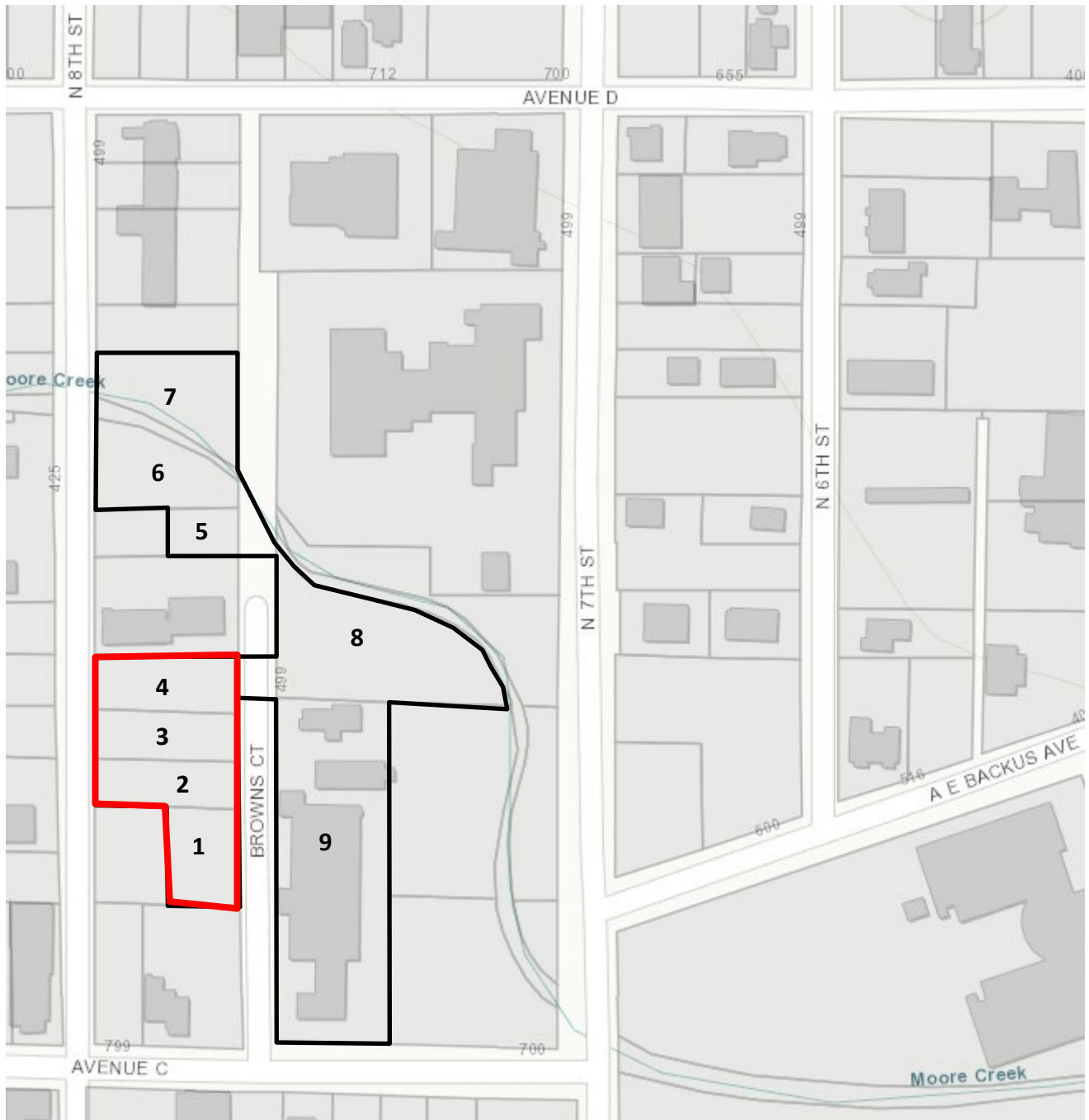
