

A

NATIONAL WETLANDS INVENTORY

MAP REPORT FOR

SOUTHEASTERN ALABAMA

1:100,000 Scale Maps

Phenix City NW, Phenix City SW,
Dothan NW, Dothan SW

I. INTRODUCTION

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service's National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) is producing maps showing the location and classification of wetlands and deepwater habitats of the United States. Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States by Cowardin et al. (1979) is the document used by the NWI to define and classify wetlands. Photo interpretation conventions, hydric soils lists and wetland plant lists are also used to implement the Cowardin classification system.

The purpose of this map report is to: (1) provide information on the production of NWI maps, including narrative on imagery and interpretation; (2) provide a descriptive crosswalk from NWI wetland codes on the map to common terminology and to representative plant species found on specific wetland sites; and (3) describe local geography, climate, and wetland communities.

II. FIELD RECONNAISSANCE

Field reconnaissance is a key function in the photo interpretation process. Photographic signatures are correlated to the wetland habitat in the field. Wetland identification is based on the presence of hydrophytic vegetation, evidence of prolonged anaerobic soil conditions, and wetland hydrology. These conditions are further evaluated with respect to percent coverage of vegetation, duration of soil saturation or flooding, and periods of inundation.

Project Area

The Southeastern Alabama project consists of four adjacent 100,000 maps, Dothan SW, Dothan NW, Phenix City SW and Phenix City NW, which are found in southeastern Alabama along the Alabama-Georgia state line.
(Appendix A, Locator Map)

Field Personnel

- Dennis Fowler - U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
National Quality Control
St. Petersburg, Florida
(June 1-5, 1992)
- Deborah Manz - Geonex North American Operations, Inc.
St. Petersburg, Florida
(June 1-4, 1992)
- W. Kyle Odom - Geonex North American Operations, Inc.
St. Petersburg, Florida
(June 1-5, 1992)
- Phillip Still - Geonex North American Operations, Inc.
St. Petersburg, Florida
(June 1-5, 1992)

Field Dates

June 1-5, 1992

Aerial Photography

Type: Color Infrared Transparencies
Scale: 1:58,000 NHAP

Dates:	Phenix City NW	February 03, 1981 February 20, 1981 March 09, 1981 December 20, 1981 March 09, 1982 March 26, 1982
	Phenix City SW	February 03, 1981 February 20, 1981 December 20, 1981
	Dothan NW	February 03, 1981 February 20, 1981 February 23, 1981 March 03, 1981 December 20, 1981
	Dothan SW	January 20, 1981 February 20, 1981 February 23, 1981 March 08, 1982

Collateral Data

United States Geological Survey 7'5" Topographic
Quadrangles

United States Geological Survey 1:250,000 Topographic Maps

Bailey, Robert G., (1980). Description of the Ecoregions
of the United States, United States Department of
Agriculture.

Cowardin's Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater
Habitats of the United States.

Hydric Soils Lists of the State of Alabama

Wetland Plant List of the State of Alabama

Soil Conservation Service Soil Surveys for the Alabama
Counties of Chambers, Coffee, Covington, Dale, Geneva,
Henry, Houston and Early County of Georgia.

III. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT AREA

According to Bailey, Description of the Ecoregions of the
United States (1980), the study area is composed of the
Southeastern Mixed Forest Province and the Outer Coastal
Plain Province. Both provinces are within the Subtropical
Division of the Humid Temperate Domain.

The USGS 1:100,000 scale maps Phenix City NW, Phenix City
SW, and Dothan NW are located in the Southeastern Mixed
Forest Province. The USGS 1:100,000 scale map Dothan SW is
located in the Outer Coastal Plain Forest Province.

Geography

The topography of the work area varies from nearly level
flats and depressional areas in the southern portion of
Dothan SW to sloping hills in the remaining three maps. The
highest relief is found in the Phenix City NW map. Nearly
level terraces are found along many of the waterways in the
work area including the Chattahoochee River.

