NATIONAL WETLANDS INVENTORY

NOTES TO USERS

1:100,000 SCALE MAP

PEORIA SE

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Map Preparation

The wetland classifications that appear on the Peoria SE National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) map are in accordance with Cowardin et. al. (1977). The delineations were produced through stereoscopic interpretation of 1:58,000 scale color infrared aerial photographs taken during 4/83, 4/84, and 5/83. Initial ground truthing of the photography was completed between 8/14/85 and 8/16/85.

The user of the map is cautioned that, due to the limitation of mapping primarily through aerial photointerpretation, a small percentage of wetlands may have gone unidentified. Changes in the landscape could have occurred since the time of photography, therefore, some discrepancies between the map and current field conditions may exist. Any discrepancies that are encountered in the use of this map should be brought to the attention of Ron Erickson, Regional Wetlands Coordinator; U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Region 3, Federal Building, Ft. Snelling, Twin Cities, MN. 55111

Geography

This 1:100,000 scale map is located in central Illinois. Bloomington occupies the northwestern corner of the map. Bailey's Ecoregion Classification (1978) describes the area as Subhumid Prairie Division, Oak-Hickory-Bluestem Parkland Section, Interior East Central Drift and Lake Bed Flats. The topography is characterized by rolling plains and deeply entrenched streams with steep bluffs. This area is drift plain, being glaciated during the Pleistocene Epoch. Vegetation is forest-steppe, supporting prairie, groves, and deciduous trees along drainages.

Major river and creek systems include the Sangamon River, Wildcat Slough, Dickerson Slough, North Fork Salt Creek, and Salt Creek. Other major wetland acreage is seen as pothole depressions supporting emergent vegetation.

Climate

The majority of precipitation falls during the growing season and ranges from 23 to 40 inches annually. The subhumid classification by Bailey indicates that precipitation and evapotranspiration balance each other on an annual basis. Temperatures can average up to 55°F annually.

The farmed modifier will be used in seasonally or temporarily flooded basins that hold water during the early spring but are dry enough to plant crops by late spring. A basin, as used in this case, is a pothole, depression, or floodplain meander scar.

Both floating and rooted aquatic beds are present. Duckweed (*lemna sp.*) is a common floating aquatic, with water lily (*Nymphaea sp.*), and pondweed (*Potamogeton sp.*) as common rooted vascular plants.

Farm ponds are either the result of an impoundment or an excavation, and all carry the appropriate modifier. All ponds are classified as being intermitantly exposed (G regime) except for ponds less than two acres. These latter ponds exhibit semipermanent flooding.

NWI CODE	NWI DESCRIPTION	COMMON DESCRIPTION	CHARACTERISTIC VEGETATION AND PHYSIOGRAPHIC FEATURES
R4SB	Riverine, Intermittent, Streambed	Creek, Streambed	Unvegetated. Sand to Cobble-Gravel
R2UB	Riverine, Lower Perennial Unconsolidated Bottom	River	Unvegetated. Mud to Sand, Cobble-Gravel
R2US	Riverine Lower Perennial. Unconsolidated Shore	River Flat	Unvegetated. Sand to Cobble-Gravel
L1UB	Lacustrine Limnetic Unconsolidated Bottom	Open Water Lake	Unvegetated. Sand to Mud
L2UB	Lacustrine Littoral Unconsolidated Bottom	Shallow Lake	Unvegetated. Sand to Mud
L2US	Lacustrine Littoral Unconsolidated Shore	Lake Shore	Unvegeted. Sand to Cobble-Gravel
L1AB	Lacustrine Limnetic Aquatic Bed	Pond Weeds, Water Weeds	Duckweed (*Lemna sp.*)
PUB	Palustrine Unconsolidated Bottom	Open water, Pond	Unvegetated. Sand to Mud
PAB	Palustrine Aquatic Bed	Pond Weeds, Water Weeds	Duckweed (*Lemna sp.*) Water Lily (*Nymphaea sp.*) Pondweed (*Potamageton sp.*)

NWI CODE	NWI DESCRIPTION	COMMON DESCRIPTION	CHARACTERISTIC VEGETATION AND PHYSIOGRAPHIC FEATURES
PEM	Palustrine Persistant Emergents	Marsh or Meadow	Cattail (*Typha latifolia*) Reed canary grass (*Phalaris sp.*) Rush (*Juncus sp.*) Bulrush (*Scirpus sp.*) Sedges *Carex sp.*) Arrowhead (*Sagittaria sp.*) Smartweed (*Polygonum sp.*) Cutgrass (*Leersia sp.*) Dock (*Rumex sp.*) Cocklebur (*Xanthium sp.*) Foxtail (*Setaria sp.*) Giant ragweed (*Ambrosia trifida*)
PSS	Palustrine Scrub Shrub	Shrub Wetland	Willow (*Salix sp.*) Buttonbush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*)
PFO	Palustrine Forested	Forested Wetland	Slippery elm (*Ulmus rubra*) Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*) Silver Maple (*Acer saccharinum*) Box elder (*Acer negundo*) Green ash (*Fraxinus sp.*) Hackberry (*Celtis sp.*) Cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*) Honey locust (*Gleditsia triaconthos*) Sycamore (*Plantus sp.*) Hickory (*Carya sp.*) Osage orange (*Maclura pomifera*) Burr, swamp and white oaks (*Quercus sp.*) Willow (*Salix sp.*)

BIBLIOGRAPHY

The purpose of this report is to provide general information about wetland classifications found within the area covered by the Base Map. There has been no attempt to describe all wetlands occurring in the area nor provide complete faunal and floral lists of those wetlands discussed. The references listed below refer to literature cited in the text of this report as well as sources of additional information.

Cowardin, L.M., V. Carter, F.C. Golet, and E.T. LaRoe. 1977. Classification of wetlands and deepwater habitats of the United States (an operational draft). USDI. Fish and wildl. Serv. Wash., D.C. 100 p.

Bailey, R.G. 1978. Description of the ecoregions of the United States. USDA For. Serv., Intermt. Reg., Ogden, UT. 77 p.