Mapping Conventions

Georgia Coastal Plain

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Personnel: Ken Caraccia, Martel
Donley Kisner, Martel
Tom Kunneke, Martel
John Hefner, USFWS

Project Area (1:100K Maps): Brunswick NW (22 quads), Savannah SW (19 quads), Savannah NW (16 quads), Macon SE (32 quads), Macon NE (32 quads).

Map Conventions:

1. Forested

PF01A - Red maple (Acer rubrum),sweetgum (Liquidambar styraciflua), laurel oak (Quercus laurifolia), water oak (Quercus nigra), American elm (Ulmus americana),hickory (Carya spp.) and sycamore (Platanus occidentalis).Broad mix of white, blue and red crowns.

PF01C - Red maple, sweetgum, blackgum (Nyssa sylvatica),water oak, laurel oak, river brich (Betula nigra) and willow (Salix nigra).Swamp palmetto (Sabal minor) occurs frequently in this habitat. Broad white and blue crowns within sloughs, swamps and floodplain.

PF01F - Blackgum and sweetgum. Dark blue, tight crowns, usually located within, or, adjacent to floodplains.

PF06C,F - Blackgum, bald cypress (Taxodium distichum),red maple and sweetgum . Predominantly isolated pockets, or "stands", within sloughs or swamps. Light blue signature with broad and tight crowns mixed indicates seasonally flooded. Dark blue, tight crowns, occasionally interspersed with pockets of marsh, indicates semipermanently flooded conditions.

PF04A,C - Longleaf pine (Pinus palustris),loblolly pine (Pinus taeda),slash pine (Pinus caribaea) and pond pine (Pinus serotina). Understory comprised of red bay (Persea borbonia),greenbriar (Smilax laurifolia), titi (Cyrilla racemiflora), blueberry (Vaccinium spp.) and buckwheat (Cliftonia monophylla).Temporarily flooded pine habitat occurs adjacent to other wetlands, exhibits light pink, open canopy with light red understory, whereas seasonlly flooded habitat occurs within or adjacent to floodplains and swamp, with tight pink crowns.

PF01/4A,C - Red maple, sweetgum, slash pine, pond pine, blackgum and water oak. Broad white or blue crowns with tight pink crowns interspersed.

PF03B - Loblolly bay (Gordonia lasianthus), red bay (Persea borbonia) and sweetbay (Magnolia virginiana). Smooth, bright red signature. Habitat types include bayheads, floodplain perimeters and areas where soils are saturated for months at a time. Understory may contain wax myrtle (Myrica cerifera), titi, smilax and fetterbush (Lyonia spp.).

PF07A,B,C - Loblolly bay, red bay, sweet bay, wax myrtle and pines. Temporarily flooded (A) and seasonally flooded (C) occur adjacent to other wetland habitats and may contain a broad mix of red crowns. Saturated (B) habitat occurs along bayheads and floodplains, exhibiting a smoother, tight red crown mixture.

E2F07P - Wax myrtle, sea myrtle (Baccharis halimifolia), Southern red cedar (Juniperus silicicola), sweet bay and pines. Usually associated with spoil islands, or hammocks, in estuarine marsh. Red signature, canopy interspered with openings of tidal marsh.

2. Scrub-Shrub

PSS1A,C,F - Black willow (Salix nigra), red maple saplings, and occasionally blackgum. Light blue, grey signatures indicate temporary and seasonal water regimes, while dark blue, grey indicate semipermanent conditions.

PSS3A,C - Wax myrtle, red bay, sweet bay, loblolly bay and fetterbush. Light red signature characterizes temporarily flooded, and bright red signature indicates seasonally flooded.

PSS3B - Red bay, sweet bay, loblolly bay, wax myrtle, titi, fetterbush and smilax understory. Smooth, bright red signature. Habitat includes shrub bogs and areas adjacent to bayheads and saturated drainages.

PSS4A,C - Short pond pine (Pinus serotina), and short slash pine (Pinus caribaea) found adjacent to planted pine, where soil conditions/hydrology support wetland habitat. These areas are usually adjacent to cultivated pine and are too wet to harvest.

PSS7A,C - Wax myrtle, pines, small red bay and smilax. Smooth red signature with individual short pink crowns interspersed.

E2SS7P - Wax myrtle, sea myrtle, Southern red cedar and marsh elder (Iva frutescens). Short, dull red signature, interspersed with tidal marsh.

3. Emergents

PEM1A,C,F - Juncus spp., Carex spp. usually dominate temporarily flooded areas, with a light blue/whitish signature. Wool grass (Scirpus cyperinus), Carex spp., Juncus spp. and smartweed (Polygonum sp.) are found in seasonal areas, with a darker blue signature. Common cattail (Typha latifolia), soft rush (Juncus effusus), wool grass

and Carex spp. usually dominate the semipermanent areas and the characteristic signature is dark with rust or white mottling.

E2EM1N - Saltmarsh cordgrass (Spartina alterniflora). Signature is smooth, bluish (occasionally blue/green, depending on emulsion).

E2EM1P - Black needlerush (Juncus roemerianus) and saltreed grass (Spartina cynosuroides). Signature has a rust/brown tone with occasional white (hummocky) mottling.

4. Aquatic Bed

PAB3 - Watershield (Brasenia schreberi) and yellow pond lily (Nuphar luteum). Dark brown smooth signature.

PAB4 - Duckweed (Lemna minor). Smooth, pink signature.

Related Notes:

1. Within the study area, mixing of subclasses for forested areas listed above will be used. Various broadleaf/evergreen (and vice versa) mixes occur in broad area. These will follow map conventions.

2. The "d" modifier will be used often throughout the study area due to the extensive draining and clearing of habitat. The modifiers b,h, and x will also be used accordingly.

3. Georgia Dept. of Natural Resources maps will be used collaterally for wetland delineations and tidal breaks.

4. Pine planting is extensive, and areas where planted pines occur in wet soils will be classified upland. Occassionally an area cleared for pines may contain a mix of young bay shrubs and pines. If the soil is wet and the photography is flooded, these areas will be classified PSS3, PSS4, or PSS7.

TK/ech/nwi#65