Southeastern shrew
Short-tailed shrew
Least shrew
Eastern mole
Cottontail rabbit
Marsh rabbit
Gray squirrel
Fox squirrel
Flying squirrel
Pocket gopher
Rice rat
Cotton mouse
Oldfield mouse
Florida mouse
Golden mouse
Cotton rat
Florida woodrat
Round-tailed muskrat
Gray fox
Black bear
Raccoon
Otter
Striped skunk
Panther
Bobcat
White-tailed deer

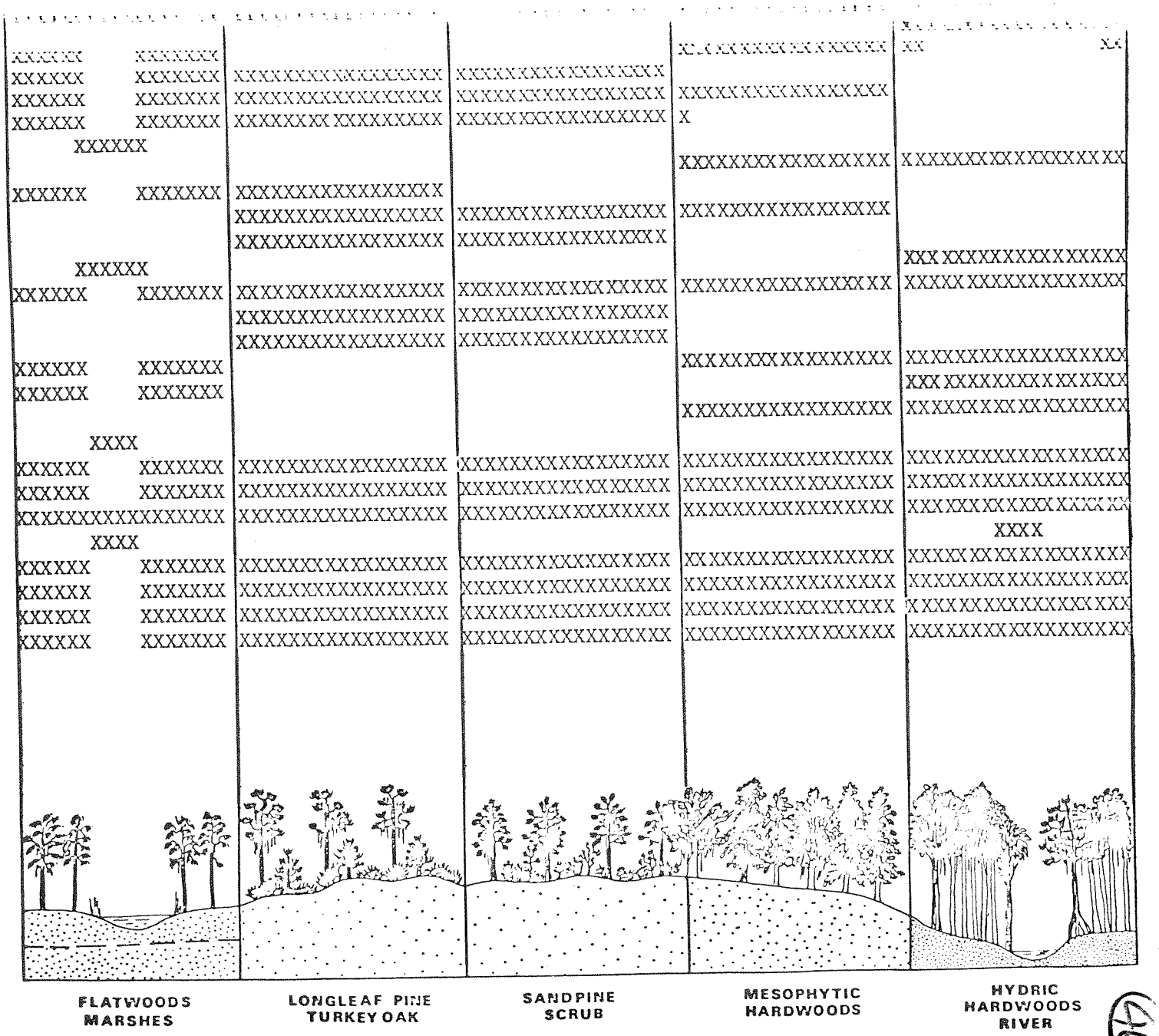
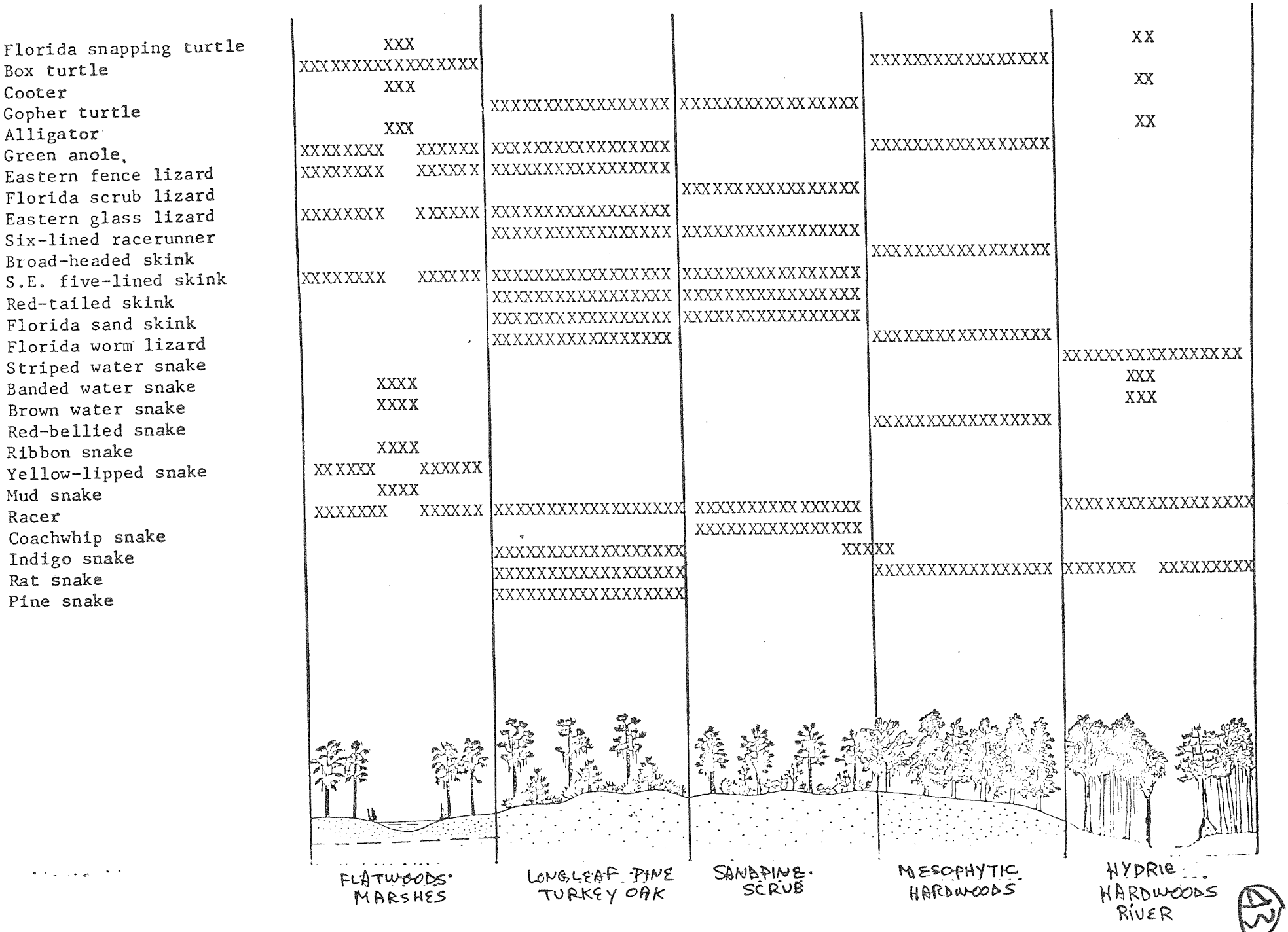


Figure 14.

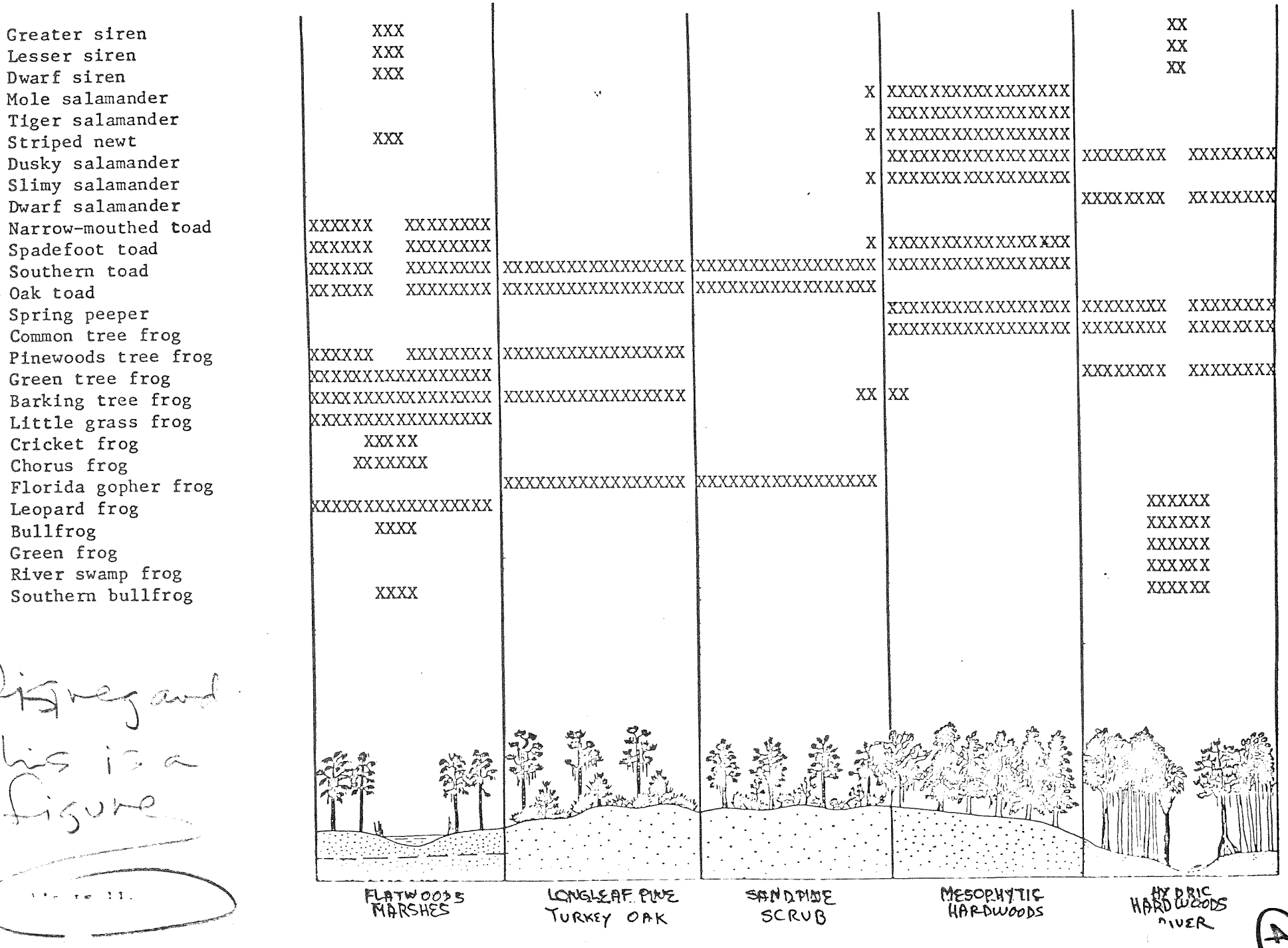
ECOLOGICAL DISTRIBUTION OF REPRESENTATIVE BIRDS

	Flatwoods-Marshes	Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak	Sandpine Scrub	Mesophytic Hardwoods	Hydric Hardwoods-River
Anhinga	XXX				XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Wood duck	XXX				XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Red-shouldered hawk	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX				XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Bobwhite quail	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX		
Black-c. night heron	XXX				XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Yellow-c. night heron	XXX				XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Sandhill crane	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX				
Limpkin	XXX				XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Purple gallinule	XXX				XXX
Yellow-billed cuckoo				XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Barred owl				XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Pileated woodpecker				XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Red-cockaded woodpecker	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX				
Tufted titmouse	XXX			XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Brown-headed nuthatch	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX				
Carolina wren				XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Blue-gray gnatcatcher	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Red-eyed vireo				XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Prothonotary warbler					XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Parula warbler			XX	XX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Pine warbler	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX			
Yellowthroated warbler		XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XX	XX	
Eastern meadowlark	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX				
Summer tanager		XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX			XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Cardinal	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX		XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

ECOLOGICAL DISTRIBUTION OF REPRESENTATIVE REPTILES

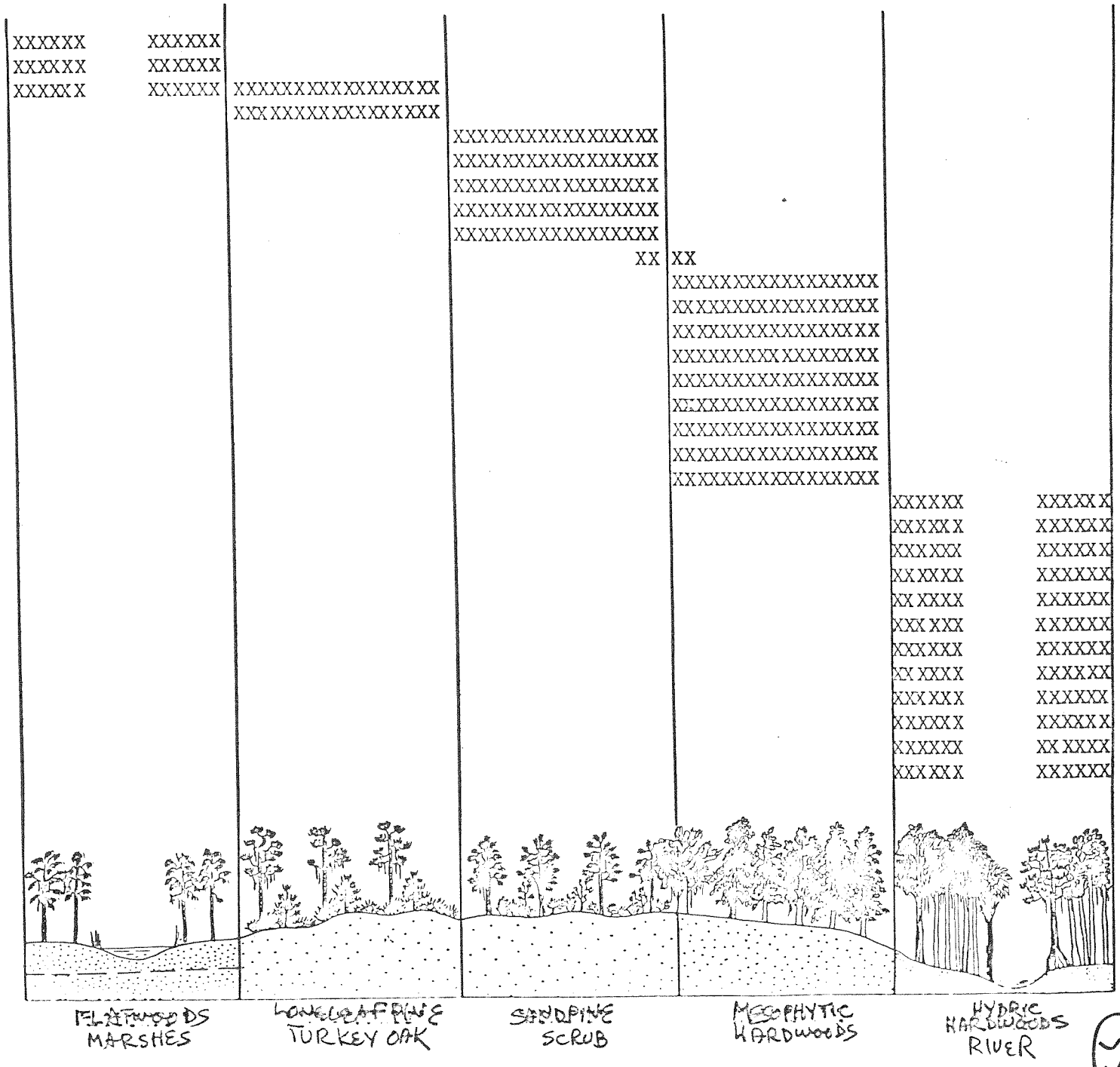


ECOLOGICAL DISTRIBUTION OF REPRESENTATIVE AMPHIBIANS



ECOLOGICAL DISTRIBUTION OF DIAGNOSTIC TREES

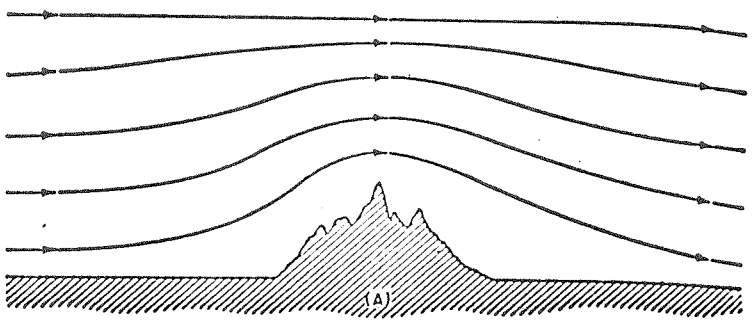
Slash pine
Pond pine
Long-leaf pine
Turkey oak
Sand pine
Scrub live oak
Chapman's oak
Myrtle oak
Stagger bush
Live oak
Southern magnolia
Pignut hickory
Red bay
American holly
Cow oak
Laurel oak
Dogwood
Blue beech
Hop hornbeam
Swamp red bay
Water-oak
Loblolly bay
Florida elm
Sweet gum
Cabbage palm
Water-tupelo
Water-ash
Water-locust
Red maple
Water-hickory
Cypress

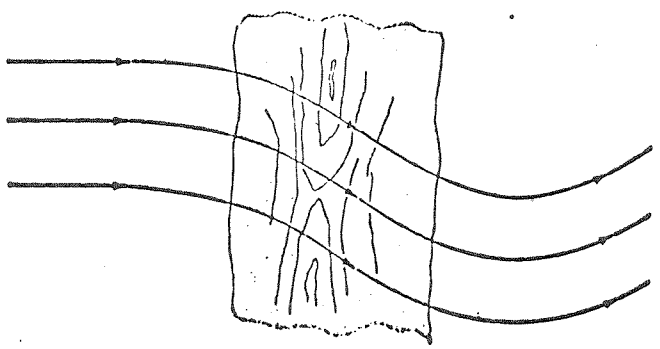


Disregard This is a figure

Figure 3.

