MAPPING CONVENTIONS

T.O. 3535

SOUTH FLORIDA MAPPING: WEST PALM BEACH NW, SW, SE
MIAMI NW, NE, SE
TAMPA 4

I. SPECIFIC CONVENTIONS:

1. Current NWI PI conventions will be used.

2. Avoid split classes and subclasses when possible; choose dominant cover type (70% or better).

3. Drained wetlands will be indicated by the "d" modifier.

4. Follow soil surveys closely to help determine A/U break and determination of estuarine/palustrine.

5. All riverine systems in the work area will be classified as R2UBH unless tidally influenced and classified as R1UBH (add "x" modifier where applicable).

6. Subclass will be used in every class except "US" and "UB" where no subclass is necessary.

7. Mangrove swamp will be classified with "U" unknown water regime, due to the difficulty in distinguishing the three mangrove species on the high altitude color infrared imagery.

8. Coastal palms with needle and broadleaved evergreen shrubs hammocks in the middle of salt marsh will be classified as E2FO7P or E2SS7P.

9. Aquatic bed (AB) will be classified as floating "AB4" or rooted vascular "AB3". Floating is usually duckweed, water hyacinth and water lettuce. Rooted vascular species include water lily and spatterdock.

10. Lacustrine areas (20 acres or greater) will be classified in both limnetic and littoral subsystems. Aquatic bed species will be found in many of the lake systems. If aquatic bed is rooted it will be classified as L2AB3H or G. Floating aquatics will be classified as L1AB4H.

3. Big Cypress Swamp:

PFO2F	-	Sloughs of cypress: Taxodium distichum
PSS2C PSS2A	-	Taxodium distichum with scattered melaleuca spp., myrica spp., hypericum spp., and wet prairie grass understory
PEM1C	-	Panicum spp., xyris spp., Cyperus spp., Cladium spp., and wet prairie grasses

4. Rookery Bay and Ten Thousand Island:

E2FO3U E2SS3U	-	Rhizophora mangle, Avicennia germinans, Laguncularia racemosa, Conocarpus erectus

5. Corkscrew Swamp/Bird Rookery Swamp:

PFO2F	-	Taxodium distichum strands with standing water
PFO2C PFO2Cd	-	Taxodium distichum with pinkish red evergreen understory, often being drained.
PFO1C PFO1F	-	Acer rubrum, Fraxinus caroliniana, Salix caroliniana, Annona glabra
PFO1/3C (3/1)	-	Acer rubrum, Fraxinus caroliniana, Quercus laurifolia, Sabel palmetto, Roystonea elata, Magnolia virginiana, Persea borbonia
PSS1F PSS1C	-	Salix caroliniana
PEM1F PEM1C	-	Cladium spp., Thalia geniculata, saggitaria, pontederia
PAB4G,H	-	Lemna spp., Pistia stratioites
PAB3G,H	-	Nymphaea odorata, Nuphar advena

6. J.N. "Ding" Darling Refuge:

E2FO3U E2SS3U	-	Rhizaphora mangle, Avicennia germinans, Laguncularia recemosa, Conocarpus erectus
E2AB3L	-	Submerged vascular: Ruppia, Najas, Thalassia, Halodule

7. Caloosahatchee River:

E1UBLx to first look at pool elevation change to R2UBHx

II. GENERAL AREAS OF CONCERN:

1. Everglades

Wet Prairie:

PEM1F	-	Sawgrass Marsh (Cladium jamaicense)
PEM1F	-	Cattail marsh (Typha latifolia)
PEM1G	-	Dominate sawgrass with saggitaria and pontideria
PAB3G,H	-	Nuphar advena, Nymphaea odorata
PAB4H	-	Lemna spp., Eichhornia crassipes, Pistia stratioites

Tree Islands:

PFO3B	-	Bayheads: Persea borbonia Melalevca Islands: Melalevca guinguenvia
PSS3B	-	Bayheads: Persea borbonia, Ilex cassine, Myrica cerifera Melalaeuca Islands; Melaleuca guinguenvia
PSS1F	-	Willow heads; Salix caroliniana
PFO2F	-	Cypress heads (Taxodiun distichum)
PSS2F	-	Cypress heads (Taxodiun distichum)

2. Fakhahatchee Strand:

PFO2F	-	Cypress strands (Taxodium distichum)
PFO1/3C (3/1)	-	Acer rubrum, Quercus laurifolia, Fraxinus caroliniana, Roystonea elata, Sabel Palmetto, Salix caroliniana, Annona glabra, Persea borbonia, Magnolia virginiana
PFO2/1C (1/2)	-	Taxodium distichum, Acer rubrum, Fraxinus caroliniana
PFO2/3C (3/2)	-	Taxodium distichum, Persea borbonia, Magnolia virginiana
PFO2/4C (4/2)	-	Taxodium distichum, Pinus elliotti
PFO1/4C (4/1)	-	Acer rubrum, Fraxinus caroliniana, Pinus elliotti
PFO1/4A (4/1)	-	Acer rubrum, Quercus laurifolia, Pinus elliotti

III. COLLATERAL DATA

* Old NWI Maps: These maps will be used for general delineations and classification. In-Field inspection concluded that water regimes tended to be more conservative - especially in the Everglades and undrained cypress heads.

* Soil Surveys: Lee, Collier, Broward and Dade Counties are available. These will be useful in determining estuarine/palustrine breaks, transition zones for U/temporary break, and water regime determination in general.

* Loxahatchee Report: Useful in vegetation cover type determinations.

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