



Appendix 12 Field Offices

FIELD UNIT	CENTER	AREA CODE	PHONE NUMBER
BFC	Blackwater Forestry Center (Munson)	850	957-6140
D-2	Chipola Forestry Center	850	872-4175
D-4	Tallahassee Forestry Center	850	488-1871
D-5	Perry District Office	850	838-2299
D-6	Suwannee Forestry Center	386	758-5700
D-7	Jacksonville District Office	904	573-4902
D-8	Waccasassa Forestry Center	352	955-2005
D-10	Bunnell District Office	386	446-6785

FIELD UNIT	CENTER	AREA CODE	PHONE NUMBER
WFC	Withlacoochee Forestry Center (Brooksville)	352	754-6777
D-12	Orlando District Office	407	856-6512
D-14	Lakeland District Office	863	648-3160
D-15	Myakka River District Office (Bradenton)	941	751-7627
D-16	Okeechobee District Office	863	462-5160
D-17	Caloosahatchee Forestry Center (Ft. Myers)	239	690-3500
D-18	Everglades District Office (Ft. Lauderdale)	954	475-4120





Appendix 13 Florida Water Management District Offices

Northwest Florida Water Management District

81 Water Management Drive
Havana, Florida 32333-9700
(850) 539-5999

St. Johns River Water Management District

P.O. Box 1429
Palatka, Florida 32178-1429
(386) 329-4500

Suwannee River Water Management District

9225 County Road 49
Live Oak, Florida 32060
(386) 362-1001

South Florida Water Management District

P.O. Box 24680
3301 Gun Club Road
West Palm Beach, Florida 33406-4680
(561) 686-8800

Southwest Florida Water Management District

2379 Broad Street
Brooksville, Florida 34604-6899
(352) 796-7211

Appendix 14 Army Corps of Engineers District Offices

Big Pine Key Regulatory Office

CESAJ-RD-FT-B
P.O. Box 1619
Big Pine Key, FL 33043-0633
(305) 872-3205

Crystal River Regulatory Office

CESAJ-RD-NF-C
P.O. Box 387
Crystal River, FL 34423
(352) 795-1078

Fort Myers Regulatory Office

CESAJ-RD-FT-F
2180 West First Street
Fort Myers, FL 33901-3217
(813) 694-3438

Jacksonville Regulatory Division Field Operations Branch

CESAJ-RD-F
P.O. Box 4970
Jacksonville, FL 32232-0019
(904) 232-2502

Merritt Island Regulatory Office

CEDAJ-RD-FI
2460 North Courtney Square Blvd.
Courtney Square Building
Suite 216
Merritt Island, FL 32952
(407) 453-7655

Miami Regulatory Field Office

CESAJ-RD-FM
8410 NW 53rd Terrace, Ste. 225
Miami, FL 33166
(305) 591-1302

Palatka Regulatory Office

CESAJ-RD-FK
P.O. Box 1317
Palatka, FL 32178-1317
(904) 325-2028

Panama City Regulatory Field Office

CESAJ-RD-NC
P.O. Box 151
Panama City, FL 32402-0151
(850) 763-0717

Pensacola Regulatory Office

CESAJ-RD-FP
160 Government Center
Pensacola, FL 32501-5794
(850) 436-8300

Tampa Regulatory Field Office

CESAJ-RD-CT
P.O. Box 19247
Tampa, FL 33686-9247
(813) 840-2908

Vero Beach Regulatory Office

CESAJ-RD-CT-V
2001 9th Avenue, Suite 212-C
Vero Beach, FL 32960
(407) 567-1496



G l o s s a r y

Basal Area Forestry term used to refer to the density of a stand of trees, expressed in square feet/acre. On a per tree basis, the basal area is the cross-sectional area of the tree at breast height.

Bedding A technique whereby a small continuous ridge of surface soil is formed to provide an elevated planting area or seed bed. In Florida, it is used primarily on wet sites to improve soil drainage and aeration for seedlings.

Borrow Pit An active or abandoned excavation site to provide fill material necessary for forestry related activities such as road construction.

Broad-Base Dip A reversal in the grade of a permanent access road for the purpose of intercepting and diverting surface water flow without seriously impeding vehicular traffic.

Cavity Tree (Den Tree) Mature hardwood and softwood trees that are hollow and typically of the older age classes that are used by certain birds and other small wildlife species for shelter and habitat.

Canal A man-made waterbody; does not include natural streams that have been modified by dredging or straightening.

Chopping A mechanical treatment whereby vegetation is chopped by blades on a roller drum implement, pulled by tracked or rubber tired equipment. The “chopping” of this vegetation facilitates: more control of prescribed burning, decreases rough vegetation conditions, provides some level of control on competing vegetation, improves tree planting conditions.

