OREGON FARM BILL PI CONVENTIONS

General

All non-tidal water regimes except D, E, and J will be used and no subclasses will be employed for any classifications.

Split classifications will be used sparingly and will be based on spatial dominance.

Though no official minimum mapping unit will be established for the project, only those "dot" sized wetlands which could be represented as the smallest possible polygon at 1:24,000 scale will be delineated. Other delineations will be as detailed as a given area reasonably allows.

The summer 1981 photography being used for interpretation is considered representative of a normal wetland year. though field reconnaisance revealed somewhat drier conditions.

Rivers and Streams

Under-vegetated rivers and streams will be classified as perennial where indicated by USGS topos. With only a few exceptions, such as the Grande Ronde River in the Grande Ronde Valley (R2UBH), all such waterways will be upper perennial (R3UBH).

Under-vegetated rivers and steams, indicated as intermittent on the topo will generally be classified as R4SBC in upper elevations (Pendleton SE and Grangeville SW) or where there is evidence of clear scarring or flowing water. R4SBA will be more common for intermittents of lower elevations (Pendleton SW and The Dalles SE) or those showing less scarring with perhaps a greater presence of vegetation.

R4SBF will be used to represent both dewatered perennial streams and intermittent streams full of water at the time of photography.

Under-vegetated irrigation and drainage canals shown as perennial will be classified R4SBFx; those indicated as intermittent will be R4SBCx.

Vegetation should be stressed in the classification of linear rivers and sreams where portions of the linear may be sparce or even devoid of vegetation. Numerous breaks for non-vegetated classes of riverine should be avoided.

Impoundments created by run-of-the-river dams will not be classified apart from the rivers and streams themselves unless there is a clear break indicating the extent of the impoundment.

Small exposed flats of upper and lower perennial rivers need not be separated from the river classification and delineation in most cases, especially where such intricate delineations compromise map readability.

Seeps and Springs

Numerous seeps and springs which exist throughout the study area will generally be classified as saturated (PEM,SS,FOB). These wetlands may be large enough for representation as polygons or small enough for dots or single dashes. If there is sufficient overland flow from the saturated area, such wetlands will generally be considered seasonally flooded and will be represented by a linear in most instances.

Where vegetated seeps and springs exist amid other upland vegetation, identification will be more difficult and greater conservation in delineations will be in order. Emphasis should be placed on larger, brighter looking areas with possible evidence of flow.

Though every effort should be made to locate and identify USGS-indicated seeps and springs, many such units may be either too small to map or completely imperceivable.

Miscellaneous

Field reconnaisance and photography reveal perennial designations on topographic maps as too liberal for both natural and man-made ponds. Many such wetlands will be semipermanent and even seasonal, especially in lower elevations.

Both vegetated and under-vegetated streams west of the Blue Mountains (Pendleton SW and The Dalles SE) will be conservatively delineated when compared to the extent of USGS-indicated streams. The extent of wetland stream delineations within the Blue Mountains and the Wallowa Mountains will more closely follow USGS indications.

Special modifier "f" will not be used for farmed wetlands in such areas as the Wallowa or Grande Ronde Valleys.

Hydrologic connections will be neither possible nor practical for all wetlands delineated in correspondence to USGS intermittent streams. Numerous disjointed segments of EM, SS, and FO linears will exist within otherwise dry draws.

Though hydrology and topography are as much a consideration for water regime designations, seasonally flooded emergent meadows and linear wetlands can generally be distinguished from the more common temporary areas by a relatively brighter and darker red to brick red signature.

Sewage treatment areas and the like will be mapped as wetlands and classified as either PUBKx, L2UBKx, or PEMKx; no other water regimes will be required on the label to further explain flooding conditions.

Because of the difficulty in interpreting upland trees from wetland trees in riparian zones, close evaluation of the topo for old meander scars or other depressions is needed to delineate only the wet areas. Signature and stereo vision offer little help.

As the differentiation of wetland scrub/shrub and forested units for flooding situations is also often difficult by signature, linear woody wetlands, disassociated with seeps and springs, will generally be considered temporary in medium to high gradient areas, and seasonal in only low gradient areas.

ADDITIONAL GUIDELINES FOR PI DELINEATIONS
MOUNTAINOUS, CANOPY-COVERED AREAS
(WALLOWA AND BLUE MTNS.)

1. ALL PERENNIALS = R3UBH PER TOPO (I.E., ALL TOPO STREAMS PULLED OUT) UNLESS DIFFERENT RIPARIAN SIGNATURE IS VISIBLE INDICATING FFO A/C.

2. PULL OUT MAJOR INTERMITTENTS ONLY AND CONSIDER R4SB/C IN MOST INSTANCES — SB's ON SOUTH-FACING SLOPES COULD BE "A" DUE TO HIGHER TEMPS, LESS SNOW.

3. MOUNTAINOUS PERENNIALS WHICH AREN'T CANOPY-COVERED AND DON'T APPEAR TO HAVE ANY WATER PRESENT COULD BE R4SBF INSTEAD OF R3UBH.

4. FFO AND FSS PERENNIALS WILL BE CONSIDERED "A" IN MOST INSTANCES — "C" RESERVED FOR CHECKSITES AND LOW-GRADIENT AREAS.

OREGON FARM BILL PLANT LIST

FO/SS	COTTONWOOD	POPULUS
	ASH	FRAXINUS
	RUSSIAN OLIVE	ELAEAGNUS ANGUSTIFOLIA
	WILLOW	SALIX
	ALDER	ALNUS
	HAWTHORNE	CRATAEGUS
	DOGWOOD (REDOSIER)	CORNUS STOLONIFERA
	PONDEROSA PINE	PINUS PONDEROSA
	ENGELMAN'S SPRUCE	PICEA ENGELMANNII
SS	SUMAC	RHUS
	ROSE	ROSA
	SNOWBERRY (COMMON)	SYMPHORICARPOS ALBUS
EM	✓ RUSH	JUNCUS
	✓ DOCK	RUMEX
	✓ CATTAIL	TYPHA
	✓ FALSE HELLEBORE	VERATRUM CAUDATUM
	WATER PLANTAIN	ALISMA
	✓ BASIN WILD RYE	ELYMUS TRITICOIDES
	✓ SEDGE	CAREX
	BUTTERCUP	RANUNCULUS
	DANDELION	TARAXACUM OFFICINALE
	FLAG	IRIS
	HORSETAIL	EQUISETUM
	CAMAS	CAMASSIA
	NEBRASKA SEDGE	CAREX NEBRASCENSIS
	SPIKE RUSH	ELEOCHARIS

(OR PLANTS, P.2)

EM	RYE GRASS	ELYMUS
	FIVE-FINGER CINQUEFOIL	CINQUEFOIL
	BLUE-EYED MARY	COLLENSIA
	WESTERN SHOOTING STAR	DODECATHEON FULCHELLUM
	FOXTAIL	ALOPECURUS
AB	WATERMEAL	WOLFFIA
	DUCKWEED	LEMNA