USDA NRCS
United States Department of Agriculture
Natural Resources Conservation Service

GEORGIA

WORKING LANDS FOR WILDLIFE
WHIP GUIDANCE
2013

1/24/2013

GOPHER TORTOISE

GEORGIA

GEORGIA

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE
GEORGIA STATE OFFICE
ATHENS GEORGIA

WORKING LANDS FOR WILDLIFE
WILDLIFE HABITAT INCENTIVE PROGRAM-WHIP
2013

GOPHER TORTOISE- GEORGIA

INTRODUCTION

The gopher tortoise (*Gopherus polyphemus*) is endemic to the southeastern United States and has been in population decline in recent years. While the tortoise is federally-listed under the ESA in the western portion of its range, it is currently a candidate species for listing in the eastern portion. In 2006, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service received a petition to federally list the species throughout its non-listed range which includes Florida, Georgia, Alabama, and parts of South Carolina. As a response to the listing petition, the NRCS has developed the Working Lands For Wildlife (WLFW) for the Gopher Tortoise to address declining populations as a result of the loss of habitat. WLFW will address creating, restoring and enhancing habitat in the range of the Gopher Tortoise.

Range-wide Conservation and Management: By addressing gopher tortoise conservation holistically across its eastern range, the NRCS hopes to more effectively identify and increase gopher tortoise habitat and populations; develop and implement management strategies that maintain or enhance gopher tortoise habitat; and monitor the response of the species to conservation and management.

CALENDAR OF ACTIVITIES for 2013

- **March 15, 2013 – Application Deadline**
- **April 26, 2013 – Ranking Deadline**
- **4.5 million – Final Allocation to State**

General Guidance

WLFW applies to the historical range of the Gopher Tortoise and will give priority to applications based on their location within the 3 priority areas **(See Figure 1).** Additional ranking points will be given to applications that have appropriate soils. **See Table 1 and 2 for additional information.**

NOTE: <u>Each stand (or field)</u> within the application must contain 100% preferred, suitable or marginal soils to be considered eligible. Streams or water bodies within the stand are not included.

A stand or field can be defined as a distinguishable and contiguous unit of land with similar planned or existing management such as tree planting, or thinning.

All contracts will be limited to **4 years**, (3 years for installation and 1 year maintenance).

WLFW applications will receive **75%** of the unit cost for prescribed practices

WLFW applicants that designate themselves as Historically Underserved (Limited Resource Farmer, New and Beginning Farmers, and Socially Disadvantaged Farmer) will receive the **90%** payment rate.

Each contract must have a habitat evaluation using the <u>WHEG</u> document. This can be done by field staff, TSP or GADNR biologist. The standard HSI document is not to be used for WLFW.

Contracts will be limited to **<u>$100,000.00</u>** and total payments cannot exceed **<u>$50,000.00</u>** per fiscal year.

The minimum acres owned for this program will be 10 acres.
Wildlife Upland Habitat Management (645) and Restoration and Management of Rare and Declining Habitats (643), and Early Successional Habitat (647) will be <u>non-cost shared unfunded</u> "**<u>Core Practices".</u> Since <u>all</u> of the cost-share practices will be in upland habitat, plan Core practices in the Conservation plan and in the contract.**

The burrows of a gopher tortoise are the center of normal feeding, breeding, and sheltering activity. The Gopher tortoise will excavate and use more than one burrow. Burrows, which may extend for more than 30 feet, provide protection from predators and a shelter from the winter cold and summer heat. Gopher Tortoise prefers soils that have high sand content, and low clay content.

Since only known locations that have been entered into the GIS Heritage data base, most locations on private land have not been documented. Therefore, as many of the GT locations provided by the applicant (landowner) at the time of application will be unknown populations for their property. The existence of GT burrows (information provided by the applicant) are sufficient evidence for the species occurrence.

Have the landowner sign the ranking form, which will be an acknowledgment the Gopher Tortoise and/or burrows occur on their property. At the time of the field visit to plan conservation practices. The NRCS will verify the GT burrow occurrence and document.
To assist the landowner with the identification of GT burrows verses other species like fox or armadillo, **see Fig 2** within this document.

Priority will be given to applications that have existing populations of Gopher Tortoise or are adjacent to properties that have known populations or within ¼ mile.

When applying herbicides for site preparation or pine mid story hardwood removal, protecting the native ground cover is very important. Therefore broadcasting of herbicides is permitted but should be limited to the lower application rates for soil texture. If rare plants occur on the site, then herbicide application should be limited to a ground crew application using a spot grid pattern, hack and squirt or basal bark treatment. See job sheets for more details.

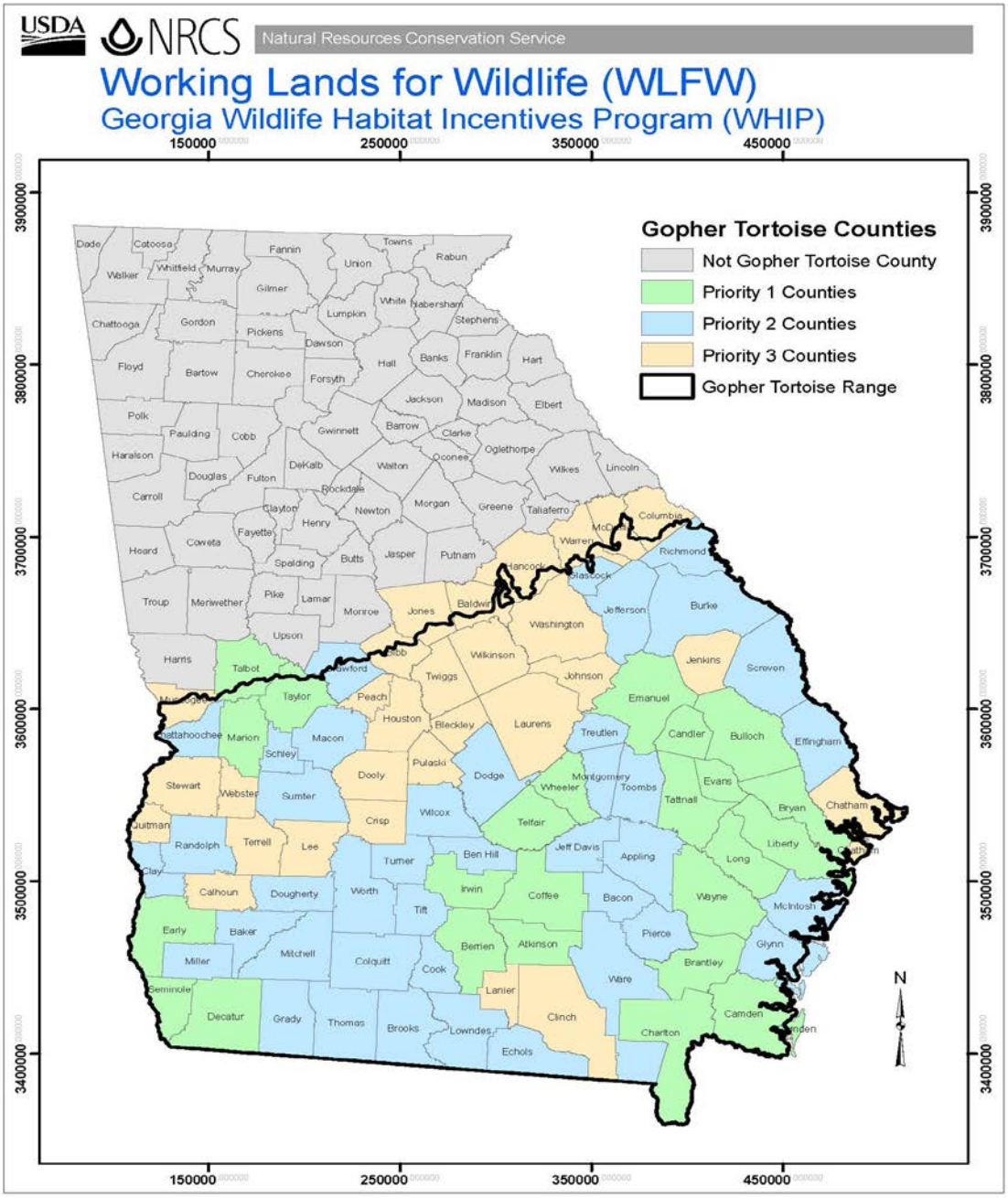
Table 1 is a brief summary of the soils that meet the criteria for Gopher Tortoise burrows. See Gopher Tortoise entire soils list to determine soil types on planning acres to determine eligibility. These soils are divided into three categories preferred soils, suitable and marginal soils. Preferred soils will receive higher ranking points than suitable and marginal soils.