Class I Waters Waterbodies that serve as sources of potable water supply; designated by the State for additional water quality protection.

Clearcutting A silvicultural system in which all merchantable timber is harvested within a specified area in one operation.

Cross Ditch A shallow depression built diagonally across a road or trail for the purpose of diverting water off the road surface.

Cross-Drain Culvert A metal, wooden, plastic or concrete conduit through which surface water runoff is directed underneath the road surface to the opposite side.

Detritus Natural woody debris such as leaves, branches, etc., provided by trees – serves as a food source for certain aquatic insects.

Ditch Plug Material used to partially or completely obstruct the flow of water in a ditch.

Erodible Soils Those soils identified as being subject to erosion based on soil texture, composition and topography.

Erosion The process by which soil particles are detached and transported by water, wind or gravity to some down slope.

Fertilizers Any substance or combination of substances used primarily as a source of plant nutrition or soil amendment.

Firelines Constructed barriers typically established by plowing and/or harrowing to contain fires within a specific area.



Flowing Wetland A wetland (listed in appendix 5) that has a surface connection to a well defined stream channel at one or more points, and has a definite stormwater inflow and/or outflow.

Foam Line Type of fireline that incorporates the use of fire-resistant foam material in lieu of, or in addition to, plowing or harrowing.

Low Water Hard Surface Crossings (Fords) Rock, brick, logs, and other stable materials place on the bottom of certain perennial or intermittent stream channels to accommodate traffic during periods of low water flow.

Harrowing (Disking) A mechanical means of scarifying the soil to reduce competing vegetation and to prepare a site to be seeded or used as a fire break.

Harvest Unit Refers to an area of specific size and location where timber harvesting operations are being performed.

Haul (Spur) Roads Temporary forest roads constructed to facilitate the transport of timber or other forestry related activities.

Hydric Soils Soils exhibiting a considerably wet nature, typically characterized by a dark color and associated with wetlands.

Hydrology The scientific study of the properties, distribution and effect of water on the earth's surface, in the soil and underlying rocks and in the atmosphere.

Hydroperiod Period of time during which soils, waterbodies, and sites are saturated.

Impoundment Areas Those areas within which water is stored by artificial means such as a dike or dam.

Intensive Mechanical Site Preparation Mechanized operations to control vegetative competition and facilitate forest seedling survival. Examples of intensive site preparation include the following individual operations or combinations of these operations: shearing with a K-G blade, raking, disking, harrowing, windrowing, bulldozing, bedding, and scalping.

Intermittent Stream A stream that has a well defined channel but maintains only seasonal flow under typical climatic conditions.

K-Factor An index representing the potential erodibility of a soil, by water, based on soil texture.

Leave Trees Large mast producing and/or cavity trees which are representative of the older age classes of the stand and are considered valuable for wildlife, or related ecological purposes.

Logging Debris The unused and generally unmarketable accumulation of woody material, such as limbs, tops, cull logs and stumps, that remain as residue after timber harvesting.

Mast-Producing Trees Various species of trees considered valuable for the production of food for wildlife.

Mat Logging Sometimes referred to as "shovel logging" - a technique used on wet sites where logs are temporarily placed in skid trails, creating a log "mat" upon which the skidders operate.



Glossary

Modified Stream A natural watercourse which has been dredged or straightened.

Non-intensive Mechanical Site Preparation Mechanized operations to control vegetative competition and facilitate forest seedling survival. Examples of non-intensive site preparation include the following individual operations or combinations of these operations: drum chopping, bush hogging, mulching, and gyro-track mowing.

Non-Point Source (NPS) Water pollution which is not traceable to any discrete or identifiable source, but rather is generated by activities within a diffuse treatment area.

OFWs Outstanding Florida Waters Waterbodies which exhibit unique characters in terms of quality and value designated by the State for additional protection from further pollution and degradation.

ONRWs Outstanding National Resource Waters Waterbodies which exhibit characteristics that meet specific water quality standards for national designation for protection from pollution and degradation.

Operational Application Method by which pesticides and fertilizer are applied, using commercial type equipment such as skidders or tractors and large boom equipment. Does not refer to hand-held spreaders or small scale equipment (4-wheelers).

Perennial Streams A watercourse that flows in a well-defined channel throughout the year under typical climatic conditions.

Pesticides Chemical substances, either liquid or granular, that are used for the control or eradication of undesirable insects, diseases, vegetation, animals and other organisms. Herbicides, Insecticides, Fungicides and Nematicides are all considered pesticides.

