Advanced Restoration Ecology

22-39-38-000-000-00040-4
27-39-38-000-000-00040-3
34-39-38-000-000-00011-4

Village of Indiantown, FL

Environmental Assessment

Prepared For:
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The environmental assessment report below has been compiled in accordance with the Village of Indiantown and provisions set forth by the state of Florida. The properties are listed by the Martin County Property Appraiser as Parcel ID number 22-39-38-000-000-00040-4, 27-39-38-000-000-00040-3, and 34-39-38-000-000-00011-4 and they are a total of 606.48 acres. The properties are located at 13820 SW Silver Fox Ln in Indiantown, FL. The following report describes the findings of our recent on-site review and database research as it pertains to Village of Indiantown and the State of Florida.

LAND USE RECORDS

The Martin County Property Appraiser's Report lists parcels 34-39-38-000-000-00011-4 and 22-39-38-000-000-00040-4 as 6300 GrazLD Soil Cpcty CL II. It lists parcel 27-39-38-000-000-00040-3 as 6400 GrazLD Soil Cpcty CL III.

SOIL COMPOSITION

Based on a review of the United State Department of Agriculture's Web Soil Survey database the site's soils are comprised of the following:

Lawnwood and Myakka fine sands - This soil is a nearly level, poorly drained soil in broad open areas of the flatwoods. The water table is typically at a depth of less than 10 inches for 2 to 4 months during wet seasons, and at a depth of 10 to 40 inches for 6 months or more receding to a greater depth during extended dry periods.

Waveland and Immokalee fine sands - This is a nearly level, poorly drained soil found in broad open areas of the flatwoods. The natural vegetation associated with this soil type is slash pine and an understory of saw palmetto, gallberry, fetterbush, running oak, and dwarf huckleberry. Grasses are pineland threeawn, bluestem and panicum. Typically, the surface layer is dark gray sand with a light gray and grayish brown subsurface layer. Under natural conditions, this soil is not suited to cultivate crops or for pasture because of ponding. However, if intensive management, soil improving measures and a good water control system are implemented, the soil is suitable for vegetable crops and pasture.

Waveland and Lawnwood fine sands, depressional - This is a nearly level, poorly drained soil found in broad open areas of the flatwoods. The natural vegetation associated with this soil type is slash pine and an understory of saw palmetto, gallberry, fetterbush, running oak, and dwarf huckleberry. Grasses are pineland threeawn, bluestem and panicum. Typically, the surface layer is dark gray sand with a light gray and grayish brown subsurface layer. Under natural conditions, this soil is not suited to cultivate crops or for pasture because of ponding. However, if intensive management, soil improving measures and a good water control system are implemented, the soil is suitable for vegetable crops and pasture.

Placid and Basinger fine sands, depressional - This nearly level soil is poorly drained and found in wet depressions and drainageways in the flatwoods. The surface layer is dark black sand. The soil is ponded for 6 or more in most years. Natural vegetation consists of St. Johns wort, maidencane, pickerelweed, red root, and other water tolerant grasses and sedges. Cypress, sweet bay, willow and swamp maple are common trees for this soil. The soil is not suitable for row crops, citrus or pasture under natural conditions unless intensive management, soil improving measures and a good water control system

are implemented. The soil has a high potential for pine trees when it is managed or experiences several periods of drought.

Oldsmar fine sand , 0 to 2 percent slopes - This poorly drained soil is found typically in broad areas in the flatwoods. Typically the surface layer is black fine sand about 5 inches thick. The water table is at a depth of less than 10 inches for 2 to 4 months during the wet season and within a depth of 40 inches for more than 6 months. Natural vegetation consists of slash pine, saw palmetto, inkberry, rusty lyonia, black root, penny royal, pineland threeawn, chalky bluestem, panicum and various grasses. The soil is well suited for pasture and hay crops.

Wabasso sand 0 to 2 percent slopes - This soil is a nearly level, poorly drained soil in broad open areas of the flatwoods. The surface layer is sand about 8 inches thick. The upper 4 inches is black and the lower 4 inches is dark grey. The water table is typically at a depth of less than 10 inches for 1 to 4 months during the wet season, and at a depth of 10 to 40 inches for 6 to 9 months in most years. Natural vegetation is slash pine, cabbage palm, saw palmetto, running oak, inkberry and fetterbush. Common grasses are threeawn and bluestem. The soil has severe limitations for cultivated crops and citrus due to wetness. The soil has high potential for dwellings without basements, small commercial buildings, local roads and streets.