The drainage systems generally are well developed and larger creeks are often shallow or sluggish, meandering through wide, poorly drained bottomlands. A few areas, particularly in the southeastern portion of the work area have poorly developed drainage systems which causes ponding for long periods of time. In these areas draining is often internal through underground channels.

Elevations range from 70 to 1,000 feet above sea level. Bodies of water include West Point Lake, Martin Lake, Walter F. George Lake, Challohoochee River, Tallapoosa River and the Chattahoochee River.

Climate

The Southeastern Mixed Forest Province and the Outer Coastal Plain Forest Province are known as mesophytic or temperate forests which are characterized by mild winters and hot and humid summers (Critchfield, 1974). The average annual temperature is 60° to 70° fahrenheit, and precipitation averages 40 to 60 inches annually. Precipitation falls predominantly in the summer months when minor water deficits occur due to high evapotranspiration.

Vegetation

Southeastern Mixed Forest Province - The climax vegetation in this region is forests of broadleaf deciduous and needleleaf evergreen trees. At least half of the stands are loblolly pine, shortleaf pine, or other southern yellow pines, individually or in combination. Common broadleaf deciduous associates include oak, hickory, sweetgum, blackgum, red maple, and winged elm. The main grasses are bluestem, panicums, and longleaf uniola. Dogwood, viburnum, haw, blueberry, American beautyberry, youpon, and numerous woody vines are common.

Outer Coastal Plain Forest Province - Temperate rainforest, also called temperate evergreen forest and laurel forest is characteristic of this region. The trees commonly found in this area are evergreen oaks and members of the laurel and magnolia families. The forests usually have a well developed understory that may include tree ferns, small palms, shrubs, and herbaceous plants. Lianas and epiphytes are abundant. Spanish "moss" is the most conspicuous epiphyte at low elevations, where it festoons the Evangeline oak, bald cypress, and other trees of the eastern Gulf Coast (Bailey's 1978).

Soils

Southeastern Mixed Forest Province (Soil Orders)- Ultisols dominate throughout this region. Ultisols are usually moist soils which develop under warm climates (Brady, 1974). These soils are formed on old land surfaces and occur normally under forest vegetation. Vertisols formed from marls or soft limestones are conspicuous locally in this province but are absent from the portion within our study area. Inceptisols are young soils which show little weathering of the horizons. Inceptisols on floodplains of the major streams are among the better soils for crops. Entisols are mineral soils with little or no horizon development. Entisols are found infrequently within the Southeastern Mixed Forest Province.

The Osier-Bibb complex is a common wetland soil in this region. It is a poorly drained, nearly level soil that has a high water table and floods frequently. Permeability of these soils is moderate, and the water capacity is high. It is suited to water-tolerant timber and wetland wildlife.

Cartecay soil is also a very important wetland soil in this region. This soil is frequently flooded usually during short periods after heavy rains. It is found sustaining mostly low quality hardwoods, loblolly pine and sweetgum. This soil type is suited to woodland or pasture.

Outer Coastal Plain Forest Province (Soil Orders)- Ultisols are common within this province and can occur in savannah or swamp vegetation communities (Brady, 1974). These soils are the most common in the humid southeast. Entisols within this province are sandy and may be forested or used for cropland. The Spodosols are mineral soils which occur in humid areas. Forests are the natural vegetation under which most of these soils have developed.

The Grady soil is an important wetland soil in this region. It is deep and poorly drained with the water table at or above the surface 6-8 months yearly. This complex is found as small rounded depressions on broad flats. This complex supports mostly woodland vegetation.

Another important soil complex in this area is the Bibb and Osier association. It consists of deep, poorly drained, moderately permeable soils on floodplains of streams. This association is suited for wildlife habitat and pasture.

TABLE I.

