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USER REPORT: HUNTINGTON NW, NE, SW, SE
& JENKINS NW, NE, SW, SE
NATIONAL WETLANDS INVENTORY MAPS

A. INTRODUCTION

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's National Wetlands Inventory is producing maps showing the location and classification of wetlands and deepwater habitats of the United States. The Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States by Cowardin, et al. is the classification system used to define and classify wetlands. Photo interpretation conventions, hydric soils lists and wetland plant lists are also available to enhance the use and application of the classification system.

B. PURPOSE

The purpose of the notes to users is threefold: (1) to provide localized information regarding the production of NWI maps, including specific imagery and interpretation discussion; (2) to provide a descriptive crosswalk from wetland codes on the map to common names and representative plant species; and (3) to explain local geography, climate, and wetland communities.

C. STUDY AREA

Geography:

The study area covered by Huntington NW, NE, SW, SE and Jenkins NW, NE, SW and SE is located in northeastern Kentucky. Bailey (1980) identifies the study area as the Eastern Deciduous Forest Province. With the temperate deciduous forest being characteristic of this region, the tall, broadleaf trees dominate. The topography of the area is primarily rolling, but some level areas are present.

Climate:

The climate for this region shows a cycle of warm summers and cold winters (40-60 degrees Fahrenheit average annual temperature). Precipitation, which is greatest in summer, ranges from 35-60 inches annually (Bailey, 1980).

Vegetation:

According to Bailey, the common deciduous trees for this area are oak, tulip tree, elm, beech, maple, ash, birch and hickory. In low-lying floodplains and depressions, willow and alder are often present.

Soils:

Soils for this region are generally Alfisols. A wide variety of upland soils are present in the study area, while only a limited number of hydric soils are found. Soils representative of wetland habitats may include Melvin, Stendal, Newark, Nolin, Mullins, and Purdy soils.

D. WETLAND CLASSIFICATION CODES AND WATER REGIME DESCRIPTIONS

Table - Cowardin Classification Codes and Descriptions (1 of 2)

NWI CODE WATER REGIME	NWI DESCRIPTION	COMMON DESCRIPTION	CHARACTERISTIC VEGETATION
R2UB (H)	Riverine, lower perennial, unconsolidated bottom	River or drainage ditches	Unconsolidated bottom
R3UB (H)	Riverine, upper perennial, unconsolidated bottom	River	Unconsolidated bottom
R3RB (H)	Riverine, upper perennial rock bottom	River	Rock bottom
L1UB (H)	Lacustrine, limnetic, unconsolidated bottom	Lake	Unconsolidated bottom
L1AB4 (H)	Lacustrine, limnetic, aquatic bed floating vascular	Lake	<u>Lemna</u> sp. (duckweed)
L2AB3 (G,H)	Lacustrine, limnetic, aquatic bed rooted vascular	Lake Marsh	<u>Nymphaea</u> sp. (waterlily)
PUB (F,G,H)	Palustrine unconsolidated bottom	Pond	Unconsolidated bottom
PAB3 (G,H)	Palustrine aquatic bed rooted vascular	Pond or deep marshes	<u>Nymphaea</u> sp. (waterlily)
PAB4 (G,H)	Palustrine, aquatic bed floating vascular	Pond	<u>Lemna</u> spp. (duckweed)
PEM1 (A,C,F)	Palustrine, emergent, persistent	Ponded prairies, marshes, depressions or drainage areas	<u>Typha latifolia</u> (cattail) <u>Juncus</u> sp. (rush) <u>Carex</u> sp. (sedge) <u>Xyris</u> spp. (grasses)
PSS1 (A,C,F)	Palustrine, scrub shrub, broad-leaved deciduous	Willow thicket	<u>Salix</u> sp. (willow) <u>Alnus</u> sp. (alder) <u>Cephalanthus occidentalis</u> (buttonbush) <u>Acer rubrum</u> (red maple) <u>Cornus stolonifera</u> (red-osier dogwood)

