CHAPTER 62-340
DELINEATION OF THE LANDWARD EXTENT OF WETLANDS AND SURFACE WATERS

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62-340.100 Intent.
(1) This rule’s intent is to provide a unified statewide methodology for the delineation of the extent of wetlands and surface waters to satisfy the mandate of Section 373.421, F.S. This delineation methodology is intended to approximate the combined landward extent of wetlands as determined by a water management district and the Department immediately before the effective date of this rule. Before implementing the specific provisions of this methodology, the regulating agency shall attempt to identify wetlands according to the definition for wetlands in subsection 373.019(25), F.S., and subsection 62-340.200(19), F.A.C., below. The landward extent of wetlands shall be determined by the dominance of plant species, soils and other hydrologic evidence indicative of regular and periodic inundation or saturation. In all cases, attempts shall be made to locate the landward extent of wetlands visually by on site inspection, or aerial photointerpretation in combination with ground truthing, without quantitative sampling. If this cannot be accomplished, the quantitative methods in paragraph 62-301.400(1)(c), F.A.C., shall be used unless the applicant or petitioner and regulating agency agree, in writing, on an alternative method for quantitatively analyzing the vegetation on site. The methodology shall not be used to delineate areas which are not wetlands as defined in subsection 62-340.200(19), F.A.C., nor to delineate as wetlands or surface waters areas exempted from delineation by statute or agency rule.

(2) The Department shall be responsible for ensuring statewide coordination and consistency in the delineation of surface waters and wetlands pursuant to this rule, by providing training and guidance to the Department, Districts, and local governments in implementing the methodology.


When used in this chapter, the following terms shall mean:

(1) “Aquatic plant” means a plant, including the roots, which typically floats on water or requires water for its entire structural support, or which will desiccate outside of water.

(2) “Canopy” means the plant stratum composed of all woody plants and palms with a trunk four inches or greater in diameter at breast height, except vines.

(3) “Diameter at Breast Height (DBH)” means the diameter of a plant’s trunk or main stem at a height of 4.5 feet above the ground.

(4) “Facultative plants” means those plant species listed in subsection 62-340.450(3), F.A.C., of this chapter. For the purposes of this rule, facultative plants are not indicators of either wetland or upland conditions.

(5) “Facultative Wet plants” means those plant species listed in subsection 62-340.450(2), F.A.C., of this chapter.

(6) “Ground Cover” means the plant stratum composed of all plants not found in the canopy or subcanopy, except vines and aquatic plants.

(7) “Ground truthing” means verification on the ground of conditions on a site.

(8) “Hydric Soils” means soils that are saturated, flooded, or ponded long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part of the soil profile.

(9) “Hydric Soil Indicators” means those indicators of hydric soil conditions as identified in Soil and Water Relationships of...
“Inundation” means a condition in which water from any source regularly and periodically covers a land surface.

“Obligate plants” means those plant species listed in subsection 62-340.450(1), F.A.C., of this chapter.

“Regulating agency” means the Department of Environmental Protection, the water management districts, state or regional agencies, local governments, and any other governmental entities.

“Riverwash” means areas of unstabilized sandy, silty, clayey, or gravelly sediments. These areas are flooded, washed, and reworked by rivers or streams so frequently that they may support little or no vegetation.

“Saturation” means a water table six inches or less from the soil surface for soils with a permeability equal to or greater than six inches per hour in all layers within the upper 12 inches, or a water table 12 inches or less from the soil surface for soils with a permeability less than six inches per hour in any layer within the upper 12 inches.

“Seasonal High Water” means the elevation to which the ground and surface water can be expected to rise due to a normal wet season.

“Subcanopy” means the plant stratum composed of all woody plants and palms, exclusive of the canopy, with a trunk or main stem with a DBH between one and four inches, except vines.


“Wetlands,” as defined in subsection 373.019(25), F.S., means those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface water or ground water at a frequency and a duration sufficient to support, and under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soils. Soils present in wetlands generally are classified as hydric or alluvial, or possess characteristics that are associated with reducing soil conditions. The prevalent vegetation in wetlands generally consists of facultative or obligate hydrophytic macrophytes that are typically adapted to areas having soil conditions described above. These species, due to morphological, physiological, or reproductive adaptations, have the ability to grow, reproduce or persist in aquatic environments or anaerobic soil conditions. Florida wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bayheads, bogs, cypress domes and strands, sloughs, wet prairies, riverine swamps and marshes, hydric seepage slopes, tidal marshes, mangrove swamps and other similar areas. Florida wetlands generally do not include longleaf or slash pine flatwoods with an understory dominated by saw palmetto.


The landward extent (i.e., the boundary) of wetlands as defined in subsection 62-340.200(19), F.A.C., shall be determined by applying reasonable scientific judgment to evaluate the dominance of plant species, soils, and other hydrologic evidence of regular and periodic inundation and saturation as set forth below. In applying reasonable scientific judgment, all reliable information shall be evaluated in determining whether the area is a wetland as defined in subsection 62-340.200(19), F.A.C.

(1) Before using the wetland delineation methodology described below, the regulating agency shall attempt to identify and delineate the landward extent of wetlands by direct application of the definition of wetlands in subsection 62-340.200(19), F.A.C., with particular attention to the vegetative communities which the definition lists as wetlands and non-wetlands. If the boundary cannot be located easily by use of the definition in subsection 62-340.200(19), F.A.C., the provisions of this rule shall be used to locate the landward extent of a wetland. In applying the provisions of this rule, the regulating agency shall attempt to locate the landward extent of wetlands visually by on site inspection, or aerial photointerpretation in combination with ground truthing.

(2) The landward extent of a wetland as defined in subsection 62-340.200(19), F.A.C., shall include any of the following areas:

(a) Those areas where the aerial extent of obligate plants in the appropriate vegetative stratum is greater than the aerial extent of all upland plants in that stratum, as identified using the method in Rule 62-340.400, F.A.C., and either:

1. The substrate is composed of hydric soils or riverwash, as identified using standard U.S.D.A.-S.C.S. practices for Florida, including the approved hydric soil indicators, except where the hydric soil is disturbed by a nonhydrological mechanical mixing of the upper soil profile and the regulating agency establishes through data or evidence that hydric soil indicators would be present but for the disturbance;

2. The substrate is nonsoil, rock outcrop-soil complex, or the substrate is located within an artificially created wetland area; or
3. One or more of the hydrologic indicators listed in Rule 62-340.500, F.A.C., are present and reasonable scientific judgment 
indicates that inundation or saturation is present sufficient to meet the wetland definition of subsection 62-340.200(19), F.A.C.

(b) Those areas where the areal extent of obligate or facultative wet plants, or combinations thereof, in the appropriate stratum is 
equal to or greater than 80% of all the plants in that stratum, excluding facultative plants, and either:

1. The substrate is composed of hydric soils or riverwash, as identified using standard U.S.D.A.-S.C.S. practices for Florida, 
including the approved hydric soil indicators, except where the hydric soil is disturbed by a nonhydrologic mechanical mixing of the 
upper soil profile and the regulating agency establishes through data or evidence that hydric soil indicators would be present but for 
the disturbance;

2. The substrate is nonsoil, rock outcrop-soil complex, or the substrate is located within an artificially created wetland area; or

3. One or more of the hydrologic indicators listed in Rule 62-340.500, F.A.C., are present and reasonable scientific judgment 
indicates that inundation or saturation is present sufficient to meet the wetland definition of subsection 62-340.200(19), F.A.C.

(c) Those areas, other than pine flatwoods and improved pastures, with undrained hydric soils which meet, in situ, at least one of 
the criteria listed below. A hydric soil is considered undrained unless reasonable scientific judgment indicates permanent artificial 
alterations to the on site hydrology have resulted in conditions which would not support the formation of hydric soils.

1. Soils classified according to United States Department of Agriculture’s Keys to Soil Taxonomy (4th ed. 1990) as 
Umbraqualfs, Sulfaquents, Hydruaquents, Humaququets, Histosols (except Folists), Argiaquolls, or Umbraquults.

2. Saline sands (salt flats-tidal flats).

3. Soil within a hydric mapping unit designated by the U.S.D.A.-S.C.S. as frequently flooded or depressional, when the hydric 
nature of the soil has been field verified using the U.S.D.A.-S.C.S. approved hydric soil indicators for Florida. If a permit applicant, 
or a person petitioning for a formal determination pursuant to subsection 373.421(2), F.S., disputes the boundary of a frequently 
flooded or depressional mapping unit, the applicant or petitioner may request that the regulating agency, in cooperation with the 
U.S.D.A.-S.C.S., confirm the boundary. For the purposes of subsection 120.60(2), F.S., a request for a boundary confirmation 
pursuant to this subparagraph shall have the same effect as a timely request for additional information by the regulating agency. The 
regulating agency’s receipt of the final response provided by the U.S.D.A.-S.C.S. to the request for boundary confirmation shall 
have the same effect as a receipt of timely requested additional information.

