

MAPPING CONVENTIONS
T.O. # 3555
MISSISSIPPI RIVER ROUNDOUT
Burlington SW; St. Louis NE, SE;
Quincy NW, SW, SE; Rolla NE

1. Only the Missouri portion of each quad will be delineated.
2. Primarily wetland, forested areas along floodplains will be classified as temporarily flooded. Oxbows and depressions within these areas are seasonally flooded. Vegetated, non-forested wetlands within these areas can be PABG, PEMF, PEMC and PEMA.
3. Intermittent streams, as indicated by USGS topographic maps, will be classified as R4SBC in most areas and R4SBF for larger drainages. Small streams and drainages indicated as perennial by USGS topo maps will be classified as R2UBG unless designated on the 1:250,000 scale maps as R2UBH. (This data was compiled to determine the major riverine systems.) The excavated modifiers will be used when appropriate.
4. The Mississippi River will be classified as L1UBHh behind locks and dams to approximate spillway elevations. The impounded modifier will be used on all associated vegetation which will be affected by the presence of these impoundments.
5. Farm ponds and depression areas were found to support duckweed, moss and other aquatic plants but they were not always evident on the photography since it was flown primarily early in the growing season. The aquatic plants will be classified as PAB for the field check sites only and when visible on the photography.
6. Along the Mississippi River, field conditions were dry and the spring imagery was very wet with standing water present. USGS topo information, along with changes in canopy, will be used to separate temporary flooded from seas and wetlands. However, in some areas where high water conditions exist, riverine flats and vegetated areas can not be delineated.
7. Many rivers and sloughs with high water are flooding farm fields, making it impossible to delineate depression wetlands and small sloughs within these farmed areas. If not evidenced on photos, leave out. However, we will make an amendment to these conventions along the Missouri River, which will include the following:
 - a) Pull out depressions in floodplains even though it may be covered by sheet water. If a depression is on the topo, pull it out.

- b) Pull out "other" farmed wetlands that would not have pulled out due to the farmed wetland policy. Underline the P of each label to make this particular conventional distinction. Look for water, soils and topo information.
8. Open water bodies less than 20 acres will be classified as PUBG with appropriate special modifiers. Dot size impoundments shall be classified as F. Water bodies larger than 20 acres will be classified as L1UBH with appropriate special modifiers.
 9. Sewage treatment ponds and fish hatcheries artificially controlled will be classified as PUBK or L1UB1K, with appropriate "h" or "x" modifier.
 10. The Missouri Department of Conservation has many wildlife management acres that are being controlled for water fowl. These diked/impounded areas are pumped and siphoned. These areas will be classified as PEMKh. The Clarence Canyon National Wildlife Refuge also has areas controlled for waterfowl. These areas will be classified as PEMKh if impounded/diked on photography.
 11. Farmed wetlands will be delineated if in pot-hole type depressions.
 12. The "f" farmed modifier will not be used in the work areas.
 13. In Rolla NE and portions of the St. Louis and Quincy maps, seeps were found. These had smooth, dark returns usually found on slopes of rolling hills. Occasionally, scrub shrub (ss) were evident in seep areas. However, the photo return would show more texture. The saturated water regime "B" will be used for seeps and they will be classified as PEMB and PSS1B.
 14. Sinkholes were found primarily on the Rolla map. However, some were encountered on the St. Louis and Quincy maps. These areas of Karst topography will be classified wetland if they are undrained (perched). On the photography of undrained sinkholes standing water will be evident along with the emergents and shrubs. If drained there will be no standing water and trees and shrubs will be growing on the fringe or slope of the sinkhole.
 15. In the western portion of the Rolla map many upper perennial rivers and streams were encountered. These are not easily distinguished on the photography. However, the criteria used to classify as R3UBH or R3UBG will be rapids, with rocks and boulders within the channel, little or no floodplain and a high, gradient and fast water velocity.
 16. Unconsolidated shore is evident on most rivers and streams in the work area. These give in very white return and will be classified as R2USA or R3USA, if perennial. If intermittent, these will be classified as R4SBC or R4SBF. If these are vegetated, classify by covertype. Many unconsolidated shore areas are rapidly being vegetated by willow shrubs. In field inspection and photo signature

concluded in most cases these willows gave a dark, feathery return similar to an EM return. However, these are one to three foot willow shrubs. These areas will be classified as "SS" with the appropriate water regime.

17. Drainages in hilly areas should be delineated on a conservative basis, using standard pen width conventions. Forested wetlands in these areas will be classified as PFO1A. Shrub and emergent areas will be classified with temporary or seasonal water regimes.
18. Clarence Canyon Reservoir: The reservoir covers strips 6,7,8 of Quincy NW and smaller portions of Quincy SW. The photo dates of each strip are different. The date photography on strips 6 and 8 is 04/06/84 which is normal elevation of the reservoir. The photography will be the primary data source in this case. However, on strip 7, the date photography is 04/15/83 which is before the reservoir had been gated, therefore only showing the Salt River and floodplain. In this case, use the USGS topo which gives the projected normal pool elevation of the reservoir.

NM/jrg:nwi.2