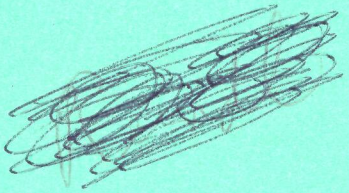
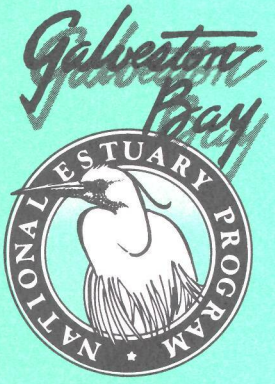


Wetland Plant Communities, Galveston Bay System



Galveston Bay
National Estuary Program
GBNEP-16
March 1992

Wetland Plant Communities, Galveston Bay System

printed on recycled paper

Wetland Plant Communities, Galveston Bay System

prepared by
William A. White and Jeffrey G. Paine
Bureau of Economic Geology
The University of Texas at Austin

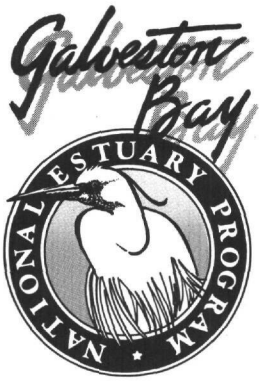
assisted by
Damon Waitt

E.G. Wermund
Principal Investigator

The Galveston Bay National Estuary Program

Publication GBNEP-16
March, 1992

This project has been funded in part by the United States Environmental Protection Agency under assistance agreement # CE-06550-01 to the Texas Water Commission. The contents of this document do not necessarily represent the views of the United States Environmental Protection Agency or the Texas Water Commission, nor do the contents of this document necessarily constitute the views or policy of the Galveston Bay National Estuary Program Management Conference. The information presented is intended to provide background information for Management Conference deliberations in drafting of official policy in the Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan (CCMP). The mention of trade names or commercial products does not in any way constitute an endorsement or recommendation for use.



Policy Committee

The Honorable Rodney Ellis, Chair
Texas Senate

Mr. Buck J. Wynne, III, Vice-Chair
Regional Administrator, EPA Region 6

Mr. John Hall
Chair,
Texas Water Commission

Mr. John Wilson Kelsey
Vice-Chair,
Texas Parks and Wildlife Commission

Ms. Linda Shead
Executive Director
Galveston Bay Foundation

Mr. Charles W. Jenness
Chair,
Texas Water Development Board

Ms. Eileen Crowley
Former President
Greater Houston Partnership
Chamber of Commerce Division

The Honorable Jon Lindsay
County Judge, Harris County

Local Governments Advisory Committee

The Honorable Ray Holbrook, Chair

Management Committee

Mr. Myron O. Knudson, Chair

Ms. Barbara Britton, Vice-Chair

Scientific/Technical Advisory Committee

Dr. Frank M. Fisher, Jr., Chair

Dr. Robert McFarlane, Vice-Chair

Citizen's Advisory Steering Committee

Ms. Sharron Stewart, Chair

Ms. Glenda Callaway, Vice-Chair

Galveston Bay Public Forum

Dr. Martin Arisco, Chair

Dr. Don Bass, Vice-Chair

Program Director

Dr. Frank S. Shipley

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Figures

Tables

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

by William A. White and Jeffrey G. Paine

Wetlands and aquatic habitats are critical components of the biologically productive Galveston Bay estuarine system. This report is the culmination of a field investigation of wetland plant communities, and is one phase of the project, "Trends and Status of Wetland and Aquatic Habitats of the Galveston Bay System, Texas," sponsored by the Galveston Bay National Estuary Program (GBNEP). For purposes of this topical report, wetlands are defined and classified in terms of more classical definitions, for example, salt, brackish, and fresh marshes, in accordance with project requirements. The relationship of these wetland classes to the Cowardin and others (1979) classification system used to map wetlands is presented through various examples. Wetlands in this study were not defined in accordance with the "Federal Manual for Identifying and Delineating Jurisdictional Wetlands" (currently being revised) and, thus, should not be regarded as jurisdictional wetlands.

More than 150 sites were examined in the Galveston Bay system. Wetland plants were identified at selected field survey sites, principally along transects aligned perpendicular to the hydrologic gradient so that plant assemblages from the water's edge to upland areas were intercepted. Topography surveys were conducted along several transects. Measurements of elevation, distance, and plant community composition were made along the survey lines, which crossed salt marshes and brackish to fresh marshes. Elevations were measured to the nearest 0.5 cm and distances to the nearest meter. County soil surveys were used to define and characterize soils at the various field check sites. The locations of field survey sites were plotted on aerial photographs, and later accurately transferred to USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle topographic maps. Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates were determined for each site and these data were entered into computer data management systems, including the geographic information system, ARC-INFO.

The most widely distributed wetland environments in the Galveston Bay system are marshes, the most extensive of which are brackish. Brackish marshes compose roughly 65 to 70 percent of the marsh system in the Galveston Bay project area. Salt marshes are a distant second, composing roughly 25 to 30 percent. Fresh marshes make up the remaining 5 to 10 percent of the marsh system. Many species can tolerate varying salinity regimes as well as water regimes, and there is, therefore, considerable overlap in the species composition of these marsh systems. Because of the predominance of brackish and salt marshes in the project area, more than 60 percent of the field surveys were located in these marshes. With reference to all sites visited, the 15 most frequently encountered species were headed by *Spartina patens* and *Distichlis spicata*. Other major species include *Spartina alterniflora, Batis maritima, Salicornia* spp., *Iva frutescens, Spartina spartinae, Borrichia frutescens, Juncus roemerianus, Aster* spp., *Typha* spp., *Scirpus maritimus*, and *Monanthochloe littoralis*. Of the species identified at the survey sites, about 34 percent are classified as obligate wetland plants, which means that under natural conditions these plants occur in wetlands with an estimated probability of 99 percent. Among these species are those typically found in wetter conditions (for example, those characterizing topographically low salt, brackish, and fresh marshes). Approximately 37 percent of the species listed are classified as facultative wetland plants. These species usually occur in wetlands or have an estimated probability of 67–99 percent of occurring in wetlands but occasionally they occur in nonwetland areas. These species typically define topographically higher marshes. About 19 percent of the listed species are classified as facultative. These species are equally likely to occur in wetlands or nonwetlands (estimated probability 34–66 percent). At the more than 135 sites surveyed for vegetation around the Galveston Bay system, approximately 40 soil types were identified from county soil surveys. Several soils were encountered more frequently than others, and can be considered the dominant soils corresponding to wetland communities. For example, the soil most frequently occurring at wetland survey sites was the Harris clay. This typically saline, poorly-drained soil is flooded by abnormally high tides, and supports a vegetation assemblage composed predominantly of *Spartina patens* and *Distichlis spicata*. These species were the most frequently encountered during field surveys.

WETLAND PLANT COMMUNITIES, GALVESTON BAY SYSTEM

INTRODUCTION

Wetlands and aquatic habitats are critical components of the biologically productive Galveston Bay estuarine system. Mapping and describing the composition of these important habitats are essential steps in defining their status and in measuring and anticipating the effects of the numerous coastal activities that directly and indirectly influence them. Understanding cause-and-effect relationships can be promoted only through such detailed scientific investigations.

This report is the culmination of a field investigation of wetland plant communities, and is one phase of the project to determine the "Trends and Status of Wetland and Aquatic Habitats of the Galveston Bay System, Texas," sponsored by the Galveston Bay National Estuary Program (GBNEP).

General Objectives of Field Investigations

The purpose of these field investigations was to characterize wetland plant communities through representative field surveys, fundamental to the comparison of various wetland plant communities in the field with corresponding "signatures" on aerial photographs used to define wetland classes, including water regimes, for mapping purposes. In fact, all field work was done with reference to aerial photographs. This topical report presents results of representative field surveys and focuses principally on characterizing prevalent plant associations in the Galveston Bay System. For the grander objectives of the GBNEP contract, these characterizations also provided vital plant community information for defining the appropriate wetland classes and water regimes during the extensive "ground truthing" surveys in which wetland signatures delineated on aerial photographs were correlated with plant communities in the field. Characterization of plant communities in the field surveys allowed mapped wetland classes to be better defined in terms of typical vegetation associations.

General Project Objective and Wetland Definition

The fundamental objective of the GBNEP project, for which this reported study is one phase, is to determine the trends and status of wetlands in the Galveston Bay System using aerial photographs. The definition and identification of wetlands, therefore, is integrally connected to the photographs. Wetlands were delineated on mid-1950's, 1979, and 1989 photographs as part of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) National Wetlands Inventory program using the Cowardin and others (1979) wetland classification system. Even though wetlands delineated on aerial photographs are supported by field surveys (especially for the 1989 delineations), field-identified wetlands represent only a small percentage of all the wetlands delineated. During ground-truth surveys, prevalent plant species associations were characterized "within the constraints imposed by the resolution of the photos" (as stated in the Project Scope of Work, 1990). Wetlands were not identified in accordance with the *Federal Manual for Identifying and Delineating Jurisdictional Wetlands* (this manual is currently being revised). Thus, the wetlands mapped and defined in this study are not jurisdictional wetlands. The following is printed on all wetland maps that are used in this project to determine the status and trends of wetlands in the Galveston Bay system:

This document (map) was prepared primarily by stereoscopic analysis of high altitude aerial photographs. Wetlands were identified on the photographs based on vegetation, visible hydrology, and geography in accordance with "Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States" (FWS/OBS – 79/31 December 1979). The aerial photographs typically reflect conditions during the specific year and season when they were taken. In addition, there is a margin of error inherent in the use of the aerial photographs:

Federal, State, and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands may define and describe wetlands in a different manner than that used in this inventory. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, State or local government or to establish the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies.

For purposes of this report, and in accordance with project requirements, wetlands are defined and classified in terms of more classical definitions, for example, salt, brackish, and fresh marshes. The relationship of these wetland classes to the Cowardin and others (1979) classification system is presented through various examples.

Field Surveys

More than 150 sites were examined in the Galveston Bay system (fig. 1) at locations that included the Brazoria and Anahuac National Wildlife Refuges, Armand Bayou Nature Center, Follets and Galveston Islands, Bolivar Peninsula, Smith Point, High Island area, Trinity River delta, and other areas. Plant communities were surveyed during the months of June, July, and November 1990, and May and September 1991. The surveys were conducted principally by the authors; other personnel involved in one or more surveys included Larry Handley (USFWS, National Wetlands Research Center), Warren Hagenbuck and Curtis Carley (USFWS National Wetlands Inventory), Todd Mecklenborg (Geonex Martel, Inc.), and Warren Pulich (Texas Parks and Wildlife Department). In addition, Ron Bisbee (Refuge Manager), Richard Antonette and Mike Lange of the Brazoria National Wildlife Refuge, and Jim Neaville and Ed Jackson of the Anahuac National Wildlife Refuge accompanied field parties to their respective areas.

Methods

During the initial field investigations, methods were developed to characterize prevalent species associations. The primary method was one in which wetland plants were identified at selected field survey sites, principally along transects aligned perpendicular to the hydrologic gradient so that plant assemblages from the water's edge to upland areas were intercepted. A second approach was to conduct a topographic survey along selected transects that crossed representative plant communities to identify relative elevations at which various plant species occur. This is helpful in defining water regimes and in differentiating between high- and low-marsh communities. The boundaries between some plant assemblages are controlled in part by elevation, so elevation measurements focus on such boundaries. Plant species that were difficult to identify in the field were collected for identification in the laboratory or with reference to the plant collection at The University of Texas Hebarium.

Topography surveys were conducted along several transects. Measurements of elevation, distance, and plant community composition were made along the survey lines, which crossed salt marshes (Smith Point, Follets Island, and mainland margin of West Bay) and brackish to

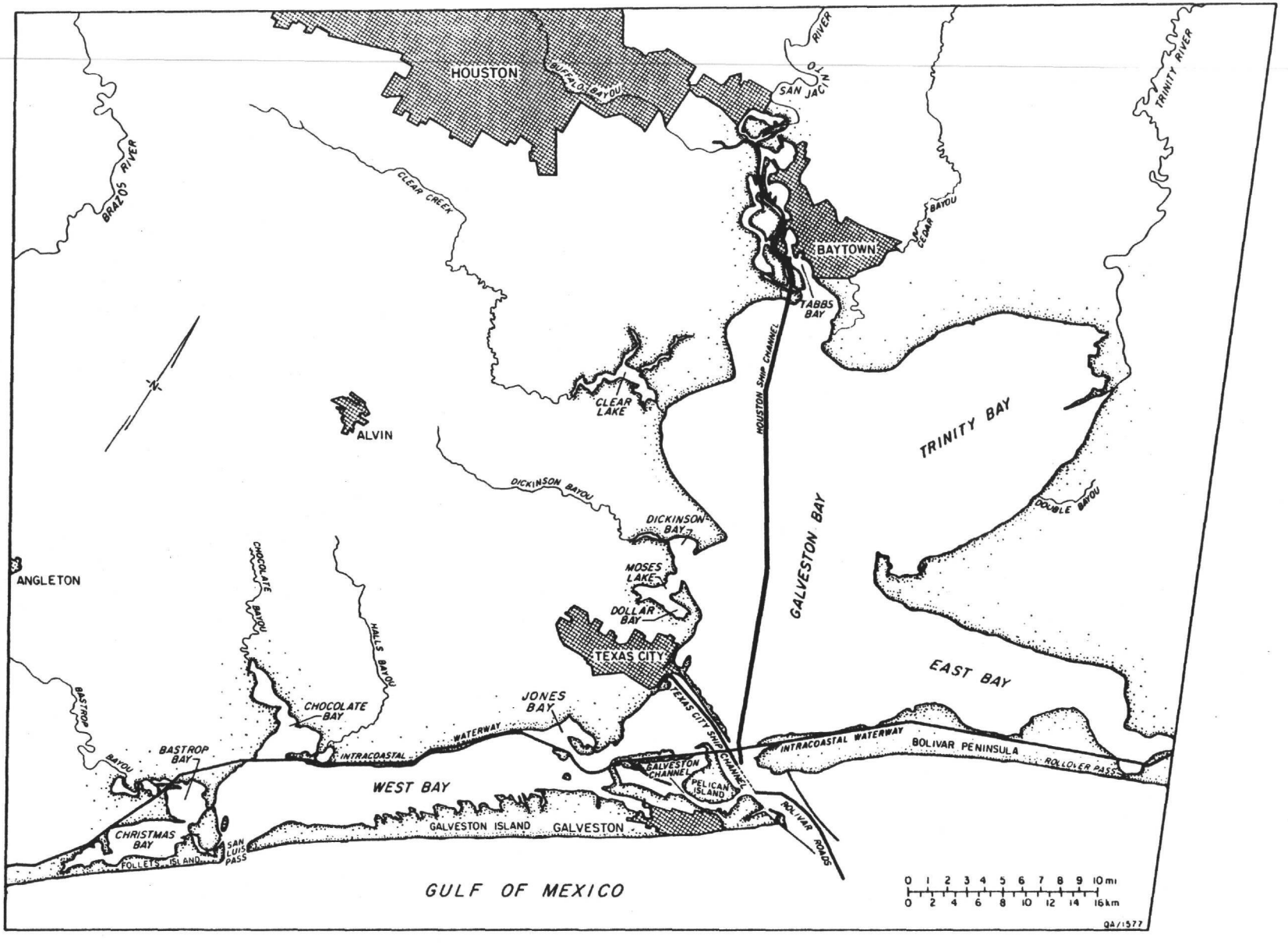


Figure 1. Index map of the Galveston Bay area. (From White and others, 1985)

fresh marshes (Anahuac National Wildlife Refuge, Brazoria National Wildlife Refuge, and Trinity River Delta). Elevations were measured to the nearest 0.5 cm (2 inches) and distances were measured to the nearest meter. Compass bearings of the transects were also recorded.

County soil surveys (Brazoria, Chambers, Galveston, and Harris Counties) were used to define and characterize soils at the various field check sites. Information obtained from the soil surveys included soil type, salinity, drainage, frequency of flooding, position of water table, and prevalent vegetation.

The locations of field survey sites were plotted on aerial photographs, and later accurately transferred to USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle topographic maps using a Zoom Transfer Scope where necessary. Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates were determined for each site and these data were entered into computer data management systems, including the geographic information system, ARC-INFO.

WETLAND COMMUNITIES IN THE GALVESTON BAY AREA

General Setting of the Galveston Bay System

The geologic framework of the Galveston Bay area consists of Modern-Holocene and Pleistocene systems including the modern wetland, or marsh and marsh-swamp systems (fig. 2). The geomorphic features on which the various types of coastal wetlands have developed are the result of numerous interacting processes. Physical processes that influence wetlands include rainfall, runoff, fluctuations in the water table, streamflow, evapotranspiration, waves and longshore currents, astronomical and wind tides, storms and hurricanes, deposition and erosion, subsidence, faulting, and sea-level rise (table 1). These processes have contributed to the development of a gradational array of permanently inundated to infrequently inundated environments ranging in elevation from the submerged lands of the estuarine system through the topographically higher wetland system, which grades upward from the astronomical-tidal zone through the wind-tidal zone to the storm-tidal zone.

Exchange of marine waters with bay-estuary-lagoon waters in the Galveston Bay system occurs primarily through two major tidal inlets: Bolivar Roads at the north end of Galveston Island and San Luis Pass at its south end (fig. 1). Additional exchange occurs at Rollover Pass, a narrow dredged channel at the east end of Bolivar Peninsula. The predominant sources of fresh-water inflow are the Trinity and San Jacinto Rivers (fig. 1). Salinities in the Galveston Bay system are generally highest in West and Christmas Bays where mean salinities are typically above 20 parts per thousand (ppt) and may range into the 30's. These salinities are in marked contrast to Trinity Bay, where Trinity River fresh-water inflows have a moderating influence; mean monthly salinities in Trinity Bay are usually less than 15 ppt and occasionally are below 5 ppt (Pulich and White, 1991).

These numerous interacting processes in the Galveston Bay system have a major bearing on the location and composition of wetland plant communities.

Classification of Wetland Communities: Background and Previous Studies

Classification of wetland communities ranges from broad, general systems in which the entire coastal wetland system is encompassed within a single unit (usually as part of a statewide vegetation classification), to the more detailed classifications that focus specifically on coastal

fresh marshes (Anahuac National Wildlife Refuge, Brazoria National Wildlife Refuge, and Trinity River Delta). Elevations were measured to the nearest 0.5 cm (2 inches) and distances were measured to the nearest meter. Compass bearings of the transects were also recorded.

County soil surveys (Brazoria, Chambers, Galveston, and Harris Counties) were used to define and characterize soils at the various field check sites. Information obtained from the soil surveys included soil type, salinity, drainage, frequency of flooding, position of water table, and prevalent vegetation.

The locations of field survey sites were plotted on aerial photographs, and later accurately transferred to USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle topographic maps using a Zoom Transfer Scope where necessary. Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates were determined for each site and these data were entered into computer data management systems, including the geographic information system, ARC-INFO.

WETLAND COMMUNITIES IN THE GALVESTON BAY AREA

General Setting of the Galveston Bay System

The geologic framework of the Galveston Bay area consists of Modern-Holocene and Pleistocene systems including the modern wetland, or marsh and marsh-swamp systems (fig. 2). The geomorphic features on which the various types of coastal wetlands have developed are the result of numerous interacting processes. Physical processes that influence wetlands include rainfall, runoff, fluctuations in the water table, streamflow, evapotranspiration, waves and longshore currents, astronomical and wind tides, storms and hurricanes, deposition and erosion, subsidence, faulting, and sea-level rise (table 1). These processes have contributed to the development of a gradational array of permanently inundated to infrequently inundated environments ranging in elevation from the submerged lands of the estuarine system through the topographically higher wetland system, which grades upward from the astronomical-tidal zone through the wind-tidal zone to the storm-tidal zone.

Exchange of marine waters with bay-estuary-lagoon waters in the Galveston Bay system occurs primarily through two major tidal inlets: Bolivar Roads at the north end of Galveston Island and San Luis Pass at its south end (fig. 1). Additional exchange occurs at Rollover Pass, a narrow dredged channel at the east end of Bolivar Peninsula. The predominant sources of fresh-water inflow are the Trinity and San Jacinto Rivers (fig. 1). Salinities in the Galveston Bay system are generally highest in West and Christmas Bays where mean salinities are typically above 20 parts per thousand (ppt) and may range into the 30's. These salinities are in marked contrast to Trinity Bay, where Trinity River fresh-water inflows have a moderating influence; mean monthly salinities in Trinity Bay are usually less than 15 ppt and occasionally are below 5 ppt (Pulich and White, 1991).

These numerous interacting processes in the Galveston Bay system have a major bearing on the location and composition of wetland plant communities.

Classification of Wetland Communities: Background and Previous Studies

Classification of wetland communities ranges from broad, general systems in which the entire coastal wetland system is encompassed within a single unit (usually as part of a statewide vegetation classification), to the more detailed classifications that focus specifically on coastal

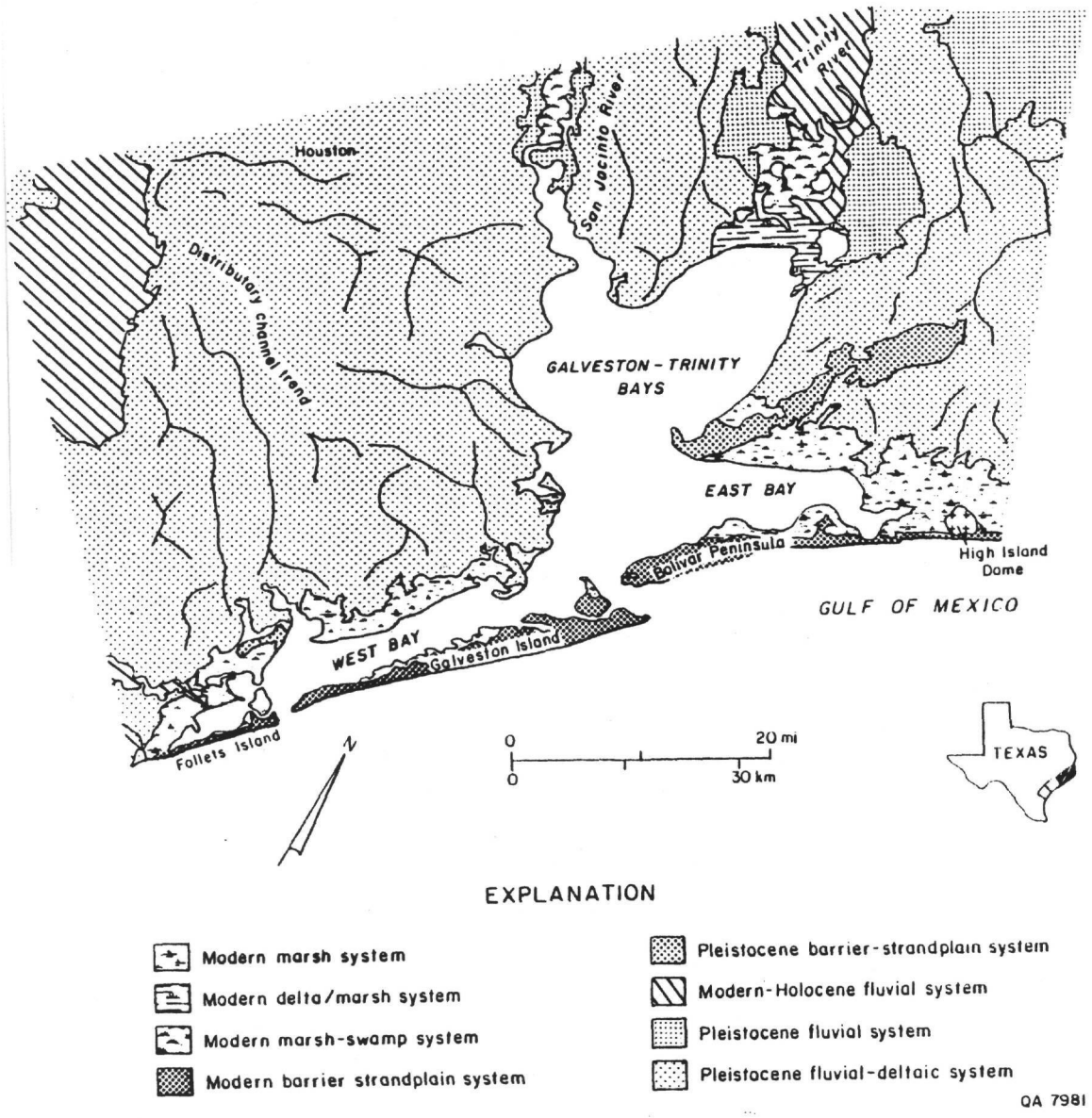


Figure 2. Natural systems in the Galveston Bay area. (From Fisher and others, 1972, 1973)

Table 1. Generalized characteristics of active coastal processes and conditions in the Galveston Bay area. (From White and others, 1985)

Climatic zone:	Humid *(Thornthwaite, 1948)*
Average annual precipitation:	41.8 to 51.5 inches/yr (106.2 to 130.8 cm/yr) *(Fisher and others, 1972)*
Dominant wind directions:	Southeasterly, northerly *(Fisher and others, 1972)*
Average wind speed (in 1978 at Texas City):	6.8 knots (12.6 km/hr) *(Shew and others, 1981)*
Astronomical tidal range: Gulf shoreline (Galveston Pleasure Pier) Mean diurnal: Bay shoreline (mean):	 2.1 ft (0.6 m) *(U.S. Department of Commerce, 1978)* 0.5 to 1.4 ft (0.2 to 0.4 m) *(Diener, 1975)*
Tidal current velocities: Bolivar Roads Average maximum flood: Average maximum ebb:	 3.3 knots (1.7 m/sec) *(Bernard and others, 1959)* 4.3 knots (2.2 m/sec) *(Bernard and others, 1959)*
Wave height (Gulf): (Caplan, Texas) Onshore wave height:	 Between 2.5 and 3.5 ft (0.8 and 1.1 m) about 65% of the time, *(U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1956)*
Direction of net longshore sediment transport:	Southwesterly *(Fisher and others, 1972)*
Maximum hurricane surge height on open coast:	12.7 ft (3.9 m) above MSL *(Bodine, 1969)*
Hurricane frequency:	12% in any one year *(Simpson and Lawrence, 1971)*
Gulf shoreline change, Bolivar Roads to San Luis Pass from 1850-52 to 1973-74:	Total gain from accretion of 1,074 acres and loss from erosion of 1,183 acres; net loss of 109 acres *(Morton, 1977)*
Subsidence: Pasadena - Houston Ship Channel area:	 8.5 to 9 ft (2.6 to 2.7 m) during 1906-1973 *(Ratzlaff, 1980)*
Faulting: Houston metropolitan area:	 Offset by at least 160 faults *(Verbeek and Clanton, 1981)*

wetlands and subdivide them into several units. Among the broad descriptive systems are: Bray's (1906) Salt Marsh Meadows; Tharp (1926) and Godfrey and others' (1973) Coastal Marsh; Kuchler's (1966) Southern Cordgrass Prairie; Thomas (1975) and Gould's (1975) Gulf Prairies and Marshes; and Frye and others' (1984) Marsh/Barrier Island.

Among the more specific descriptions of wetland communities, which include a classification scheme and/or which focus on a significant part of the upper (north and central) Texas Coast including the Galveston Bay area, are those by Shaw and Fredine (1956), Fisher and others (1972, 1973), Diener (1975), Lazarine (n.d.), Fleetwood (n.d.), Harcombe and Neaville (1977), Adams and Tingley (1977), Benton and others (1979), Cowardin and others (1979), Gosselink and others (1979), Ward and Armstrong (1980), Shew and others (1981), Thayer and Ustach (1981), and White and others (1985 and 1987).

Most classifications have subdivisions based on salinities because the community composition of coastal wetlands is influenced by the proximity of saline and brackish waters of the marine and estuarine systems. Bray (1906) listed his Salt Marsh Meadow under a more general heading of Salt Water Vegetation. Although Tharp's (1926) coastal marsh unit was not subdivided according to salinities, he did note that giant reed (*Arundo donax*), common reed (*Phragmites australis*), and marshmillet, or southern wildrice (*Zizaniopsis miliacea*) are abundant along streams and other "semi-fresh water bodies." Shaw and Fredine (1956) used two major subdivisions in coastal areas: coastal saline areas and coastal fresh areas. Fisher and others (1972, 1973) subdivided marshes on the basis of salinities into salt-water, brackish (closed), brackish- to fresh-water, and inland fresh-water marshes. Lazarine (n.d.) in a field reference guide to common wetland plants subdivided wetland types into saline, brackish, and fresh. Gosselink and others (1979) followed Chabreck (1972) by subdividing marshes into four categories in order of decreasing salinities: saline, brackish, intermediate, and fresh (for mapping and discussion purposes, intermediate was combined with brackish). Harcombe and Neaville (1977), in describing and mapping wetlands in Chambers County, used brackish and fresh subdivisions (table 2) (salt marshes were not included because of their absence or limited areal extent). Fleetwood (n.d.) in a study of vegetation in the Brazoria Wildlife Refuge, recognized (in addition to fresh marsh) saline, brackish, and intermediate components of the marsh system, but because of "dynamic wet and dry cycle conditions" combined them into a single unit designated as salt marsh (table 3). Among the major subdivisions (systems) used by Cowardin and others (1979) are estuarine and palustrine, which in simplified terms correspond with saline-brackish and fresh marsh areas, respectively, when classifying emergent wetlands. (In coastal tidal areas, palustrine wetlands begin where salinity, due to ocean-derived salts, is below 0.5 ppt; it should be noted that salinity modifiers can be used in both the estuarine and palustrine systems so the palustrine system can have salt marshes in areas where the salts are not ocean derived.) White and others (1985) used three basic categories: salt-, brackish-, and fresh-water marshes (table 4). Saline flats and marshes were among major vegetational areas defined by Brown (1985) for southeastern Harris County (table 5). Harcombe and Neaville (1977), Fleetwood (n.d.), and Brown (1985) have compiled detailed checklists of plants, including wetland species, occurring in Chambers, Brazoria, and Harris Counties.