209





(B)

FIG. 5-5 An inertial oscillation developing in the lee of a mountain range.

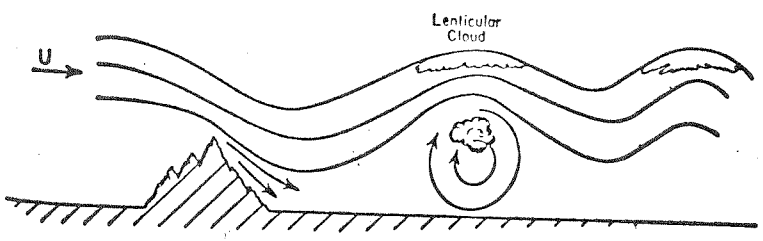
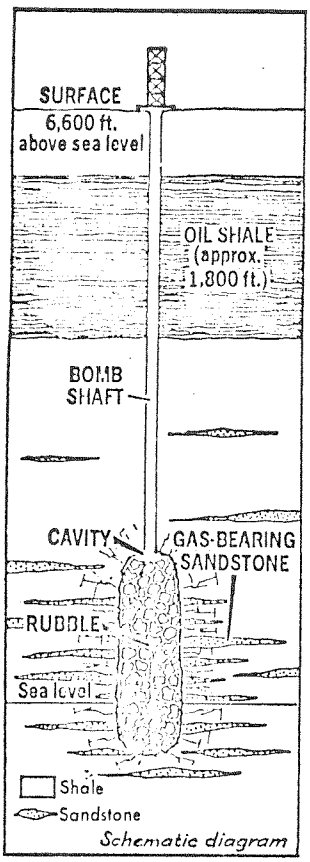
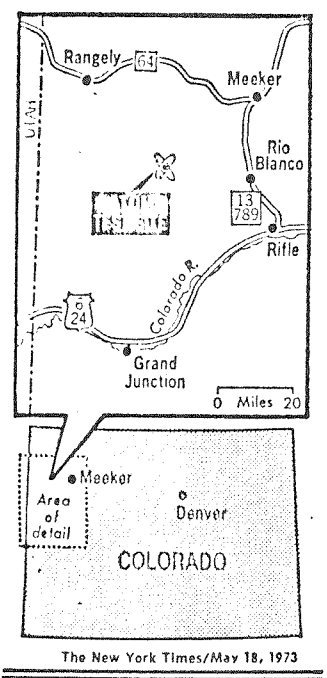


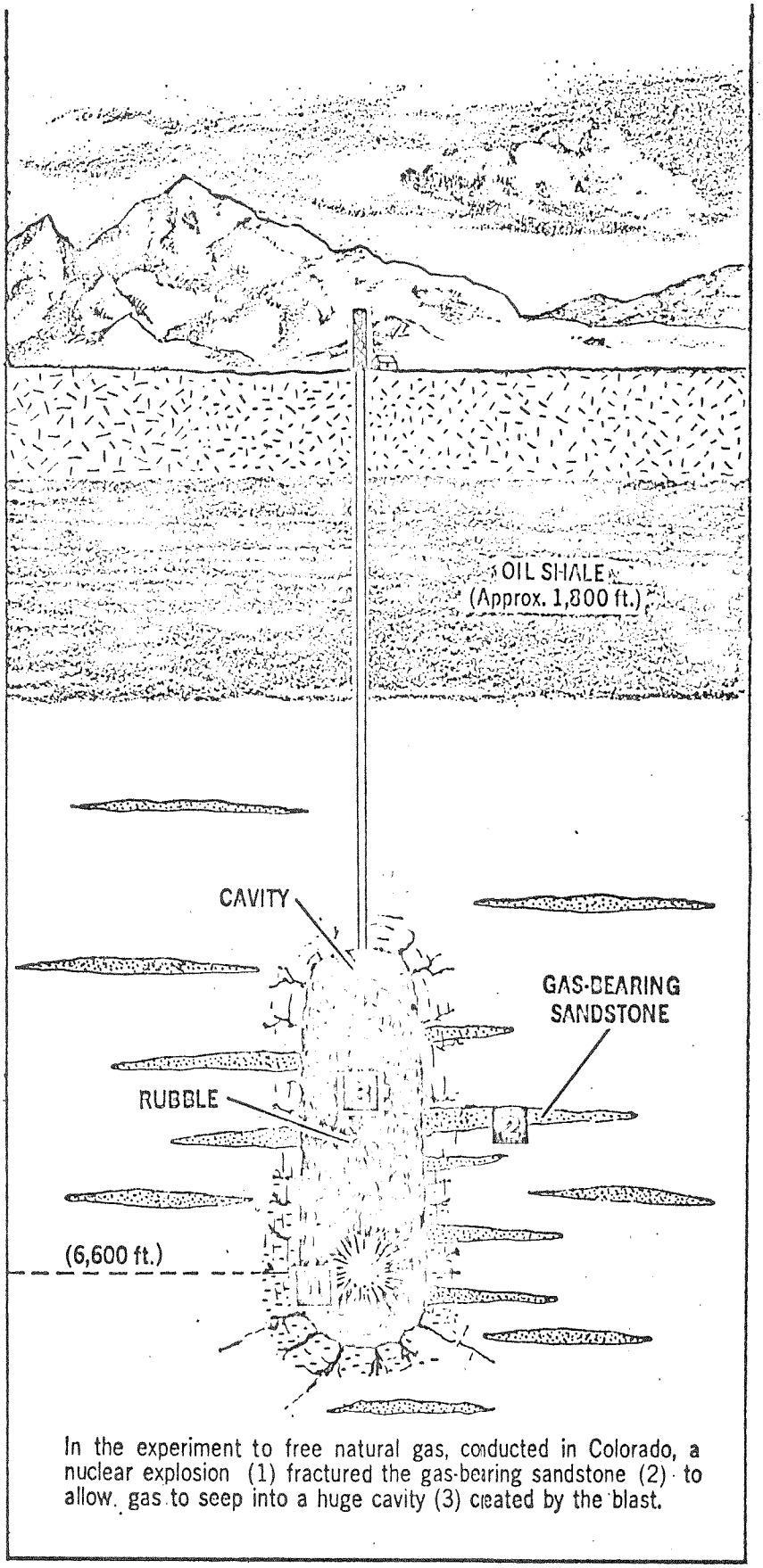
FIG. 6-9 Lee waves forming behind a mountain.

FIG 8.13 ?





The New York Times/May 18, 1973



In the experiment to free natural gas, conducted in Colorado, a nuclear explosion (1) fractured the gas-bearing sandstone (2) to allow gas to seep into a huge cavity (3) created by the blast.

The New York Times/John Lelnung

Figure 8.6 N.Y. Times

Figure 8.5. DDT CONCENTRATION BY TROPHIC LEVELS

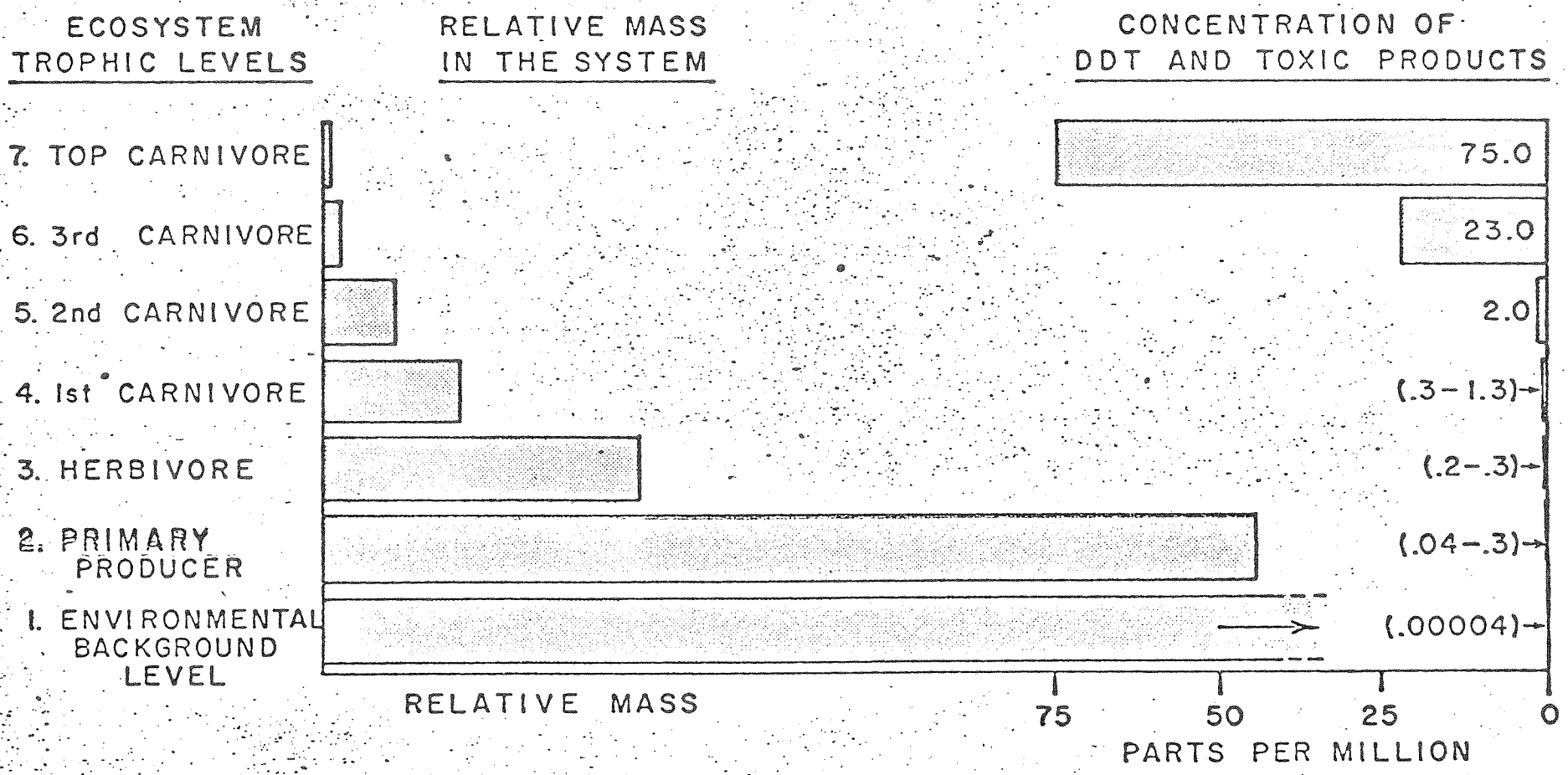
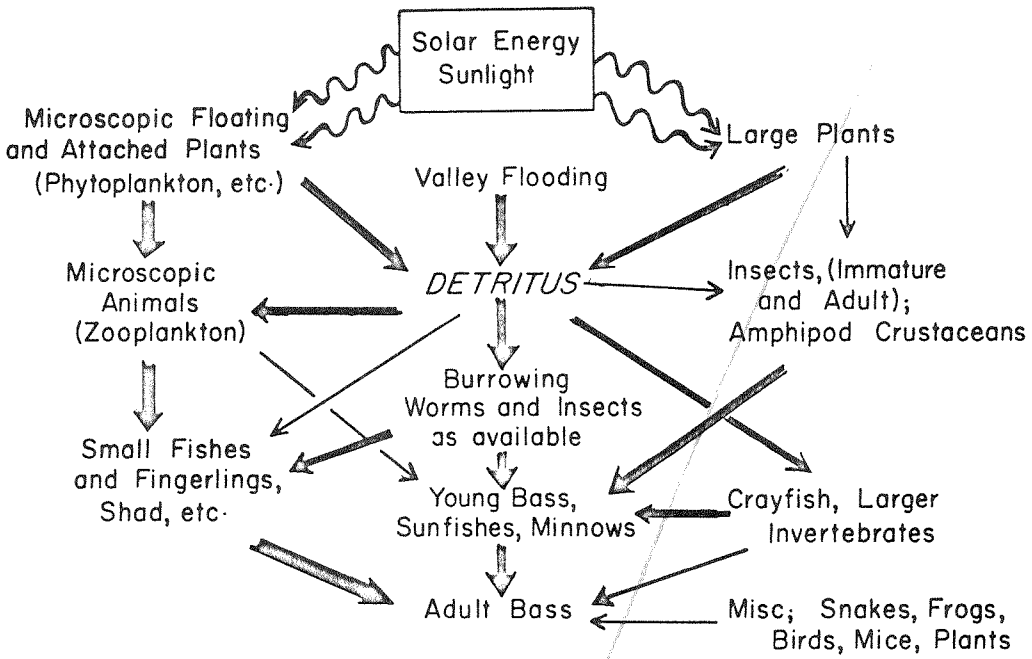


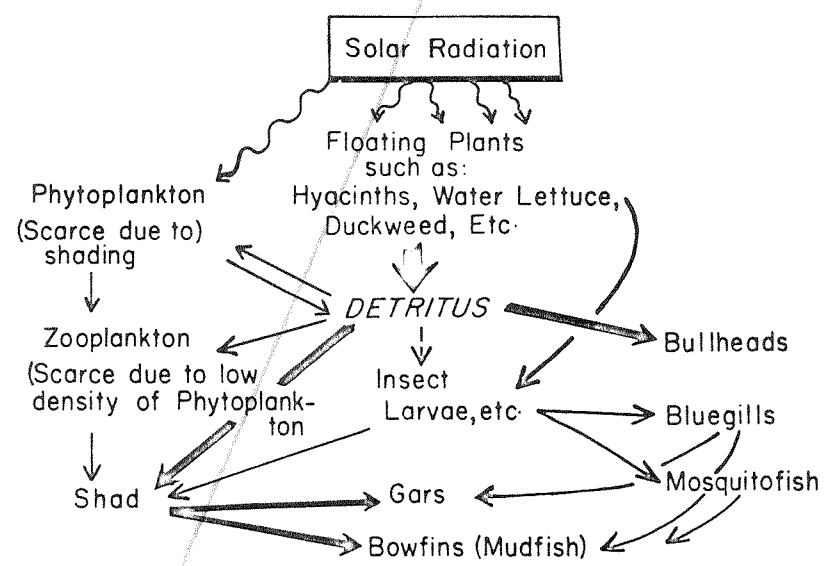
Exhibit No. 194
3-DR-1
5/21/69 Smf

(disregard)

(51)



