

NATIONAL WETLANDS INVENTORY

NOTES TO USERS

1:100,000 SCALE MAP

CENTERVILLE SW

MISSOURI

NATIONAL WETLANDS INVENTORY MAP

I. INTRODUCTION

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's National Wetlands Inventory is producing maps showing the location and classification of wetlands and deepwater habitats of the United States. The Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States by Cowardin et al. (1979) is the classification system used to define and classify wetlands. Photointerpretation conventions, hydric soils lists and wetland plant lists are also available to enhance the use application of the classification system.

II. PURPOSE

The purpose of the notes to the users is threefold: (1) to provide localized information regarding the production of NWI maps, including specific imagery and interpretation discussion; (2) to provide a descriptive crosswalk from wetland codes on the map to common names and representative plant species, and (3) to explain local geography, climate, and wetland communities.

III. STUDY AREA

Geography: The study area covered by the Centerville SW base map is located in the northeast portion of Missouri (Figure 1). This report pertains to the entire 1:100,000 quadrangle which involves 32 7.5' topographic quadgrangles. Bailey (1980) classifies the study area as being in the Prairie Parkland Province of the Prairie Division of the Humid Temperate Domain. The Oak-Hickory-Bluestem Parkland section comprises the entire study area.

The topography ranges from the nearly level floodplains to steep upland slopes. Elevations range from approximately 770 feet above sea level in the Thompson River floodplain to approximately 1080 feet in the north central portion of the map. The study area includes the major drainages of the Thompson River, the Weldon River, and Medicine Creek. The major creeks are the Muddy Creek, Honey Creek, Little Medicine Creek, West Locust Creek, Locust Creek and East Locust Creek.

Climate: Climate is characterized by hot summers and cool winters. Yearly temperature extremes range from -29°F to 108°. The average annual precipitation is approximately 36 inches.

Vegetation: The majority of this study area is under agricultural influence in the form of cropland and pasture. Grasses and legumes consist of bluegrass, switchgrass, orchard grass, indian grass, clover, alfalfa, trefoil, and crown vetch. Usually, grasses grow moderately tall and in bunches (Bailey 1980). Herbaceous plants consist of bluestem, goldenrod, beggarweed, pokeweed, foxtail, croton, and partridge pea. Native vegetation is dominated by deciduous forest characterized by broadleaf deciduous trees with a dense understory in the spring, which thins as trees leaf out and shade the ground (Bailey 1980). Cottonwood, silver maple, green ash, sycamore, box elder, pin oak, and black walnut are among the trees encountered in the floodplains. These trees often occur in frequently flooded areas, areas not protected by a levee, or areas where the drainage is inadequate for crops. Northern red oak, black oak, white oak, white ash, elms, and hickories are found abundant on the rolling hills. A list of wetland plants is given in section IV. of this report.

Soils: The soils associated with this study area are the Molisols and Alfisols (Bailey 1980). Major bottomland soils which provide wetland habitat are the Nodaway-Zook and the Wabash-Nodaway associations.

V. WETLAND CLASSIFICATION CODES AND WATER REGIME DESCRIPTIONS for northern Missouri

TABLE - Cowardin Classification Codes and Descriptions

NWI CODE (Water Regime)	NWI DESCRIPTION	COMMON DESCRIPTION	CHARACTERISTIC VEGETATION
LIUB (H)	Lacustrine, limnetic, unconsolidated bottom	Lake	Unconsolidated bottom
L2UB (G,H)	Lacustrine, littoral, unconsolidated bottom	Lake, open water, marsh	Unconsolidated bottom
L2AB (G,H)	Lacustrine, littoral, aquatic bed	Lake, marsh	<u>Lemna</u> spp. (duckweed) green algae
L2EM2 (G,H)	Lacustrine, littoral, emergent, nonpersistent	Lake, marsh	<u>Scirpus</u> spp. (bulrushes)

L2US (A,C)	Lacustrine, littoral, unconsolidated shore	Beach, sandbar	Unconsolidated shore
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IV. WETLAND CLASSIFICATION CODES AND WATER REGIME DESCRIPTIONS for northern Missouri

TABLE - Cowardin Classification Codes and Descriptions

R2UB (F,G,H)	Riverine, lower perennial, unconsolidated bottom	River	Unconsolidated bottom
R2US (A,C)	Riverine, lower perennial, unconsolidated shore	Beach, sandbar, mudflat	Unconsolidated shore
R3RB (F,G,H)	Riverine, upper perennial, rock bottom	River, stream	Rock bottom
R3UB (F,G,H)	Riverine, upper perennial, unconsolidated bottom	River, stream	Unconsolidated bottom
R4SB (A,C,F)	Riverine, intermittent, streambed	Stream	Streambed
PUB (F,G,H)	Palustrine, unconsolidated bottom	Pond, reservoir, barrow pit, marsh	Unconsolidated bottom
PAB (F,G,H)	Palustrine, aquatic bed	Pond, reservoir marsh	<u>Lemna</u> spp. (duckweed) green algae
PEM (A)	Palustrine, emergent, temporary	Depression, drainage	<u>Eleocharis</u> spp. (spike rushes) <u>Ambrosia</u> spp. (ragweed) <u>Carex</u> spp. (sedges) <u>Rumex</u> spp. (dock) <u>Juncus</u> spp. (rushes) <u>Equisetum</u> spp. (horsetail) <u>Urtica dioica</u> (stinging nettle)