Pineda-Rviera fine sands association, o to 2 percent slopes - Pineda Riviera Fine Sand is a nearly level, poorly drained soil that has a loamy subsoil at a depth of 20 to 40 inches. Typically the surface layer is sand about 8 inches thick. This soil is a nearly level, poorly drained soil in low grassy flats. The water table is typically at a depth of less than 10 inches for 2 to 6 months during wet seasons, and at a depth of 10 to 40 inches for the remaining time.

Floridana fine sand, depressional - Floridana fine sand is nearly level and poorly drained and found in wet sloughs and depressions. Typically the surface layer is black fine sand about 15 inches thick. The soil is ponded for more than 6 months during most years. The water table is at a depth of less than 10 inches for much of the remainder of the year. Natural vegetation consists of cypress, willow, bay trees, pickerelweed, wax myrtle, primrose willow, sawgrass, smartweed, and water-tolerant grasses. This soil is too wet for improved pastures, citrus, and cultivated crops unless excess water is controlled and good aeration is maintained.

Sanibel Muck, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes - This nearly level soil is very poorly drained and is often located in marshes, swamps, depressions and poorly defined drainageways. The surface layer typically consists of a twelve inch thick layer of muck. The water table is at a depth of less than 10 inches for six to 12 months in most years.

Cypress Lake fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes - The Cypress Lake series consists of moderately deep, poorly and very poorly drained soils that formed in sandy and loamy marine sediments over limestone bedrock. Cypress Lake soils are on low broad flats, flatwoods, low rises and/or knolls, drainageways, and depressions on marine terraces. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent. Near the type location, the mean annual precipitation is about 1270 millimeters (50 inches), and the mean annual temperature is about 23 degrees C (73 degrees F.).

Jupiter Sand -This soil is poorly drained typically the surface layer is black sand for about 4 inches with a water table around 10 inches for much of the year. The soil can be found in improved pasture and sugarcane production. Natural vegetation includes slash pine, cabbage palm, wax myrtle, and blue maidencane, pineland threeawn, bluestem and panicum grasses.

Riviera fine sand, frequently ponded 0 to 1 percent slopes - This poorly drained, nearly level soil is found in hammocks and along drainageways. The surface layer is dark gray brown fine sand about 5 inches thick. The soil has a water table at a depth of less than 10 inches for 2 to 4 months in most years and at a depth of 10 to 30 inches for most of the rest of the year. Permeability is rapid in the surface and subsurface layers, slow to very slow in the subsoil, and rapid in the substratum. Natural vegetation includes cabbage palms. and scattered longleaf pine and slash pine and an understory of wax myrtle and saw palmetto. The most common native grasses are pineland threeawn and blue maidencane. Broomsedges, creeping bluestem, paspalum, sand cordgrass and panicums are typical grasses for this soil.

Wabasso and Oldsmar fine sands, depressional – This poorly drained, nearly level soil is in flatwoods areas. The surface layer is sand about 8 inches thick. The water table is at a depth of less than 10 inches for 1 to 4 months during the summer rainy season and between depths of 10 to 40 inches for 6 to 9 months in most years. Natural vegetation is open forest of second growth longleaf pine or slash pine, and scattered to many cabbage palms. The understory is saw palmetto, running oak inkberry and fetterbush. Native grasses include threeawn and bluestem. This soil has high potential for dwellings without basements, small commercial buildings, local roads and streets.

Chobee muck frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes - The Chobee series consists of very deep, very poorly drained, soils that formed in thick beds of loamy marine sediments. Chobee soils are on flatwoods in depressions, drainageways, low broad flats, and flood plains on marine terraces. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent. The mean annual precipitation is about 1397 millimeters (55 inches) and the mean annual temperature is about 22 degrees C (72 degrees F).

Gator and Tequesta mucks - The nearly level, very poorly drained soil is found in depressions, and broad marsh areas. The surficial layer consists of muck that can be up to 24 inches thick. The soil is almost always covered with water unless an extended dry period is encountered.