For a detailed list of soils by survey area, see soil attachment. Soil Attachment list provides a list of all soil types that are eligible for this program. The Soil Attachment, **Gopher Tortoise Soils Index** will categorize each soils type in individual tabs. The tabs will be labeled as GT all soils, GT-1, GT-2 and GT-3 soil types. Note: **GT-1 equals preferred, GT-2 equals suitable and GT-3 equals marginal. For the purposes of ranking, see Figure 3 OR the GIS data layer.** The instructions for the GIS data layer are in **Figure 3**. To determine ranking points, delineate a separate Area of Interest (AOI) for each stand in the application.

Table 1

Preferred Soils GT-1	Suitable Soils GT-2	Marginal Soils GT-3
Blanton	Americus	Ailey
Bonifay	Benevolence	Cahaba
Cainhoy	Bonneau	Chipola
Centenary	Chisolm	Cowarts
Eustis	Echaw	Dothan
Foxworth	Fripp	Gilead
Galestown	Fuquay	Maxton
Kershaw	Goldsboro, thick surface	Norfolk
Kureb	Huricane	Norfolk, thin solum
Lakeland	Irvington, thick surface	Orangeburg
Lakewood	Lakeland, shallow	Red Bay
Lakewood, thick surface	Lowndes	Ruston
Lucknow	Lucy	Suffolk
Palm Beach	Mandarin	Tifton
Troup	Meldrim	Vaucluse
Valdosta	Norfolk, thick surface	
	Orangeburg, thick surface	
	Ridgeland	
	Ruston, thick surface	
	Stilson	
	Tifton, thick surface	
	Uchee	
	Wagram	

Figure 1


USDA NRCS Natural Resources Conservation Service
Working Lands for Wildlife (WLFW)
Georgia Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (WHIP)
Gopher Tortoise Counties
Not Gopher Tortoise County
Priority 1 Counties
Priority 2 Counties
Priority 3 Counties
Gopher Tortoise Range
150000
250000
350000
450000
3900000
3800000
3700000
3600000
3500000
3400000
N

Approved Conservation Practices for WLFW in WHIP FY 2013

Practice Code	Practice Name	Component	Unit Type	100% Payment Rate-$$	75% payment rate $$	90% payment $$
314	Brush Management	Chemical Ground Applied. Apply herbicides using broadcast methods or less intense methods such as hack and squirt or grid pattern methods to remove mid story hardwoods	Ac	92.13		
314	Brush Management	Use a combination of chemical and mechanical means to control mid-story hardwood brush within a pine stand	Ac	111.62		
314	Brush Management	Invasive Species- limit to 3 acres	Ac	639.48		
315	Herbaceous weed control	Chemical Ground	AC	26.33		
315	Herbaceous weed control	Chemical Broad Band	Ac	54.77		
315	Herbaceous weed control	Chemical Invasive species	Ac	130.65		
327	Conservation Cover	Native Grass/forbs within pine stand	Ac	209.88		
338	Prescribe Burning	Prescribe burn thinned pine stands (and site prepared areas if necessary) to promote NWSG and herbaceous vegetation	AC	25.58		
342	Critical Area Planting	Plant log landings and roads to permanent cover.	Ac	354.42		
382	Fence	Build Fence to exclude livestock from native ground cover using Barbed or Smooth Wire	LF	2.10		
382	Fence	Build Fence to exclude livestock from native ground cover using Permanent Electric Wire	LF	1.23		

382	Fence	Build Fence to exclude livestock from native ground cover using Barbed or Smooth Wire	LF	2.69		
394	Fire Break	Create Fire Break as a part of prescribe burn program	LF	0.24		
490	Tree/Shrub Site Preparation	Chemical site preparation for the planting of longleaf pine, Includes air or ground broadcast application. OR Grid pattern or hack and squirt with hand crew	AC	87.62		
490	Tree/Shrub Site Preparation	Mechanical site prep for planting longleaf pine by rolling chopping with a roller chopper and limited to one roller and a single pass. OR To remove Sand Pine with roller chopper	AC	243.92		
612	Tree and Shrub Establishment	Plant longleaf pine at 605 trees/acre	Ac	309.23		
655	Forest Trails and Landings	Waterbars	Ea	229.42		
666	Forest Stand Improvement	Thin longleaf, slash or loblolly pine to a basal area at or below 50 BA.	AC	31.79		
666	Forest Stand Improvement	Precommercial Thin pines to 400 trees/ac. Also to remove individuals or clumps of sandpines or understory hardwoods.	AC	108.71		
647	Early Successional Habitat	Where native grasses and forbs are not plentiful in the seed bank, plant native grasses and forbs at the rate of 4.5 lbs per acre.	AC	0		
643	Restoration and management of declining habitats	Report all planned practices with this practice	AC	$0	0	$0
645	Wildlife Upland Habitat Management	Report all applied practices with this practice	AC	$0	0	$0

Description of Approved Conservation Practices (NEEDS EDITING)

314- Brush Management- this practice can be used to control woody invasive species such as Autumn Olive, Bi-color lespedeza or privet. The payment rate applies to areas less than 3 acres. This practice can be used in combination with prescribe fire (338).

