Table 7. Actual and potential change in composition of floodplain forests of the Apalachicola River, Florida, from pre-1954 to 2050 or later.

[Change in composition based on differences between Floodplain Index (FI) values for indicated groups. A change of + 0.01 in a FI is a change of 1% of the composition (as determined by dominance) toward a drier forest type. Canopy includes all trees ≥ 7.5 cm diameter at breast height (dbh); large canopy tree size class ≥ 25 cm dbh; subcanopy tree size class < 7.5 and ≥ 2.5 cm dbh. FIs for canopy tree size classes calculated from relative basal areas. FIs for subcanopy tree size class calculated from relative density. Late 1970s data collected from 1976 to 1979; present data collected from 2004 to 2006. Probability (p) determined from Wilcoxon matched-pairs signed-ranks test. Values marked with ****** have p ≤ .05; with *****, p > .05 and < .10; with na, p ≥.10. HiBlh, high bottomland hardwoods; LoBlh, low bottomland hardwoods; >, greater than; ≥, greater than or equal to; <, less than; ≤, less than or equal to; %, percent]

		CHANGE IN COMPOSITION			
		Between pre-1954 and late 1970s	**Between late 1970s and 2006**	**Between 2006 and 2050 or later [1]**	
Forest type	**Reach**	**Difference between late 1970s large canopy tree size class (representing pre-1954s forest composition) and late 1970s canopy**	**Difference between late 1970s canopy and present canopy**	**Difference between present canopy and present subcanopy (representing the future forest)**	**Total change from pre-1954 to 2050 or later**
HiBlh	All	na	na	**15.9% drier ****	**15.9% drier**
LoBlh	All	na	na	**42.3% drier ****	**42.3% drier**
Swamp	All	na	**8.8% drier ****	**28.9% drier ****	**37.7% drier**
All forest types	**Upper**	**3.6% drier ****	**5.0% drier ***	**36.0% drier ****	**44.6% drier**
	Middle	na	na	**23.3% drier ****	**23.3% drier**
	Lower	na	na	**33.7% drier ****	**33.7% drier**
	AVERAGE	**3.0% drier ****	**4.4% drier ***	**31.0% drier ****	**38.4% drier**

[1] Surviving subcanopy trees would be 70 or more years old by 2050.