MAP REPORT FORM

Scale 1:100,000

Map Name: WARREN SE State(s): PENNSYLVANIA

MAP PREPARATION

Photography Used:

Emulsion	Scale	Date	Percent Coverage
1. COLOR INFRARED	1:58,000	5/6/83	82%
2. " "	"	5/10/83	8%
3. " "	"	4/26/83	10%

Field Check Dates:

1. AUGUST 12→14, 1985

2.

3.

Contractor(s) for Photo Interpretation:

1. MASS. REMOTE SENSING PROJECT; UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS, AMHERST, M

2.

3.

Collateral Data Used:

1. U.S.G.S. TOPO SHEETS

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

GEOGRAPHY

General Location:

CENTRAL WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA
LONGITUDE 78°W → 79°W
LATITUDE 41°N → 41°30'N

Bailey's Ecoregion Classification and Description:

1.*(221A) HOT CONTINENTAL DIVISION, EASTERN DECIDUOUS FOREST PROVINCE, APPALACHIAN OAK FOREST SECTION.
CHARACTERIZED BY APPALACHIAN HIGHLANDS AND ROLLING HILLS, WARM SUMMERS AND COLD WINTERS. GROWING SEASON IS 3-5 MO. IN COLDER SECTIONS, 5-6 MO. IN WARMER SECTIONS. SNOW IN WINTER. AVG. ANNUAL PRECIPITATION 35-60 IN. AVG. ANNUAL TEMP 40-60°F. DECIDUOUS FOREST WITH DENSE HERBACEOUS UNDERSTORY SURPLUS OF WATER IN SPRING.

Hammond's Land Surface Form and Physical Subdivision:

1.

2.

3.

4.

* BAILY, ROBERT G. 1978. DESCRIPTIONS OF THE ECOREGIONS OF THE UNITED STATES. FOREST SERVICE, U.S.D.A., OGDEN, UTAH. 77p.

WETLAND COMMUNITIES

PARTIAL PLANT COMMUNITY LIST FOR WARREN SE

SITE 1 - R3UBH. Rocks, sand, silt, boulders.

SITE 2 - A) PEM1A. Eupatorium maculatum, E. perfoliatum, Scirpus cyperinus, Polygonum, Juncus effusus, Salix sp., Solidago sp., Carex sp.

B) PFO1A. Acer rubrum, Populus tremuloides, Salix sp., Impatiens capensis, Solidago sp.

SITE 3 - PFO1A. Prunus serotina, Alnus rugosa, Thalictrum polygonum, Solidago sp., Viburnum cassinoides.

SITE 4 - PSS1/EM1C. Salix sp., Alnus rugosa, Carex sp., Spiraea latifolia, Thalictrum polygonum, Onoclea sensibilis, Symplocarpus foetidus, Eupatorium sp.

SITE 5 - A) PEM1C. Carex spp., Leersia oryzoides, Scirpus cyperinus, Juncus effusus, Solidago sp., Onoclea sensibilis, Eupatorium perfoliatum.

B) PSS1C. Alnus rugosa, Spiraea latifolia, Cornus amomum.

SITE 6 - PEM1A. Solidago sp., Scirpus cyperinus, Carex sp., Salix sp.

SITE 7 - PEM1C. Carex stricta, Polygonum sp., Cornus amomum, Impatiens capensis, Sagitaria latifolia, Onoclea sensibilis, Lobelia cardinalis.

SITE 8 - PFO1A. Carya ovata, Quercus bicolor, Fagus grandifolia, Carpinus caroliniana, Gium sp., Onoclea sensibilis, Carex sp., Crataegus sp.

SITE 9 - PEM1C. Polygonum sp., Leersia oryzoides, Salix sp., Phragmites communis.

SITE 10 - PFO4A. Tsuga canadensis, Betula lutea, Acer rubrum, Prunus serotina, Carya ovata, Polygonum sp.

SITE 11 - A) PEM1E. Typha latifolia.

B) PEM1Fh. Typha latifolia, Glyceria sp., dead trees, Carex sp.

SITE 12 - PFO1A. Prunus serotina, Crataegus sp., Cornus amomum, Alnus rugosa, Viburnum dentatum, V. trilobum, Solidago sp., Thalictrum polygonum, Impatiens capensis.

SITE 13 - PFO1/4A. Carpinus caroliniana, Pinus strobus, Tsuga canadensis, Crataegus sp., Impatiens capensis, Cornus amomum, Onoclea sensibilis, grass.

SITE 14 - PEM1Fb. Leersia oryzoides, Juncus sp., dead shrubs and trees, Typha latifolia.

SITE 15 - PSS1Eb. Salix sp., Carex sp., Leersia oryzoides.

SITE 16 - PFO5Hb. Dead trees.

SITE 17 - PEM1A. Solidago sp., Scirpus sp., Carex sp., Verbena hastata, Leersia oryzoides, Onoclea sensibilis, Polygonum sp.

SITE 18 - PSS1E. Alnus rugosa, Viburnum dentatum, Leersia oryzoides, Sparganium sp., Glyceria sp.

SITE 19 - A) PEM1Eb. Scirpus sp., Leersia oryzoides, Salix sp., Typha latifolia, Polygonum sp., Eupatorium maculatum.

B) PEM1Fb. Glyceria sp., Leersia oryzoides, Scirpus sp., Juncus sp.

SITE 20 - PEM1B. Scirpus cyperinus, Rubus hispidus, Sphagnum sp., Juncus sp., Populus tremuloides, dead trees, Cornus amomum, Acer rubrum, Vaccinium (lowbush) sp.

SITE 21 - PEM1E. Leersia oryzoides, Scirpus sp., Typha latifolia, Sphagnum sp. Onoclea sensibilis, Juncus effusus, Glyceria sp.