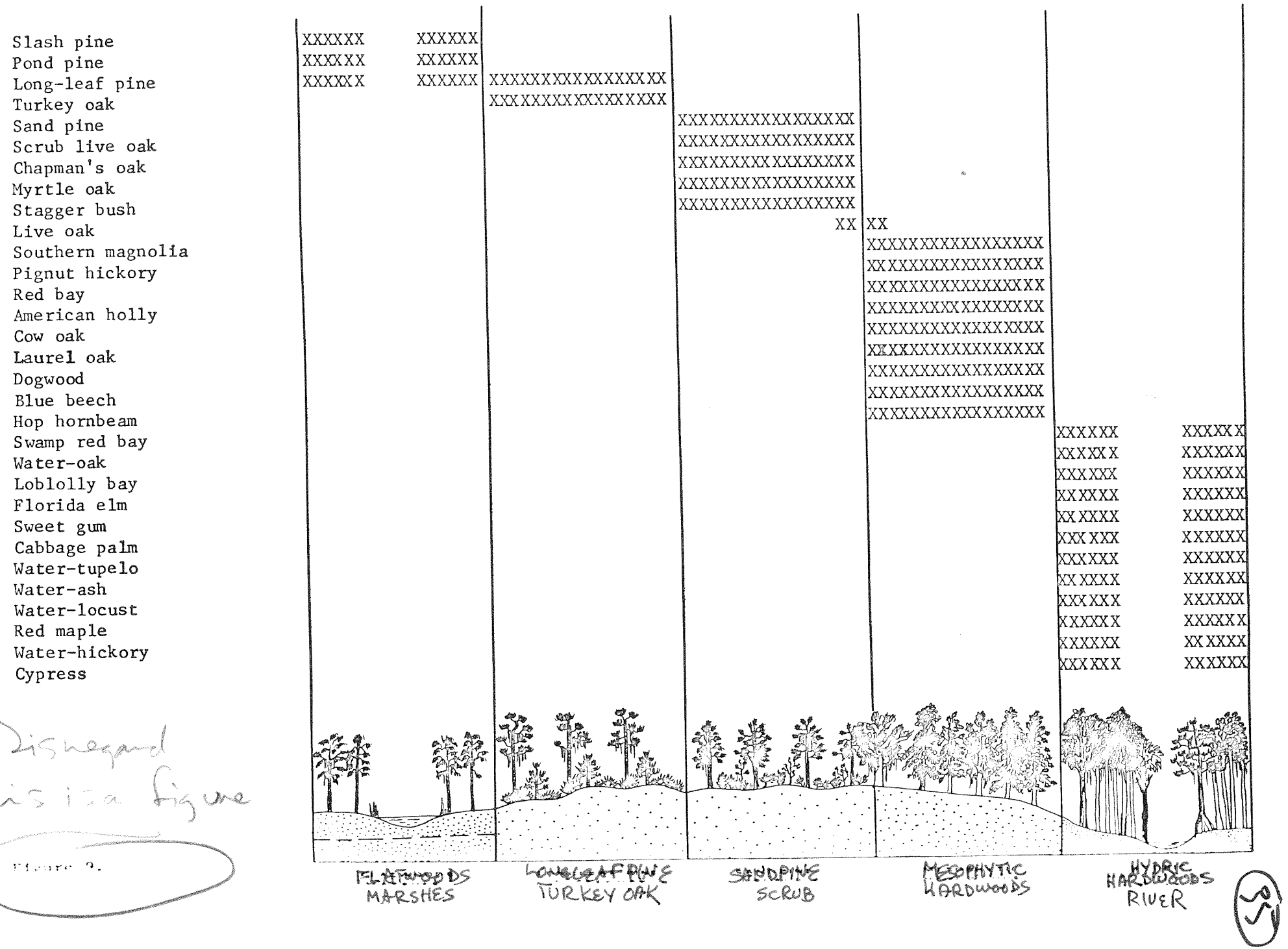
GENERALIZED FOOD WEB of FLORIDA LARGE-MOUTH BASS in UNDISTURBED OKLAWAHA



RODMAN RESERVOIR: PREDICTED POPULATIONS and FOOD RELATIONSHIPS OF DOMINANT FISHES after 5-8 YEARS

Figure 1 --
Figure 15. Food Webs of Fresh Water Fishes in the Undisturbed Oklawaha and in the Rodman Reservoir

ECOLOGICAL DISTRIBUTION OF DIAGNOSTIC TREES



Disregard
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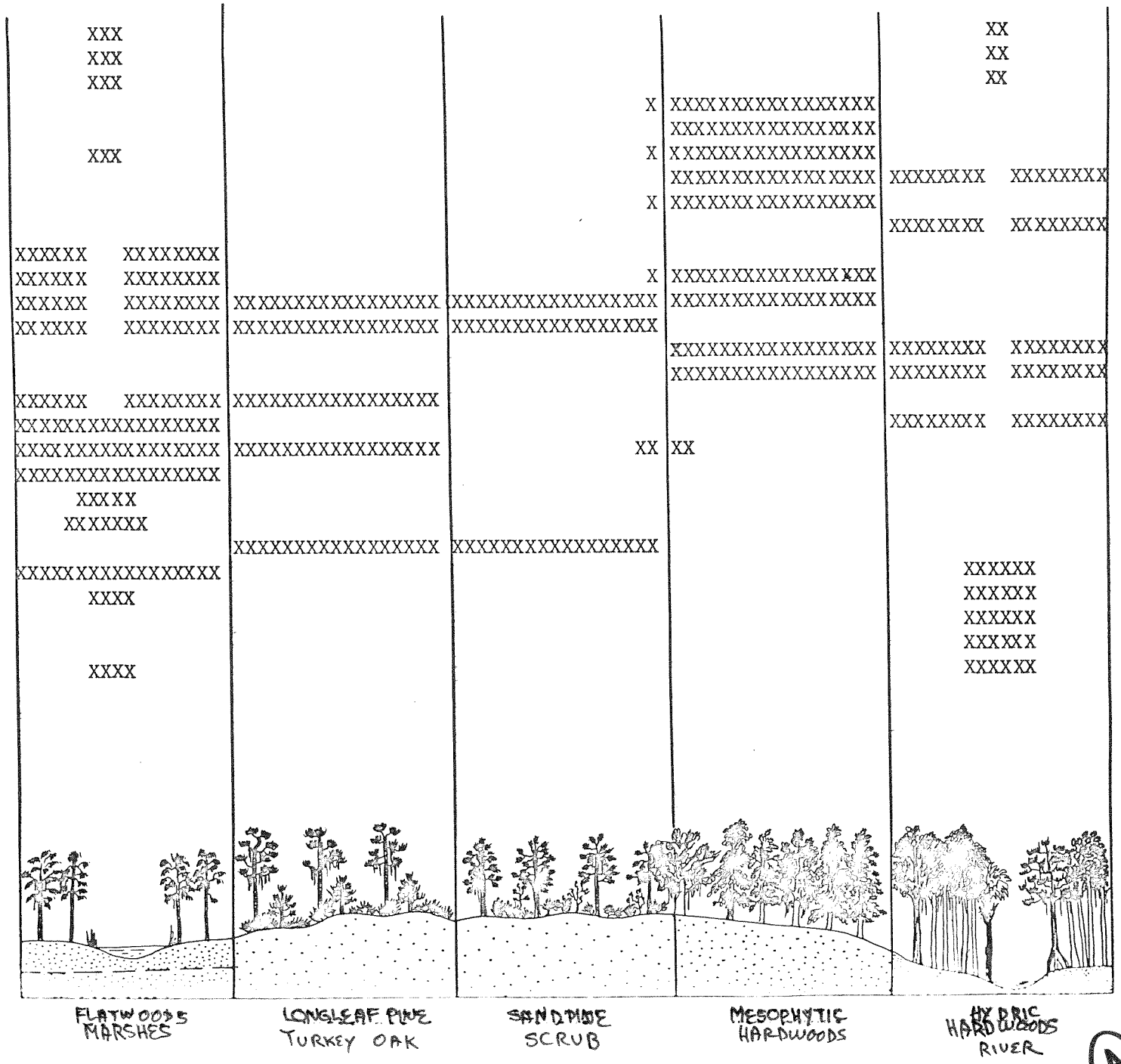
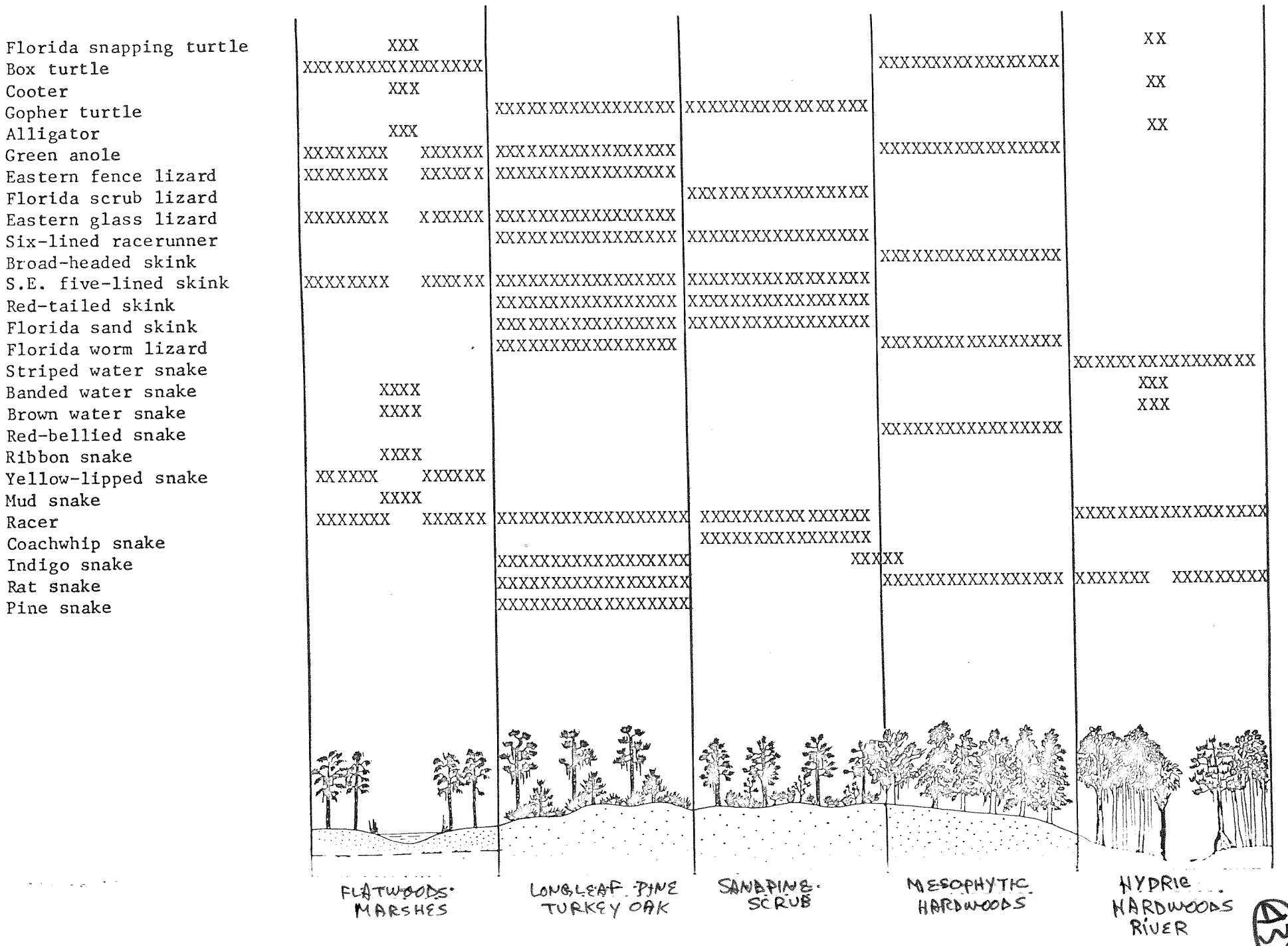
Figure 9.

ECOLOGICAL DISTRIBUTION OF REPRESENTATIVE AMPHIBIANS

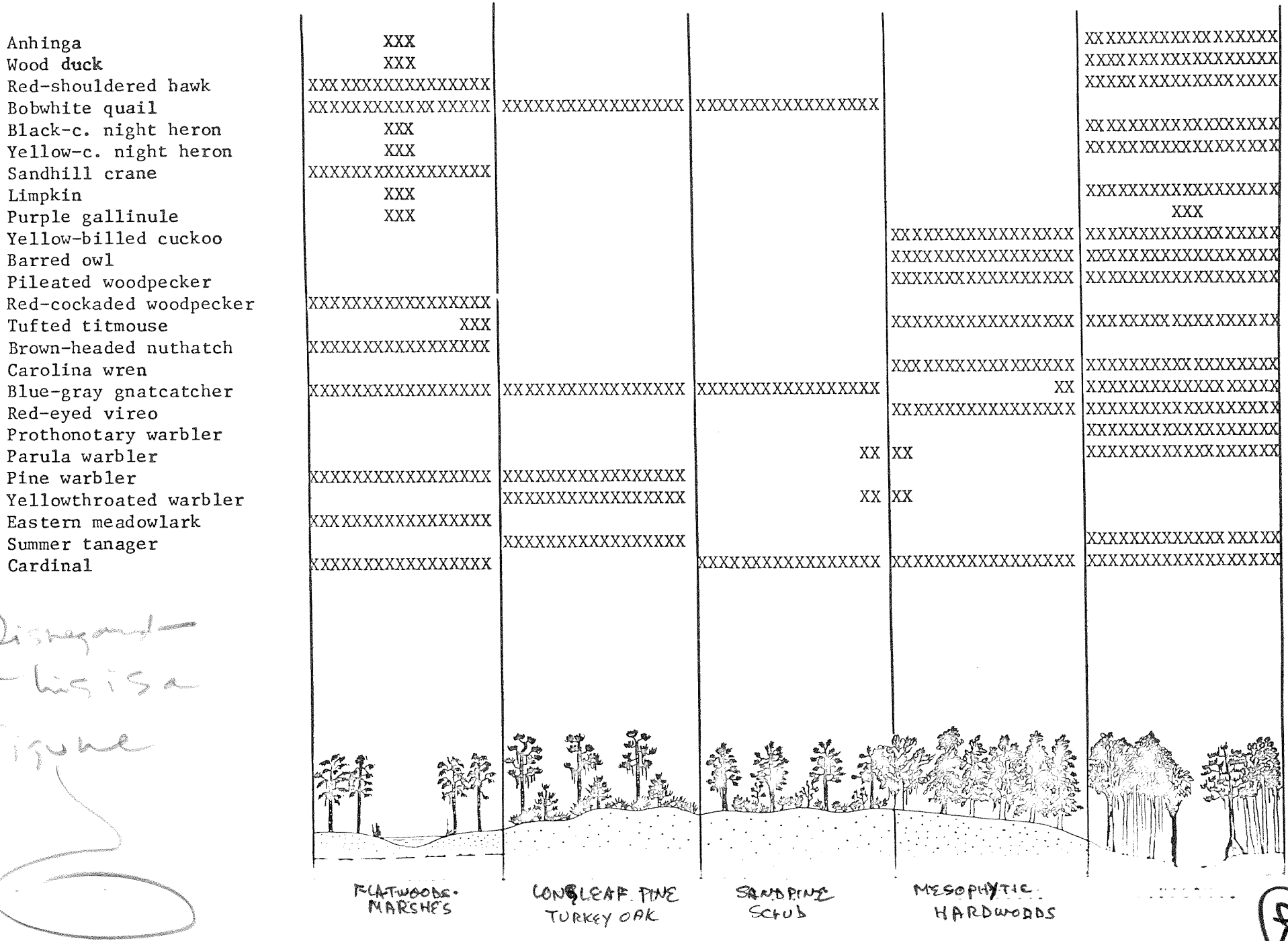


Disregard this is a figure

ECOLOGICAL DISTRIBUTION OF REPRESENTATIVE REPTILES



ECOLOGICAL DISTRIBUTION OF REPRESENTATIVE BIRDS



Opossum
Southeastern shrew
Short-tailed shrew
Least shrew
Eastern mole
Cottontail rabbit
Marsh rabbit
Gray squirrel
Fox squirrel
Flying squirrel
Pocket gopher
Rice rat
Cotton mouse
Oldfield mouse
Florida mouse
Golden mouse
Cotton rat
Florida woodrat
Round-tailed muskrat
Gray fox
Black bear
Raccoon
Otter
Striped skunk
Panther
Bobcat
White-tailed deer