4. For the purposes of this paragraph only, “pine flatwoods” means a plant community type in Florida occurring on flat terrain 
with soils which may experience a seasonal high water table near the surface. The canopy species consist of a monotypic or mixed 
forest of long leaf pine or slash pine. The subcanopy is typically sparse or absent. The ground cover is dominated by saw palmetto 
with areas of wire grass, gallberry, and other shrubs, grasses, and forbs, which are not obligate or facultative wet species. Pine 
flatwoods do not include those wetland communities as listed in the wetland definition contained in subsection 62-340.200(19), 
F.A.C., which may occur in the broader landscape setting of pine flatwoods and which may contain slash pine. Also for the purposes 
of this paragraph only, “improved pasture” means areas where the dominant native plant community has been replaced with planted 
or natural recruitment of herbaceous species which are not obligate or facultative wet species and which have been actively 
maintained for livestock through mechanical means or grazing.

(d) Those areas where one or more of the hydrologic indicators listed in Rule 62-340.500, F.A.C., are present, and which have 
hydric soils, as identified using the U.S.D.A.-S.C.S. approved hydric soil indicators for Florida, and reasonable scientific judgment 
indicates that inundation or saturation is present sufficient to meet the wetland definition of subsection 62-340.200(19), F.A.C. 
These areas shall not extend beyond the seasonal high water elevation.

(3)(a) If the vegetation or soils of an upland or wetland area have been altered by natural or man-induced factors such that the 
boundary between wetlands and uplands cannot be delineated reliably by use of the methodology in subsection 62-340.300(2), 
F.A.C., as determined by the regulating agency, and the area has hydric soils or riverwash, as identified using standard U.S.D.A.-
S.C.S. practices for Florida, including the approved hydric soil indicators, except where the hydric soil is disturbed by a non 
hydrologic mechanical mixing of the upper soil profile and the regulating agency establishes through data or evidence that hydric 
soil indicators would be present but for the disturbance, then the most reliable available information shall be used with reasonable 
scientific judgment to determine where the methodology in subsection 62-340.300(2), F.A.C., would have delineated the boundary 
between wetlands and uplands. Reliable available information may include, but is not limited to, aerial photographs, remaining 
vegetation, authoritative site-specific documents, or topographical consistencies.

(b) This subsection shall not apply to any area where regional or site-specific permitted activity, or activities which did not 
require a permit, under Sections 253.123 and 253.124, F.S. (1957), as subsequently amended, the provisions of Chapter 403, F.S.
(1983), relating to dredging and filling activities, Chapter 84-79, Laws of Florida, and Part IV of Chapter 373, F.S., have altered the hydrology of the area to the extent that reasonable scientific judgment, or application of the provisions of Section 62-340.550, F.A.C., indicate that under normal circumstances the area no longer inundates or saturates at a frequency and duration sufficient to meet the wetland definition in subsection 62-340.200(19), F.A.C.

(c) This subsection shall not be construed to limit the type of evidence which may be used to delineate the landward extent of a wetland under this chapter when an activity violating the regulatory requirements of Sections 253.123 and 253.124, F.S. (1957), as subsequently amended, the provisions of Chapter 403, F.S. (1983), relating to dredging and filling activities, Chapter 84-79, Laws of Florida, and Part IV of Chapter 373, F.S., has disturbed the vegetation or soils of an area.

(4) The regulating agency shall maintain sufficient soil scientists on staff to provide evaluation or consultation regarding soil determinations in applying the methodologies set forth in subsection 62-340.300(2) or (3), F.A.C. Services provided by the U.S.D.A.-S.C.S., or other competent soil scientists, under contract or agreement with the regulating agency, may be used in lieu of, or to augment, agency staff.


62-340.400 Selection of Appropriate Vegetative Stratum.

Dominance of plant species, as described in paragraphs 62-340.300(2)(a) and 62-340.300(2)(b), F.A.C., shall be determined in a plant stratum (canopy, subcanopy, or ground cover). The top stratum shall be used to determine dominance unless the top stratum, exclusive of facultative plants, constitutes less than 10 percent areal extent, or unless reasonable scientific judgment establishes that the indicator status of the top stratum is not indicative of the hydrologic conditions on site. In such cases, the stratum most indicative of on site hydrologic conditions, considering the seasonal variability in the amount and distribution of rainfall, shall be used. The evidence concerning the presence or absence of regular and periodic inundation or saturation shall be based on in situ data. All facts and factors relating to the presence or absence of regular and periodic inundation or saturation shall be weighed in deciding whether the evidence supports shifting to a lower stratum. The presence of obligate, facultative wet, or upland plants in a lower stratum does not by itself constitute sufficient evidence to shift strata, but can be considered along with other physical data in establishing the weight of evidence necessary to shift to a lower stratum. The burden of proof shall be with the party asserting that a stratum other than the top stratum should be used to determine dominance. Facultative plants shall not be considered for purposes of determining appropriate strata or dominance.


62-340.450 Vegetative Index.

(1) Obligate Species

| Acer | maple, silver |
| Acoclorraphe | palm, paurotis |
| Acrostichum | leather fern |
| Aeschynomene | joint-vetch, meadow |
| Agalinis linifolia | false-foxglove, flax-leaf |
| Agalinis maritima | saltmarsh |
| Alisma subcordatum | water-plantain, subcordate |
| Alnus serrulata | alder, hazel |
Alternanthera alligator-weed
philoxeroides
Alternanthera alligator weed, sessile
sessilis amaranth, southern
Amaranthus amaranth,
australis southern
Amaranthus amaranth,
cannabinus tidemarsh
Amaranthus amaranth,
floridanus Florida
Ammannia spp. toothcup
Annona glabra pond apple
Aristida affinis three-awn, grass, long-leaf
toothcup
Armoracia lakecress
aquatica
Arnoglossum indiann-plantain,
sulcatum Georgia
Asclepias milkweed,
incarnata swamp
Asclepias milkweed,
lanceolata fen-flower
Asclepias milkweed,
perennis aquatic
Asclepias rubra milkweed, red
Aster aster, climbing
carolinanus
Aster elliottii aster, Elliott’s
Aster subulatus aster, saltmarsh
Aster tenuifolius aster, saltmarsh
Avicennia mangrove, black
germinans
Baccharis false-willow
angustifolia
Bacopa spp. water-hyssop
Batis maritima saltwort
Betula nigra birch, river
Bidens spp. beggar-ticks
except
Bidens beggar-ticks,
pilosa white (FAC)
Bidens Spanish needles
bipinnata (U)
Boehmeria false-nettle,
cylindrica small-spike
Borrichia spp. sea oxeye
Burmannia spp. burmannia
Callitrichce spp. water-starwort
Campanula bellflower
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<tr>
<th>Floridanana</th>
<th>Canna spp.</th>
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<td>except</td>
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Sedges:
- Carex atlantica: sedge, prickly bog
- Carex comosa: sedge, bearded
- Carex crinita: sedge, fringed
- Carex: sedge, raven-foot
- Carex decomposita: cypress-knee
- Carex elliotii: sedge, Elliott’s
- Carex folliculata: sedge, long
- Carex gigantea: sedge, large
- Carex howei: sedge, Howe’s
- Carex hyalinolepis: sedge, shoreline
- Carex lepalea: sedge, bristly-stalk
- Carex lousianica: sedge, Louisiana
- Carex lupulina: sedge, hop
- Carex lurida: sedge, shallow
- Carex stipata: sedge, stalk-grain
- Carex walteriana: sedge, Walter’s