Holopaw fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes - This soil is a nearly level, poorly drained soil in low poorly defined drainageways in the flatwoods. The water table is typically at a depth of less than 10 inches for cumulative periods of 2 to 6 months during wet seasons, and recedes to a depth of 40 inches or more during extended dry periods

Samsula Muck, frequently ponded 0 to 1 percent slopes - This nearly level, organic soil is very poorly drained. It is found in depressions and in freshwater swamps and marshes. The surface layer is typically composed of a 34 inch muck layer. The soil is ponded for six to nine months during most years. Natural vegetation includes St. John's wort, maidencane, red maple, saw grass, wax myrtle, and water tolerant grasses, shrubs, and forbs. If water is properly controlled, the soil is well suited for improved

pasture.

WILDLIFE EVALUATION

On July 25, 2025, ARE conducted a **preliminary** survey of the property looking for local, state and federally listed or endangered species present on the site. This survey primarily focused on the presence of gopher tortoise burrows or recent activity. During the preliminary survey of the property, gopher tortoise activity was observed on site. Additionally, a bald eagle nest was observed on site. No other listed plant or animal species were observed on site during the site visit. An IPaC report was generated for the project area along with a review of the following databases: Treasure Coast Regional Planning Council's Strategic Regional Policy Plan, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service lists these rare, endangered, threatened or species of special concern, both flora and fauna, with the potential to be found on site based on the report. The following species were included:

Florida Bonneted Bat (*Eumops floridanus*)
Florida Panther (*Puma concolor coryi*)
Puma (*Puma concolor* all subsp. except *coryi*)
Southeastern Beach mouse (*Peromyscus polionotus niveiventris*)
Tricolored Bat (*Perimyotis subflavus*)
Crested Caracara (*Caracara plancus audubonii*)
Eastern Black Rail (*Laterallus jamaicensis ssp. jamaicensis*)
Everglades Snail Kite (*Rostrhamus sociabilis plumbeus*)
Wood Stork (*Mycteria americana*)
American Alligator (*Alligator mississippiensis*)
Eastern Indigo Snake (*Dymarchon couperi*)
Monarch Butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*)
Beach Jacquemontia *(Jacquemontia reclinata*)
Four-petal Pawpaw (*Asimina tetramera*)
Tiny Polygala (*Polygala smallii*)
Florida Perforate Cladonia (*Cladonia perforata*)

There are no critical habitats at this location

NATIVE HABITAT

The site investigation conducted by ARE, Inc. found native upland habitat on the site. The site consists mainly of pine woods, wetlands, and pastures. Species observed during the site reconnaissance included the following:

Brazilian Pepper (*Schinus terbinthifolius*)
Slash Pine (*Pinus densa*)
Earleaf Acacia (*Acacia auriculiformis*)
Laurel Oak (*Quercus laurifolia*)
Primrose (*Primula sp.*)
Maple (*Acer sp.*)
Dog Fennel (*Eupatorium capillifolium*)
Saw Palmetto (*Seranoa repens*)

WETLAND DELINEATION

Based on the State definition of a wetland in 62-340 FAC, there are three components: hydric soils, wetland plants, and hydrologic indicators. These factors

