GOPHER **TORTOISE** RECIPIENT SITE **PROGRAM**

Mac Barrett
Gopher Tortoise Recipient Site Biologist
FWC.



Overview

- Gopher Tortoises and Their Ecology
- The Recipient Site Program
- Recipient Site Permits and Requirements
- The Pre-App Process and Application Process
- How Do I Get Started?
- Summary and Questions



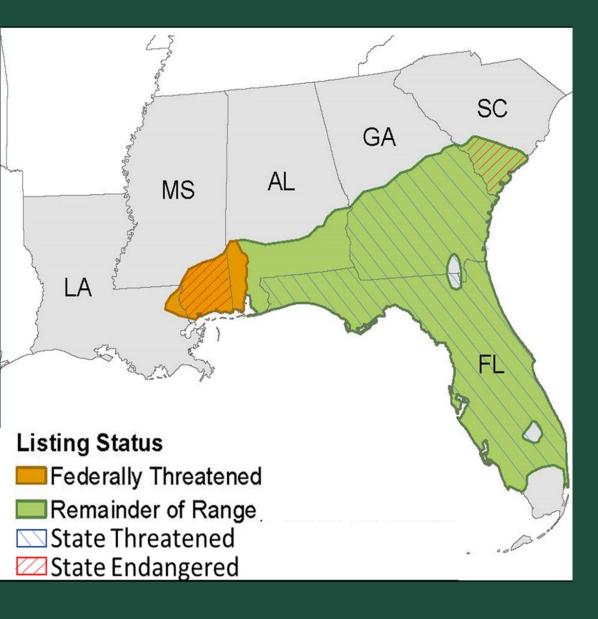


Gopher Tortoise (Gopherus polyphemus)

Keystone Species and Ecosystem Engineer

Why are Gopher Tortoises important?





Historical Reach and Decline

- Population decline over the years due to loss of habitat
- In Florida, Gopher Tortoises are considered State Threatened
- Not federally listed in Florida at this time this is good!





Recipient Site Program

How Gopher Tortoise Relocation is an Important Conservation Tool



FWC's Response to GT Decline: Relocation

- Authorized, humane relocation from development sites to recipient sites
- Responsible and humane relocation: deliberately moving wild Gopher Tortoises into protected, managed, suitable habitat to improve chances of future survival and long-term population viability
- Gopher Tortoises are resilient
- Recipient sites are in high demand (so much so that we had to expand our program!)



Reasons to Become a Recipient Site

- Conservation benefits
- Financial incentives
 - Varies by property (size, habitat, etc.)
 - Economically self-sustaining
 - Price per tortoise: \$5-10,000
- Land use compatibility
 - Hunting for quail, turkey, deer, etc.
 - Recreational uses
- Land protection



Recipient Site Permits

Types of Recipient Site Permits and Their Criteria



Types of Recipient Site Permits

- Long-term Recipient Site (Tiers 1 and 2)
- Short-term Recipient Site (Tiers 1, 2, and 3)
- Unprotected Recipient Site
- Research Recipient Site
- Contiguous Public Conservation Land Recipient Site
- Restocking Site Permit



Types of Recipient Site Permits

- Long-term Recipient Site (Tiers 1 and 2)
- Short-term Recipient Site (Tiers 1, 2, and 3)
- Unprotected Recipient Site
- Research Recipient Site
- Contiguous Public Conservation Land Recipient Site
- Restocking Site Permit

Recipient Site Tiers

- Contiguous upland habitat: uplands are considered contiguous if two or more upland communities occur within a distance of 1,000ft and there is no physical obstacle (e.g., road greater than 2 lanes, curb or other physical barriers, or a speed limit of >30mph, river, lake, etc.)
- Acceptable habitat criteria: >30%
 herbaceous groundcover, <60% canopy
 cover, <20% woody groundcover
- <u>Desirable habitat criteria</u>: >50% herbaceous groundcover, <40% canopy cover, <20% woody ground cover

Short-term Recipient Sites

- Tier 1- Monitoring commitment and minimum of 40 acres habitat that meets Desirable criteria
- Tier 2- Desirable habitat criteria are met in the majority of the potentially permittable acres.
- Tier 3- Meets minimum requirements; easement, 25 acres and acceptable habitat

Long-term Recipient Sites

- Tier 1- Perpetual easement with FWC
- Tier 2- 100-year easement with FWC

Recipient Site Minimum Criteria

Recipient Site Permit	Size (Minimum)	Soils	Habitat	Acceptable Landcover (CLC)
Long-term (tier 1 & 2)	40acres	>18in DWT (including 18in) >12in (select cases)*	>30% herbaceous ground cover, <60% canopy cover, <20% woody groundcover	Yes (see next slide)
Short-term (Tier 1)	40acres	Same	>50% herbaceous ground cover, <40% canopy cover, <20% woody groundcover (desirable)	Yes (see next slide)
Short-term (Tier 2)	25acres	Same	Min. 51% of site must be desirable (see above)	Yes (see next slide)
Short-term (Tier 3)	25acres	Same	Same as acceptable	Yes (see next slide)

<u>Contiguous upland habitat</u>: uplands are considered contiguous if two or more upland communities occur within a distance of 1,000ft and there is no physical obstacle (e.g., road greater than 2 lanes, curb or other physical barriers, or a speed limit of >30mph, river, lake, etc.)

