

NATIONAL WETLANDS INVENTORY

SOUTHEAST ALABAMA

DOTHAN SW, DOTHAN NW, PHENIX CITY SW, PHENIX CITY NW

PHOTO INTERPRETATION CONVENTIONS

RIVERINE SYSTEM

Perennial and intermittent streams shrouded by vegetation will be mapped under the palustrine system.

- R2UBH** - Lower perennial, unconsolidated bottom, permanently flooded. These rivers are low gradient with meander scars and often have a developed floodplain. The signature is open water. The Chattahoochee River is an example of this classification.
- R2RBH** - Lower perennial, rock, permanently flooded. These rivers are low gradient. May have meander scars as well as a developed floodplain. The river has areas of exposed rock within, or adjacent to, the river channel. The exposed rock appears white or grey in association with the open water. The areas adjacent to the Tallapoosa River above and below Lake Martin is an example of this.
- R2USA,C** - Lower perennial, unconsolidated shore, temporarily/seasonally flooded. These are unvegetated cobble, sand or mud flats along perennial rivers. The temporary signature is scoured white while the seasonal signature may vary from grey to light blue.
- R4SBCx** - Intermittent, streambed, seasonally flooded, excavated. Canals that have an open water signature and connect to other wetlands will carry this classification but will be used sparingly.

LACUSTRINE SYSTEM

All lacustrine systems will be greater than twenty (20) acres. All lacustrine systems influenced by impoundments will carry the impounded (h) modifier. Lakes will be mapped at the pool elevation level cited on the base map. Lacustrine/Riverine System breaks will be at the first contour line at, or above, the pool elevation level cited on the base map. All vegetation around, and/or adjacent to lacustrine systems will be mapped as palustrine with the exception of aquatic bed.

- L1UBH** - Limnetic, unconsolidated bottom, permanently flooded. All lakes within the work area will be classified L1UBH within the normal pool elevation cited on the base map. Lake Martin is an example of this classification.

- L2USA,C** - Littoral, unconsolidated shore, temporarily/seasonally flooded. Signatures will be a scoured white for temporarily flooded while the seasonal signature will be a bluish-grey color.

- L2AB3,4H** - Littoral, aquatic bed, rooted/floating vascular, permanently flooded. This classification will be used in shallow areas adjacent to areas classified L1UBH. Signatures of rooted vascular (water lily) will be open water with the presence of a murky blackish-green to a brownish-yellow color invading from the shoreline. Signatures of floating vascular (duckweed) will be open water with the presence of a bright pinkish color invading from the shoreline.

PALUSTRINE SYSTEM

There should be few palustrine linears and none should be extraneous or less than one inch in length unless making a hydrologic connection. Incised perennial streams which are covered by canopy will be classified as palustrine, forested if the signature is wet. Split classes will be avoided. Those areas influenced by beaver will carry the beaver (b) modifier and those areas influenced by impoundments will carry the impounded modifier (h). We found situations in the field where the road impounded a drainage and appropriately will carry the (h) impounded modifier. The saturated water regime was found almost exclusively in the south-southeastern part of the work area. The excavated modifier (x) as well as the drained modifier (d) may be used as needed.

- PEM1A** - Emergent, persistent, temporarily flooded. The signature varied with situation, but generally consisted of a light, greyish-green to brownish-yellow smooth signature (soft rush). This was found in conjunction with drainages and lacustrine edges.
- PEM1C,F** - Emergent, persistent, seasonally/semi-permanently flooded. The seasonal signature is smooth and white or deep blue-green (maidencane) and found in drainages and along lacustrine systems. The semi-permanently flooded areas will also have a smooth white signature (cattails), but with pockets of open water. The semi-permanently flooded areas are also found in and along drainages and lacustrine systems. These classification may carry the beaver (b) or the impounded (h) modifiers.
- PEM1B** - Emergent, persistent, saturated. The signature for this classification is very similar to the temporarily flooded emergent signature. This is a situational classification, often a wet smooth grey-green signature proceeding along a drainage and even up several contours. It may be found in conjunction with forested saturated areas. Species may include sundew, bog buttons, hatpins, wire grass and spagnum.
- PAB3,4H** - Aquatic bed, rooted/floating vascular, permanently flooded. The rooted vascular (water lily, water shield) signature is generally murky and blackish-green to a brownish-yellow color, while the floating vascular (duckweed) signature has a bright pink color. Each is associated with open water areas generally as a result of impoundment or beaver activity.
- PSS1A** - Scrub-shrub, broad-leaved deciduous, temporarily flooded. This signature has a short, fluffy or rough texture, varying from a light greenish-brown to a light blue-green color. This classification usually is found in conjunction with drainages. Species include American elder, hazel alder and black willow.