SITE 22 - PSS1E. Viburnum dentatum, Scirpus cyperinus, Juncus effusus.

SITE 23 - PFO4B. Tsuga canadensis, Sphagnum sp., Leersia oryzoides, Osmunda cinnamomea, Salix sp., Scirpus sp., Juncus effusus.

SITE 24 - PEM1B. Scirpus cyperinus, Eriophorum sp., Sphagnum sp., Rubus hispidus, Carex sp., ferns stumps.

SITE 25 - PSS1/EM1B. Spiraea tomentosa, Carex sp., Sphagnum sp., Viburnum cassinoides, Rubus hispidus, Sparganium sp.

SITE 26 - PEM1B. Sphagnum sp., Cladium sp. (?), hairy cap moss, Vaccinium macrocarpon, Carex sp., Eriophorum sp.

SPECIAL MAPPING PROBLEMS

PROBLEM	RESOLUTION
1. ORANGE SIGNATURE WAS FOUND TO INDICATE SEVERAL DIFFERENT VEGETATION TYPES, BOTH UPLAND AND WETLAND, INCLUDING PEMIB, PEMI/SSIB, PEMIE, PSSIE, AND RUBUS-DOMINATED U.	1. WE WERE EXTREMELY CONSERVATIVE IN PULLING ORANGE SIGNATURE AS WETLAND BASED ON THE OVERALL DRYNESS OF WORK AREA, AND THE FREQUENT LOCATION OF THIS SIGNATURE ON SLOPES. FIELD CHECKING ALSO REVEALED THIS SIGNATURE OFTEN IN UPLAND DISTURBED SITES WITH THIN SOIL AND RUBUS HISPIDUS. IN WETLANDS SPHAGNUM WAS USUALLY PRESENT, BUT WATER REGIME DECISIONS ("B" VS. "E") WERE MORE DIFFICULT.
2. SMOOTH OLIVE GREEN SHRUB SIGNATURE – U OR WETLAND?	EVEN WHEN VERY DARK, GREENISH SHRUB SIGNATURE WAS CALLED U. PSSI WAS BLACK IN MOST CASES, OR SOMETIMES VIOLET OR RED NEVER GREEN BASED ON FIELD CHECKING.

PROBLEM	RESOLUTION
3. WHITE HERBACEOUS AREAS WITH PINK OVERTONES, USUALLY ON SLOPES ADJACENT TO STREAMS OR WETLANDS. PEM1A, PEM1B OR U? WHEN PARTIALLY WET, WHERE TO DRAW U BOUNDARY?	AGAIN, WE WERE VERY CONSERVATIVE, LIMITING DELINEATIONS TO VERY "SMOOTH" AREAS VERY CLOSE TO OTHER WETLANDS, NOT GOING UPSLOPE IF POSSIBLE. DUE TO PRESENCE OF SPHAGNUM WE USED PEM1B AND PEM1E, AND AVOIDED "A" WATER REGIME SLOPES WERE USUALLY DRY AND WE SUSPECT RUBUS IS AGAIN RESPONSIBLE FOR PINK OR ORANGE TONES.
4. R2UBH VS. R5UBH	R5UBH WAS USED LIBERALLY BASED ON FIELD NOTES AND FISHERIES INFO. EVEN WIDE MEANDERING RIVERS WERE SHALLOW, COBBLEY, FAST.
5. SHOULD WE DELINEATE FISH HATCHERIES?	PULLED OUT HATCHERIES AS PUBHh ONLY WHEN THEY APPEARED TO BE IMPOUNDMENTS WITH NATURAL BOTTOM SIMILAR TO FARM PONDS, AS OPPOSED TO CONCRETE POOLS.

PROBLEM	RESOLUTION
6. EXCAVATIONS AND IMPOUNDMENTS IN STRIP MINES APPEAR BLACK OR BLUE. OFTEN NOT SURE IF WATER OR COAL-FILLED. WHEN WATER, SHOULD THEY BE LABELLED PERMANENT?	IF QUESTION BETWEEN WATER AND COAL, IT WAS NOT DELINEATED. IF WATER, IT WAS LABELLED PUBHh (or X)
7. BLUE, BLACK AND SHINEY SOIL TONES UNDER VEGETATION IN DISTURBED AREAS. NOT SURE IF THEY WERE WET, OR INDICATED COAL OR GRAVEL DEPOSITS.	IF IN QUESTION, USUALLY LEFT AS U, BASED ON OVERALL DRYNESS OF WORK AREA AND LACK OF WETLANDS IN SIMILAR LOCATIONS IN UNDISTURBED AREAS.

USER CAUTION

The map document was prepared primarily by stereoscopic analysis of high altitude aerial photographs. Wetlands were identified on the photographs based on vegetation, visible hydrology, and geography in accordance with Classification of Wetlands and Deep Water Habitats of the United States (An Operational Draft) Cowardin, et al, 1977. The aerial photographs typically reflected conditions during the specific year and season when they were taken. In addition, there is a margin or error inherent in the use of aerial photographs. Thus a detailed on-the-ground and historical analysis of a single site may result in revision of the wetland boundaries established through photographic interpretation. In addition, some small wetlands and those obscured by dense forest cover may not be included on the map document.

Federal, State, and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands amy define and describe wetlands in a different manner than that used in this inventory. There is no attempt, in either design or products of this inventory, to define limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, State, or local government or to establish the geographical scope of regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should seek the advice of appropriate Federal, State, or local agencies concerning specific agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.

Additional information regarding this map or other National Wetland Inventory activities may be obtained by contacting:

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2) Mass. Remote Sensing Project - Forestry Dept, 301 Holdsworth Hall; University of Massachusetts; Amherst, Mass. 01003