Hickory:
- Carya aquatica: hickory, water

Buttonbush:
- Cephalanthus occidentalis: buttonbush

Cedar:
- Chamaecyparis thyoides: cedar, Atlantic

White:
- Cicuta spp.: water-hemlock

Thistle:
- Cirrcium muticum: thistle, swamp

Sawgrass:
- Cladium spp.: sawgrass

Rosedub:
- Cleistes divarica: rosebud

Elephant’s ear:
- Colocasia esculenta: elephant’s ear

Tickseed:
- Coreopsis nudata: tickseed, Georgia

Dogwood:
- Cornus amomum: dogwood, silky

Silky:
- Crataegus: mayhaw
aestivalis
Crinum
amERICANum
Cyperus
alternifolius
Cyperus
articulatus
Cyperus
difformis
Cyperus
distinctus
Cyperus
drummondii
Cyperus
entrerianus
Cyperus
erythrorhizos
Cyperus
haspan
Cyperus
lanceolatus
Cyperus
papyrus
Decodon
verticillatus
Dichromena
latifolia
Distichlis spicata
Drosera
filiformis
Drosera
intermedia
Drosera tracyi
Dulichium
arundinaceum
Echinodorus
terp
Eleocharis spp.
Erianthus
giganteus
Erianthus
strictus
Eriocaulon spp.
Eryngium
aquaticum
Eupatorium
leptophyllum

swamp-lily, southern
flatsedge,
alternate-leaf
flatsedge, jointed
flatsedge,
variable
flatsedge,
marshland
flatsedge
flatsedge
red-root
flatsedge,
sheathed
flatsedge,
epiphytic
flatsedge,
papyrus
swamp-loosestr
ife
white-top
sedge, giant
saltgrass,
seashore
sundew,
thread-leaf
sundew,
spoon-leaf
sundew, Gulf
coast
sedge, three-way
burhead
spikerush
plume grass,
sugarcane
plume grass,
narrow
pipewort
corn snakeroot
marsh
thoroughwort
Fimbristylis spp.  fringe-rush
except
Fimbristylis  fringe-rush,
anua  annual (FACW)
F. puberula  fringe-rush,
Vahl’s (FACW)
F. spathacea  hurricane-grass
(FAC)
Fraxinus spp.  ash
except
Fraxinum  ash, white (U)
americana
Fuirena spp.  umbrella-sedge
Gleditsia  water-locust
aquatica
Glyceria striata  fowl mannagrass
Heteranthera  mud-plantain,
reniformis  kidney-leaf
Hibiscus  rosemallow,
coccineus  scarlet
Hibiscus  rosemallow,
grandiflorus  swamp
Hibiscus laevis  rosemallow,
halberd-leaf
Hibiscus  rosemallow,
moscheutos  swamp
Hydrochloa  watergrass
carolinensis
Hydrocleis  water-poppy
nymphoides
Hydrocotyle  penny-wort,
ramunculoides  floating
Hydrolea spp.  false-fiddle-leaf
Hygrophila spp.  hygrophila
Hymenachne  trompetilla
amplexicaulis
Hymenocallis  spider-lily
spp.
Hypericum  St. John’s-wort,
chapmanii  Chapman’s
Hypericum  St. John’s-wort,
edisonianum  Edison’s
Hypericum  St. John’s-wort,
fasciculatum  marsh
Hypericum  St. John’s-wort,
lissophloeus  smooth-bark
Hypericum  St. John’s-wort,
nitidum  Carolina
Ilex amelanchier  holly, sarvis
Ilex cassine  holly, dahoon
Ilex myrtifolia  holly, myrtle
Ilex verticillata  winterberry
Illicium  anise, Florida
Impatiens  touch-me-not,
capensis  spotted
Iris spp.  iris
except I. verna  dwarf iris (U)
Isoetes spp.  quillwort
Itea virginica  virginia willow
Iva frutescens  marsh elder
Juncus spp.  rush
except J. tenuis  rush (FAC)
J. marginatus  rush (FACW)
Justicia spp.  water-willow
except J. brandegeana  shrimp plant (U)
Kosteletzkya virginica  mallow, seashore
Lachnocaulon digynum  bogbutton,
Lachnocaulon engleri  bogbutton, Engler’s
Lachnocaulon minus  bogbutton, Small’s
Laguncularia racemosa  mangrove, white
Leersia spp.  cutgrass
Leitneria floridana  corkwood
Lilaeopsis spp.  lilaeopsis
Lilium iridollae  lily, panhandle
Limnobium spongia  frogbit
Limnophila spp.  marshweed
Limonium carolinianum  sea-lavender
Lindera melissaefolia  spicebush,
Linum westii  southern
Liparis elata = (L. nervosa)  flax, West’s
Litsea aestivalis  liparis, tall
Lobelia cardinals  pondspice
Lobelia floridana  cardinal flower
Ludwigia spp. ludwigia; water-primrose
except seedbox, hairy
Ludwigia hirtella (FACW)
Ludwigia maritima seaside (FACW)
L. suffruticosa headed (FACW)
Ludwigia seedbox, virgata savanna (FACW)
Lycium carolinianum Christmas berry
Lycopus spp. bugleweed
Lysimachia spp. loosestrife
Lythrum spp. marsh loosestrife
Macranthera flamea flameflower
Magnolia magnolia, virginiana sweetbay
var. australis
Malaxis spicata adder’s-mouth, Florida
Maxillaria orchid, hidden
crassifolia
Melanthium bunchflower, virginicum Virginia
Micranthemum baby tears
spp.
Micromeria savory, Brown’s
brownei
Mimulus alatus monkey-flower
Monanthochloe keygrass
littoralis
Muhlenbergia muhly grass
capillaris
Nasturtium spp. water-cress
Nelumbo spp. water-lotus
Nuphar luteum cow-lily, yellow
Nymphaea spp. water-lily
Nymphoides floating hearts
spp.
Nyssa aquatica tupelo, water
Nyssa ogeche tupelo, ogeechee
Nyssa sylvatica tupelo, swamp
var. biflora
Orontium golden club
aquaticum
Osmunda regalis fern, royal
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oxypolis spp.</td>
<td>water drop-wort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panicum ensifolium</td>
<td>panic grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panicum erectifolium</td>
<td>witchgrass,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panicum gymnocarpon</td>
<td>erect-leaf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panicum hemitomon</td>
<td>panicum, savannah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panicum longifolium</td>
<td>panicum, tall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panicum erectifolium</td>
<td>panicum, woolly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panicum tenerum</td>
<td>panicum, bluejoint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parnassia spp.</td>
<td>grass-of- Parnasus sus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paspalidium geminatum</td>
<td>water panicum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paspalum dissectum</td>
<td>paspalum, mudbank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paspalum distichum</td>
<td>paspalum, joint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paspalum monostachyum</td>
<td>paspalum, gulf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paspalum praecox</td>
<td>paspalum, early</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paspalum repens</td>
<td>paspalum, water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peltandra spp.</td>
<td>arum; spoon flower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penthorum sedoides</td>
<td>ditch stonecrop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pentodon pentandrus</td>
<td>pentodon, Hall’s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persea palustris</td>
<td>bay, swamp reed, common</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phragmites australis</td>
<td>dragon-head, Godfrey's</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physostegia godfreyi</td>
<td>dragon-head, slender-leaf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physostegia leptophylla</td>
<td>fever-tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinckneya bracteata</td>
<td>butterwort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinguicula spp.</td>
<td>planer tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planera aquatica</td>
<td>orchid, fringed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platanthera spp.</td>
<td>rush-featherling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pleea tenuifolia</td>
<td>pogonia, rose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pogonia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ophioglossoides
Polygala cymosa milkwort, tall
Polygonum spp. smartweed
except
  P. argyrocoleon smartweed, silversheath (U)
P. virginianum jumpseed (FACW)
Pontederia pickerelweed
corda
t
Populus cottonwood,
heterophylla swamp
Proserpinaca mermaid-weed
spp.
Psilocarya spp. baldrush
Quercus lyrata oak, overcup
Rhexia meadow-beauty
parviflora white
Rhexia meadow-beauty
salicifolia panhandle
Rhizophora mangrove, red
mangle
Rhynchospora beakrush,
cephalantha clustered
Rhynchospora beakrush,
chapmanii Chapman’s
Rhynchospora beakrush,
corniculata short-bristle
Rhynchospora beakrush,
decurrens swamp-forest
Rhynchospora beakrush,
divergens spreading
Rhynchospora beakrush,
harpert Harper’s
Rhynchospora beakrush, horned
inundata
Rhynchospora beakrush, large
macra
Rhynchospora beakrush,
microcarpa southern
Rhynchospora beakrush, millet
miliacea
Rhynchospora beakrush,
mixta mingled
Rhynchospora beakrush,
oligantha few-flower
Rhynchospora beakrush,
stenophylla Chapman’s
Rhynchospora beakrush, 
tracyi Tracy's 
Rorippa spp. yellow-cress 
Rosa palustris rose, swamp 
Rotala ramosior toothcup 
Rudbeckia coneflower, 
mohrii Mohr's 
Sabatia rose-gentian, 
bartramii Bartram's 
Sabatia calycina rose-gentian, 
coast 
Sabatia rose-gentian, 
dodecandra large 
Sacciolepis cupscale, 
striata American 
Sagittaria spp. arrowhead 
Salicornia spp. glasswort 
Salix spp. willow 
Samolus spp. pimpernel, water 
Sarracenia spp. pitcher-plant 
except 
Sarracenia pitcher-plant, 
minor hooded (FACW) 
Saururus lizard's tail 
cernuus 
Scirpus spp. bulrush 
Scutellaria skullcap, blue 
lateriflora 
Scutellaria skullcap 
racemosa 
Senecio aureus ragwort, golden 
Senecio butterweed 
glabellus 
Setaria magna foxtail 
Sium suave water-parsnip 
Solidago elliottii golden-rod, 
Elliott’s 
Solidago patula golden-rod, 
rough-leaf 
Sparganium burreed 
americanum 
Spartina cordgrass, 
alterniflora saltmarsh 
Spartina cordgrass, big 
cynosuroides 
Spartina cordgrass, gulf 
spartinae 
Spergularia sandspurry, 
marina saltmarsh
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sphagnum spp.</td>
<td>sphagnum moss</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sphenopholis pensylvanica</td>
<td>wedgescale, swamp</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sporobolus virginicus</td>
<td>dropseed, seashore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stachys lythroides</td>
<td>hedgenettle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillingia aquatica</td>
<td>corkwood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Styx americana</td>
<td>snowbell; storax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suaeda spp.</td>
<td>sea-blite</td>
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<tr>
<td>Taxodium ascendens</td>
<td>cypress, pond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxodium distichum</td>
<td>cypress, bald</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thalia genticulata</td>
<td>thalia; fire flag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tofieldia racemosa</td>
<td>false-asphodel, coastal</td>
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<tr>
<td>Triadenum spp.</td>
<td>St. John’s-wort, marsh</td>
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<tr>
<td>Triglochin striatam</td>
<td>arrow-grass</td>
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<tr>
<td>Typha spp.</td>
<td>cattail</td>
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<tr>
<td>Utricularia spp.</td>
<td>bladderwort</td>
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<tr>
<td>Veronica anagallis-aquatica</td>
<td>speedwell, water</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vicia ocalensis</td>
<td>vetch, Ocala</td>
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<tr>
<td>Viola lanceolata</td>
<td>violet, lance-leaf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Websteria confervoideae</td>
<td>water-meal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodwardia aereolata</td>
<td>chainfern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xyris spp.</td>
<td>yellow-eyed grass</td>
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<tr>
<td>Xyris caroliniana</td>
<td>yellow-eyed grass, Carolina (FACW)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xyris jupicai</td>
<td>yellow-eyed grass, tropical (FACW)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zizania aquatica</td>
<td>wildrice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zizaniopsis miliacea</td>
<td>wildrice, southern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Facultative Wet Species</td>
<td>rush, flat-spike</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abildgaardia</td>
<td>rush, flat-spike</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ovata
Acer negundo       box-elder
Acer rubrum        maple, red
Aeschynomone indica joint-vetch, India
Agalinis aphylla   false-foxglove, scale-leaf
Agalinis pinetorum (=A. pulchella) false-foxglove
Agalinis purpurea   large purple
Agarista populifolia hobble-bush
Agrostis stolonifera redtop
Amorpha fruticosa  indigo-bush
Amphicarpum muhlenbergianum blue maidencane
Amsonia rigida     slimpod, stiff
Amsonia tabernaemontana slimpod, eastern
Andropogon glomeratus (Campbell) bluestem, bushy
Andropogon liebmanii var. pungensis (Campbell) (A. mohrii) Mohr’s
Anthaenantia rufa   silky-scale, purple
Apteria aphylla     nodding nixie
Arearia godfreyi    Godfrey’s
Arisaema spp.       jack-in-the-pulp
Aristida purpurascens (s.l.) three-awn
Arnoglossum diversifolium indian-plantain, variable-leaf
Arnoglossum ovatum  indian-plantain, egg-leaf
Aronia arbutifolia  red chokeberry
Arundinaria gigantea - giant cane
Asclepias connivens - milkweed, large-flower
Asclepias longifolia - milkweed, long-leaf
Asclepias pedicellata - savannah
Asclepias viridula - southern
Aster chapmanii - aster, savannah
Aster eryngiifolius - coyote-thistle
Aster lateriflorus - aster, calico
Aster spinulosus - aster, bog
Aster vimineus - aster, small white
Athyrium filix-femina - lady
Atriplex patula - saltbush, halberd-leaf
Balduina atropurpurea - d, purple
Balduina uniflora - d, one-flower
Bartonia spp. - screwstem
Boltonia spp. - boltonia
Brachiaria purpurascens - paragrass
Cacalia suaveolens - indian-plantain, sweet-scent
Calamovilfa curtissii - Curtiss' reed grass
Calopogon spp. - grass-pinks
Calyocarpum lyonii - cupseed
Caperonia spp. - caperonia
Capparis flexuosa - caper-tree
Carex spp. - sedges
except Carex atlantica - sedge, prickly bog (OBL)
Carex comosa - sedge, bearded (OBL)
Carex crinita  sedge, fringed
Carex crus-corvi  raven-foot
Carex decomposita  cypress-knee
Carex elliottii  Elliott’s
Carex folliculata  long
Carex gigantea  large
Carex howei  Howe’s
Carex hyalinolepis  shoreline
Carex leptalea  bristly-stalk
Carex louisianica  Louisiana
Carex lupulina  hop
Carex lurida  shallow
Carex stipata  stalk-grain
Carex walteriana  Walter’s
Carphephorus carnosus  pineland
Carphephorus pseudoliatris  bristle-leaf
Carpinus caroliniana  American
Celtis laevigata  sugar-berry; hackberry
Centella asiatica  coinwort
Chaptalia tomentosa  pineland daisy
Chasmanthium spp.  spanglegrass
except C. latifolium
C. sessiliflorum  longleaf
Chasmanthium
cocoplum