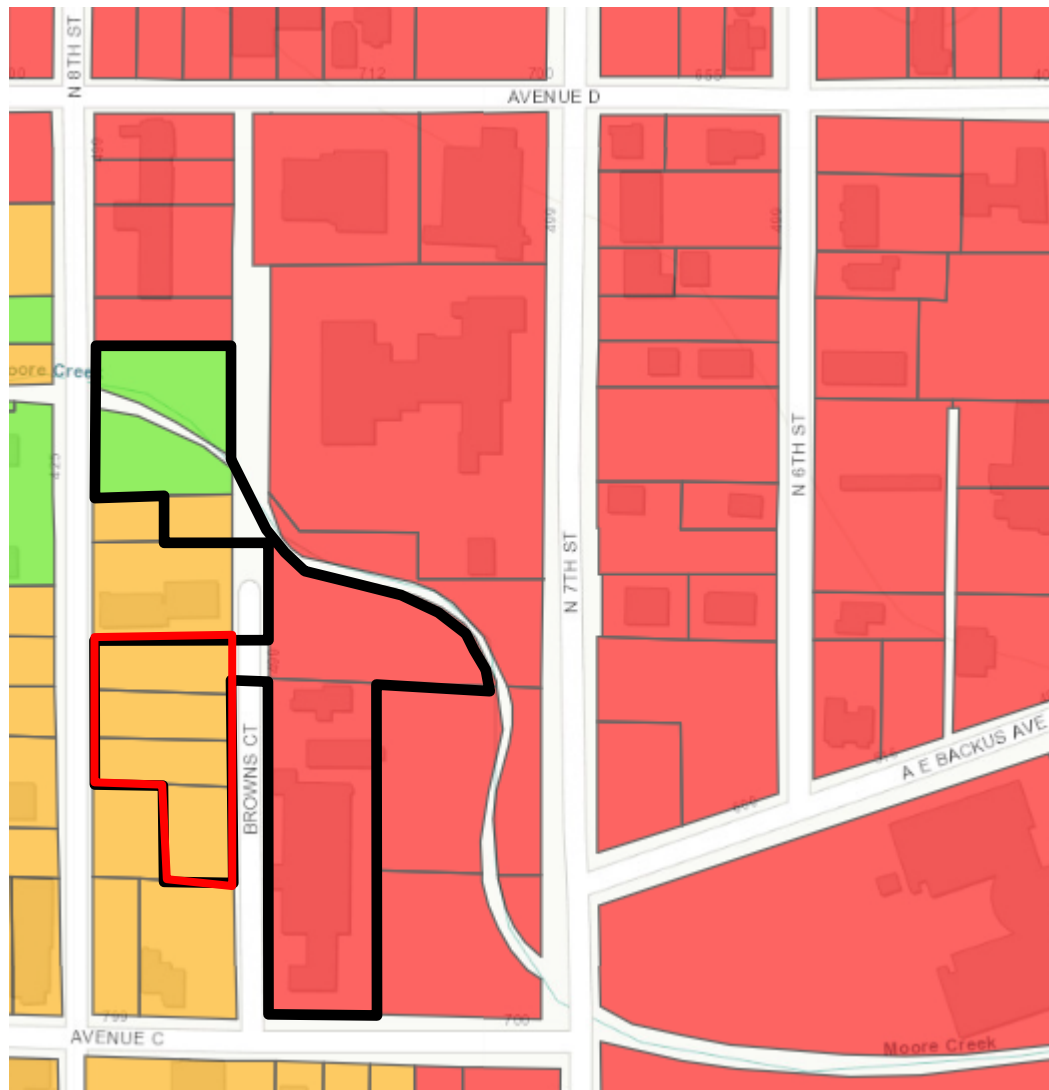





