

MAP REPORT FORM

Scale 1:100,000

Map Name: Key West NW

State(s): Florida

MAP PREPARATION

Photography Used:

<u>Emulsion</u>	<u>Scale</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Percent Coverage</u>
1. CIR	1:80,000	1976	100%
2.			
3.			

Field Check Dates:

1. 11/1/77-11/4/77
- 2.
- 3.

Contractor(s) for Photo Interpretation:

1. Martel Labs
- 2.
- 3.

Collateral Data Used:

1. NOAA Charts
2. USGS topographic (1:24,000) maps
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.

GEOGRAPHY

General Location: 24°30' - 25°00' N. lat., 81° - 82° W. Long.
Extreme south Florida; encompasses western Florida Keys and city of Key West, Florida

Bailey's Ecoregion Classification and Description:

1. 4110L - Humid Tropical Domain, Savanna Division, Everglades Province, Lowland

2.

3.

4.

Hammond's Land Surface Form and Physical Subdivision:

1. (1-3)A1 - Gulf Atlantic Division, Eastern Gulf Atlantic Coastal Flats Subdivision, Flat Plains Class (>80% area gently sloping, 0-100 feet relief)

2.

3.

4.

WETLAND COMMUNITIES

MAP SYMBOLS	LOCAL NAME	DOMINANT VEGETATION	WATER REGIME
M10W	Ocean	None	Subtidal
E10W	Bay, Sound	None	Subtidal
E2FL	Flat, Tidal Flat	None	Irregularly Exposed, Irregularly Exposed, Regularly Flooded
E2BB	Beach, Bar	None	As for E2FL
E1AB (E2AB)	Widgeon Grass Flats, Seagrass Bed	Turtlegrass (<u>Thalassia testudinum</u>) Manateeegrass (<u>Syringodium filiforme=Cymodocea manatorum</u>) Shoalgrass (<u>Diplanthera wrightii-Halodule beaudettei</u>) Widgeongrass (<u>Ruppia maritima</u>) Caribbean Halophila (<u>Halophila baillonis</u>) Gulf Halophila (<u>Halophila engelmanni</u>) Algae (<u>Caulerpa, Halimeda, Penicillus, Udotea, Ulva, Avrainvillea</u>)	Subtidal (Irregularly Exposed)
E2EM	Salt Marsh, Salt Meadow	Usually: Black Needle Rush (<u>Juncus roemerianus</u>) Also: Salt Meadow Cordgrass (<u>Spartina patens</u>) Baker's Cordgrass (<u>Spartina bakerii</u>) Smooth Cordgrass (<u>Spartina alterniflora</u>) Olney Three-Square (<u>Scirpus olneyi</u>) Salt Bulrush (<u>Scirpus robutus</u>) Seashore Saltgrass (<u>Distichlis spicata</u>) Glasswort (<u>Salicornia spp.</u>) Seablite (<u>Suaeda spp.</u>) Saltwort (<u>Batis maritima</u>) Virginia Dropseed (<u>Sporobolus virginicus</u>) Keygrass (<u>Monanthochloa</u>)	Irregularly Flooded Regularly Flooded (only Smooth Cordgrass and occasionally Black Needle Rush)

WETLAND COMMUNITIES

<u>MAP SYMBOLS</u>	<u>LOCAL NAME</u>	<u>DOMINANT VEGETATION</u>	<u>WATER REGIME</u>
		<u>littoralis</u>) Salt Jointgrass (<u>Paspalum</u> <u>vaginatum</u>)	
E2SS	Mangrove Swamp	(In descending order of flooding tolerance) Red Mangrove (<u>Rhizophora</u> <u>mangle</u>) Black Mangrove (<u>Avicennia</u> <u>germinans</u>) White Mangrove (<u>Laguncularia</u> <u>racemosa</u>) Buttonwood (<u>Conocarpus</u> <u>erecta</u>)	Irregularly Exposed (Red Mangrove Only), Regularly Flooded, Irregularly Flooded
E2F0	Mangrove Swamp	As for E2SS	As for E2SS

SPECIAL MAPPING PROBLEMS

PROBLEM	RESOLUTION
1. Determining intertidal zone	1. Relied upon NOAA charts
2. Sedimentation obscuring marine and estuarine aquatic bed signatures	2. Continuous delineation was performed through these sediment obscured areas by referring to bottom contours
3. Marine-Estuarine Systems break	3. Aquatic bed delineations contiguous with Keys were classified as estuarine. Non-contiguous aquatic bed and open water were classified as marine
4. Dated photography and locally intensive development resulted in difficult or impossible field verification	4. Relied upon photographic signatures and delineated areas as they appear on the 1976 photography