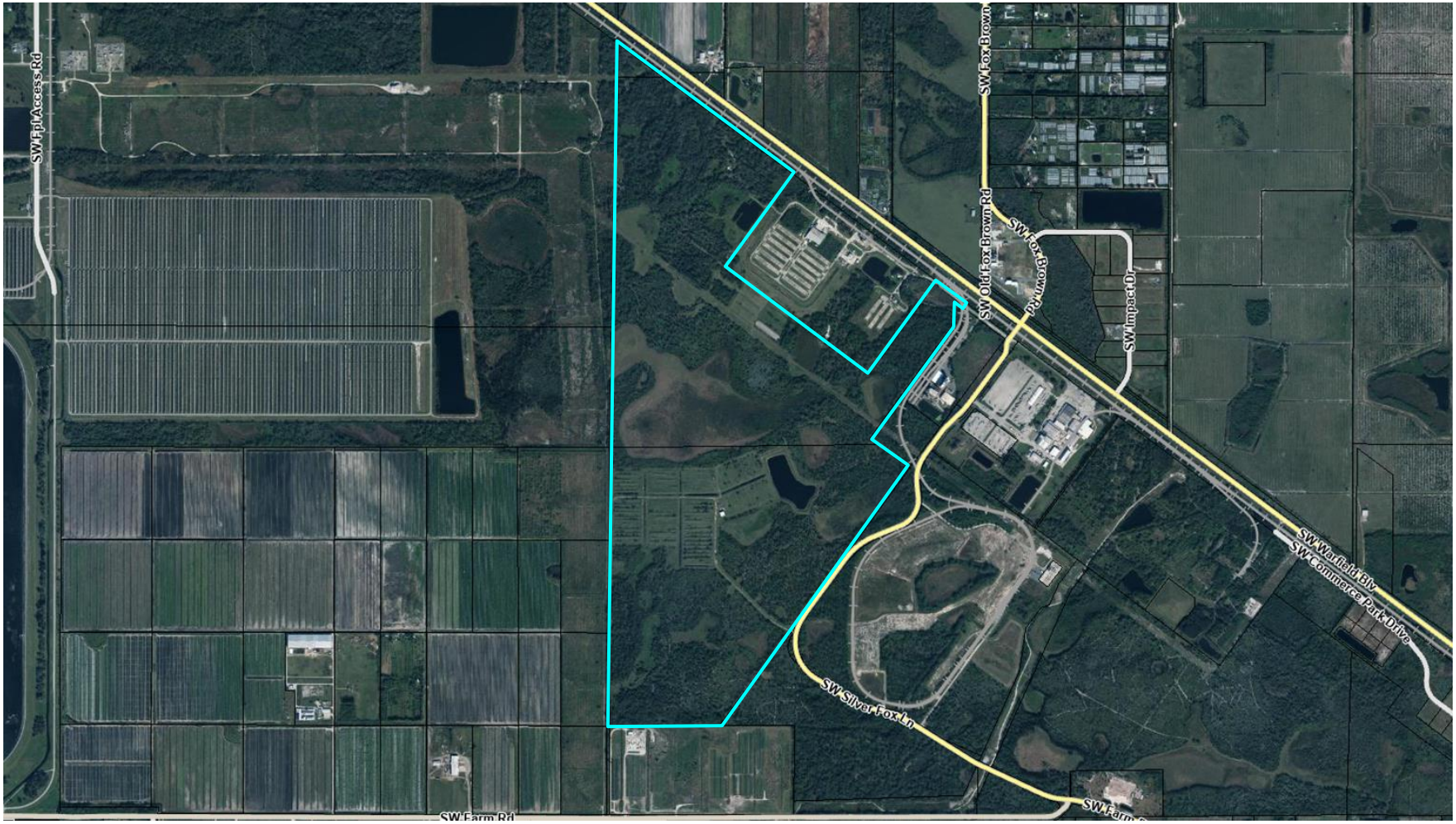
listed were present during the site investigation. ARE concludes this property does include State and Federally jurisdictional wetlands on site in its current configuration.

VILLAGE REQUIREMENTS

The Village of Indiantown will require proof of a completed gopher tortoise survey by a licensed agent. This **preliminary** survey is not a 100% gopher tortoise survey. Per FWC regulations a 100% gopher tortoise survey is good for 90 days, and any clearing must have a valid survey prior to commencement. The Village of Indiantown will not authorize/issue any permitting without a current gopher tortoise survey.

CONCLUSION

Based on County requirements, ARE, Inc. conducted a preliminary survey throughout the property to survey for the presence of any listed plant or animal species. A gopher tortoise burrow was observed on site. Additionally, a bald eagle nest was observed on site. No other State or Federally listed species were observed on the property during the site visit. A **preliminary** gopher tortoise survey of the property was conducted and completed by an FWC licensed gopher tortoise agent during the site investigation. Native habitat was determined to be on site due to the prevalence of native vegetation. It is the professional opinion of ARE, Inc. that there are State and Federally jurisdictional wetlands on the site as the site's characteristics meet the minimum thresholds required for wetland classification.



