PI CONVENTIONS
FLAMING GORGE, WYOMING

RIVERINE:

1. The U.S.G.S. Water Resource Data will be used to determine the water regime on streams and rivers. Signature will determine classification when information is unavailable.

2. The permanent (H) water regime will be used on all R3UB class rivers and streams unless information is available and indicates otherwise. Streams in mountains that are represented on the topo as perennial, with water in the channel will be R3UBH. These streams have a cobble bottom, some velocity and no developed floodplain. Snowmelt and springs contribute to the rivers constant flow.

3. Slow moving rivers that have a silty bottom and old meandering scars will be classified as R2UB. The water regime will be (H) unless the Water Resource Data indicates a (G).

4. Areas of unconsolidated shore will be classified as unconsolidated shore, seasonally flooded along upper and lower perennial streams. Signature will vary from white to a white blue mix.

5. Intermittent streambeds will be classified as R4SBF/C/A depending on water data or signature. On intermittent streams where the channel is definitely wetter then the rest of the streambed the channel will be pulled as R4SBF or R4SBC with the rest being classified as R4SBC or R4SBA depending on signature. Sand Creek in Rock Springs SW is one example.

6. Obvious R4SBA streambed will have a strong white signature. Other drainage channels with a green/gray signature must meet one of the following to be delineated as a R4SBA:
   1) Thin white channel running through sage signature.
   2) White signature is sporatic through green/gray signature.
   3) Very entrenched main drainage that runs for at least a few miles and empties into a larger drainage.

7. Some of the larger irrigation canals will be classified as R2UBGx or R4SBF/C/Ax depending on signature.

LACUSTRINE:

1. Alpine lakes over 20 acres with any part of its shoreline as bedrock will be classified as L1UBH. Lakes less than 20 acres with a bedrock shore will also be classified as L1UBH.

2. Reservoirs that have contour information will be delineated with an L1/L2 break. Where no contour information is available use topo along with photo signature for breaks. Where no photo signature is evident for breaks reservoir will be classifed as L1UBHh. Unconsolidated shore on these reservoirs will be L2USC/Ah depending on signature. Aquatic bed vegetation will be classified as L2ABF/Gh and emergent vegetation will be classified under the Palustrine system.

3. Natural lakes in sage country with strong water signature and over 20 acres will be classifed as L2ABG.

4. Large mining pits over 20 acres will be classified as L1UBHx.

PALUSTRINE:

1. The saturated water regime (B) will be used for springs and seeps that appear on slopes, this applies to emergent PEM and scrub-shrub PSS wetlands. Springs and seeps not on slopes will be classified as seasonal (C) or semipermanent (F) according to signature. Signatures will range from a deep red to deep almost black color. We will not determine a break between the saturated (B) and seasonal (C) water regime for linear drainages originating from springs. The seasonal water regime will be used on these linears.

2. In mountain ranges emergent and scrub-shrub pockets at approximately 9,000 feet and higher were found to be saturated. The saturated (B) water regime will be used here. Shrubs at this elevation found lining streams will still have the seasonal (C) water regime.

3. Scrub-shrub seen in the work area will be classifed as seasonal PSSC and temporary PSSA. Seasonal shrubs will be deeper in color and thicker in density then the temporary ones. Seasonal shrubs will also be associated more with beaver and floodplains and may also have open water pockets associated with it. Temporary shrubs will be lighter in signture and may not be as compact.

4. Forested areas will be classified as temporary PFOA, these areas are usually close to the channel, the further away from the channel the more upland they become. Avoid very bright red tree signatures. One area containing spruce was thought to be a bog. We will use the saturated (B) water regime here on the forested (FO) area as well as the emergents (EM) and scrub-shrub (SS) that are found in the bog area.

5. Beaver ponds will be classifed as PABGb. Vegetation surrounding the dams will not carry the beaver modifier (b) due to their wetland status prior to beaver intrusion. If there is a question as to whether a pond is truly beaver first look for beaver habitat. If this is absent and doubt still remains use the impounded (h) modifier.

6. Small impoundments less than 20 acres will be classifed as PABFh with a good water signature, PUSCh with shallow water present, PUSAh dot of water or no water present with a white signature. Vegetated impoundments will be classified as PEMA/Ch depending on emergent signature.

7. Basins of aquatic bed PAB found in sage brush country will be PABF semipermanently flooded. Basins of aquatic bed found in the mountains will be classifed as PABG intermittently exposed.

8. Temporary emergent PEMA signatures are light pink red, light gray blue, and brown. In an area called Ice Slough a solid white signature was found to be temporary, this mainly was associated with streams and had no upland pockets or other emergent signature mixed in. There are also temporary areas of white with light pinks and reds mixed throughout. Seasonal emergent PEMC signatures varied from deep red, pink, brown, orange brown, and blue. The seasonal emergents usually had heavy mottling throughout.

9. Pockets found in sand dune areas will be classifed as PEMC, PEMA, PUSC, PUSA depending on signature.

10. Unconsolidated shore basins range from a smooth white signature PUSA to a smooth light blue PUSC signature.

11. Greasewood flats are basins consisting of unconsolidated shore with healthy greasewood scattered throughout. These will be classified as PSSA. If there are sections of these flats where greasewood is absent we will break these out as PUSA areas.

12. Transitional flats observed are upland. These areas are not as white as an unconsolidated shore flat and are more spread out with no real basin definition. In some of these areas greasewood may be present but the white unconsolidated shore is absent which would be typical of a greasewood flat. Also some areas are more humicky and emergent vegetation is absent.

13. Ponds in golf courses will be classified as PUBGx. Ponds and sewage ponds will be classified as PABFx, PUSCx, and PUSAx depending on signature. Pits associated with gas and oil will be PUBFx as well as very small gravel pits. Larger gravel pits but ones still less than 20 acres will be PUBGx.

14. Irrigation canals with an emergent signature will be classified as PEMCx, PEMAx depending on photo signature. The very small contour ditches in the hayed fields will not be delineated.

HAYED FIELDS:

One thing to remember when delineating hayed fields, do not let land use dictate breaks, carry wetland signature through into mowed fields. Evaluate the entire area before delineating these fields. In many cases we found upland fields associated with parallel ditches whereas wetland hayed fields were associated with contour ditches. Upland fields will be a smooth red signature where mottling is absent. In the area around McKinnon in Rock Springs SW red fields with a gray/black undertone proved to be upland while red fields with a brown/dark brown undertone proved to be seasonal. Temporary fields ranged from bright red with an even light brown/black undertone to red and pink fields with very light even traces of mottling. Seasonal fields seem to exhibit a darker mottling with more swales throughout and small pockets of semipermanent in these fields.

The following is an overview of hayed fields observed while ground truthing:

Ogden NE
Fields near Opal were very wet with numerous pockets and swales of cattail. Fields further east of Opal appeared a lot drier with more upland (smooth bright red signature) and temporary areas. This area uses parallel ditches for irrigation.

Bear River drainage seemed to have very few temporary areas, most areas were seasonal with semipermanent swales throughout. This area uses contour ditches for irrigation.

Hayed fields around Lyman seemed to be mostly wetland with very few upland fields. Temporary fields were a brighter red with just a hint of undertone. We will classify the majority of these as temporarily flooded. Some fields seem to be striated with temporary or seasonal linears. We will try and pull more upland out in these fields.

The area south of Evanston has a pink and brown emulsion for hayed fields. Majority of these fields were seasonal with some temporary. Again the seasonal fields were a darker pink with pockets and undertones of dark brown sometimes almost black while the temporary fields were a lighter pink with a more even undertone of brown.

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