The following are species encountered while field checksiting prior to delineation:

Palustrine Temporary/Saturated Emergents:
PEM1A, PEM1B

<u>Juncus</u> spp.	rush
<u>Lachnocaulon anceps</u>	hairy pipewort

Palustrine Seasonal/Semi-Permanent Emergents:
PEM1C, PEM1F

<u>Carex</u> spp.	sedge
<u>Panicum hemitomon</u>	maidencane
<u>Sagittaria lancifolia</u>	bull tongue
<u>Saururus cernuus</u>	lizards tail
<u>Scirpus cyperinus</u>	woolgrass
<u>Typha latifolia</u>	cattail

Palustrine Permanent and Semi-Permanent Aquatic Bed:
PAB3F, PAB4H,

<u>Lemna</u> spp.	duckweed
<u>Nymphaea odorata</u>	white water lily

Palustrine Temporary/Saturated Scrubshrub:
PSS1A, PSS1B, PSS3B, PSS4A, PSS4B

<u>Acer rubrum</u>	maple
<u>Clethra alnifolia</u>	sweet pepper bush
<u>Gleditsia aquatica</u>	water locust
<u>Magnolia</u> spp.	bay
<u>Myrica cerifera</u>	wax myrtle
<u>Pinus</u> spp.	pine
<u>Smilax</u> spp.	catbrier

Palustrine Seasonal/Semi-Permanent Scrub-shrub:
PSS1C, PSS1F, PSS3C

<u>Alnus serrulata</u>	alder
<u>Cephalanthus occidentalis</u>	button bush
<u>Cyrilla racemiflora</u>	titi
<u>Ilex</u> spp.	holly
<u>Lyonia lucida</u>	fetterbush
<u>Salix nigra</u>	willow
<u>Sambucus canadensis</u>	elderberry

Palustrine Temporary/Saturated Forested:
PFO1A, PFO1B, PFO4A, PFO4B

<u>Carpinus caroliniana</u>	American hornbeam
<u>Carya illinoensis</u>	common pecan
<u>Carya ovata</u>	shagbark hickory
<u>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</u>	green ash
<u>Liquidambar styraciflua</u>	sweet gum
<u>Liriodendron tulipifera</u>	yellow poplar
<u>Morus rubra</u>	red mulberry
<u>Ostrya virginiana</u>	ironweed
<u>Pinus elliotii</u>	slash pine
<u>Platanus occidentalis</u>	sycamore
<u>Quercus bicolor</u>	swamp white oak
<u>Quercus nigra</u>	water oak
<u>Quercus palustris</u>	pin oak

Palustrine Seasonal/Semi-Permanent Forested:
PFO1C, PFO1F, PFO2C, PFO2F, PFO1/2C, PFO1/2F

<u>Acer barbatum</u>	Florida maple
<u>Acer rubrum</u>	maple
<u>Betula nigra</u>	river birch
<u>Carya aquatica</u>	water hickory
<u>Nyssa aquatica</u>	water tupelo
<u>Nyssa sylvatica</u>	blackgum
<u>Quercus michauxii</u>	swamp chestnut oak
<u>Quercus phellos</u>	willow oak
<u>Salix nigra</u>	black willow
<u>Taxodium distichum</u>	bald cypress

