Supplemental Map Report

1. *Project:* **TX Watersheds I (Cypress Bayou/Sulphur River),** completed Sept. 04

2. *Imagery:* CIR 9x9 inch transparencies, 1:32,000, flown 9/27/02

3. *Collateral Data:* Older, available NWI maps/photography digital and hardcopy, USGS Digital Raster Graphs. USGS CIR DOQQ's, digital soils data, where available.

4. *Inventory method:* Five maps for Cypress Bayou (Jefferson, Karnak, Potters Point, Smithland, & Woodlawn) are updates, the remainder of the project is new mapping. Interpretation and transfer done using OPTEM, Inc. Digital Transfer Scope.

5. *Classification:* Cowardin Wetlands

6. *Data Limitations:* National Wetlands Inventory digital data were derived from stereoscopic analysis of high altitude aerial photographs. Wetlands and riparian areas were identified based on vegetation, visible hydrology and geography in accordance with **Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States** (FWS/OBS – 79/31 December 1979) & **A System for Mapping Riparian Areas in the Western United States** (FWS 1998). There is a margin of error inherent in the use of aerial photos. Age, scale and emulsion of the aerial photos, as well as seasonal and climatic variations at the time of aerial photo acquisition may affect the way in which wetlands and riparian areas are identified.

7. *General Description of Project area:*
Cypress Bayou/Caddo Lake
Located in northeastern Texas, the Cypress Bayou/Caddo Lake watershed covers areas in Harrison and Marion counties. The topography is generally gently rolling terrain with hot summers (average temperature 88 degrees Fahrenheit) and cool winters (average temperature 35 degrees Fahrenheit). The watershed is in the Lower Mississippi Riverine Forest Province (LMRFP) and the Southern Mixed Forest Province (SMFP) (Bailey). The Mississippi Riverine Forest Province is flat to gently sloping flood plains with low terraces made up of alluvium and loess while the Southern Mixed Forest Province has gently slopes with numerous sluggish streams and marshes and swamps. Soils in the LMRFP are a mosaic of Inceptisols, Alfisols and Mollisols while soils in the SMFP are Ultisols with some Vertisols and Inceptisols included. Vegetation in the LMRFP includes bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*), water oak (*Quercus nigra*), green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanca*), and other bottom land trees. In the SMFP, vegetation includes water oak (*Quercus nigra*), loblolly (*Pinus taeda*) and short leaf (*Pinus echinata*) pines and other tree species.

Sulphur River
Located in northeastern Texas, the Sulphur River watershed covers parts of Bowie, Cass, Delta, Franklin, Hopkins, Lamar, Morris, Red River, and Titus counties. The topography

and climate is similar to that found in the Cypress Bayou/Caddo Lake watershed. The Sulphur River watershed is located in the Southern Mixed Forest Province (SMFP) (Bailey). Soils are Ultisols with some Vertisols and Inceptisols included. Vegetation includes water oak (*Quercus nigra*), loblolly (*Pinus taeda*) and short leaf (*Pinus echinata*) pines and other tree species.

8. *Description of wetlands:*
The following section describes the map codes used on the various 1:24,000-scale wetlands maps. A general description and/or community type, including dominant vegetation, is provided for each code.

Wetland habitat data are displayed on overlays or maps by a series of letters and numbers (alphanumerics) with the first letter representing the system and subsequent alphanumerics representing, in a sequential manner, the subordinate level of detail. Where classes and subclasses have been mixed, they are separated by a diagonal line. When classes and subclasses have been mixed, the predominant life form represents 50% to 70% aerial coverage while less dominant life form represents 30% to 50% aerial coverage.

Examples:

1. Classification of wetlands to the water regime level: PFO2Fh

    P.....Palustrine
    FO.....Forested
    2.....Needle-leaf deciduous
    F.....Semipermanently flooded
    h.....Diked/Impounded

2. Mixing of classes: PAB3/UBH

    P.....Palustrine
    AB.....Aquatic Bed
    3.....Rooted Vascular
    UB.....Unconsolidated bottom
    H.....Permanently flooded

PALUSTRINE SYSTEM

Palustrine systems are nontidal wetlands dominated by trees, shrubs, persistent emergents, emergent mosses or lichens, are less than 20 acres in size, and have a low water depth of less than 6 feet in the deepest part of the basin.

PUBHh -
PUBHx -

PUBFx –

Small bodies of water often associated with dammed drainages, surrounded by uplands. Evidence of dike or dam visible on the downstream side of the pond or excavation of the pond. Color is variable, ranging from dark blue to light turquoise. Difference between H and F water regime is that F may have surface water absent some years but water table is at the surface.

PAB3Hh -
PAB3Fh -

Smaller areas (less than 20 acres) that are covered with aquatic vegetation that have indications of diking, impoundment or excavation. Color is bright pink with open water included.

PEM1F -
PEM1C -

Color of vegetation is bright pink with a smooth texture. Seasonally flooded areas are not as dark as those areas that are semipermanently flooded areas.

PSS1A -
PSS1C -
PSS1F -

Color of vegetation may be bright to dull pink tending to red. Crowns are small if visible with a rougher texture. Typically found as a transition between emergent vegetation or open water and forested areas.

PFO1A -
PFO1C -
PFO1F -
PFO2C -
PFO2F –

PFO2H -
Color of vegetation ranges from dark to light red for the broad-leaf trees while the needle-leaf trees are grayish pink. Texture may be rough or smooth depending on species of tree and size of tree. Needle-leaf trees are located along and in water bodies. They do not extend beyond areas of either open water or high water table.

9. *Description of Riparian Habitats:* At this time, riparian mapping will not be incorporated into these projects. Differentiation of riparian vs. upland habitats is difficult in this part of the Region. These habitats appear identical at times. Also, there is extensive silviculture in this area, further complicating the upland/riparian determination.

With the time constraints on these projects, it was decided to forego riparian at this time. With Field Office support, riparian habitats may be added in the future.

10. *Other discussion of mapping issues:* Image quality for these projects is good, but it was flown summer (Sept. is still summer in this part of the Region). This makes tree species differentiation very difficult. Reliance on older NWI photography and CIR DOQQ's (taken in winter) was needed for species differentiation and water regime breaks.

11. *Other data:*