314- Brush Management- Control Mid-story hardwoods within a pine stand using herbicides. This practice will control the hardwood mid-story that blocks sunlight from reaching the forest floor which is necessary to stimulate the growth of native grasses and forbs. When using herbicides, use a herbicide that has the least impact on the native seed bank. The application of herbicides can be applied as a broadcast or spot application. When using a broadcast application, use the lowest recommended rate for the soil texture. When protecting rare plants, use a method that will be done with hand crews such as a spot grid pattern, hack and squirt or basal bark treatment. This is a companion practice with and prescribed burning (338) and Forest Stand Improvement (666).

314- Brush Management- Use a combination of mechanical and chemical means to control mid-story hardwoods within an existing hardwood stand when using either one alone will not meet management objectives.

315- Herbaceous Weed Control- Use this practice to control invasive species such as Bermuda grass before planting longleaf or NWSG in old agricultural fields. Also use this practice to control exotic invasive species like Japanese Climbing Fern. Again, use a herbicide that has the least impact on the native seed bank. This practice can be used in combination with prescribe fire (338).

315- Herbaceous Weed Control- If noxious weeds are a problem in woodland or pasture, this practice will provide chemical control. This can also be used to band spray newly planted longleaf pine.

327- Conservation Cover- In forested areas that do not have a good seed source or seed bank, caused from past management, this practice will seed areas to a mixture of NWSGs and forbs.

338- Prescribed Burning- Prescribe burning stimulate the growth of native weeds and forbs. This practice can be used to control hardwoods in a dense pine stand, but it is most affective when applied in thinned pine stands 50 basal area or below. **Where possible, burn on a two year rotation to maintain grass savanna habitat.** This practice should be used in combination with fire break, (394), brush management (314), herbaceous weed control (315), Tree and Shrub Establishment (612), Tree/Shrub site preparation (490), Timber Stand Improvement (666), and/or Prescribed Grazing (528).

342-Critical Area Planting- Plant log roads and log decks (landings) to permanent vegetation. In areas that are not prone to slope, plant NWSG with a cover crop of millet.

382- <u>Fence</u> – Build a fence to exclude live stock from forested areas that provide habitat for the Gopher Tortoise.

394 <u>Fire Break</u>- Control fire break to contain the prescribe fire. Create permanent breaks where possible. Natural barriers can be used.

490- **<u>Tree/Shrub Site preparation</u>**- Site prep to control hardwoods which prepares a better site for planting longleaf pine. In some cases where the hardwood component is very thick, chemical and mechanical site preparation may be used together. This is a companion practice with prescribed burning (338) and fire break (394).

- When using chemical site preparation, choose a herbicide that has the least impact on the native seed bank. Both broadcast and spot treatments will be allowed. When using a broadcast application, use the lowest recommended rate for the soil texture. When protecting rare plants use hand crew application methods such as a grid pattern application, hack and squirt or basal bark treatment. **Chemical site preparation will be the preferred method.**
- Mechanical site prep Roller Chopping will be limited to single roller with a single pass, to ensure limited disturbance. Mechanical site prep can be used in combination with chemical if necessary.
- **Root raking and piling is not allowed under this program.**
- For entire stand removal of sand pine, apply a chemical treatment to kill the sand pine followed with a roller chopper. The roller chopper will be limited to a single pass to ensure minimum disturbance.

655- <u>Forest Trails and Landings</u>- Construct waterbars when closing temporary log roads. The spacing will be determined using the Georgia Forestry Commission BMP's.

612- <u>Tree and Shrub Establishment</u>- Plant longleaf pines at the rate of 605 trees/ac, or at a spacing of 6 X 12. This is a companion practice with prescribed burning (338), fire break (394) and Tree/shrub Site preparation (490).

666- <u>Forest Stand Improvement</u>- Commercially thin longleaf, loblolly or slash pine to a basal area of 50 or below. This is a companion practice with fire break (394) and prescribed burning (338).

666- <u>Forest Stand Improvement</u>- Pre-commercially thin pines to 400 trees/ac. This is a companion practice with and prescribed burning (338), fire break (394) and brush management (314).

643- <u>Restoration and Management of Declining Habitats-</u> This unfunded practice is a Core practice in which a system of supporting practices will be applied to restore and manage rare and declining habitats that support the Gopher Tortoise and their associated wildlife species to conserve biodiversity. This practice must be included in the conservation plan.

645- <u>Wildlife Upland Habitat Management-</u> This unfunded practice is a Core practice in which a system of supporting practices will be applied to benefit the gopher tortoise. It involves the treatment of habitat components identified during the conservation planning process. This practice must be included in the conservation plan.

647-<u>Early Successional Habitat</u>- This unfunded practice is a Core practice to which a system of supporting practices will be applied to benefit the gopher tortoise. This practice is reported when NWSG/forbs are planted on log decks or roads or planted in a timber stand to supplement the lack of a native seed bank.

Ranking Questions

<u>National Questions</u>: 250 points

1. Retain wildlife and plant benefits on land exiting the Conservation Reserve Program? 40 points
   This applies when 338 prescribe burning, 666 Timber Stand Improvement, 314 Brush Management or 315 Herbaceous weed control is applied to these acres.

2. Address and support existing conservation initiatives such as but not limited to the following or new conservation initiatives that support State, National or tribal fish or wildlife plans: Sage Grouse, Lesser Prairie Chicken, Longleaf pine, New England-New York Forestry? 40 points
   This applies when thinning longleaf pine, 666, planting Longleaf pine 612 or controlling undesirable native and non-native species using, 314 Brush Management or 315 Herbaceous weed control in a long leaf stand. Also included are 338 prescribe burning in a longleaf stand.

3. Benefit federally listed threatened and endangered, at-risk, fish or wildlife species of concern? 20 points
   All practices within this program are designed to benefit the Gopher Tortoise and can therefore receive these points.

4. Benefit prioritized native habitat critical to a fish or wildlife species? 20 points
   All practices within this program are designed to address critical habitat to the Gopher Tortoise and therefore receive these points.

5. Increase, improve or establish pollinator habitat? 20 points
   Planting NWSG with forbs (327) will establish this habitat. Also prescribed fires (338) within a thinned pine stand only are eligible practices.

6. Eradicate or control prioritized noxious or invasive species? 20 points
   This applies when using 314 or 315 to remove invasive species.

7. Benefit declining or important aquatic wildlife species prioritized in the state Whip Plan? 20 points
None of the proposed practices are designed to benefit aquatic species.