TABLE II. OBSERVED WETLAND VEGETATION TABLE

A. EMERGENT	
<u>Carex</u> spp.	sedge
<u>Juncus</u> spp.	rush
<u>Lachnocaulon anceps</u>	hairy pipewort
<u>Panicum hemitomon</u>	maidencane
<u>Sagittaria lancifolia</u>	bull tongue
<u>Saururus cernuus</u>	lizards tail
<u>Typha latifolia</u>	cattail
B. AQUATIC BED	
<u>Lemna</u> spp.	duckweed
<u>Nymphaea</u> spp.	water lily
C. SCRUB-SHRUB	
<u>Acer rubrum</u>	red maple
<u>Alnus serrulata</u>	hazel alder
<u>Cephalanthus occidentalis</u>	button bush
<u>Clethra alnifolia</u>	sweet pepper bush
<u>Gleditsia aquatica</u>	water locust
<u>Myrica cerifera</u>	wax myrtle
<u>Salix nigra</u>	black willow
<u>Sambucus canadensis</u>	elderberry
<u>Sassafras albidium</u>	sassafras
D. FORESTED	
<u>Acer barbatum</u>	Florida maple
<u>Acer rubrum</u>	maple
<u>Betula nigra</u>	river birch
<u>Carpinus caroliniana</u>	American hornbeam
<u>Carya aquatica</u>	water hickory
<u>Carya illinoensis</u>	common pecan
<u>Carya ovata</u>	shagbark hickory
<u>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</u>	green ash
<u>Liquidambar styraciflua</u>	sweet gum
<u>Liriodendron tulipifera</u>	yellow poplar
<u>Morus rubra</u>	red mulberry
<u>Nyssa aquatica</u>	water tupelo
<u>Nyssa sylvatica</u>	black gum
<u>Ostrya virginiana</u>	ironweed
<u>Platanus occidentalis</u>	sycamore
<u>Quercus bicolor</u>	swamp white oak
<u>Quercus michauxii</u>	swamp chestnut oak
<u>Quercus nigra</u>	water oak
<u>Quercus palustris</u>	pin oak
<u>Quercus phellos</u>	willow oak
<u>Salix nigra</u>	black willow
<u>Taxodium distichum</u>	bald cypress

Table III. NWI WETLAND CLASSIFICATION CODES, COWARDIN DESCRIPTION AND COMMON TERMINOLOGY

NWI CODE WATER REGIME	COWARDIN DESCRIPTION	COMMON DESCRIPTION	VEGETATION
PUB (F,H)	Palustrine, unconsolidated bottom	Open water, settling ponds	Unconsolidated bottom
PAB4,PAB3 (F,H)	Palustrine, aquatic bed	Deep basins, impoundments, sewage treatment	Aquatic bed
PEM1 (A,C,F)	Palustrine, emergent	Basins, depressions, marshes, meadows, springs, seeps, oxbows, or drainage areas	<u>Scirpus cyperinus</u> (woolgrass) <u>Juncus</u> spp. (rush) <u>Panicum hemitomon</u> (maidencane)
PSS1,PSS3,PSS4 (A,C,F)	Palustrine, scrub-shrub	Willow thicket, river banks, oxbows, drainage areas, or wet shrubby areas	<u>Salix</u> spp. (willow) <u>Populus deltoides</u> (Eastern cottonwood)
PFO1,PFO2,PFO3, PFO4,PFO1/2 (A,B,C,F)	Palustrine, forested	Cottonwood, river banks, oxbows, floodplains, drainage areas, swamps, wet forests	<u>Populus deltoides</u> (eastern cottonwood) <u>Quercus</u> spp. (oak)

V. WATER REGIME DESCRIPTION

- (A) Temporarily Flooded - Surface water present for brief periods during growing season, but water table usually lies well below soil surface. Plants that grow both in uplands and wetlands are characteristic of this water regime.
- (B) Saturated - The substrate is saturated to the surface for extended periods during the growing season, but surface water is seldom present.
- (C) Seasonally Flooded - Surface water is present for extended periods especially early in the growing season, but is absent by the end of the growing season in most years. The water table after flooding ceases is extremely variable, extending from saturated to a water table well below ground surface.
- (F) Semipermanently Flooded - Surface water persists throughout the growing season in most years. When surface water is absent, the water table is usually at or very near the land's surface.
- (H) Permanently Flooded - Water covers the land surface throughout the year in all years.
- (K) Artificially Flooded - Substrate manipulated by man using natural or synthetic materials. Water level is not constant. Depending on needs, the water is pumped in or out of the reservoir.

VI. IMAGERY

A. Emulsion Quality

The NHAP Color Infra-Red photography is good quality for the most part. Some of the photography has a very blue emulsion which made wetland/upland breaks difficult as well as making degree of wetness (water regime) difficult to determine. The photography has very little glare.

B. Resolution Clarity

The photography is very clear with no noticeable blurry areas.

C. Season and Climatic Conditions at Time of Photography

All of the photography was taken in the winter, in January, February, and March of 1981 and 1982. This was a good time to capture the imagery due to the deciduous trees being in their leaf off or new bud stage. That makes it much easier to distinguish between deciduous and evergreen trees.

