

NORTH CAROLINA - SOUTH CAROLINA BORDER

PHOTO INTERPRETATION CONVENTIONS

CHARLOTTE SW, KNOXVILLE SE, SPARTANBURG SW, SPARTANBURG SE

FIELD TRIP DATES

November 28 - December 2, 1994

PERSONNEL

| | | |
|----------------|---|---------------------------------|
| Charlie Storrs | - | U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service |
| Michael Woods | - | Geonex, Inc. |
| Scott Fears | - | Geonex, Inc. |

RIVERINE SYSTEM

Perennial and intermittent streams shrouded by vegetation will be mapped in the palustrine system.

- 1) There are no tidally influenced rivers in this project area.
- 2) The signature for lower perennial (R2UBH) and upper perennial (R3UBH) rivers is open water.
- 3) The signatures for riverine bars (R2USA/C) range from white to medium gray/blue.
- 4) Intermittent streams (R4SBA/C/F) usually appear as narrow, steep channels that may or may not contain water, but have watersheds enabling the streams.

LACUSTRINE SYSTEM

The lacustrine systems will be 20 acres or larger in size. All impounded systems will carry the impounded modifier (h). Lakes and reservoirs will be mapped according to the pool elevation cited on the USGS topographic base map or on collateral data obtained from the agency managing the water body. The break between the riverine and the lacustrine systems will be the first contour line above the cited pool elevation. This contour line will also determine the extent to which the impounded modifier will affect the surrounding palustrine systems.

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- 1) The signature for L1UBH and L1UBHh is open water.
- 2) The signature for unconsolidated shore (L2USA/L2USC) can range from white (L2USA) to light blue/gray to medium blue/gray (L2USC).
- 3) The signature for rooted vascular aquatic bed (L2AB3) is usually hazy blackish-green to brownish-yellow. This can be water lily, water shield or other similar aquatics. The signature for floating vascular aquatic bed (L2AB4) is often a bright pink return, usually indicative of duckweed. These classifications are usually associated with open water.

PALUSTRINE SYSTEM

The palustrine system is used to classify bodies of water less than 20 acres and vegetated wetlands not included in the riverine and lacustrine systems. This will include portions of perennial and intermittent streams obscured by vegetation.

PEM1A

Emergent, persistent, temporarily flooded. The signature can vary with the situation but generally is a smooth, light blue-green return (rushes, grasses, sedges, ect.). Dead emergents, such as cattails, can be a slightly textured light gray or white return.

PEMIC/F

Emergent, persistent, seasonally/semi-permanently flooded. The seasonal signature (rushes, ferns, grasses, sedges) is usually a smooth, deeper blue-green return than that found in the temporarily flooded situation. The semi-permanent signature (cattails, maidencane, burreed) is similar to the seasonal, but is usually accompanied by areas of open water and is usually a bit darker in its signature. Again the presence of dead emergents often shows up as a slightly textured white or light gray return.

PAB3F/H

Aquatic bed, rooted vascular, semi-permanently/permanently flooded. The signature is generally a hazy blackish-green to brownish-yellow, possibly with areas of open water. This can be the result of or incidental to beaver activity or impoundment. This is typified by water milfoil, water lily, or water shield.

PAB4F/H

Aquatic bed, floating vascular, semi-permanently/permanently flooded. The signature is generally a bright pink return indicative of duckweed or duckmeal, possibly in concert with areas of open water. This can be the result of or incidental to beaver activity or impoundment.

PSS1A

Scrub-shrub, broad leaved deciduous, temporarily flooded. This signature is slightly rough, light blue-green to brownish-green. While there may be the presence of small crowns, there is no sense of height when viewed in stereo. This signature is often found in areas associated with drainages. Included in this classification are juvenile examples of species (oak, maple, alder, box elder, ect.) which will be classified as forest upon reaching 20 feet in height and species which are true shrubs (sweetpepper bush, elderberry, sumac, ect.).

PSSIC/F

Scrub-shrub, broad leaved deciduous, seasonally/semi-permanently flooded. The signature is slightly rough, medium blue-green to brownish-green. While there may be the presence of small crowns, there is no sense of height when viewed in stereo. Included in this classification are the juvenile examples of species (willow, oak, maple, sweetgum, bald cypress, ect.) which will be classified as forest upon reaching 20 feet in height and species which are true shrubs (buttonbush, titi, fetterbush, ect.)

PSS1B

Scrub-shrub, broad leaved deciduous, saturated. This is a situational classification that may be used for signatures occurring on slopes and up drainages. The crowns present in this situation (tulip poplar, sweetgum, willow, ect.) often are tight and very close together. There is often an understory of evergreen shrubs (bays, titi, illex, ect.) that may lend a reddish tone to the signature.

PSS1/2F

Scrub-shrub, broad leaved/needle leaved deciduous, semi-permanently flooded. This is a blue-gray signature (water tupelo, blackgum) with patches of fluffy white (bald

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cypress), slightly textured with possibly some visible crowns. Open water patches and/or aquatic bed may be present. This signature is usually found in depressional areas, sloughs, swamps and impounded areas.

PSS4A

Scrub-shrub, needle leaved evergreen, temporarily flooded. The signature is brick red, slightly textured with the possible presence of small crowns. There is no sense of height when viewed in stereo. This signature can be found in areas of pine plantation (loblolly pine and long leaf pine) and areas that have been clear cut and are regenerating.