8. Implement conservation practices which benefit prioritized fish and wildlife species in forested areas? 15 points
This applies to all proposed practices <u>except</u> 512 and 528

9. Establish habitat on pivot corners and irregular areas on agricultural land? 10 points
Planting of longleaf pine (612) or NWSG (327) will apply. But the pivot corners and/or irregular areas must be immediately adjacent to forested areas where the GT occurs.

10. Provide self-sustaining habitat for prioritized fish and wildlife while reducing net carbon emissions or boosting carbon storage (e.g., warm season perennial grasses, trees or shrubs)? 10 points
The planting of longleaf pine (612), NWSG (327), and Forage planting (512) will qualify for these points.

11. Benefit migration and other movement corridors for prioritized wildlife? 15 points
Planting longleaf pine (612) or NWSG (327) within improved pasture to connect two forested areas will qualify for these points.

12. Complete habitat development within the first two years of the agreement? 20 points
This is <u>maintenance</u> of pine stands that currently meets GT habitat criteria. GT habitat is any pine stand (any species) less than 50 BA OR longleaf pine regeneration (<5 years old) OR older longleaf regeneration that has been precommercially thinned to <400 trees/ac. All three stand conditions do not have a competing hardwood component and have been prescribed burned on a regular interval. <u>Prescribe burning (338) will be the only practice that applies here.</u>

State Question: 400 possible points

1. Is there credible verification of species occurrence (for example, photos, Heritage Database, USFWS, NRCS or GADNR documentation? 200 points
   a: if the offered acres are in a Priority 1 county? 200 points
   b: if the offered acres are in a Priority 2 county? 100 points
   c: if the offered acres are in a Priority 3 county? 50 points

   Acres outside the 3 priority areas are not eligible for the GT WLFW. See Figure 1 for a map delineating Priority areas. The 3 priority areas are the natural range of the Gopher Tortoise. Landowner will need to sign the ranking which will acknowledge that the Gopher Tortoise (GT) or GT burrows occur on their property. NRCS should verify at the time of preliminary plan formation.

2. Based upon available species occurrence data and information, can the target species reasonably be assumed to occur within the offered acres? 100 points
   a: if the offered acres are in a Priority 1 county? 100 points
   b: if the offered acres are in a Priority 2 county? 50 points
   c: if the offered acres are in a Priority 3 county? 25 points

   For these points, the GT must occur on the offered acres
   This can be verified by using T&E-GIS maps or personal knowledge of the applicant.

3. The offered acres share a common border with an area with known populations of the Gopher Tortoise? 50 points

   For these points, a GT population must occur immediately adjacent to the offered acres. This could include acres not offered into the program or adjacent landowners.

4. The offered acres is proximal to an area with a known population of the Gopher Tortoise? 35 points

   For these points, the offered must be within ¼ of a known GT population.

5. Will 75% or more of the practices be located within the "Focal Area" 15 points?
   a: if the offered acres are in a Priority 1 county? 15 points
   b: if the offered acres are in a Priority 2 county? 10 points
   c: if the offered acres are in a Priority 3 county? 5 points

Local Questions: 250 possible points

1. Do at least **100% of the offered acres** (within each field or stand) contain preferred (GT-1), suitable (GT-2) or marginal (GT-3) soils?
   a. **100% of the offered acres** are GT-1 or GT-2 soils: 100 points
   b. **100%** of offered acres are a mix of preferred GT-1, GT-2 or GT-3 50 points

   If application does not contain GT1, GT2 or GT3 soils, it is not eligible for WHIP, WLFW. The acres to be treated must contain 100 percent GT soils. See Table 2 for a list of preferred, suitable and marginal soils. The soil determination will be in the column named "Gopher Index". A spread sheet and GIS data layer will also be provided so that each field office can sort the data.

   A field or stand is a distinguishable and contiguous unit of land with similar planned or existing management such as tree planting, or thinning. Streams and waterbodies within the stand are not used in the calculation.

2. Are the offered acres within or immediately adjacent to at least 200 acres of forested or "old field" habitat? These acres do not have to be owned by the applicant. The old field habitat must be made up of native weeds, briars and grasses and not improved pasture (including poorly managed pasture) or cropland.
   a. >200 acres 100 points
   b. 150-200 acres 75 points
   c. 100-149 acres 50 points
   d. <100 acres 0 points
   This question does not apply to acres owned by applicant but is intended to reflect fragmentation of habitat and whether the property is an island of habitat or is it located within a larger area of forest land or old field habitat. This question reflects the landscape scale and potential available habitat around the offered acres. The larger the forested area in which the Gopher Tortoises are located, the greater the positive impact of habitat improvements. The minimum acres owned for this program will be 10 acres.

3. Does the offer include the planned thinning of pines to 50BA or less followed by prescribed burning on a majority of the acres? 50 points
   This is a planned thinning of large pole timber, chip and saw or pine sawtimber (Forest Stand Improvement - 666), where prescribe burning (338) is planned following the thinning.

4 Has the applicant had NRCS farm bill contract canceled or terminated within the last 3 years? -200 points

5. Has the applicant ever been behind on a NRCS farm bill contract? -49 points

Figure 2

Gopher Tortoise Burrow Identification

Gopher Tortoise burrows are always:

- Dome shaped
- Flat on the bottom
- Associated with a dirt mound of spoil called an "apron" in front of the hole

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Figure 2

Other Species Burrow Identification

Armadillo

Fox Den

Armadillo

Coyote Den

Armadillo

Other species burrows:

- **Have a round hole**
- **Will not have dome shape on top**
- **May or may not have dirt in front of hole**
- **Often will be dug into stump hole, under tree roots, or into side of hill or dirt bank.**

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Other species burrows continued