Disregard
- Figure

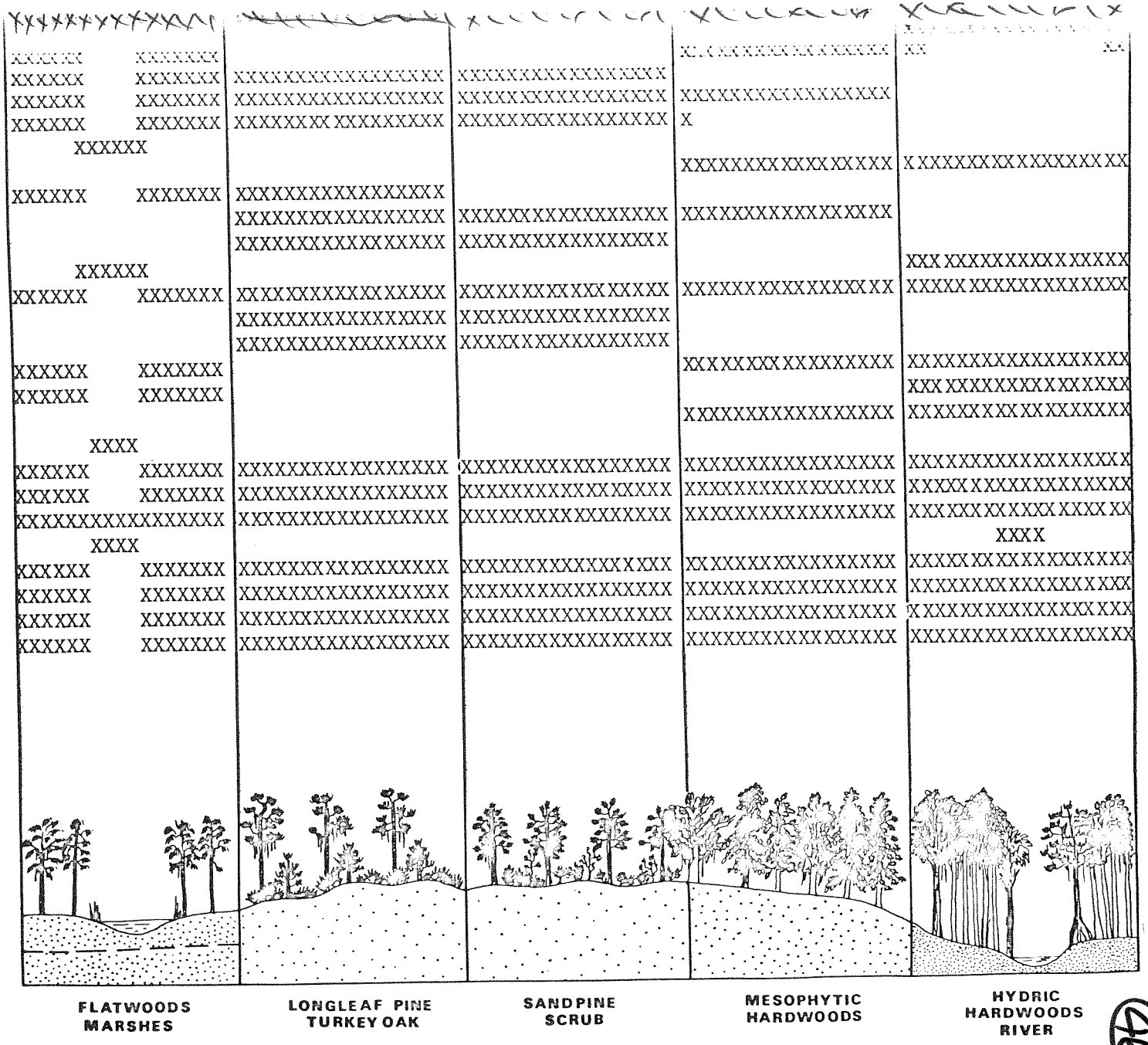
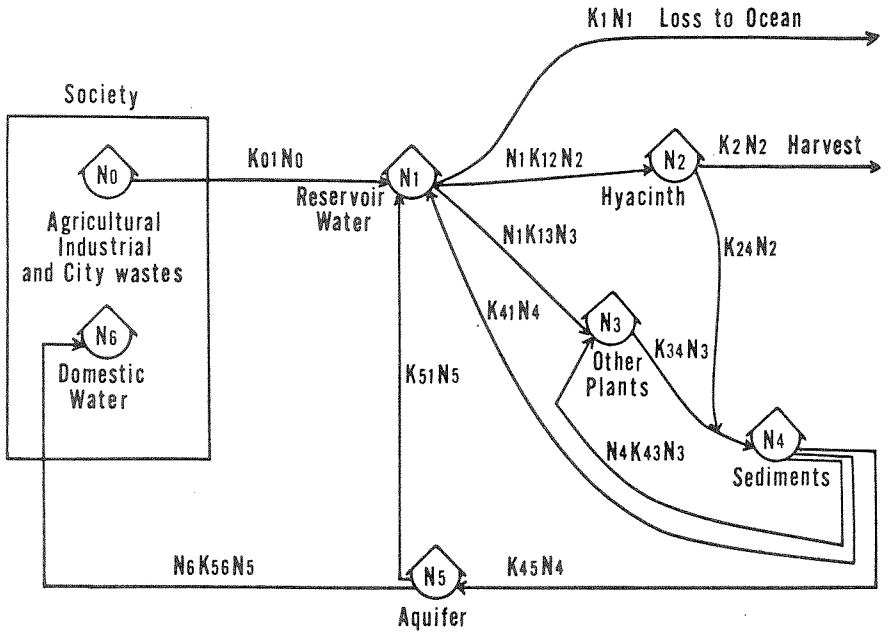
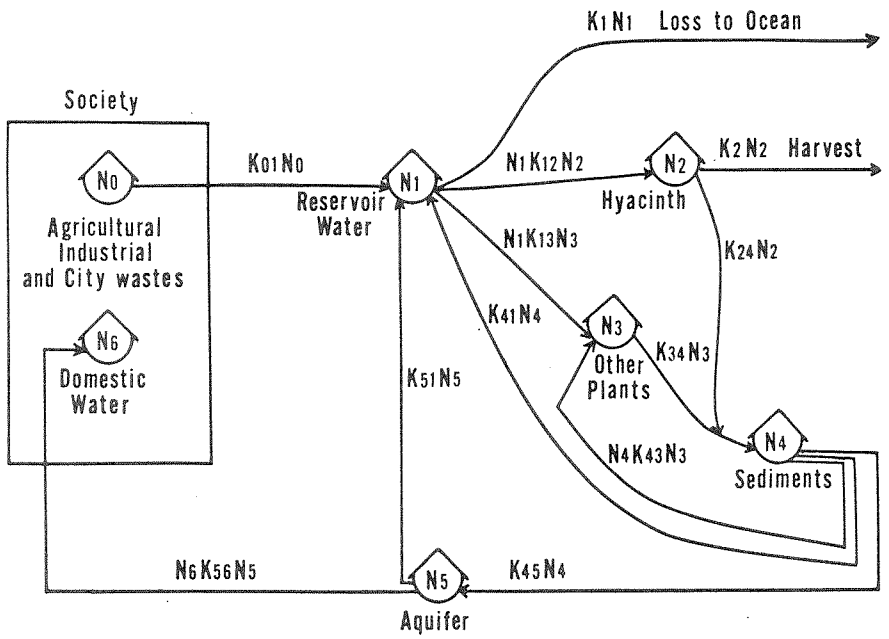
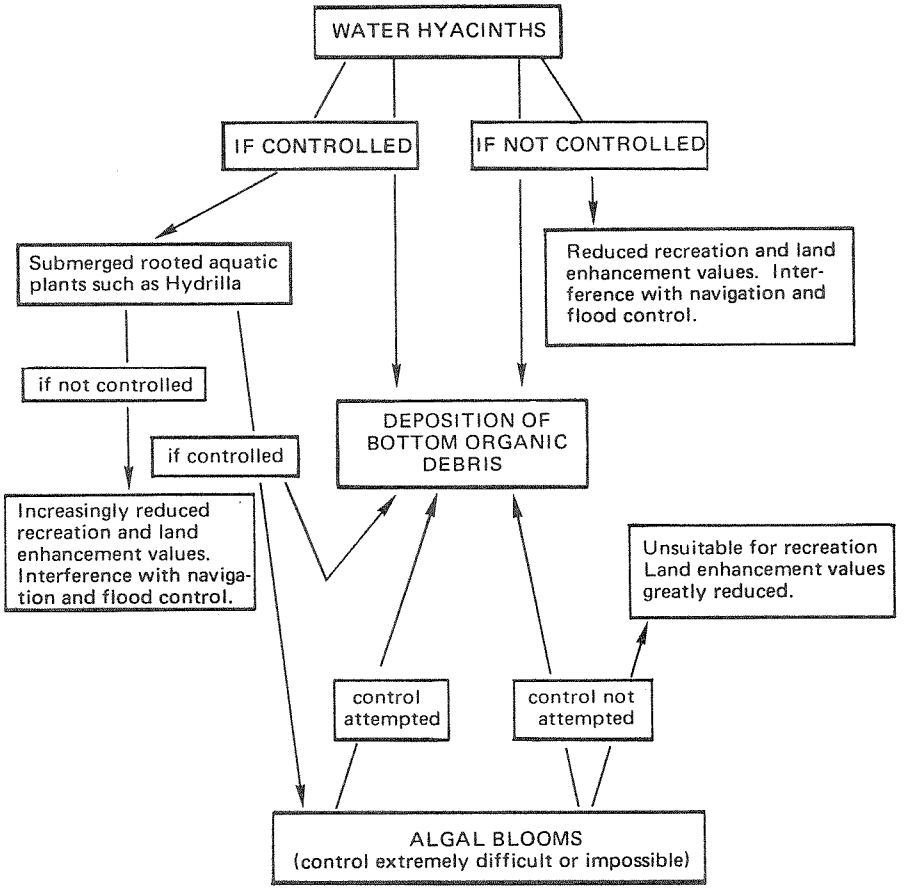


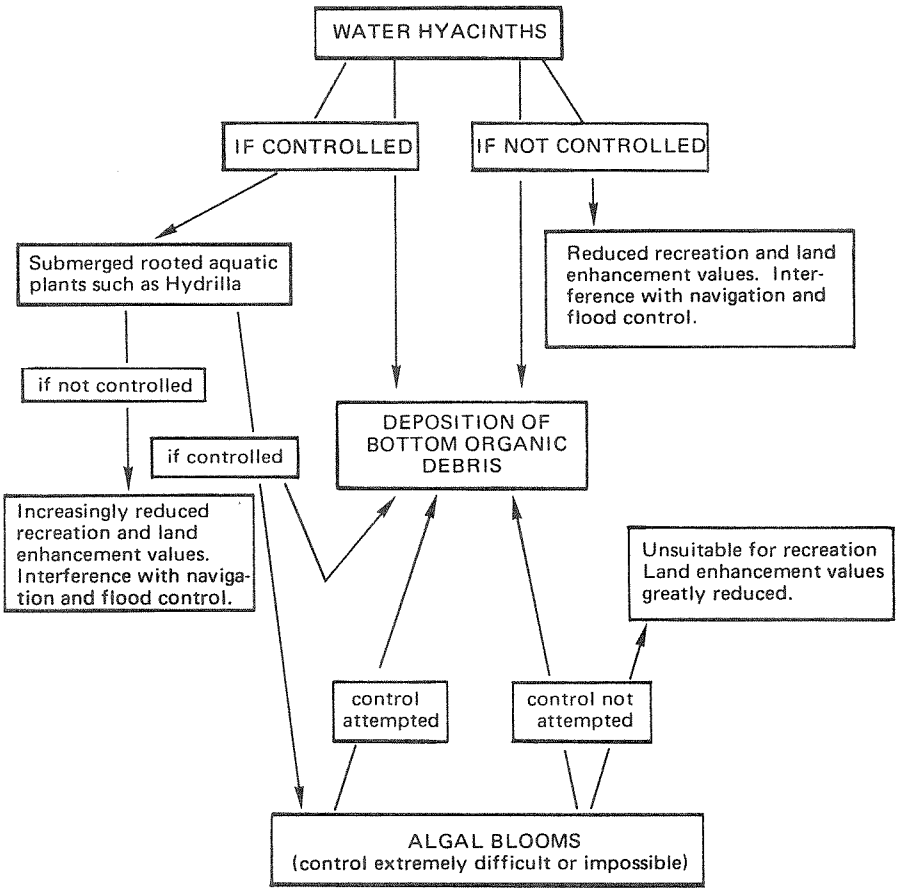
Figure 14.

P434


K1N1 Loss to Ocean
Society
N0
Agricultural
Industrial
and City wastes
N6
Domestic
Water
K01N0
N1
Reservoir
Water
N1K12N2
N2
Hyacinth
K2N2 Harvest
N1K13N3
K24N2
K41N4
N3
Other
Plants
K34N3
K51N5
N4K43N3
N4
Sediments
N6K56N5
N5
Aquifer
K45N4


K1N1 Loss to Ocean
Society
N0
K01N0
N1
N1K12N2
N2
K2N2 Harvest
Agricultural
Industrial
and City wastes
Reservoir
Water
Hyacinth
N1K13N3
K24N2
K41N4
N3
K34N3
N6
Domestic
Water
K51N5
Other
Plants
N4
N4K43N3
Sediments
N6K56N5
N5
K45N4
Aquifer


WATER HYACINTHS
IF CONTROLLED
IF NOT CONTROLLED
Submerged rooted aquatic plants such as Hydrilla
Reduced recreation and land enhancement values. Interference with navigation and flood control.
if not controlled
if controlled
DEPOSITION OF BOTTOM ORGANIC DEBRIS
Increasingly reduced recreation and land enhancement values. Interference with navigation and flood control.
Unsuitable for recreation Land enhancement values greatly reduced.
control attempted
control not attempted
ALGAL BLOOMS
(control extremely difficult or impossible)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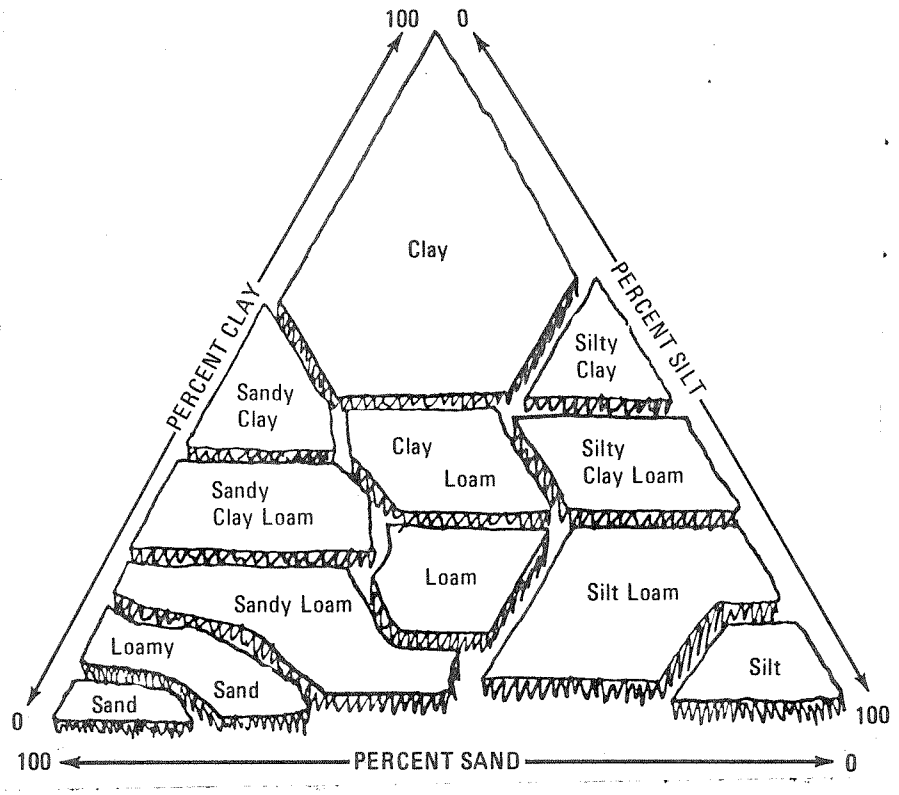

100
0
PERCENT CLAY
PERCENT SILT
Clay
Silty Clay
Sandy Clay
Clay Loam
Silty Clay Loam
Sandy Clay Loam
Loam
Silt Loam
Sandy Loam
Loamy Sand
Sand
Silt
0
100
100
PERCENT SAND
0

$$Jin = N + Jout$$

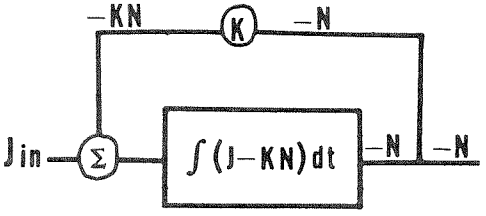
$$Jin = KN$$

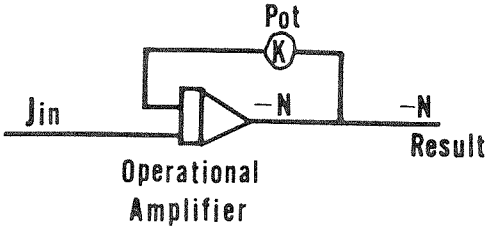
$$\frac{dN}{dt} = Jin - KN$$

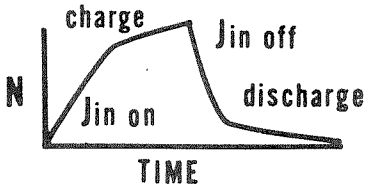
$$N = \int (J - KN)dt$$

When $No = 0$; then:

$$N = \frac{Jin}{K}\left(1 - e^{-kt}\right)$$







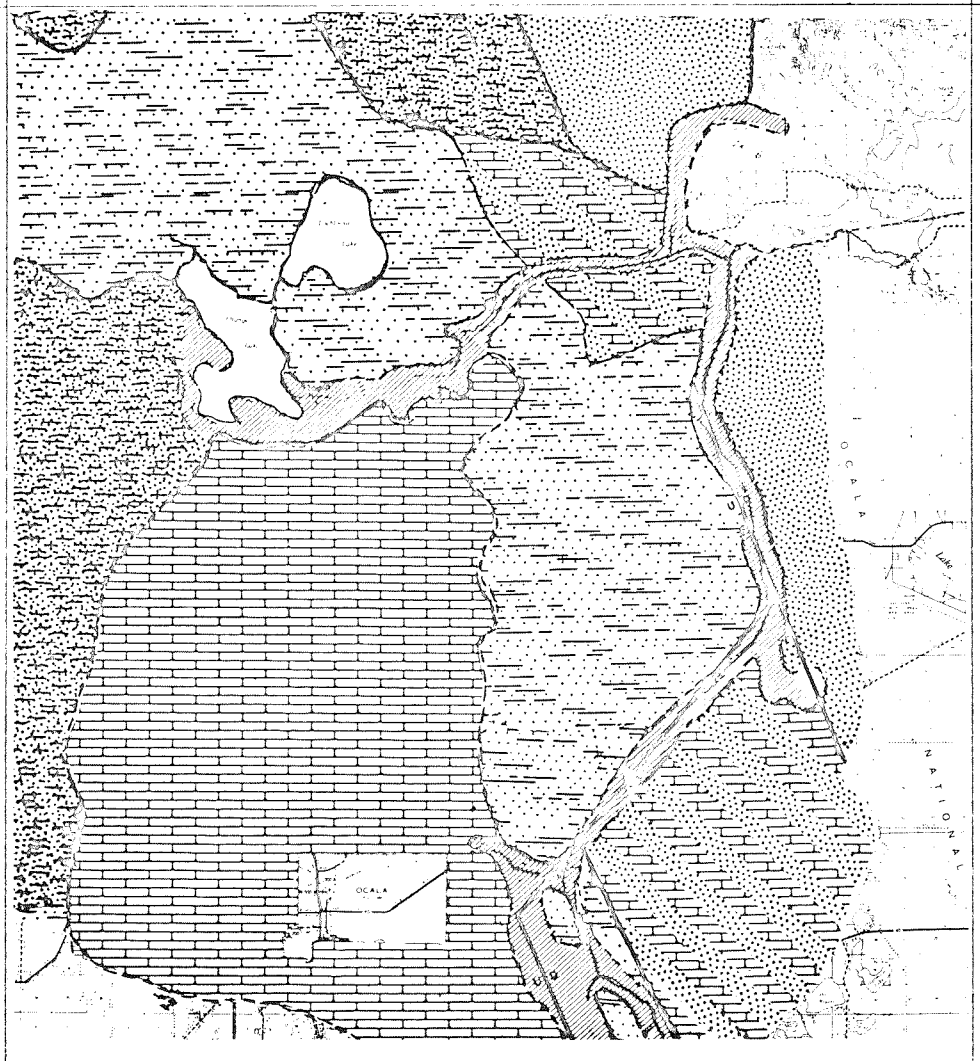


Figure 2.