Cirsiimum lecontei
thistle, Leconte’s

Cirsiimum nuttallii
thistle, Nuttall’s

Clethra alnifolia
sweet pepper
bush

Clitonia
buckwheat-tree
monophylla

Commelina spp.
dayflower
except
Commelina
dayflower,
erecta
sandhill (U)

Conocarpus
buttonwood
erectus

Coreopsis
tickseed, sickle
falcata

Coreopsis
tickseed, Florida
floridana

Coreopsis
tickseed,
gladiata
southeastern

Coreopsis
tickseed,
integri folia
ciliate-leaf

Coreopsis
tickseed,
leavenworthii
Leavenworth’s

Coreopsis
tickseed, Texas
linifolia

Cornus foemina
swamp dogwood

Crataegus
haw, parsley
marshallii

Crataegus
haw, green
viridis

Croton elliottii
croton, Elliott’s

Ctenitis
fern,

submarginalis
brown-hair comb

Ctenium spp.
toothache grass

Caphea aspera
common

Cyperus spp.
flatsedge
except
C. alternifolius
flatsedge,
alternate-leaf
(OBL)

Cyperus
flatsedge,
articulatus
jointed (OBL)

Cyperus
flatsedge,
difformis
variable (OBL)

Cyperus
flatsedge,
distinctus
marshland
Cyperus flatsedge (OBL)

drummondii

Cyperus flatsedge (OBL)

enterniianus

C. erythrorhizos flatsedge, red-root (OBL)

Cyperus haspan flatsedge, sheathed (OBL)

lanceolatus epiphytic (OBL)

papyrus papyrus (OBL)

cuspidatus coastal-plain (FAC)

c. retrofractus flatsedge (FAC)

esculentus flatsedge (FAC)

giganteus

globulosus baldwin (FAC)

huarmensis knotty-root (FAC)

metzii flatsedge (FAC)

retrorsus flatsedge (FAC)

rotundus purple (FAC)

filiculmis sandhill (U)

ovularis flatsedge (U)

reflexus flatsedge (U)

refractus

c. retrofractus flatsedge (U)

tetragonus flatsedge (U)

Dichromena white-top

colorata sedge, starbrush

Dichromena white-top

floridensis sedge, Everglades

Dicliptera mudwort, wild

brachiata

Digitaria everglades grass
pauciflora  
Diodia  button-weed  
virginiana  
Dionaea  Venu’ flytrap  
muscipula  
Drosera  sundew, dwarf  
brevifolia  
Drosera  sundew, pink  
capillaris  
Dryopteris  shield-fern,  
ludoviciana  southern  
Dyschoriste  dyschoriste,  
humistrata  swamp  
Echinochloa  jungle-rice;  
spp.  cockspur grass  
Eclipta alba  yerba de Tajo  
Elyonurus  balsam-scale,  
tripsacoides  Pan-American  
Equisetum  horsetail  
hyemale  
Erianthus  plume grass,  
brevibarbus  short-beard  
Erigeron vernus  fleabane, early  
whitetop  
Eriochloa spp.  cupgrass  
Eryngium  coyote-thistle,  
integrifolium  blue-flower  
Eryngium  coyote-thistle,  
prostratum  creeping  
Eryngium  rattlesnake  
yuccifolium  master  
Erythroxides  erythrodies, low  
querceticola  
Eulophia alta  coco, wild  
Eupatoriadelphus  joe-pye-weed  
fistulosus  
Eupatorium  thoroughwort,  
leucolepis  white-bract  
Eupatorium  thoroughwort,  
mikanioides  semaphore  
Eupatorium  boneset  
perfoliatum  
Euphorbia  broomspurge,  
humistrata  spreading  
(=Chamaesyce 
humistrata)  
Euphorbia  spurge, Florida  
inundata  
Euphorbia  spurge,
polyphylla
Eustachys
glaucaglauc
(Chloris
(=Chloris
glaucaglauc)
Eustoma
exaltatum
Evolvulus
convolvuloides
Evolvulus
sericeus
Fimbristylis
annua
Fimbristylis
puberula
Flaveria
floridana
Flaveria linearis
Forestiera
acuminata
Fothergilla
gardenii
Galium
tinctortium
Gaylussacia
mosieri
Gentiana spp.
Gleditsia
triacanthos
Gordonia
lasianthus
Gratiola spp.
except
Gratiola hispida
except
Habenaria spp.
Halesia diptera
Harperocallis
flava
Hartwrightia
floridana
Hedychium
coronarium
Helenium spp.
except
Helenium
amarum
Helianthus
agrestis