Pollutants Natural or man-made waste material that contaminates air, soil or water.

Public Lands Those lands which are wholly owned and managed by any unit of local, regional, state or federal government. Lands not wholly owned (i.e., lease, wildlife management agreement, easement, life estate, purchase agreement, etc.) may limit the terms of control by a unit of government.

Raking Component of site preparation in which non-merchantable trees, some stumps, roots, and logging slash are piled and/or pushed into individual piles or windrows by heavy equipment with rake-like blades.

Refuse Inorganic waste materials such as metal, rubber, plastic and glass.

Regeneration The young tree crop that either artificially (machine/hand planting) or naturally follows a stand of older trees.

Rip-rap Aggregate material placed on potentially erodible sites to reduce the impact of rain or surface runoff from these areas.

Rotation The period of time required to establish, grow, and harvest a crop of trees at a specified stage of maturity.

Sediment Soil particles which have been detached and transported by water during the process of erosion.

Seed Tree Cut Method of timber harvesting that provides for the natural regeneration of a site by leaving single, or small groups of seed-bearing trees distributed throughout the harvest area.

Selection Cut Removal of select trees within a forest stand based on some economic or physiological criteria. Generally results in uneven aged stands.



Shelterwood Cut Removal of mature timber within a forest stand in a series of harvests which extend over a relatively short portion of the rotation in order to encourage the establishment of even-aged reproduction under the partial shelter of seed trees.

Silviculture A process, following accepted forest management principles, whereby the trees constituting forests are tended, harvested and reproduced.

Site Preparation (Prescribed) Burning The silviculture practice of using regulated fires to reduce or eliminate debris and vegetation in preparation for tree planting.

Site Sensitivity Class (SSC) An index of an area's susceptibility to erosion and sedimentation, based on soil type and slope.

Skid Moving of logs or felled trees from the harvest area to the loading point.

Skidder Heavy equipment designed for transporting logs and felled trees within the harvest area – operated on skid trails.

Skid Trails A temporary trail used only by logging equipment such as skidders, for the skidding of logs from the harvest area to the loading point.

Slash The unused and generally unmarketable accumulation of woody material, such as limbs, tops, cull logs and stumps, that remain as residue after timber harvesting.

Slope An index of the change in elevation of a land area. Often referred to as a ratio of rise over run; normally expressed in percent.

Snag Trees Typically isolated standing dead trees characterized by hollow trunks and/or limbs which may provide habitat for wildlife.

Stand A contiguous group of trees sufficiently uniform in species composition, arrangement of age classes and condition to be a homogeneous and distinguishable unit.

Stringer Narrow strip of trees with a more or less continuous canopy left on and/or near the banks of intermittent streams, lakes and sinkholes for purposes of stabilization, water quality protection, and wildlife habitat.

Special Management Zone (SMZ) An area of varying width adjacent to a watercourse in which special precautions are necessary to protect water quality and other natural resources.

Swale A manmade trench which has a top width to depth ratio equal to or greater than 6:1, or side slopes equal to or greater than 3 feet horizontal to 1 foot vertical, flows only following a rainfall event, has vegetation suitable for soil stabilization, stormwater treatment, and nutrient uptake, and is designed to take into account soil erodibility, soil percolation, slope, slope length, and drainage area so as to prevent erosion and reduce pollutant concentration of any discharge.

Turbidity An optical measurement of the relative clarity of water.

Water Bar A mound of soil built across a light-duty road, skid trail, or fireline, for the purpose of diverting surface water.

Waterbody Any river, creek, slough, canal, lake, reservoir, pond, sinkhole or other natural or artificial watercourse which flows within a defined channel or is contained within a discernable shoreline.

Water Control Structure Any structure used to regulate surface or subsurface water levels.



Water Turnout The extension of a road ditch into a vegetated area to provide for the dispersion and filtration of stormwater runoff.

Wetland For the purpose of this Manual, wetlands are not defined by any regulatory method, and consist of typical swamplands such as those listed in Appendix 5. The presence of pine trees doesn't necessarily indicate that a site is non-wetland, but pine dominated sites are not considered wetlands even though they may be "jurisdictional."

Wetland Flow-way That area of a flowing wetland where stormwater moves within variable dimensions instead of a well defined

channel. The area of flow in this case has enough general confinement to exhibit some stormflow characteristics, and is evidenced by, but not limited to: drift lines/racks, sediment deposits, soil and root scour, absence of litter/ground cover – all in a generally linear position.

Wildfire Any fire other than a controlled, prescribed fire.

Windrow Logging debris and unmerchantable woody vegetation, piled in rows on the contour of the land.