GEOLOGICAL MAP
by
H.K. BROOKS

0 1 2 3 4 5
SCALE OF MILES

Legend

PEAT, MUCK AND FRESHWATER MARL, 18,000 YEARS.

CLAYS (CONSOLIDATED, GRAY TO GREEN), SANDS, PHOSPHATIC, SOME LIMESTONE AND DOLOMITE, "HAWTHORNE FM.," MIOCENE.

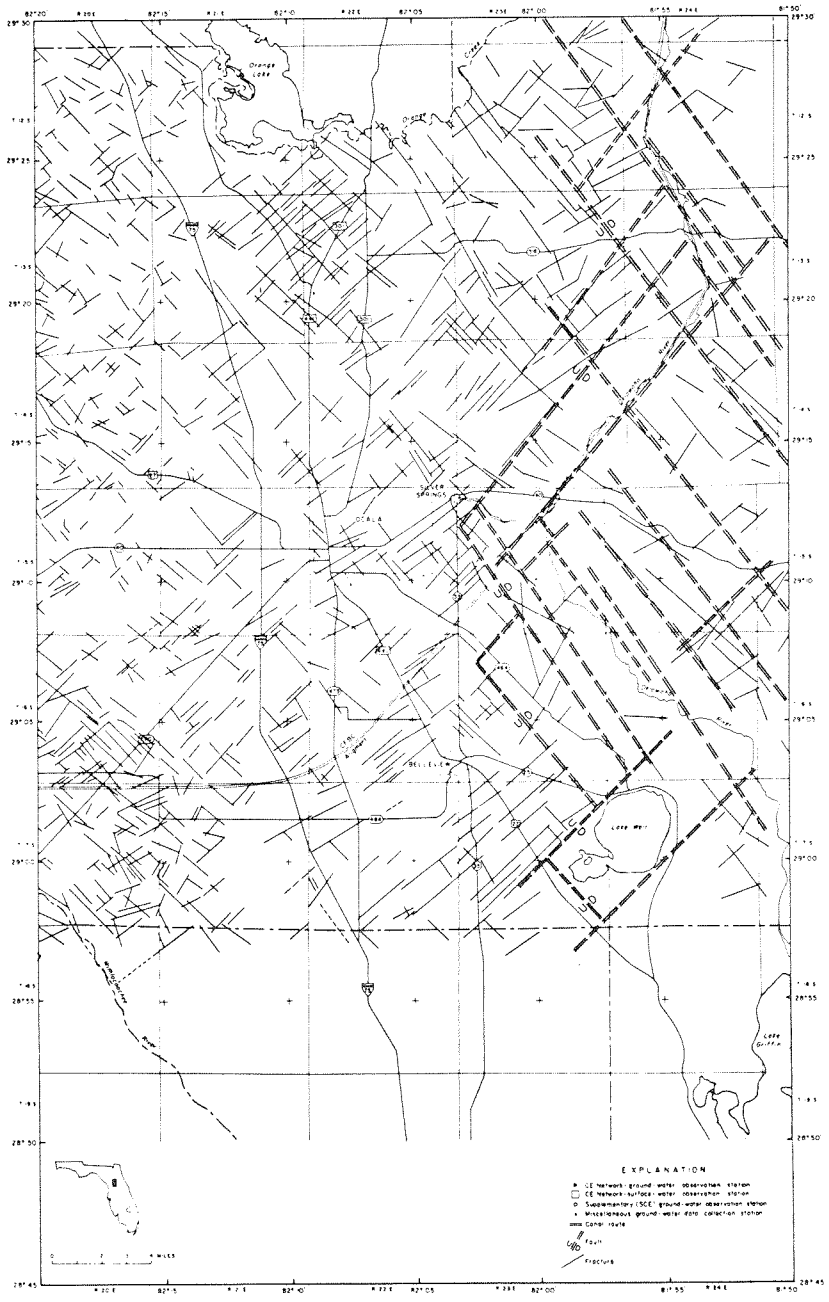
SAND, GRAVEL AND LENSES OF KAOLINITIC CLAYS, "CITRONELLE FM.," UPPER MIOCENE.

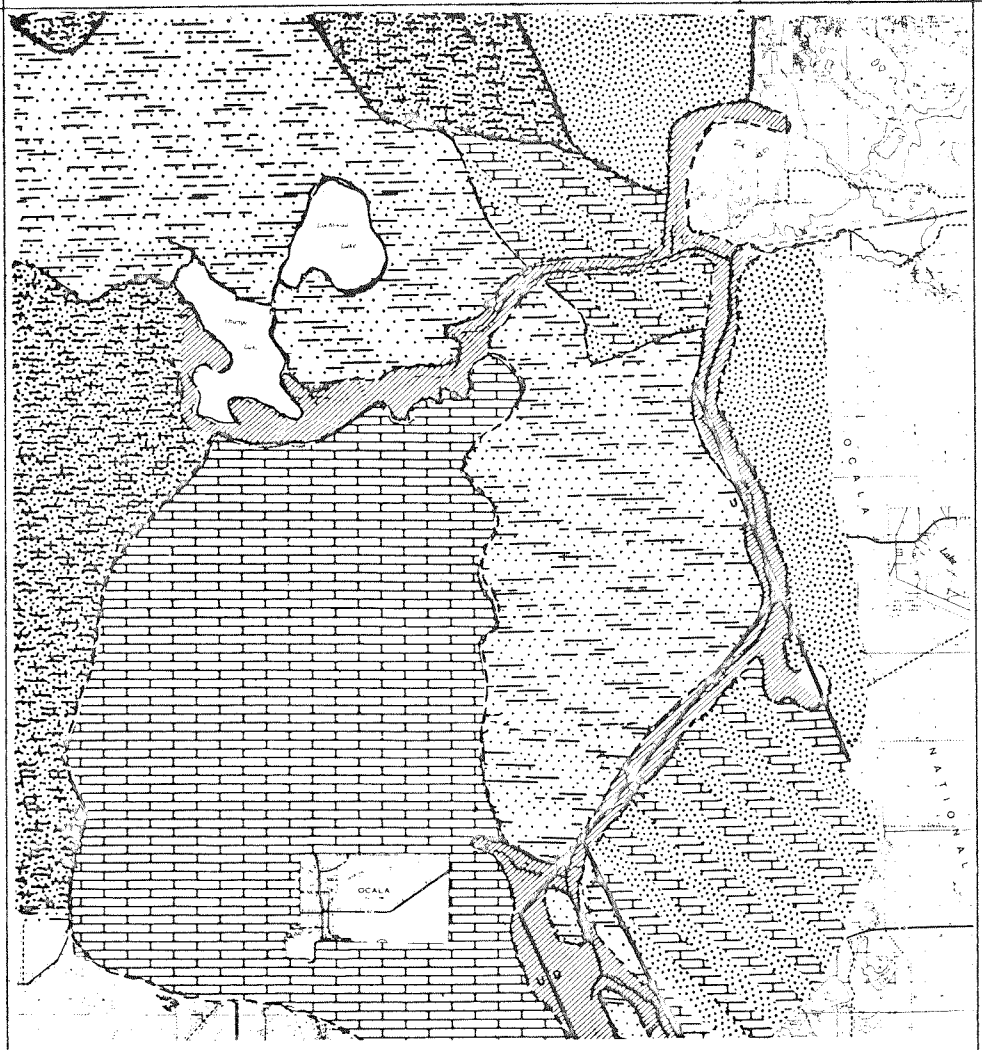
SANDS AND CLAYS, UNCONSOLIDATED, GREEN, SOME SHELLS, "HAWTHORNE FM.", PLIOCENE-PLEISTOCENE.

LIMESTONE, SANDS AND CLAYS CHARACTERIZED BY KARST TOPOGRAPHY BUT SURFACE MATERIALS GENERALLY UPPER MIOCENE SANDS.

LIMESTONE, OCALA LS., EOCENE.

FAULT ZONE


Orange Lake
Ocala
Silver Springs
Lake Weir
Lake Griffin
EXPLANATION
CE Network ground-water observation station
CE Network surface-water observation station
Supplementary (SCE) ground-water observation station
Miscellaneous ground-water data collection station
Canal route
Fault
Fracture



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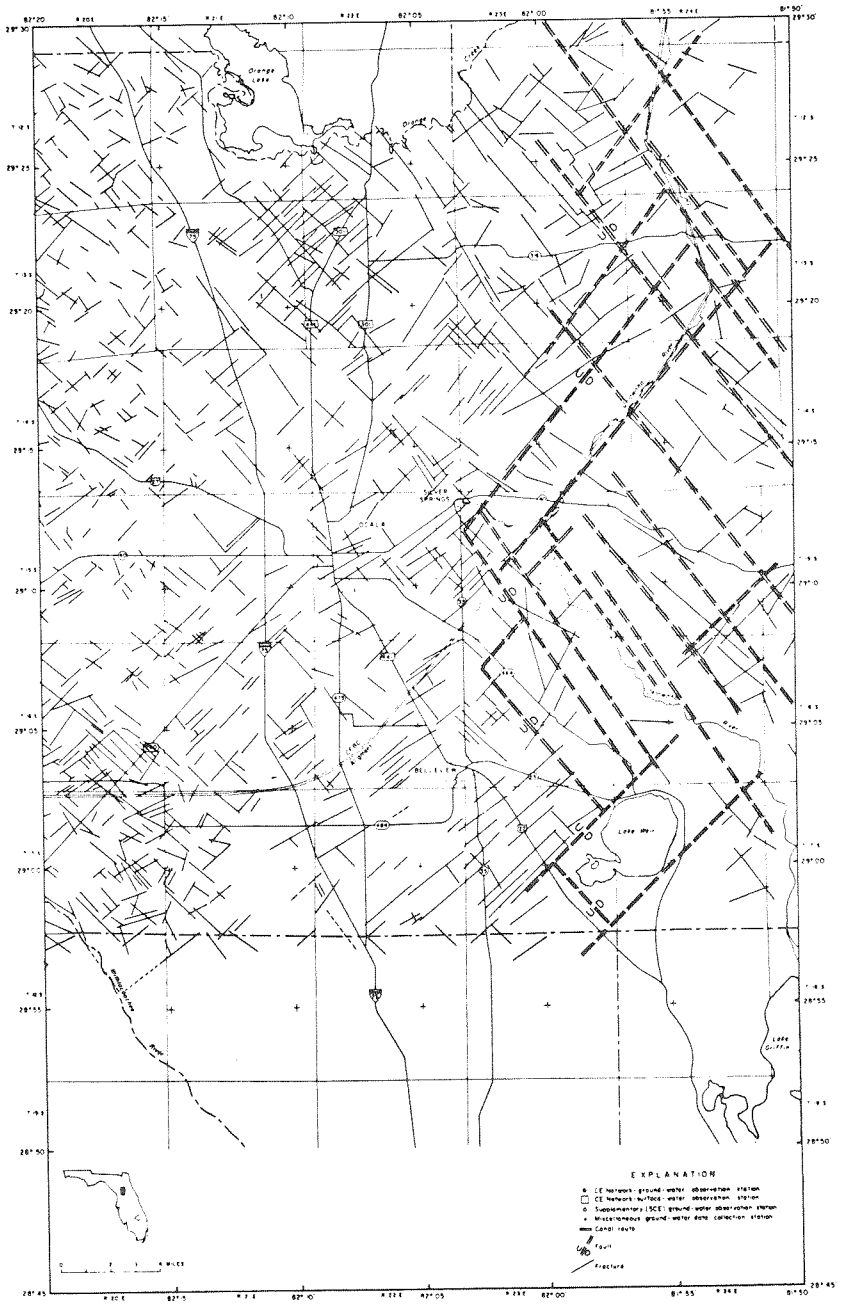
SAND, GRAVEL AND LENSES OF KAOLINITIC CLAYS, "CITRONELLE FM.," UPPER MIOCENE.

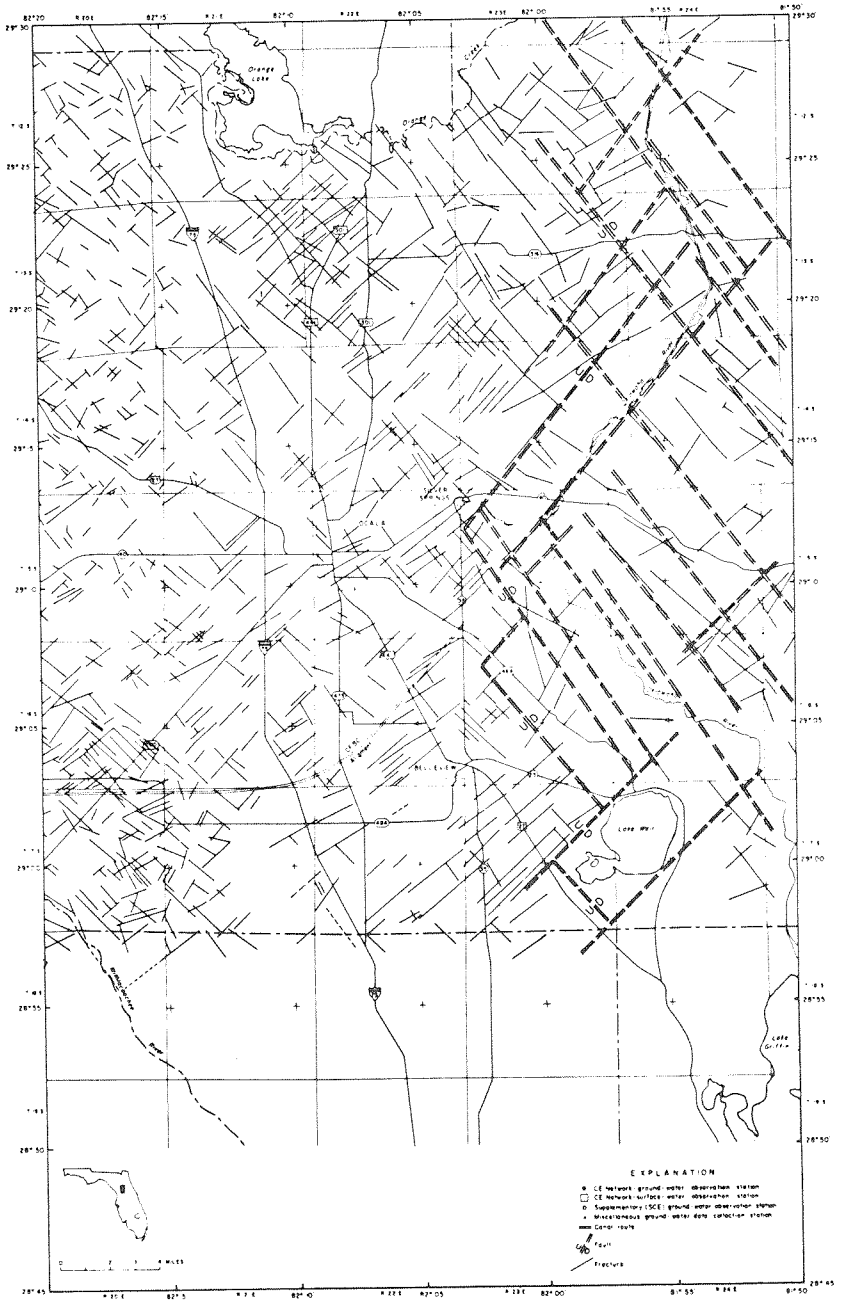
SANDS AND CLAYS, UNCONSOLIDATED, GREEN, SOME SHELLS, "HAWTHORNE FM.", PLIOCENE-PLEISTOCENE.