D. Expectations vs. Ground Verification

The main problem we encountered in the field was differentiating gum ponds from cypress domes. We identified them in the field and noticed that the signatures seemed to be identical. Our decision on this was to look at the photos under the scope and look for the tight "cottonball" crowns for cypress trees. If there were no tight crowns we should assume that the wetland is a gum pond.

VII. MAP PREPARATION

The classification and delineation of wetlands is in accordance with Cowardin et al (1979). National Wetlands Inventory photographic and cartographic conventions can provide more information about the mapping process. Delineations are produced through stereoscopic interpretation of 1:58,000 scale color infrared photography. The dates of photography ranged from 1981 to 1982. The months the mission was flown were January through March.

Field checks were conducted in each of the four 1:100,000 maps in the study area prior to the delineation of wetlands. The check sites were selected to clarify wetland/upland breaks and correlate signatures to the various vegetative covers.

USGS topographic maps, SCS soil surveys, vegetation, climate, and ecoregional information are all used as collateral data for wetland delineation.

The user of the map is cautioned that, due to the limitation of mapping primarily through aerial photointerpretation, a small percentage of wetlands may be unidentified. Since the photography depicts only one specific moment in time there may be discrepancies between the maps and current field conditions. Changes in landscape which occurred after the date of photography would result in such discrepancies.

Aerial photointerpretation and drafting were completed by Geonex, Inc., St. Petersburg, Florida with quality assurance conducted by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

VIII. SPECIAL MAPPING PROBLEMS

Field checking proved that photo signatures generally coincided with true field conditions.

Care had to be taken to use all collateral data (soil surveys). Some areas will be checked at draft map to ensure accuracy.

IX. MAP ACQUISITION

To discuss any questions concerning these maps, please contact:

Regional Wetland Coordinator
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service - Region 4
R.B. Russell Federal Building
75 Spring Street SW
Mail Stop 1276
Atlanta, GA 30303

To order maps call 1-800-USA-MAPS.

Maps are identified by the name of the corresponding USGS 1:24,000 scale topographic quadrangle name. Topographic map indices are available from the USGS.

al-se-2.rpt
WKO/drs.nwi

X. LITERATURE CITED

Bailey, R.G., 1978. Description of The Ecoregions of The United States. United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

