FIELD SUMMARY REPORT
HUNTINGTON NW, NE, SW, SE & JENKINS NW, NE, SW, SE

INTRODUCTION:

Field reconnaissance of the mapping area is necessary in establishing consistent and accurate wetland photointerpretation of Huntington NW, NE, SW, SE and Jenkins NW, NE, SW and SE.

Field Trip Date: November 14-18, 1988

Personnel:

Cheryl Bennett	Geonex Martel
Elaine Blok	Geonex Martel
Renee Whitehead	Geonex Martel
Charles Storrs	USFWS

Photography: Type - National High Altitude Program Color Infrared (NHAP)

Scale- 1:58,000

1:100,000	Dates	% Coverage
Huntington NW	04/15/82	17%
	03/15/83	39%
	04/07/84	28%
	04/17/85	11%
	03/30/86	5%
Huntington NE	04/25/83	50%
	04/26/83	17%
	03/24/86	33%
Huntington SW	04/15/82	38%
	03/15/83	19%
	04/07/84	9%
	04/17/85	34%
Huntington SE	04/25/83	69%
	04/26/83	25%
	04/26/84	6%
Jenkins NW	04/26/83	50%
	04/07/84	37%
	04/10/85	13%

1:100,000	Dates	% Coverage
Jenkins NE	04/25/83	37%
	04/26/83	42%
	04/26/84	21%
Jenkins SE	04/25/83	14%
	04/26/83	72%
	04/26/84	14%
Jenkins SW	04/26/83	50%
	04/07/84	34%
	04/26/84	3%
	04/10/85	13%

Collateral Data:

1. U.S. Geological Survey 1:24,000 (7.5 minute) topographic maps.

2. SCS Soil Survey for the following counties:

Bath	Lee
Boyd	Mason
Carter	Menifee
Elliott	Morgan
Estill	Rockcastle
Greenup	Rowan
Laurel	

3. Description of the Ecoregions of the United States, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Miscellaneous Publication, 1980; Bailey, Robert G.

OVERVIEW

Bailey identifies the study area as the Eastern Deciduous Forest Province. The topography of the area is primarily rolling, but some level areas are present. With the temperate deciduous forest being characteristic of this region, the tall, broadleaf trees dominate. Common deciduous trees for this area are oak, tulip tree, elm, beech, maple, ash, birch, and hickory. In low-lying floodplains and depressions, willow and alder are often present.

The climate for this region shows a cycle of warm summers and cold winters (40-60 degrees Fahrenheit average annual temperature). Precipitation, which is greatest in summer, ranges from 35-60 inches annually. Soils for the region are generally Alfisols (Bailey, 1980).

BIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF WETLAND HABITATS

Lacustrine

Lacustrine areas, those water bodies which are greater than 20 acres, include both limnetic and littoral subsystems. Numerous lakes are present within the study area. Unvegetated lakes are classified as L1UBH, with impounded systems given the "h" modifier and excavated lakes the "x".

The Ohio River, Grayson Lake, Buckhorn Lake, Dewey Lake and Carr Fork Lake are some of the larger lakes present in the work area.

Riverine

Upper perennial rivers with a high gradient and fast water velocity are classified as R3UBH. All other permanent rivers in the study area are lower perennial and labelled R2UBH, unless a rock bottom is present and thus are labelled R2RBH accordingly. Major perennial rivers include the Licking River, Red River, Louisa Fork and the Kentucky River.

Palustrine

The primary mapping system in this study area, the palustrine system, includes emergent, scrub shrub, forested, aquatic bed and unconsolidated bottom areas. Ponds, palustrine open water systems, are numerous. Excavated ponds, borrow pits and mining excavations are classified as unconsolidated bottom, PUBHx. Naturally occurring ponds are identified as PUBH and impounded ponds are labelled as PUBHh. Aquatic vegetation is sometimes present in the ponds. Floating aquatics, PAB4H, generally consist of duckweed (Lemna sp.). Rooted vascular aquatic beds (PAB3H), often support waterlily (Nymphaea sp.).

Emergents are often found on the fringes of ponds and lakes, in excavations and in natural depressions. Commonly found species include cattail (Typha latifolia), reed canary grass (Phalaris sp.) and rushes (Juncus sp.). These often occur in seasonally flooded (PEM1C) or semi-permanently (PEM1F) areas. Rushes, asters (Aster sp.) and unidentifiable grasses are often found in temporarily flooded (PEM1A) areas.

In scrub shrub areas, willow (Salix sp.), alder (Alnus sp.), buttonbush (Cephelanthus occidentalis), and red-osier dogwood (Cornus stolonifera) are commonly encountered and range from temporarily (PSS1A), seasonal (PSS1C), to semipermanently flooded (PSS1F) conditions.

Temporarily flooded forested wetlands (PFO1A), typically found on floodplains, support a wide variety of broad-leaved deciduous trees. These include oaks, red maple, tulip poplar (Liriodendron tulipifera), sycamore (Platanus occidentalis) hickory (Carya sp.) and elm (Ulmus sp.). Along the main river channels, in depressions and sloughs, are found the seasonally (PFO1C) flooded deciduous forests. These support red maple, willow, river birch, silver maple (Acer saccharinum), and green ash (Fraxinus pennsylvanica).

IMAGERY

The photography consists of NHAP color infrared at a scale of 1:58,000 with several different dates of photography in each 1:100,000. Quality is generally good. April 7, 1984 photography was found to have excessive water present with flooded river banks and fields covered in sheetwater, thus necessitating a conservative approach in determining water regimes. Most signatures are typical for the season of photography thereby creating no special problems.

SUMMARY

The quality of photography is generally good and should allow for adequate habitat cover-typing and wetland delineations. Wetland communities observed in the field should provide sufficient information for interpretation to proceed with a minimum of problems.

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