many-leaved
fingergrass,
saltmarsh
prairie-gentian
evolvulus
silky bindweed
fimbry, annual
fimbry, Vahl’s
hairy
yellowtop
yellowtop
privet, swamp
witch-aldernain
dwarf
bedstraw, stiff
marsh
woolly-berry
gentian
honey-locust
bay, loblolly
hedgehyssop
hedgehyssop
rein orchid
silver-bell
Harper’s beauty
hurtwrightia,
Florida
ginger
sneezeweed
sneezeweed,
pasture (FAC)
sunflower,
southeastern
Helianthus sunflower, swamp
Helianthus sunflower, lakeside
Helianthus sunflower, wetland
Helianthus sunflower, muck simulans
Heliotropium heliotrope, procumbens four-spike
Hemicarpha dwarf-bullrush spp.
Hibiscus rosemallow aculeatus
Hydrocotyle pennywort spp.
except H.
ramunculoides floating (OBL)
Hypericum spp. St. John’s-wort except
Hypericum St. John’s-wort, chapmanii Chapman’s
H. edisonianum St. John’s-wort, Edison’s (OBL)
H. fasciculatum St. John’s-wort, marsh (OBL)
H. lissophloeus St. John’s-wort, smooth-bark (OBL)
Hypericum St. John’s-wort, nitidum Carolina (OBL)
H. hypericoides St. Andrew’s cross (FAC)
H. tetrapteralum St. John’s-wort, four-petal (FAC)
H. cumulicola St. John’s-wort, scrub (U)
H. drummondii St. John’s-wort, Drummond’s (U)
H. gentianoides pineweed (U)
H. microsepalum St. John’s-wort, small-sepal (U)
H. prolificum St. John’s-wort, shrubby (U)
Hypericum St. John’s-wort, punctatum dotted (U)
Hypericum St. John’s-wort,
reductum  Atlantic (U)
Hypolepis  fern, bead
repens  
Hypoxis spp.  stargrasses, yellow
Hypitis alata  musky mint
Ilex coriacea  holly, bay-gall
Ilex decidua  holly, deciduous
Illicium  star anise
parviflorum  
Iva  little marsh elder
microcephala  
Juncus  shore rush
marginatus  
Kalmia latifolia  laurel, mountain
Lachnocaulon  bogbutton, white-head
anceps  
Lachnocaulon  bogbutton, southern
beyrichianum  
Laportea  wood-nettle, Canada
canadensis  
Leptochloa spp.  sprangle-top
except  
Leptochloa  sprangle-top, tropic (FAC)
virgata  
Leucothoe spp.  dog-hobble
Liatris garberi  gayfeather, garber’s
Linum carteri  flax, Carter’s
striatum  flax, ridged
yellow  
Lipocarpha spp.  lipocarpha
Liquidambar  sweetgum
styraciflua  
Liriodendron  tulip tree
tulipifera  
Listera spp.  twayblade
Lobelia spp.  lobelia
except  
Lobelia  flower, cardinal
( OBL)
cardinalis  lobelia, Florida
floridana (OBL)
Lophiola golden-crest
americana
Ludwigia hirtella seedbox, hairy
Ludwigia seedbox, seaside
maritima
Ludwigia seedbox, headed
suffruticosa
Ludwigia virgata seedbox,
savanna
Lycopodium clubmoss
spp.
Lyonia lucida fetter-bush
Lyonia mariana fetter-bush
Macbridea spp. birds-in-a-nest
Manisuris spp. jointgrass except
M. cylindrica jointgrass, pitted (FAC)
Marshallia barbara’s-button
graminifolia s, grass-leaf
Marshallia barbara’s-button
tenufolia s, slim-leaf
Mecardonia mecardonia
spp.
Meltera squarestem
nivea
Mitreola spp. hornpod
Muhlenbergia nimblewill
schreberi
Myrica bayberry,
heterophylla evergreen
Myrica inodora bayberry,
odorless
Nemastylis pleatleaf,
floridana fall-flowering
Nemophila baby-blue-eyes,
aphylla small-flower
Oldenlandia bluets, water
spp.
Onoclea fern, sensitive
sensibilis
Osmunda fern, cinnamon
Cinnamomea
Panicum cut-throat grass
abscissum (Hall)
Panicum panicum, fall
dichotomiflorum Panicum Panicum panicum
dichotomum
Panicum panicum
pinetorum
Panicum repens grass, torpedo
Panicum panicum, red-top
Panicum rigidulum
Panicum panicum
scoparium
Panicum spretum panicum
Panicum panicum, warty
verrucosum
Panicum switchgrass
virgatum
Paspalum paspalum, brook
acuminatum
Paspalum paspalum, bull
bosianum
Paspalum paspalum,
floridanum Florida
Paspalum laeve paspalum, field
Paspalum paspalum,
pubiflorum hairy-seed
Pavonia spicata mangrove
mallow
Phlox paniculata silverhead
vermicularis
Phyllanthus leaf-flower,
caroliniensis Carolina
Phyllanthus leaf-flower,
liebmannianus Florida
Physostegia dragon-head,
purpurea purple
Physostegia dragon-head,
virginiana false
Pieris fetter-bush,
phillyreifolia climbing
Pilea spp. clearweed
Pinus glabra pine, spruce
Pinus serotina pine, pond
Platanus sycamore
occidentalis
Pluchea spp. camphor-weed
Polygala spp. milkwort
except
Polygala milkwort, tall
cymosa yellow (OBL)
P. leptostachys milkwort,
sandhill (U)
Polygala milkwort, scrub
lewtonii
Polygala milkwort, (U)
Polygama racemed (U)
P. verticillata milkwort, whorled (U)
Polygonum jumpseed
Ponthiseva shadow-witch
Ponchoma cotton-wood,
deltoides eastern
Pteris trilobata brake, giant
Ptilimnium mock
capillaceum bishop-weed
Pycnanthemum mountain-mint,
nudum coastal-plain
Quercus oak, laurel
twig
Quercus oak, swamp
michaui chestnut
Quercus nigra oak, water
Quercus pagoda oak, cherry-bark
Quercus phellos oak, willow
Ranunculus spp. butter-cup
Reimarochloa grass, Florida
oligostachya reimar
Hapialophyllum palm, needle
m hystrix
Rhododendron azalea, swamp
viscosum
Rhynchospora beakrush
spp. except
Rhoxia meadow-beauty
parviflora white (OBL)
Rhoxia meadow-beauty
salicifolia panhandle
(OBL)
Rhododendron azalea, swamp
viscosum
Rhynchospora beakrush
spp. except
R. cephalantha beakrush, clustered (OBL)
R. chapmanii beakrush, Chapman's (OBL)
R. corniculata beakrush, short-bristle (OBL)
R. dewberries beakrush,
swamp-forest
*(OBL)*