LOCATION PLAN (Parcel Reference #'s)

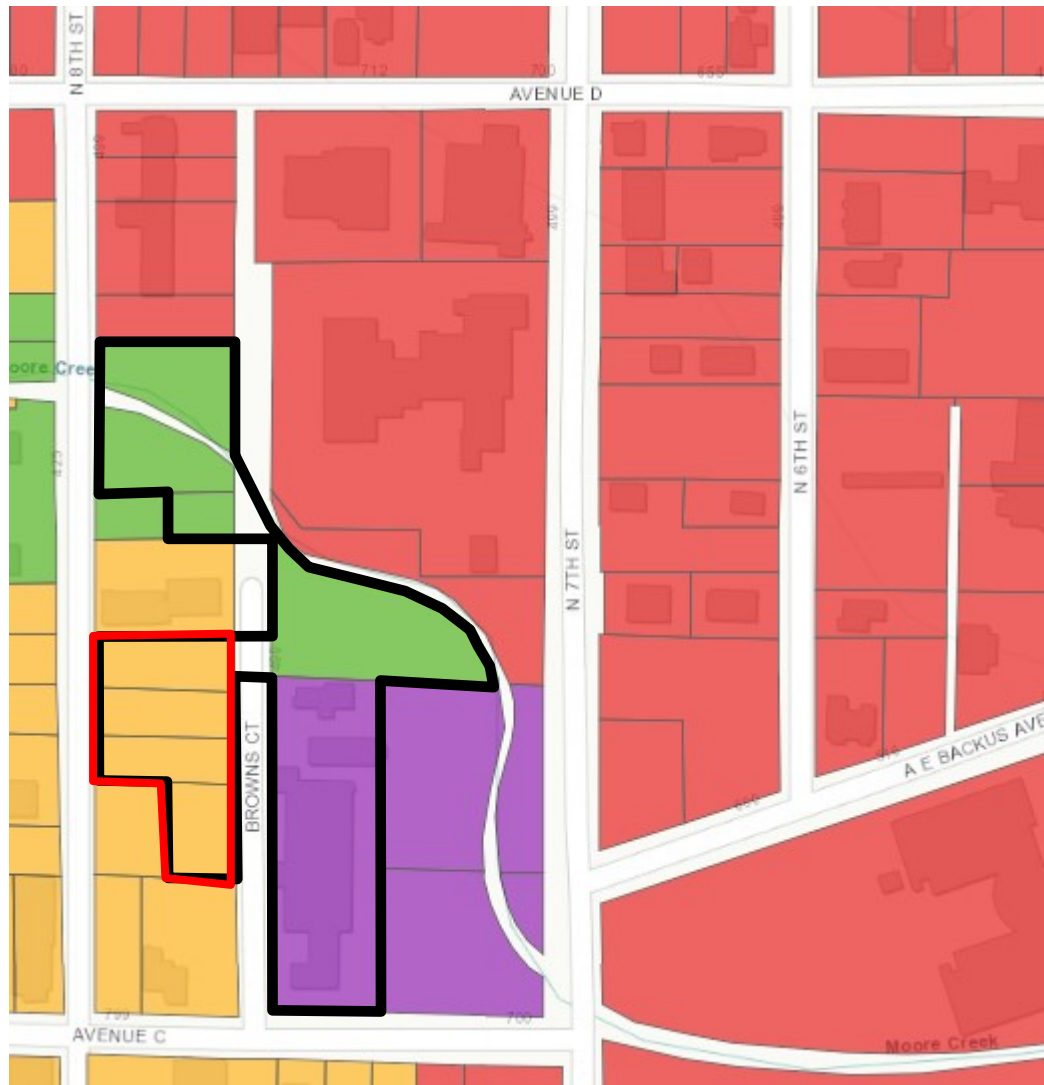






ZONING



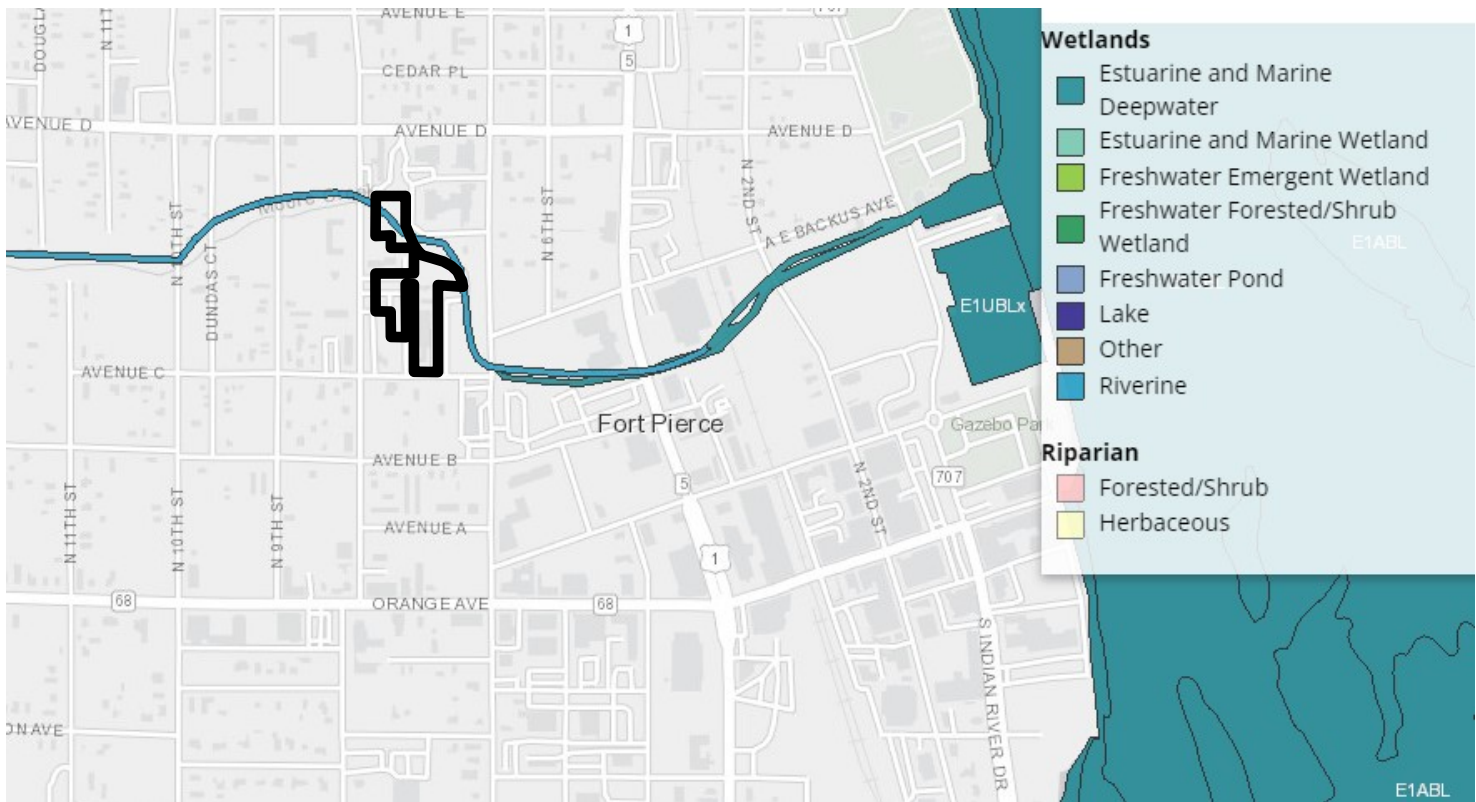
-  OS-1, General and Recreational Open Space
-  R-4, Medium Density Residential
-  C-3, General Commercial

FUTURE LAND USE



-  COS, Conservation & Open Space
-  RM, Medium Density Residential
-  INST, Institutional
-  GC, General Commercial

NATIONAL WETLANDS INVENTORY



System **Riverine (R)** : The Riverine System includes all wetlands and deepwater habitats contained within a channel, with two exceptions: (1) wetlands dominated by trees, shrubs, persistent emergents, emergent mosses, or lichens, and (2) habitats with water containing ocean-derived salts of 0.5 ppt or greater. A channel is an open conduit either naturally or artificially created which periodically or continuously contains moving water, or which forms a connecting link between two bodies of standing water.

Class **Unconsolidated Bottom (UB)** : Includes all wetlands and deepwater habitats with at least 25% cover of particles smaller than stones (less than 6-7 cm), and a vegetative cover less than 30%.

Subsystem **Lower Perennial (2)** : This Subsystem is characterized by a low gradient. There is no tidal influence, and some water flows all year, except during years of extreme drought. The substrate consists mainly of sand and mud. Oxygen deficits may sometimes occur. The fauna is composed mostly of species that reach their maximum abundance in still water, and true planktonic organisms are common. The gradient is lower than that of the Upper Perennial Subsystem and the floodplain is well developed.

Special Modifier **Excavated (x)** : This Modifier is used to identify wetland basins or channels that were excavated by humans.