Oldfield Mouse

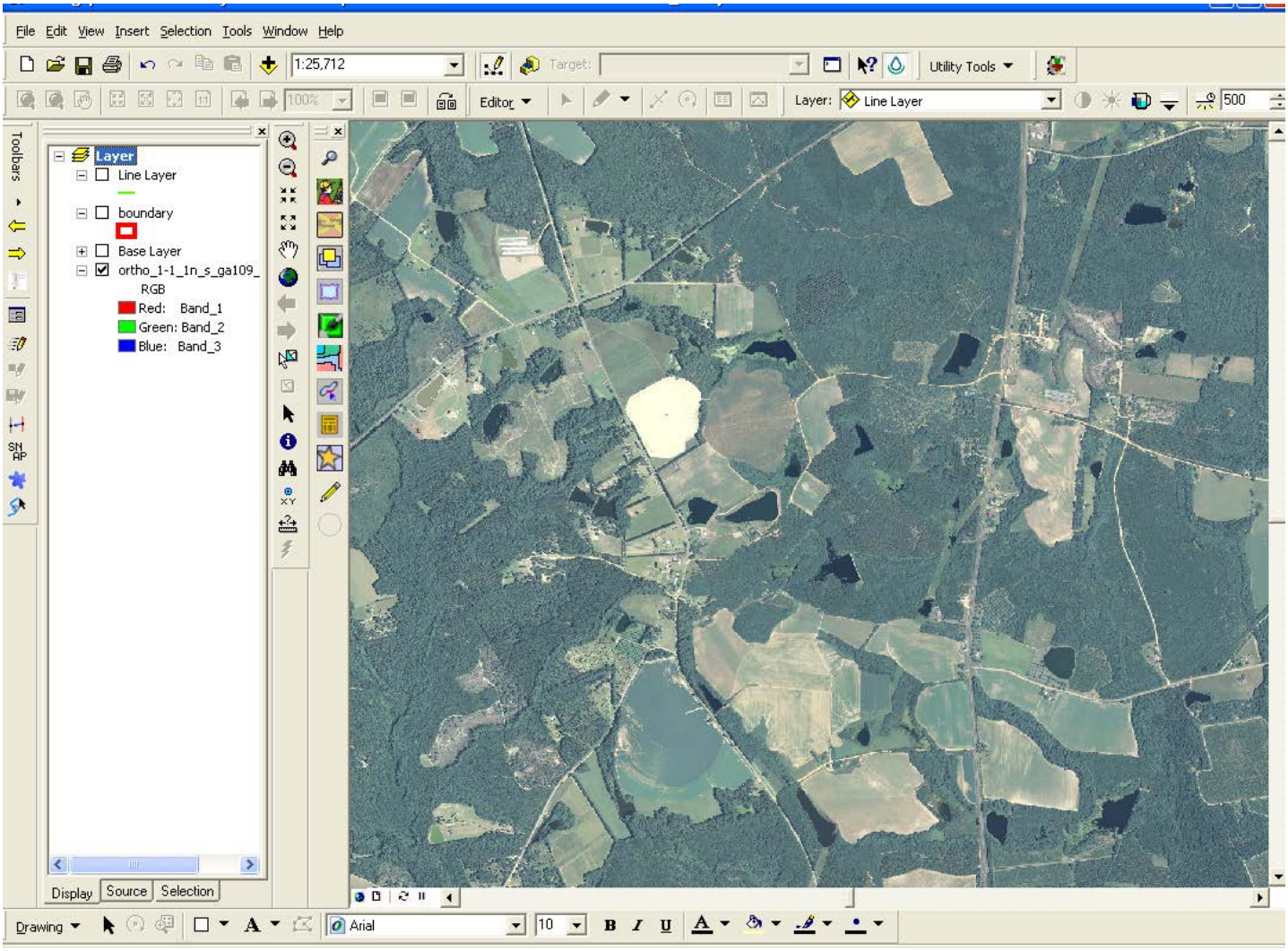
Oldfield Mouse burrow

Oldfield Mouse burrow

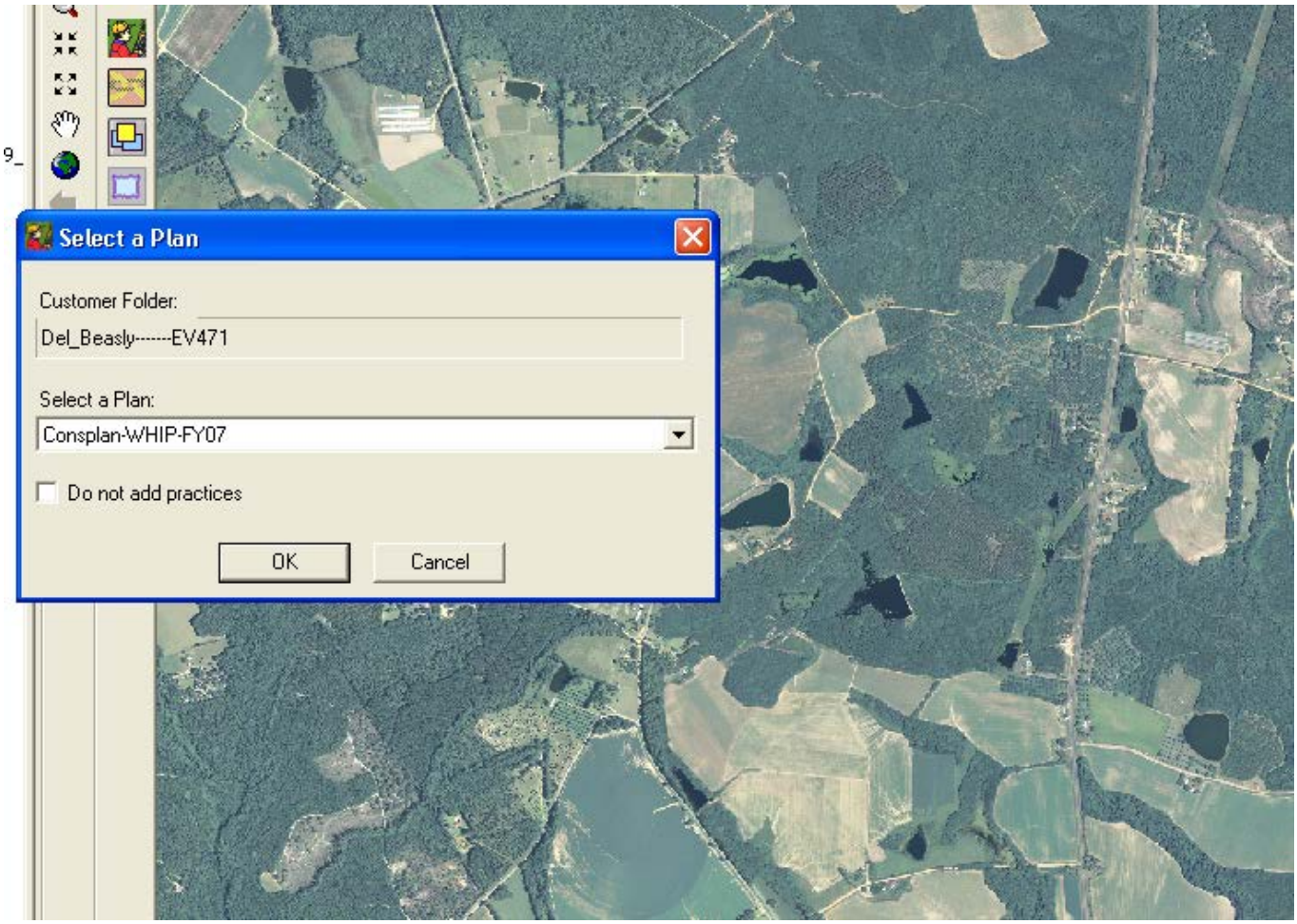
The oldfield mouse burrow is mostly round and has a "skirt" of dirt that resembles the immature gopher tortoise burrow. Immature gopher tortoise burrows are more oblong and resemble the shape of the adult tortoise but much smaller.

