

Photo Interpretation Problems
for the
Newport, North Carolina 7.5' Quadrangle

1. Photo Quality. Although these photos are of generally good quality, two specific problems were identified:
 - a. They are very dark towards the western edges.
 - b. They were taken somewhat late in the flying season.
(See Subclass Identification)
2. Identification of Intertidal Zone. It will be necessary to rely on NOAA charts.
3. Water Regime Identification in Hardwoods. This is primarily a problem in applying the semipermanent water regime to hardwood swamps.
(See Subclass Identification)
4. Subclass Identification. Since these photos were taken on April 24, 1982, most vegetation has leafed out. Therefore, many forested communities exhibit similar tones and the extent of the leaf out makes substrates nonvisable. Specific problems include difficulty in distinguishing broad-leaved evergreen trees from broad-leaved deciduous trees and distinguishing cypress swamps from tupelo swamps. Since application of specific water regimes often depends on identifying specific communities at the subclass level (i.e. cypress), this problem is interrelated to No. 3.
5. Distinguishing Upland Pines from Wet Pines. Often these photographic signatures are very similar. Since certain identifying characteristics such as presence or absence of a dense broad-leaved evergreen shrub understory are not apparent on the photos, this demarcation often must be made based on location and local knowledge of the environment. Frequent fires in this area greatly complicates this interpretation.

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>ALPHANUMERICS</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
Fresh Water Marsh	PEM1C PEM1F	Seasonally to semi-permanently flooded marsh. Vegetation includes alligatorweed (<u>Alternanthera philoxeroides</u>), arrowheads (<u>Sagittaria</u> spp.), cattails (<u>Typha</u> spp.), millets (<u>Echinochloa</u> spp.), <u>Panicum</u> spp., and smartweeds (<u>Polygonum</u> spp.).
Bottomland Hardwoods	PF01C	Seasonally flooded hardwoods found along streams and in swales. Vegetation includes ashes (<u>Fraxinus</u> spp.), hackberry (<u>Celtis occidentalis</u>), ironwood (<u>Carpinus caroliniana</u>), oaks (<u>Quercus</u> spp.), red maple (<u>Acer rubrum</u>), and sweet gum (<u>Liquidambar styraciflua</u>). Often these areas are mixed with pond and loblolly pines (PF0 $\frac{1}{2}$ C). Also, some of these areas may be indicated as temporarily flooded (PF01A, PF0 $\frac{1}{2}$ A).
Tupelo Swamp	PF01F	Semipermanently flooded hardwood swamps dominated by <u>Nyssa</u> spp.
Cypress Swamp	PF02F	Semipermanently flooded hardwood swamps dominated by cypress (<u>Taxodium distichum</u>). Usually these swamps are indicated as mixed with <u>Nyssa</u> spp. (PF0 $\frac{1}{2}$ F).
Pine Flatwoods	PF04/EM1A	Temporarily flooded pines (<u>Pinus serotina</u> , <u>P. taeda</u> , <u>P. palustris</u>) with an open canopy. Although some shrubs are present, the primary groundcover includes wiregrass (<u>Aristida stricta</u>) and cane (<u>Arundinaria gigantea</u>).
Pine Swales	PF04/SS3C	Seasonally flooded swales in the undulating ridge/swale areas. An open first canopy is dominated by pond pine (<u>Pinus serotina</u>) with a dense understory being dominated by titi (<u>Cyrilla racemiflora</u>), loblolly bay (<u>Gordonia lasianthus</u>), red bay (<u>Persea borbonia</u>), and sweet bay (<u>Magnolia virginiana</u>).