

The following photographs represent plates 31-40 from *Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats* (Cowardin, L.M., V. Carter, F.C. Golet, and E.T. LaRoe. 1979. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, FWS/OBS-79/31, 131 p.). They provide examples of the classification system. The appropriate NRI code has been added to each photograph.

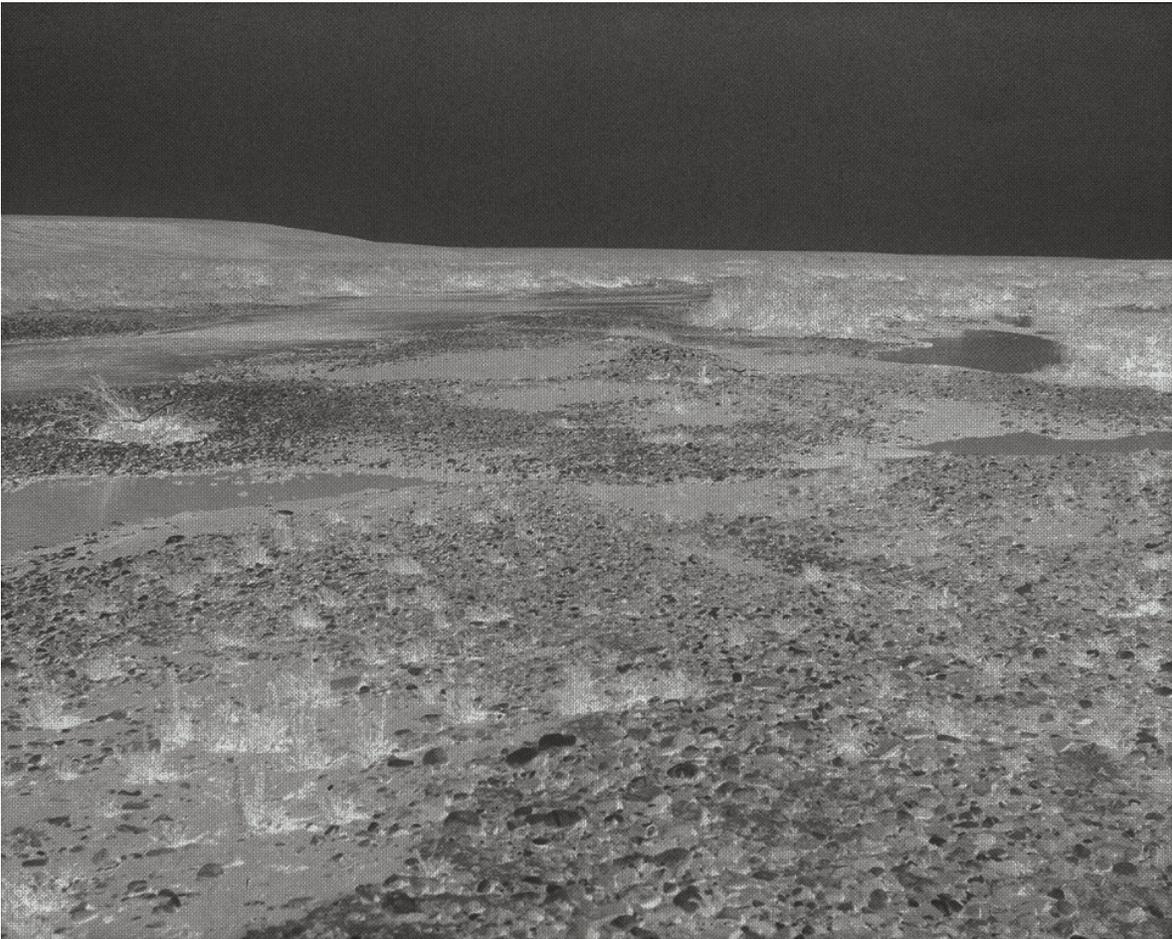


Plate 31. Kind of system: Riverine Vegetation: None, or Other Code 30
Feltleaf willow (*Salix alaxensis*) grows along the edge of the stream. The entire channel is flooded for only a few weeks after snowmelt each year. (Kavik River, North Slope Borough, Alaska; July 1985; Photo by F.C. Golet)



Plate 32. Kind of system: Riverine Vegetation: None, or Other Code 30
Young tamarisk (*Tamarix gallica*) plants are scattered over this sand flat.
(Socorro County, New Mexico; April 1978; Photo by P.B. Reed)



Plate 33. Kind of system: Riverine Vegetation: Emergent—non-persistent Code 31
Dominance type: Arrow arum (*Peltandra virginica*) – Pickerelweed (*Pontederia cordata*). This wetland lies in a bay of the Chicopee River. (Hampden County, Massachusetts; July 1970; Photo by R.C. Smardon)



Plate 34. Kind of system: Riverine Vegetation: None, or Other
(Penobscot County, Maine; October 1977; Photo by R.W. Tiner)

Code 30



Plate 35. Kind of system: Riverine Vegetation: None, or Other Code 30
Many of the boulders in this river exceed 1 m (3.3 ft) in diameter. (Matanuska-Susitna Borough, Alaska; June 1985; Photo by F.C. Golet)