Figure 3

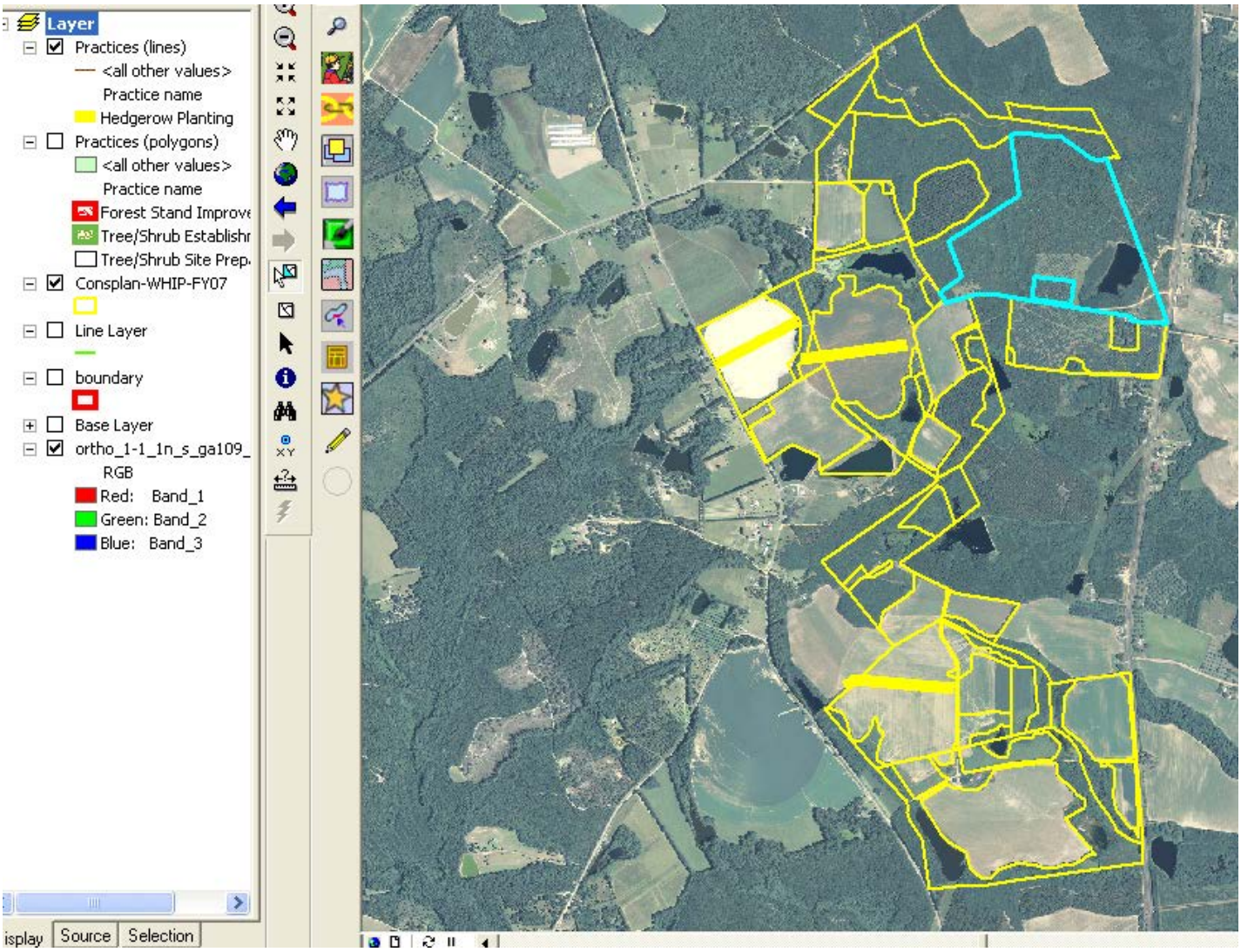
Using the "Soils Map and Inventory" button in Toolkit to run Gopher Tortoise Soils Report. Open up a new or an existing map for the customer.



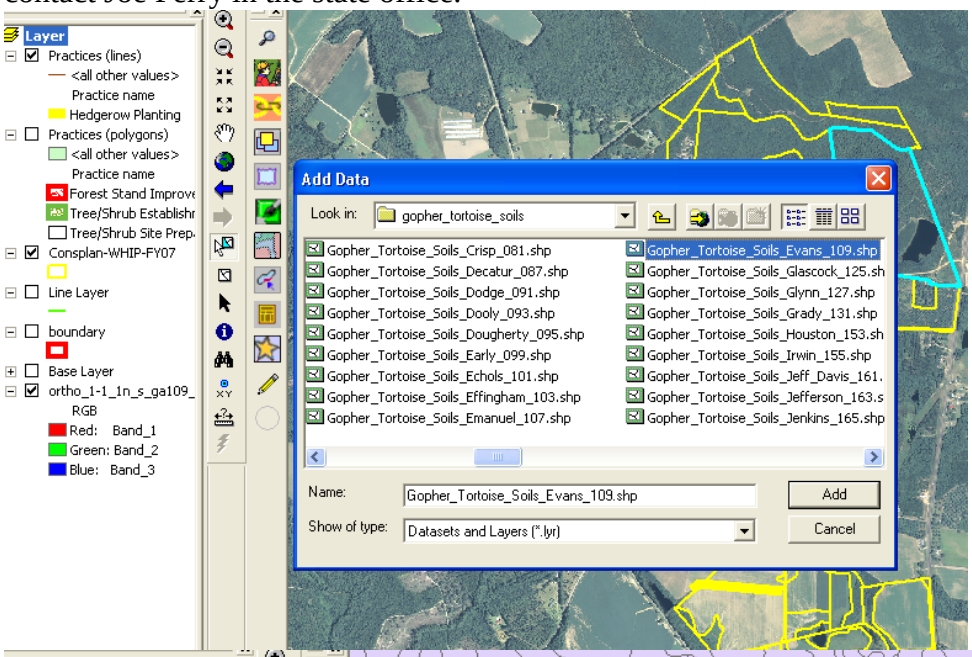
Create or open a conservation plan.

