

	<p>through timing and seasonality. Long-term impacts are not anticipated; however, plants and wildlife will be monitored by Georgia DNR and Refuge staff to ensure that no significant damage will occur in public use areas.</p>
<p><b>Threatened and Endangered Species and Other Special Status Species</b></p> <p>Wood Stork The current population of adult birds is difficult to estimate, since not all nest each year. Presently, the wood stork breeding population is believed to be greater than 8,000 nesting pairs (16,000 breeding adults). Nesting has been restricted to Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina, however they may have formerly bred in most of the southeastern United States and Texas.</p>	<p><b>Alternative A:</b> No change from current management.</p> <p><b>Alternative B:</b> In north and central Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina, wood storks lay eggs from March to late May, with fledging occurring in July and August. Alligator season usually begins in mid- August. Therefore, there is no impact to the wood stork habitat and nesting season.</p>
<p><b>Vegetation</b></p> <p>Cypress-Gum Swamp, Open Water, Herbaceous Marsh, Scrub/Shrub, Evergreen Forested wetland, Mixed Forest, Clear-cut Wetland, Pine Plantation</p>	<p><b>Alternative A:</b> Hunting will not be implemented and impacts are negligible.</p> <p><b>Alternative B:</b> The refuge will be open to hunting up to six days of the State season. Negligible effect expected to vegetation from trampling by hunters, because of the low number of users and days of use expected.</p>

Table 2. Affected Visitor Use and Experience and Anticipated Impacts

<b>VISITOR USE AND EXPERIENCE</b>	
	<b>ANTICIPATED DIRECT AND INDIRECT IMPACTS</b>