Plate 36. Kind of system: Riverine Vegetation: None, or Other
(Washington County, Rhode Island; July 1977; Photo by F.C. Golet)

Code 30



Plate 37. Kind of system: Riverine Vegetation: None, or Other Code 30
This high-gradient mountain stream arises in the Alaska Range. The gravel piled at the left-hand edge of the photo had accumulated in the channel during flood stage and was bull-dozed to its present position to prevent flooding of a highway just downstream. (Fairbanks North Star Borough, Alaska; July 1985; Photo by F.C. Golet)



Plate 38. Kind of system: Riverine Vegetation: None, or Other Code 30
The average annual discharge for this river, the Rio Salado, is $14.6 \text{ km}^3/\text{yr}$ (11,800 acre-ft/yr). (Socorro County, New Mexico; April 1978; Photo by P.B. Reed)

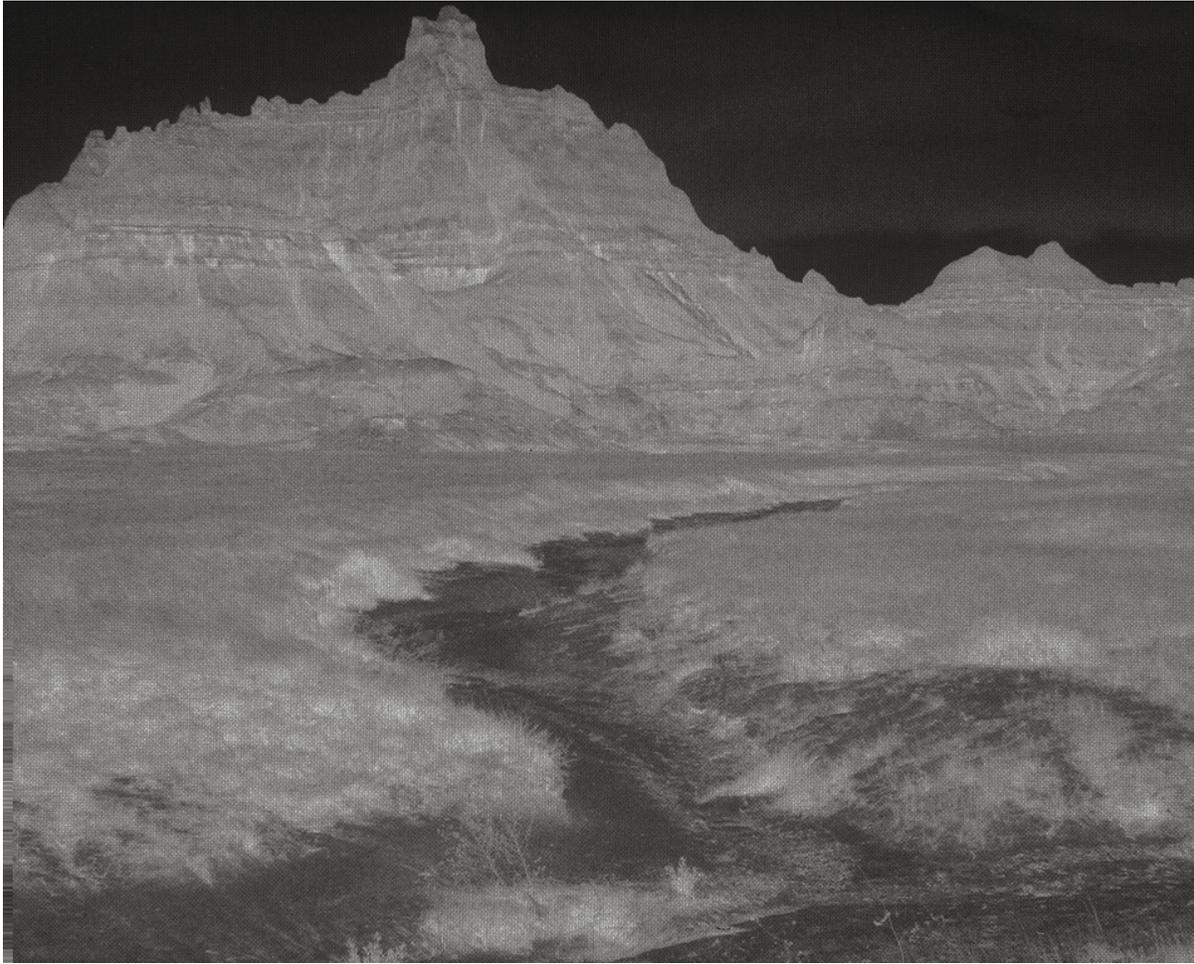


Plate 39. Kind of system: Riverine Vegetation: None, or Other Code 30
Streambeds such as this are common throughout the arid West. They carry water for brief periods after snowmelt and following rainstorms which are irregular and unpredictable in occurrence. (Badlands National Monument, Jackson County, South Dakota; May 1985; Photo by F.C. Golet)



Plate 40. Kind of system: Lacustrine Vegetation: None, or Other Code 40
In the narrow Littoral zone of Yellowstone Lake, where water is less than 2 m (6.6 ft) deep, the bottom consists primarily of gravel and sand. (Yellowstone National Park, Teton County, Wyoming; May 1985; Photo by F. C. Golet)