*R. divergens*
beakrush,
*spreading* *(OBL)*

*R. harperi*
beakrush,
Harper’s *(OBL)*

*R. inundata*
beakrush,
*horned* *(OBL)*

*Rhynchospora macra*
beakrush, large
*(OBL)*

*R. microcarpa*
beakrush,
*southern* *(OBL)*

*R. miliacea*
beakrush, millet
*(OBL)*

*Rhynchospora mixta*
beakrush,
*mingled* *(OBL)*

*R. oligantha*
beakrush,
*few-flower* *(OBL)*

*R. stenophylla*
beakrush,
Chapman’s *(OBL)*

*Rhynchospora tracyi*
Tracy’s *(OBL)*

*Rhynchospora grayi*
beakrush,
Gray’s *(U)*

*R. intermedia*
beakrush,
pinebarren *(U)*

*R. megalocarpa*
beakrush,
giant-fruited *(U)*

*Roystonea spp.*
palm, royal

*Rudbeckia fulgida*
coneflower,
*orange*

*Rudbeckia graminifolia*
coneflower,
*grass-leaf*

*Rudbeckia laciniata*
coneflower,
*cut-leaf*

*Rudbeckia nitida*
coneflower,
*shiny*

*Ruellia noctiflora*
wild-petunia,
night-flowering

*Rumex spp.*
dock

*Sabal minor*
palmetto, dwarf

*Sabatia spp.*
rose-gentian
except

*Sabatia bartramii*
Bartram’s *(OBL)*

*Sabatia calycina*
rose-gentian,
*coast* *(OBL)*
Sabatia rose-gentian, dodecandra large (OBL)
Sachsia polycephala sachisia
Sarracenia minor pitcher-plant, hooded
Schoenolirion croceum sunny bells
Schoenolirion eliottii sunny bells
Schoenus nigricans black-sedge
Scleris spp. nutrush
Scleroolepis uniflora hardscale, one flower
Selaginella apoda spike-moss, meadow
Sesuvium spp. sen-purslane
Sisyrinchium atlanticum blue-eye-grass, eastern
Sisyrinchium capillare blue-eye-grass
Sisyrinchium mucronatum Michaux’s
Solanum bahamense canker-berry
Solanum erianthum night-shade, shrub
Solidago fistulosa golden-rod, marsh
Solidago leavenworthii leavenworth’s golden-rod
Solidago sempervirens senside
golden-rod, willow-leaf
Solidago stricta willow-leaf
coopstophora
tomentosa
toportun
Spartina bakeri cordgrass, sand
toportun
Spartina patens cordgrass, saltmeadow
Spermacoce glabra button-plant, smooth
Sphenoclea zeylandica chicken-spike
Sphenostigma coelestinum ixia, Bartram’s
Spigelia loganioides pink-root
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spilanthes</td>
<td>spotflower,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>americana</td>
<td>creeping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spiranthes spp.</td>
<td>ladies’-tresses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sporobolus</td>
<td>dropseed,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>floridanus</td>
<td>Florida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staphylea trifolia</td>
<td>bladdernut,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stenandrium</td>
<td>stenandrium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>florianum</td>
<td>feather-bells,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stenanthium</td>
<td>eastern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gramineum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stipa</td>
<td>grass, Florida</td>
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<tr>
<td>avenacioides</td>
<td>needle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stokesia laevis</td>
<td>stokesia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syngonanthus flavidulus</td>
<td>bantam-buttons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teucrium canadense</td>
<td>germander,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxicodendron vernix</td>
<td>American</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trachelospermum dimorfe</td>
<td>meadow-rue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trepolcarpus aethusae</td>
<td>trepocarpus,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trianthema portulacastrum</td>
<td>aethusa-like</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tridens ambiguus</td>
<td>horse-purslane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tridens strictus</td>
<td>tridens, savannah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triphora spp.</td>
<td>tridens,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulmus spp.</td>
<td>long-spike</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>except</td>
<td>elm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulmus rubra</td>
<td>elm, slippery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(U)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urechites lutea</td>
<td>allamanda, wild</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uvularia floridana</td>
<td>bellwort, Florida</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vaccinium corymbosum</td>
<td>blueberry,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbena scabra</td>
<td>highbush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbesina chapmanii</td>
<td>vervain,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sandpaper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>crownbeard,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chapman’s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Verbesina crownbeard, heterophylla diverse-leaf
Vernonia spp. ironweed
except V. angustifolia ironweed, narrow-leaf (U)
Veronicastrum culver’s root
virginicum
Viburnum arrow-wood
dentatum
Viburnum nudum viburnum, possum-haw
Viburnum viburnum, walter
bovatum
Vicia acutifolia vetch, four-leaf
Vicia floridana vetch, Florida
Viola affinis violet, Leconte’s
Viola esculenta violet, edible
Viola violet, primulifolia primrose-leaf
Woodwardia chainfern
virginica
Xanthorhiza yellow-root, simplicissima shrubby
Xanthosoma elephant ear
sagittifolium
Xyris yellow-eyed-gr carboliniana ass, Carolina
Xyris jupicae yellow-eyed-gr ass, Richard’s
Yeatesia yeatesia, viridiflora green-flower
Zephyranthes lily, atamasco
atamasco
Zigadenus crow poison
densus
Zigadenus deathcamas, glaberrimus Atlantic

Within Monroe County and the Key Largo portion of Miami-Dade County only, the following species shall be listed as Facultative Wet:

Alternanthera beach
maritima alternanthera
Morinda royoc Keys rhubarb
Strumpfia strumpia
maritima
(3) Facultative Species
Acacia ear-leaved acacia
auriculiformis
Aletris spp. colic-root
Alopecurus carolinianus
Anagallis pumila
Andropogon arctatus
(Campbell)
Andropogon brachystachys
(Campbell)
Andropogon gerardii
(Campbell)
Andropogon perangustatus
(Campbell)
Andropogon virginicus
(Campbell)
Ardisia spp.
Aristida
rhizomophora
Aristida
spiciformis
Aristida stricta
Arundo donax
Aster dumosus
Aster umbellatus
Axonopus spp.
Baccharis dioica
Baccharis glomeruliflora
Baccharis halimifolia
Bidens pilosa
Bucida buceras
Bumelia celastrina
Bumelia
lycioides
Bumelia reclinata
Campanula americana
Florida
brachystachys
short-spike
bluestem, big
bluestem, slim
broom-sedge
rhizomatous
three-awn
bottlebrush,
three-awn
three-awn
reed, giant
aster, bushy
aster, flat-top
white
carpet grass
false-willow,
brooch-bush
groundsel tree
false-willow,
eastern
beggar-ticks,
hairy
gregory wood
bumelia, coastal
bumelia
bumelia
buckthorn
bumelia
bellflower,
American
Canna x
Canna x garden canna
Canna x generalis
garden canna
Carphephorus
Carphephorus vanilla plant
odoratissimus
deer-tongue
Carphephorus
Carphephorus deer-tongue
paniculatus
casuarina
Casuarina spp.
cyaponia,
Cayaponia
Cayaponia five-lobe
guingueloba
day jessamine
Cestrum diurnum
Chasmanthium
spangle grass
latifolium
Chasmanthium
Chasmanthium longleaf
sessiliflorum
Chasmanthium longleaf
Chasmanthium snowberry
Chiococca spp.
Chiococca spp. snowberry
Colubrina
Colubrina snakewood,
asiatica
Asian
Conoclinium
mistletoe
coelestinum
tickseed, tall
Coreopsis
tickseed, tall
tripteris
carrotwood
Cupaniopsis
carrotwood
anacardioides
Cuphea
waxweed,
carthagenensis
Columbia
cyperus
flatsedge,
cuspidatus
coastal-plain
cyperus
flatsedge
giganteus
flatsedge
globulosus
baldwin
cyperus
flatsedge, black
huarmensis
knotty-root
cyperus
flatsedge
metzii
flatsedge
retrorsus
flatsedge, purple
rotundus
Cypselea
panal
humifusa
cyapilla, swamp
Cyrilla
racemiflora
pony-foot
Dichondra
Dichondra crabgrass, dwarf
caroliniensis
serotina
Diospyros
persimmon,
virginiana
common
Drymaria
West Indian
cordata
Elytraria
scaly-stem,
caroliniensis
Carolina
Eragrostis spp.
lovegrass
Erechites
fireweed
Hieraciifolia
fleabane
Erigeron
black torchwood
guercifolius
Eritrhalis
fruticosa
coyote-thistle,
Eryngium
Baldwin’s
bladwini
Eupatorium spp.
thoroughworts
except
E. leptophyllum
thoroughwort,
E. leucolepis
thoroughwort,
white-bract
(FACW)
E. mikanioides
thoroughwort,
semaphore
(FACW)
E. perfoliatum
boneset,
common
(FACW)
Eustachys
finger grass
petracea
Euthamia spp.
bushy goldenrod
Ficus aurea
fig, Florida
strangler
Fimbristylis
hurricane-grass
spathacea
Flaveria bidentis
yellowtop
Flaveria
yellowtop
trinervia
Forestiera
privet, Florida
segregata
Gaylussacia
dwarf
dumosa
huckleberry
Gaylussacia
dangleberry
frondosa
Gratiola hispida
hyssop, hispid
Helenium
sneezeweed,
amarum
pasture
Helianthus
sunflower,
floridanus
Florida
Heliotropium
heliotrope,
curassavicum
seaside
Heliotropium
heliotrope
polyphyllum
Hibiscus
Hibiscus tiliaceus
Hypericum
Hypericum hypericoides
Ilex opaca var. opaca
Ilex vomitoria
Jacquinia keyensis
Juncus tenuis
Kosteletzkya pentasperma
Lachnanthes caroliniana
Leptochloa virgata
Liatris gracilis
Liatris spicata
Lilium catesbaei
Lindernia crustacea
Linum florum
Linum medium
Lyonia ligustrina
Manisuris cylindrica
Maytenus phyllanthoides
Melaleuca guinguenuervia
Melochia corchorifolia
Metopium toxiferum
Mimosa pigra
Morus rubra
Muhlenbergia expansa
Murdannia spp.
Myosurus minimus
Myrica cerifera
Myrsine guianensis
Neprolepis
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>spp. Neyraudia</td>
<td>reed, silk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reynaudiana</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opismenus setarius</td>
<td>grass, woods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oryza sativa</td>
<td>rice, cultivated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panicum anceps</td>
<td>panicum, beaked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panicum commutatum (Hall)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panicum hians</td>
<td>panicum, gaping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panicum strigosum</td>
<td>panicum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panicum tenue</td>
<td>panicum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parietaria spp.</td>
<td>pellitory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paspalum conjugatum</td>
<td>paspalum, sour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paspalum dilatatum</td>
<td>dallisgrass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paspalum fimbriatum</td>
<td>paspalum, Panama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paspalum plicatum</td>
<td>paspalum, brown-seed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paspalum setaceum</td>
<td>paspalum, thin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paspalum urvillei</td>
<td>grass, vasey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennisetum purpureum</td>
<td>elephant ear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phalaris spp.</td>
<td>grass, canary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phyla spp.</td>
<td>frog-fruit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phyllanthus urinaria</td>
<td>leaf-flower, water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piriqueta caroliniana</td>
<td>piriqueta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polypogon spp.</td>
<td>grass, rabbit-foot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polypremium procumbens</td>
<td>rustweed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psidium cattleianum</td>
<td>guava, strawberry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychotria spp.</td>
<td>wild coffee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhodomyrtus tomentosus</td>
<td>downy rose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubus spp.</td>
<td>myrtle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruellia brittoniana</td>
<td>blackberries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruellia caroliniensis</td>
<td>wild-petunia, Britton’s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific Name</td>
<td>Common Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sabal palmetto</td>
<td>palm, cabbage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sacciolepis indica</td>
<td>grass, glenwood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sambucus canadensis</td>
<td>elderberry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sapium sebiferum</td>
<td>tallow-tree, Chinese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schinus terebinthifolius</td>
<td>pepper-tree, Brazilian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schizachyrium spp.</td>
<td>bluestem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scoparia dulcis</td>
<td>sweet broom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scutellaria floridana</td>
<td>skullcap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scutellaria integrifolia</td>
<td>rough skullcap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sebastiana fruticosa</td>
<td>sebastian-bush, gulf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sesbania spp.</td>
<td>rattle-bush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Setaria geniculata</td>
<td>grass, bristle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seymeria cassioides</td>
<td>black senna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solidago rugosa</td>
<td>golden-rod, wrinkled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillingia sylvatica</td>
<td>queen’s-delight, marsh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>var. tenuis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suriana maritima</td>
<td>bay-cedar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syzygium spp.</td>
<td>Java plum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thespesia populnea</td>
<td>seaside mahoe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tradescantia fluminensis</td>
<td>trailing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trema spp.</td>
<td>trema</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tripsacum dactyloides</td>
<td>grass, eastern gama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaccinium elliottii</td>
<td>blueberry, Elliott</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbesina virginica</td>
<td>crownbeard, white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wedelia trilobata</td>
<td>creeping ox-eye</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Within Monroe County and the Key Largo portion of Miami-Dade County only, the following species shall be listed as Facultative:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alternanthera</td>
<td>smooth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paronychioides</td>
<td>chaff-flower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Byrsonima lucida</td>
<td>locust-berry</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ernodea
littoralis golden creeper
Guapira
discolor blolly
Manilkara bahamensis wild dilly
Pisonia
erotundata pisonia
Pithecellobium keyensis blackbead
Pithecellobium unguis-cati catsclaw
Randia aculeata box briar
Reynosia septentrionalis darling plum
Thrinax radiata Florida thatch palm