PSS3/4B

Scrub-shrub, broad leaved/needle leaved evergreen, saturated. This signature is a mix of brick red and red orange (pines, bays, ilex, titi, ect.), slightly textured with the possible presence of small crowns. There is no sense of height when viewed in stereo. This is a signature which may be found on slopes or in drainages, especially in sandhill areas.

PF01A

Forested, broad leaved deciduous, temporarily flooded. This signature is blue-green or possibly a reddish pink (oaks, maples, sweetgum, ect.) for areas with leaf-on photography. The crowns are fluffy in appearance with a possible understory visible and will show height when viewed in stereo.

PF01C

Forested, broad leaved deciduous, seasonally flooded. This signature is blue-green or possibly reddish pink for areas with leaf-on photography (maples, blackgum, sweetgum, ect.). The crowns are tighter and closer together than the temporarily, fewer species are apparent, the signature is darker and there is less apparent understory due to the tighter canopy. The signature shows height when viewed in stereo.

PFO1F

Forested, broad leaved deciduous, semi-permanently flooded. This signature is usually dark blue-gray with tight compact crowns with a very tight canopy, often having only one or two species represented (water tupelo, blackgum). There may be an understory of aquatic bed, emergents or open water. This signature usually occurs in sloughs, oxbows, swamps and areas associated with open water.

PFO1/2F

Forested, broad leaved/needle leaved deciduous, semi-permanently flooded. This signature may be found in concert with the PFO1F and/or PFO2F signature. This signature is dark blue-gray with tight compact crowns in a dense canopy (water tupelo or blackgum) interspersed with fluffy light blue-gray crowns (bald cypress). There may be an understory of aquatic bed, emergents or open water. This signature will show height when viewed in stereo. This signature may be found in sloughs, oxbows or swamps or associated with areas of open water.

PFO2F

Forested, needle leaved deciduous, semi-permanently flooded. This signature is that of pure stands of bald cypress. The signature is light blue-gray with fluffy broad crowns. There may be an understory of aquatic bed, emergents or open water. The signature will show height when viewed in stereo. This signature may be found in concert with the PFO1F and/or PFO1/2 signatures.

PFO4A

Forested, needle leaved evergreen, temporarily flooded. This signature is brick red to a reddish brown or even a purplish red (loblolly pine, long leaf pine, ect.) depending on the specific emulsion involved. The crowns are fluffy and often an understory will show through the canopy. This signature will show height when viewed in stereo. The most common area in which this is found is in the areas of pine plantation. These wetlands may have ditches running through them to improve their yields.

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PFO4/1A-PFO4/1A

Forested, needle leaved evergreen/broad leaved deciduous, temporarily flooded. This signature is a mixture of blue-gray (oaks, maples, ect.) and brick red, reddish brown or even purplish fluffy crowns (loblolly pines, long leaf pine, ect.). There may be an understory visible through the canopy. The evergreen trees (PFO4/1A) or the deciduous trees (PFO1/4A) may predominate in this signature. This signature will show height when viewed in stereo.

PFO4C

Forested, needle leaved evergreen, seasonally flooded. This signature is brick red, reddish brown or even purplish with tighter, more compact crowns than the temporarily flooded signature. The canopy (loblolly pine, long leaf pine, ect,) is generally tighter with less understory evident. This signature will show height when viewed in stereo and is usually found in areas of pine plantation. The areas may be ditched to improve yields through better drainage.

PUBH

Unconsolidated bottom, permanently flooded. This is an open water signature of less than 20 acres.

PUSA/C

Unconsolidated shore, temporarily/seasonally flooded. This signature is usually found in impoundments that have been breached or are empty for whatever reason. The temporarily flooded signature is often a white scoured return, while the seasonally flooded signature may range from a light to dark smooth blue-gray return.

SPECIFICS:

1. Soil surveys, as available, will be used as collateral data in determining wetland/upland breaks.
2. Impounded (h), partially drained/ditched (d), excavated (x), beaver (b), artificial substrate (r) and spoil (s) modifiers will be used where applicable.
3. Hydrological connections will be made when applicable.
4. Sewage ponds will carry the artificially flooded water regime (K) with any applicable modifiers.
5. Existing NWI maps will be used as collateral data.
6. The 1:40,000 scale photography will have its uplands mapped according to Anderson's A Land Use and Land Cover Classification System for use with Remote Sensor Data. The 1:58,000 scale photography will only have the wetlands mapped.

Upland Mapping Conventions

1. Upland mapping will follow the system as put forth in A Land Use and Land Cover Classification System For Use with Remote Sensor Data, by James R. Anderson, Ernest E. Hardy, John T. Roach, and Richard E. Witmer.
2. Level I and II will be utilized for all classes except for Water (5) and Wetland (6). The NWI classification system will be utilized for these classes.
3. Ten (10) acres will be the minimum upland mapping unit.
4. Primary state roads and interstate highways (indicated by red on topographic maps) will be classified as transportation corridors (14), secondary and smaller roads and other Transportation Corridors will not be delineated except where they bisect a wetland. The section of roadway or corridor that splits the wetland will be delineated and classified (14).
5. Long distance powerline cuts, water/gas/oil pipeline easements, telephone lines or other transportation/utilities facilities will generally not be included in the Transportation, Communications and Utilities (14) classification. These utility easements/cuts very rarely constitute the dominate land use for the land with which they are associated.
6. Wetland mapping will adhere to existing NWI mapping conventions.