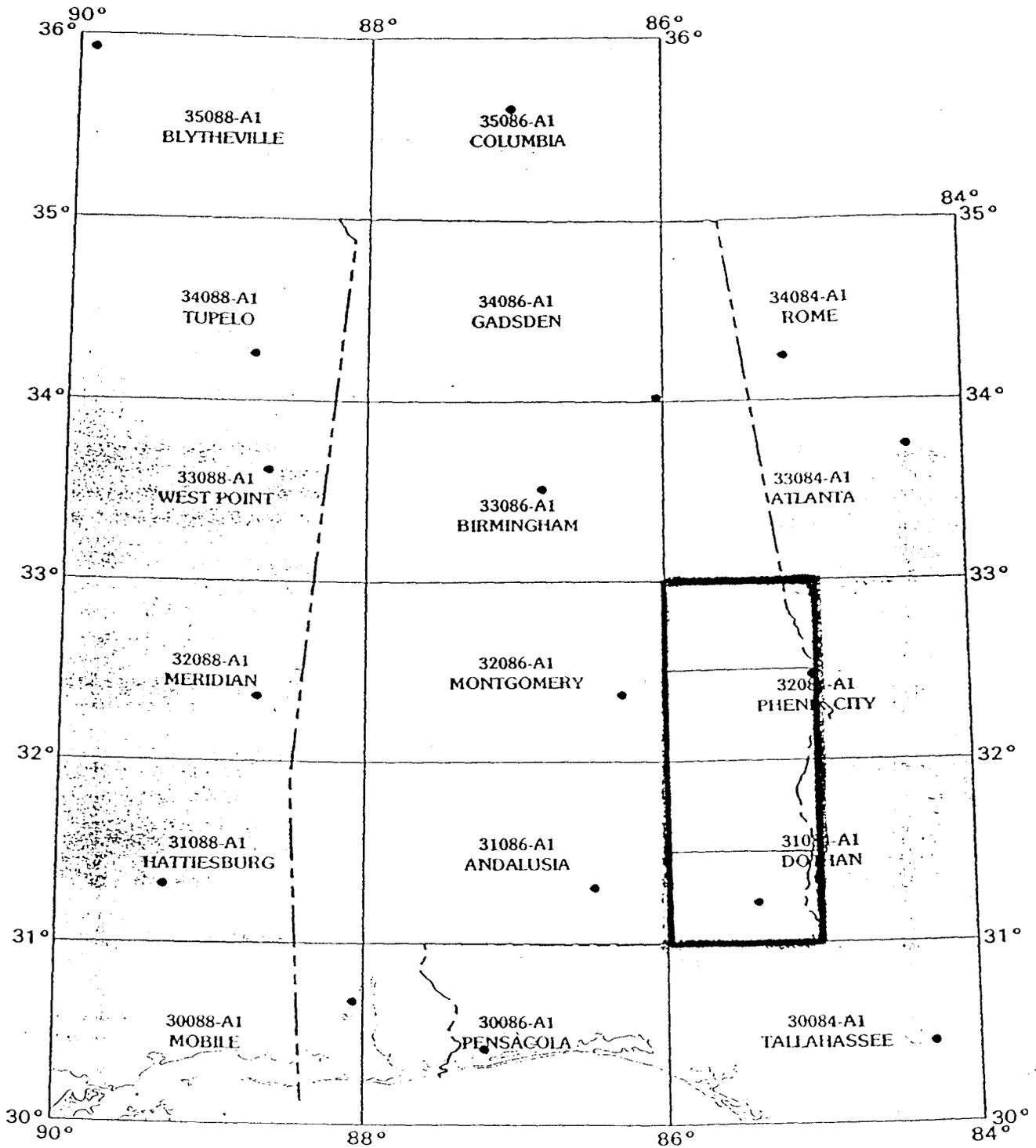
Brady, N.C., 1974. The Nature and Properties of Soils. Macmillan Publishing Co., Inc. New York. 639pp.

Cowardin, L.M., V. Carter, F.C. Golet, and E.T. LaRue, 1979. Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of The United States. United States Department of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, FWS/PBS - 79/81.

Critchfield, H. J., 1974. General Climatology. Prentice Hall, Inc. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey. 446pp.

