

MAPPING CONVENTIONS
NORTHERN ILLINOIS
JUNE 1985

1. No open water class will be used. Unconsolidated bottom will be assumed for the open water signature.
2. Linear wetlands must be line width to be identified unless they are making hydrologic connections.
3. Mixed classes will be kept to a minimum.
4. Mixing of Classes - mixed classes will be used as sparingly as possible. The new mixed classes allowed for new task orders are: EM/AB; EM/UB; EM/US; FO/EM; FO/SS; FO/UB; SS/EM; SS/UB; AB/UB; US/UB.

These mapping units are to be used where it is not practical to map in the pure classes defined in the Wetland Classification into each class. If 70% (aerial cover) or greater of a dominant species falls into one class, the whole unit will be mapped as a pure class. The order of classes in the mixed symbol does not denote predominance of either class, but user notes will specify the approximate percentage of classes for each map (e.g. on this map unit mapped FO/EM are approximately 45% FO and 55% EM).

5. No subclass will be used on emergents unless they are non-persistent and then the subclass 2 will be used.
6. Mixing of Subclasses - the same rules will be used for mixed subclasses. The new mixed subclasses allowed for new task orders are: FO 1/2; FO 2/4; FO 1/4; FO 6/7; FO 1/3; SS 1/4; SS 1/3. If mixed classes are used, the mixed subclasses cannot be used in the same mapping unit.
7. Drainage ditches less than line width should not be identified unless for hydrologic connections. Use of the drained modifier (d) on the wetland being drained will note the presence of the ditch.
8. Intermittent drainages with open water and well-defined on photo will be classified R4SBF. Less defined drainages will be classified R4SBC or A.
9. The farmed modifier (f) will be used with emergent wetland depressions that show evidence of being tilled on the photography and the would support hydrophytes if the land was not farmed. These wetlands should contain standing water early in the growing season.

10. The artificial water regime (K), will be used on areas where pumps control the duration and amount of flooding. Example being treatment plants, dams, and some wildlife management areas where flood control is used to attract wetland wildlife.

11. No unconsolidated shore will be used on temporary or seasonal farmed basins, though these mud flats were observed in the field. It is assumed that these farmed basins would come back in hydrophytes if left unfarmed and will therefore be classified as emergents.

12. Intermittent and perennial streams with steep banks and with only a narrow line of trees or shrubs on each bank will be classified as riverine. The vegetation here does not stay flooded for a significant length of time, and therefore will not be identified as a wetland.

13. Where aquatic beds appear to be mixed (both floating and rooted vascular) or if actual type cannot be discerned, no subclass will be used. Also, many more aquatic beds (algae, duckweed) were seen in the field than is visible on the photography.

14. The intermittently exposed (G) and semipermanently flooded (F) water regime will be used on farm ponds < 20 acres in size.

15. When using special modifiers in combination with the farmed modifier, the farmed modifier will be placed at the end of the label (e.g. PEMAdf). Otherwise, alphabetical order will be used with 2 or more modifiers.

16. Notes will be made on photo work areas to define "farmed floodplains". These notes will be used on wet sites checked along the Mississippi River Floodplain that cannot be classified due to "farmed floodplain" conventions.