

The following photographs represent plates 21-30 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 21. Kind of system: Estuarine Vegetation: Emergent Code 21
Dominance type: Common threesquare (*Scirpus americanus*). Subordinate species include saltmeadow cordgrass (*Spartina patens*) and saltmarsh cordgrass (*Spartina alterniflora*); these appear as a fringe at the water's edge. (Dorchester County, Maryland; June 1974; Photo by V. Carter)

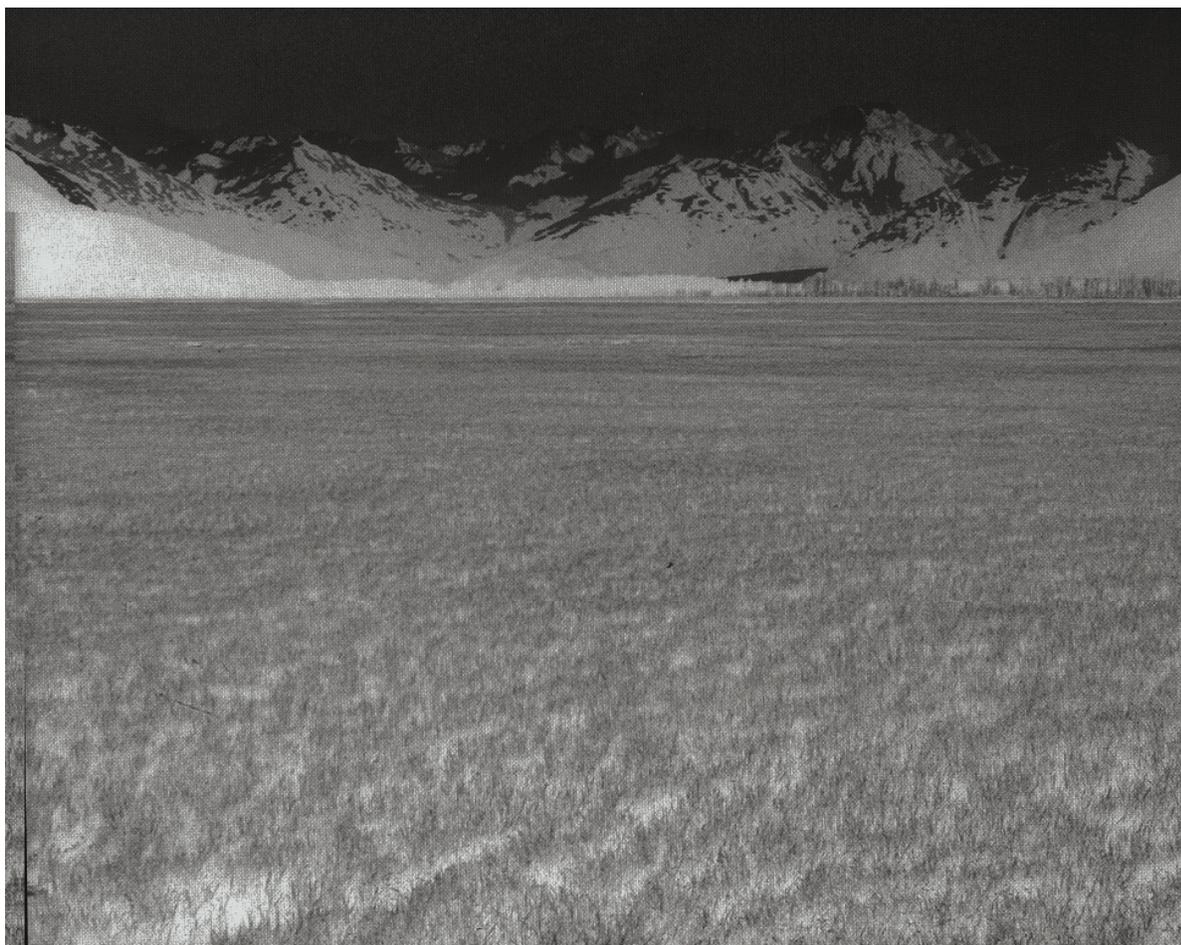


Plate 22. Kind of system: Estuarine Vegetation: Emergent Code 21
Dominance type: Sedge (*Carex lyngbyei*). Subordinate species include sedge (*Carex pluriflora*), silverweed (*Potentilla anserina*), arrow grass (*Triglochin maritimum*), and mare's tail (*Hippuris tetraphylla*). Located on the floodplain of a tidal river, this site receives freshwater runoff from the Chugach Mountains and the Twenty-mile Glacier (center back-ground), and is also inundated by exceptionally high tides. Soil salinity during October 1985 was 3.0 0 / 00 . (Municipality of Anchorage, Alaska; June 1985; Photo by F.C. Golet)