IV. WETLAND CLASSIFICATION CODES AND WATER REGIME DESCRIPTIONS for northern Missouri

TABLE - Cowardin Classification Codes and Descriptions

NWI CODE (Water Regime)	NWI DESCRIPTION	COMMON DESCRIPTION	CHARACTERISTIC VEGETATION
PEM (B)	Palustrine, emergent, saturated	Seep, fen	<u>Phragmites</u> spp. (reeds) <u>Carex</u> spp. (sedges) <u>Typha</u> spp. (cattail) <u>Scirpus</u> spp. (bulrushes)
PEM (C)	Palustrine, emergent, seasonal	Depression, drainage	<u>Polygonum</u> spp. (smartweed) <u>Carex</u> spp. (sedges) <u>Phalaris</u> <u>arundinacea</u> (reed canary grass) <u>Juncus</u> spp. (rushes) <u>Typha</u> spp. (cattail) <u>Scirpus</u> spp. (bulrushes)
PEM (F,G)	Palustrine, emergent	Marsh, farm pond, backwater, oxbow	<u>Typha</u> spp. (cattail) <u>Scirpus</u> spp. (bulrushes)
PSSI (A,C)	Palustrine, scrub-shrub, broad-leaved deciduous	Marsh, floodplain, depression	<u>Salix</u> spp. (willow) <u>Populus deltoides</u> (cottonwood)

IV. WETLAND CLASSIFICATION CODES AND WATER REGIME DESCRIPTIONS for northern Missouri

TABLE - Cowardin Classification Codes and Descriptions

NWI CODE (Water Regime)	NWI DESCRIPTION	COMMON DESCRIPTION	CHARACTERISTIC VEGETATION
PFOI (A,C,F)	Palustrine, forested, broad-leaved deciduous	Marsh, floodplains, depression	<u>Salix</u> spp. (willow) <u>Ulmus americana</u> (american elm) <u>Acer</u> <u>saccharinum</u> (silver maple) <u>Acer negundo</u> (box elder) <u>Fraxinus</u> <u>pennsylvanica</u> (green ash) <u>Populus</u> <u>deltoides</u> (cottonwood) <u>Morus</u> spp. (mulberry) <u>Plantanus</u> <u>occidentalis</u> (sycamore)
PF05 (G,H)	Palustrine, forested	Impoundment	Dead trees
PUS (A,C)	Palustrine, unconsolidated shore	Depression, shallow gravel pit	Unconsolidated shore
h	Diked, impounded	Dam or levee, reservoir	
x	Excavated	Dugout, farm pond, borrow pit, ditched or channelized	
d	Partially drained	Tiled, ditched	

## Water Regime Description

- (A) Temporarily Flooded - Surface water present for brief periods during growing season, but water table usually lies well below soil surface. Plants that grow both in uplands and wetlands are characteristic of this water regime.
- (B) Saturated - The substrate is saturated to surface for extended periods during the growing season, but surface water is seldom present.
- (C) Seasonally Flooded - Surface water is present for extended periods especially early in the growing season, but absent by the end of the growing season in most years. The water table after flooding ceases is very variable, extending from saturated to a water table well below the ground surface.
- (F) Semipermanently Flooded - Surface water persists throughout the growing season in most years. When surface water is absent, the water table is usually at or very near the land's surface.
- (G) Intermittently Exposed - Surface water is present throughout the year except in years of extreme drought.
- (H) Permanently Flooded - Water covers land surface throughout the year in all years.
- (K) Artificially Flooded - The amount and duration of flooding is controlled by means of pumps or siphons in combination with dikes or dams.

## IV. MAP PREPARATION

The wetland classifications that appear on the Centerville SW National wetlands Inventory (NWI) Base Map are in accordance with Cowardin et. al. (1979). The delineations were produced through stereoscopic interpretation of 1:58,000 scale color infrared photography. The photography was taken on May 15 and 23, 1983, Nov. 20, 1983 and Oct. 19 and 29, 1984.

Field checks of areas found within the Centerville SW were made prior to the actual delineation of wetlands. Field check sites were selected to clarify varying signatures found on the photography. These photographic signatures were then identified in the field using vegetation types and soil types, as well as additional input from field personnel.