In addition to subdivision based on relative salinities, some classifications subdivide marsh communities on the basis of inundation frequency determined in large part by elevation with respect to mean sea level. In coastal areas where the range in astronomical (lunar) tides is high, such as along the Atlantic Coast, the salt-marsh community is commonly subdivided into distinct low and high marshes. Broad areas are flooded on a regular (daily) basis, and plants like smooth cordgrass (*Spartina alterniflora*) that live in the intertidal zone represent extensive areas of low marshlands that are readily distinguished from high, irregularly flooded marshes. However, along the Texas coast astronomical tidal ranges are low and, thus, areas flooded on a daily basis, although dominated by smooth cordgrass, are much more restricted in areal extent. Wind-driven tides have a dominant influence along the Texas coast because they flood more extensive areas.

Table 2. Dominant and common plants in brackish and fresh marshes in Chambers County. (From Harcombe and Neaville, 1977)

Brackish Marsh

Dominated by:

Spartina patens (marsh-hay or saltmeadow cordgrass)

Distichlis spicata (seashore saltgrass)

Isolated clumps of:

Scirpus maritimus (saltmarsh bulrush)

Scirpus olneyi (Olney bulrush)

Near tidal drains:

Juncus roemerianus (needlegrass rush)

Common on levees:

Phragmites australis (common reed)

Spartina cynosuroides (big cordgrass)

Common in fresher areas:

Paspalum vaginatum (seashore paspalum)

Paspalum lividum (longtom)

Common locally:

Spartina alterniflora (smooth cordgrass)

Fresh Marsh

Phragmites australis (common reed)

Cladium jamaicense (sawgrass)

Zizaniopsis miliacea (cutgrass)

Panicum repens (torpedograss)

Paspalum lividum (longtom)

Typha latifolia and *T. domingensis* (cattail)

Spartina cynosuroides (big cordgrass)

Alternanthera philoxeroides (alligator weed)

Table 3. Common species in salt and fresh marshes in the Brazoria National Wildlife Refuge. (From Fleetwood, n.d.)

Salt Marsh

Dominants:

Spartina patens (marshhay cordgrass)

Distichlis spicata (seashore saltgrass)

In fresher areas:

Paspalum vaginatum (seashore paspalum)

Scirpus olneyi (Olney bulrush)

Scirpus americanus (American bulrush)

Other common species:

Phragmites australis (common reed)

Paspalum lividum (longtom)

Aster subulatus (saltmarsh aster)

Agalinis maritima (seaside gerardia)

Salt Flats and Salt Barrens

Monanthochloe littoralis (shoregrass)

Batis maritima (saltwort)

Lycium carolinianum (Carolina wolfberry)

Borrichia frutescens (sea-oxeye)

Salicornia virginica (perennial glasswort)

Fresh Marsh

Scirpus californicus (California bulrush)

Paspalum lividum (longtom)

Leptochloa uninervia (Mexican spangletop)

Echinochloa crusgalli (barnyard grass)

Pulchea purpurascens (purple pluchea)

Pistia stratiotus (water-lettuce)

Echinodorus cordifolius (burhead)

Saggitaria graminea (grassy arrowhead)

Table 4. Typical plants found in grassflats, marshes, and transitional areas in the Galveston Bay area. (From White and others, 1985)

Unit	Scientific Name	Common Name
GRASS-FLAT (subaqueous marine grasses)	*Halodule beaudettei*	shoalgrass
	Ruppia maritima	widgeongrass
SALT-WATER MARSH	*Spartina alterniflora*	smooth cordgrass
	Batis maritima	saltwort
	Salicornia virginica	glasswort
	Salicornia bigelovii	glasswort
	Distichlis spicata	seashore saltgrass
	Borrichia frutescens	sea-oxeye
	Monanthochloe littoralis	shoregrass
	Juncus roemerianus	needle rush
	Suaeda sp.	seablite or seepweed
	Lycium carolinianum	Carolina wolfberry
	Spartina spartinae	gulf cordgrass
	Spartina patens	marshhay cordgrass
	Iva frutescens	bigleaf sumpweed
	Iva angustifolia	narrowleaf sumpweed
	Limonium nashii	sea-lavender
	Scirpus maritimus	salt-marsh bulrush
	Sporobolus spp.	dropseed
	Sesuvium portulacastrum	sea purslane
	Heliotropium curassavicum	salt heliotrope
BRACKISH-WATER MARSH	*Spartina spartinae*	gulf cordgrass
	Spartina patens	marshhay cordgrass
	Borrichia frutescens	sea-oxeye
	Distichlis spicata	seashore saltgrass
	Monanthochloe littoralis	shoregrass
	Scirpus maritimus	salt marsh bulrush
	Scirpus americanus	three-square bulrush
	Scirpus californicus	California bulrush
	Scirpus olneyi	Olney bulrush
	Alternanthera philoxeroides	alligatorweed
	Typha domingensis	narrowleaf cattail
	Typha latifolia	common cattail
	Spartina cynosuroides	big cordgrass
	Phragmites australis	common reed
	Eleocharis parvula	dwarf spikerush
	Eleocharis spp.	spikerush
	Cyperus spp.	flatsedge
	Echinochloa crusgalli	barnyard grass
	Leptochloa spp.	sprangletop
	Bacopa monnieri	coastal waterhyssop
	Aster tenuifolius	saline aster
	Aster subulatus	saltmarsh aster
	Aster spinosus	spiny aster
	Paspalum lividum	longtom
	Paspalum vaginatum	seashore paspalum
	Setaria geniculata	knotroot bristlegrass
	Zizaniopsis miliacea	giant cutgrass
	Solidago sempervirens	seaside goldenrod
	Baccharis halimifolia	groundsel bush
	Iva frutescens	bigleaf sumpweed
	Iva angustifolia	narrowleaf sumpweed
	Iva annua	seacoast sumpweed
	Sesuvium portulacastrum	sea purslane
	Salicornia spp.	glasswort
	Limonium nashii	sea-lavender

Unit	Scientific Name	Common Name
BRACKISH-WATER MARSH (cont.)	*Juncus roemerianus*	needle rush
	Lycium carolinianum	Carolina wolfberry
	Sporobolus spp.	dropseed
	Fimbristylis castanea	fimbry
	Hydrocotyle spp.	pennywort
FRESH-WATER MARSH	*Spartina spartinae*	gulf cordgrass
	Typha latifolia	common cattail
	Typha domingensis	narrowleaf cattail
	Scirpus americanus	three-square bulrush
	Scirpus californicus	California bulrush
	Paspalum lividum	longtom
	Eleocharis spp.	spikesedge
	Cyperus spp.	flatsedge
	Alternanthera philoxeroides	alligatorweed
	Juncus spp.	rush
	Ludwigia spp.	seedbox
	Sagittaria spp.	arrowhead
	Pontederia sp.	pickerelweed
	Polygonum spp.	knotweed
	Phragmites australis	common reed
	Bacopa monnieri	waterhyssop
	Echinodorus spp.	burrhead
	Eichhornia crassipes	water hyacinth
	Rhynchospora spp.	beakrush
	Fimbristylis spp.	fimbry
	Echinochloa crusgalli	barnyard grass
	Leptochloa spp.	sprangletop
	Spartina patens	marshhay cordgrass
	Lemna spp.	duckweed
	Hydrocotyle spp.	marsh pennywort
	Zizaniopsis miliacea	southern wildrice
	Sesbania drummondii	rattlebush
	Baccharis halimifolia	groundsel bush
	Cephalanthus occidentalis	buttonbush
	Salix nigra	black willow
TRANSITIONAL AREAS	*Spartina spartinae*	gulf cordgrass
	Cynodon dactylon	bermudagrass
	Borrichia frutescens	sea-oxeye
	Aster spinosus	spiny aster
	Paspalum monostachyum	gulfdune paspalum
	Paspalum lividum	longtom
	Panicum spp.	panicum
	Rynchospora spp.	beakrush
	Andropogon virginicus	broomsedge bluestem
	Andropogon glomeratus	bushy bluestem
	Iva annua	seacoast sumpweed
	Aristida spp.	threeawn
	Setaria spp.	bristlegrass
	Helianthus spp.	sunflower
	Sorghum halepense	johnsongrass
	Cassia fasciculata	partridge pea
	Cyperus spp.	flatsedge
	Eleocharis	spikerush
	Scirpus spp.	bulrush
	Croton spp.	doveweed
	Spartina patens	marshhay cordgrass
	Baccharis halimifolia	groundsel bush
	Sesbania drummondii	rattlebush

Table 5. Typical plants identified at saline sites at Armand Bayou and Vicinity. (From Brown, 1985)

Plant Name	Common Name
Panicum repens	torpedograss
Phragmites australis	common reed
Spartina, all species	cordgrasses
Sporobolus virginicus	seashore dropseed
Scirpus americanus	American bulrush
Scirpus maritimus	saltmarsh bulrush
Juncus roemerianus	needlegrass rush
Atriplex arenaria	saltbush
Salicornia bigelovii	annual glasswort
Suaeda linearis	annual seepweed
Sesuvium portulacastrum	sea-purslane
Opuntia lindheimeri	Texas pricklypear
Limonium nashii	sea-lavender
Sabatia arenicola	sand rosegentian
Cuscuta indecora	showy dodder
Ipomoea sagittata	saltmarsh morning glory
Heliotropium curassavicum	seaside heliotrope
Lycium carolinianum	Carolina wolfberry
Bacopa monnieri	coastal waterhyssop
Aster tenuifolius	perennial saltmarsh aster
Borrichia frutescens	sea oxeye
Iva frutescens	big-leaf sumpweed
Machaeranthera phyllocephala	camphor daisy

Although the periodicity of inundations is irregular, wind tides have developed a relatively broad low marsh that includes species other than regularly flooded *Spartina alterniflora*. Above this level are higher marshes that are flooded less frequently.

Shaw and Fredine (1956) define a regularly flooded salt marsh and an irregularly flooded salt marsh. Cowardin and others (1979) used water-regime modifiers to denote the regularity of flooding (table 6). White and others (1985) used the terms proximal and distal (for salt-water marshes) to differentiate areas that are more frequently flooded because of lower elevations and proximity to estuarine water from those areas less frequently flooded because of higher elevations and distal locations with respect to estuarine water.

Species Composition of Wetland Plant Communities, Galveston Bay System

To collect information on plant composition, wetland communities were surveyed at more than 150 sites around the Galveston Bay system; more than 135 sites are shown in figure 3, and are listed in appendices A and B. The Galveston Bay project area is defined by 30 USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle maps, although one additional map (Freeport) was included for the field surveys. The maps were assigned numbers from 1 to 31 to simplify numerical designations of the surveyed sites (fig. 4, table 7). Species composition at the various sites along with very brief descriptive notes on the relationship of the identified plant communities to topography (for example, high versus low zones) and local geographic features (such as roads or streams) are presented in appendix B.

Wetland plant communities in the Galveston Bay system include high and low categories of salt, brackish, and fresh marshes, and forested wetlands. Other environments include mud and sand flats, beaches and bars, submerged vascular vegetation, disturbed areas, and open water.

The most widely distributed wetland environments in the Galveston Bay system are marshes, the most extensive of which are brackish. Brackish marshes, as mapped by White and others (1985), compose roughly 65 to 70 percent of the marsh system in the Galveston Bay project area. Salt marshes are a distant second, composing roughly 25 to 30 percent. Fresh marshes make up the remaining 5 to 10 percent of the marsh system. Because many species can tolerate varying salinity regimes as well as water regimes, there is considerable overlap in the species composition of these marsh systems (table 8). The divergent plant communities in the project area are exemplified by the fresh marshes and swamps along the Trinity River which contrast sharply with the salt marshes that fringe Christmas Bay.

Because of the predominance of brackish and salt marshes in the project area, more than 60 percent of the field surveys were located in these marshes. Surveys of other environments ranged from approximately 8 percent in forested wetlands to about 5 percent in transitional areas (appendix A). With reference to all sites visited, the 15 most frequently encountered species, were headed by *Spartina patens* (marshhay or saltmeadow cordgrass) and *Distichlis spicata* (saltgrass) (table 9).

Each of the species in table 9 was observed at more than 20 sites, *Spartina patens* and *Distichlis spicata* occurred at more than 60 sites, and *Spartina alterniflora* (smooth cordgrass) at more than 40 sites. Other species listed as among the top 25 reported include *Solidago* spp., *Limonium nashii, Phragmites australis, Lycium carolinianum, Paspalum vaginatum,* and *Suaeda linearis.* These species plus those listed in table 9 are typical of the brackish and salt marsh systems.

Table 6. Water regime descriptions for wetlands used in the Cowardin and others (1979) classification system.

Nontidal

(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.
(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 is extremely variable after flooding ceases, extending from saturated to 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.
(H)	Permanently flooded—Water covers land surface throughout the year in all years.

Tidal

(L)	Subtidal—The substrate is permanently flooded with tidal water.
(M)	Irregularly exposed—The land surface is exposed by tides less often than daily.
(N)	Regularly flooded—Tidal water alternately floods and exposes the land surface at least once daily.
(P)	Irregularly flooded—Tidal water floods the land surface less often than daily.
(S)*	Temporarily flooded—Tidal
(R)*	Seasonally flooded—Tidal
(T)*	Semipermanently flooded—Tidal
(V)*	Permanently flooded—Tidal

*These water regimes are only used in tidally influenced, freshwater systems.

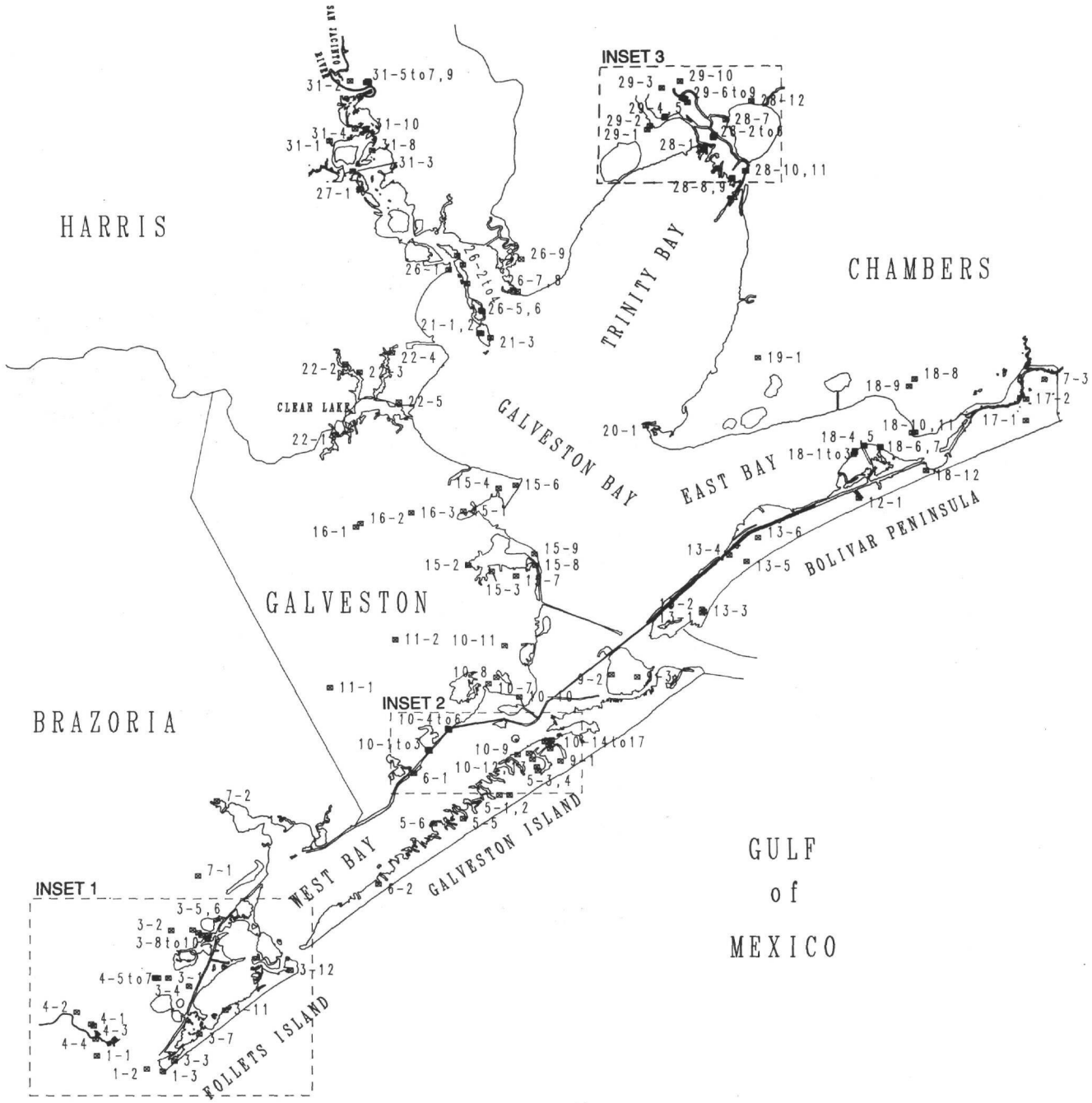
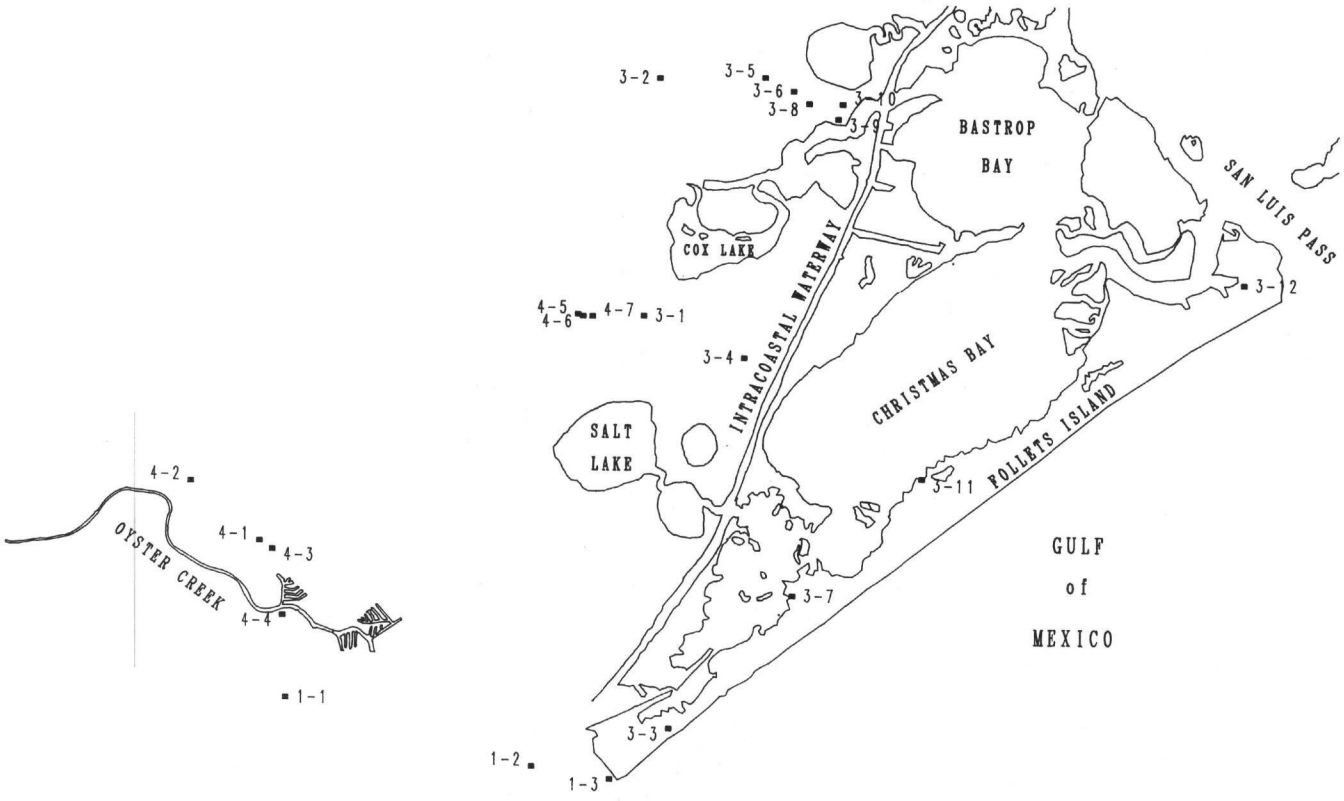
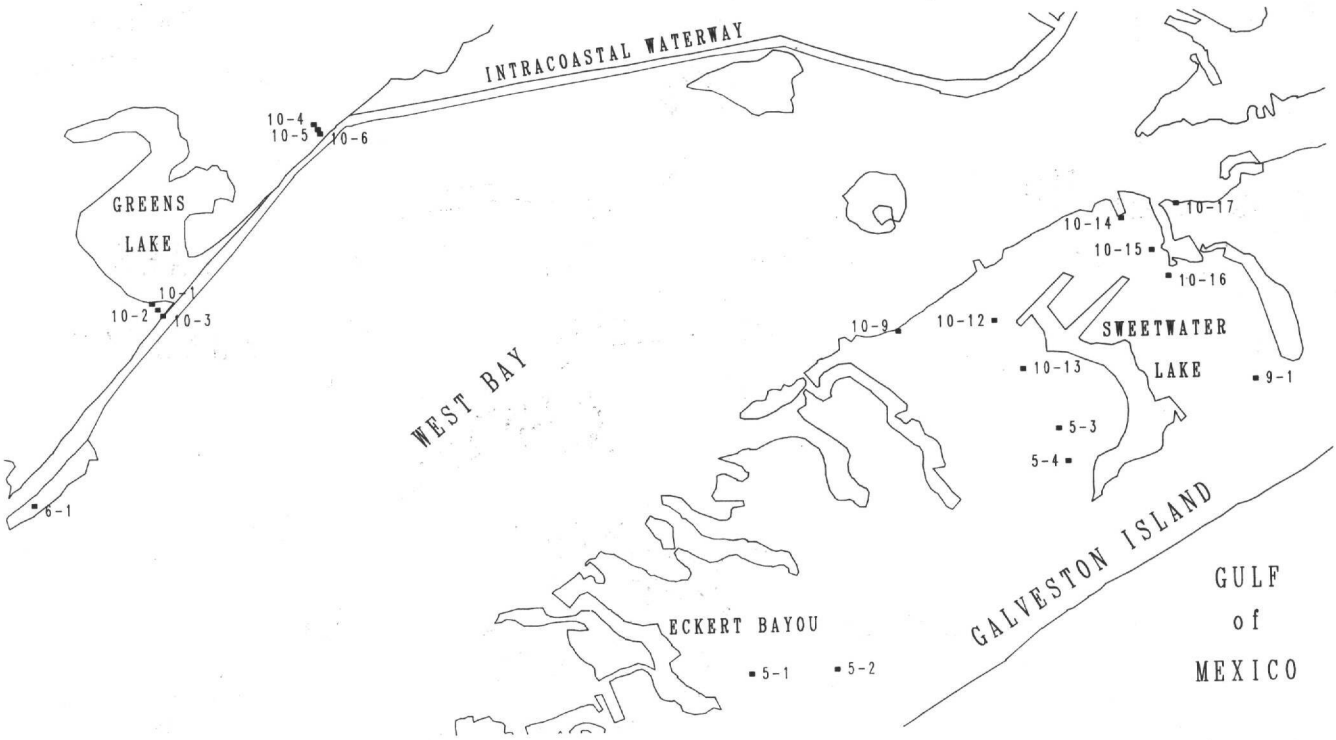


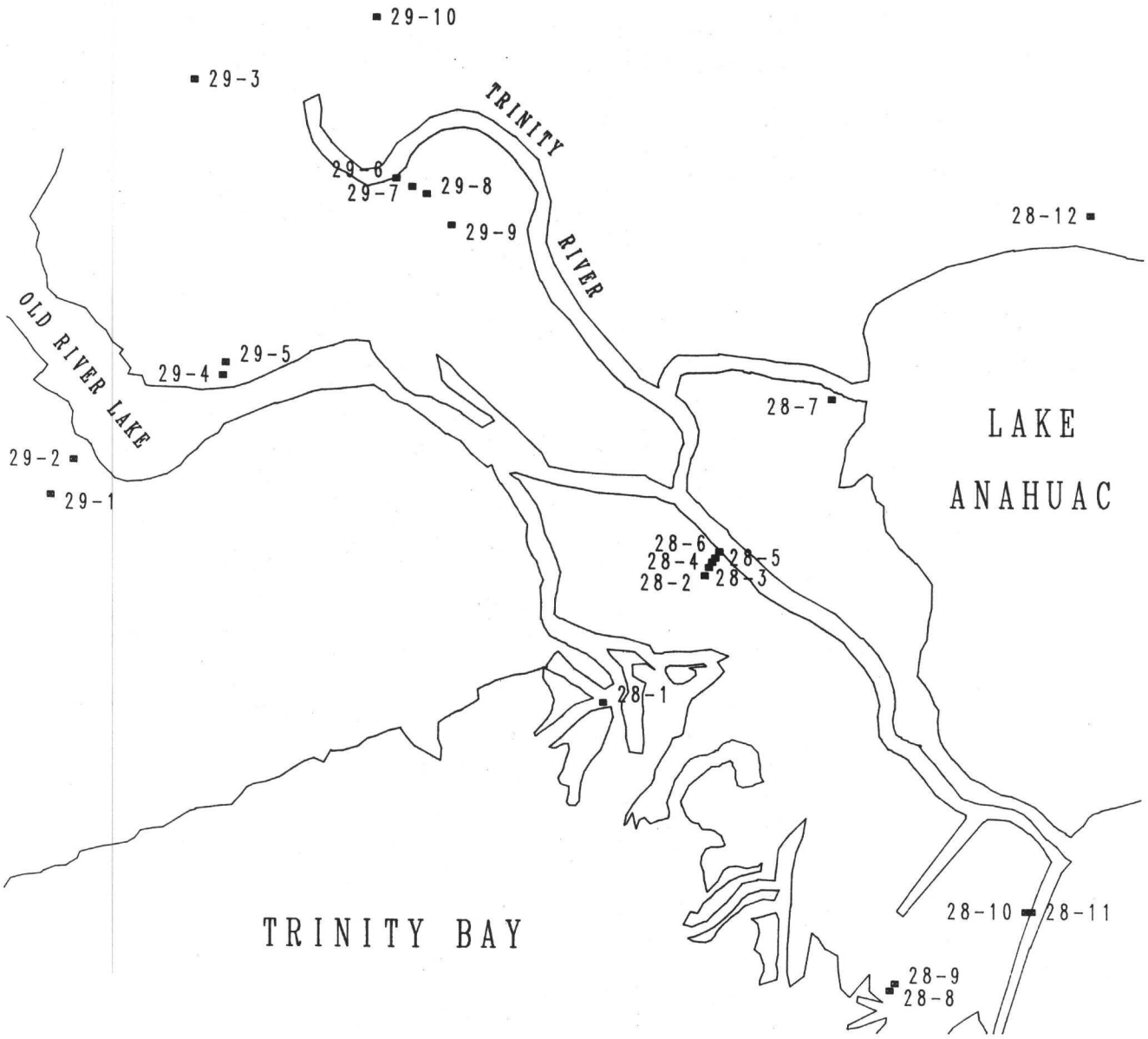
Figure 3. Location map of field survey sites. Inset maps are shown on figures 3a, b and c. See figure 4 and table 7 for identification of quadrangle maps on which sites are located.



(a) Inset 1 from figure 3.



(b) Inset 2 from figure 3.



(c) Inset 3 from figure 3.

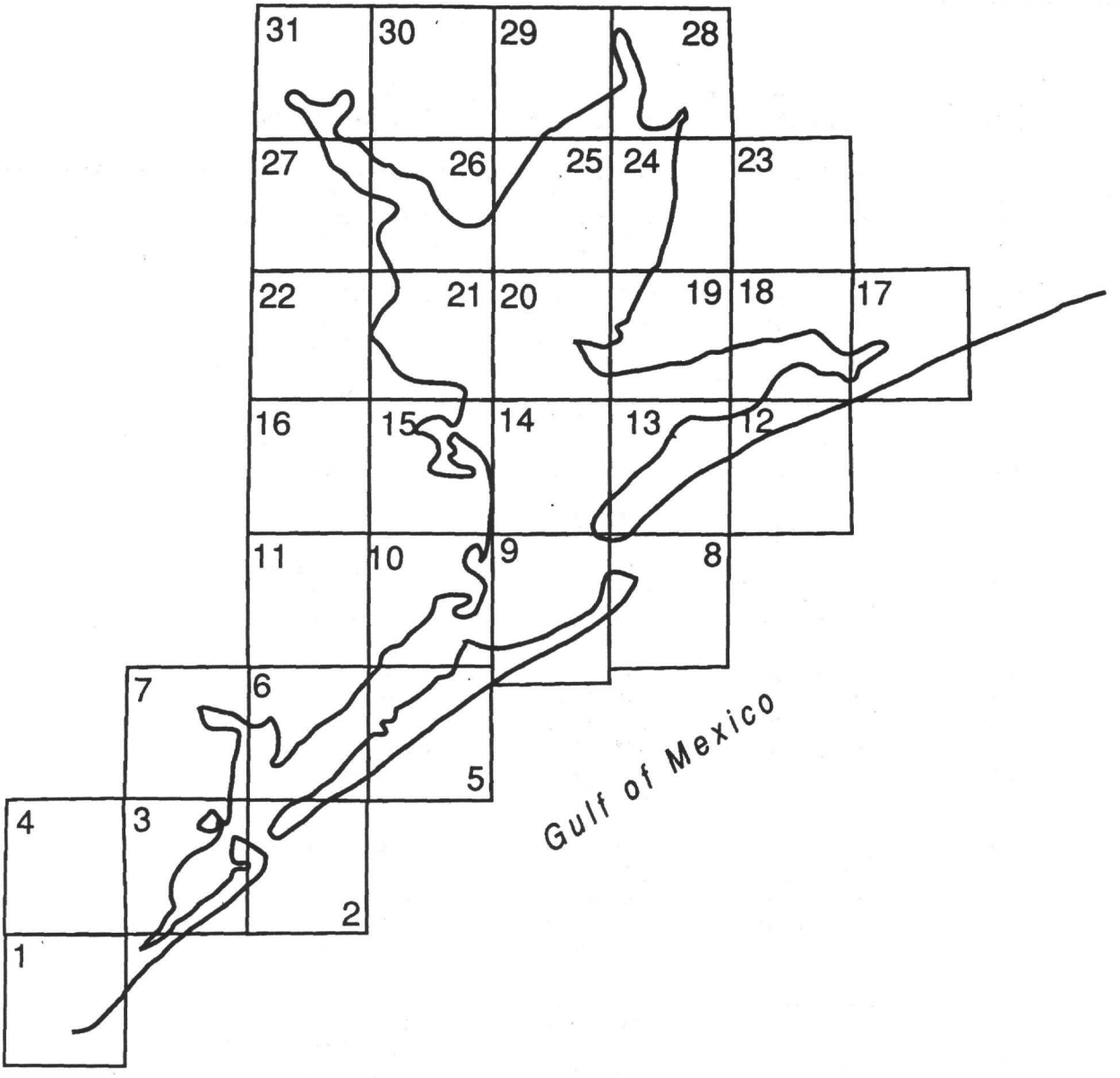


Figure 4. Index map of quadrangles covering the Galveston Bay area (table 7).