7/25/2025

Location Map

Map Source: Martin County

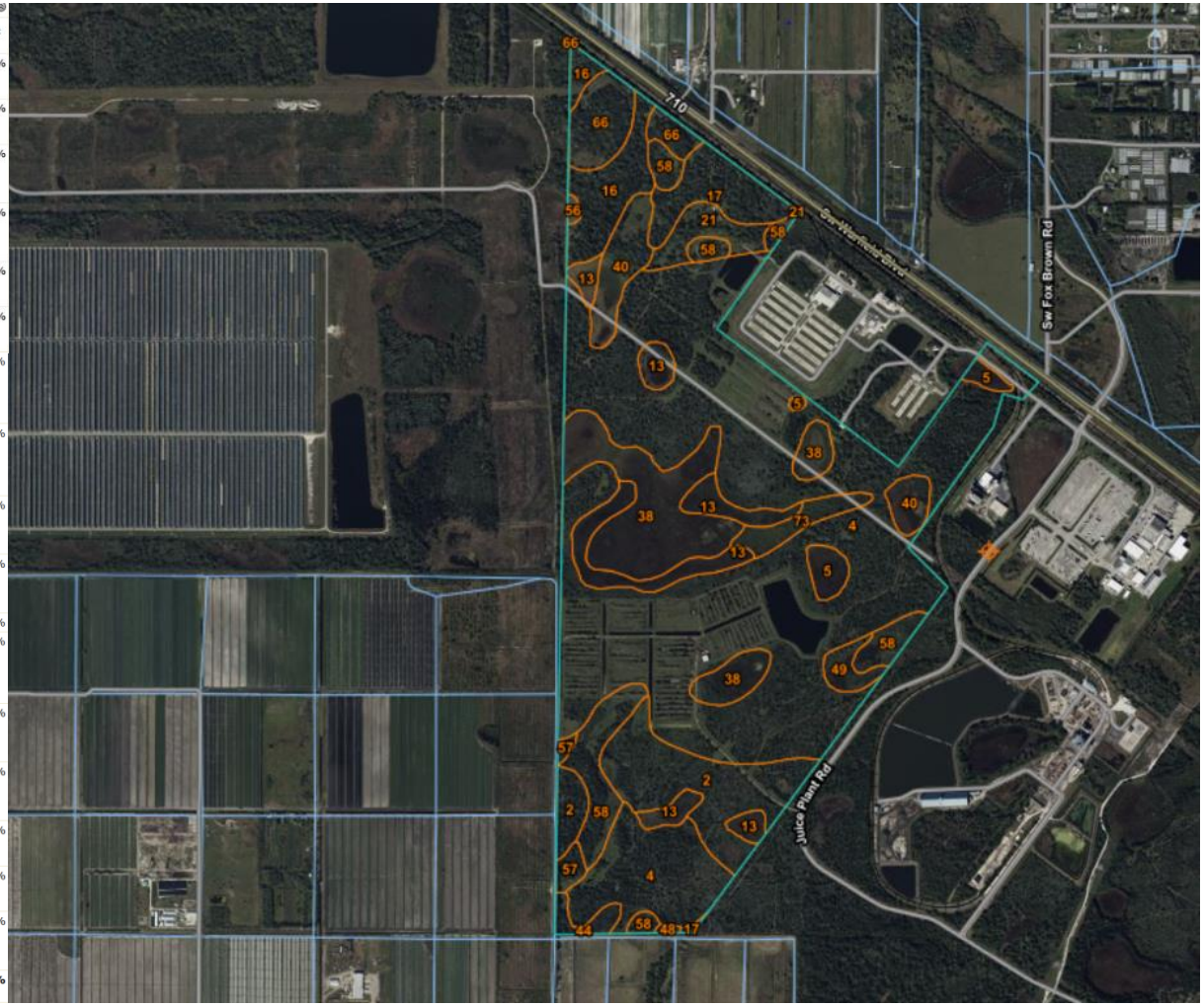
N

13820 Silverfox Ln
Indiantown, FL

Advanced Restoration Ecology

Martin County, Florida (FL085)

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
2	Lawnwood and Myakka fine sands	45.6	7.4%
4	Waveland and Immokalee fine sands	332.8	54.1%
5	Waveland and Lawnwood fine sands, depressional	7.7	1.3%
13	Placid and Basinger fine sands, depressional	32.1	5.2%
16	Oldsmar fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	22.5	3.7%
17	Wabasso sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	19.0	3.1%
21	Pineda-Riviera fine sands association, 0 to 2 percent slopes	10.7	1.7%
38	Floridana fine sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	54.2	8.8%
40	Sanibel muck, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	19.2	3.1%
44	Cypress Lake fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	4.0	0.6%
48	Jupiter sand	0.5	0.1%
49	Riviera fine sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	5.2	0.8%
56	Wabasso and Oldsmar fine sands, depressional	0.8	0.1%
57	Chobee muck, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	3.9	0.6%
58	Gator and Tequesta mucks	30.8	5.0%
66	Holopaw fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	18.2	3.0%
73	Samsula muck, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	8.1	1.3%
Totals for Area of Interest		**615.3**	**100.0%**