Collateral data included USGS 7.5' topographic maps, SCS soil surveys of Harrison and Daviess counties, USGS Water Resources Data for Missouri Year 1986, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers topographic maps, vegetation and ecoregional information.

The user of this map is cautioned that, due to the limitation of the mapping, primarily through aerial photointerpretation, a small percentage of wetlands may have gone unidentified. Since the photography was taken during a particular time and season, there may be discrepancies, such as strip mine reclamation, between the map and current field conditions, changes in landscape which occurred after the photography was taken would result in such discrepancies.

Aerial photointerpretation was completed by the South Dakota Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit, SDSU, Brookings, S.D.

V. SPECIAL MAPPING PROBLEMS AND SITUATIONS

Wetlands visited but not checksited will have the water regime in the alphanumeric label underlined.

Areas which gave a wet, non-depressional, farmed signature were not delineated on the photography.

Conditions on May 15, 1983 photos were drier than those on the May 23, 1983 photos. The wetter photography was favored if a discrepancy arose.

Many of the rivers had white signatures with fanned out edges adjacent to the channel. These areas were considered as blown out sand and were pulled as upland. These areas are easily distinguishable from unconsolidated shore.

There were many temporary signatures which were adjacent to river channels which varied from a bright red to a grayish pink. These areas are non-depressional wetlands but are located in the floodplain and are not farmed.

Saturated areas (PEMR) were prevalent on this quadrangle. The saturated signature varied but typically had a red and white mottled appearance. Areas which had distinct boundaries and areas on the May 23, 1983 photos which showed reflectance, which gave a dark brown-black signature at the head of drainages were also found to be saturated and were pulled as such.

The fall photography was dark and the saturated areas were difficult to delineate. The wet trees on the fall photography were a light pink signature.

Perennial versus intermittent linears were distinguished in most areas by using the topographic maps. The decision to go perennial (R2) or intermittent (R4) was left to the interpreter. Effort was made to insure consistency between the provisional and the regular topographic maps. The decision to classify as R2G or R2H was determined by the use of the water resource data. Seasonal riverine linears (R4SBC) were short and steep and infrequent on this quadrangle. Linear wetlands which were less than pen width (LPW) were not delineated on this quad.

Temporary emergent wetland photosignatures usually displayed a gray signature. In plowed fields the basins varied from a dark to light gray with fanned out edges. A bright red or grayish pink signature were associated with temporary wetlands which were found in undisturbed floodplains.

VI. MAP AQUISITION

To discuss any questions concerning these maps or to place a map order, please contact:

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U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service - Region 3  
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Bloomington, Mn. 55425-1600

To order maps only, contact:

National Cartographic Information Center  
U.S. Geological Survey  
507 National Center  
Reston, VA 22902  
1-800-USA-MAPS

Maps are identified by the name of the corresponding USGS 1:24,000 scale topographic quadrangle name. Topographic map indices are available from the U.S. Geological Survey.

VII. LITERATURE CITED

Bailey, Robert G., 1980. Descriptions of the Ecoregions of the United States. U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service. Miscellaneous Publications No. 1391.

Cowardin, L.M.; V. Carter; F.C. Golet and E.T. LaRue, 1979. Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States. U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Biological Services Program, Washington, D.C. 103 p.

Soil Surveys of Harrison and Daviess counties in Missouri.  
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service.

STATE FIGURE FOR CENTERVILLE SW

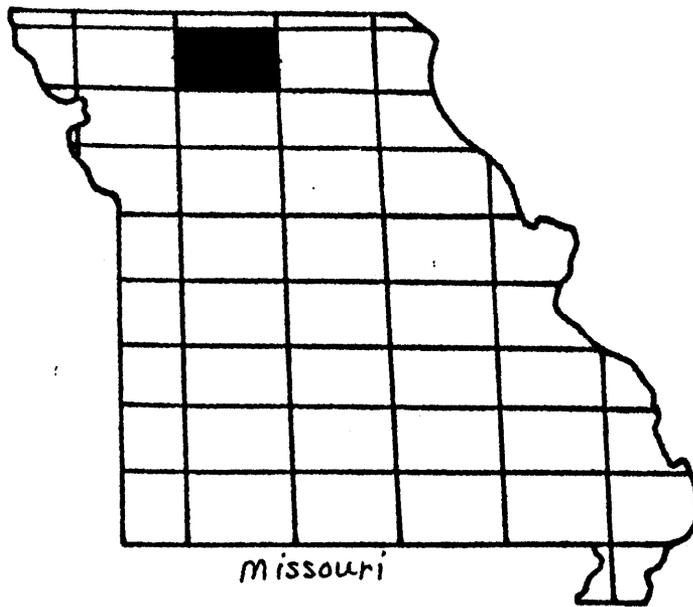


Figure 1