Table 7. List of USGS 7.5-minute topographic maps that encompass the Galveston Bay project area. Quadrangle locations shown on figure 4.

Quadrangle Number	Southeast Corner Latitude (N)	Southeast Corner Longitude (W)	USGS Quadrangle Name
1	28° 52.5′	95° 15.0′	Freeport (south of project area)
2	29° 00.0′	95° 00.0′	San Luis Pass
3	29° 00.0′	95° 07.5′	Christmas Point
4	29° 00.0′	95° 15.0′	Oyster Creek
5	29° 07.5′	94° 52.5′	Lake Como
6	29° 07.5′	95° 00.0′	Sea Isle
7	29° 07.5′	95° 07.5′	Hoskins Mound
8	29° 15.0′	94° 37.5′	The Jetties
9	29° 15.0′	94° 45.0′	Galveston
10	29° 15.0′	94° 52.5′	Virginia Point
11	29° 15.0′	95° 00.0′	Hitchcock
12	29° 22.5′	94° 30.0′	Caplen
13	29° 22.5′	94° 37.5′	Flake
14	29° 22.5′	94° 45.0′	Port Bolivar
15	29° 22.5′	94° 52.5′	Texas City
16	29° 22.5′	95° 00.0′	Dickinson
17	29° 30.0′	94° 22.5′	High Island
18	29° 30.0′	94° 30.0′	Frozen Point
19	29° 30.0′	94° 37.5′	Lake Stephenson
20	29° 30.0′	94° 45.0′	Smith Point
21	29° 30.0′	94° 52.5′	Bacliff
22	29° 30.0′	95° 00.0′	League City
23	29° 37.5′	94° 30.0′	Oyster Bayou
24	29° 37.5′	94° 37.5′	Oak Island
25	29° 37.5′	94° 45.0′	Umbrella Point
26	29° 37.5′	94° 52.5′	Morgans Point
27	29° 37.5′	95° 00.0′	La Porte
28	29° 45.0′	94° 37.5′	Anahuac
29	29° 45.0′	94° 45.0′	Cove
30	29° 45.0′	94° 52.5′	Mont Belvieu
31	29° 45.0′	95° 00.0′	Highlands

Table 8. List of common plant species for various marshes based on field surveys. This list characterizes common wetland plants according to general frequencies of occurrence. Many species grow over a range of elevations and salinities and may occur in more than one class.

SALT MARSH	BRACKISH MARSH	FRESH MARSH
LOW	**LOW**	**LOW**
Spartina alterniflora	*Scirpus olneyi*	*Typha spp.*
Juncus roemerianus	*Scirpus californicus*	*Sagittaria spp.*
Scirpus maritimus	*Scirpus maritimus*	*Scirpus californicus*
Scirpus olneyi	*Scirpus americanus*	*Juncus spp.*
Distichlis spicata	*Typha spp.*	*Scirpus americanus*
Batis maritima	*Alternanthera philoxeroides*	*Zizaniopsis miliacea*
Salicornia spp.	*Crinum americanum*	*Alternanthera philoxeroides*
	Eleocharis spp.	*Eichhornia crassipes*
HIGH	*Paspalum vaginatum*	*Eleocharis spp.*
	Bacopa monnieri	*Cyperus articulatus*
Spatina patens	*Zizaniopsis miliacea*	*Ludwigia spp.*
Distichlis spicata	*Panicum dichotomiflorum*	*Pontederia spp.*
Spartina spartinae		
Borrichia frutescens	**HIGH**	**HIGH**
Iva frutescens		
Batis maritima	*Spartina patens*	*Polygonum sp.*
Salicornia virginica	*Distichlis spicata*	*Phragmites australis*
Salicornia bigelovii	*Spartina spartinae*	*Echinochloa crusgalli*
Monanthochloe littoralis	*Spartina cynosuroides*	*Cyperus articulatus*
Limonium nashii	*Borrichia frutescens*	*Cyperus spp.*
Lycium carolinianum	*Paspalum lividum*	*Paspalum lividum*
Aster tenuifolius	*Paspalum vaginatum*	*Scirpus americanus*
Suaeda linearis	*Phragmites australis*	*Leptochloa sp.*
Heliotropium curassavicum	*Panicum virgatum*	*Panicum spp.*
	Echinochloa crusgalli	*Spartina spartinae*
	Leptochloa sp.	
	Scirpus americanus	
	Aster subulatus	
	Aster tenuifolius	
	Hydrocotyle spp.	
	Fimbristylis spp.	
	Setaria geniculata	

Table 9. Species most frequently observed at survey sites in the study area listed in order by number of sites at which plant was reported.

Plant Name	Common Name
Spartina patens	saltmeadow cordgrass
Distichlis spicata	seashore saltgrass
Spartina alterniflora	smooth cordgrass
Batis maritima	saltwort
Salicornia spp.	glasswort
Iva frutescens	big-leaf sumpweed
Spartina spartinae	gulf cordgrass
Borrichia frutescens	sea oxeye
Juncus roemerianus	needlegrass rush
Aster spp.	aster
Typha spp.	cattail
Scirpus maritimus	saltmarsh bulrish
Monanthochloe littoralis	shoregrass

Wetland Indicator Status of Prevalent Plants at Survey Sites

The scientific and common names of plant species identified at field survey sites are presented in table 10. Each species is classified in terms of its wetland indicator status for Region 6, which includes Texas, and for the United States. The indicator status is based on the "National List of Plant Species That Occur in Wetlands: 1988, Texas" (Reed, 1988). In addition, the habit for each species as defined in the list (Reed, 1988) is presented in table 10.

Of the species identified at the survey sites (fig. 3), about 34 percent are classified as obligate (OBL) wetland plants, which means that under natural conditions these plants occur in wetlands with an estimated probability of 99 percent. Among the species are those typically found in wetter conditions, for example, those characterizing topographically low salt, brackish, and fresh marshes (table 8). Such species include *Spartina alterniflora, Juncus roemerianus, Scirpus californicus, Scirpus olneyi, Eleocharis* spp., *Bacopa monnieri, Typha* spp., *Alternanthera philoxeroides,* and *Sagittaria* spp., among others.

Approximately 37 percent of the species listed (table 10) are classified as Facultative Wetland plants (FACW, FACW+, and FACW–). These species usually occur in wetlands or have an estimated probability of 67–99 percent of occurring in wetlands; but occasionally they occur in nonwetland areas. Included, for example, are those species that typically define topographically higher marshes (table 8) such as *Borrichia frutescens, Spartina patens, Spartina spartinae, Phragmites australis, Echinochloa crusgalli, Hydrocotyle bonariensis, Heliotropium curassuvicum,* and *Aster spinosus.* Some Facultative Wetland plants (for instance, *Paspalum vaginatum*) may also occur in wetter, typically low marshes.

About 19 percent of the listed species are classified as Facultative (FAC). These species are equally likely to occur in wetlands or nonwetlands (estimated probability 34–66 percent). Such species include grasses like *Setaria geniculata, Paspalum urvillei,* and *Panicum repens.* Many trees such as *Carya illinoensis, Celtus laevigata, Pinus taeda,* and *Ulmus crassifolia* also are listed as FAC plants.

Only 7 percent of the plants listed are classified as Facultative Upland (FACU). These species are usually not found in wetlands; their estimated probability of occurring in wetlands is 1–33 percent. Such species include the grasses *Cynodon dactylon, Andropogon virginicus,* and *Eragrostis spectabilis.*

Wetland Plant Communities

In the following discussion of coastal wetland communities in the Galveston Bay system, marshes are subdivided into salt, brackish, and fresh communities to assist in the discussions of vegetation composition. A lack of long-term field data precludes the establishment of definite salinity values for these units. Because some plant species can tolerate a relatively large range in salinities (Penfound and Hathaway, 1938; Chabreck, 1972), species tend to overlap between the fresh- and the brackish-marsh communities, and the brackish- and the salt-marsh communities. Overlap between communities also occurs between topographically high and low marshes. Some species can tolerate a range in water regimes, or frequencies of inundation, and therefore may occur in wet, low areas as well as in high, dryer areas.

Mapping of wetlands and aquatic habitats by the USFWS follows the classification by Cowardin and others (1979). As mentioned previously, in general terms emergent vegetation in the

Table 10. Wetland indicator status and common names of plants identified in field surveys. Indicator status from Reed (1988). Abbreviations and symbols given at end of table.

Emergent spp.	Emergent spp.	Status, Reg. 6	Status, Nat.	Habit
Acacia angustissima	Fern acacia	not listed		
Alternanthera philoxeroides	Alligator weed	OBL	OBL	PIEF
Ambrosia psilostachya	Western ragweed	FAC-	FACU-, FAC	PNF
Ambosia trifida	Giant ragweed	FAC	FAC,FACW	ANF
Andropogon glomeratus	Bushy bluestem	FACW+	FACW,OBL	PNG
Andropogon virginicus	Broom-sedge	FACU+	FACU,FAC	PNG
Aristida sp.	Three-awn	FACW-to FACU		
Arundo donax	Giant reed	FAC+	FACU-,FACW	PIG
Aster spinosus	Spiny aster	FACW-	FAC, FACW	PNF
Aster subulatus	Annual saltmarsh aster	OBL	FACW,OBL	ANF
Aster tenuifolius	Perennial saltmarsh aster	OBL	OBL	PNF
Baccharis halimifolia	Eastern B., Sea-myrtle	FACW-	FAC,FACW	NS
Bacopa monnieri	Coastal waterhyssop	OBL	OBL	PNF
Batis maritima	Saltwort	OBL	OBL	N$S
Borrichia frutescens	Sea oxeye	FACW+	FACW+,OBL	NS
Cardiospermum halicacabum	Balloon vine	FAC	FACU,FAC	AIF
Carya aquatica	Water hickory	OBL	OBL	NT
Carya illinoensis	Pecan hickory	FAC+	FACU,FACW	NT
Celtis laevigata	Sugar-berry	FAC	UPL,FACW	NT
Cephalanthus occidentalis	Common buttonbush	OBL	OBL	NT
Crinum americanum	Swamp lily	OBL	OBL	PNF
Cynodon dactylon	Bermuda grass	FACU+	FACU,FAC	PIG
Cyperus articulatus	Jointed flatsedge	OBL	OBL	PNGL
Cyperus elegans	Sticky flatsedge	FACW-	FACW-,FACW	PNGL
Cyperus oxylepis	Sharp-scale flatsedge	FACW	FACW	PNEGL
Cyperus virens	Green flatsedge	FACW	FACW	PNEGL
Dichromena colorata	Starrush whitetop	FACW	FACW	PNGL
Distichlis spicata	Seashore saltgrass	FACW+	FAC+,FACW+	PNG
Desmodium canadense	Tickclover	FAC	FACU, FAC	PNF
Echinochloa crusgalli	Barnyard grass, water millet	FACW-	FACU,FACW	AIG
Eichhornia crassipes	Common water-hyacinth	OBL	OBL	PNE/F (I-Ck.Lst.)
Eleocharis parvula	Dwarf spikesedge	OBL	OBL	PNGL
Eleocharis cellulosa	Gulf Coast spikesedge	OBL	OBL	PNGL
Eleocharis microcarpa	Small-fruit spikerush	OBL	OBL	ANEGL
Eleocharis quadrangulata	Squarestem spikesedge	OBL	OGL	PNEGL
Eleocharis lanceolata ?	Lanceleaf spikesedge	OBL	OBL	PNGL
Eleocharis sp.	Spikesedge	OBL?	OBL?	PIG?
Eragrostis spectabilis	Purple lovegrass	FACU-	UPL,FACU	PNG
Eustachys petraea	Pinewoods finger grass	FAC-	FACU-, FAC	NG
Fimbristylis castanea	Marsh fimbry	OBL	OBL	PNEGL
Forestiera acuminata	Swamp privet	OBL	OBL	NST
Fraxinus caroliniana	Carolina ash	OBL	OBL	NETS
Fraxinus pennsylvanica	Green ash	FACW-	FAC,FACW	NT
Gleditsia aquatica	Water locus	OBL	OBL	NET
Heliotropium curassavicum	Seaside heliotrope	FACW	FACW,OBL	API$F
Hydrocotyle bonariensis	Coastal plain penny-wort	FACW	FACW	PNF
Hymenocallis caroliniana	Carolina spider lily	FACW	FACW	PNF
Ilex vomitoria	Yaupon	FAC-	FAC-,FAC	NST
Ipomea sp.	Morning glory	FAC?	FAC?	?
Iva annua	Annual sumpweed, marsh-elder	FAC	FAC	AIF
Iva angustifolia	Narrowleaf sumpweed	Not listed		
Iva frutescens	Big-leaf sumpweed	FACW	FACW,FACW+	PNH$F
Juncus roemerianus	Needlegrass rush	OBL	OBL	PNGL
Lemna sp.	Duckweed	OBL	OBL	PN/F
Limonium nashii	Sea-lavender	NA*	OBL	PNF
Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweet gum	FAC	FAC,FACW	NT
Lolium perenne	Perennial ryegrass	FACU	FACU-, FAC	PIG
Lycium carolinianum	Carolina wolf-berry	FACW	VACW	NS

Table 10 (Cont.)

Emergent spp.	Common Name	Status, Reg. 6	Status, Nat.	Habit
Machaeranthera phyllocephala	Camphor daisy	FACW	FACU,FACW	ANF
Medicago minima	Small medic	Not listed		
Monanthochloe littoralis	Shoregrass	OBL	OBL	PNEG
Nelumbo lutea	American lotus	OBL	OBL	PNZ/F
Panicum dichotomiflorum	Fall panic grass	FACW	FAC,FACW	ANG
Panicum hians	Gaping panicum	FACW-	FACW-,OBL	PNG
Panicum virgatum	Switchgrass	FACW	FAC,FACW	PNG
Panicum repens	Torpedograss	FAC+	FAC+, FACW-	PIG
Parkinsonia aculeata	Retama	FACW-	FAC-,FACW	NT
Paspalum floridanum	Florida paspalum	FACW-	FACW-,FACW	PNG
Paspalum lividum	Longtom	OBL*	OBL	PNEG
Paspalum monostachyum	Gulfdune paspalum	FACW+	FACW,FACW+	PNG
Paspalum urvillei	Vasey grass	FAC	FAC	PIG
Paspalum vaginatum	Seashore paspalum	FACW+	FACW,OBL	PNG
Phragmites australis	Common reed	FACW	FACW,FACW+	PNEG
Phyla lanceolata	Lance leaf frog fruit	FACW	FACW,OBL	PNF
Physostegia intermedia	Intermediate Lionsheart	OBL	FACW-, OBL	PNF
Pinus taeda	Loblolly pine	FAC-	UPL,FAC	NT
Planera aquatica	Water elm	OBL	OBL	NET
Pluchea purpurascens	Saltmarsh camphor-weed	OBL	FACW+,OBL	AIEF
Pologonum hydropiperoides	Swamp smartweed	OBL	OBL	PNEF
Polygonum ramosissimum	Bushy knotweed	FACW	FACU-,FACW	ANF
Quercus phellos	Willow oak	FACW	FAC+,FACW	NT
Quercus falcata	Southern red oak	FACU	FACU-,FACU	NT
Quercus nigra	Water oak	FAC+	FAC,FACW	NT
Quercus virginiana	Live oak	FACU+	FACU,FACU+	NT
Sabal minor	Dwarf palmetto	FACW	FACW	NST
Sagittaria falcata	Coastal arrow-head	OBL	OBL	PNEF
Salicornia bigelovii	Annual glasswort	OBL*	OBL	ANE$F
Salicornia virginica	Perennial glasswort	OBL*	OBL	PNE$F
Salix nigra	Black willow	FACW+	UPL, OBL	NT
Sapium sebiferum	Chinese tallow	FACU+	FACU+,FAC	IT
Scirpus americanus	Olney's (American) bulrush	OBL	OBL	PNEGL
Scirpus californicus	California bulbush	OBL	OBL	PNEGL
Scirpus maritimus	Saltmarsh bulrush	NI	OBL	PNEGL
Scirpus olneyi (S. americanus)	Olney's bulrush	OBL	OBL	PNEGL
Sesbania drummondii	Drummond's rattle-bush	FACW	FACW	NSH
Sesuvium portulacastrum	Sea-purslane	FACW	FACW	PN$F
Setaria geniculata	Knotroot bristlegrass	FAC	FAC	PNG
Setaria magna	Giant bristlegrass	FACW	FACW,FACW+	ANEG
Sisyrichium exile	Yellow blue-eyed grass	FACW	FAC, FACW-	AIF
Solidago altissima	Tall goldenrod	FACU	FACU-, FACU+	PNF
Solidago sempervirens	Seaside golden-rod	FACW-	FACW-,FACW	PN$F
Spartina spartinae	Gulf cordgrass	FACW+	FACW+,OBL	PNG
Spartina alterniflora	Smooth cordgrass	OBL	OBL	PNEG
Spartina cynosuroides	Big cordgrass	OBL	OBL	PNEG
Spartina patens	Saltmeadow (marshhay) cordgrass	FACW	FACW,OBL	PNG
Spartina pectinata	Prairie cordgrass	FACW+	FACW,OBL	PNG
Spiranthes ovalis	October ladiestresses	FAC*	FAC	PNF
Sporobolus virginicus	Seashore dropseed	FACW+	FACW+	PNG
Sphenoclea zeylanica	Chicken-spike (piefruit)			
Suaeda linearis	Annual seepweed	OBL	OBL	ANEF
Tamarix gallica	Salt cedar	FACW	FAC, FACW	IT
Taxodium distichum	Bald cypress	OBL	OBL	NET
Teucrium cubense	Small coast germander	FAC+	UPL, FACW	APNF
Typha spp.	Cattail	OBL	OBL	PNEF
Ulmus americana	American elm	FAC	FAC,FACW	NT
Ulmus crassifolia	Cedar elm	FAC	FAC	NT
Vigna luteola	Cowpea	FACW-	FACW-,FACW	PNVF
Zizaniopsis miliacea	Marsh millet, giant cutgrass	OBL	OBL	PNG

Table 10 (Cont.)

Habitat symbols	Characteristic or life form
A =	Annual
E =	Emergent
F =	Forb
/ =	Floating
G =	grass
GL =	Grass like
H =	Partly woody
HS =	Half shrub
I =	Introduced
N =	Native
P =	Perennial
S =	Shrub
Z =	Submerged
$ =	Succulent
T =	Tree
V =	Herbaceous vine
WV =	Woody vine
NA =	No agreement by regional panel
* =	Tentative assignment based on limited information
"+"=	More frequently found in wetland
"-"=	Less frequently found in wetland

ABBREVIATION	INDICATOR CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION
OBL	Obligate wetland	Occur almost always (est. prob. >99%) under natural conditions in wetlands.
FACW	Facultative wetland	Usually occur in wetlands (est. prob. 67-99%), but occasionally found in nonwetlands.
FAC	Facultative	Equally likely to occur in wetlands or nonwetlands (est. prob. 34-66%).
FACU	Facultative upland	Usually occur in nonwetlnads (est. prob. 67-99%), but occasionally found in wetlands (e.p. 1-33%).
UPL	Obligate upland	Occur in wetlands in another region, but occur almost always (e.p. >99%) under natural conditions in nonwetlands

Estuarine system corresponds to salt and brackish marshes and emergent vegetation in the Palustrine system corresponds to fresh marshes. Water regimes used as modifiers in classifying and mapping wetlands help define high and low wetlands (table 6).

Salt-Marsh Community

Salt marshes were examined principally on Follets and Galveston Islands, and Bolivar Peninsula, along the inland margin of West Bay, near Texas City, and at Houston and Smith Points (figs. 5 through 9). Prevalent species in the salt-marsh community include *Spartina alterniflora* (smooth cordgrass), *Batis maritima* (saltwort), *Distichlis spicata* (saltgrass), *Salicornia virginica* and *Salicornia bigelovii* (glasswort), *Borrichia frutescens* (sea-oxeye), *Monanthochloe littoralis* (shoregrass), *Juncus roemerianus* (needlegrass rush or blackrush), *Suaeda linearis* (seepweed), *Scirpus maritimus* (salt-marsh bulrush), *Limonium nashii* (sea-lavender), *Aster tenuifolius* (perennial saltmarsh aster), and *Lycium carolinianum* (Carolina wolfberry). At higher elevations, *Spartina patens* (marshhay or saltmeadow cordgrass) and *Spartina spartinae* (Gulf cordgrass) occur, although these species are more common in brackish marshes. *Iva frutescens* (big-leaf sumpweed) is locally abundant at higher elevations such as along natural levees.

The low-salt-marsh community is dominated by *Spartina alterniflora*, which lives in the intertidal zone (fig. 5). Species intermixed most frequently with *Spartina alterniflora* along the upper part of the intertidal zone include *Batis maritima* (fig. 6), *Distichlis spicata* (fig. 7), *Scirpus maritimus*, *Juncus roemerianus*, and *Salicornia virginica.*

Wind-tidal sand flats are common features in some areas, especially on the barrier islands (fig. 10). Although algal mats are abundant in these areas, the flats are generally barren of emergent vegetation because of intermittent salt-water flooding and subsequent evaporation—a process that concentrates salts and inhibits the growth of most plants. Soil salinities on the flats can reach concentrations high enough to kill *Spartina alterniflora* and *Spartina patens* (Webb, 1983). The flats may locally have scattered salt-marsh vegetation. Common plant species are *Salicornia virginica, Salicornia bigelovii, Monanthochloe littoralis*, and *Batis maritima* (fig. 10). Zonation of some salt-marsh species is well defined by elevation transects at Smith Point (fig. 11), in the Brazoria National Wildlife Refuge (fig. 12), and other locations (appendix C).

The salt-marsh community corresponds in general terms to salt marshes (and locally, salt flats) defined by Shaw and Fredine (1956), Fisher and others (1972, 1973), Gosselink and others (1979), and White and others (1985) (table 4), and to saline wetland species identified by Lazarine (n.d.). In accordance with the classification of wetlands by Cowardin and others (1979), this community is designated (down to class) as estuarine, intertidal, emergent wetland (E_2EM). The water regime modifier, "regularly flooded" (N), is used most frequently to identify low salt marshes; the modifier, "irregularly flooded" (P), is used to define higher marshes (table 6). (The classification by Cowardin and others [1979] has provisions for going beyond the class level and designating species dominance type, water chemistry, and human modifications; examples of the classification given here, however, will be only down to class and water regime.)

Brackish-Marsh Community

The brackish-marsh community is transitional between salt marshes and fresh marshes. These areas are affected both by storm-tidal flooding from bay-estuary-lagoon and Gulf waters and by fresh-water inundation from rivers, precipitation and runoff, or ground water. Because the

Figure 5. Low salt-marsh community of *Spartina alterniflora* and open water on the inland margins of Jones Bay (east end of West Bay). Site No. 10-7, Virginia Point Quad. View is toward Galveston Island.

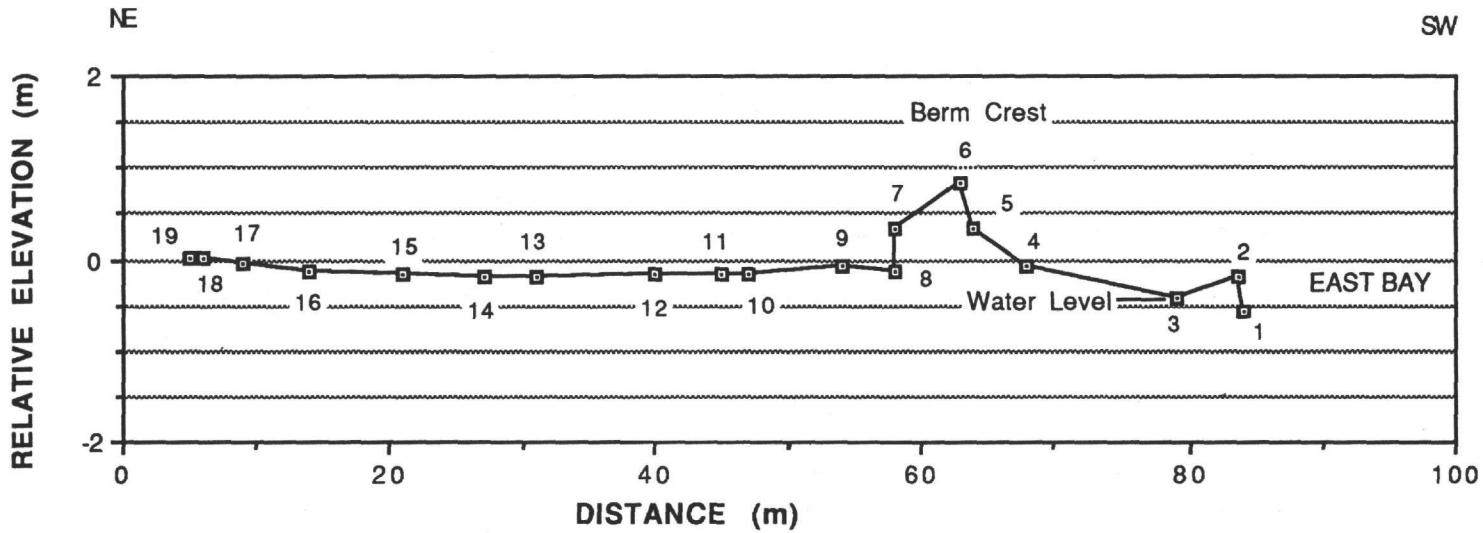
Figure 6. Salt-marsh community on Follets Island. *Batis maritima*, in foreground, intergrades with *Spartina alterniflora*, in background. Site No. 3-3, Christmas Point Quad. View is landward. See survey line at this site in appendix C.

Figure 7. Low salt-marsh community inland from West Bay. *Distichlis spicata* and scattered *Spartina alterniflora* are in the foreground. *Spartina alterniflora* becomes dominant as elevation decreases in distance. *Scirpus maritimus* is abundant on the margins of the tidal pond on the right; the dark assemblage along the margins of ponds in the upper left is *Juncus roemerianus.* Site No. 10-3, Virginia Point Quad. See survey line at this site in appendix C.

Figure 8. Salt-marsh community on the bayward margin of Bolivar Peninsula. *Spartina patens* and *Distichlis spicata* intergrade with *Scirpus maritimus.* In distance *Spartina alterniflora* is dominant in more regularly flooded areas. Site No. 18-1, Frozen Point Quad. View is toward East Bay.

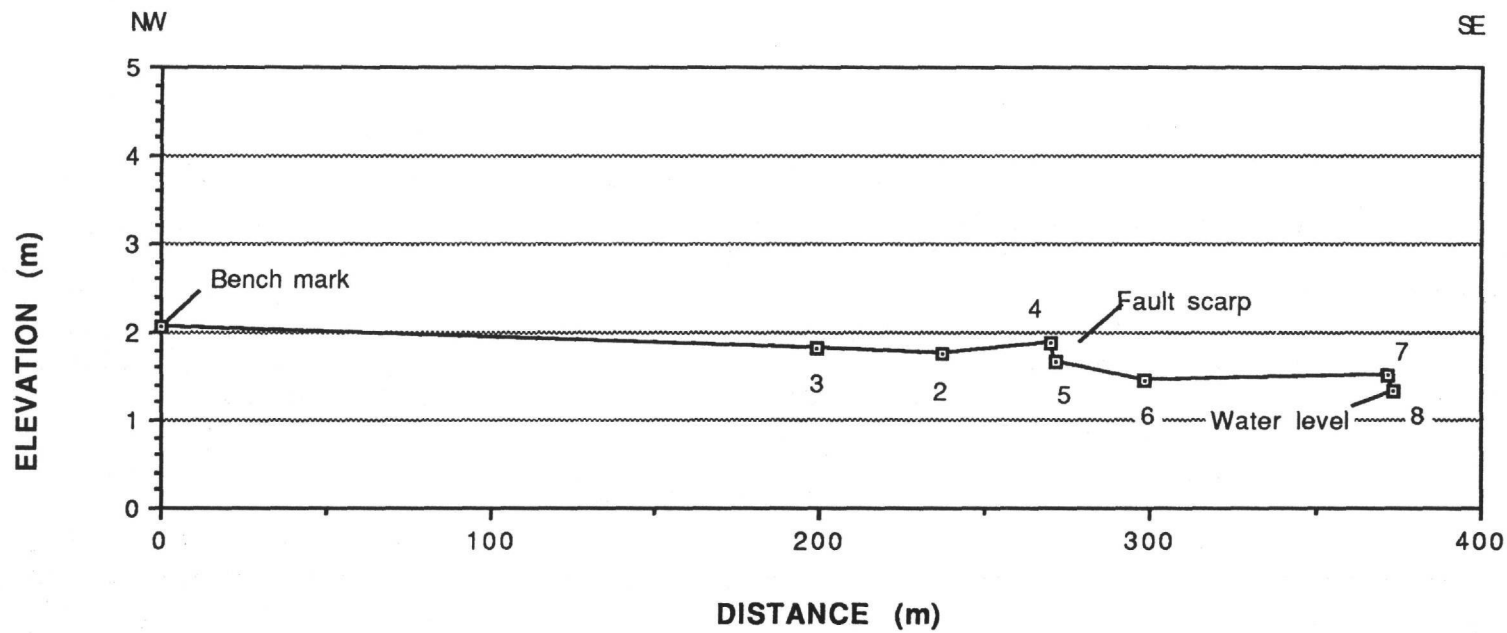
Figure 9. Salt-marsh community at Houston Point. *Spartina alterniflora* dominates the low marsh in this area and intergrades with *Distichlis spicata* along higher margins. Species in the high marsh include *Spartina patens*, *Aster* sp., *Borrichia frutescens*, *Spartina spartinae*, *Iva frutescens*, and *Lycium carolinianum*. Site No. 26-7, Morgans Point Quad. View is inland (NW).