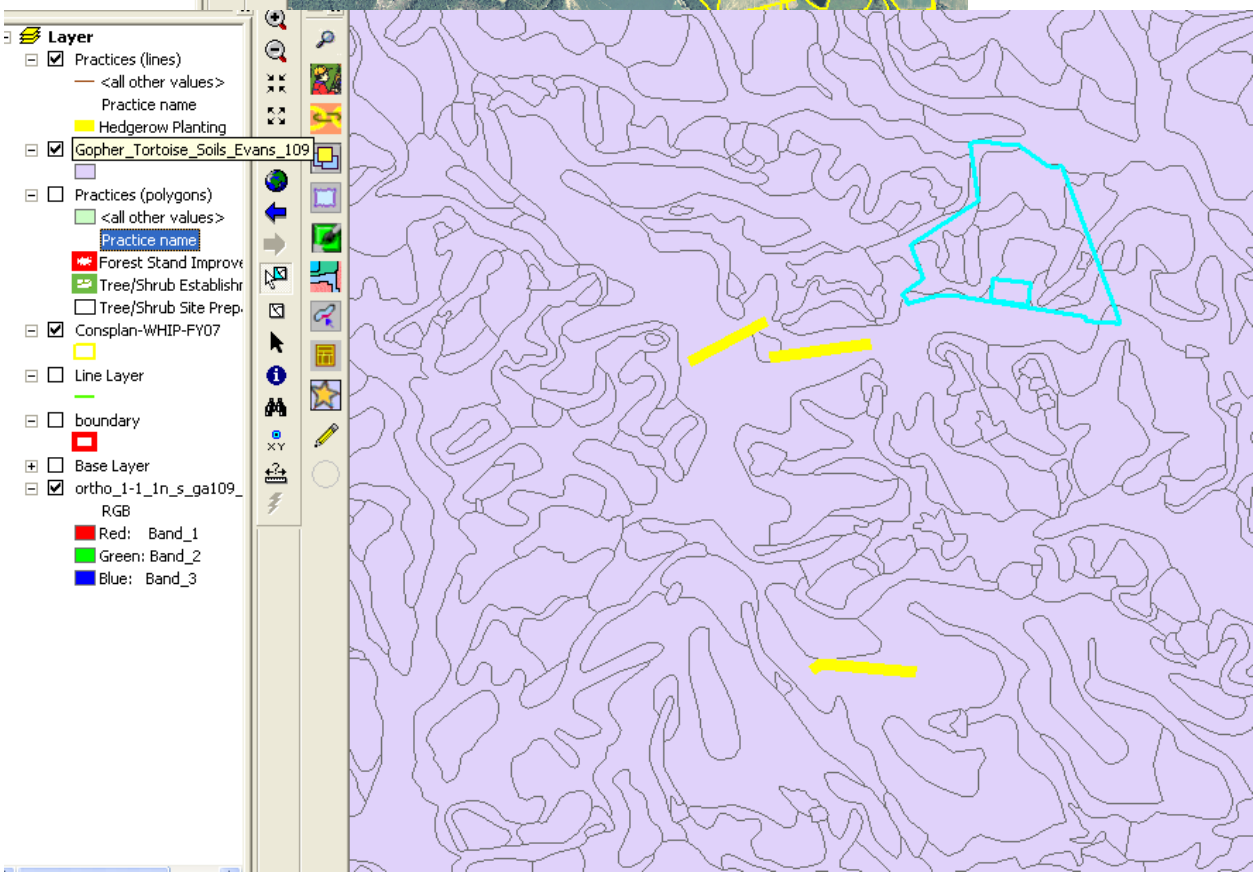


Select or digitize the Planned Land Unit (PLU) on which to run the soils report.

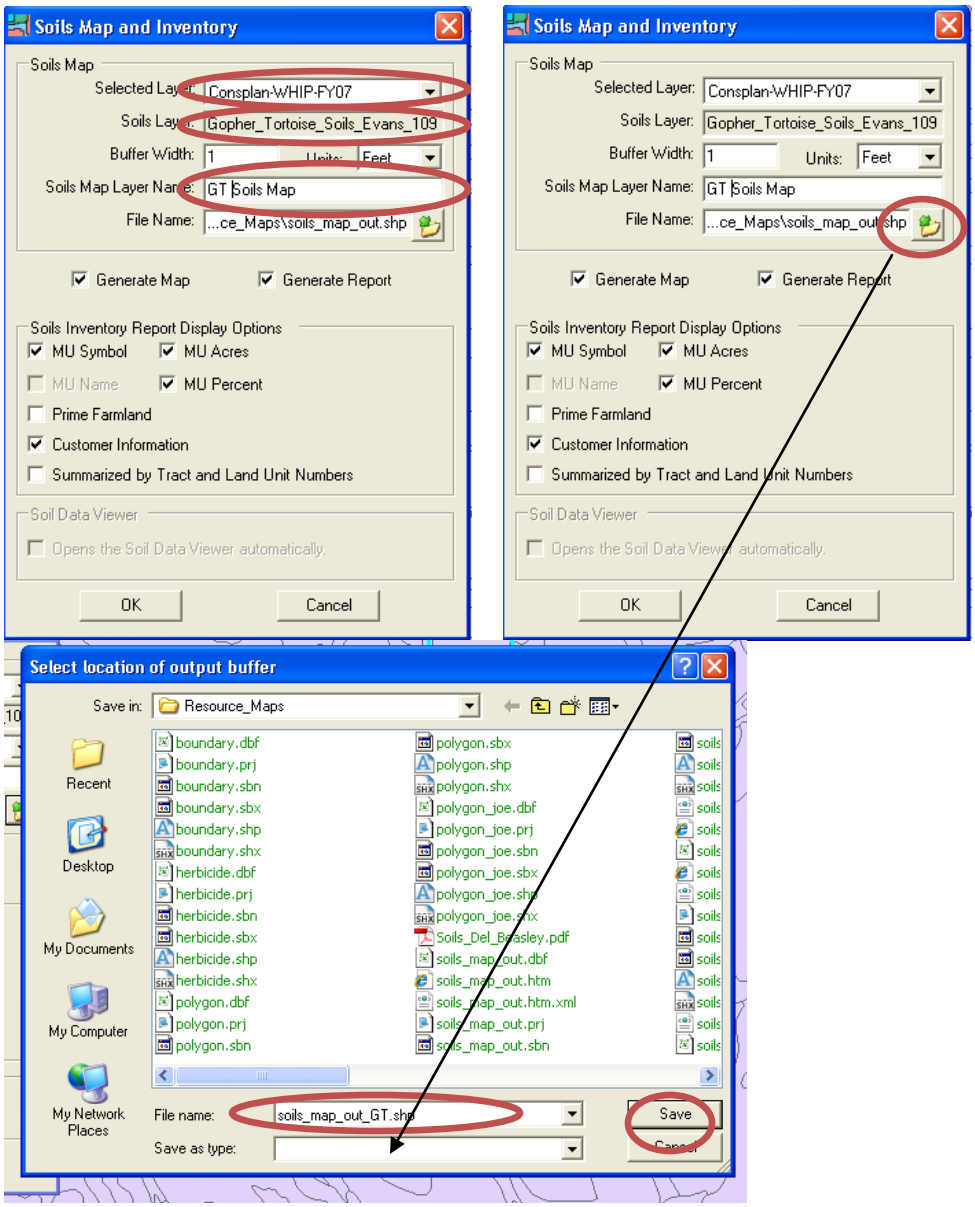


Add the county's gopher tortoise (GT) soils layer from F:\geodata\soils\Gopher_Tortoise_Soils\. The layer will be called "Gopher_Tortoise_Soils_<County Name>_<County Code>.shp. (for example: Gopher_Tortoise_Soils_Appling_001.shp). If you do not find a layer for your county, contact Joe Perry in the state office.