APPENDIX A
LOCATOR MAP
1:250,000 SCALE

1:250 000 SCALE



DELAWARE 24	WEST VIRGINIA (CONT.)	VIRGINIA (CONT.)	TINER! CHES	PLOT BAY
6005 ✓	6287 ✓	6225 ✓	6746 ✓	6455 ✓
6007 ✓	6288 ✓	6229 ✓	6747 ✓	6458 ✓
6008 ✓	6289 ✓	6231 ✓	6748 ✓	6473 ✓
6009 ✓	6290 ✓	6234 ✓	6761 ✓	6479 ✓
6018 ✓	6291 ✓	6235 ✓	6762 ✓	6475 ✓
6019 ✓	6292 ✓	6236 ✓	6763 ✓	6476 ✓
6487 ✓	6293 ✓	6238 ✓	6766 ✓	6550 ✓
6490 ✓	6294 ✓	6239 ✓	6768 ✓	6551 ✓
6497 ✓	6295 ✓	6243 ✓	6770 ✓	6552 ✓
6499 ✓	6296 ✓	6244 ✓	6771 ✓	6553 ✓
6500 ✓	TTL PLOTS 20	6246 ✓	6772 ✓	6554 ✓
6501 ✓	VIRGINIA 73	6341 ✓	6773 ✓	6555 ✓
6506 ✓	#	6342 ✓	TTL PLOTS 70	6556 ✓
6507 ✓	6155 ✓	6343 ✓	PA 69#	6559 ✓
6510 ✓	6160 ✓	6344 ✓	=	6561 ✓
6512 ✓	6180 ✓	6345 ✓	6056 ✓	6562 ✓
6515 ✓	6181 ✓	6346 ✓	6057 ✓	6564 ✓
6604 ✓	6182 ✓	6347 ✓	6058 ✓	6567 ✓
6605 ✓	6183 ✓	6349 ✓	6059 ✓	6568 ✓
6606 ✓	6184 ✓	6350 ✓	6060 ✓	6570 ✓
6609 ✓	6185 ✓	6352 ✓	6061 ✓	6571 ✓
6610 ✓	6186 ✓ (2)	6354 ✓	6062 ✓	6572 ✓
6612 ✓	6187 ✓	6355 ✓	6063 ✓	6573 ✓
6613 ✓	6189 ✓	6356 ✓	6064 ✓	6574 ✓
TTL PLOTS 24	6190 ✓	6357 ✓	6065 ✓	TTL PLOTS 6
WEST VIRGINIA 20	6191 ✓	6358 ✓	6069 ✓	
	6192 ✓	6359 ✓	6070 ✓	
6214 ✓	6193 ✓	6360 ✓	6072 ✓	
6277 ✓	6195 ✓	6715 ✓	6074 ✓	
6278 ✓	6196 ✓	6722 ✓	6075 ✓	
6279 ✓	6198 ✓	6724 ✓	6076 ✓	
6280 ✓	6203 ✓	6730 ✓	6078 ✓	
6281 ✓	6208 ✓	6735 ✓	6079 ✓	
6282 ✓	6211 ✓	6736 ✓	6318 ✓	
6283 ✓	6212 ✓	6737 ✓	6325 ✓	
6284 ✓	6213 ✓	6739 ✓	6330 ✓	
6285 ✓	6221 ✓	6741 ✓	6331 ✓	

MARYLAND 122

" "

6083 ✓	6112 ✓	6143 ✓	6544 ✓	6649 ✓
6084 ✓	6113 ✓	6144 ✓	6545 ✓	6650 ✓
6085 ✓	6114 ✓	6145 ✓	6546 ✓	6651 ✓
6086 ✓	6115 ✓	6146 ✓	6547 ✓	6652 ✓
6087 ✓	6116 ✓	6147 ✓	6548 ✓	6653 ✓
6088 ✓	6117 ✓	6148 ✓	6549 ✓	6654 ✓
6089 ✓	6118 ✓	6149 ✓	6615 ✓	6655 ✓
6090 ✓	6119 ✓	6150 ✓	6616 ✓	6774 ✓
6091 ✓	6121 ✓	6152 ✓	6617 ✓	
6092 ✓	6122 ✓	6153 ✓	6618 ✓	TTL PLOTS 122
6093 ✓	6123 ✓	6317 ✓	6620 ✓	
6094 ✓	6124 ✓	6319 ✓	6621 ✓	
6095 ✓	6125 ✓	6320 ✓	6622 ✓	
6096 ✓	6126 ✓	6321 ✓	6623 ✓	
6097 ✓	6127 ✓	6322 ✓	6624 ✓	
6098 ✓	6128 ✓	6323 ✓	6625 ✓	
6099 ✓	6129 ✓	6324 ✓	6627 ✓	
6100 ✓	6130 ✓	6477 ✓	6628 ✓	
6101 ✓	6131 ✓	6478 ✓	6629 ✓	
6102 ✓	6132 ✓	6479 ✓	6630 ✓	
6103 ✓	6133 ✓	6480 ✓	6632 ✓	
6104 ✓	6134 ✓	6481 ✓	6636 ✓	
6105 ✓	6135 ✓	6482 ✓	6641 ✓	
6106 ✓	6137 ✓	6483 ✓	6643 ✓	
6107 ✓	6138 ✓	6485 ✓	6645 ✓	
6108 ✓	6139 ✓	6486 ✓	6646 ✓	
6109 ✓	6140 ✓	6540 ✓	6647 ✓	
6110 ✓	6141 ✓	6541 ✓		