Figure 10. Salt marsh/sand flat community on Follets Island. Species include *Batis maritima*, *Monanthochloe littoralis*, and *Salicornia* spp. Site No. 3-3, Christmas Point Quad. View is southwestward, roughly parallel to island. See survey line for this site in appendix C.



1	Base of erosional scarp	11 to 13	*Distichlis spicata*
2 to 3	*Spartina alterniflora*	13 to 15	*Spartina alterniflora-Distichlis spicata*
3 to 4	Erosional clay ramp	15 to 16	*Scirpus maritimus-S. alterniflora-Distichlis*
4 to 8	Shell berm	16 to 17	*Distichlis-S. alterniflora-Scirpus-Borrichia frutescens*
8 to 9	*Juncus roemerianus*	17 to 18	*Spartina spartinae*
9 to 10	*Spartina patens*	18 to 19	*S. spartinae-Spartina patens-Iva frutescens-Borrichia*
10 to 11	*Spartina alterniflora-Distichlis spicata*		

Figure 11. Profile of salt marsh at Smith Point showing relative elevations of plant communities. Site No. 20-1.



PLANT COMMUNITIES AND GEOMORPHIC FEATURES ALONG PROFILE

BM to 2	*Spartina spartinae (80%), Setaria geniculata, Aster sp., Iva annua, others (20%)*
2 to 4	*Spartina spartinae (90%)*
4 to 5	Fault Scarp
5 to 6	Mixed flat and emergent vegetation *Monanthochloe-Salicornia-Batis*
6 to 7	*Distichlis spicata (90%), Salicornia sp. (10%)*

Figure 12. Profile of brackish marsh in the Brazoria National Wildlife Refuge showing relative elevations of plant communities. Site No. 3-1.

brackish-marsh community encompasses a range in salinities from near fresh to near saline, the vegetation types cover a broad spectrum. Species range from those typical of saline marshes to those that occur in fresh marshes.

Areas in which brackish-marsh surveys were conducted included the Brazoria National Wildlife Refuge (figs. 13 and 14), Anahuac National Wildlife Refuge and near High Island (figs. 15 and 16), Galveston and Follets Islands (figs. 17 and 18), and Trinity River delta (figs. 19 and 20). Among the dominant species in topographically higher areas of this community are *Spartina patens, Spartina spartinae, Borrichia frutescens, Phragmites australis* (common reed), *Solidago sempervirens* (seaside goldenrod), *Panicum virgatum* (switchgrass) and *Spartina cynosuroides* (big cordgrass). Other prevalent species, most of which occur in lower, wetter areas (relative to the cordgrasses) include *Scirpus maritimus, Scirpus olneyi* (Olney bulrush) (fig. 15), *Juncus roemerianus, Typha* spp. (cattail), *Paspalum vaginatum* (seashore paspalum), *Scirpus californicus* (California bulrush), *Scirpus americanus* (three-square bulrush), *Alternanthera philoxeroides* (alligatorweed), *Eleocharis* spp. (spikesedges), *Bacopa monnieri* (coastal waterhyssop), *Echinochloa crusgalli* (barnyard grass or water millet), and *Aster tenuifolius* and *Aster subulatus* (saline and saltmarsh aster), among others. *Spartina alterniflora* also occurs locally in the brackish-marsh community (fig. 13). Zonation of various species with respect to elevation are illustrated by marsh profiles on the Trinity River delta, and in the Brazoria (Hoskins Mound profiles), and Anahuac National Wildlife Refuges (appendix C). There are considerable differences in brackish marsh composition in the Brazoria and Anahuac National Wildlife Refuges (figs. 13 and 15) compared to brackish marshes in the Trinity River delta (figs. 19 and 20). In general, the Trinity River delta, which has extensive areas of *Alternanthera philoxeroides* (fig. 19) and other species occurring in fresher areas (fig. 20), is toward the fresh end of the brackish salinity spectrum.

The brackish-marsh community corresponds, generally, with the coastal salt meadows (grading into fresh marshes) defined by Shaw and Fredine (1956), the brackish (closed) and brackish- to fresh-water marsh by Fisher and others (1972, 1973), the brackish and intermediate marsh by Gosselink and others (1979), and the brackish marsh by Harcombe and Neaville (1977) (table 2) and White and others (1985) (table 4). In the classification system of Cowardin and others (1979), this community is generally designated (down to class) as estuarine, intertidal, emergent wetland (E_2EM). Water regimes are generally the same as for the salt marshes—regularly flooded (N) (low marshes) and irregularly flooded (P) (high marshes).

Spartina spartinae is a common species in brackish marshes (fig. 14). Because of its tendency to occur mostly in topographically higher areas, it has been placed in the marsh, transitional (occurring between wetlands and uplands), and prairie communities by various researchers. It occurs in many areas in conjunction with *Spartina patens*, becoming more predominant and extensive (relative to *Spartina patens*) south of the Galveston Bay area along the Texas coast. Tharp (1926) listed *Spartina spartinae* as a dominant species in the coastal marsh community, but also included it as part of a coastal prairie-marsh-transition community. McAtee (1976) noted that *Spartina spartinae* flourishes at an elevation between lowland marshes and higher uplands, and apparently requires periodic inundation. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, which has jurisdictional responsibilities for wetlands, considers it to be a transitional species (Lazarine, n.d.). Many classifications place it in wetlands, transitional areas, and prairie grasslands (Fisher and others, 1972, 1973; Correll and Correll, 1975; White and others, 1985), presumably depending on associated plants and soil-moisture conditions reflecting inundation frequency. In the list of wetland plants of Texas (Reed, 1988), *Spartina spartinae* is categorized as usually found in wetlands, but occasionally found in nonwetlands. Harcombe and Neaville (1977) place it in their cordgrass prairie unit (table 2), but also list it in a checklist of marsh species and note that it probably once was more extensive (in Chambers County) as an intermediate type between upland prairie and brackish marsh. Fleetwood (n.d.) reported that *Spartina spartinae* was the predominant species in his salty prairie community.

Figure 13. Brackish-marsh community in the Brazoria National Wildlife Refuge southwest of Hoskins Mound. Although dominant species are *Spartina patens* and *Distichlis spicata*, *Spartina alterniflora* occurs along the tidal channel. *Ruppia maritima* (widgeongrass) occurs in the channel. Site No. 3-2, Christmas Point and Oyster Creek Quads. View is landward. This site is on the Oyster Creek Quad. at the west end of the survey line at this site. See survey line in appendix C.

Figure 14. Brackish-marsh community in the Brazoria National Wildlife Refuge east of Hoskins Mound. *Spartina spartinae* is dominant in the foreground and *Juncus roemerianus* in the background. Site No. 7-1, Hoskins Mound Quad. Several elevation surveys were conducted in this area (appendix C).

Figure 15. High and low brackish-marsh communities in the Anahuac National Wildlife Refuge. The high-marsh community is dominated by *Spartina patens* and *Distichlis spicata* in foreground, and the low marsh by *Scirpus olneyi* in the center of the photograph. Site No. 18-9, Frozen Point Quad.; view is landward (NW). See survey line in appendix C.

Figure 16. Brackish-marsh community dominated by *Spartina patens*, west of High Island. Site No. 17-1, High Island Quad.; view is landward (NW).

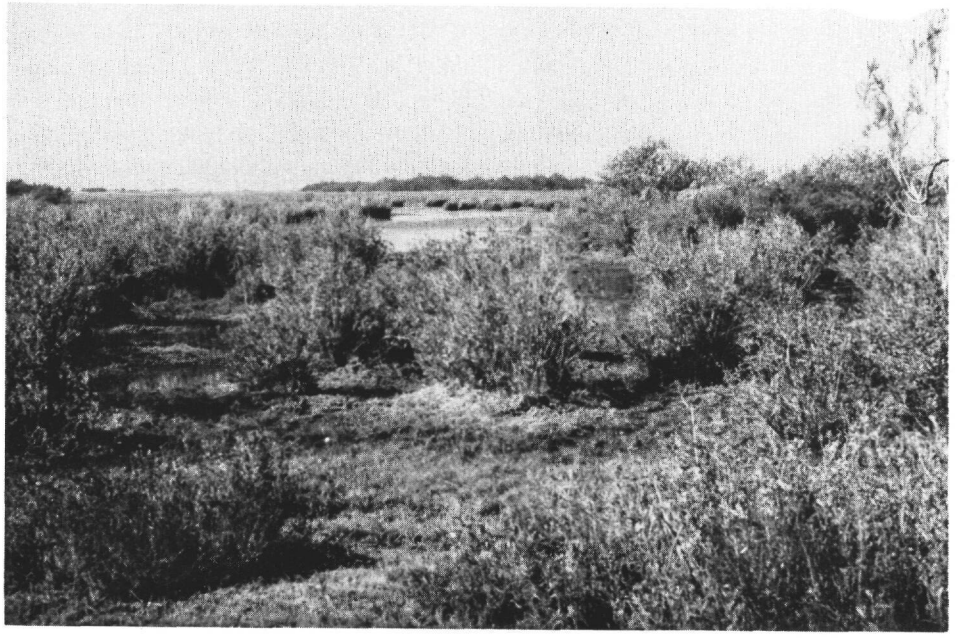


Figure 17. Brackish-marsh community in a swale on Galveston Island. A dike in this area separates a fresher from a more saline assemblage. Species in the fresher area include *Bacopa monnieri*, *Spartina patens*, *Borrichia frutescens*, and probably *Paspalum vaginatum* and *Scirpus californicus*. The more saline community (not shown in the photograph) includes *Distichlis spicata*, *Batis maritima*, and *Salicornia* spp. Site No. 10-16, Virginia Point Quad.; view is southwest.

Figure 18. Brackish- to fresh-marsh community in a depression on Follets Island, gulfward of highway. Species include *Typha* sp., *Paspalum vaginatum*, *Scirpus americanus*, and *Phragmites australis*. Bayward, across the highway, a salt-marsh community occurs. Site No. 3-12, Christmas Point Quad.; view is gulfward.

Figure 19. Brackish-marsh community on the Trinity River delta. This area is dominated by *Alternanthera philoxeroides* with local patches of *Crinum americanum* (swamp lily). *Phragmites australis* and scattered trees and shrubs line the natural levee along the Trinity River to the left of the photograph. Site No. 28-11, Anahuac Quad.; view is down river toward Trinity Bay.

Figure 20. Brackish-marsh community on the Trinity River delta near the delta/bay margin. Species include *Scirpus olneyi, Panicum dichotomiflorum, Echinochloa crusgalli, Bacopa monnieri,* and *Eleocharis parvula*. This dynamic area of the delta has a dramatic seasonal change in vegetation as described by White and Calnan (1990). Site No. 28-1, Anahuac Quad.; view is westward.

Brackish marshes dominate the coastal marsh community between High Island and Trinity Bay (fig. 2). They are also widely distributed along the lower reaches of the Trinity bay-head delta below Interstate Highway 10, inland from parts of West Bay, and inland of the Intracoastal Waterway in the Christmas Bay area. They occur in swales and intergrade with salt marshes and sand flats on Galveston Island (fig. 17) and Bolivar Peninsula.

Fresh-Marsh Community

Surveys of fresh to intermediate marshes were conducted along the Trinity (figs. 21 and 22) and San Jacinto Rivers (fig. 23), and at other inland sites (figs. 24 and 25). Environments in which fresh marshes occur are generally beyond the limits of salt-water flooding except perhaps locally during hurricanes. The fresh-water influence from rivers, precipitation, runoff, and ground water is sufficient to maintain a fresher water vegetation community (although many species also occur in brackish marshes) consisting of species such as *Typha* spp., *Phragmites australis, Zizaniopsis miliacea* (marsh millet or giant cutgrass), *Sagittaria falcata* (coastal arrowhead), *Scirpus californicus, Eleocharis quadrangulata* (squarestem spikesedge) and other species of *Eleocharis, Cyperus* spp. (flatsedges), *Bacopa monnieri, Alternanthera philoxeroides, Paspalum lividum* (longtom), and *Eichhornia crassipes* (water hyacinth) in lower, wetter areas. Topographically higher areas generally include such species as *Phragmites australis, Paspalum* spp., *Polygonum* spp. (smartweeds), *Panicum* spp. (panic grasses), *Rhynchospora* spp. (beakrushes), and *Aster spinosus* (spiney aster). Shrubs such as *Sesbania drummondii* (rattlebush) are scattered around the margins of some fresh marshes and are locally abundant. Some species that are more common in brackish marshes such as *Spartina spartinae* may also occur in fresh marshes. Harcombe and Neaville (1977) used *Spartina patens* as an indicator of brackish conditions in differentiating brackish from fresh marshes.

The fresh-marsh community corresponds to the deep fresh and shallow fresh marshes of Shaw and Fredine (1956), inland fresh-water marsh and, locally, brackish- to fresh-water marsh of Fisher and others (1972, 1973), and fresh marsh of Fleetwood (n.d.), Harcombe and Neaville (1977) (table 2), Gosselink and others (1979), and White and others (1985) (table 4). Following the classification by Cowardin and others (1979) this community would be designated (down to class) as palustrine, emergent wetland (PEM) in areas where persistent emergent vegetation such as *Typha* spp. is present, and palustrine, aquatic bed (PAB) where floating vascular plants such as *Eichhornia crassipes* occur. A variety of water regimes can be applied under the Cowardin system (table 6). Low fresh marshes are usually characterized by the "semipermanently flooded" (F) or "seasonally flooded" (C) water regimes, and higher marshes by the "temporarily flooded" (A) regime, and occasionally the seasonally flooded regime. Fresh-water marshes in tidally influenced areas, have a different set of modifiers ranging from "semipermanently flooded—tidal" (T) to "temporarily flooded—tidal" (S) (table 6). These regimes are applicable along river systems, for example, and have been applied to some fresh marshes in the Trinity River delta.

Fresh marshes occur inland along river or fluvial systems and in upland basins and depressions on the mainland and perhaps locally on the barrier islands (fig. 18). Upstream along the river valleys of the Trinity and San Jacinto Rivers, salinities decrease and fresh marshes intergrade with and replace brackish marshes (figs. 21 through 23). Fresh marshes also occur locally in swales on the modern barrier islands and on the Pleistocene barrier strandplain, and in abandoned channels and courses of the Pleistocene fluvial-deltaic systems (fig. 2).

Figure 21. Fresh-marsh community in the Trinity River valley north of Interstate Highway 10. Species include *Cyperus articulatus* (jointed flatsedge), *Sagittaria falcata, Scirpus californicus, Zizaniopsis miliacea,* and *Alternanthera philoxeroides.* Site No. 29-3, Cove Quad.; view is westward.

Figure 22. Fresh- to brackish-marsh community on the Trinity River delta near Old River Lake. Species include *Zizaniopsis miliacea, Sagittaria falcata,* and *Alternanthera philoxeroides.* Site No. 29-2, Cove Quad.; view is northwest.

Figure 23. Fresh-marsh and forested-wetland communities in the San Jacinto River valley. Marsh species include *Typha* sp., *Scirpus californicus*, and *Eleocharis* sp. Site No. 31-5, Highlands Quad.; view is southeastward.

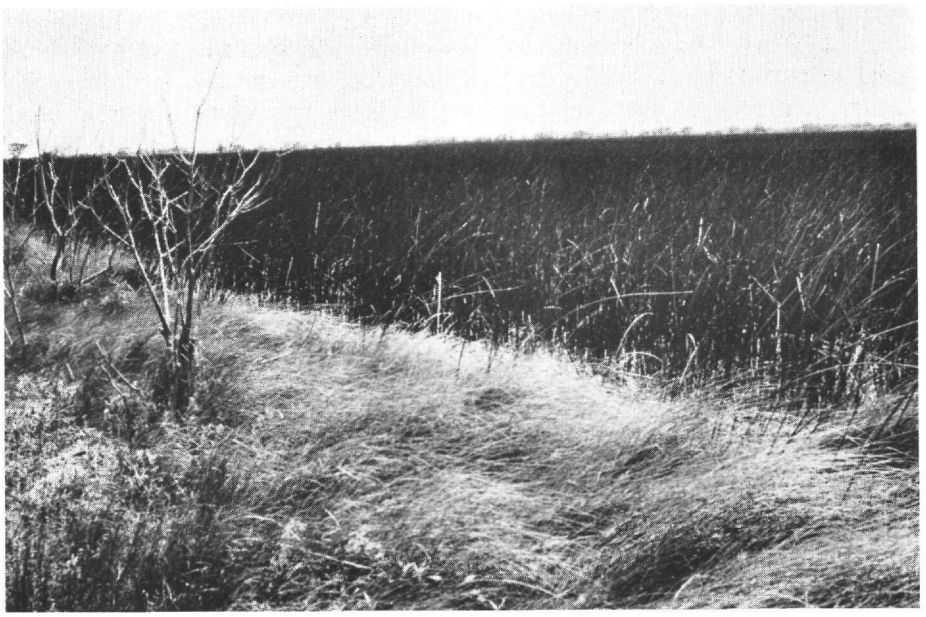


Figure 24. Fresh-marsh community of *Scirpus californicus* in an ox-bow lake in the Brazoria National Wildlife Refuge. Site No. 4-5, Oyster Creek Quad.; view is westward.

Figure 25. Fresh-marsh community dominated by *Eleocharis quadrangulata* (squarestem spikesedge). *Hymenocallis caroliniana* (Carolina spider lily) is the flowering plant. Site No. 15-6, Texas City Quad.

Forested Wetland Communities (Swamps)

Forested wetlands as defined by Cowardin and others (1979) include swamps as well as forested areas less frequently inundated. Swamps, as defined most commonly, are woodlands or forested areas that contain saturated soils or are inundated by water during much of the year. This community is located almost entirely in the alluvial valley of the Trinity River. The swamp community is composed principally of *Taxodium distichum* (bald cypress) (fig. 26). Associated species may include *Cephalanthus occidentalis* (button bush), *Planera aquatica* (water-elm), and *Carya aquatic* (water hickory) (Harcombe and Neaville, 1977).

Areas along the floodplains of streams (excluding swamps) support assemblages of water-tolerant trees and shrubs (fig. 23) that are inundated less frequently than swamps. Trees and shrubs occurring in these areas include *Planera aquatica, Quercus phellos* (willow oak), *Quercus nigra* (water oak), *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* (Green ash), *Fraxinus caroliniana* (Carolina ash), *Salix nigra* (black willow), *Ulmus* spp. (elm), *Celtis laevigata* (sugar-berry), *Carya illinoensis* (pecan hickory), *Carya aquatica* (water hickory), *Cephalanthus occidentalis, Ilex vomitoria* (yaupon), *Liquidambar styraciflua* (sweet gum), *Sepium sebiferum* (Chinese tallow), *Parkinsonia aculata* (retama), *Gleditsia aquatica* (water locus), and *Sabal minor* (dwarf palmetto). Occurring with hardwoods in some topographically higher areas is *Pinus taeda* (loblolly pine).

Submerged Vegetation Community

Submerged vegetation has a limited distribution in the Galveston Bay system. It occurs principally in patches along the margins of the Trinity River delta, upper Trinity Bay, and Christmas Bay (figs. 27 and 28). Plant species occurring in the comparatively fresh area of the Trinity River delta include *Ruppia maritima* (widgeongrass), *Vallisneria americana* (wild celery), *Potamogeton pusillus* (pondweed), and *Najas quadalupensis* (water nymph) (Pulich and others, 1991). The dominant submerged vegetation along the north and eastern shores of upper Trinity Bay is *Ruppia maritima* (Pulich and White, 1991). In the Christmas Bay area, near Follets island, several true seagrasses occur including *Halodule wrightii* (shoalgrass), the dominant species, *Halophila engelmannii* (clovergrass), and *Thalassia testudinum* (turtlegrass) (Pulich and White, 1991). *Ruppia maritima* is abundant in many inland water bodies and tidal creeks (fig. 13).

The submerged-vegetation community is classified under sounds and bays by Shaw and Fredine (1956); as grassflats by Fisher and others (1972, 1973), and White and others (1985); and as submerged vegetation by Diener (1975). Submerged-vegetation communities are designated as Estuarine, subtidal, aquatic bed (E_1AB) in the classification by Cowardin and others (1979); the water-regime modifier is "subtidal" (L) (table 6).

Soils and Wetland Community Relationships

At the more than 135 sites surveyed around the Galveston Bay system, approximately 40 soil types were identified from county soil surveys (table 11). Several soils were encountered more frequently than others, and can be considered the dominant soils corresponding to wetland communities. For example, the soil most frequently occurring at wetland survey sites was the Harris clay. This typically saline, poorly drained soil is flooded by abnormally high tides, and

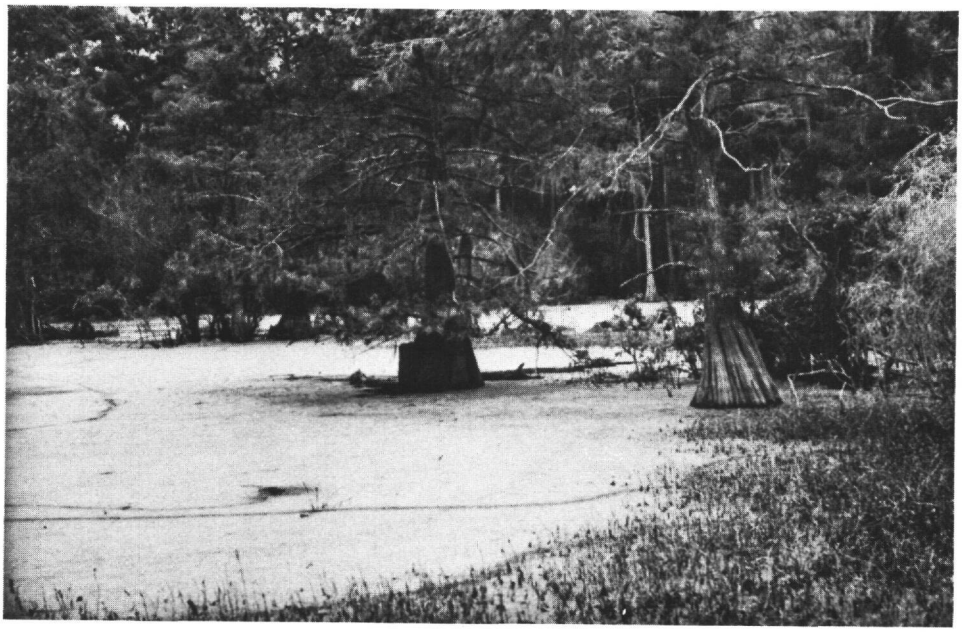


Figure 26. Swamp community dominated by *Taxodium distichum* along the Trinity River inland from Interstate Highway 10. Site No. 29-3, Cove Quad.; view is northward.

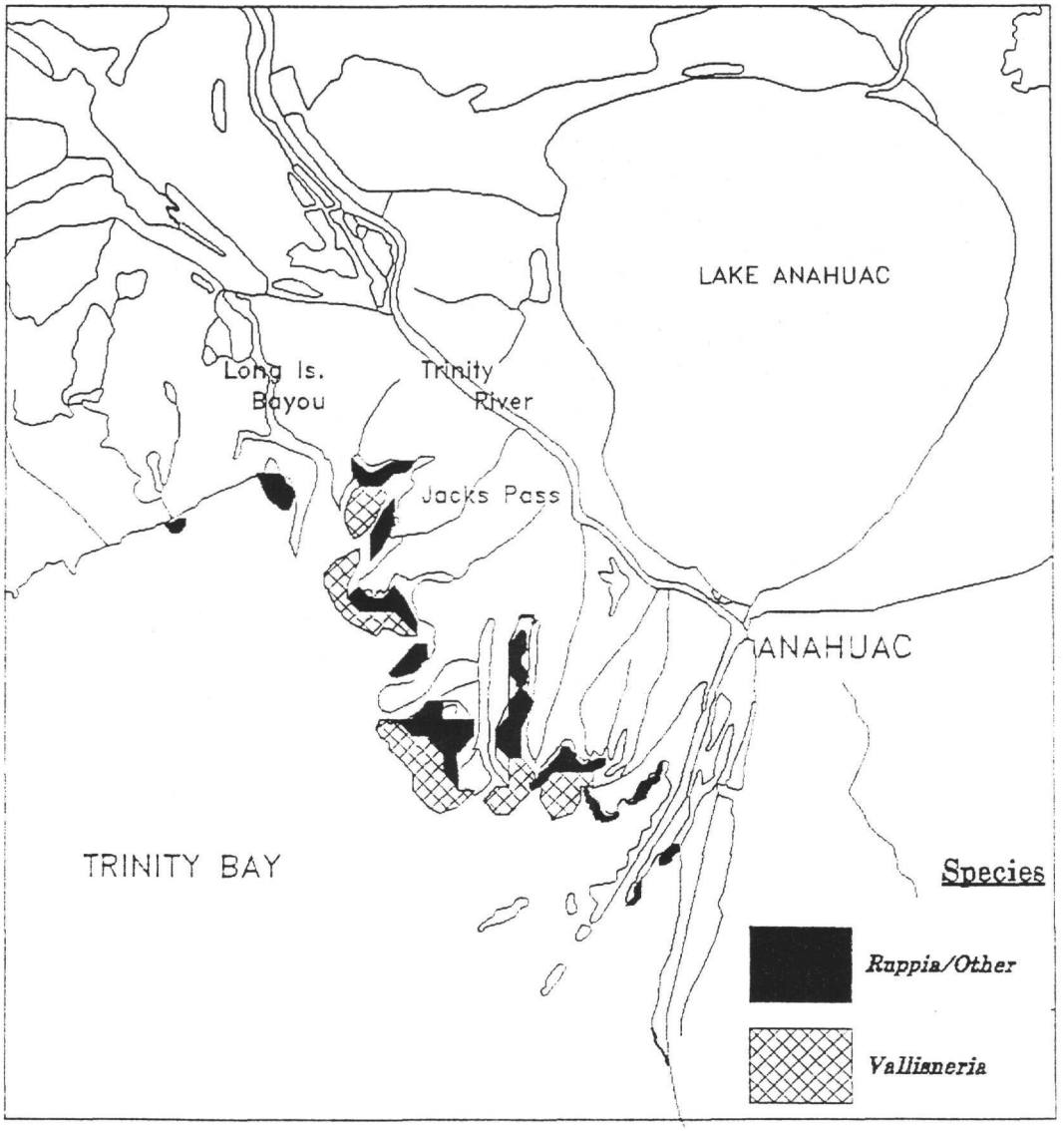


Figure 27. Generalized map showing the locations of submerged vegetation along the margins of the Trinity River delta. (From Pulich and others, 1991)

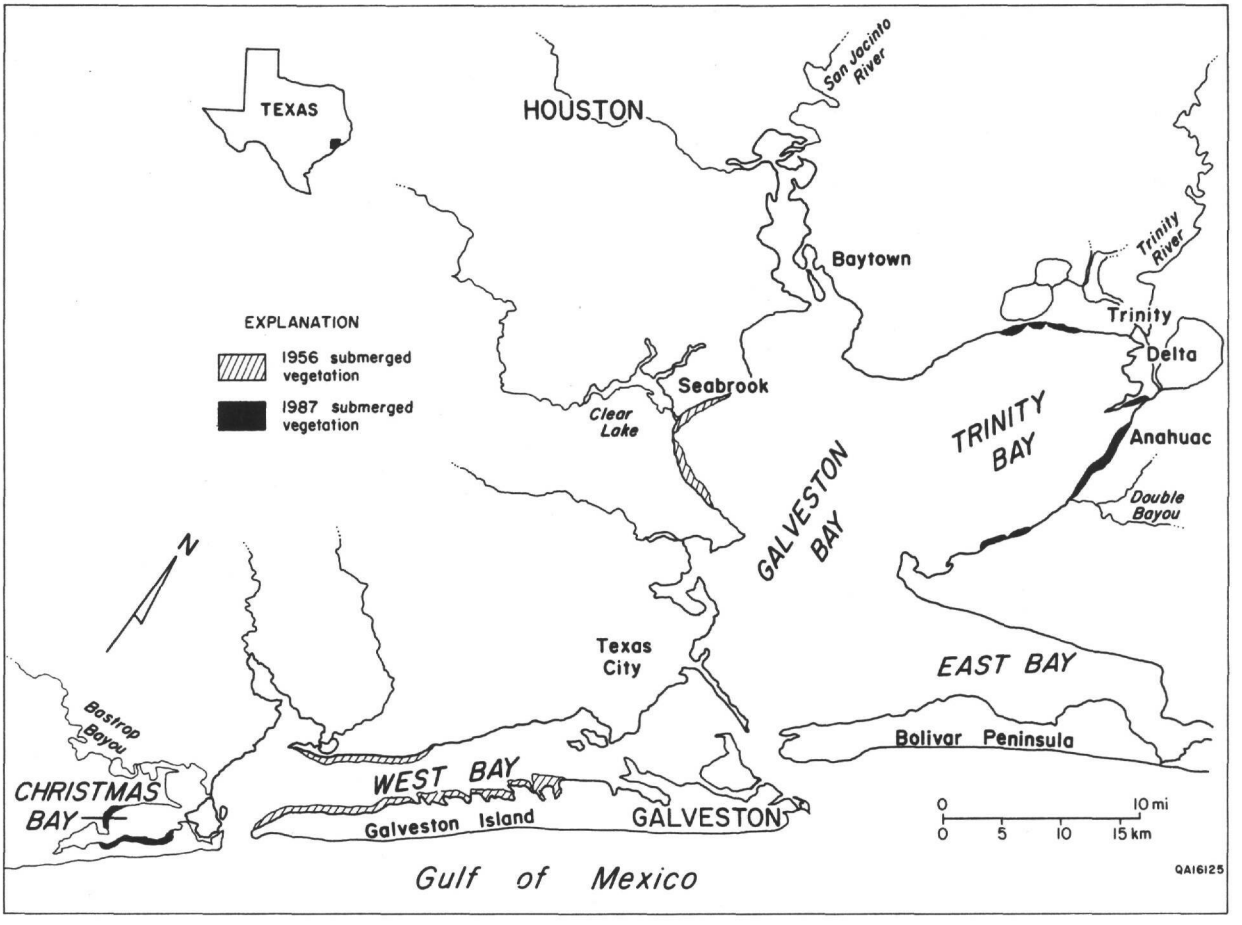


Figure 28. Generalized map showing the locations of submerged vegetation in 1956 and 1987 in the Galveston Bay system excluding areas along the Trinity Delta. The 1956 distribution of submerged vegetation in Trinity and Christmas Bays is not shown. (Modified from Pulich and White, 1991)

Table 11. Characteristics of soils at survey sites. (From USDA Soil Conservation Service County Soil Surveys—Crout, 1976; Wheeler and others, 1976; Crenwelge and others, 1981; and Crenwelge and others, 1988).