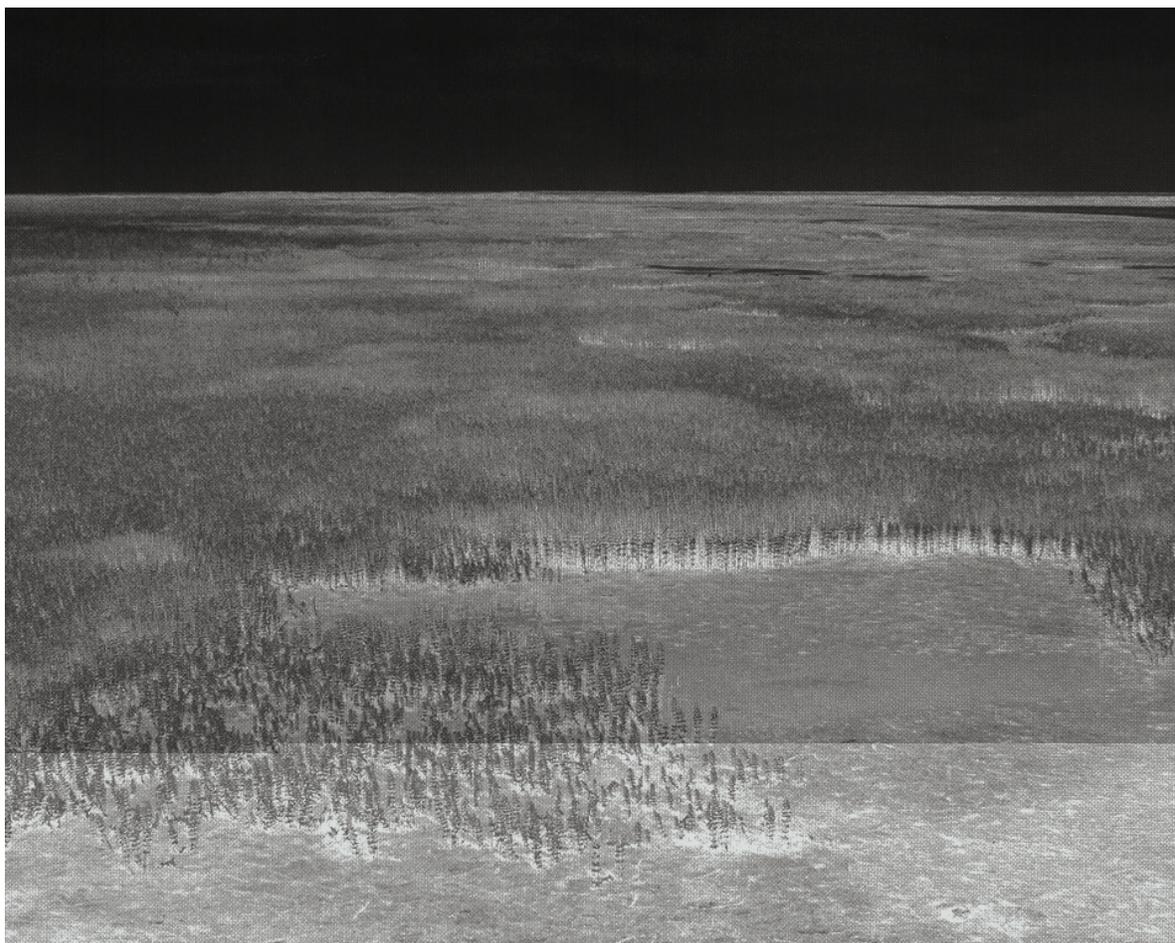


Plate 23. Kind of system: Estuarine Vegetation: Emergent Code 21
Dominance type: Mare's tail (*Hippuris tetraphylla*). This stand of mare's tail lies at the landward limit of the regularly flooded zone, where the substrate is covered with several centimeters of water at high tide. The Azun River, source of the tidal water, is just visible at the right-hand edge of the photo. (Mouth of Azun River, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta, Alaska; July 1985; Photo by F.C. Golet)



Plate 24. Kind of system: Estuarine Vegetation: Scrub-shrub Code 22
Dominance type: Marsh elder (*Iva frutescens*). Subordinate plants growing beneath the marsh elder are black grass (*Juncus gerardii*), salt grass (*Distichlis spicata*), and saltmeadow cordgrass (*Spartina patens*). This wetland lies toward the landward edge of an irregularly flooded persistent-emergent wetland dominated by saltmarsh cordgrass (*Spartina alterniflora*), saltmeadow cordgrass, and salt grass (background). (Washington County, Rhode Island; July 1977; Photo by F.C. Golet)



Plate 25. Kind of system: Estuarine Vegetation: Scrub-shrub Code 22
Dominance type: Red mangrove (*Rhizophora mangle*). This mangrove swamp is located in the southern part of the Florida Everglades. (Dade County, Florida; December 1975; Photo by V. Carter)



Plate 26. Kind of system: Riverine Vegetation: None, or Other Code 30
Dominance type: Water milfoils (*Myriophyllum spicatum*) – Hydrilla (*Hydrilla verticillata*)– Water stargrass (*Heteranthera dubia*). (Prince Georges County, Maryland; October 1985; Photo by V. Carter)