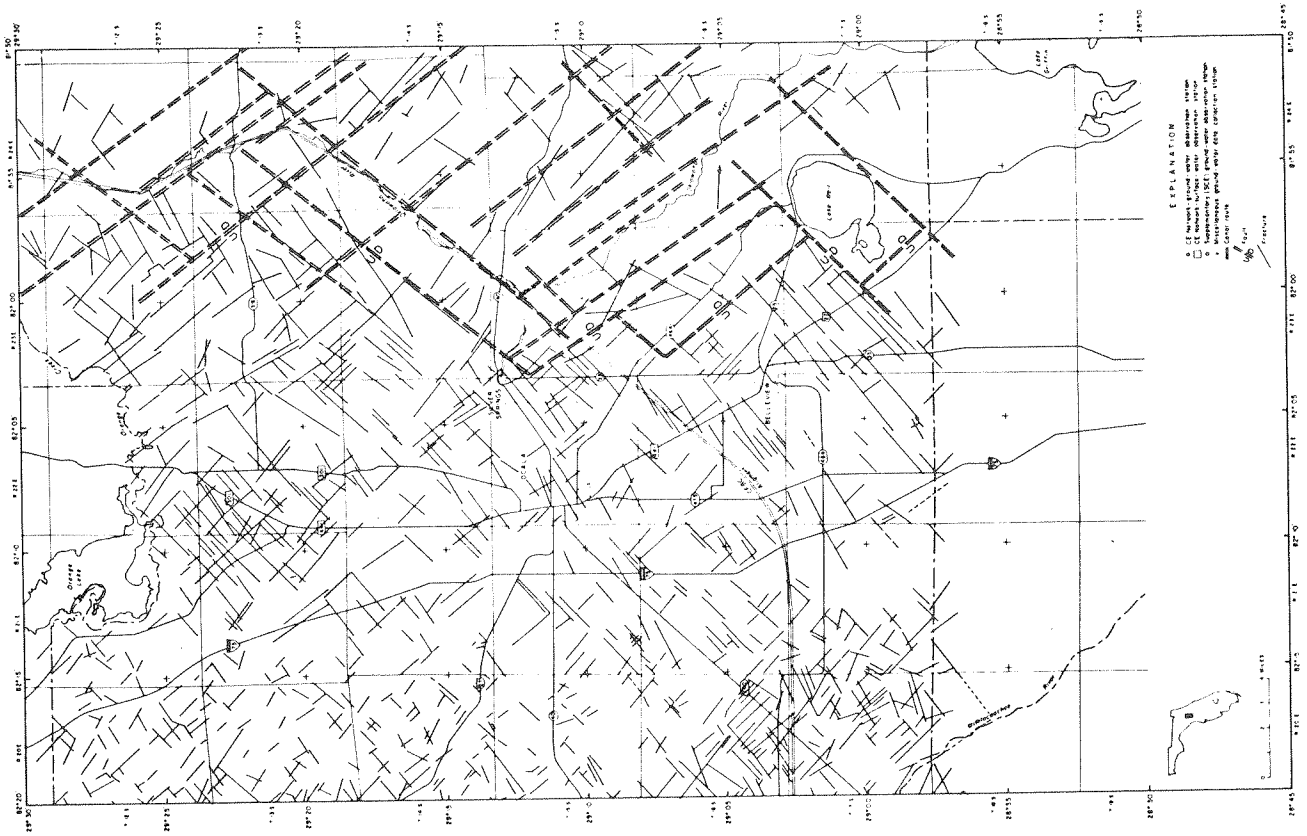
LIMESTONE, SANDS AND CLAYS CHARACTERIZED BY KARST TOPOGRAPHY BUT SURFACE MATERIALS GENERALLY UPPER MIOCENE SANDS.

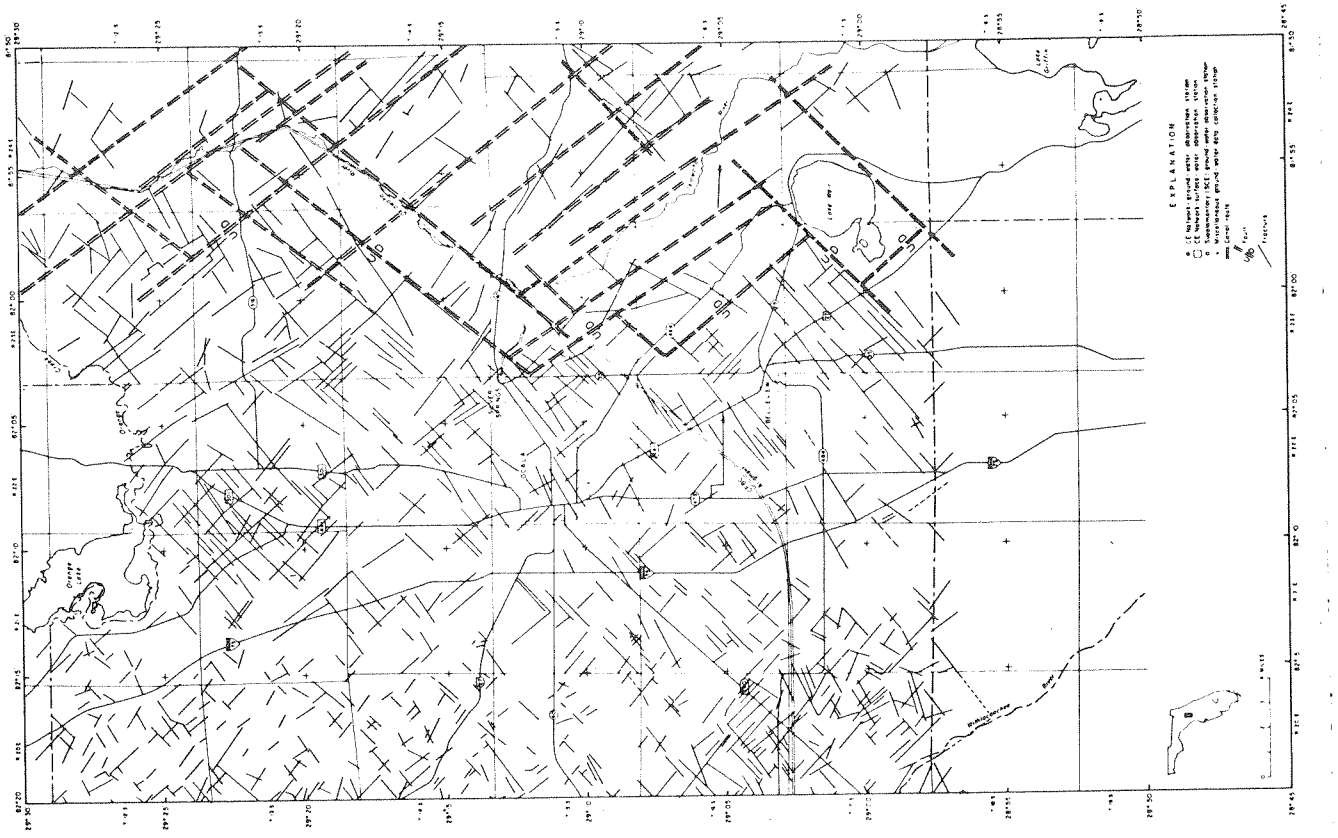
LIMESTONE, OCALA LS., EOCENE.

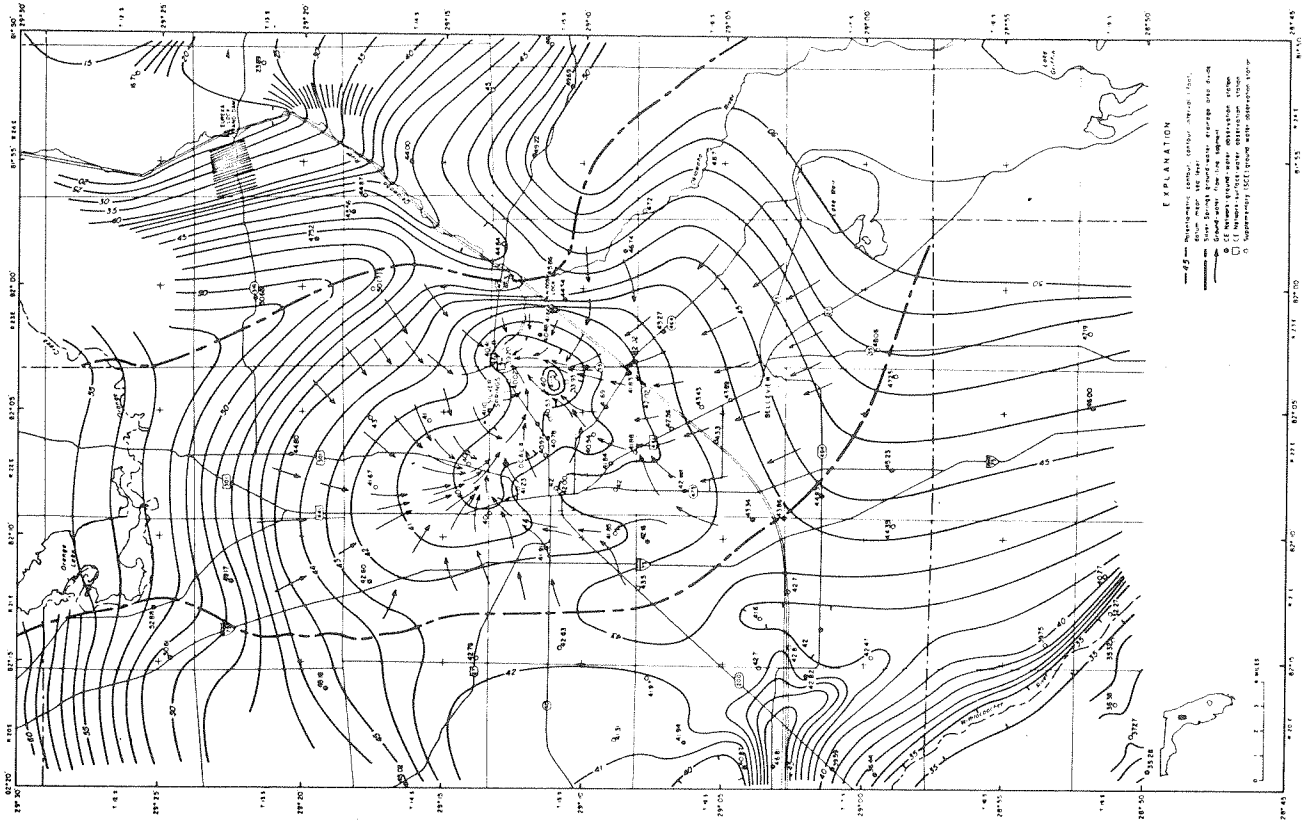
FAULT ZONE

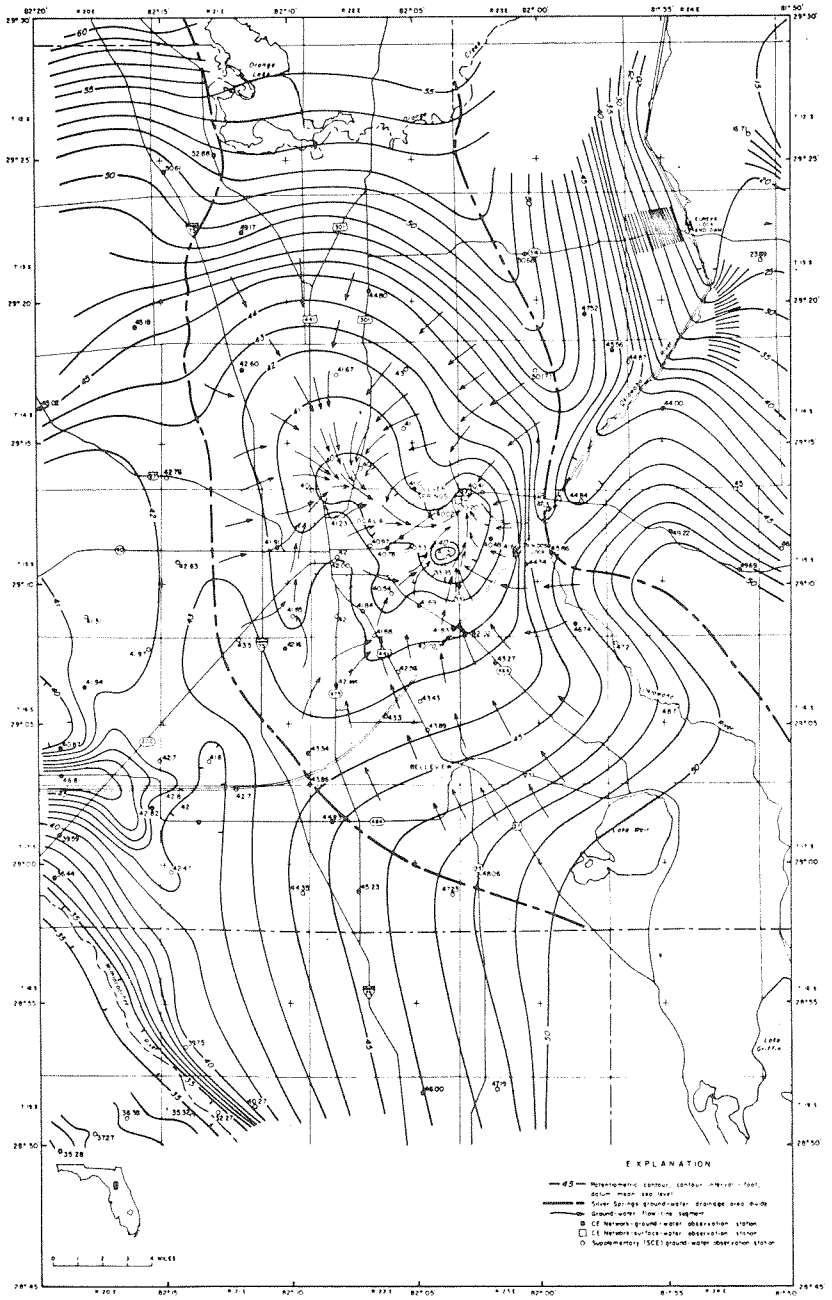

EXPLANATION
Fault
Fracture

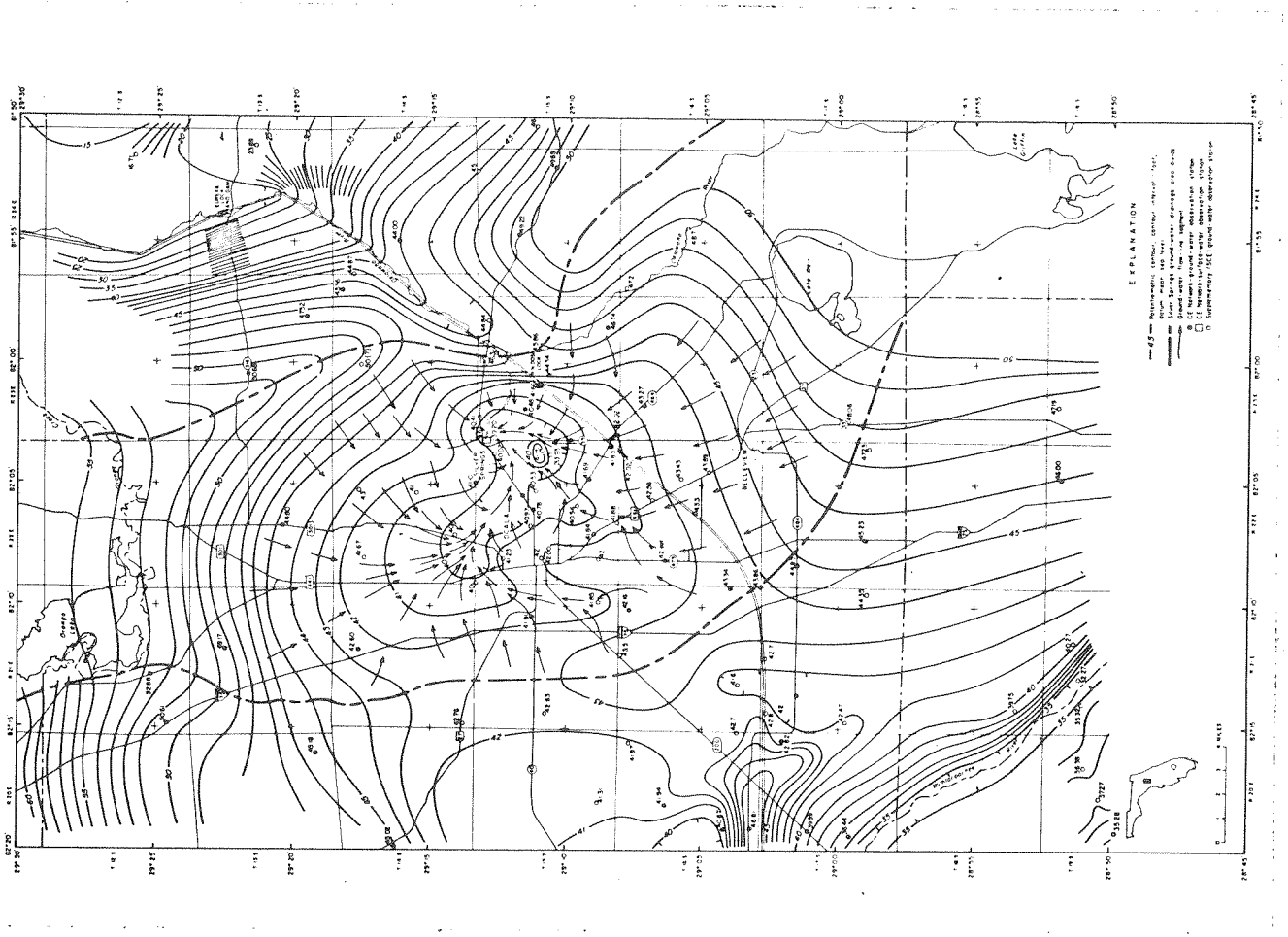

Orange Lake
Lake Weir
Lake Griffin
EXPLANATION
CE network ground-water observation station
CE Network surface-water observation station
Supplementary (SCE) ground water observation station
Miscellaneous ground water data collection station
Canal route
Fault
Fracture