SOIL	SALINE OR NONSALINE	DRAINAGE	FREQUENCY OF FLOODING	WATER TABLE
Aldine-urban cmplex				
Asa silty clay loam	nonsaline	well drained	rarely flooded	
Atasco fine sandy loam, 1 to 4% slopes	nonsaline	moderately well drained		lower soil saturated 2-4 months in wet season
Bacliff clay	nonsaline	poorly drained	rarely flooded	<1ft below surface during winter
Bernard clay loam	nonsaline	somewhat poorly drained	rarely flooded	<2 ft below surface during winter
Boy loamy fine sand	nonsaline	somewhat poorly drained		saturated in and above lower soil in wet season
Brazoria clay, 0-1% slopes	nonsaline	somewhat poorly drained	rarely flooded	1 to 3 ft below surface in winter
Caplen mucky silty clay loam	saline	very poorly drained	flooded daily by 2-12 inches of tide water	soil saturated
Caplen-Tracosa complex	saline	very poorly drained	flooded daily by 2-12 inches of tide water	saturated throughout year
Clemville silty clay loam	nonsaline	well drained	rarely flooded	
Follet clay Loam	saline	very poorly drained	flooded daily during high tide	at or near surface most of year
Galveston-Nass complex	nonsaline-slightly saline	excessively to very poorly drained	occasionally to frequently flooded	36-60 inches below to 24 inches above surface
Galveston-Nass complex				
Harris-Tracosa complex	saline	very poorly drained	occasionally to frequently flooded	<20 inches below surface throughout year
Harris clay	typically saline	poorly drained	flooded during abnormally high tides	<20 inches below surface
Ijam clay, 0-2% slopes	saline	poorly drained	rarely flooded	<1.5 ft below surface during winter
Ijam clay, 2-8% slopes	saline	poorly drained	rarely flooded	<1.5 ft below surface during winter
Ijam soils	moderately saline	very poorly drained		at surface to 30 inches below surface
Kaman clay	nonsaline	poorly drained	occasionally flooded	saturated within 30 inches of surface most of year
Karankawa mucky Loam	saline	very poorly drained	flooded daily with 2 to 12 inches of tide water	depressions 0.3 ft deep, soil saturated
Kaufman clay	nonsaline	somewhat poorly drained	frequently flooded	surface to 50 inches below during wet season
Kemah-urban land complex	nonsaline	somewhat poorly drained	rarely flooded	<1.5 ft below surface during winter
Lake Charles clay, 1-3% slopes		somewhat poorly drained		
Mocarey-leton complex	nonsaline	somewhat poorly to poorly drained	rarely flooded	<3 ft below surface to 1 ft above
Morey silt loam	nonsaline to slightly saline			
Mustang fine sand	nonsaline	poorly drained	frequent flooding	6 to 40 inches below surface
Mustang fine sand, saline	slightly to strongly saline	poorly drained	frequent flooding by abnormally high tides	6 to 20 inches below surface
Mustang-Nass complex	nonsaline to moderately saline	poorly to very poorly drained	occasionally to frequently flooded	<6 inches below to 6 to 24 inches above surface
Mustang-Nass complex				
Narta fine sandy loam	saline	somewhat poorly drained	occasionally flooded	
Narta fine sandy loam	moderately saline	somewhat poorly drained	rarely flooded	<1 ft below surface most of winter
Nass very fine sand loam	slightly to strongly saline	very poorly drained	occasionally flooded by storm tides and rains	near surface or up to 2 ft standing water
Nass-Galveston complex, shell substratum	nonsaline to moderately saline	poorly to somewhat excessively drained	ocassionally to frequently flooded	< 50 inches below (ridges) to 6 to 24 inches above (swales) surface
Placedo clay	saline	very poorly drained	frequently flooded	at or near surface most of year
Sievers loam, 0 to 3% slopes	moderately saline	somewhat poorly drained	rarely flooded	2.5 to 4 ft below surface most of winter
Sumpf clay	nonsaline	poorly drained	ponded for several months during year	
Surfside clay	saline	poorly drained	rarely flooded	2 ft below surface during winter
Tatlum clay Loam	saline	very poorly drained	flooded daily during high tide	saturated to surface throughout year
Tracosa mucky clay	saline	poorly drained to ponded	flooded daily by 2 to 12 inches of tide water	depressions 0.3 ft deep, some permanent water bodies
Tracosa mucky clay-clay, low complex	saline	very poorly drained to ponded	frequently flooded	flooded daily by 2 to 12 inches tidal water
Vamont clay	nonsaline	somewhat poorly drained	rarely flooded	<1.5 ft below surface most of winter
Vamont clay, 1 to 4% slopes	nonsaline	somewhat poorly drained		
Velasco clay	saline	poorly drained		<20 inches below surface most of year
Verland silty clay loam	nonsaline	somewhat poorly drained	rarely flooded	<1.5 ft below surface most of winter
Veston loam	saline	poorly drained	frequently flooded	<2 ft below surface during winter
Veston loam (Galveston Co.)	slightly to strongly saline	poorly drained	frequently flooded	at surface to <2 ft most of year
Veston silty clay loam	strongly saline	poorly drained	flooded by unusually high tide	<10 inches below surface

Table 11 (cont.)

SOIL	DOMINANT PLANTS
Aldine-urban complex	native pine and hardwoods; grasses include little bluestem, beaked panicum, longleaf uniola, brownseed paspalum
Asa silty clay loam	hardwood trees; understory--longleaf uniola (10%), lurid sedge (15%), Virginia wildrye (10%), switchcane (5%), low panicum (5%), nimblewill muhly (5%); forbs such as elephantfoot and drummond waxmallow; vines and shrubs--greenbriar, poison-ivy, yaupon, possumhaw
Atasco fine sandy loam, 1 to 4% slopes	pine (dominant), hardwoods, sedges, beaked panicum, little bluestem
Bacliff clay	little bluestem (dominant), indiangrass, switchgrass, eastern gamagrass, Florida paspalum, big bluestem, brownseed paspalum, panicum, sedges
Bernard clay loam	little bluestem (dominant), indiangrass, switchgrass, eastern gamagrass, Florida paspalum, big bluestem, brownseed paspalum, panicum, sedges
Boy loamy fine sand	pine woodlands; bermudagrass, coastal bermuda grass, and bahiagrass
Brazoria clay, 0 to 1% slopes	hardwood trees; understory--lurid sedge (35%), Virginia wildrye (10%), nimblewill muhly (10%), longleaf uniola (5%), rustyseed paspalum (5%); vines and shrubs--greenbrier, Alabama supplejack, yaupon, American elder, dwarf palmetto
Caplen mucky silty clay loam	marshhay cordgrass, common reed, seashore saltgrass, sagittaria, bulrushes, big cordgrass, smooth cordgrass
Caplen-Tracosa complex	Tracosa--Smooth cordgrass (dominant), seashore saltgrass, glasswort, maritime saltwort, saltmarsh bulrush, widgeongrass; (for Caplen see above)
Clemville silty clay loam	hardwood trees; understory--lurid sedge (15%), Virginia wildrye (10%), longleaf uniola (10%), switchcane (5%), low panicum (5%), nimblewill muhly; forbs (10%) such as elephantfoot and drummond waxmallow; vines and shrubs--greenbrier, poison-ivy, yaupon, possumhaw
Follet clay Loam	smooth cordgrass (90%)
Galveston-Nass complex	swales--marshhay cordgrass, seashore saltgrass, seashore paspalum, gulfdune paspalum, shoregrass, gulf cordgrass, red lovegrass, needlegrass rush, sea-oxeye, glasswort ridges--gulfdune paspalum, marshhay cordgrass,bushy bluestem, red lovegrass, knotroot bristlegrass, bushy bluestem, bermudagrass, baccharis, southern wax myrtle
Harris-Tracosa complex	marshhay cordgrass (50%), seashore saltgrass (10%), seashore paspalum (10%), olney bulrush (10%); 5% forbs--saltmarsh aster, sea-oxeye, bacopa
Harris clay	marshhay cordgrass (50%), seashore saltgrass (25%)
Ijam clay, 0-2% slopes	gulf cordgrass (dominant), little bluestem, switchgrass, indiangrass, marshhay cordgrass, knotroot bristlegrass, longspike tridens
Ijam clay, 2-8% slopes	gulf cordgrass (dominant), little bluestem, switchgrass, indiangrass, marshhay cordgrass, knotroot bristlegrass, longspike tridens
Ijam soils	gulf cordgrass (73%), marshhay cordgrass (2%), common reedgrass (5%), switchgrass (5%), little bluestem (2%), knotroot bristlegrass (2%), forbs (5%)
Kaman clay	common bermudagrass and dallisgrass; woodlands--elm, water oak, beech, willow oak, cypress, palmetto, sedges, longleaf uniola, and switch cane
Karankawa mucky Loam	smooth cordgrass
Kaufman clay	bermudagrasses, dallissgrass, tall fescue, johnsongrass, bluestems, clovers; water-tolerant hardwoods--cypress, water oak, sweetgum
Kemah-urban land complex	*not described*
Lake Charles clay	little bluestem (50%), indiangrass (10%), eastern gamagrass (5%), switchgrass (5%), big bluestem (5%), brownseed paspalum (5%), Florida paspalum (3%)
Mocarey-leton complex	switchgrass, maidencane, eastern gamagrass (dominants); indiangrass, Florida paspalum, longtom, squarestem spikesedge, brownseed paspalum, knotroot bristlegrass, and low panicums; needlerush grass, rushes, sedges carpetgrass, baccharis, sesbania
Morey silt loam	prairie grasses such as bermudagrass, bahiagrass, dallisgrass, bluestems, indiangrass, beaked panicum, paspalums, sedges, and others; woodland species may include loblolly pine, slash pine, white oak, red oak, and sweetgum
Mustang fine sand	gulfdune paspalum (30%), marshhay cordgrass (20%), herbaceous mimosa, beach ground cherry, waxmyrtle, eastern baccharis
Mustang fine sand, saline	*marshhay cordgrass (25%), sedges and rushes (25%), more saline areas--maritime saltwort, shoregrass, glasswort, sea-oxeye, seashore saltgrass*
Mustang-Nass complex	swales--marshhay cordgrass, seashore saltgrass, seashore paspalum, gulfdune paspalum, shoregrass, gulf cordgrass, red lovegrass, needlegrass rush, sea-oxeye, glasswort ridges--gulfdune paspalum, marshhay cordgrass, bushy bluestem, red lovegrass, knotroot bristlegrass, bushy bluestem, bermudagrass, baccharis, southern wax myrtle
Narta fine sandy loam	gulf cordgrass (60%), marshhay cordgrass (5%), switchgrass (5%), little bluestem (5 %), seashore saltgrass (5%), forbs--sea-oxeye gulf cordgrass (dominant), little bluestem, switchgrass, indiangrass, marshhay cordgrass, knotroot bristlegrass, longspike tridens
Nass very fine sand loam	marshhay cordgrass, seashore saltgrass, seashore paspalum
Nass-Galveston complex, shell substratum	swales--marshhay cordgrass, seashore saltgrass, seashore paspalum, gulfdune paspalum, shoregrass, gulf cordgrass, red lovegrass, needlegrass rush, sea-oxeye, glasswort ridges--gulfdune paspalum, marshhay cordgrass, bushy bluestem, red lovegrass, knotroot bristlegrass, bushy bluestem, bermudagrass, baccharis, southern wax myrtle
Placedo clay	marshhay cordgrass and seashore saltgrass (dominant), seashore paspalum, seashore dropseed, olney bulrush, saltmarsh bulrush, saltmarsh aster, needlerush grass; less saline areas--common reed, seashore paspalum, longtom
Sievers loam, 0 to 3% slopes	gulf cordgrass (dominant), little bluestem, switchgrass, indiangrass, marshhay cordgrass, knotroot bristlegrass, longspike tridens
Sumpf clay	giant cutgrass (20%), maidencane (25%), cattail (10%)
Surfside clay	gulf cordgrass (80%), sea-oxeye and other forbs
Tatum clay Loam	smooth cordgrass (90%)
Tracosa mucky clay	smooth cordgrass (90%)
Tracosa mucky clay-clay, low complex	smooth cordgrass (dominant); seashore saltgrass, glasswort, maritime saltwort, saltmarsh bulrush; widgeongrass
Vamont clay	little bluestem (dominant), indiangrass, switchgrass, eastern gamagrass, Florida paspalum, big bluestem, brownseed paspalum, panicum, sedges
Vamont clay, 1 to 4% slopes	mixed pine and hardwoods, sedges, switchgrasses, and bluestem; bermudagrass, dallisgrass
Velasco clay	marshhay cordgrass (60%), seashore saltgrass (15%), seashore paspalum (15%)
Verland silty clay loam	little bluestem (dominant), indiangrass, switchgrass, eastern gamagrass, Florida paspalum, big bluestem, brownseed paspalum, panicum, sedges
Veston Loam	gulf cordgrass (50%), marshhay cordgrass (20%), indiangrass, little bluestem, switchgrass, knotroot bristlegrass in higher areas
Veston loam (Galveston Co.)	*maritime saltwort, shoregrass, glasswort, and sea-oxeye interspersed with barren flat, seashore saltgrass, sea lavender, seepweed, Carolina wolfberry, and eastern baccharis*
Veston silty clay loam	shoregrass (35%), bushy sea-oxeye (10%)

supports a vegetation assemblage composed predominantly of *Spartina patens* and *Distichlis spicata* (table 11). These species were the most frequently encountered during field surveys.

To simplify the discussion of soil types and their relationships to wetland communities, Marsh Rangeland Sites defined by Crenwelge and others (1988) in the soil survey of Galveston County will be used for comparing soils with wetland communities described in this report.

Marsh Rangeland Sites (Crenwelge and others, 1988) include the following sites, or complexes: (1) Salt Marsh Range Site, (2) Tidal Flat Range Site, (3) Salt Flat Range Site, (4) Low Coastal Range Site, (5) Coastal Swale Range Site, (6) Deep Marsh Range Site, (7) Salty Prairie Range Site, and (8) Coastal Sand Range Site.

The Salt Marsh Range Site, with elevations of 1 to 4 ft above sea level, occurs in relatively level coastal marsh areas and in flood plains. It is composed of the Harris clay (Ha and 19), Placedo clay (Pd), and Veston loam, strongly saline (Vx) (table 11). Almost 40 sites, or about 30 percent of all the sites surveyed, corresponded to the Salt Marsh Range Site complex as defined by Crenwelge and others (1988). Based on field survey locations, the wetland communities that were typically found on these soils are brackish-water and salt-water marshes (as mapped by White and others, 1985) (appendix A). These communities make up 70 percent of the survey sites within the Salt Marsh Range. High brackish-water marshes represented 30 percent of the sites. Among the dominant species in high brackish- and high salt-water marshes are *Spartina patens* and *Distichlis Spicata* (table 8).

The Tidal Flat Range Site corresponds to broad coastal tidal marshes at elevations slightly below sea level to about 1 ft above sea level. It consists of the Follet clay loam (Fo), Tatlum clay loam (Ta) and the Tracosa soil in the Caplen-Tracosa complex (Ct), the Tracosa mucky clay (Tm), and the Tracosa mucky clay-clay, low complex (Tx) (table 11). Approximately 15 percent of the field survey sites are located within the the Tidal Flat Range Site. The predominant wetland communities (as defined and mapped by White and others, 1985) are proximal salt-water marshes, which represent about 70 percent of the field survey sites located in the Tidal Flat Range Site. The predominant vegetation is *Spartina alterniflora*; other species may include *Batis maritima, Distichlis spicata, Salicornia* spp., *Scirpus maritimus,* and *Juncus roemerianus.*

The Salt Flat Range Site occurs in nearly level coastal marshes with elevations slightly above mean sea level to about 3 ft above sea level. Soils of this range site are strongly saline Mustang fine sand (Ms) and very strongly saline Veston loam (Vx) (table 11). Sixteen survey sites were located within these soils, or slightly more than 10 percent of all sites surveyed. Wetland communities represented on the Salt Flat Range Site are predominantly salt-water marshes, but some include transitional areas and mixtures of marshes and barren sand flats (White and others, 1985) (appendix A). Vegetation includes *Batis maritima, Monanthochloe littoralis, Salicornia* spp., *Borrichia frutescens, Distichlis spicata, Limonium nashii, Lycium carolinianum,* and others.

The Coastal Swale Range Site occurs in swales between beach ridges and in shallow depressions on nearly level coastal flats. Soils in this range site are principally in the Nass soil of the Galveston-Nass complex (Gc), the Mustang-Nass complex (Mt), and the Nass-Galveston complex shell substratum (Nx). Vegetation communities were surveyed at nine sites corresponding to soils in the Coastal Swale Range Site. The areas surveyed were mostly located on Galveston Island, much of which is characterized by relict beach ridge and swale topography. Vegetation communities are predominantly defined by brackish- and salt-water marshes, both low and high marshes (White and others, 1985). Vegetation includes *Spartina patens, Distichlis spicata, Paspalum vaginatum, Paspalum monostachyum, Monanthochloe littoralis, Spartina spartinae, Juncus roemerianus, Salicornia* spp., and *Borrichia frutescens.*

The Deep Marsh Range Site commonly corresponds with marshes near bays and bayous where tidal-water salinities are lower because of saltwater and freshwater mixing. Elevations range from sea level to 1 ft above. Soils include the Caplen mucky silty clay loam (Ca), and the Caplen soil in the Caplen-Tracosa complex. Dominant vegetation is *Spartina patens* and *Distichlis spicata*. *Spartina cynosuroides* has been a dominant species on this range site in the past, but has been replaced principally by *Spartina patens* (Crenwelge and others, 1988). Depending on water depth and salinities, *Sagittaria* and bulrushes may also occur in this marsh range site. Only a couple of survey sites (high, or distal, salt-water marshes) occur within this range site.

The Salty Prairie Range Site occurs on broad, relatively level coastal flats and marshes, where elevations range from 2 to 8 ft above sea level. Among the soils characterizing this range site is the Ijam soil in the Ijam clay, 0–2 percent slopes (ImA), and 2–8 percent slopes (ImB), Narta fine sandy loam (Na), Sievers loam (SeB), and slightly saline Veston loam (Vx). Most of the survey sites in this range site correspond to the Ijam soils, which might be considered a disturbed soil complex (fig. 29). Ijam soils are formed in saline, clayey, marine and alluvial sediment deposits that were dredged to construct and maintain canals or waterways. Plant communities on these soils vary widely because of the variations in salinities and elevations that characterize this range site. Plant communities may include brackish and salt marshes, barren flats, transitional areas, and uplands. The dominant vegetation in many topographically higher areas is *Spartina spartinae*. Other species may include *Borrichia frutescens*, *Panicum virgatum*, *Spartina patens*, *Phragmites australis*, and *Setaria geniculata*.

The Low Coastal Range Site consists of level to gently sloping coastal sands that roughly parallel the Gulf shoreline; elevations are less than 3.3 m (10 ft) above sea level. Soils in this range site are the Galveston soil in the Galveston-Nass complex (Gc) and Nass-Galveston complex (Nx), and Mustang soils in Mustang fine sand (Mn), Mustang-Nass complex (Mt), and Mustang fine sand, slightly saline (Ms). The Galveston and Mustang soils are at elevations generally too high for marsh development, and therefore, correspond most frequently to uplands (U) and possibly transitional areas as mapped by White and others (1985). Wetlands occur in the Nass soils of the Gc and Nx complexes (see Coastal Swale Range Site).

The Coastal Sand Range Site is composed of nearly level to undulating coastal ridges that parallel the Gulf shoreline. Elevations, which are up to 4 m (12 ft) above mean sea level, preclude marsh development on this range site.

Examples of Wetland Profiles Developed From Topographic Survey Transects

Topographic surveys of marsh communities were conducted at selected sites around the Galveston Bay system. These data are presented in appendix C. Descriptions of the zonation of plant species along two transects are presented here.

Smith Point Transect

The elevation survey of the Smith Point marsh is shown in figure 11. The transect has a bearing of south 45 degrees west (S45°W) and is approximately 85 m (279 ft) long. The southwest end of the transect intersects the shoreline of East Galveston Bay. The total range in elevation of the transect is approximately 1.5 m (5 ft), which is the vertical distance from station 1 (just below the water line) to station 6, the crest of the shell berm. Marsh plants, which are absent on the shell berm, have a much lower range in elevation, about 45 cm (1.5 ft) (fig. 11). This salt marsh community, which is classified as an estuarine intertidal emergent community (E_2EM) as

Figure 29. Disturbed-area community on a small spoil mound along the Intracoastal Waterway on the landward margin of Follets Island. A mixed assemblage of approximately 10 salt-marsh species occurs on the mound. Species range from *Iva frutescens* and *Spartina spartinae* at the top, to *Batis* and *Salicornia* at the base. Site No. 1-2, Freeport Quad. (This Quad is not officially part of the project area).

defined by Cowardin and others (1979), is made up of about 8 different species. *Spartina alterniflora* (smooth cordgrass), as expected, occurs at the lowest elevation (water line), and a community composed of *Spartina spartinae* (gulf cordgrass or sacahuista), *Spartina patens* (marshhay cordgrass), *Iva frutescens* (bigleaf sumpweed or marshelder), and *Borrichia frutescens* (sea-oxeye) occurs at the highest elevation (stations 18 and 19, fig. 11). The profile exemplifies how small changes in elevation along the microtidal Texas coast can affect plant distribution. Occurring at elevations between the water line and the highest marsh plants on the profile are several species (fig. 11) including, at lower elevations, *Scirpus maritimus* (salt-marsh bulrush) and *Juncus roemerianus* (needlegrass rush); at slightly higher elevations *Distichlis spicata* (seashore saltgrass) occurs. *Spartina patens* and *Borrichia* also occur at intermediate elevations, but are still higher than *Spartina alterniflora, Scirpus, Juncus*, and *Distichlis*. The range in elevation for *Spartina alterniflora* is about 25 cm (0.8 ft) along this transect, so it occurs mixed with other species locally.

A close look at the profile (fig. 11) shows that very small changes in elevation can apparently increase the regularity of flooding and enable species like *Spartina alterniflora* to become established. Stations 10 and 14 have *Spartina alterniflora* mixed with *Distichlis*. At slightly higher elevations toward station 12, only *Distichlis* is present.

This particular survey shows that, in general, the species occurring at lowest (and therefore most frequently flooded) elevations are *Spartina alterniflora, Scirpus maritimus*, and *Juncus roemerianus*, with *Distichlis* mixing with these species locally. Occurring at higher elevations are *Spartina patens, Borrichia, Spartina spartinae*, and *Iva frutescens*.

Wetland indicator plant species designations in the *National List of Plant Species that Occur in Wetlands: 1988 Texas*, by P. B. Reed, USFWS, were used as a guide to help delineate species associations in some areas. Species identified along the Smith Point profile are all wetland species, but *Spartina alterniflora, Scirpus maritimus*, and *Juncus roemerianus* are classified as obligate (OBL) wetland plants, which means that under natural conditions they have an estimated probability of occurring in wetlands greater than 99 percent of the time. The other species listed above (i.e., those occurring at slightly higher and drier elevations) are facultative wetland (FACW) plants, which means that they usually occur in wetlands (estimated probability of 67 to 99 percent), but occasionally are found in nonwetlands. As expected, the elevation measurements properly defined the species that can tolerate wetter conditions and are therefore more frequently found in wetlands.

Brazoria National Wildlife Refuge Transect

The second salt marsh transect along which elevations, distances, and bearings were measured was located in the Brazoria National Wildlife Refuge (fig. 12). The transect, which is approximately 375 m (1,230 ft) long, is oriented roughly perpendicular to the hydrologic gradient and was tied to a USGS bench mark with an elevation of 2.2 m (6.6 ft) at the northwest end of the transect. Lower elevations occur on the downthrown side of a fault located at stations 4 and 5 on the profile (fig. 12). The difference in elevations on each side of the fault line produces a dramatic effect in the vegetation communities. Between the bench mark and station 4 at the edge of the fault (this segment of the transect marks the upthrown side of the fault) the plant community is dominated by *Spartina spartinae*, with scattered species including *Setaria geniculata* (knotroot bristlegrass), *Iva annua* (seacoast sumpweed), and *Aster* spp. Additional species reported in this area in the Brazoria County Soil Survey include *Nothoscordum bivalve* (false garlic) and *Sabatia campestris* (prairie rose-gentian). The dominant species *Spartina spartinae* is classified as a faculative wetland (FACW), but other species, except for *Aster* (OBL), are found much less frequently in wetlands. *Iva annua* and *Setaria* are classified as facultative

(FAC), and are, therefore, equally likely to occur in nonwetlands as wetlands. *Sabatia* and *Nothoscordum* are classified as facultative upland species (FACU), which means the probability of their occurring in a wetland is only 1 to 33 percent.

On the downthrown side of the fault, a definite wetland community occurs. The drop in elevation from the top of the fault scarp to the wetland community is more than 30 cm (1 ft). Plant species between stations 5 and 6 (fig. 12) on the profile are composed of patches of *Monanthochloe, Salicornia,* and *Batis* occurring within a sand/mud flat that is capped by an algal mat. At lower elevations, between stations 6 and 7, *Distichlis* composes about 90 percent of the community, with scattered *Salicornia* making up the remaining 10 percent. All the species on the downthrown side of the fault, where wetter conditions characterize the lower elevations, are obligate wetlands.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This study was sponsored by the Galveston Bay National Estuary Program, funded by the United States Environmental Protection Agency under assistance agreement with the Texas Water Commission. Special thanks go to Diane Spinney and Thomas Tremblay of the Bureau of Economic Geology for assistance in the geographic information system, ARC-INFO, and to Margaret Evans and Jamie Coggin for assistance in figure and table paste-up. Editing was by Kitty Challstrom and final word processing was by Susan Lloyd, under the direction of Susann Doenges, Editor in chief.

REFERENCES

Adams, D. B., and Tingley, C. A., 1977, A study of the hydrological and nutrient exchange processes in the Trinity River delta, Texas, part II, marsh habitats and primary production in the Trinity River delta: report prepared for Texas Department of Water Resources by Espey, Huston and Associates, Inc., document no.77-103, job no. 0216, 20 pp.

Anderson, J. R., Hardy, E. E., Roach, J. T., and Witmer, R. E., 1976, A land use and land cover classification system for use with remote sensor data: U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 964, 27 pp.

Benton, A. R., Jr., Snell, W. W., and Clark, C. A., 1979, Monitoring and mapping of Texas coastal wetlands, Galveston Bay and Sabine Lake areas, 1978 growing season: Texas A&M University, College Station, Remote Sensing Center, technical report RSC-102, 123 pp.

Bray, W. L., 1906, Vegetation of Texas: University of Texas Bulletin, v. 82, no. 10, p. 1–106.

Brown, L. E., 1985, An annotated checklist of the vascular plants of the Armand Bayou Nature Park and vicinity, southeastern Harris County, Texas.

Chabreck, R. H., 1972, Vegetation, water, and soil characteristics of the Louisiana coastal region: Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College Bulletin 664, 72 pp.

Correll, D. S., and Correll, H. B., 1975, Aquatic and wetland plants of southwestern United States: Stanford University Press, Stanford, California, 2 volumes, 1777 pp.

Cowardin, L. M., Carter, V., Golet, F. C., and LaRoe, E. T., 1979, Classification of wetlands and deep-water habitats of the United States: U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Biological Services, Washington, D.C., FWS/OBS-79/31, 103 pp.

Crenwelge, G. W., Crout, J. D., Griffin, E. L., Golden, M. L., and Baker, J. K., 1981, Soil survey of Brazoria County, Texas: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, 182 pp., 36 maps.

Crenwelge, G. W., Griffin, E. L, and Baker, J. K., 1988, Soil survey of Galveston County, Texas: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, 182 pp., 36 maps.

Crout, J. D., 1976, Soil survey of Chambers County, Texas: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, 53 pp., 54 maps.

Diener, R. A., 1975, Cooperative Gulf of Mexico estuarine inventory and study—Texas; area description: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, technical report, National Marine Fisheries Service Circular 393, 129 pp.

Fisher, W. L., Brown, L. F., Jr., McGowen, J. H., and Groat, C. G., 1973, Environmental Geologic Atlas of the Texas Coastal Zone—Beaumont–Port Arthur Area: The University of Texas at Austin, Bureau of Economic Geology, 9 maps, 93 pp.

Fisher, W. L., McGowen, J. H., Brown, L. F., Jr., and Groat, C. G., 1972, Environmental Geologic Atlas of the Texas Coastal Zone—Galveston–Houston Area: The University of Texas at Austin, Bureau of Economic Geology, 9 maps, 91 pp.

Fleetwood, R. J., no date, Plants of Brazoria/San Bernard National Wildlife Refuges, Brazoria County, Texas: U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, 61 pp.

