

## Mapping Conventions

### Nevada PI

**Field Trips:** September 9 - 13, 1991

November 17 - 21, 1991

March 30 - April 2, 1992

**Personnel:** Howard Browers - U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Toni Alese - Geonex, Inc.  
Vicki Calligan - Geonex, Inc. (weeks of 9/9/91 and 11/17/91)  
Dave Geddis - Geonex, Inc. (weeks of 9/9/91 and 3/30/92)  
Barbara Johnson - Geonex, Inc. (weeks of 9/9/91 and 11/17/91)  
Charles Attardo - Geonex, Inc. (week of 11/17/91)

**Project Area (1:100K Maps):**

Week of September 9: Ely NW, Ely SW, Ely NE, Millett NW, Millett NE,  
Millett SE

Week of November 17: Millett SW, Tonopah NW, Tonopah SW,  
Tonopah NE, Tonopah SE, Goldfield NW,  
Goldfield SW, Goldfield NE, Goldfield SE,  
Mariposa NE

Week of March 30: Death Valley NW, Death Valley NE,  
Death Valley SE, Kingman NW, Kingman NE,  
Kingman SE, Kingman SW

## **Map Conventions:**

### **1. Forested**

- PFOA,C** - Quaking aspen (Populus tremula) and willow (Salix spp.). Signature typically shows bright red, fluffy crowns, and is usually associated with drainages, river floodplains, or wet meadows.
- PFOB** - Willow (Salix spp.). Signature shows bright red and deep red. These areas are generally associated with springs on the topographic maps.

### **2. Scrub-Shrub**

- PSSA,C** - Willow (Salix spp.), and Woods rose (Rosa woodsii). Signature typically shows bright red with a richer tone of red as you go from temporarily to seasonally flooded. These wetlands are usually associated with drainages, river floodplains, or wet meadows.
- PSSB** - Willow (Salix spp.). Signature typically shows bright and deep red. These areas are usually associated with springs on the topographic maps.
- PSSJ** - Greasewood (Sarcobatus vermiculatus). Signature is a mottled gray and white or a bright white due to the alkaline nature of the soil, generally on level ground and in depressional areas.

### **3. Emergents**

- PEMA,C,F,H** - Iris missouriensis, Phragmites spp., Potentilla spp., Distichlis spicata, Carex spp., Eleocharis spp., Rumex spp., Juncus spp., Scirpus spp., Typha spp. Emergent wetlands are generally found along rivers and streams, in wet meadows, irrigated fields, impoundments, lakes, and ponds. The signature varied from smooth white or grey to smooth light and dark red in seasonally flooded areas. Semipermanently flooded areas exhibit a dark muddy tone, and permanently flooded areas exhibit a very dark tone with apparent open water.
- PEMB** - Iris missouriensis, Eleocharis spp., Carex spp., Potentilla spp., Achillea millefolium, Typha spp., Juncus spp. Saturated wetlands are confined to seeps in front of impoundments and seeps or springs in meadows and on hillsides. Signatures vary but are typically a smooth deep red.
- PEMJ** - Salicornia spp., Distichlis spicata. Intermittent emergent wetlands are generally associated with alkali flats and give off a white to gray tone.

#### 4. Aquatic Bed

**PABF,H** - Lemna spp., algae. Signatures varied from a smooth pink to a smooth brown. This classification will be used only when a signature is present or the area has been field checked.

#### 5. Unconsolidated Shore

**L2USJ,A,C**  
**PUSJ,A,C** - Unconsolidated shore wetlands have a white or gray signature for intermittent or temporary wetlands. Seasonally flooded unconsolidated shore wetlands will occasionally have a light blue signature due to a small amount of water remaining at the time of photography. These areas will often show up on topographic maps as intermittent lakes.

#### SPECIFICS:

1. Soil surveys will be followed closely (whenever available) for upland/wetland breaks.
2. Impounded (h) and excavated (x) modifiers will be used when appropriate.
3. Riverine/streambed classification closely follows U.S.G.S. topographic maps. Perennial rivers with a dry streambed signature will be classified R4SBF or C. Most intermittent streams delineated will be classified as R4SBJ, particularly in the flat valley areas. At higher elevations and where several R4SBJ's come together we will classify these intermittents as R4SBA. Many intermittent streams will not be pulled because their signatures are too weak. The length of the stream and size of the watershed will also be used as criteria to determine what is delineated. Short streams (less than five miles) draining small watersheds will not be delineated.
4. Vegetated rivers and streams with shrubs (SS) or trees (FO) will be classified seasonally flooded (C) for perennial rivers and temporarily flooded (A) for intermittent streambeds. However, photo signature overrides topographic maps when necessary.
5. Nevada has large expanses of alkali soil, some of which are wetlands and some of which are not. Alkali flats containing only greasewood will be delineated as intermittent wetlands. Alkali flats containing greasewood with sagebrush and rabbit-brush will be classified as uplands. Although these areas tend to have virtually the same photo signatures we will use the topographic map to determine whether or not there is a large amount of run-off into these areas and to determine if there is an intermittent lake bed associated with these areas. Where both of these appear to be true we will assume the signature is indicative of an exclusive greasewood area and delineate it as an intermittent wetland.
6. Seeps and springs are found throughout the study area and closely follow the topographic maps. Most springs and seeps will be classified as saturated. In areas where there is evidence of standing water they could be classified as seasonal, semi-permanent or permanent wetlands.