

MAP REPORT FORM

Scale 1:100,000

Map Name: Roanoke NW State(s): Virginia

MAP PREPARATION

Photography Used:

	<u>Emulsion</u>	<u>Scale</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Percent Coverage</u>
1.	CIR	1:58,000	4-18-82	37.5%
2.	"	"	4-23-82	40.6%
3.	"	"	4-15-81	12.5%
4.	"	"	4-1-82	9.4%

Field Check Dates:

1. 10/6/86 → 10/10/86

~~2.~~

~~3.~~

Contractor(s) for Photo Interpretation:

1. MASSACHUSETTS REMOTE SENSING PROJECT -
UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS, AMHERST, MA.

~~2.~~

~~3.~~

Collateral Data Used:

1. SCS SOILS SURVEYS (Available in limited areas)

2. USGS Topographic Maps.

3. Climatological Data

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

GEOGRAPHY

General Location:

Western Virginia, between Lynchburg and Roanoke.

longitude $80^{\circ} \rightarrow 79^{\circ} \text{ E}$

latitude $37^{\circ} \rightarrow 37^{\circ} 30' \text{ N}$

Bailey's Ecoregion Classification and Description:

- 1.* (2214) - Appalachian Oak Forest, Eastern Deciduous Forest Province.

- Mostly rolling hills with high relief in the
2. Appalachian Mountains. Cold winters, warm summers (avg 40° - 60° F annually). Avg precipitation is 35-60 inches yearly, with surplus in Spring.
 3. Vegetation is predominately deciduous trees; oak, beech, birch, hickory, maple, elm, ash, hornbeam, alder.
 4. In poorly drained areas willows, ash, elm and hydrophytic shrubs are common.

Hammond's Land Surface Form and Physical Subdivision:

1. N/A

2.

3.

4.

* Bailey, R.G. 1978 Description of Ecoregions of the United States.
USDA Forest Service. Ogden, Utah.

WETLAND COMMUNITIES

MAP SYMBOLS

LOCAL NAME

DOMINANT VEGETATION

WATER REGIME

*Not applicable - used field data from
Western Virginia field trip; October 6-10, 1986.*

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 may 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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