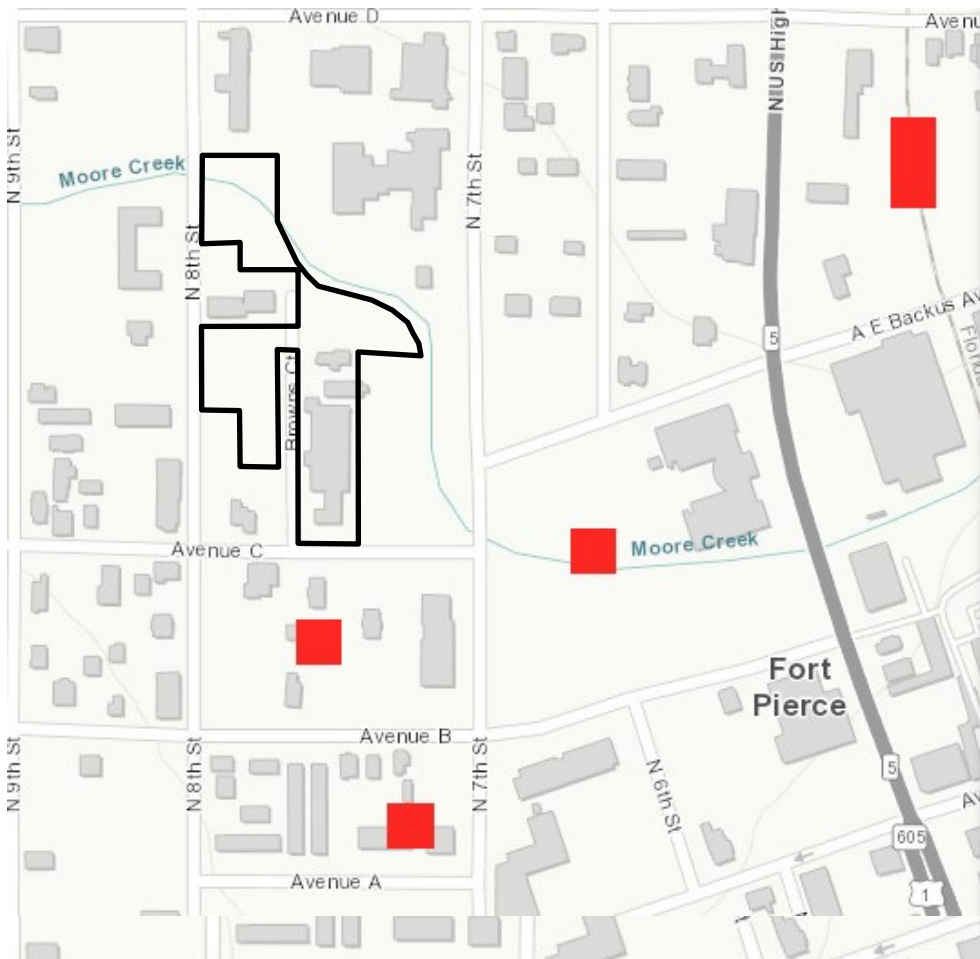
Water Regime **Permanently Flooded (H)** : Water covers the substrate throughout the year in all years.



FWC—LAND COVER; HIGH IMPACT URBAN

FDOT—100 Urban and built-up land consists of areas of intensive use with much of the land occupied by man-made structures. Included in this category are cities, towns, villages, strip developments along highways such areas as those occupied by malls, shopping centers, industrial and commercial complexes and institutions that may, in some instances, be isolated from urban areas. This definition is for topographic and descriptive purposes and differs from the AASHTO (American Association of State Highway officials) definition. As urban expansion progresses, small blocks of land of less intensive or nonconforming use may become isolated in the midst of built-up regions. Such occurrences will generally be incorporated into this land use category. However, agricultural, forest or water areas fringing upon urban and built-up areas will not be included in the Urban and Built-Up class except where they are an integral component of low-density urban development. The Urban and Built-Up category takes precedence over other categories when the criteria for more than one land use/cover class are met. For example, residential areas that have sufficient tree canopy cover to satisfy the Upland Forest (class 420) criteria will still be classified as Residential in the Urban or Built-Up category. FLORIDA LAND USE, COVER AND FORMS CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM HANDBOOK FDOT 1999