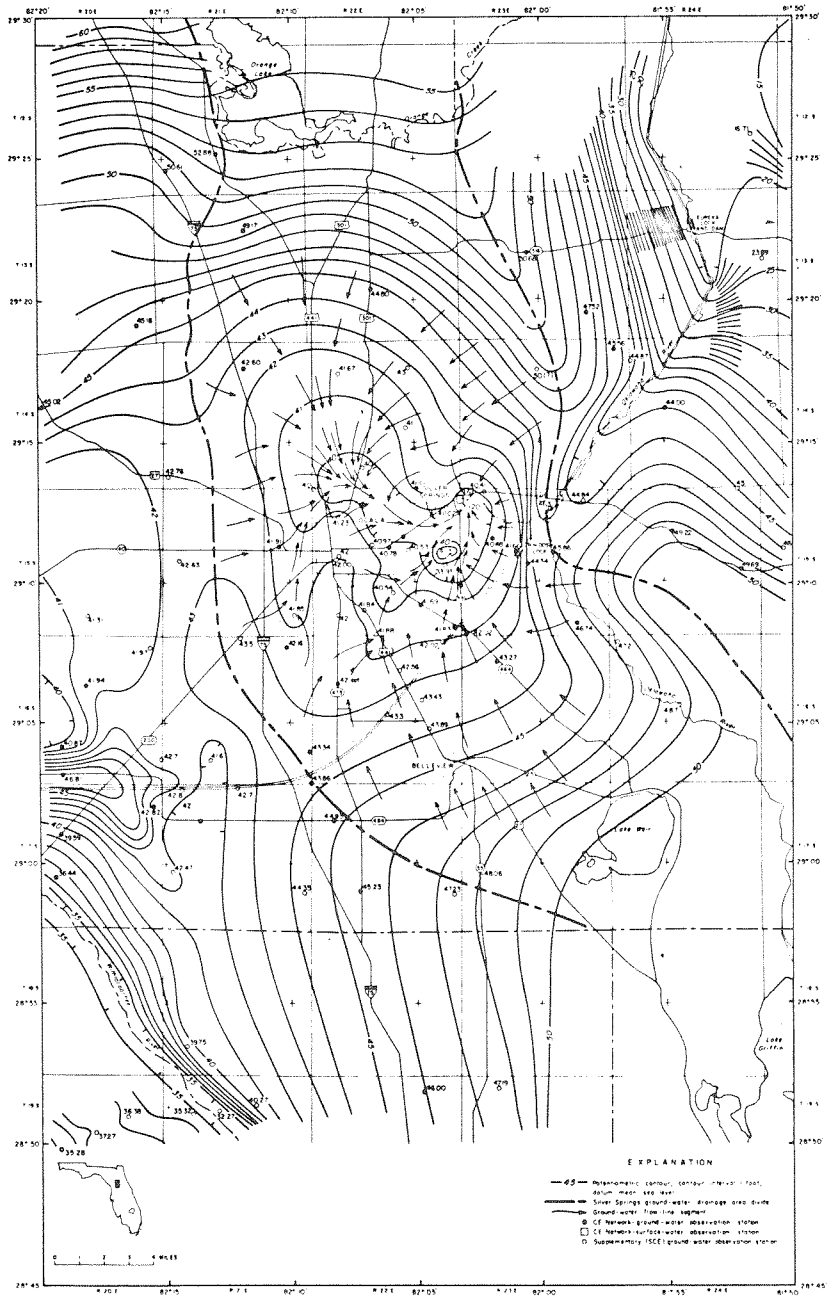


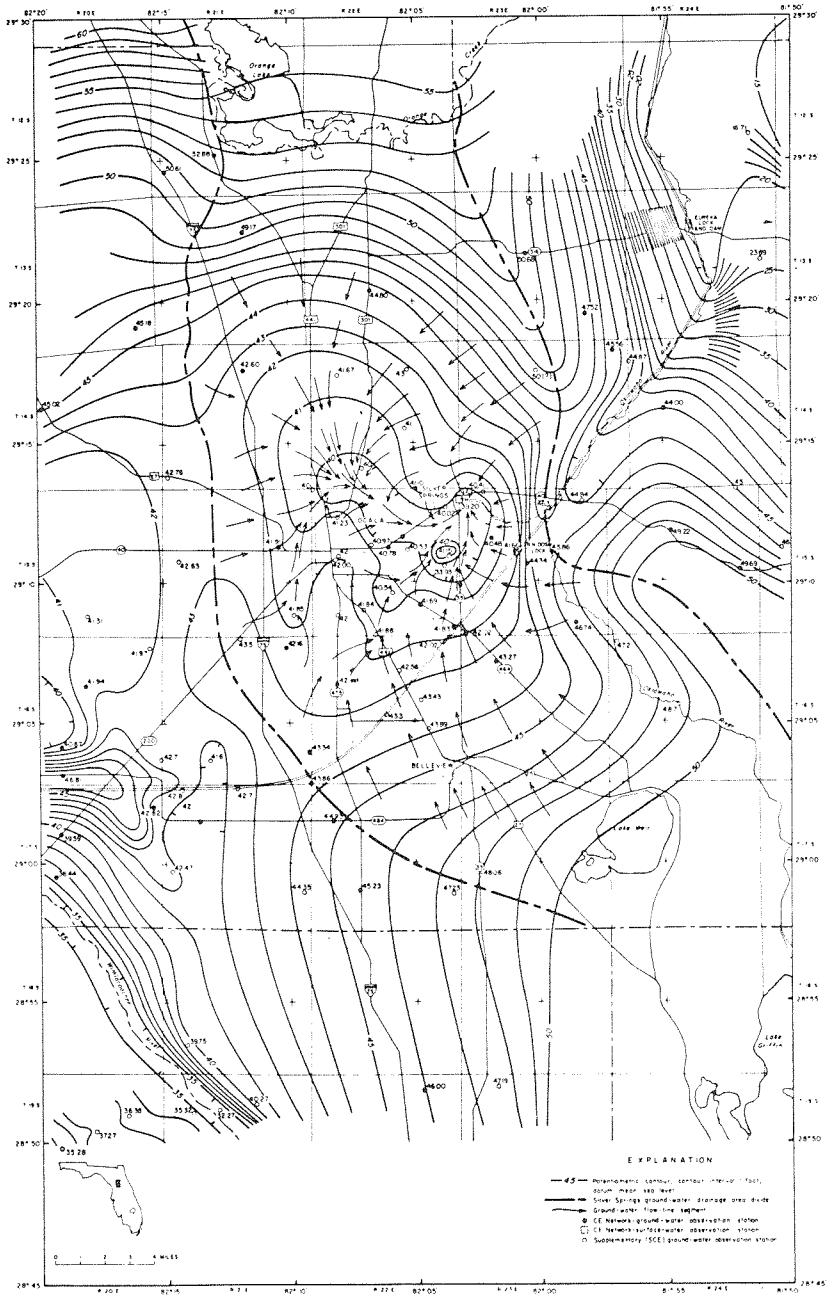


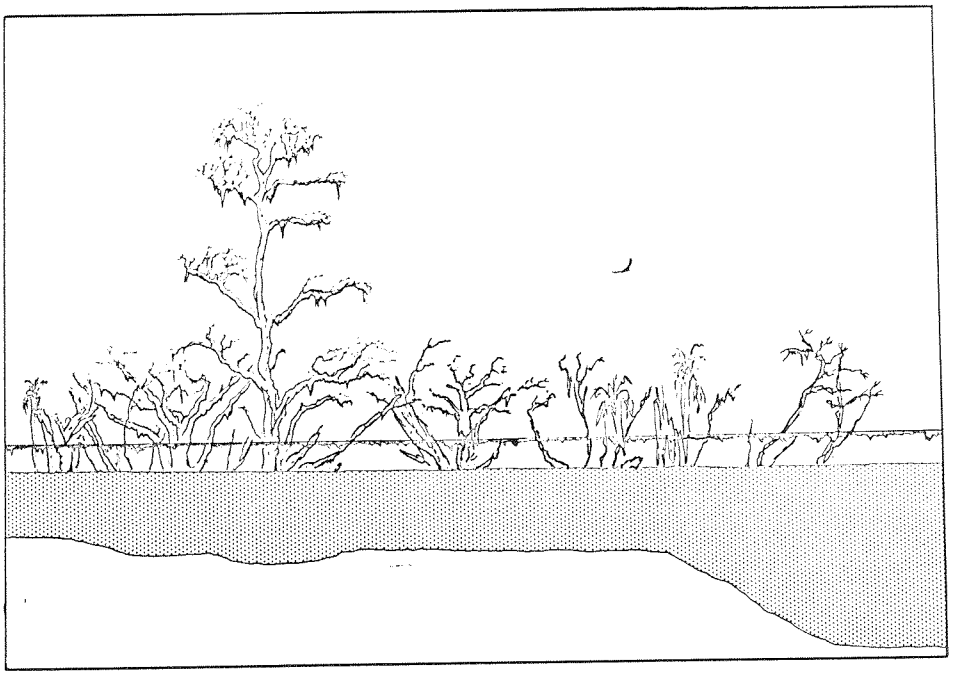



EXPLANATION
0 1 2 3 4 MILES




EXPLANATION


EXPLANATION
Potentiometric contour, contour interval 1 foot, datum mean sea level
Silver Springs ground-water drainage area divide
Ground-water flow line segment
GS Network ground-water observation station
GS Network surface-water observation station
Supplementary (SCE) ground water observation station
0 1 2 3 4 MILES
Orange Lake
Lake Weir
Lake Griffin
BELLEVIEW



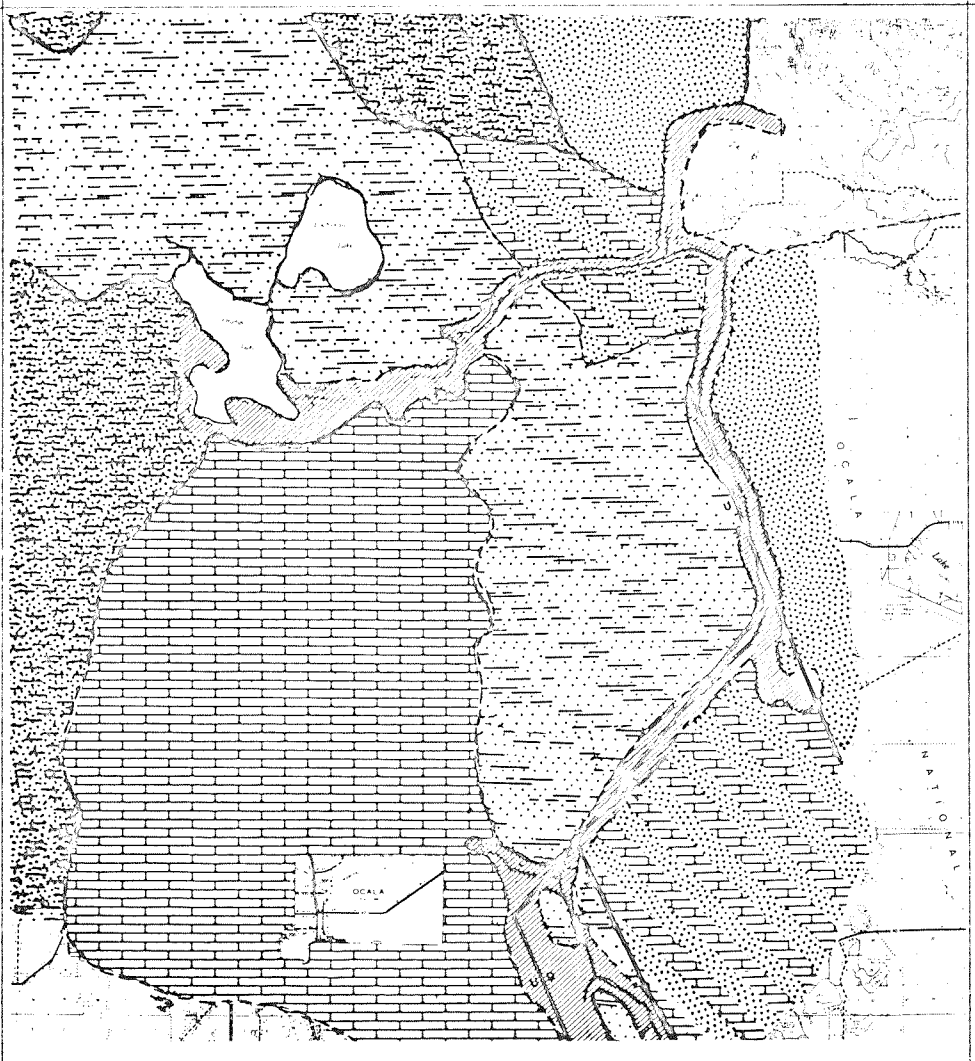


Figure 2.

GEOLOGICAL MAP
by
H.K BROOKS

0 1 2 3 4 5
SCALE OF MILES

Legend

PEAT, MUCK AND FRESHWATER MARL, 18,000 YEARS.

CLAYS (CONSOLIDATED, GRAY TO GREEN), SANDS, PHOSPHATIC, SOME LIMESTONE AND DOLOMITE, "HAWTHORNE FM.," MIOCENE.

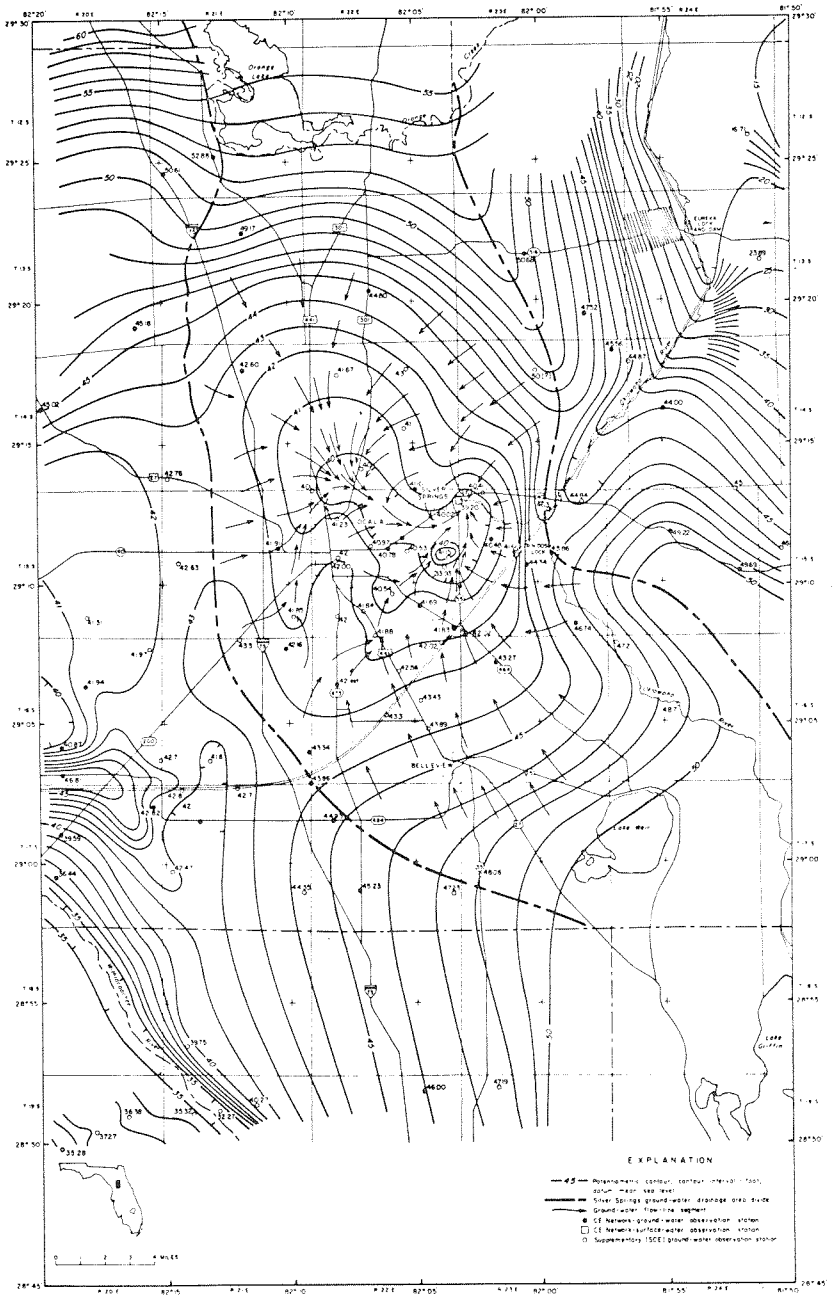
SAND, GRAVEL AND LENSES OF KAOLINITIC CLAYS, "CITRONELLE FM.," UPPER MIOCENE.

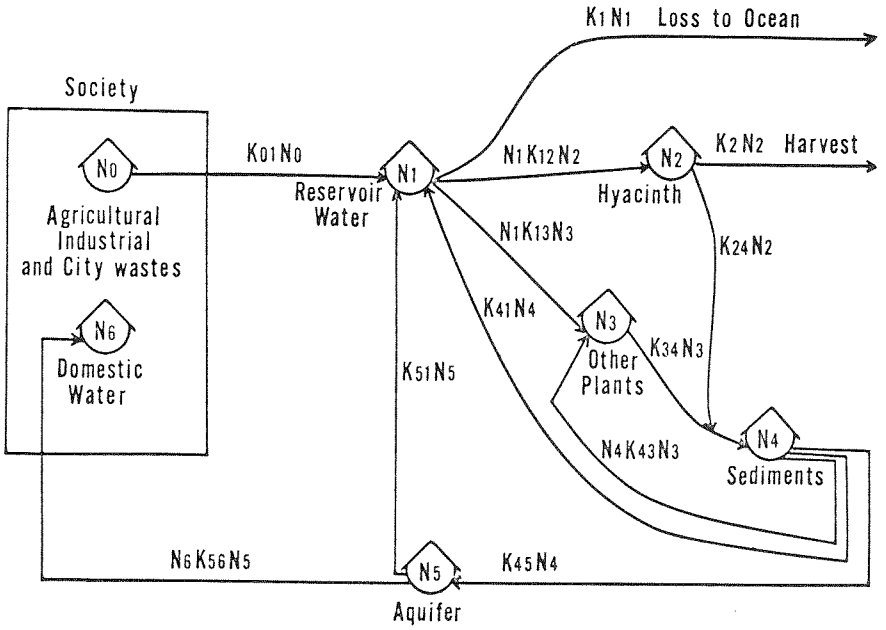
SANDS AND CLAYS, UNCONSOLIDATED, GREEN, SOME SHELLS, "HAWTHORNE FM.", PLIOCENE-PLEISTOCENE.