<u>Phasing:</u> can bring in noncontiguous areas under separate permits

Strata: unique combination of CLC and soil

^{*}Must have adequate drainage features that are man-made and evidence of tortoises on site (potentially occupied burrows)

CLC Types

Acceptable CLC Types

Bare soil/clear cut; coastal scrub; coastal uplands; dry upland hardwood forest; hardwood plantations; coniferous plantations; **improved pasture***; mesic flatwoods; mixed hardwood; mesic hammock; oak scrub; pine flatwoods; dry prairie; palmetto prairie; rural; sandhill; scrub; scrubby flatwoods; successional hardwood forest; shrub and brushland; tree nurseries; unimproved/woodland pasture; upland coniferous; upland mixed woodland; upland pine; vineyards; wiregrass savanna

Unacceptable CLC Types

Artificial impoundment; bare soil; artificial/farm pond; any swamps, marshes, wetlands, lakes, ponds, rivers, streams, canals; anything 'hydric'; commercial and services; field crops; feeding operations; high intensity urban; rights of ways; industrial; row crops; orchards; residential; roads; sawgrass; sand; stormwater treatment areas; utilities; etc.

*Must be less than 40% of entire site and have minimum 10% patchy shrub cover to be permitted

Permittable



CLC: Coniferous Plantations

Not Permittable



CLC: Mixed hardwood-coniferous

Not permittable due to habitat conditions (herbaceous groundcover and canopy cover)

Permittable



CLC: Dry Prairie

*Can't place tortoises in pen here without adequate shrub cover but can still permit.

Not Permittable



CLC: Improved Pasture

Not permittable due to lack of shrub cover

Permittable



CLC: Coniferous Plantations

Meets minimum criteria

Not Permittable



CLC: Rural Open

Not permittable due to lack of herbaceous groundcover.
Also would not be able to pen here due to lack of shrub cover



Pre-App Process and Application Process

The Recipient Site Permitting Process from Start to Finish (and beyond)

A walk-through of the pre-application process

Interested party
 (landowner/their
 agent) sends
 property
 information in email

We create map(s) of potential recipient areas (Consult Map) and request photos of property

We schedule a site visit (with LAP or Recipient Site Bio)

Kickoff Meeting:
 provide overview of
 permit options,
 application
 requirements, Q&A,
 and next steps

Pre-App Site Visit

- GT Recipient Site Bio evaluates recipient site areas, groundtruths map, discusses land uses, determine if more management is needed prior to permitting
- Send revised map (post-site visit map) to interested parties for review

We send a closure email with technical assistance materials

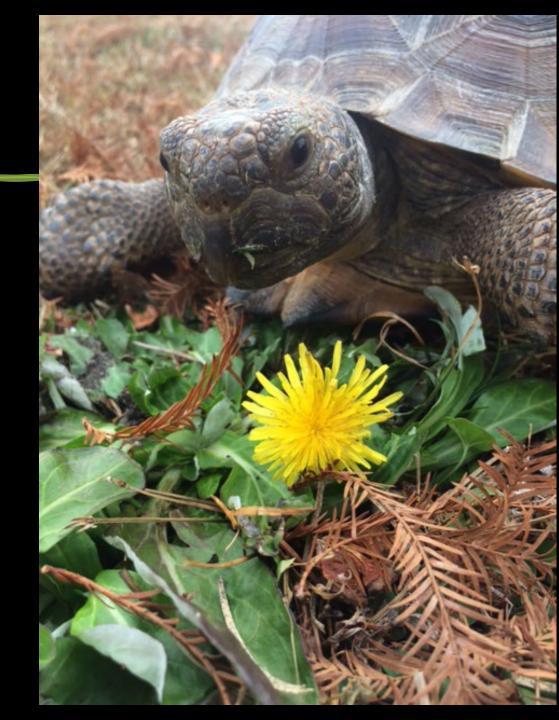
- Authorized agent conducts baseline surveys
- Prepares application materials (Habitat Mgmt Plan, maps, easement draft, etc.)

LAP Site Visit

 LAP Bio provides technical assistance and habitat management recommendations to get the site closer to permitting criteria. Review baseline population and vegetation survey (created by agent)

Application Process

- Agent submits various documents required for permit
 - Various maps and shapefiles, vegetation survey results, Gopher Tortoise Burrow survey results, Habitat Management Plan, Easement draft, financial assurance (long-terms only), etc.
- FWC has 30 days to review and respond with a Request for Additional Information (RAI)
- Agent has 60 days to respond to RAI
- Lastly, permit application is recommended for approval
- Process can take a couple months



Post-Permitting

- Tortoises are placed in soft release enclosures on site
 - Enclosures built by agent/contractor
 - Tortoises received from donor sites
 - Enclosures up for 12months, can only place tortoises during first 6months
- 25-year Monitoring Commitment: agree to conduct monitoring of site every 5 years and send in monitoring report (done by agent)
 - Vegetation survey
 - Burrow survey
 - Summary of management done, any issues encountered and how they were resolved, etc.
 - Site visit with every monitoring report
- Annual site visits done every 12-18months
- Management is done as necessary as outlined in Habitat Management Plan and Conservation Easement to maintain Gopher Tortoise habitat
- Conservation Easement is a long-term commitment that must be upheld (perpetually, for 100 or 50 years)





How Do You Get Started?

It's easy!



Contact GTRecipientSite@myFWC.com

- First, reach out with your Parcel ID(s) (or shapefiles) and the name of your county to our email above.
- Search for an authorized agent
- Reach out to LAP (Landowner Assistance Program)



Summary

- Recipient Sites can protect your land, help conserve Gopher Tortoises, and make you money
 - Landowner is still responsible for the cost of management and agent/contractor services
- Must meet eligible criteria based on acreage, habitat conditions, soils, and landcover types
- Pre-Application Process is optional, but highly recommended
 - Can take 1 year or more
- Recipient Sites are long-term commitments