Create soils report using the “Soils Map and Inventory” button in Toolkit. You will need to make a few changes to the defaults in the dialog box as noted below.


Soils Map and Inventory
Soils Map
Selected Layer: Consplan-WHIP-FY07
Soils Layer: Gopher_Tortoise_Soils_Evans_109
Buffer Width: 1
Units: Feet
Soils Map Layer Name: GT Soils Map
File Name: ...ce_Maps\soils_map_out.shp
Generate Map
Generate Report
Soils Inventory Report Display Options
MU Symbol
MU Acres
MU Name
MU Percent
Prime Farmland
Customer Information
Summarized by Tract and Land Unit Numbers
Soil Data Viewer
Opens the Soil Data Viewer automatically.
OK
Cancel
Select location of output buffer
Save in: Resource_Maps
Recent
Desktop
My Documents
My Computer
My Network Places
boundary.dbf
boundary.prj
boundary.sbn
boundary.sbx
boundary.shp
boundary.shx
herbicide.dbf
herbicide.prj
herbicide.sbn
herbicide.sbx
herbicide.shp
herbicide.shx
polygon.dbf
polygon.prj
polygon.sbn
polygon.sbx
polygon.shp
polygon.shx
polygon_joe.dbf
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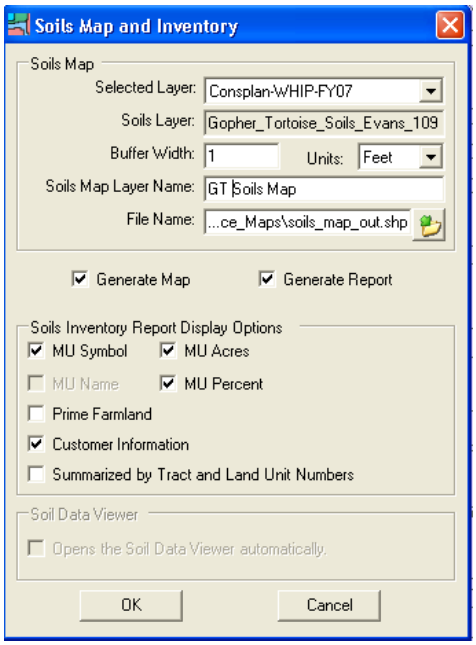
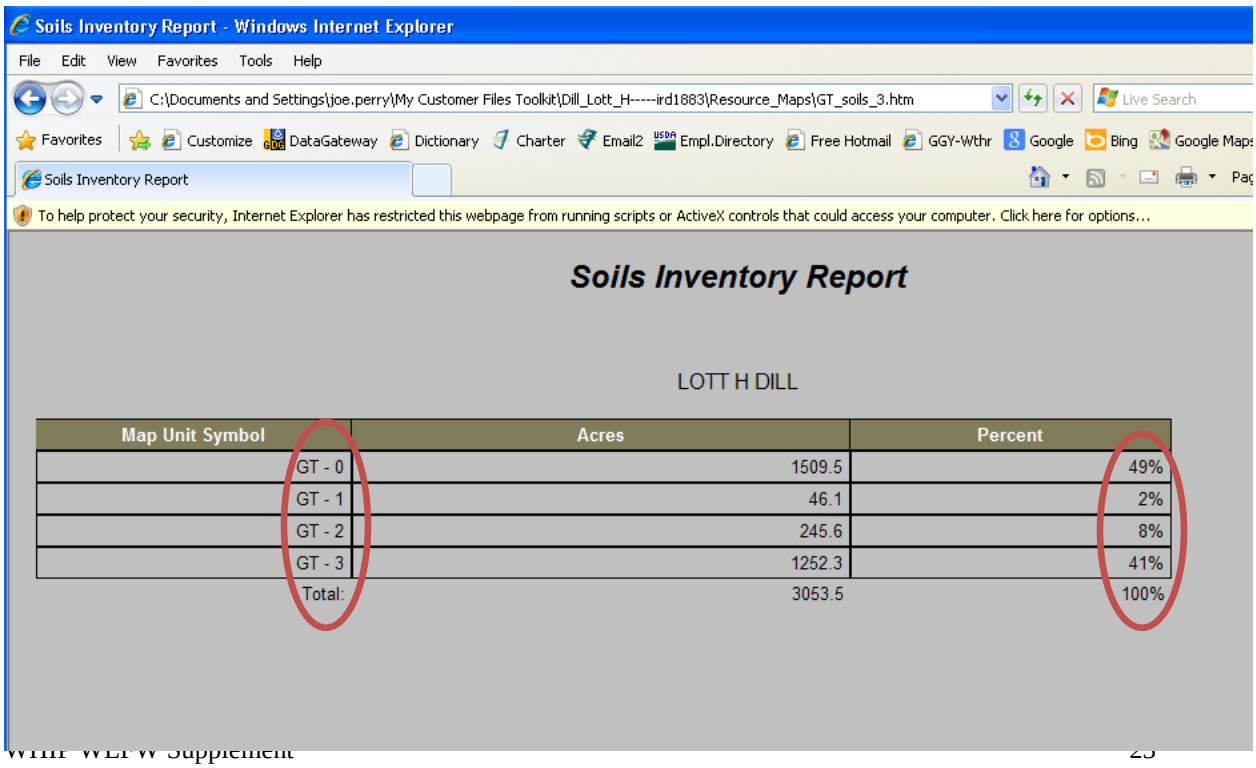
polygon_joe.shx
Soils_Del_Beasley.pdf
soils_map_out.dbf
soils_map_out.htm
soils_map_out.htm.xml
soils_map_out.prj
soils_map_out.sbn
File name: soils_map_out_GT.shp
Save as type:
Save



Hit OK to run report.

The Gopher Tortoise Soils report will be displayed showing the percent of soils in the PLU that fit in one of three GT Soils categories:
GT-0 (Not Suitable Soils for Gopher Tortoise)
GT-1 (Preferred or Best Soils for Gopher Tortoise)
GT-2 (Suitable Soils for Gopher Tortoise but not as good as GT-1)
GT-3 (Suitable Soils for Gopher Tortoise but not as good as GT-2)



Map Unit Symbol	Acres	Percent
GT - 0	1509.5	49%
GT - 1	46.1	2%
GT - 2	245.6	8%
GT - 3	1252.3	41%
Total:	3053.5	100%