LIMESTONE, SANDS AND CLAYS CHARACTERIZED BY KARST TOPOGRAPHY BUT SURFACE MATERIALS GENERALLY UPPER MIOCENE SANDS.

LIMESTONE, OCALA LS., EOCENE.

FAULT ZONE


EXPLANATION
Potentiometric contour, contour interval 1 foot, datum mean sea level
Silver Springs ground-water drainage area divide
Ground-water flow-line segment
GS Network ground-water observation station
GS Network surface-water observation station
Supplementary (SCES) ground-water observation station
0 1 2 3 4 MILES


K1N1 Loss to Ocean
Society
N0
K01N0
N1
N1K12N2
N2
K2N2 Harvest
Agricultural
Industrial
and City wastes
Reservoir
Water
Hyacinth
N1K13N3
K24N2
K41N4
N3
K34N3
N6
Domestic
Water
K51N5
Other
Plants
N4
N4K43N3
Sediments
N6K56N5
N5
K45N4
Aquifer

$$Jin = N + Jout$$

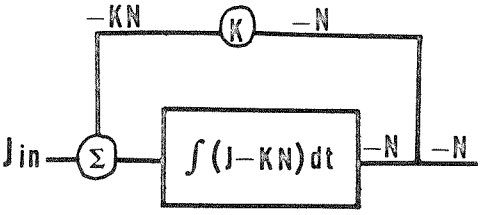
$$Jin = KN$$

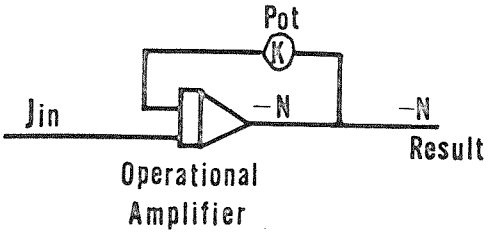
$$\frac{dN}{dt} = Jin - KN$$

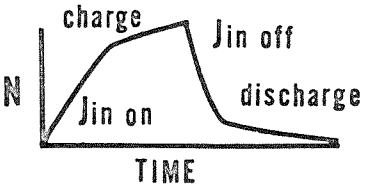
$$N = \int (J - KN)dt$$

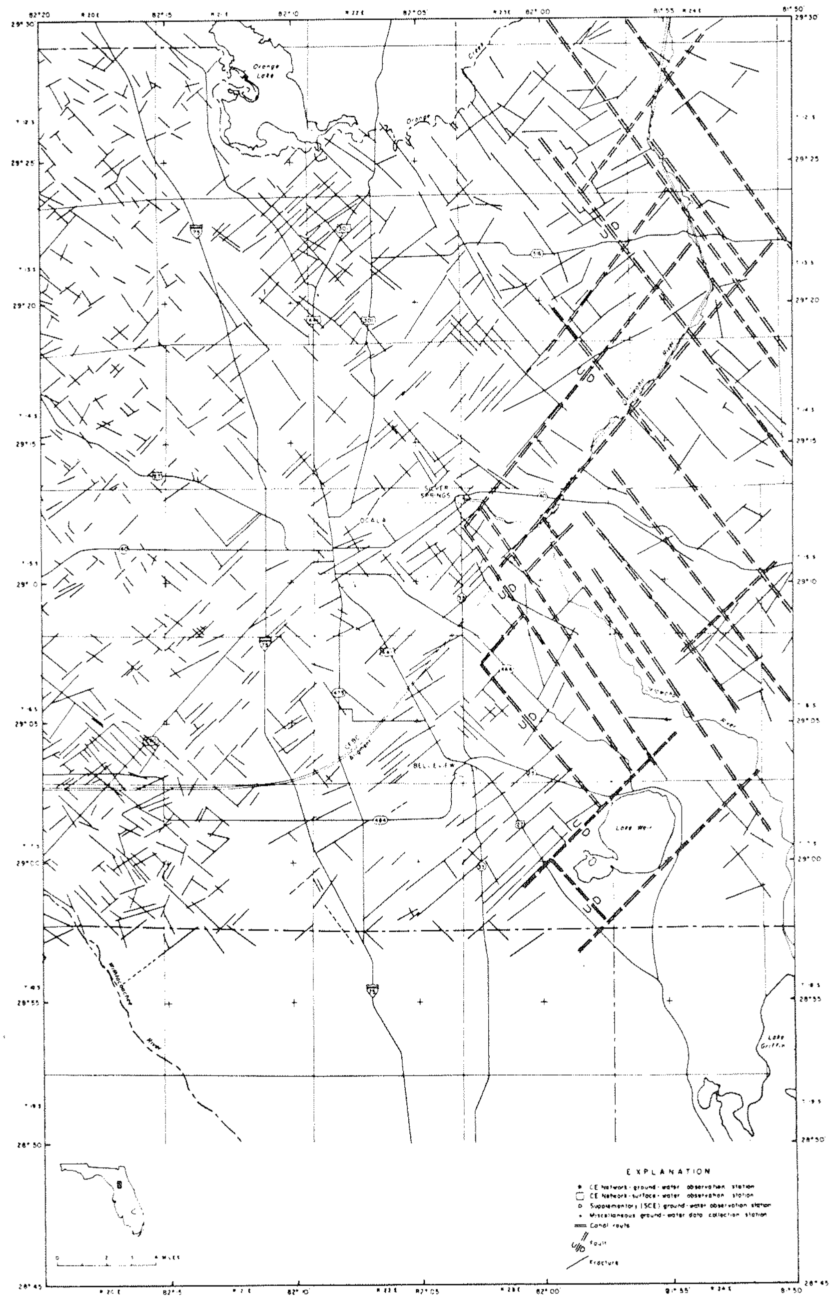
When No = 0; then:

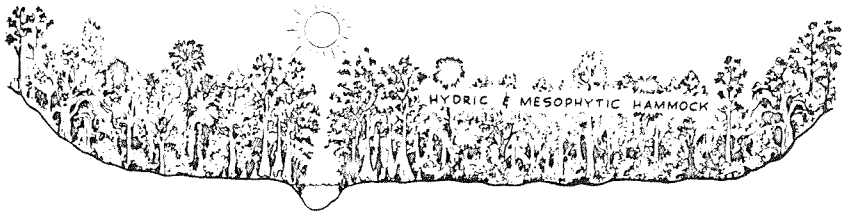
$$N = \frac{Jin}{K}\left(1 - e^{-kt}\right)$$



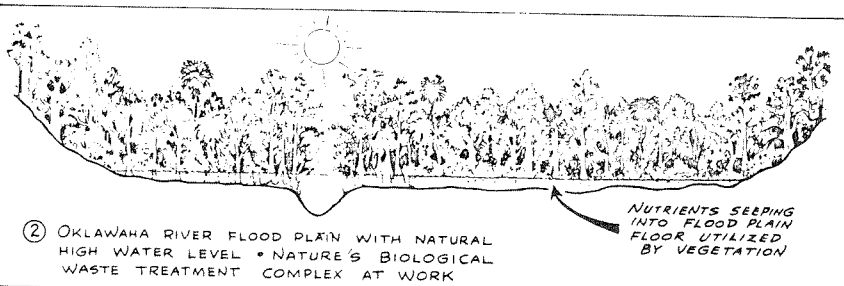




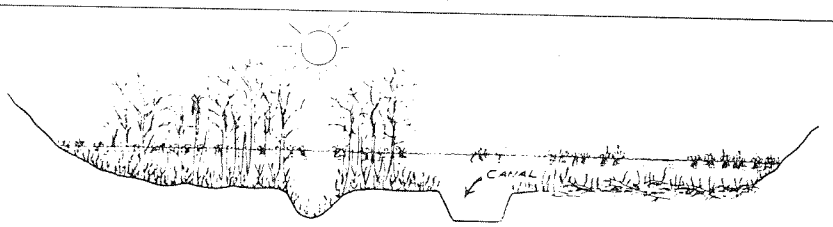

Orange Lake
OCALA
SILVER SPRINGS
BELLEVIEW
Lake Weir
Lake Griffin
EXPLANATION
CE Network - ground - water observation station
CE Network - surface - water observation station
Supplementary (SCE) ground - water observation station
Miscellaneous ground - water data collection station
Canal route
Fault
Fracture
82°20'
82°15'
82°10'
82°05'
82°00'
81°55'
81°50'
29°30'
29°25'
29°20'
29°15'
29°10'
29°05'
29°00'
28°55'
28°50'
28°45'



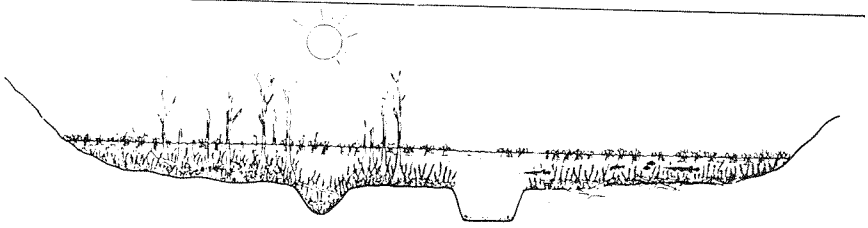
① OKLAWAHA RIVER FLOOD PLAIN WITH NATURAL AVERAGE WATER LEVEL



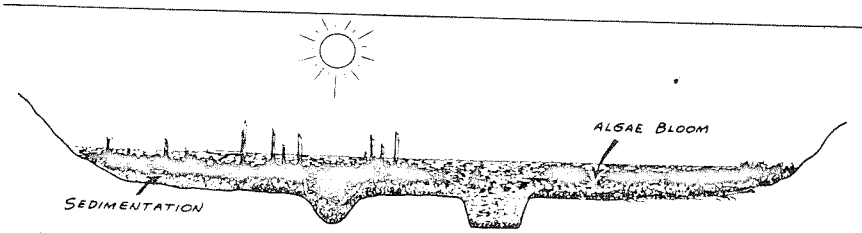
② OKLAWAHA RIVER FLOOD PLAIN WITH NATURAL HIGH WATER LEVEL • NATURE'S BIOLOGICAL WASTE TREATMENT COMPLEX AT WORK



③ OKLAWAHA RIVER WITH RESERVOIRS DROWNING THE WASTE TREATMENT COMPLEX — EXPOSING IT TO CONDITIONS OF EUTROPHICATION



④ OKLAWAHA RIVER FLOOD PLAIN — RODMAN and EUREKA POOLS (NEAR FUTURE)



⑤ OKLAWAHA RIVER FLOOD PLAIN — RODMAN and EUREKA POOLS (ULTIMATELY)

$$Jin = N + Jout$$

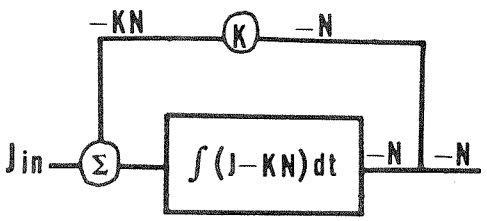
$$Jin = KN$$

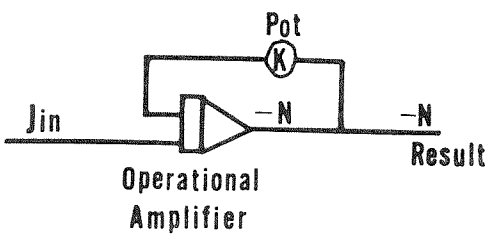
$$\frac{dN}{dt} = Jin - KN$$

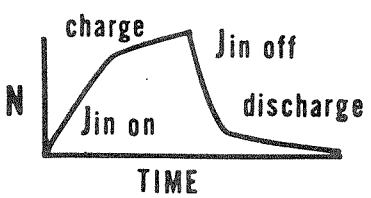
$$N = \int (J - KN)dt$$

When No = 0; then:

$$N = \frac{Jin}{K}\left(1 - e^{-kt}\right)$$







$$J_{in} = N + J_{out}$$

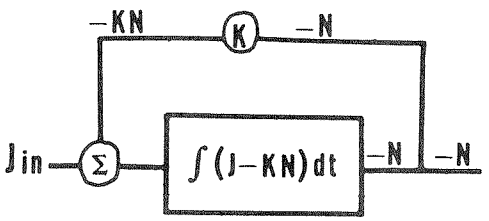
$$J_{in} = KN$$

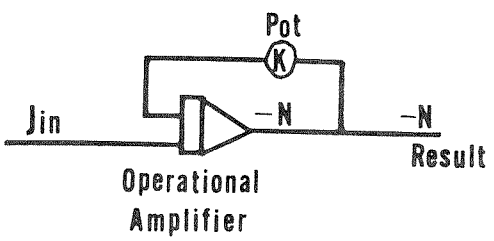
$$\frac{dN}{dt} = J_{in} - KN$$

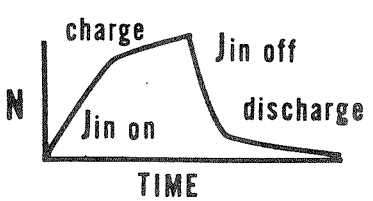
$$N = \int (J - KN)\,dt$$

When $N_o = 0$; then:

$$N = \frac{J_{in}}{K}\left(1 - e^{-kt}\right)$$







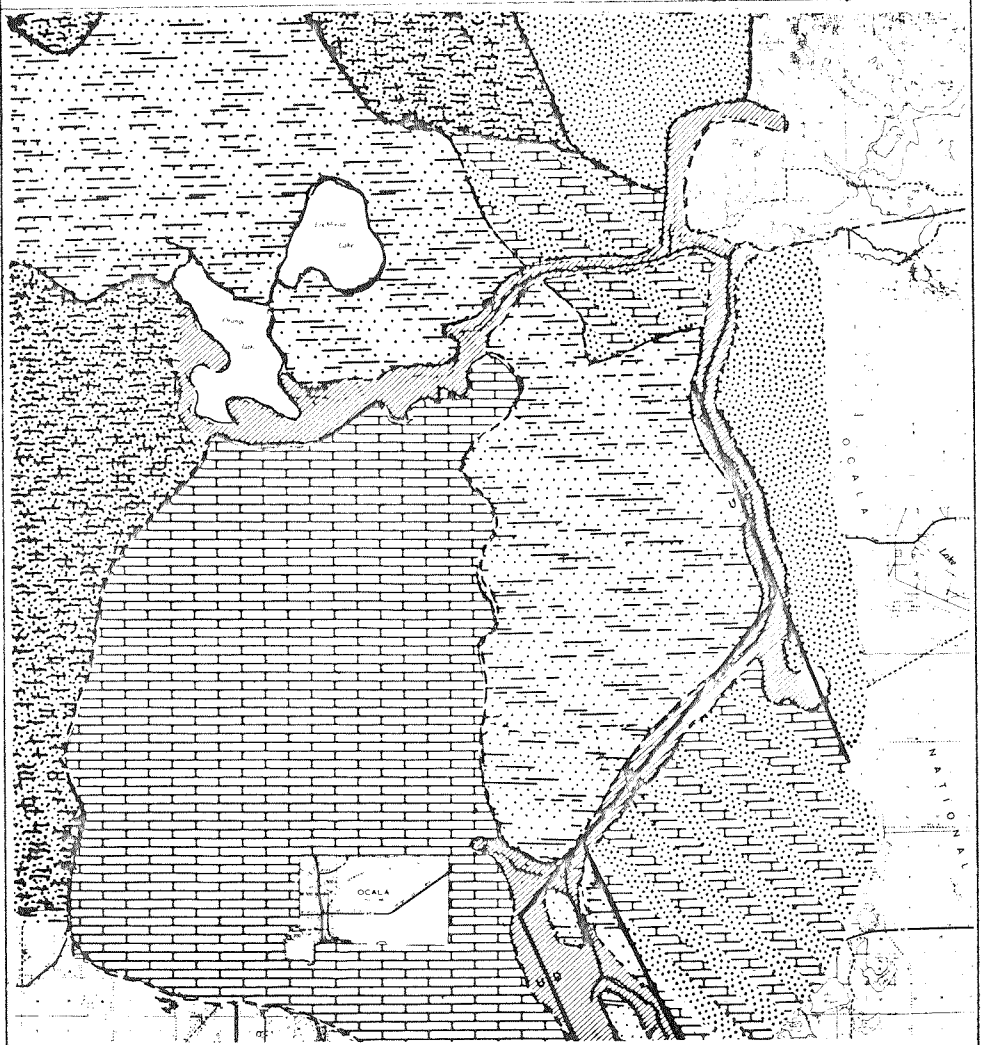


Figure 2.

GEOLOGICAL MAP
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H.K. BROOKS

0 1 2 3 4 5
SCALE OF MILES

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PEAT, MUCK AND FRESHWATER MARL, 18,000 YEARS.

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