Frye, R. G., Brown, K. L., and McMahan, C. A., 1984, The vegetation types of Texas: Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, color map, scale 1:500,000.

Gabrysch, R. K., and Bonnet, C. W., 1975, Land-surface subsidence in the Houston–Galveston region, Texas, Texas Water Development Board, Report 188, 19 pp.

Godfrey, C., McKee, G. S., and Oakes, H., 1973, General soils map of Texas: Texas Agricultural Experiment Station Miscellaneous Publication, MP-1304, color map, scale 1:1,500,000.

Gosselink, J. G., Cordes, C. L., and Parsons, J. W., 1979, An ecological characterization study of the Chenier Plain coastal ecosystem of Louisiana and Texas: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Biological Services, FWS/OBS-78/9 through 78/11, 3 volumes.

Gould, F. W., 1975, Texas plants—a checklist and ecological summary: Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, MP-585/Revised, College Station, Texas, 121 pp.

Harcombe, P. A., and Neaville, J. E., 1977, Vegetation types of Chambers County, Texas: Texas Journal of Science, v. 29, p. 209–234.

Kuchler, A. W., 1966, Potential natural vegetation: U.S. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C., color map, scale 1:7,500,000.

Lazarine, P., no date, Common wetland plants of southeast Texas: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Galveston District, various pagination.

McAtee, J. W., 1976, Autecological aspects of Gulf cordgrass [*Spartina spartinae* (Trin.) Hitchc.] communities of the Texas coastal prairie, p. 2–12, *in* Range ecological and management

research on the coastal prairie, progress report of cooperative studies: Welder Wildlife Foundation and Texas A&M University, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, Sinton, Texas.

Penfound, W. T., and Hathaway, E. S., 1938, Plant communities in the marshlands of southeastern Louisiana: Ecological Monographs, v. 8, no. 1, 56 pp.

Pulich, W. M., Jr., and White, W. A., 1991, Decline of submerged vegetation in the Galveston Bay System: chronology and relationship to physical processes: Journal of Coastal Research, v. 7, no. 4, p. 1125–1138.

Pulich, W. M., Jr., White, W. A., Castiglione, M., and Zimmerman, R. J., 1991, Status of submerged vegetation in the Galveston Bay System, *in* Shipley, F. S., and Kiesling, R. W., eds., proceedings, Galveston Bay characterization workshop, February 21–23, Galveston Bay National Estuary Program Publication GBNEP-6, p. 127–132.

Reed, P. B., Jr., 1988, National list of plant species that occur in wetlands: 1988—Texas: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, St. Petersburg, Florida, various pagination.

Shaw, S. P., and Fredine, C. G., 1956, Wetlands of the United States, their extent and their value to waterfowl and other wildlife: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Circular 39, 47 pp.

Shew, D. M., Baumann, R. H., Fritts, T. H., and Dunn, L. S., 1981, Texas barrier island region ecological characterization: environmental synthesis papers: U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Biological Services, Washington, D.C., FWS/OBS-81/32, 413 pp.

Tharp, B. C., 1926, Structure of Texas vegetation east of the 98th meridian: University of Texas, Austin, Bulletin 2606, 97 pp.

Thayer, G. W., and Ustach, J. F., 1981, Gulf of Mexico wetlands: value, state of knowledge and research needs, *in* Proceedings of a symposium on environmental research needs in the Gulf of Mexico, Atwood, D. K., convener, v. 2B, Key Biscayne, Florida, September 30–October 5, 1979 p. 1–30.

Thomas, G. W., 1975, Texas plants—an ecological summary, *in* Texas plants—a checklist and ecological summary, Gould, F. W., ed., Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, MP-585/Revised, College Station, Texas, p. 7–14.

Ward, G. H., Jr., and Armstrong, N. E., 1980, Matagorda Bay, Texas: its hydrography, ecology and fishery resources: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, FWS/OBS-81/52, 230 pp.

Webb, J. W, 1983, Soil water salinity variations and their effects on *Spartina alterniflora*: Contributions in Marine Science, v. 26, p. 1–13.

Wheeler, F. F., and others, 1976, Soil survey of Harris County, Texas: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, 140 pp., 140 maps.

White, W. A., and Calnan, T. R., 1990, Sedimentation and historical changes in fluvial-deltaic wetlands along the Texas Gulf Coast with emphasis on the Colorado and Trinity River deltas: The University of Texas at Austin, Bureau of Economic Geology, final report prepared for the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, 124 p., 7 Appendices.

White, W. A., Calnan, T. R., Morton, R. A., Kimble, R. S., Littleton, T. G., McGowen, J. H., Nance, H. S., and Schmedes, K. E., 1985, Submerged lands of Texas, Galveston–Houston area: sediments, geochemistry, benthic macroinvertebrates, and associated wetlands: The University of Texas at Austin, Bureau of Economic Geology, Special Publication, 145 pp.

White, W. A., Calnan, T. R., Morton, R. A., Kimble, R. S., Littleton, T. G., McGowen, J. H., and Nance, H. S., 1987, Submerged lands of Texas, Beaumont–Port Arthur area: sediments, geochemistry, benthic macroinvertebrates, and associated wetlands: The University of Texas at Austin, Bureau Economic Geology, Special Publication, 110 pp.

Appendix A

APPENDIX A. Field Site Surveys.

Site Survey numbers, locations including UTM, soils and general wetland units.

Quadrangle	Site Number Quad	Site	County	Photograph	Site	UTM Coordinates Easting	Northing	Soil*	Sub Land **
Freeport	1	—1	Brazoria	GHGH 8011	5	274150	3209100	10	TA/FH
Freeport	1	—2	Brazoria	GHKL 8098	1	278955	3207845	44	SD
Freeport	1	—3	Brazoria	GHKL 8098	2	280480	3207620	30,31	SP
Christmas Point	3	—1	Brazoria	GHGH 8012	3	281040	3216595	20,39	U
Christmas Point	3	—2	Brazoria	GHCD 7931	3	281300	3221205	32	BH/BL
Christmas Point	3	—3	Brazoria	GHGH 8012	1a	281620	3208600	30,31,16	SP/U
Christmas Point	3	—4	Brazoria	GHGH 8012	2b	283000	3215800	19	BH
Christmas Point	3	—5	Brazoria	GHCD 7932	3b	283350	3221240	19	BH/BL
Christmas Point	3	—6	Brazoria	GHCD 7932	3a	283905	3220980	19	BH/BL
Christmas Point	3	—7	Brazoria	GHGH 8013	2	283995	3211210	31,16	SP
Christmas Point	3	—8	Brazoria	GHCD 7932	3	284210	3220750	19	BH
Christmas Point	3	—9	Brazoria	GHCD 7932	2	284775	3220460	19	WU
Christmas Point	3	—10	Brazoria	GHCD 7932	2a	284860	3220745	19	BL
Christmas Point	3	—11	Brazoria	GHGH 8013	1a	286485	3213510	16	SP
Christmas Point	3	—12	Brazoria	GHGH 8014	1	292720	3217345	30,31	BL/SD/SP
Oyster Creek	4	—1	Brazoria	GHGH 8011	3	273610	3212160	36	U
Oyster Creek	4	—2	Brazoria	GHGH 8011	1	272260	3213300	water	FL
Oyster Creek	4	—3	Brazoria	GHGH 8011	2	273860	3212000	38	FH
Oyster Creek	4	—4	Brazoria	GHGH 8011	4	274070	3210700	12	FH/U
Oyster Creek	4	—5	Brazoria	GHGH 8012	5	279750	3216610	water	FL
Oyster Creek	4	—6	Brazoria	GHGH 8012	4	279850	3216575	39	TA
Oyster Creek	4	—7	Brazoria	GHGH 8012	3a	280035	3216575	39	BL
Lake Como	5	—1	Galveston	GHEF 7947	2	312785	3234040	Mt/Mn	BH/W
Lake Como	5	—2	Galveston	GHEF 7946	2a	313770	3234075	Gc	W
Lake Como	5	—3	Galveston	GHEF 7945	9	316380	3236780	Gc	BL
Lake Como	5	—4	Galveston	GHEF 7945	10	316480	3236400	Gc	BL
Lake Como	5	—5	Galveston	GHEF 7947	4b	309310	3231800	Ka	Sp
Lake Como	5	—6	Galveston	GHEF 7948	7	306510	3231330	Ka	Sp
Sea Isle	6	—1	Galveston	GHEF 7948	3a	304440	3236280	ImA	upland
Sea Isle	6	—2	Galveston	GHCD 7934	1	301170	3225900	Ka	Sp
Hoskins Mound	7	—1	Brazoria	GHCD 7932	1	283870	3226410	32	BH/TA
Hoskins Mound	7	—2	Brazoria	GHEF 7951	1	285660	3233485	16	BH
Galveston	9	—1	Galveston	GHEF 7945	1	318655	3237310	Mn	SP/BH
Galveston	9	—2	Galveston	GHAB 7868	2	323540	3245640	SeB	MU/SD
Galveston	9	—3	Galveston	GHAB 7868	1	326000	3245410	ImA,ImB	WU
Virginia Point	10	—1	Galveston	GHEF 7948	2c	306000	3238420	Tm/Pd	SP
Virginia Point	10	—2	Galveston	GHEF 7948	2b	306065	3238350	Tm/Pd	SP
Virginia Point	10	—3	Galveston	GHEF 7948	2a	306125	3238280	Tm/Pd	SP
Virginia Point	10	—4	Galveston	GHEF 7948	1c	307880	3240450	Vx	SP
Virginia Point	10	—5	Galveston	GHEF 7948	1b	307925	3240390	Vx	SP
Virginia Point	10	—6	Galveston	GHEF 7948	1a	307950	3240340	Vx	upland
Virginia Point	10	—7	Galveston	GHAB 7870	2a	311740	3244810	Tx	SO
Virginia Point	10	—8	Galveston	GHAB 7870	2b	312500	3245410	Tx	SO
Virginia Point	10	—9	Galveston	GHEF 7945	6	314535	3237970	Ka	SP/SO
Virginia Point	10	—10	Galveston	GHAB 7870	3	314725	3243510	Tx	SP
Virginia Point	10	—11	Galveston	GHAB 7870	1	313310	3248440	Na	SD
Virginia Point	10	—12	Galveston	GHEF 7945	7	315660	3238040	Mt	BH/MU
Virginia Point	10	—13	Galveston	GHEF 7945	8	315980	3237480	Nx	BL/BH
Virginia Point	10	—14	Galveston	GHEF 7945	3	317130	3239220	Mt	SP
Virginia Point	10	—15	Galveston	GHEF 7945	4	317490	3238810	Mu/Gc	BL/BH
Virginia Point	10	—16	Galveston	GHEF 7945	5	317675	3238510	Mu	BL/BH
Virginia Point	10	—17	Galveston	GHEF 7945	2	317780	3239330	Mn	upland
Hitchcock	11	—1	Galveston	GHAB 7873	1	296540	3244420	Be	W
Hitchcock	11	—2	Galveston	GHAB 7872	3,3a	302820	3249020	Ba	WL

APPENDIX A (cont.)

Quadrangle	Site Number Quad	Site	County	Photograph	Site	UTM Coordinates Easting	Northing	Soil*	Sub Land **
Caplen	12	1	Galveston	GHGH 7513	1a	347305	3262445	Vx	SP/SD
Flake	13	1	Galveston	GHIJ 7568	2a	332245	3251545	Ms	SD/U
Flake	13	2	Galveston	GHIJ 7568	1	332250	3251870	Mt	SD/SP
Flake	13	3	Galveston	GHIJ 7568	2	332435	3251680	Mn	U/SD
Flake	13	4	Galveston	GHIJ 7569	1a	334900	3257000	Vx, Ka	SP
Flake	13	5	Galveston	GHIJ 7569	1	336520	3256410	Mt	SP/SD/LF
Flake	13	6	Galveston	GHIJ 7569	2	337625	3258655	Vx	MU/SP
Texas City	15	1	Galveston	GHIJ 7565	4	309340	3261240	Be	MU/BL
Texas City	15	2	Galveston	GHIJ 7565	1	309800	3256070	Fo	SP
Texas City	15	3	Galveston	GHIJ 7565	3	312050	3255500	Fo	SP
Texas City	15	4	Galveston	GHIJ 7565	5	312740	3263430	Fo	BL
	15	5	Site No. not used						
Texas City	15	6	Galveston	GHIJ 7565	6	314350	3263740	Md	FL
Texas City	15	7	Galveston	GHIJ 7565	2a	314400	3255060	Vx	TA
Texas City	15	8	Galveston	GHIJ 7566	1	316260	3256060	Fo	SD/SP
Texas City	15	9	Galveston	GHIJ 7566	2	316480	3257140	Vx	SD
Dickinson	16	1	Galveston	GHIJ 7563	1	299050	3259710	Va	WL
Dickinson	16	2	Galveston	GHIJ 7563	1a	299485	3260040	LaB	WL
Dickinson	16	3	Galveston	GHIJ 7564	2	304340	3261070	Ba	BL
High Island	17	1	Galveston	BPA-GH 7510	1b	363320	3269905	Pd	BL
High Island	17	2	Galveston	BPA-GH 7511	1	363340	3271955	Pd	BL/BH
High Island	17	3	Galveston	BPA-GH 7510	4	365095	3273830	Pd	BH
Frozen Point	18	1	Galveston	GHGH 7513	4c	346785	3266695	Ca	SD
Frozen Point	18	2	Galveston	GHGH 7513	4b	346900	3266900	Ct/Ca	SD
Frozen Point	18	3	Galveston	GHGH 7513	4a	346900	3267040	Ct	SD
Frozen Point	18	4	Galveston	GHGH 7513	3a	347780	3267550	Ct	SD
Frozen Point	18	5	Galveston	GHGH 7513	3b	347830	3267500	Ct	SP
Frozen Point	18	6	Galveston	GHGH 7513	2b	349340	3267320	Ct	SP
Frozen Point	18	7	Galveston	GHGH 7513	2a	349360	3267420	Ct	SD
Frozen Point	18	8	Chambers	GHGH 7513	1	351620	3273900	Ha	BH/BL
Frozen Point	18	9	Chambers	BPA-GH 7512	2	352140	3273220	Ha	SD
Frozen Point	18	10	Chambers	GHGH 7512	5b	352400	3268760	Ve	TA
Frozen Point	18	11	Chambers	GHGH 7512	5a	352690	3268800	Ve	TA
Frozen Point	18	12	Galveston	GHGH 7512	1	353765	3265090	Vx	MU
Lake Stephenson	19	1	Chambers	GHCD 7464	1	337640	3275970	Ha	BL
Smith Point	20	1	Chambers	GHGH 7516	1	326700	3269590	Ve	SD/SP
Bacliff	21	1	Chambers	GHCD 7469	2a	310890	3278320	Im	SP
Bacliff	21	2	Chambers	GHCD 7469	2b	311050	3278360	Im	SP
Bacliff	21	3	Chambers	GHCD 7469	3	311960	3277930	water	LF
League City	22	1	Galveston	GHGH 7522	1	297100	3268610	Vx	TA
League City	22	2	Harris	GHCD 7471	1	298020	3275400	Na	FL
League City	22	3	Harris	GHCD 7471	2	299380	3274600	AtB	BL/BH
League City	22	4	Harris	GHCD 7470	1	302510	3276460	VaB	WL
League City	22	5	Harris	GHGH 7521	1	303160	3271750	AtB	BL
Morgans Point	26	1	Harris	GHCD 7469	1	307935	3284355	Na	TA/BH
Morgan's Point	26	2	Chambers	GHCD 7469	7	308750	3285730	Im	LF/U
Morgan's Point	26	3	Chambers	GHCD 7469	6	309280	3284850	Im	BL
Morgan's Point	26	4	Chambers	GHCD 7469	5	309710	3283040	Im	BL
Morgan's Point	26	5	Chambers	GHCD 7469	4b	311070	3280480	Im	W
Morgan's Point	26	6	Chambers	GHCD 7469	4a	311150	3280380	water	upland
Morgan's Point	26	7	Chambers	GHCD 7468	1	314130	3282425	Im	SP
Morgan's Point	26	8	Chambers	GHCD 7468	2	314560	3282320	LaB	WL/SD
Morgan's Pointt	26	9	Chambers	GHCD 7468	3	314910	3285395	Ha	BL/LWL
La Porte	27	1	Harris	GHEF 7496	1	299420	3292140	LcB	BH
Anahuac	28	1	Chambers	GHAB 7451	4a	332330	3295850	Ha	LF/BL
Anahuac	28	2	Chambers	GHAB 7451	9e	333420	3297190	Ha	BH
Anahuac	28	3	Chambers	GHAB 7451	9d	333460	3297270	Ha	BH
Anahuac	28	4	Chambers	GHAB 7451	9c	333490	3297320	Ha	BH
Anahuac	28	5	Chambers	GHAB 7451	9b	333520	3297360	Ha	BH
Anahuac	28	6	Chambers	GHAB 7451	9a	333560	3297420	Ha	U
Anahuac	28	7	Chambers	GHAB 7452	4a	334570	3298880	Ka	BH
Anahuac	28	8	Chambers	GHEF 7501	4a	335100	3293100	Ha	LF
Anahuac	28	9	Chambers	GHEF 7501	4b	335150	3293170	Ha	BL
Anahuac	28	10	Chambers	GHEF 7501	3b	336405	3293860	Ha	BL

Quadrangle	Site Number Quad	Site	County	Photograph	Site	UTM Coordinates Easting	Northing	Soil*	Sub Land **
Anahuac	28	11	Chambers	GHEF 7501	3a	336465	3293860	Ha	BH
Anahuac	28	12	Chambers	GHAB 7452	1a	337000	3300540	Ha	FL
Cove	29	1	Chambers	GHAB 7451	6	327000	3297800	Ha	BH
Cove	29	2	Chambers	GHAB 7451	5	327220	3298140	Ha	BH
Cove	29	3	Chambers	GHAB 7451	7	328370	3301790	Ka/Ha	FH/W
Cove	29	4	Chambers	GHAB 7451	11a	328655	3298960	reservoir	BH
Cove	29	5	Chambers	GHAB 7451	11b	328680	3299080	reservoir	BL
Cove	29	6	Chambers	GHAB 7451	10a	330190	3301000	reservoir	U
Cove	29	7	Chambers	GHAB 7451	10b	330340	3300920	reservoir	BL/BH
Cove	29	9	Chambers	GHAB 7451	10d	330720	3300550	reservoir	BL
Cove	29	10	Chambers	GHAB 7451	8	330120	3302400	Mo	SW
Highlands	31	1	Harris	GHAB 7446	8	296500	3296740	An	WL
Highlands	31	2	Harris	GHAB 7446	3	298460	3302465	Ka	WL
Highlands	31	3	Harris	GHEF 7495	1	298720	3293845	Is	BH
Highlands	31	4	Harris	GHAB 7446	6	298960	3297900	Ku	BL
Highlands	31	5	Harris	GHAB 7446	1d	300000	3302300	Ka	WS
Highlands	31	6	Harris	GHAB 7446	1c	300100	3302300	Ka	WL
Highlands	31	7	Harris	GHAB 7446	1b	300180	3302400	Ka	FH
Highlands	31	8	Harris	GHEF 7496	2	300580	3295820	VaB	WL
Highlands	31	9	Harris	GHAB 7446	1a	300265	3302280	Ka	FL/WL
Highlands	31	10	Harris	GHAB 7446	5	300000	3297805	Bo	BL

* Soil names and identifying codes used in Appendix A. From USDA soil surveys of Brazoria, Chambers, Galveston, and Harris Counties.

Soil Name	Identifying Code	Soil Name	Identifying Code
Aldine-urban land complex	An	Mocarey-leton complex	Md
Asa silty clay loam	10	Morey silt loam	Me
Atasco fine sandy loam, 1 to 4% slopes	AtB	Morey silt loam, levelled	Mo
Bacliff clay	Ba	Mustang fine sand	Mn, 30
Bernard clay loam	Be	Mustang fine sand, strongly saline and saline	Ms, 31
Boy loamy fine sand	Bo	Mustang-Nass complex	Mt
Caplen mucky silty clay loam	Ca	Narta fine sandy loam	Na, 32
Caplen-Tracosa complex	Ct	Nass Very fine sand loam	Ns
Clemville silty clay loam	12	Nass-Galveston complex, shell substratum	Nx
Follet clay loam	16	Placedo clay	Pd
Follet Loam	Fo	Pledger clay	36
Galveston-Nass complex	Gc	Sievers loam, 0 to 3% slopes	SeB
Harris-Tracosa complex	20	Sumpf clay	38
Harris clay	Ha, 19	Surfside clay	39
Ijam clay, 0-2% slopes	ImA	Tatlum clay Loam	40
Ijam clay, 2-8% slopes	ImB	Tracosa mucky clay	Tm
Ijam soils	Im	Tracosa mucky clay-clay, low complex	Tx
Kaman clay	Ka (Harris Co.)	Vamont clay	Va
Karankawa mucky Loam	Ka (Galveston Co.)	Vamont clay, 1 to 4% slopes	VaB
Kaufman clay	Ka (Chambers Co.)	Velasco clay	42
Kemah-urban land complex	Km	Verland silty clay loam	Ve
Lake Charles clay, 1-3% slopes	LcB	Veston loam	Vx
Lake Charles clay, 1-5% slopes	LaB	Veston silty clay Loam	44

** Sub Land column shows wetland units as mapped by White and others (1985). Abbreviations are defined below.

Brackish-water marsh, high	BH	Salt-water marsh, proximal (low)	SP
Brackish-water marsh, low	BL	Salt-water marsh/open water undifferentiated	SO
Fresh-water marsh, high	FH	Swamps	SW
Fresh-water marsh, low	FL	Fluvial woodlands, low	LWL
Low sand flat	LF	Fluvial woodlands	WL
Marshes/sand flats undifferentiated	MU	Transitional areas	TA
Salt-water marsh, distal (high)	SD	Wetlands/uplands undifferentiated	WU
		Uplands	U

Appendix B

APPENDIX B. List of Plant Species by Survey Site number.

General Location	Site Number on Photo (Aerial photo + location No.) General descriptions	Site number Quad No.	Site No.	Prevalent Species
	GHGH 8011 5	1	—1	*OUT OF MAP AREA*
		1	—1	*Paspalum urvillei-collected*
Follets Island				
	GHKL 8098 1	1	—2	*Batis-Monanthochloe community*
		1	—2	*Distichlis spicata*
		1	—2	*Distichlis-Batis community*
		1	—2	*Batis, Borrichia, Spartina alterniflora (around water)*
		1	—2	*Distichlis-Monanthochloe, mixed with Batis*
		1	—2	*Lycium carolinianum (sparse)*
		1	—2	*Juncus roemerianus (along some ponds)*
	Disturbed areas (spoil)	1	—2	*Iva frutescens*
		1	—2	*Spartina patens*
		1	—2	*Borrichia frutescens*
		1	—2	*Spartina spartinae*
		1	—2	*Batis maritima*
		1	—2	*Suaeda sp.*
		1	—2	*Aster sp.*
		1	—2	*Limonium nashii*
		1	—2	*Monanthochloe littoralis*
		1	—2	*Salicornia sp.*
	Depression	1	—2	*Spartina patens-Batis*
	Margins of depression	1	—2	*Iva frutescens*
		1	—2	*Setaria sp., composites*
	GHKL 8098 2	1	—3	
	near hwy and generators	1	—3	
	Upland belt of scrub/shrub	1	—3	*Baccharis halimifolia*
	Along upper margins of marsh	1	—3	*Iva frutescens-Borrichia*
	Bayward transect	1	—3	*Spartina patens*
		1	—3	*Scirpus americanus*
		1	—3	*Spartina patens*
		1	—3	*then Monanthochloe*
		1	—3	*Salicornia*
		1	—3	*Suaeda*
		1	—3	*Limonium*
		1	—3	*Batis*
		1	—3	*Distichlis*
		1	—3	*Aster*
	Tidal channel/pond	1	—3	*Batis (dead)*
		1	—3	*Scirpus maritimus*
		1	—3	*Batis*
		1	—3	*Juncus roemerianus*
	Higher margins	1	—3	*Iva*
		1	—3	*Borrichia*
		1	—3	*Spartina patens*
		1	—3	*Distichlis*
	GHGH 8012 3	3	—1	
	Elevation transect	3	—1	
	Higher side of fault	3	—1	*Spartina spartinae (80%)*
		3	—1	*Setaria geniculata*
		3	—1	*Aster sp.*
		3	—1	*Cyperus sp.*
	Lower side of fault	3	—1	
	Flat/emergent	3	—1	*Monthochloe-Salicornia-Batis*
	Lower side of fault	3	—1	*Distichlis (80%)*
		3	—1	*Salicornia (20%)*

General Location	Site Number on Photo (Aerial photo + location No.) General descriptions	Site number Quad No.	Site No.	Prevalent Species
		3	—1	*Spartina alterniflora*
	GHCD 7931 3	3	—2	*SEE HOSKINS MOUND TRANSECT 7 (WINDMILL TRANSECT)*
	GHGH 8012 1a	3	—3	*Batis-Salicornia bigelovii-Spartina alterniflora*
	Lower area	3	—3	*Monanthochloe-Distichlis-Batis*
	Landward margin	3	—3	*Borrichia*
		3	—3	*Baccharis halimifolia*
		3	—3	*Spartina spartinae*
		3	—3	*Spartina patens*
		3	—3	*Batis grades into Spartina alterniflora*
	Highest assemblage toward Hwy	3	—3	*Paspalum monostachyum-collected*
		3	—3	*Hydrocotyle bonariensis*
		3	—3	*Borrichia*
		3	—3	*Fimbristylis*
		3	—3	*Andropogon glomeratus*
		3	—3	*composites, other species*
Follets Island	GHGH 8012 1a	3	—3	
	SEE SURVEY LINE FOR THIS SITE	3	—3	
Brazoria National Wildlife Refuge				
	GHGH 8012 2b	3	—4	*Salicornia-Distichlis*
		3	—4	*Batis (scattered)*
		3	—4	*Spartina patens (patches)*
	GHCD 7932 3b	3	—5	*Distichlis - Spartina patens - Paspalum vaginatum dominance*
	Wet areas in distance	3	—5	*Phragmites australis*
	Higher area above fringing flat	3	—5	*Spartina spartinae*
		3	—5	*Setaria sp.*
		3	—5	*Aster sp.*
		3	—5	*Cyperus articulatus*
		3	—5	*Solidago sp.*
		3	—5	*composites*
	Flat/Emergent area	3	—5	*Distichlis, Salicornia, Monanthochloe*
	GHCD 7932 3a	3	—6	*Distichlis spicata*
	In water	3	—6	*Paspalum vaginatum*
		3	—6	*Spartina patens dominant in distance*
		3	—6	*Salicornia virginica and Suaeda sp.*
		3	—6	*Juncus roemerianus*
		3	—6	*Spartina alterniflora (small patch)*
	GHGH 8013 2	3	—7	*Spartina alterniflora-Batis-Distichlis*
	Adjacent lower areas	3	—7	*Spartina alterniflora (100%)*
	Slightly higher	3	—7	*Distichlis & Batis*
	Landward	3	—7	*Salicornia*
	Depressions	3	—7	
	Rims	3	—7	*Distichlis, Batis*
		3	—7	*some Borrichia*
	Lower zones adjacent to rims	3	—7	*Salicornia, and others*
		3	—7	*Spartina alterniflora, patches*
	Spoil mound on edge of ICWW	3	—7	*Iva frutescens, Borrichia, Spartina spartinae-Dominants*
		3	—7	*Spartina patens, Opuntia sp.*
	GHCD 7932 3	3	—8	*Distichlis spicata dominant*
		3	—8	*Scattered Salicornia*
	In distance	3	—8	*Phragmites australis*
		3	—8	*Eleocharis microcarpa*
	Disturbed area adjacent to site 3	3	—8	*Cynodon dactylon*
	From higher to lower areas	3	—8	*Andropogon glomeratus*
		3	—8	*Machaeranthera*

General Location	Site Number on Photo (Aerial photo + location No.) General descriptions	Site number Quad No.	Site No.	Prevalent Species
		3	—8	*Borrichia*
		3	—8	*Spartina spartinae*
		3	—8	*Spartina patens*
		3	—8	*Distichlis spicata*
		3	—8	*Typha sp.*
		3	—8	*Bacopa*
		3	—8	*Cyperus sp.*
		3	—8	*Eleocharis sp.*
		3	—8	*Paspalum vaginatum*
Hoskins Mound S.				
	GHCD 7932 2	3	—9	
	Disturbed (diked) area at well site	3	—9	
	Saline areas around diked pond	3	—9	*Spartina spartinae, Borrichia, Distichlis, Machaeranthera, Iva*
		3	—9	*Monanthochloe, Salicornia*
	In fresher diked area	3	—9	*Typha sp., Bacopa monnieri, Cyperus oxylepis-collected*
		3	—9	*Iva frutescens, Borrichia, Distichlis, Spartina spartinae*
		3	—9	*Fimbristylis castanea, Andropogon glomeratus, Monanthochloe*
	Flat/Emergent south of diked area	3	—9	*Salicornia-Monanthochloe dominant*
	Adjacent to ICWW	3	—9	*Distichlis spicata (dominant)-Spartina alterniflora-Batis*
	Dark patches in water	3	—9	*Brown algae*
	(No sea grasses in drift line)	3	—9	
	SE corner of diked area	3	—9	*Spartina patens*
	GHCD 7932 2a	3	—10	
	Flat/Emergent assemblage	3	—10	*Monanthochloe, Salicornia, Spartina spartinae, Batis,*
		3	—10	*Limonium, Borrichia*
	GHGH 8013 1a	3	—11	Patches of vegetation included
	sand flats/emergents	3	—11	*Monanthochloe*
		3	—11	*Batis*
		3	—11	*Saliconia*
				Algal mats on flats, damp soils near vegetation
	GHGH 8014 1	3	—12	
	Brackish/Intermediate	3	—12	*Typha - dominant*
	Gufward of Rd.	3	—12	*Juncus*
		3	—12	*Scirpus americanus*
		3	—12	*Spartina patens*
		3	—12	*Phragmites*
		3	—12	*Paspalum vaginatum*
		3	—12	*Baccharis halimifolia*
	Salt/brackish	3	—12	*Spartina patens dominant*
	Bayward of Rd.	3	—12	*Scirpus americanus*
		3	—12	*Juncus roemerianus*
		3	—12	*Borrichia*
	Adjacent area	3	—12	
	grading from	3	—12	*Spartina patens - dominant*
		3	—12	*Batis*
		3	—12	*Juncus roemerianus*
		3	—12	*Scirpus maritimus*
		3	—12	*Batis*
	GHGH 8011 3	4	—1	*Uplands*
	Water	4	—1	*Trees appear dead*
	Margin of water	4	—1	*Sesbania, Celtis sp., Sapium sebiferum*
		4	—1	*Andropogon golmeratus*
Lake Jackson Area				
	GHGH 8011 1	4	—2	
	Stubblefield Lake	4	—2	*Scirpus californicus dominant*
		4	—2	*Nelumbo lutea*

APPENDIX B (cont.)