Plate 27. Kind of system: Riverine Vegetation: None, or Other Code 30
This photo was taken at low tide. (Cecil County, Maryland; July 1972; Photo by V. Carter)



Plate 28. Kind of system: Riverine Vegetation: None, or Other Code 30
The channel bottom is composed primarily of gravel and sand. The stream meanders through a grassy annual floodplain which is flanked by a more elevated floodplain supporting cottonwoods (*Populus deltoides*). (Crook County, Wyoming; May 1985; Photo by F.C. Golet)



Plate 29. Kind of system: Riverine Vegetation: None, or Other Code 30
Cannel meanders, a typical feature of lower perennial streams, are especially well developed along this section of the Yellowstone River. (Yellowstone national Park, Park County, Wyoming; May 1985; Photo by F.C. Golet)

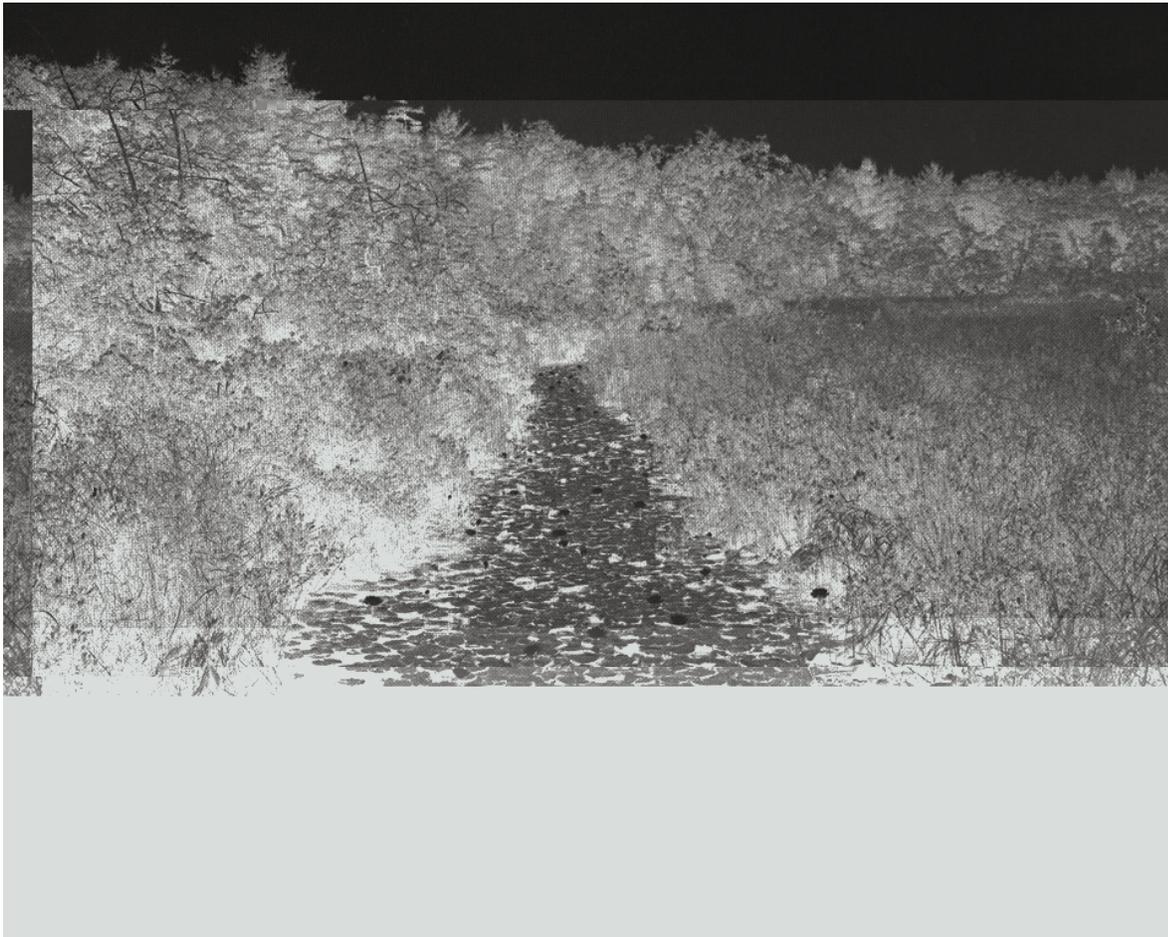


Plate 30. Kind of system: Riverine Vegetation: None, or Other
Code 30

Dominance type: Water lily (*Nymphaea odorata*). This channel was dug by man in an unsuccessful attempt to drain the wetland. Plants in the Palustrine wetland bordering the channel include sedge (*Carex lasiocarpa*), sweet gale (*Myrica gale*), leatherleaf (*Chamaedaphne calyculata*), and Atlantic white cedar (*Chamaecyparis thyoides*). (Washington County, Rhode Island; July 1977; Photo by F.C. Golet)