Identification of key oak parcels was based on analysis of 1850s historical vegetation data; the National Land Cover Dataset; multi-county tax lot data; and aerial photo interpretation conducted by Ed Alverson through The Nature Conservancy. Key parcels were defined as those having historically been in an oak or prairie condition and currently contain more than 60 acres of oak savanna, woodland, or forest; or at least 40 acres of oak and at least 80 acres of oak and prairie/pasture combined; or at least 40 acres of oak and at least 100 acres of "natural" vegetation.