7/25/2025

Soil Map

Map Source: Web Soil

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13820 Silverfox Ln
Indiantown, FL

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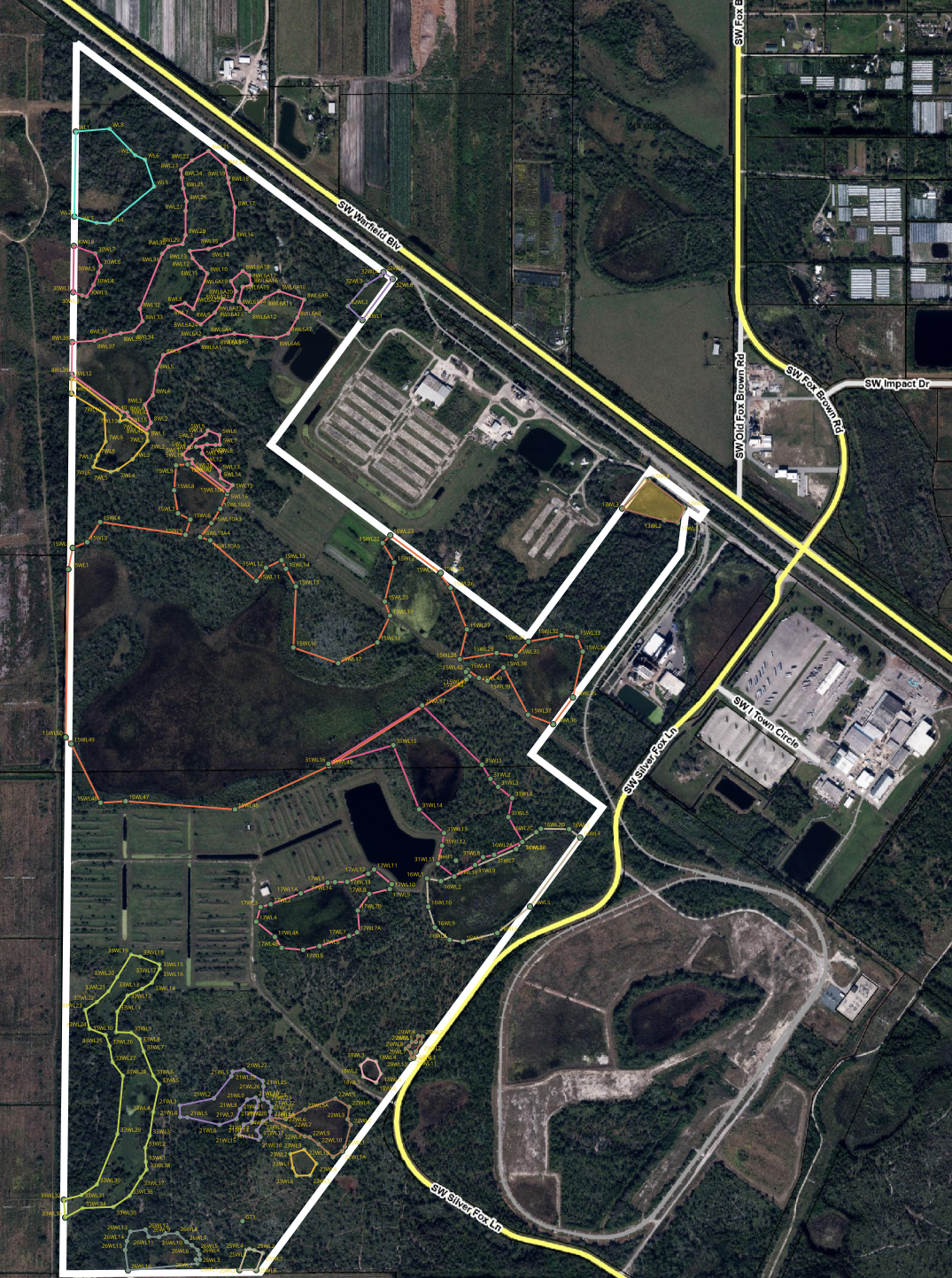
SW Warfield Blvd
SW Fox Brown Rd
SW Old Fox Brown Rd
SW Impact Dr
SW 1 Town Circle
SW Silver Fox Ln
SW Silver Fox Ln