

DRAFT

FINISH INDIANA

FIELD SUMMARY REPORT

I. INTRODUCTION

Field reconnaissance was conducted during the period of June 6, 1988 through June 11, 1988. Ground truthing of aerial photography was performed for the Indiana portions of the following 1:100K's: Indianapolis NE, Indianapolis SE, Vincennes NE and Vincennes SE.

A. 1:100,000

Indianapolis NE	(32 quads)
Indianapolis SE	(32 quads)
Vincennes NE	(32 quads)
Vincennes SE	(27 quads)

B. FIELD MEMBERS

K. Schultz	Geonex Martel Laboratories, Inc.
J. Greene	Geonex Martel Laboratories, Inc.
N. Rowse	U.S.F.W.S. Region 3
J. McCall	S.C.S. (present 6/6/88)
M. Morin	F.W.S. (present 6/8/88)
R. Rolley	Indiana D.N.R. (present 6/8/88)
R. Nims	F.W.S. (present 6/9/88)

C. FIELD DATES

June 6 - June 11, 1988

D. AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

Type: Color Infrared Transparencies
Scale: 1:58,000

<u>SERIES</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>% COVERAGE</u>
257	11/22/86	23
259	04/08/87	25
247	03/22/86	30
197	05/15/84	3
199	05/15/84	6
61	04/06/83	13

E. COLLATERAL DATA

1. 7'5" and 15' U.S.G.S. topographical quads
2. 1:250K U.S.G.S. topographic maps
3. Bailey, Robert G., Description of the Ecoregions of the United States, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Published 1980.
4. Hydric Soils List of the State of Indiana. 1985 (S.C.S.)
5. Wetland Plant List of the State of Indiana. 1986 (U.S.F.W.S.)
6. Soil Surveys of the counties of Boone, Johnson, Hendricks, Marion, Morgan, Hamilton, Putnam, Harrison, Monroe, Orange, Lawrence, Spencer, Dubois, Crawford, Bartholomew, Perry.

II. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

The project area consists of the Indiana portions of the Indianapolis NE, Indianapolis SE, Vincennes NE and Vincennes SE 1:1000,000 scale maps. (See appendix I) Bailey (1980) describes the project area as being in the Eastern Deciduous Forest Province. The sections of the Eastern Deciduous Forest Province that are present include the Beech-Maple Section and the Oak-Hickory Section.

The climate of the Eastern Deciduous Forest Province is a mid-continental climate, with cold winters and hot summers. The average winter temperature is 31°F with an average daily minimum of 21°F. The average summer temperature is 73°F with an average daily maximum of 85°F. The total precipitation is approximately 38 inches; 60% of this precipitation falls in the growing season (April-Sept.). The average seasonal snowfall is 14 to 18 inches.

Karst topography is one of the most striking features of the work area. This topography is found in the southern portion of Indianapolis SE and continues south into the Vincennes 1000,000's. The area is characterized by sinkholes and sinkhole ponds.

III. BIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF WETLAND HABITATS

- A. Marine: Not present .
- B. Estuarine: Not present
- C. Lacustrine: The work area contains several lakes, many of which are impounded or excavated. Most of these lakes will be classified as limnetic, permanent (LIUBH), unless depth information is available.

The Ohio River will be classified as LIUBHL due to it's lock and dam system.

- D. Riverine: The major rivers in the work area are the White, Blue, Muscatatuck, Patoka and Anderson.

Riverine systems will be classified as R2UBH, R4SBF or R4SBC depending on water permanence as designated on the 7'5" quadrangles. Most unconsolidated shore is temporarily flooded.

- E. PALUSTRINE: The majority of forested wetlands are found along floodplains of the many rivers and streams. Many of these major river floodplains supporting bottomland forests were previously mentioned in the riverine section. The floodplains of these rivers contains some seasonally flooded bottomlands, sloughs, and low pockets which support the following species: silver maple (Acer saccharinum), elm (Ulmus spp.), cottonwood (Populus deltoides), willow (Salix spp.), sycamore (Platanus occidentalis), river birch (Betula nigra), and green ash (Fraxinus pennsylvanica).

Temporarily flooded forests were dominant in the floodplains of the rivers and streams in the project area. Representative species include: elm, cottonwood, silver maple, sycamore, hackberry (Celtis spp.), honeylocust (Gleditsia triacanthos), green ash, hickory (Carya spp.), box elder (Acer negundo), and overcup oak (Quercus lyrata). Common understory growth included poison ivy (Rhus radicans), stinging nettle (Urtica dioica), greenbriar (Smilax spp.), and common ragweed (Ambrosia artemisiifolia).

Scrub shrub wetlands were found in three conditions: temporary, seasonal and semipermanent. The species found most commonly in temporarily flooded areas was willow (Salix spp.). Seasonal communities included willow, green ash and silver maple. Semipermanent areas contained buttonbush (Cephalanthus occidentalis) and willow.

Emergent wetlands were also found in temporary, seasonal and semipermanent conditions. Common temporary species included reed canary grass (Phalaris arundinacea), sedge (Carex spp.), giant ragweed (Ambrosia trifida), goldenrod (Solidago spp.), and dock (Rumex spp.). Species commonly found in seasonal and semipermanent conditions included cattail (Typha latifolia), smartweed (Polygonum spp.), and rush (Juncus spp.).

IV. IMAGERY, PRELIMINARY DELINEATIONS (EXPECTED COVER TYPES), AND FIELD CHECKING

A. Conditions of Imagery:

There were six different dates of photography for the work area. These differences in dates result in a variation in emulsion and tone. The quality of resolution is acceptable for photo interpretation.

Approximately ten percent of the photography was flown in late spring. This presents a situation where the late spring photography is well leafed out. This well leafed out is more difficult to interpret because the understory cannot be seen. It can be difficult at times to make a wetland-upland break; because of this it is necessary to use collateral data such as soil surveys and contours of U.S.G.S. quads to delineate this photography.

V. SUMMARY

Overall, the photography is acceptable. The most significant problem will be delineating the leafed out photography, to ensure the correct wetland-upland break. It is important to maintain consistency in the work area; therefore, careful attention will be paid in typing different dates of photography. In addition, soil surveys and topo information will be used.

APPENDIX I
FINISH INDIANA PROJECT AREA