- PSS1C,F** - Scrub-shrub, broad-leaved deciduous, seasonally/semi-permanently flooded. The seasonal signature is a short, rough dark green to a deep blue-green color. The semi-permanent signature has a very smooth, tight signature and is deep blue in color with pockets of open water often showing. Each may be found in conjunction with beaver activity (b) or impoundments (h). Species include black willow, sweet bay and titi.
- PSS1B** - Scrub-shrub, broad-leaved deciduous, saturated. The signature is a light or pale green to yellow-brown color having a short fluffy appearance (black willow, bay). This is a situational classification often extending up slopes and far up drainages.
- PSS4A** - Scrub-shrub, needle-leaved evergreen, temporarily flooded. Signature has a short, rough appearance and is brick red in color. This classification may be found along drainages. Slash and loblolly pine were the main species included in this classification.
- PSS4B** - Scrub-shrub, needle-leaved evergreen, saturated. The signature for this classification is very similar to the temporarily flooded signature (slash and loblolly pine), but with an orangish-red emergent (sweet pepper bush) understory. This is a situational classification, generally found with other saturated classifications.
- PSS2C,F** - Scrub-shrub, needle-leaved deciduous, seasonally/semi-permanently flooded. The seasonal signature has a dark green to a blue-green appearance with white fluffy crown (bald cypress), but slightly tighter in grouping and more of a deep blue/open water signature underneath. Each may carry the beaver (b) or impounded (h) modifiers.
- PFO1A** - Forested, broad-leaved deciduous, temporarily flooded. This classification has a light to dark green appearance and often an understory and a canopy of large fluffy crowns. The photography had many temporarily flooded areas with many red crowns. These trees proved to be tardily deciduous oaks and a few magnolias. Species for this classification include tulip poplar, water oak and sweetgum.
- PFO4B** - Forested, needle-leaved evergreen, saturated. The signature of this classification consists of a rough brick red color and appears somewhat lumpy or rough. This is situational classification and may be found along drainages or rimming depressional areas. Species include slash and loblolly pine.

- PFO1C** - Forested, broad-leaved deciduous, seasonally flooded. The signature for this classification is a dark green/bluish color, often including the red crowns of tardily deciduous trees. There is usually minimal or no understory and the crowns are somewhat compact. There is a wide range within the seasonal classification. This classification may carry the beaver (b) or impounded (h) modifiers. Species include black willow, river birch and red maple.

- PFO1F** - Forested, broad-leaved deciduous, semi-permanently flooded. This classification has a very deep blue or green, tight and smooth signature. Open water may be seen under the canopy. This classification may carry the beaver (b) or impounded (h) modifiers. Species for this classification include black gum, water tupelo and river birch.

- PFO1G** - Forested, broad-leaved deciduous, intermittently exposed. The signature for this classification is similar to the forested semi-permanent signature with the difference of having less dense canopy and a pink signature under the canopy. The pink signature is aquatic bed (duckweed). This classification may include the beaver (b) or impounded (h) modifiers. Species include black gum and water tupelo.

- PFO2F** - Forested, needle-leaved deciduous, semi-permanently flooded. This classification has a deep blue or deep green signature with white fluffy crowns (bald cypress) for an overstory. These crowns are generally not as tight or smooth as the broad-leaved deciduous, semi-permanent crowns. This classification may carry the beaver (b) or impounded (h) modifiers.

- PFO2G** - Forested, needle-leaved deciduous, intermittently exposed. This signature has the semi-permanent signature, with the difference being a floating aquatic bed (duckweed) signature (pink) under the canopy.

- PUBHh,b** - Unconsolidated bottom, permanently flooded, impounded/beaver. This classification has an open water signature and will be limited to greater than one (1) but less than twenty (20) acres in size.

- PUSA,C** - Unconsolidated shore, temporarily/seasonally flooded. This is a situational classification usually found in dry or breached ponds. When associated with these impoundments, the impounded modifier (h) will be used. The temporary signature is scoured white while the seasonal signature may vary from grey to light blue.

General Note: Make all hydrological connections when possible.

Soil surveys will be used when possible to confirm wetland calls.

Date of photography correspond to emulsions as follows:

<u>DATE</u>	<u>EMULSION</u>
02-03-81	Extreme blue-green/reddish-brown
02-20-81	Reddish brown to clear
02-23-81	Light red to blue-green
03-09-81	Extreme dark blue-green
12-20-81	Grey-green/extreme blue-green
03-08-82	Grey-green to blue-green
03-26-82	Light grey-green

Note: Those dates including a (/) have more than one emulsion.

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