Table - Cowardin Classification Codes and Descriptions (2 of 2)

NWI CODE WATER REGIME	NWI DESCRIPTION	COMMON DESCRIPTION	CHARACTERISTIC VEGETATION
PFO1 (A,C)	Palustrine, forested broad-leaved deciduous	Floodplains, swamps, or depressions	<u>Acer rubrum</u> (red maple) <u>Liriodendron tulipifera</u> (tulip poplar) <u>Betula nigra</u> (River birch) <u>Salix</u> sp. (willow) <u>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</u> (green ash) <u>Platanus occidentalis</u> (sycamore) <u>Acer saccharinum</u> (silver maple) <u>Ulmus americana</u> (American elm) <u>Carya</u> sp. (hickory)

E. Water Regime Modifiers

Tidal

Salt and Brackish Areas - Marine and Estuarine Systems

- (L) Subtidal - The substrate is permanently flooded with tidal water.
- (M) Irregularly Exposed - Land Surface is exposed by tides less often than daily. This corresponds to the area on NOS charts from seaward edge of light green tone (mean low water) to depth contour approximately extreme low water.
- (N) Regularly Flooded - Tidal water alternately floods and exposes the land surface at least once daily.
- (P) Irregularly Flooded - Tidal water floods land surface less often than daily. The area must flood by tide at least once yearly as a result of extreme high spring tide.

Freshwater Tidal Areas - Lacustrine, Palustrine and Riverine Systems

- (N) Regularly Flooded - Fresh tidal water alternately floods and exposes the land surface at least once daily.
- (R) Seasonally Flooded - Tidal
- (S) Temporarily Flooded - Tidal
- (T) Semipermanently Flooded - Tidal
- (V) Permanently Flooded - Tidal

Non-Tidal

- (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 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 the 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.

- (G) Intermittently Exposed -- Surface water is present throughout the year except in years of extreme drought.
- (H) Permanently Flooded -- Water covers land surface throughout the year in all years.
- (K) Artificially Flooded -- The amount and duration of flooding is controlled by means of pumps or siphons in combination with dikes or dams.

General Note: Table 1

In the Palustrine Forested NWI codes, the split subclasses will also include the inverse subclasses. However, the vegetation characteristics will be the same only in different percentages.

Also, any split classes will generally contain those vegetation characteristics found in singular class.

F. MAP PREPARATION

The wetland classifications used on Huntington NW, NE, SW, SE and Jenkins NW, NE, SW, and SE National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) Basemap is in accordance with Cowardin et al (1977). The delineations were produced through stereoscopic interpretation of 1:58,000 scale color infrared photography. The photography was taken during March and April of 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985 and 1986.

Field checks of areas of areas within Huntington NW, NE, SW, SE and Jenkins NW, NE, SW and SE were made prior to the actual delineation of wetlands. Field check sites were selected to clarify varying signatures found on the imagery. The photographic signatures were then identified using vegetation types and soil types as well as input from local field personnel.

Collateral data included USGS Topographic Quadrangles, SCS county soil surveys, climate, vegetation, field personnel input, ecoregional information.

The user of the map is cautioned that, due to the limitations of mapping primarily through aerial photointerpretation, a small percentage of wetlands may have gone unidentified. Since the photography was taken at a particular time and season, there may be discrepancies between the map and current field conditions. Changes in landscape which occurred after the photography was taken would result in such discrepancies.

Aerial photointerpretation and drafting were completed by Geonex Martel, St. Petersburg, Florida.

G. SPECIAL MAPPING PROBLEMS

None

H. MAP ACQUISITION

To discuss any questions concerning these maps or to place a map order:

John Hefner
R. B. Russell Federal Building
75 Spring Street SW
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

To order maps only, contact:

National Cartographic Information Center
U.S. Geological Survey
National Center
Reston, VA 22092

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

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INFORMATION SOURCES

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