer floridanum*  
Sweetgum – *Liquidambar styraciflua*  
Water Oak – *Quercus nigra*  
Florida Elm - *Ulmus floridana*  
Hickory – *Carya spp.*  
Farkleberry - *Vaccinium arboreum*  
American Holly – *Ilex opaca*  
Ponies Foot – *Dichondra argentea*  
Southern Magnolia – *Magnolia grandiflora*