General Location	Site Number on Photo (Aerial photo + location No.) General descriptions	Site number Quad No.	Site No.	Prevalent Species
	On margin of lake	4	—2	*Phragmites australis*
		4	—2	*Polygonum sp.*
		4	—2	*Bacopa monnieri*
		4	—2	*Salix nigra*
		4	—2	*Sesbania sp.*
		4	—2	*Cyperus articulatus*
		4	—2	*Scirpus americanus*
		4	—2	*Andropogon glomeratus*
		4	—2	*Spartina spartinae*
		4	—2	*Spartina patens*
		4	—2	*Aster sp.*
		4	—2	*Typha sp.*
		4	—2	*Setaria sp.*
		4	—2	*Solidago sp.*
		4	—2	*Baccharis halimifolia*
	GHGH 8011 2	4	—3	
	Ditch has drained water	4	—3	*Sesbania sp.*
		4	—3	*Cyperus sp.*
		4	—3	*Cynodon dactylon (probably)*
		4	—3	
	GHGH 8011 4	4	—4	*Spartina spartinae*
		4	—4	*Scirpus or Juncus*
		4	—4	*Ulmus crassifolia*
		4	—4	*Celtis laevigata*
		4	—4	*Quercus virginiana*
		4	—4	*Sabal minor*
		4	—4	*Sapium sebiferum*
		4	—4	*Baccharis halimifolia ?*
	GHGH 8012 5	4	—5	*Scirpus californicus dominant*
	GHGH 8012 4	4	—6	*Spartina spartinae dominant*
	GHGH 8012 3a	4	—7	
	Brackish/Intermediate	4	—7	*Paspalum vaginatum*
		4	—7	*Typha sp.*
		4	—7	*Scirpus olneyi*
		4	—7	*Spartina patens*
		4	—7	*Echinochloa crusgalli*
		4	—7	*Spartina spartinae*
		4	—7	*Aster*
		4	—7	*Cyperus sp.*
Galveston Island				
	GHEF 7947 2	5	—1	*Salicornia*
		5	—1	*Spartina patens*
		5	—1	*Borrichia*
		5	—1	*Iva frutescens*
		5	—1	*Aster*
		5	—1	*Batis (along channel)*
	GHEF 7946 2a	5	—2	*Spartina alterniflora*
		5	—2	*Juncus roemerianus*
	GHEF 7945 9	5	—3	
	Heavily grazed, grass unidentified	5	—3	*Cynodon dactylon possibly*
	Across road (southwest)	5	—3	*Scirpus californicus*
	small ponded area	5	—3	*Bacopa monnieri*
		5	—3	*Cyperus articulatus*
		5	—3	*Sesbania sp.*
		5	—3	*Cynodon dactylon*

General Location	Site Number on Photo (Aerial photo + location No.) General descriptions	Site number Quad No.	Site No.	Prevalent Species
	GHEF 7945 10	5	—4	
	Lower area (southwest)	5	—4	*Distichlis dominant*
	surrounding higher flats	5	—4	*Salicornia*
	Toward northeast of road	5	—4	*Distichlis dominant*
	On flats	5	—4	*Salicornia*
		5	—4	*Distichlis*
		5	—4	*Machaeranthera*
		5	—4	*Limonium*
		5	—4	*Borrichia*
		5	—4	*Monanthochloe*
	GHEF 7947 4b	5	—5	
	along channel	5	—5	*Spartina alterniflora dominant*
	grading upward above channel	5	—5	*Distichlis, Spartina patens, Juncus roemarianus*
	higher zones	5	—5	*Iva frutescens, Spartina spartinae, Spartina patens*
		5	—5	*Andropogon, Setaria, Hydrocotyle*
	GHEF 7948 7	5	—6	*Spartina alterniflora dominant*
	above smooth cordgrass	5	—6	*Batis, Salicornia, Scattered Distichlis*
	near road	5	—6	*Juncus roemarianus, Spartina patens*
	along road	5	—6	*clumps of Baccharis, Iva, and Spartina spartinae*
	GHEF 7948 3a			
	Spoil island-local algal flat and	6	—1	*Suaeda linearis*
	patches of emergent vegetation	6	—1	*Batis maritima*
		6	—1	*Spartina patens*
		6	—1	*Spartina spartinae*
		6	—1	*Borrichia frutescens*
		6	—1	*Iva frutescens*
		6	—1	*Limonium nashii*
		6	—1	*Opuntia in higher areas*
		6	—1	*Setaria*
		6	—1	*Cynodon dactylon*
		6	—1	*Distichlis spicata*
		6	—1	*Acacia angustissima*
		6	—1	*Salicornia bigelovii*
		6	—1	*Iva annua*
		6	—1	*other composites*
	GHEF 7934 1	6	—2	*Spartina alterniflora dominant (100%)*
Hoskins Mound area				
	GHCD 7932 1	7	—1	*Cyperus oxylepis-collected*
	SEE SURVEY LINE FOR THIS SITE	7	—1	*Iva augustifolia-collected*
		7	—1	*Cyperus virens-collected*
		7	—1	*Paspalum floridanum-collected*
		7	—1	*Andropogon glomeratus-collected*
		7	—1	*Eragrostis spectabilis-collected*
		7	—1	*Eleocharis cellulosa-collected*
Chocolate Bayou area				
	GHEF 7951 1	7	—2	*Juncus roemerianus dominant*
		7	—2	*Spartina alterniflora*
		7	—2	*Scirpus maritimus*
	Away from water	7	—2	*Distichlis spicata dominant*
		7	—2	*Spartina patens*
		7	—2	*Scattered Aster sp.*
	vegetation/flat mix	7	—2	*Distichlis spicata/dry flats*
Galveston Island				
	GHEF 7945 1	9	—1	
	low marsh	9	—1	*Distichlis spicata-Spartina alterniflora assemblage*

General Location	Site Number on Photo (Aerial photo + location No.) General descriptions	Site number Quad No.	Site No.	Prevalent Species
		9	1	*Spartina alterniflora abundance increases toward bayou*
		9	1	*Salicornia bigelovii*
	high marsh	9	1	*Borrichia frutescens (dominant)*
		9	1	*Spartina spartinae (scattered)*
		9	1	*Machaeranthera phyllocephala*
		9	1	*Fimbristylis castanea*
		9	1	*Solidago sp.*
	sand flat/emergent mix	9	1	*Salicornia*
		9	1	*Batis*
		9	1	*Limonium nashii*
		9	1	*Suaeda sp.*
		9	1	*Monanthochloe littoralis*
		9	1	*Lycium carolinianum*
	fresher small marsh near road	9	1	*Typha sp.*
	GHAB 7868 2	9	2	*Borrichia frutescens - Distichlis spicata dominance*
		9	2	*Limonium nashii*
		9	2	*Suaeda sp.*
		9	2	*Salicornia bigelovii*
Pelican Island				
	GHAB 7868 1 and area	9	3	*Borrichia frutescens*
		9	3	*Distichlis spicata*
		9	3	*Machaeranthera*
	Depressions	9	3	*Typha sp.*
		9	3	*Scirpus maritimus*
	Trees and shrubs on Island include	9	3	*Sapium sebiferum*
		9	3	*Tamarix gallica*
		9	3	*Celtis sp.*
		9	3	*Sesbania spp.*
		9	3	*Baccharis halimifolia*
		9	3	*Iva frutescens*
Virginia Point Quad	GHEF 7948 2c	10	1	*Distichlis spicata 35% water depth 6-7cm*
		10	1	*Spartina alterniflora 60%*
		10	1	*Batis maritima 5%*
	GHEF 7948 2b	10	2	*Distichlis spicata 60% water depth 3cm*
		10	2	*Spartina alterniflora 40%*
	GHEF 7948 2a	10	3	*Distichlis spicata 75% water depth 1cm*
	transect	10	3	*Spartina alterniflora 15%*
		10	3	*Batis maritima 5%*
	GHEF 7948 1c	10	4	*Spartina alterniflora 100%*
	GHEF 7948 1b	10	5	*Distichlis spicata 60%*
		10	5	*Spartina alterniflora 40%*
		10	5	*Salicornia 1%*
Mainland shore West Bay	GHEF 7948 1a	10	6	*Batis maritima*
	transect	10	6	*Borrichia frutescens*
		10	6	*Limonium nashii*
		10	6	*Spartina spartinae*
		10	6	*Lycium carolinianum*
West of Jones Bay				
	GHAB 7870 2a	10	7	*Spartina alterniflora (dominant, 100%)*
	GHAB 7870 2b	10	8	*Spartina alterniflora (dominant, > 90%)*
		10	8	*Salicornia sp.*

General Location	Site Number on Photo (Aerial photo + location No.) General descriptions	Site number Quad No.	Site No.	Prevalent Species
		10	8	*Distichlis spicata*
		10	8	*Batis maritima*
	GHEF 7945 6 (GHEF 7946 8b)	10	9	*Spartina alterniflora (dominant, > 90%)*
		10	9	*scattered Batis, Distichlis, Salicornia locally*
	GHAB 7870 3	10	10	*Juncus roemerianus*
		10	10	*Batis maritima*
		10	10	*Distichlis spicata*
		10	10	*Scirpus maritimus*
		10	10	*Moist algal flats*
Texas City area				
	GHAB 7870 1	10	11	*Spartina alterniflora (dominant)*
	(east side of highway)	10	11	*Scirpus maritimus*
		10	11	*Distichlis spicata*
		10	11	*Juncus roemerianus*
		10	11	*Iva frutescens*
		10	11	*Aster sp.*
	(Ponds on west side of highway)	10	11	*Typha sp.*
	GHEF 7945 7	10	12	
	flat/emergent mix (Southwest)	10	12	*Monanthochloe, Salicornia spp., Suaeda, Limonium, Lycium*
	In distance	10	12	*Spartina patens dominant*
		10	12	*Juncus roemerianus (less dominant)*
		10	12	*Scirpus californicus (patch)*
		10	12	*Eleocharis cellulosa-collected*
	GHEF 7945 8	10	13	
	(Southwest)	10	13	*Spartina patens-Juncus roemerianus dominant*
		10	13	*Tamarix nearby*
	Standing water across road	10	13	*Bacopa on margins of water*
	higher areas	10	13	*Spartina patens-Juncus roemerianus dominant*
		10	13	*Iva frutescens*
	GHEF 7945 3	10	14	*Juncus roemerianus (dominant in some areas)*
		10	14	*Distichlis spicata (codominant with S. patens locally)*
		10	14	*Spartina patens*
	on flats in distance	10	14	*Monanthochloe littoralis*
		10	14	*Batis*
		10	14	*Salicornia spp.*
	GHEF 7945 4	10	15	
	flats on swale	10	15	*Monanthochloe littoralis (dominant)*
		10	15	*Salicornia bigelovii*
		10	15	*Distichlis spicata-collected*
	flanks of swale in distance	10	15	*Batis*
	fringing water	10	15	*Spartina alterniflora*
	slightly higher marsh near road	10	15	
	lows	10	15	*Monanthochloe littoralis*
	slightly higher	10	15	*Batis-Borrichia-Distichlis*
	slightly higher	10	15	*Iva-Spartina spartinae*
	other less abundant species	10	15	*Suaeda sp.*
		10	15	*Lycium carolinianum*
		10	15	*Limonium nashii*
		10	15	*Juncus roemerianus*
	ridge assemblage near flat	10	15	*Spartina spartinae*
		10	15	*Spartina patens*
		10	15	*Iva frutescens*
		10	15	*Juncus roemerianus*
	toward bay	10	15	*Spartina patens-Juncus-Iva assemblage*

APPENDIX B (cont.)

General Location	Site Number on Photo (Aerial photo + location No.) General descriptions	Site number Quad No.	Site No.	Prevalent Species
	GHEF 7945 5	10	—16	
	saltier assembage near road and NE	10	—16	*Distichlis-Batis-Salicornia*
		10	—16	*Juncus, Iva, Spartina patens, Limonium*
		10	—16	
	fresher west of dike	10	—16	*Spartina patens*
		10	—16	*Distichlis spicata*
		10	—16	*Bacopa monnieri*
		10	—16	*Sesbania sp.*
		10	—16	*Typha sp.*
		10	—16	*Scirpus californicus ? (in distance)*
		10	—16	*Paspalum vaginatum (probable)*
	swale across road (NE)	10	—16	
	flat/emergent mix	10	—16	*Distichlis, Salicornia, short S. patens, Suaeda,*
		10	—16	*Machaeranthera and Cynodon dactylon*
	GHEF 7945 2	10	—17	
	sand flat/emergent mix	10	—17	*Salicornia bigelovii*
		10	—17	*Salicornia virginica*
		10	—17	*Distichlis spicata*
		10	—17	*Limonium nashii*
	slightly higher	10	—17	*Borrichia frutescens*
		10	—17	*Spartina spartinae*
		10	—17	*Juncus*
	GHAB 7873 1	11	—1	
	Willow Bayou	11	—1	
	Forested margin	11	—1	*Sapium sebiferum*
		11	—1	*Salix nigra*
		11	—1	*Celtis laevigata*
	Along stream	11	—1	*Alternanthera philoxeroides*
		11	—1	*Panicum dichotomiflorum*
		11	—1	*Sagittaria sp.*
		11	—1	*Sesbania sp.*
		11	—1	*Ambrosia sp.*
Hitchcock area				
	GHAB 7872 3 and 3a	11	—2	*Pinus sp.*
	Highland Bayou	11	—2	*Ulmus crassifolia*
		11	—2	*Quercus virginiana*
		11	—2	*Ilex vomitoria*
		11	—2	*Carya illinoensis*
		11	—2	*Platanus occidentalis*
		11	—2	*Salix nigra*
		11	—2	*Juniper*
	GHGH 7513 1a	12	—1	
	Low areas	12	—1	*Spartina alterniflora (dominant in lows)*
	Slightly higher	12	—1	*Distichlis spicata (dominant overall)*
		12	—1	*Spartina patens (abundant)*
		12	—1	*Aster, Batis, Borrichia (scattered)*
	Flat	12	—1	*Monanthochloe littoralis (dominant on flats)*
	Higher areas	12	—1	*Spartina spartinae, Borrichia, Iva, Lycium, Limonium*
		12	—1	*Salicornia, Suaeda, Macharanthera, Solidago*
	GHIJ 7568 2a	13	—1	
	Higher flanks of swale	13	—1	*Spartina patens (60-70%)-Borrichia frutescens (30-40%)*
	Edge of flats	13	—1	*Juncus roemerianus*
	Flats	13	—1	*Monanthochloe littoralis, Salicornia spp., Distichlis, Batis*
	In distance toward Boliv. Rds	13	—1	*Spartina alterniflora*
	Beach ridge-- prairie assemblage	13	—1	*Andropogon glomeratus, Dichromena colorata, Fimbristylis*
		13	—1	*castanea, Iva frutescens, Solidago sp., Aristida sp., Paspalum*
		13	—1	*monostachym, other composites*

General Location	Site Number on Photo (Aerial photo + location No.) General descriptions	Site number Quad No.	Site No.	Prevalent Species
	Next swale (gulfward but cutoff	13	1	*Spartina patens, Distichlis, Batis, Juncus in lows*
	from marine waters--no flat)	13	1	*Scirpus americanus locally abundant*
		13	1	*Borrichia, Limonium, Lycium*
Bolivar Peninsula				
	GHIJ 7568 1	13	2	*Juncus roemerianus-Batis dominant*
	Edge of flat	13	2	*Salicornia*
	In depression	13	2	*Spartina alterniflora scattered*
	Higher areas	13	2	*Borrichia frutescens*
	GHIJ 7569 1a	13	4	*Spartina alterniflora dominant*
	higher prairie	13	4	*Spartina spartinae*
	GHIJ 7569 1	13	5	*Typha, Cyperus articulatus, Hydrocotyle*
		13	5	*Scirpus americanus, Sesbania*
	Higher clumps	13	5	*Setaria*
	Wetter, narrow zone in swale	13	5	*Scirpus californicus (?) in distance*
		13	5	*Polygonum hydropiperoides-collected*
	GHIJ 7569 2	13	6	*Distichlis dominant, Spartina alterniflora in lows*
		13	6	*Batis, Aster, Borrichia*
	GHIJ 7565 4	15	1	
	(low marsh to higher areas)	15	1	*Spartina alterniflora (codominant with Juncus in low marsh)*
		15	1	*Juncus roemerianus (codominant with S. alterniflora)*
		15	1	*Distichlis spicata*
		15	1	*Salicornia sp.*
		15	1	*Spartina patens*
		15	1	*Borrichia frutescens*
		15	1	*Iva frutescens*
		15	1	*Aster tenuifolius ?*
		15	1	*Lycium carolinium*
		15	1	*Spartina spartinae*
		15	1	*Andropogon glomeratus*
		15	1	*Cynodon dactylon*
	GHIJ 7565 1	15	2	*Spartina alterniflora (dominant)*
	GHIJ 7565 3	15	3	*Spartina alterniflora (dominant)*
	(edge of Moses Lake)	15	3	*Juncus roemerianus (patch)*
		15	3	*Distichlis spicata*
		15	3	*Spartina patens*
		15	3	*Iva frutescens*
		15	3	*Borrichia frutescens*
		15	3	*Aster sp.*
		15	3	*Limonium nashii*
		15	3	*Salicornia sp.*
		15	3	*Spartina spartinae*
	GHIJ 7565 5 (Factory Bayou)	15	4	*Scirpus maritimus*
		15	4	*Juncus roemerianus*
		15	4	*Distichlis spicata*
		15	4	*Spartina alterniflora (margins of channel)*
	high marsh	15	4	*Iva frutescens*
		15	4	*Spartina patens*
		15	4	*Distichlis spicata*
		15	4	*Spartina spartinae*
	others	15	4	*Limonium nashii*
		15	4	*Lycium carolinium*
		15	4	*Phragmites australis*
	mud flats (low tide)	15	4	

General Location	Site Number on Photo (Aerial photo + location No.) General descriptions	Site number Quad No.	Site No.	Prevalent Species
		15	—5	This site number was not used
San Leon				
	GHIJ 7565 6	15	—6	*Eleocharis quadrangulata (dominant, 90%)*
		15	—6	*Sesbania sp.*
	(forested area mostly willow)	15	—6	*Salix nigra*
		15	—6	*Sapium sebiferum*
		15	—6	*Hymenocallis caroliniana*
	GHIJ 7565 2a	15	—7	*Typha sp.*
	(exact location not confirmed	15	—7	*Rhynchospora sp.*
	because of new housing develop.)	15	—7	*Panicum sp.*
	Site in relatively small drainage.	15	—7	*Sesbania sp.*
		15	—7	*Andropogon glomeratus*
		15	—7	*Setaria sp.*
		15	—7	*Aristida sp.*
		15	—7	*Aster tenuifolius?*
	GHIJ 7566 1	15	—8	*Spartina alterniflora (dominant)*
	(from low to high marsh)	15	—8	*Distichlis spicata (abundant)*
		15	—8	*Scirpus maritimus (abundant)*
		15	—8	*Spartina patens (abundant)*
		15	—8	*Iva frutescens (higher fringe)*
	GHIJ 7566 2	15	—9	*Distichlis spicata (dominant)*
		15	—9	*Spartina alterniflora (dominant near water)*
	mud/sand flat	15	—9	*Salicornia virginica*
		15	—9	*Salicornia bigelovii*
		15	—9	*Monanthochloe littoralis*
		15	—9	*Limonium nashii*
		15	—9	*Suaeda sp.*
	higher marsh	15	—9	*Iva frutescens*
		15	—9	*Spartina spartinae*
		15	—9	*Borrichia frutescens*
	margin of pond near road	15	—9	*Scirpus maritimus*
Dickinson area				
	GHIJ 7563 1	16	—1	*Ulmus crassifolia*
		16	—1	*Ilex vomitoria*
		16	—1	*Celtis laevigata*
		16	—1	*Sabal minor*
		16	—1	*Quercus nigra*
		16	—1	*Pinus taeda*
		16	—1	*Fraxinus sp.*
		16	—1	*Liquidambar styraciflua*
	GHIJ 7563 1a	16	—2	
	Magnolia Bayou	16	—2	*Quercus phellos*
		16	—2	*Quercus nigra*
		16	—2	*Ilex vomitoria*
		16	—2	*Ulmus crassifolia*
		16	—2	*Quercus falcata*
		16	—2	*Sabal minor*
		16	—2	*Pinus taeda*
	GHIJ 7564 2	16	—3	*Iva frutescens dominant*
		16	—3	*Spartina spartinae*
		16	—3	*Phragmites australis*
		16	—3	*Solidago sp.*
		16	—3	*Cynodon dactylon*
		16	—3	*Ambrosia sp.*
		16	—3	*Ilex vomitoria*

General Location	Site Number on Photo (Aerial photo + location No.) General descriptions	Site number Quad No.	Site No.	Prevalent Species
		16	—3	*Parkinsonia aculeata*
		16	—3	*Ulmus crassifolia*
		16	—3	*Sapium sebiferum*
High Island area	BPA-GH 7510 1b	17	—1	*Spartina patens dominant*
		17	—1	*Distichlis*
	Along channel	17	—1	*Typha, Bacopa, Paspalum lividum ?*
	Back toward hwy	17	—1	*Scirpus olneyi patch*
High Island Area				
	BPA-GH 7511 1	17	—2	*Spartina patens - Scirpus maritimus co-dominant*
		17	—2	*Distichlis abundant*
		17	—2	*Scattered Aster, Phragmites, Spartina alterniflora*
	BPA-GH 7510 4	17	—3	
	West of ICWW near High Island	17	—3	*Spartina patens - Typha mix*
		17	—3	*Scirpus olneyi*
		17	—3	*Distichlis abundant*
	Near ICWW	17	—3	*Phragmites*
	GHGH 7513 4c	18	—1	*Distichlis spicata*
		18	—1	*Spartina patens*
		18	—1	*patches of Scirpus maritimus*
		18	—1	*patches of Juncus roemerianus*
	GHGH 7513 4b	18	—2	*Spartina alterniflora*
		18	—2	*Scirpus maritimus*
	GHGH 7513 4a	18	—3	*Scirpus maritimus*
		18	—3	*Spartina patens*
		18	—3	*small Borrichia*
		18	—3	*Spartina alterniflora*
	GHGH 7513 3a	18	—4	*Scirpus maritimus*
		18	—4	*Spartina patens*
		18	—4	*Spartina alterniflora*
		18	—4	*scattered aster*
	GHGH 7513 3b	18	—5	*Spartina alterniflora*
		18	—5	*Distichlis spicata*
		—		
	GHGH 7513 2b	18	—6	*Spartina alterniflora*
		18	—6	*scattered Scirpus maritimus*
		18	—6	*scattered Distichlis spicata*
Bolivar Peninsula				
	GHGH 7513 2a	18	—7	*Scirpus maritimus*
		18	—7	*Spartina patens*
		18	—7	*Spartina alterniflora*
		18	—7	*Salicornia sp.*
Anahuac National Wildlife Refuge				
	GHGH 7513 1	18	—8	
	Low Brackish/Intermediate	18	—8	*Scirpus olneyi*
		18	—8	*Typha*
		18	—8	*Spartina patens*
		18	—8	*Scirpus maritimus*
	Higher marsh near bay	18	—8	*Spartina spartinae*
		18	—8	*Setaria geniculata*
Anahuac NWR	BPA GH 7512 2	18	—9	*SEE MARSH PROFILE*
		18	—9	*Echinochloa crusgalli-collected*

General Location	Site Number on Photo (Aerial photo + location No.) General descriptions	Site number Quad No.	Site No.	Prevalent Species
		18	—9	*Panicum virgatum-collected*
		18	—9	*Paspalum vaginatum-collected*
	GHGH 7512 5b	18	—10	*Spartina spartinae*
		18	—10	*Spartina patens*
		18	—10	*Iva frutescens*
		18	—10	*Borrichia frutescens*
		18	—10	*Sporobolus virginicus*
		18	—10	*Scirpus olneyi*
		18	—10	*Scirpus americanus*
		18	—10	*Juncus effusus*
		18	—10	*others collected*
Frozen Point				
	GHGH 7512 5a	18	—11	*Spartina patens*
		18	—11	*Scirpus maritimus*
	GHGH 7512 1	18	—12	
	Northeast (flat/emergents)	18	—12	*Monanthochloe, Salicornia spp., Limonium*
	Higher mounds	18	—12	*Batis, some Suaeda, Spartina spartinae*
	Toward bay	18	—12	*Spartina alterniflora*
		18	—12	*patches of Spartina spartinae, S. patens*
	Toward bay, wet conditions	18	—12	*Distichlis dominant, Spartina patens, Spartina alterniflora*
		18	—12	*Batis in distance*
Smith Point Area				
	GHCD 7464 1	19	—1	
	Brackish/Intermediate	19	—1	*Spartina patens*
		19	—1	*Spartina spartinae*
		19	—1	*Scirpus maritimus*
		19	—1	*Juncus roemerianus*
		19	—1	*Phragmites*
		19	—1	*Spartina cynosuroides*
		19	—1	*Paspalum vaginatum*
		19	—1	*Typha*
	GHGH 7516 1	20	—1	*Distichlis*
		20	—1	*Spartina alterniflora*
		20	—1	*Juncus roemerianus*
		20	—1	*Scirpus maritimus*
		20	—1	*Spartina patens*
		20	—1	*Borrichia*
		20	—1	*Spartina spartinae*
		20	—1	*Iva frutescens*
Spoil Islands along Houston Ship Channel				
	GHCD 7469 2	21	—1	*Borrichia frutescens*
		21	—1	*Tamarix*
		21	—1	*Sesbania drummondii*
		21	—1	*Baccharis halimifolia*
		21	—1	*Teucrium cubense*
		21	—1	*Solidago altissima*
		21	—1	*Acacia angustissima*
		21	—1	*Ambrosia psilostachya*
	GHCD 7469 3	21	—3	*Distichlis spicata*
		21	—3	*Spartina alterniflora*
		21	—3	*Spartina patens*
		21	—3	*Borrichia frutescens*
		21	—3	*Salicornia sp.*
Clear Creek	GHGH 7522 1	22	—1	*Baccharis halimifolia-collected*
	east of highway	22	—1	*Spartina patens*
		22	—1	*Distichlis spicata*
		22	—1	*Scirpus maritimus*

General Location	Site Number on Photo (Aerial photo + location No.) General descriptions	Site number Quad No.	Site No.	Prevalent Species
		22	—1	*Iva frutescens*
		22	—1	*Solidago sp.*
		22	—1	*Borrichia frutescens*
	west of highway	22	—1	*Spartina patens (dominant)*
		22	—1	*Iva frutescens*
		22	—1	*Andropogon glomeratus*
		22	—1	*Setaria sp.*
		22	—1	*Solidago sp.*
		22	—1	*Lycium carolinianum*
	wetter areas	22	—1	*Typha sp.*
		22	—1	*Scirpus maritimus*
Armand Bayou Bay Area Park	GHCD 7471 1	22	—2	*Saggitaria sp.*
		22	—2	*Polygonum sp.*
		22	—2	*Scirpus maritimus*
		22	—2	*Spartina patens*
		22	—2	*Vigna luteola*
		22	—2	*Iva frutescens*
		22	—2	*Aster sp.*
		22	—2	*Echinochloa crusgalli-collected*
	forested area	22	—2	*Sabal minor*
		22	—2	*Ulmus crassifolia*
		22	—2	*Celtis laevigata*
		22	—2	*Ilex vomitoria*
		22	—2	*Carya illinoensis*
		22	—2	*Pinus sp.*
		22	—2	*Quercus aquatica*
		22	—2	*Quercus phellos*
		22	—2	*Ulmus americana*
A. B. Nature Center	GHCD 7471 2	22	—3	*Spartina patens*
		22	—3	*Spartina spartinae*
		22	—3	*Scirpus maritimus*
		22	—3	*Iva frutescens*
		22	—3	*Spartina alterniflora (near water)*
		22	—3	*Cyperus sp.*
		22	—3	*Solidago sp.*
Taylor Bayou at Port Rd.	GHCD 7470 1	22	—4	*Quercus phellos*
		22	—4	*Ulmus crassifolia*
		22	—4	*Ilex vomitoria*
		22	—4	*Fraxinus sp.*
	In water	22	—4	*Scirpus maritimus*
		22	—4	*Iva frutescens*
		22	—4	*Distichlis spicata*
		22	—4	*Solidago sp.*
		22	—4	*Typha sp.*
Clear Lake	GHGH 7521 1	22	—5	*Spartina patens (dominant)*
		22	—5	*Distichlis spicata (co-dominant)*
		22	—5	*Scirpus maritimus*
		22	—5	*Aster sp.*
		22	—5	*Iva frutescens*
		22	—5	*Suaeda sp.*
		22	—5	*Spartina alterniflora (creek margins)*
Morgans Point				