CRITICAL HABITAT MAP



Composite Maps

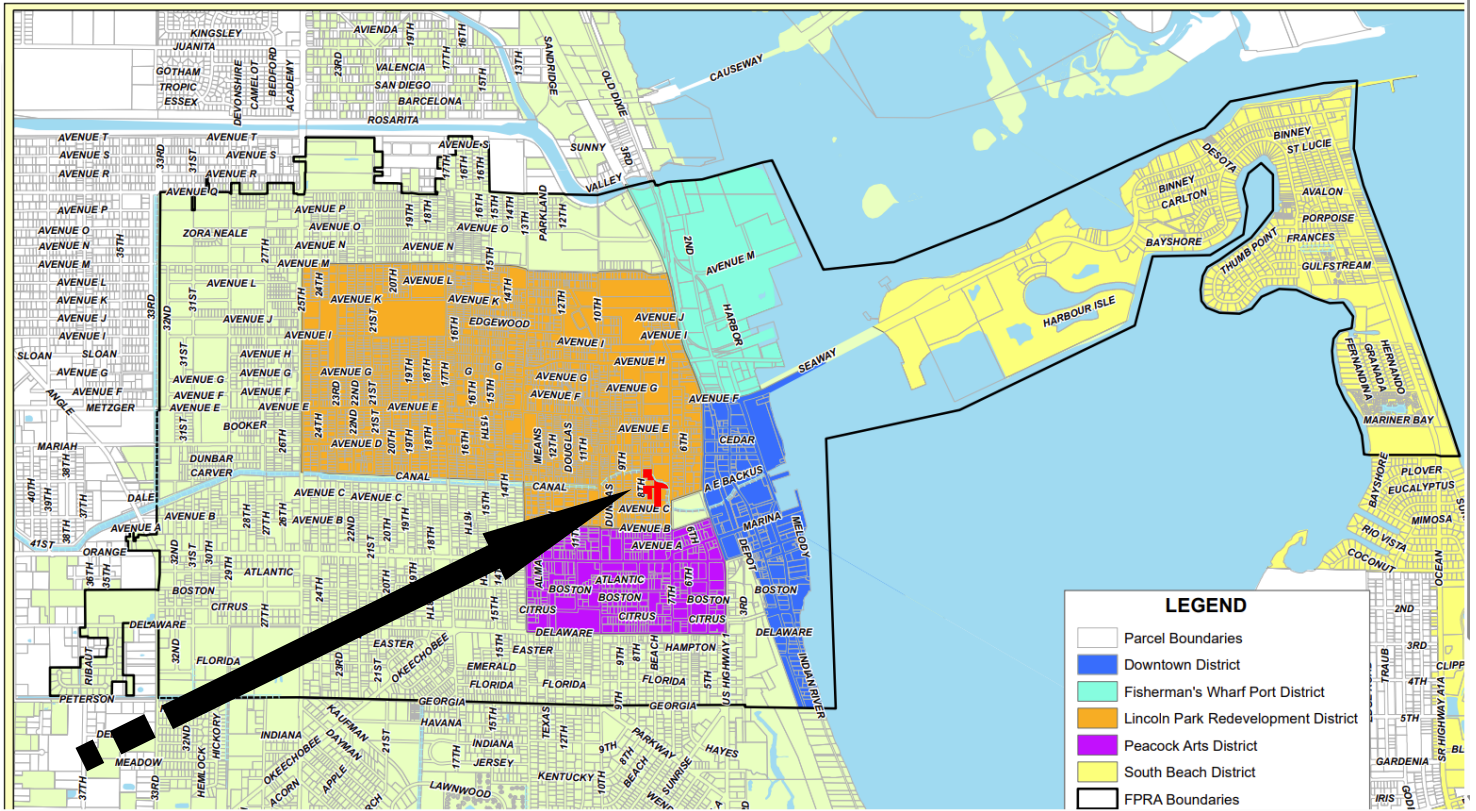
Prioritized Strategic Habitat Conservation Areas

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

A critical habitat designation does not necessarily restrict further development. It is a reminder to Federal agencies of their responsibility to protect the important characteristics of these areas.

Only activities that involve a Federal permit, license, or funding, and are likely to destroy or adversely modify critical habitat will be affected. If this is the case, we will work with the Federal agency and landowners— including private landowners—to amend their project to enable it to proceed without adversely affecting critical habitat. Most Federal projects are likely to go forward, but some may be modified to minimize harm.

FORT PIERCE REDEVELOPMENT AREA



FLOOD ZONES