(4) Nomenclature. Use of plants in this rule is based solely on the scientific names. Common names are included in the above lists for information purposes only. The following references shall be used by the regulating agency to resolve any uncertainty about the nomenclature or taxonomy of any plant listed by a given scientific name in this section: R. Godfrey, Trees, Shrubs and Woody Vines of Northern Florida and Adjacent Georgia & Alabama (Univ. Ga. Press, Athens 1988) and D. Lellinger, Ferns & Fern-Allies of the United States & Canada (Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington D.C. 1985) for all species covered by these references. For all other listed scientific names the following references will be followed unless the species list in this section designates a different authority next to an individual species name: R. Godfrey & J. Wooten, Aquatic and Wetland Plants of Southeastern United States: Monocotyledons (Univ. Ga. Press, Athens 1979); R. Godfrey & J. Wooten, Aquatic and Wetland Plants of Southeastern United States: Dicotyledons (Univ. Ga. Press, Athens 1979); D. & H. Correll, Flora of the Bahama Archipelago (A.R. Gantner, Germany 1982). When the species list in this section designates a different authority next to an individual species name, the regulating agency shall resolve any ambiguity in nomenclature by using the name identified in D. Hall, The Grasses of Florida (Doctoral Dissertation, Univ. of Fla., Gainesville 1978); or C. Campbell, Systematics of the Andropogon Virginicus Complex (GRAMINEAE), 64 Journal of the Arnold Arboretum 171-254 (1983).


62-340.500 Hydrologic Indicators.
The indicators below may be used as evidence of inundation or saturation when used as provided in Rule 62-340.300, F.A.C. Several of the indicators reflect a specific water elevation. These specific water elevation indicators are intended to be evaluated with meteorological information, surrounding topography and reliable hydrologic data or analyses when provided, to ensure that such indicators reflect inundation or saturation of a frequency and duration sufficient to meet the wetland definition in subsection 62-340.200(19), F.A.C., and not rare or aberrant events. These specific water elevation indicators are not intended to be extended from the site of the indicator into surrounding areas when reasonable scientific judgment indicates that the surrounding areas are not wetlands as defined in subsection 62-340.200(19), F.A.C.

(1) Algal mats. The presence or remains of nonvascular plant material which develops during periods of inundation and persists after the surface water has receded.

(2) Aquatic mosses or liverworts on trees or substrates. The presence of those species of mosses or liverworts tolerant of or dependent on surface water inundation.

(3) Aquatic plants. Defined in subsection 62-340.200(1), F.A.C.

(4) Aufwuchs. The presence or remains of the assemblage of sessile, attached or free-living, nonvascular plants and invertebrate animals (including protozoans) which develop a community on inundated surfaces.

(5) Drift lines and rafted debris. Vegetation, litter, and other natural or manmade material deposited in discrete lines or locations
on the ground or against fixed objects, or entangled above the ground within or on fixed objects in a form and manner which indicates that the material was waterborne. This indicator should be used with caution to ensure that the drift lines or rafted debris represent usual and recurring events typical of inundation or saturation at a frequency and duration sufficient to meet the wetland definition of subsection 62-340.200(19), F.A.C.

(6) Elevated lichen lines. A distinct line, typically on trees, formed by the water-induced limitation on the growth of lichens.

(7) Evidence of aquatic fauna. The presence or indications of the presence of animals which spend all or portions of their life cycle in water. Only those life stages which depend on being in or on water for daily survival are included in this indicator.

(8) Hydrologic data. Reports, measurements, or direct observation of inundation or saturation which support the presence of water to an extent consistent with the provisions of the definition of wetlands and the criteria within this rule, including evidence of a seasonal high water table at or above the surface according to methodologies set forth in Soil and Water Relationships of Florida's Ecological Communities (Florida Soil Conservation Staff 1992).

(9) Morphological plant adaptations. Specialized structures or tissues produced by certain plants in response to inundation or saturation which normally are not observed when the plant has not been subject to conditions of inundation or saturation.

(10) Secondary flow channels. Discrete and obvious natural pathways of water flow landward of the primary bank of a stream watercourse and typically parallel to the main channel.

(11) Sediment deposition. Mineral or organic matter deposited in or shifted to positions indicating water transport.

(12) Vegetated tussocks or hummocks. Areas where vegetation is elevated above the natural grade on a mound built up of plant debris, roots, and soils so that the growing vegetation is not subject to the prolonged effects of soil anoxia.

(13) Water marks. A distinct line created on fixed objects, including vegetation, by a sustained water elevation.


A wetland delineation using the methodology described above, can be refuted by either reliable hydrologic records or site specific hydrologic data which indicate that neither inundation for at least seven consecutive days, nor saturation for at least twenty consecutive days, occurs during conditions which represent long-term hydrologic conditions. Hydrologic records or site specific hydrologic data must be of such a duration, frequency, and accuracy to demonstrate that the records or data are representative of the long-term hydrologic conditions, including the variability in quantity and seasonality of rainfall. When sufficient amounts of either reliable hydrologic records or site specific hydrologic data are not available to prove that the wetland area of concern does not inundate or saturate as described above, a site-specific field-verified analytic or numerical model may be used to demonstrate that the wetland area no longer inundates or saturates regularly or periodically under typical long-term hydrologic conditions. Before initiating the use of a model to evaluate if a wetland delineation should be refuted based on hydrologic conditions, the applicant or petitioner shall first meet with the appropriate regulating agency and reach an agreement on the terms of study, including data collection, the specific model, model development and calibration, and model verification. If the data, analyses, or models are deemed inadequate based on the hydrologic conditions being addressed, the regulating agency shall provide a case-by-case review of the applicability of any data, analyses, or models and shall provide specific reasons, based on generally accepted scientific and engineering practices, why they are inadequate.