Reg 5 3-5-93
Ralph Jiner

EXISTING CHESAPEAKE BAY PLOTS

MD PLOT #'S

6547
6126
6127
6108
6128
6114
6102
6122
6124
6130
6117
6110
6116
6100
6106
6621
6616
6628
6125
6624
6118
6153
6148
6141
6142
6133
6140
6145
6119
6138
6134
6135
6146
6150
6143
6152
6104
6103
6113
6123
6149
6137
6131
6132
6139
6480
6482
6144
6636

6319
6623
6112
6617
6121
6618
6615
6620
6774
6109
6101
6111
6105
6625
6630
6107
6622
6129

leg 5 3-8-93
Ralph Innes

EXISTING CHESAPEAKE BAY PLOTS

PA PLOT #'S

6075
6061
6078
6074
6070
6063
6069
6062
6057
6059
6076
6064
6058
6056
6072
6079
6572
6574
6573
6571
6325
6568
6335
6339
6561
6559
6334
6567
6558
6337
6330
6333
6562
6570
6564
6318
6432
6438
6458
6449
6443
6426
6447
6441
6455
6436
6454
6435
6444

Reg 5 3-8-93

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EXISTING CHESAPEAKE BAY PLOTS

WV PLOT #'S

6293
6277
6278
6284
6288
6285
6291
6292
6287
6214
6282
6283
6281
6295
6296
6279
6290
6294
6280

NATIONAL TREND UPDATE PLOT REPLACEMENT FORM

STATE: Florida
 TYPE OF QC: ON-SCREEN OF PLOT
 DATE OF QC: 2/1/93
 PERFORMED BY: R. Young / T. Dahl
 PAGE: 1 OF 1

DROP PLOT #	ZONE #	REASON	REPLACEMENT PLCT #
423 ✓	36	Overlap with plot # 1831	6049
317 ✓	13	Overlap with plot # 2082	6044
407	36	Outside C.2 Boundary	6050
467	36	" " "	—
448 ✓	36	Overlap with plot # 451	—

7

SHIPPING MEMORANDUM

U.S. Department of the Interior, National Wetlands Inventory, St. Petersburg, FL

To:

Greenex
Doug Gibbs

Date Shipped: 1-22-93

Item: ms plot

No. of Packages: 1

Assembled By: JS

We are sending you by carrier the following materials:

ms trend plot

#13546

(Jackson, NE)

valley NE

Send back when done with. Thanks

Please acknowledge receipt of shipment
by signing and returning this memo to:

National Wetlands Inventory
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Monroe Building - Suite 101
9720 Executive Center Drive
St. Petersburg, FL 33702

Shipment received by (signature):

Date:

06 October 1993

To Doug Cribbs 10/7/93

NEVADA - Status and Trends Update Plots Table

PLOTNO
787
788
789
790
791
2905
2908
2910

8 rows selected.

to Doug Cribbs - 10-7-93

06 October 1993

OREGON - Status and Trends Update_Plots Table

PLOTNO

13
14
157
158
159
161
162
163
165
166
167 - missing
168
2838
2841
2844
2848
2855
2860
2863
2864
2865

20 rows selected.

to Doug Cribbs -10-1-93

06 October 1993

WASHINGTON - Status and Trends Update_Plots Table

PLOTNO

15
16
-149 missing
-150 missing
151
-152 missing
-153 missing
154
-155 missing
2800
2801
2804
2805
2806
2807
2808

16 rows selected.

to Doug Cribbs - 10-7-93

06 October 1993

IDAHO - Status and Trends Update_Plots Table

PLOTNO

792
793
795
796
797
798
799
800
801
802
803
804
805
2815
2816
2819
2821
2834
2835

19 rows selected.

to Doug Cribbs - 10-7-93

06 October 1993

ARIZONA - Status and Trends Update_Plots Table

PLOTNO

812
813
814
815
816
817
2921

7 rows selected.