

Byler

MAPPING CONVENTIONS
ROLLA SE, JEFFERSON CITY SE
MISSOURI

1. Many perennial streams will be classified as R3UBH. Look for little floodplain development, often a predominance of flats (R3USA) and in general terms, a gradient of 10' each 1 1/2 miles or greater.
2. As many streams show a larger areal coverage of unconsolidated shore over the stream channel, the linear or polygon character may be R2USA or R3USA with no classification of the channel itself (R3UBH or R2UBH). However, an effort should be made to classify the stream channel whenever possible.
3. Most intermittent streams will be classified as R4SBC. The larger intermittent drainages can be classified as R4SBF.
4. Most river and stream floodplains are temporarily flooded. Seasonal areas should be good pockets, or trees in the main channel.
5. Apparent seepage areas were difficult to ground truth as they were on private property. Jim Vaughn of the Missouri State DNR Division of Geology and Land Development feels these areas are saturated. Signatures are often on hill sides or near streams and show a dark to light grey return. There should be some definition to the signature as these areas were usually in pasture and cattle stomping may give "moist" areas a misleading grey return.
6. The diked Duck Creek refuge will not have an artificial water regime as the area is controlled primarily through gravity flow.
7. Water bodies less than 20 acres will be intermittently exposed unless 1 - 2 acres (dot size). These smaller ponds will be classified as semipermanent.
8. Wappapello Reservoir was ground truthed at a low lake level of 357'. Mud flats were exposed. Imagery shows the lake at high levels. Annotation of imagery should depict a mean pool level of 360'. The impounded modifier will be approximated at and below the 360' contour using photo signature.
9. If available, water levels on the Lake of the Ozarks at the time of photography will be added to each frame. The impounded modifier will be approximated by the 660' contour but delineated by the signature.

10. Imagery showing low water and reveals areas of unconsolidated beaches will be anotated as L2USCh, including linear delineations around lake.
11. No subclasses will be used on emergents unless they are non-persistent.
12. No farmed modifiers will be used.
13. Sewage treatment ponds will carry the artificial water regime.
14. Fish hatchery ponds will also be classified with the artificial water regime because of the various water conditions at time of photography.

GTE/dsp/NWI#6

TABLE 1
Observed Wetland Plant Species

PEMIF, C	<u>Typha latifolia</u> <u>Xyris smalliana</u> <u>Eriocaulon spp.</u> <u>Panicum hemitomum</u> <u>Eleocharis baldwinii</u> <u>E. elongata</u> <u>Pontederia cordata</u> <u>Iris caroliniana</u> <u>Eriocaulon compressum</u> <u>Scirpus cyperinus</u>	cattail yellow-eyed grass pipewort maidencane aquatic spike rush spike rush pickerelweed swamp iris pipewort woolgrass
PEMIC	<u>Arundo donax</u> <u>Andropogon glomeratus</u> <u>Cladium jamaicense</u> <u>Hypericum virginicum</u> <u>Lachnocaulon beyrichianum</u>	giant reed broomsedge bluestem sawgrass marsh St. Johnswort bog bottoms
PEM1B	<u>Eriocaulon compressum</u> <u>Sarracenia minor</u> <u>S. Flava</u> <u>Xyris sp.</u> <u>Drosera intermedia</u>	pipewort pitcher plant golden trumpet yellow-eyed grass sundew
PAB3H	<u>Myriophyllum brasiliense</u> <u>Nymphaea odorata</u> <u>Nuphar advena</u> <u>Orontium aquaticum</u> <u>Sagittaria graminea</u> <u>Utricularia purpurea</u>	parrot feather white waterlily spatterdock neverwet or goldenclub water plantain bladderwort
PAB4H	<u>Hydrocotyle umbellata</u> <u>Lemna sp.</u>	water pennywort duckweed
Herbaceous Understory	<u>Lycopodium carolinianum</u> <u>Sabal minor</u> <u>Euptorium spp.</u> <u>Sphagnum spp.</u> <u>Woodwardia virginica</u>	club moss dwarf palmetto thoroughworts moss chain fern
PSS3F	<u>Hypericum fasciculatum</u>	St. Johnswort
PSS1F	<u>Cephalanthus occidentalis</u> <u>Salix spp.</u> <u>Decodon verticillata</u>	buttonbush willow swamp loosestrife
PSS1C	<u>Clethra alnifolia</u>	poor man's soap

TABLE 1
Observed Wetland Plant Species

PSS3B (bog)	<u>Cliftonia monophyla</u> <u>Cyrilla racemiflora</u> <u>Lyonia lucida</u> <u>Ilex curiacea</u> <u>Ilex glabra</u> <u>Iley cassine</u> <u>Leucothoe racemosa</u>	black titi titi fetterbush or hurrahbush holly gallberry dahoon holly swamp fetterbush
PSS3A, B, C or PF03A, B, C	<u>Lyonia lucida</u> <u>Magnolia virginiana</u> <u>Myrica cerifera</u> <u>Persea bordonia</u> <u>Gordonia lasianthus</u> <u>Ilex glabra</u> <u>Pyrus arbutifolia</u>	fetterbush sweet bay wax myrtle red bay loblolly bay gallberry red chokeberry
PSS7A, B, C	Same plants as found in the above (PSS3 or PF03) classification with the addition of pines: <u>Pinus elliottii</u> <u>Pinus serotina</u> <u>Pinus taeda</u>	slash pine pond pine loblolly pine
PSS1A	<u>Acer rubrum</u> <u>Liquidambar styraciflua</u> <u>Quercus phellos</u>	red maple sweet gum willow oak
PF01	<u>Acer rubrum</u> * <u>Liquidambar styraciflua</u> **	red maple sweet gum
PF01A	<u>Quercus nigra</u> <u>Liriodendron tulipifera</u>	water oak tulip poplar
PF01C	<u>Quercus phellos</u> <u>Quercus laurifolia</u> <u>Salix</u> spp.	willow oak laurel oak willow
PF06F	<u>Taxodium distichum nutans</u> <u>Nyssa sylvatica biflora</u>	pond cypress swamp blackgum
Much less common	<u>Nyssa ogeche</u> <u>Nyssa aquatica</u>	ogeechee tupelo water tupelo
Vines	<u>Gelsemium rankinii</u> <u>G. sempervirens</u> <u>Smilax</u> spp. <u>S. laurifolia</u>	Rankin's trumpet flower yellow jessamine greenbrier bamboo vine

* All water regimes

** All water regimes but saturated ("B")

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