

MAPPING CONVENTIONS
CENTRAL TEXAS
SAN ANGELO NW, SW, NE, SE
SENORA NW, SW, NE, SE

LACUSTRINE

1. All open water bodies 20 acres or larger will be classified as unconsolidated bottom (L1UB or L2UB) as data indicates. Water regimes of semi-permanently (F) or permanently (H) flooded are used with the preceding class.
2. Non-vegetated shoreline will be classified as unconsolidated shore (L2US) with water regimes of temporary (A) or seasonably (C) flooded. Exposed bottom will be denoted as L2UBF.
3. Rocky shore will be classified as L2RS with water regimes of intermittently (J), temporary (A), or seasonably (C) flooded.

RIVERINE

1. Perennial streams on the topographic maps, and water shown on the photography will be R2UBH. R4SBC will be used in situations where the stream does not appear to flow throughout the year. For example, if the topographic map shows a stream to be perennial but no water is on the photography. Also, if a perennial stream dries up leaving exposed streambed and has been labeled R2UBH, labels of R2USC and R2USA will be used.
 2. Perennial streams with rock bottoms will be classified as R2RB. Water regimes used will be semi-permanently (F) or permanently (H) flooded. Rock bottom streams with no water on photography will be classified as R4SBC. Also, perennial streams with a rocky shore will be classified as R2RSC or R2RSA.
 3. Intermittent streams, as noted on the topographic map, with water on the photography will be classified as R4SBC.
 4. R4SBA will be used for intermittent streams, as noted on the topographic map, that are well defined and have no water shown on the photography. Intermittently flooded streams (R4SBJ) will be used for lesser defined streams. These are generally located at the beginning of a drainage system.
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PALUSTRINE

1. Ponds and "playa" type depressions are classified as PUSJ-A-C or PUBF-H. The intermittent (J) and temporary (A) pond will have little or no water on the photography, is shown as intermittent on the topographic map and has a hydric soil. The seasonal ponds (C) contain water on the photography, and are shown as intermittent on the topographic map. The PUS's are generally for small ponds and/or dot size polygons. The larger ponds (1/2 acre or larger) tend to be semi-permanently (F) to permanently flooded (H). These are shown as perennial on the topographic map. If shown as perennial on the topo, but no water is seen on the photography, the pond may be considered as seasonal.

In the Sonoras, most stock ponds observed in the field were artificially flooded. Thus a K water regime (PUSKCh) will be used to denote this condition on sites checked in the field or where strong evidence, such as water pumps, can be seen. Ponds not field checked will follow standard conventions with a note to the user stating that these ponds may be artificially flooded.

2. Forested wetlands (PFO1 - broad leaved deciduous) are ^{or semi-permanent (F)} classified with temporary (A), ~~or~~ seasonal (C) water regimes. Some areas may contain dead trees which will be PFO5 with a semi-permanent (F) or permanent (H) water regime.
Delete or Add phrase
3. Scrub shrub (PSS1 - broad leaved deciduous) wetlands may ^{or semi-permanent (F)} have water regimes of temporary (A), ~~or~~ seasonal (C). PSS2 (needle-leaved deciduous) may have water regimes of intermittent (J), temporary (A), or occasionally seasonal (C) in backwaters of reservoirs.
4. Emergents (PEM1) are only classified within the palustrine system and denoted as persistent. The water regimes are temporary (A), seasonal (C), and semi-permanent (F). One saturated (B) situation was observed.
5. Aquatic beds (AB) are classified as AB1 (algal), AB3 (rooted vascular), or AB4 (floating vascular). These may also be found in lacustrine systems. Water regimes are limited to semi-permanent (F) and permanently (H) flooded.

SPECIAL MODIFIERS

1. Special modifiers to be used are excavated (x), impounded (h), farmed (f), and beavers (b).