62-340.600 Surface Waters.
(1) For the purposes of Section 373.421, F.S., surface waters are waters on the surface of the earth, contained in bounds created naturally or artificially, including, the Atlantic Ocean, the Gulf of Mexico, bays, bayous, sounds, estuaries, lagoons, lakes, ponds, impoundments, rivers, streams, springs, creeks, branches, sloughs, tributaries, and other watercourses. However, state water quality standards apply only to those waters defined in subsection 403.031(13), F.S.

(2) The landward extent of a surface water in the State for the purposes of implementing Section 373.414, F.S., shall be the more landward of the following:

(a) Wetlands as located by Rule 62-340.300, F.A.C., of this chapter;
(b) The mean high water line elevation for tidal water bodies;
(c) The ordinary high water line for non-tidal natural water bodies;
(d) The top of the bank for artificial lakes, borrow pits, canals, ditches and other artificial water bodies with side slopes of 1 foot vertical to 4 feet horizontal or steeper, excluding spoil banks when the canals and ditches have resulted from excavation into the ground; or
(e) The seasonal high water line for artificial lakes, borrow pits, canals, ditches, and other artificial water bodies with side slopes flatter than 1 foot vertical to 4 feet horizontal along with any artificial water body created by diking or impoundment above the ground.

(3) Determinations made pursuant to paragraphs (2)(b) and (2)(c) shall be for regulatory purposes and are not intended to be a delineation of the boundaries of lands for the purposes of title.

Specific Authority 373.421 FS. Law Implemented 373.421, 373.4211, 403.031(13) FS. History–New 7-1-94, Formerly 17-340.600.

62-340.700 Exemptions for Treatment or Disposal Systems.

(1) Alteration and maintenance of the following shall be exempt from the rules adopted by the department and the water management districts to implement subsections 373.414(1) through 373.414(6), 373.414(8) and 373.414(10), F.S.; and subsection 373.414(7), F.S., regarding any authority to apply state water quality standards within any works, impoundments, reservoirs, and other watercourses described in this subsection and any authority granted pursuant to Section 373.414, F.S. (1991):
   (b) Works, impoundments, reservoirs, and other watercourses constructed solely for wastewater treatment or disposal before a construction permit was required under Chapter 403, F.S., and operated solely for wastewater treatment or disposal in accordance with a valid permit reviewed or issued under Rules 62-28.700, 62-302.520, F.A.C., Chapters 62-17, 62-600, 62-610, 62-640, 62-650, 62-660, 62-670, 62-671, 62-673, or 62-701, F.A.C., or Section 403.0885, F.S., or rules implementing Section 403.0885, F.S., except for treatment wetlands or receiving wetlands permitted to receive wastewater pursuant to Chapter 62-611, F.A.C., or Section 403.0885, F.S., or its implementing rules;
   (c) Works, impoundments, reservoirs, and other watercourses of less than 0.5 acres in combined area on a project-wide basis, constructed and operated solely for stormwater treatment in accordance with a noticed exemption under Chapter 62-25, F.A.C., or a valid permit issued under Chapters 62-25 (excluding Rule 62-25.042), 62-330, 40B-4, 40C-4, 40C-42 (excluding Rule 40C-42.0265), 40C-44, 40D-4, 40D-40, 40D-45, or 40E-4, F.A.C., except those permitted as wetland stormwater treatment systems; or
   (d) Works, impoundments, reservoirs, and other watercourses of less than 0.5 acres in combined area on a project-wide basis, constructed and operated solely for stormwater treatment before a permit was required under Chapters 62-25, 40B-4, 40C-4, 40C-42, 40C-44, 40D-4, 40D-40, 40D-45, or 40E-4, F.A.C.

(2) Alteration and maintenance of the following shall be exempt from the rules adopted by the department and the water management districts to implement subsections 373.414(1), 373.414(2)(a), 373.414(8), and 373.414(10), F.S.; and subsections 373.414(3) through 373.414(6), F.S.; and subsection 373.414(7), F.S., regarding any authority to apply state water quality standards within any works, impoundments, reservoirs, and other watercourses described in this subsection and any authority granted pursuant to Section 373.414, F.S. (1991), except for authority to protect threatened and endangered species in isolated wetlands:
   (a) Works, impoundments, reservoirs, and other watercourses of 0.5 acre or greater in combined area on a project-wide basis, constructed and operated solely for stormwater treatment in accordance with a noticed exemption under Chapter 62-25, F.A.C., or a valid permit issued under Chapters 62-25 (excluding Rule 62-25.042), 62-330, 40B-4, 40C-4, 40C-42 (excluding Rule 40C-42.0265), 40C-44, 40D-4, 40D-40, 40D-45, or 40E-4, F.A.C., except those permitted as wetland stormwater treatment systems; or
   (b) Works, impoundments, reservoirs, and other watercourses of 0.5 acre or greater in combined area on a project-wide basis, constructed and operated solely for stormwater treatment before a permit was required under Chapters 62-25, 40B-4, 40C-4, 40C-42, 40C-44, 40D-4, 40D-40, 40D-45, or 40E-4, F.A.C.

(3) The exemptions in subsections 62-340.700(1) and (2) shall not apply to works, impoundments, reservoirs or other
watercourses that
   (a) Are currently wetlands which existed before construction of the stormwater treatment system and were incorporated in it;
   (b) Are proposed to be altered through expansion into wetlands or other surface waters; or
   (c) Are wetlands created, enhanced, or restored as mitigation for wetland or surface water impacts under a permit issued by the
       Department or a water management district.
   (4) Alterations and maintenance of works, impoundments, reservoirs, and other watercourses exempt under this subsection shall
       not be considered in determining whether any wetland permitting threshold is met or exceeded under part IV of Chapter 373, F.S.
   (5) Works, impoundments, reservoirs, and other watercourses exempt under this subsection, other than isolated wetlands in
       systems described in subsection 62-340.700(2), F.A.C., above, shall not be delineated under Section 373.421, F.S.
   (6) This exemption shall not affect the application of state water quality standards, including those applicable to Outstanding
       Florida Waters, at the point of discharge to waters as defined in subsection 403.031(13), F.S.
   (7) As used in this subsection, “solely for” means the reason for which a work, impoundment, reservoir, or other watercourse is
       constructed and operated; and such construction and operation would not have occurred but for the purposes identified in subsection
       62-340.700(1) or 62-340.700(2), F.A.C. Furthermore, the phrase does not refer to a work, impoundment, reservoir, or other
       watercourse constructed or operated for multiple purposes. Incidental uses, such as occasional recreational uses, will not render the
       exemption inapplicable, so long as the incidental uses are not part of the original planned purpose of the work, impoundment,
       reservoir, or other watercourse. However, for those works, impoundments, reservoirs, or other watercourses described in paragraphs
       62-340.700(1)(c) and 62-340.700(2)(a), F.A.C., use of the system for flood attenuation, whether originally planned or unplanned,
       shall be considered an incidental use, so long as the works, impoundments, reservoirs, and other watercourses are no more than 2
       acres larger than the minimum area required to comply with the stormwater treatment requirements of the district or department. For
       the purposes of this subsection, reuse from a work, impoundment, reservoir, or other watercourse is part of treatment or disposal.

Specific Authority 373.414(9) FS. Law Implemented 373.414(9) FS. History—New 7-1-94, Formerly 17-340.700.

62-340.750 Exemption for Surface Waters or Wetlands Created by Mosquito Control Activities.
Construction, alteration, operation, maintenance, removal, and abandonment of stormwater management systems, dams,
impoundments, reservoirs, appurtenant works, or works, in, on or over lands that have become surface waters or wetlands solely
because of mosquito control activities undertaken as part of a governmental mosquito control program, and which lands were neither
surface waters nor wetlands before such activities, shall be exempt from the rules adopted by the department and water management
districts to implement subsections 373.414(1) through 373.414(6), 373.414(8), and 373.414(10), F.S.; and subsection 373.414(7),
F.S., regarding any authority granted pursuant to Section 373.414, F.S. (1991). Activities exempted under this section shall not be
considered in determining whether any wetland permitting threshold is met or exceeded under part IV of Chapter 373, F.S. This
exemption shall not affect the regulation of impacts on other surface waters or wetlands, or the application of state water quality
standards to waters as defined in subsection 403.031(13), F.S., including standards applicable to Outstanding Florida Waters.

Specific Authority 373.414(9) FS. Law Implemented 373.414(9) FS. History—New 7-1-94, Formerly 17-340.750.