General Location	Site Number on Photo (Aerial photo + location No.) General descriptions	Site number Quad No.	Site No.	Prevalent Species
	GHCD 7469 1	26	—1	
	low marsh	26	—1	*Juncus roemerianus*
		26	—1	*Typha sp.*
		26	—1	*Scirpus maritimus*
		26	—1	*Distichlis spicata*
	high marsh	26	—1	*Paspalum vaginatum*
		26	—1	*Spartina patens*
		26	—1	*Spartina spartinae*
		26	—1	*Iva frutescens*
		26	—1	*Cynodon dactylon*
		26	—1	*Borrichia frutescens*
		26	—1	*Andropogon glomeratus*
		26	—1	*Solidago sp.*
		26	—1	*Aster sp.*
		26	—1	*Phragmites australis*
		26	—1	*Arundo donax*
		26	—1	*Sesbania sp.*
		26	—1	*Andropogon sp.*
		26	—1	*Baccharis sp.*
	forested area in adjacent upland	26	—1	*Cetis laevigata*
		26	—1	*Ulmus crassifolia*
		26	—1	*Ilex vomitoria*
		26	—1	*Carya illinoensis*
		26	—1	*Sapium sebiferum*
		26	—1	*Quercus nigra*
		26	—1	*Quercus phellos*
	GHCD 7469 7	26	—2	*lower area-Spartina alterniflora*
		26	—2	*Suaeda*
		26	—2	*Heliotropium*
		26	—2	*Salicornia*
		26	—2	*Batis*
		26	—2	*higher area-Spartina patens*
		26	—2	*Spartina patens*
		26	—2	*Limonium nashii*
		26	—2	*Tamarix*
		26	—2	*Machaeranthera phyllocephala*
		26	—2	*Ambrosia psilostachya*
		26	—2	*Acacia angustissima*
		26	—2	*Phyla lanceolata*
		26	—2	*Eustachys petraea*
		26	—2	*Spiranthes ovalis*
		26	—2	*Juncus roemerianus*
		26	—2	*Desmodium canadense*
		26	—2	*Medicago minima*
	GHCD 7469 6	26	—3	*Spartina alterniflora*
		26	—3	*Scirpus maritimus*
		26	—3	*Higher berms- Spartina patens*
		26	—3	*Borrichia frutescens*
		26	—3	*Iva frutescens*
		26	—3	*Lycium carolinianum*
		26	—3	*Alternanthera philoxeroides*
	GHCD 7469 5	26	—4	*Spartina alterniflora*
	GHCD 7469 4b	26	—5	*Spartina alterniflora*
	GHCD 7469 4a	26	—6	*Distichlis spicata*
		26	—6	*Borrichia frutescens*
		26	—6	*Heliotropum curassivicum*

General Location	Site Number on Photo (Aerial photo + location No.) General descriptions	Site number Quad No.	Site No.	Prevalent Species
Houston Point				
	GHCD 7468 1	26	—7	
	low marsh	26	—7	*Spartina alterniflora (dominant over whole area)*
		26	—7	*Distichlis spicata*
	high marsh	26	—7	*Spartina spartinae (fringes low marsh)*
		26	—7	*Spartina patens*
		26	—7	*Borrichia frutescenss*
		26	—7	*Lycium carolinianum*
		26	—7	*Iva frutescens*
		26	—7	*Aster subulatus*
	fresher water drainage zone	26	—7	*Paspalum vaginatum*
		26	—7	*Scirpus maritimus*
	GHCD 7468 2 high marsh	26	—8	*Iva frutescens*
		26	—8	*Spartina spartinae*
		26	—8	*Spartina patens*
		26	—8	*Phragmites australis*
		26	—8	*Arundo donax*
		26	—8	*Solidago sp.*
		26	—8	*Typha sp.*
	lower marsh along channel	26	—8	*Scirpus maritimus*
		26	—8	*Spartina alterniflora*
	shrubs	26	—8	*Celtis laevigata*
		26	—8	*Parkinsonia aculeata*
		26	—8	*Baccharis halimifolia*
	GHCD 7468 3	26	—9	
	Transitional assemblage	26	—9	*Iva frutescens*
	(east side of highway)	26	—9	*Aster sp.*
		26	—9	*Lycium carolinianum*
		26	—9	*Baccharis sp.*
	(west side of highway)	26	—9	*Iva frutescens*
		26	—9	*Baccharis halimifolia*
		26	—9	*Setaria sp.*
		26	—9	*Andropogon glomeratus*
		26	—9	*Solidago sp.*
		26	—9	*Aster sp.*
	more abundant off levee	26	—9	*Scirpus maritimus*
	" " " "	26	—9	*Distichlis spicata*
		26	—9	*Spartina patens*
		26	—9	*Spartina spartinae*
		26	—9	*Lycium carolinianum*
San Jacinto Park				
	GHEF 7496 1	27	—1	*Iva frutescens dominant*
		27	—1	*Spartina patens*
		27	—1	*Spartina alterniflora*
		27	—1	*Borrichia frutescens*
		27	—1	*Sesuvium portulacastrum*
		27	—1	*Spartina spartinae*
		27	—1	*Solidago sp.*
	shrubs	27	—1	*Parkinsonia aculeata*
		27	—1	*Celtis laevigata*
		27	—1	*Ulmus crassifolia*
		27	—1	*Baccharis halimifolia*
Trinity River Delta				
	GHAB 7451 4a	28	—1	*Scirpus olneyi*
		28	—1	*Panicum dichotomiflorum*
		28	—1	*Echinochloa crusgalli*

General Location	Site Number on Photo (Aerial photo + location No.) General descriptions	Site number Quad No.	Site No.	Prevalent Species
		28	—1	*Bacopa monnieri*
		28	—1	*Eleocharis parvula*
		28	—1	*Eleocharis sp.*
	GHAB 7451 9e (SEE TRANSECT 28-2, APP. B)	28	—2	*Edge of Eleocharis*
		28	—2	*Bacopa monnieri 60%*
		28	—2	*Eleocharis sp.*
		28	—2	*Polygonum hydropiperoides*
		28	—2	*Zizaniopsis miliacea*
		28	—2	*Crinum americanum*
		28	—2	*Paspalum vaginatum?*
	GHAB 7451 9d	28	—3	*Tall Eleocharis assemblage 90%*
		28	—3	*Polygonum hydropiperoides*
		28	—3	*Scirpus olneyi*
		28	—3	*Bacopa monnieri*
	Transition zone between 28-3 and higher assemblage of 28-4 listed below	28	—4	*tall grass Spartina patens?*
		28	—4	*Paspalum vaginatum*
		28	—4	*Polygonum hydrcpiperoides*
		28	—4	*Cyperus articulatus*
		28	—4	*Eleocharis sp.*
		28	—4	*Alternanthera philoxeroides*
	GHAB 7451 9c	28	—4	*Tall grass assemblage Spartina patens?*
		28	—4	*Setaria geniculata*
		28	—4	*Alternanthera philoxeroides*
		28	—4	*Cyperus articulatus*
		28	—4	*Lycium carolinianum*
	GHAB 7451 9b	28	—5	*Panicum repens*
		28	—5	*Alternanthera philoxeroides*
		28	—5	*Polygonum hydropiperoides*
		28	—5	*others collected-Physostegia intermedia*
		28	—5	*Iva annua*
	GHAB 7451 9a Transect from edge of into backmarsh	28	—6	*Salix nigra*
		28	—6	*Sapium sebiferum*
		28	—6	*Phragmites australis*
	GHAB 7452 4a	28	—7	*Spartina patens (co-dominant)*
		28	—7	*Paspalum vaginatum (co-dominant)*
		28	—7	*Spartina spartinae*
		28	—7	*Cyperus articulatus*
		28	—7	*Borrichia frutescens*
	GHEF 7501 4a	28	—8	*Alternanthera philoxeroides*
	GHEF 7501 4b	28	—9	*Scirpus olneyi/barren flat*
	GHEF 7501 3b	28	—10	*Alternanthera philoxeroides 90%*
		28	—10	*Crinum americanum*
Trinity Delta				
	GHEF 7501 3a	28	—11	*Phragmites australis*
		28	—11	*Salix nigra*
		28	—11	*Sapium sebiferum*
		28	—11	*Alternanthera philoxeroides*
		28	—11	*Celtis laevigata*
		28	—11	*Ipomea tricolor*
		28	—11	*Panicum repens*
		28	—11	*Hymenocallis caroliniana*

General Location	Site Number on Photo (Aerial photo + location No.) General descriptions	Site number Quad No.	Site No.	Prevalent Species
		28	11	*Alternanthera philoxeroides*
		28	11	*Iva frutescens*
		28	11	*Polygonum hydropiperoides*
North of Lake Anahuac				
	GHAB 7452 1a	28	12	*Typha sp.*
		28	12	*Eichhornia crassipes*
		28	12	*Lemna sp.*
		28	12	*Juncus roemerianus*
		28	12	*Bacopa monnieri*
		28	12	*Scirpus americanus*
		28	12	*Cyperus articulatus*
		28	12	*Spartina patens*
		28	12	*Sesbania*
	GHAB 7451 6	29	1	*Paspalum vaginatum*
		29	1	*Spartina patens*
		29	1	*Eleocharis sp.*
		29	1	*Spartina patens*
		29	1	*Paspalum lividum*
		29	1	*Cyperus articulatus*
		29	1	*Eleocharis parvula*
		29	1	*Cynodon dactylon*
		29	1	*Polygonum sp.*
		29	1	*Lycium carolinianum*
		29	1	*Aster tenuifolius*
	GHAB 7451 5	29	2	*Alternanthera philoxeriodes*
		29	2	*Sagittaria falcata*
		29	2	*Sagittaria lancifolia*
		29	2	*Zizaniopsis miliacea*
	GHAB 7451 7	29	3	*Cyperus articulatus*
		29	3	*Scirpus californicus*
		29	3	*Zizaniopsis miliacea*
		29	3	*Sagittaria falcata*
		29	3	*Phragmites australis*
		29	3	*Alternanthera philoxeroides*
		29	3	*Polygonum sp.*
		29	3	*Aster spinosus (higher margins)*
		29	3	*Lycium carolinianum (scattered)*
		—		
	GHAB 7451 11a	29	4	*Phragmites australis*
		29	4	*Sapium sebiferum*
		29	4	*Crinum americanum*
		29	4	*Alternanthera philoxeroides*
		29	4	*Panicum dichotimiflorum*
		29	4	*Echinochloa crusgalli*
	GHAB 7451 11b	29	5	*Alternanthera philoxeroides*
Trinity Delta				
	GHAB 7451 10a levee woodlands	29	6	*Celtis laevigata*
		29	6	*Aster spinosus*
		29	6	*Sapium sebiferum*
		29	6	*Cynodon dactylon*
	GHAB 7451 10b	29	7	*Cynodon dactylon*
		29	7	*Paspalum vaginatum?*
		29	7	*Cyperus articulatus*
		29	7	*Juncus effusus*
		29	7	*Lycium carolinianum*

General Location	Site Number on Photo (Aerial photo + location No.) General descriptions	Site number Quad No.	Site No.	Prevalent Species
		29	—7	*Eleocharis sp.?*
		29	—7	*Polygonum hydropiperoides*
		29	—7	*Setaria magna*
		29	—7	*Bacopa monnieri*
	GHAB 7451 10c	29	—8	*Spartina patens*
		29	—8	*Polygonum hydropiperoides*
		29	—8	*Cynodon dactylon*
	GHAB 7451 10d	29	—9	*Spartina patens*
		29	—9	*Scirpus californicus (around ponds)*
		29	—9	*others collected-*
		29	—9	*Sisyrinchium exile*
		29	—9	*Hymenocallis caroliniana*
		29	—9	*Physostegia intermedia*
Trinity River		29	—10	
	GHAB 7451 8	29	—10	*Taxodium distichum*
		29	—10	*Salix nigra*
		29	—10	*Celtis laevigata*
		29	—10	*Cephalanthus occidentalis*
		29	—10	*Ulmus crassifolia*
		29	—10	*Sapium sebiferum*
		29	—10	*Sabal minor*
		29	—10	*Carya sp.*
		29	—10	*Sesbania sp.*
	In water	29	—10	*Eichhornia crassipes*
		29	—10	*Lemna sp.*
		29	—10	*Alternanthera philoxeroides*
	Edge of forested area	29	—10	*Paspalum lividum*
		29	—10	*Cyperus articulatus*
		29	—10	*Panicum dichotomiflorum*
		29	—10	*Polygonum sp.*
		29	—10	*Rhynchospora sp.*
Tributary near River Terrace Park	GHAB 7446 8	31	—1	*Salix nigra along stream*
		31	—1	*Pinus sp.*
		31	—1	*Quercus nigra*
		31	—1	*Quercus phellos*
		31	—1	*Ulmus crassifolia*
		31	—1	*Celtis laevigata*
		31	—1	*Liquidambar styraciflua*
		31	—1	*Ilex vomitoria*
	GHAB 7446 3	31	—2	*Typha sp.*
	dead trees include	31	—2	*Taxodium distichum*
	GHEF 7495 1	31	—3	*Phragmites australis*
		31	—3	*Spartina alterniflora*
		31	—3	*Iva frutescens*
		31	—3	*Eleocharis sp.*
		31	—3	*Bacopa monnieri*
		31	—3	*Spartina patens*
		31	—3	*Sesbania sp.*
		31	—3	*Solidago sp.*
		31	—3	*Aster sp.*
		31	—3	*Sesuvium portulacastrum*
		31	—3	*Cynodon dactylon*
		31	—3	*Borrichia frutescens*
		31	—3	*Andropogon glomeratus*
		31	—3	*Ambrosia sp.*
		31	—3	*Baccharis halimifolia*

General Location	Site Number on Photo (Aerial photo + location No.) General descriptions	Site number Quad No.	Site No.	Prevalent Species
	shrubs/forest	31	—3	*Tamarix gallica*
		31	—3	*Ulmus crassifolia*
		31	—3	*Salix nigra*
		31	—3	*Celtis laevigata*
	GHAB 7446 6	31	—4	
	Park water body	31	—4	*Taxodium distichum*
	Margin of water	31	—4	*Bacopa monnieri*
	Sandy Lake	31	—4	*Spartina patens*
		31	—4	*Bacopa monnieri*
		31	—4	*Sesuvium sp. ?*
		31	—4	*Paspalum vaginatum*
		31	—4	*Cynodon dactylon*
	shrubs/forest	31	—4	*Salix nigra*
	No bald cypress	31	—4	*Quercus nigra*
		31	—4	*Celtis laevigata*
		31	—4	*Sapium sebiferum*
	GHAB 7446 1d	31	—5	*Scirpus californicus*
		31	—5	*Eleocharis sp.*
		31	—5	*Typha sp.*
		31	—5	*Alternanthera philoxeroides*
	GHAB 7446 1c	31	—6	*Ulmus crassifolia*
	forested area toward river	31	—6	*Celtis laevigata*
		31	—6	*Sabal minor*
		31	—6	*Sapium sebiferum*
		31	—6	*Ilex vomitoria*
		31	—6	*Liquidambar styraciflua*
		31	—6	*Quercus nigra*
		31	—6	*Quercus phellos*
		31	—6	*Salix nigra*
		31	—6	*Carya aquatica*
		31	—6	*Pinus sp.*
		31	—6	*Taxodium distichum*
	GHAB 7446 1b	31	—7	*Typha sp.*
		31	—7	*Polygonum hydropiperoides-collected*
		31	—7	*Alternanthera philoxeroides*
		31	—7	*Cyperus articulatus*
		31	—7	*Aster subulatus-collected*
		31	—7	*Solidago sempervirens-collected*
		31	—7	*Panicum dichotomiflorum*
	scrub/shrubs fringing marsh	31	—7	*Quercus virginiana*
		31	—7	*Ulmus crassifolia*
		31	—7	*Sapium sebiferum*
	GHEF 7496 2	31	—8	*Spartina alterniflora*
		31	—8	*Phragmites australis*
		31	—8	*Iva frutescens*
		31	—8	*Colocasia antiquorum*
		31	—8	*Typha sp.*
		31	—8	*Eleocharis sp.*
		31	—8	*Solidago sp.*
		31	—8	*Sesbania sp.*
		31	—8	*Salix nigra*
		31	—8	*Celtis laevigata*
		31	—8	*Ilex vomitoria*
		31	—8	*Sapium sebiferum*

General Location	Site Number on Photo (Aerial photo + location No.) General descriptions	Site number Quad No.	Site No.	Prevalent Species
San Jacinto River	GHAB 7446 1a	31	—9	*Typha sp.*
	GHAB 7446 5	31	—10	*Iva frutescens dominant*
		31	—10	*Spartina spartinae*
		31	—10	*Eleocharis parvula ?*
		31	—10	*Spartina patens*
		31	—10	*Aster sp.*
		31	—10	*Sesuvium portulacastrum*
		31	—10	*Paspalum vaginatum*
	In ditch across frontage rd.	31	—10	*Scirpus maritimus*
		31	—10	*Typha sp.*
	Shrubs/forest	31	—10	*Pinus sp.*
		31	—10	*Ulmus crassifolia*
		31	—10	*Ilex vomitoria*
		31	—10	*Liquidambar styraciflua*
		31	—10	*Sapium sebiferum*

Appendix C

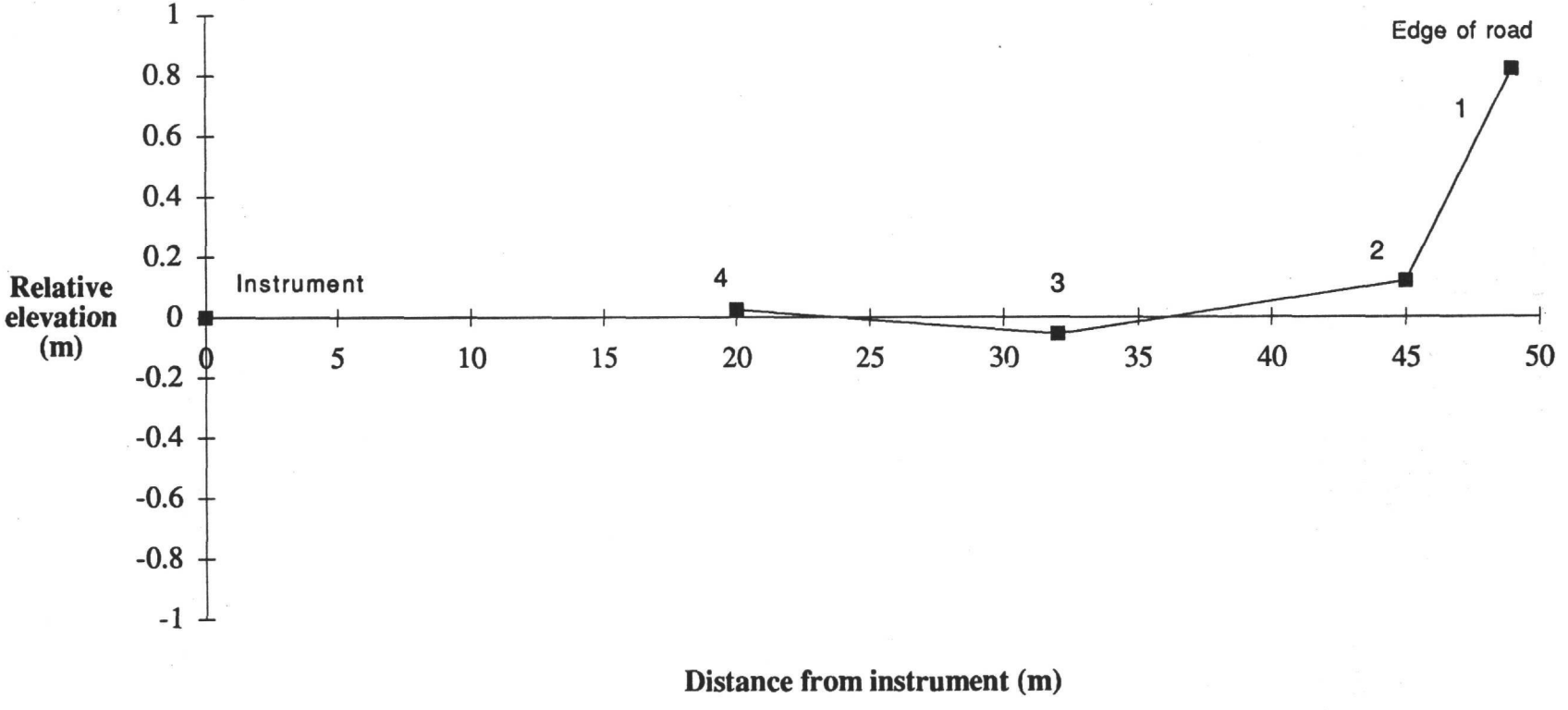
Galveston Bay Elevation Transect: Site No. 7-1

Hoskins Mound Transect 1
11/14/90
Instrument height (m): 1.470
Ground elevation (m): 0.000

Shot	Bearing °	'	"	Height (m)	Top (m)	Bottom (m)	Decimal Bearing (°)	Distance (m)	Relative Elevation (m)	X (m)	Y (m)	Line Distance (m)
0	0	0	0	1.470	1.470	1.470	0.000	0	0.000	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	200	58	10	1.445	1.540	1.340	200.969	20	0.025	-7.2	-18.7	20.0
3	198	11	52	1.525	1.690	1.370	198.198	32	-0.055	-10.0	-30.4	32.0
2	198	44	40	1.350	1.575	#N/A	198.744	45	0.120	-14.5	-42.6	45.0
1	198	4	40	0.650	0.895	#N/A	198.078	49	0.820	-15.2	-46.6	49.0

Site No. 7-1

Hoskins Mound Transect 1



APPENDIX C (cont.)

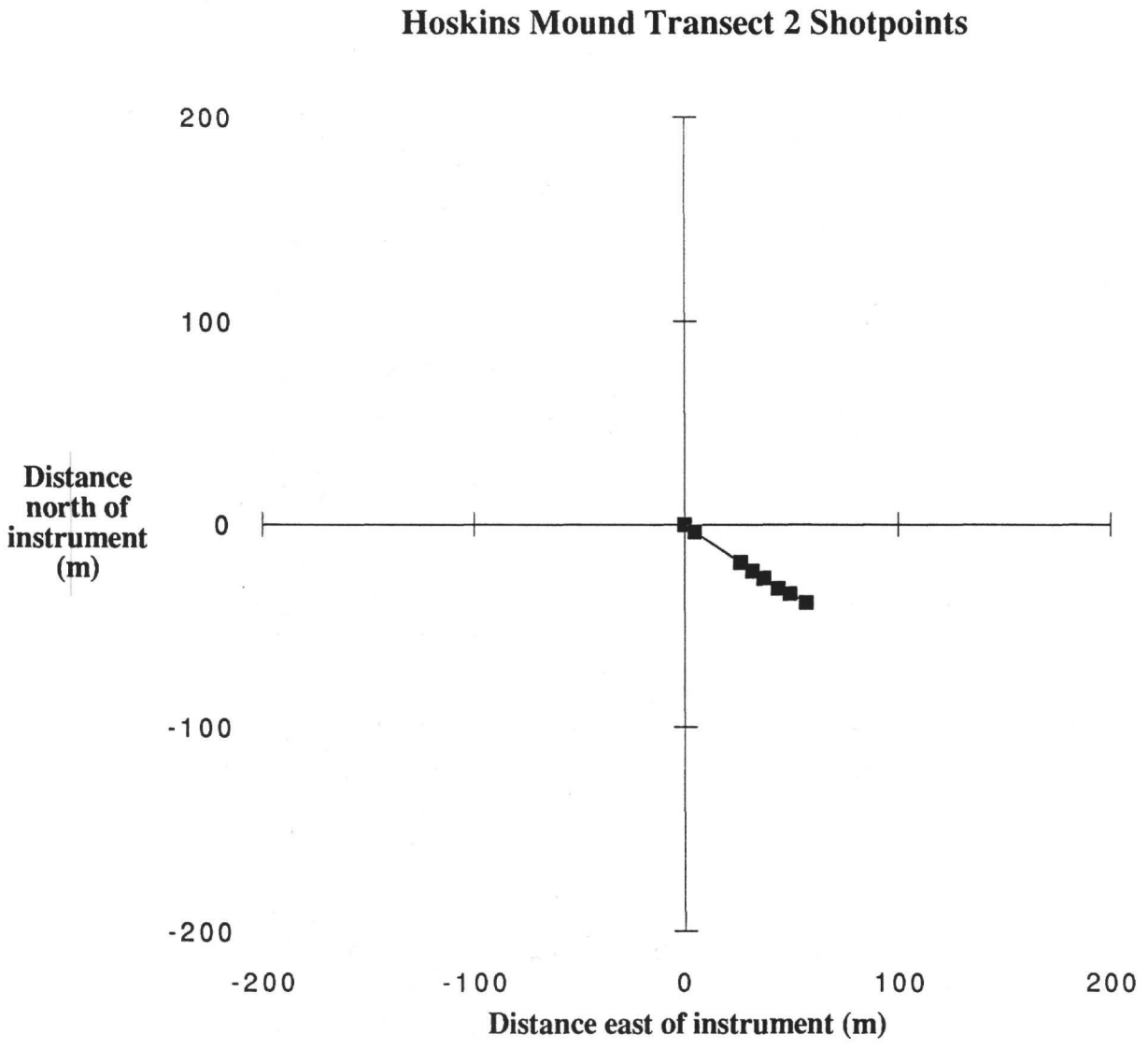
Hoskins Mound Transect 1: Site No. 7-1

Station No.	
1	Edge of gravel road
2	*Juncus roemerianus, Spartina patens, Polygonum* sp., *Cyperus* sp., others
2-4	*Juncus roemerianus*
4-Instru.	*Spartina spartinae* (90%), *Spartina patens* (10%)
Instru.	*Spartina spartinae*

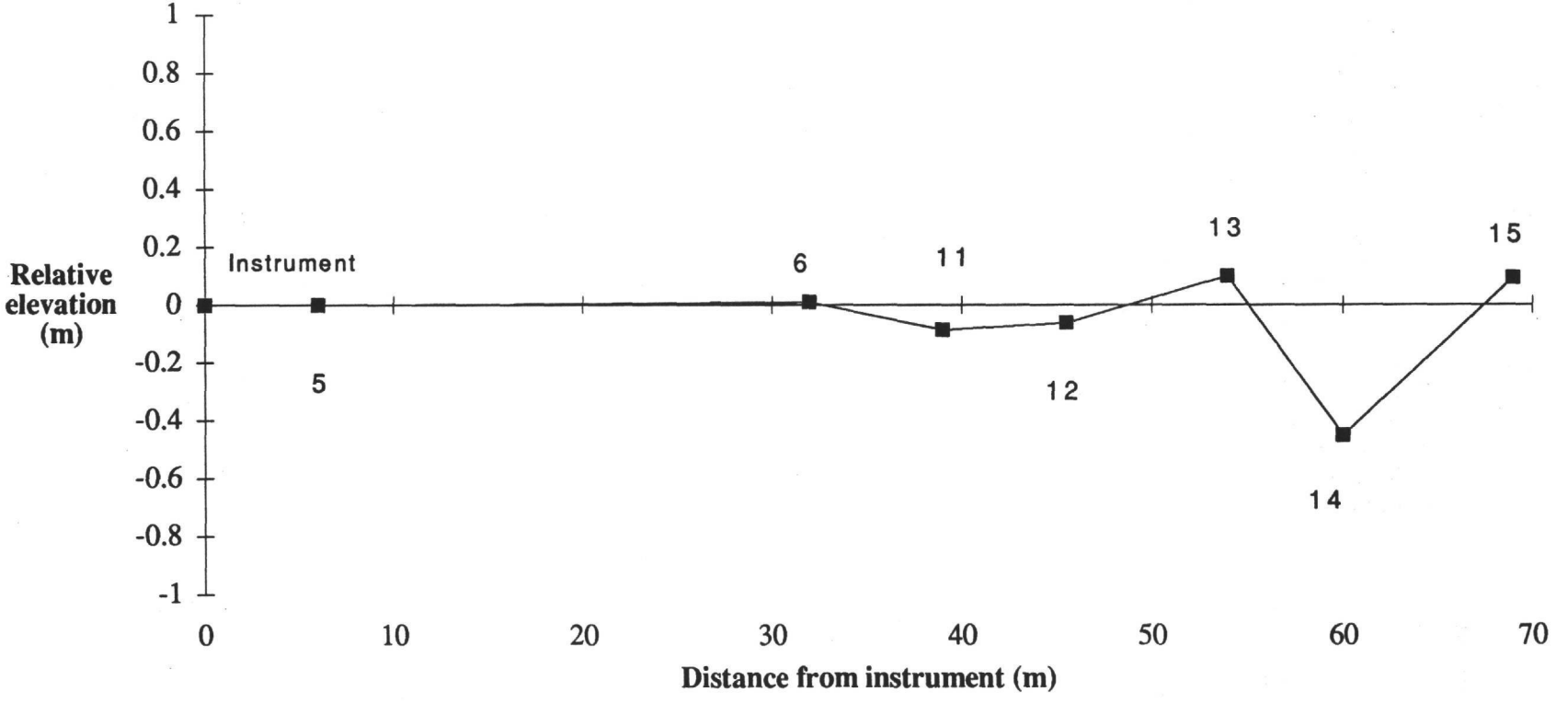
Galveston Bay Elevation Transect: Site No. 7-1

Hoskins Mound Transect 2
11/14/90
Instrument height (m): 1.470
Ground elevation (m): 0.000

Shot	Bearing °	'	"	Height (m)	Top (m)	Bottom (m)	Decimal Bearing (°)	Distance (m)	Relative Elevation (m)	X (m)	Y (m)	Line Distance (m)
0	0	0	0	1.470	1.470	1.470	0.00	0	0.000	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	127	19	50	1.470	1.505	1.445	127.33	6	0.000	4.8	-3.6	6.0
6	124	56	20	1.460	1.620	1.300	124.94	32	0.010	26.2	-18.3	32.0
11	125	19	20	1.555	1.750	1.360	125.32	39	-0.085	31.8	-22.5	39.0
12	125	10	50	1.530	1.755	1.300	125.18	45	-0.060	37.2	-26.2	45.5
13	125	32	40	1.370	1.640	#N/A	125.54	54	0.100	43.9	-31.4	54.0
14	124	28	0	1.920	2.220	#N/A	124.47	60	-0.450	49.5	-34.0	60.0
15	123	52	40	1.375	1.720	#N/A	123.88	69	0.095	57.3	-38.5	69.0


Hoskins Mound Transect 2 Shotpoints
200
100
0
-100
-200
Distance north of instrument (m)
-200
-100
0
100
200
Distance east of instrument (m)

Hoskins Mound Transect 2



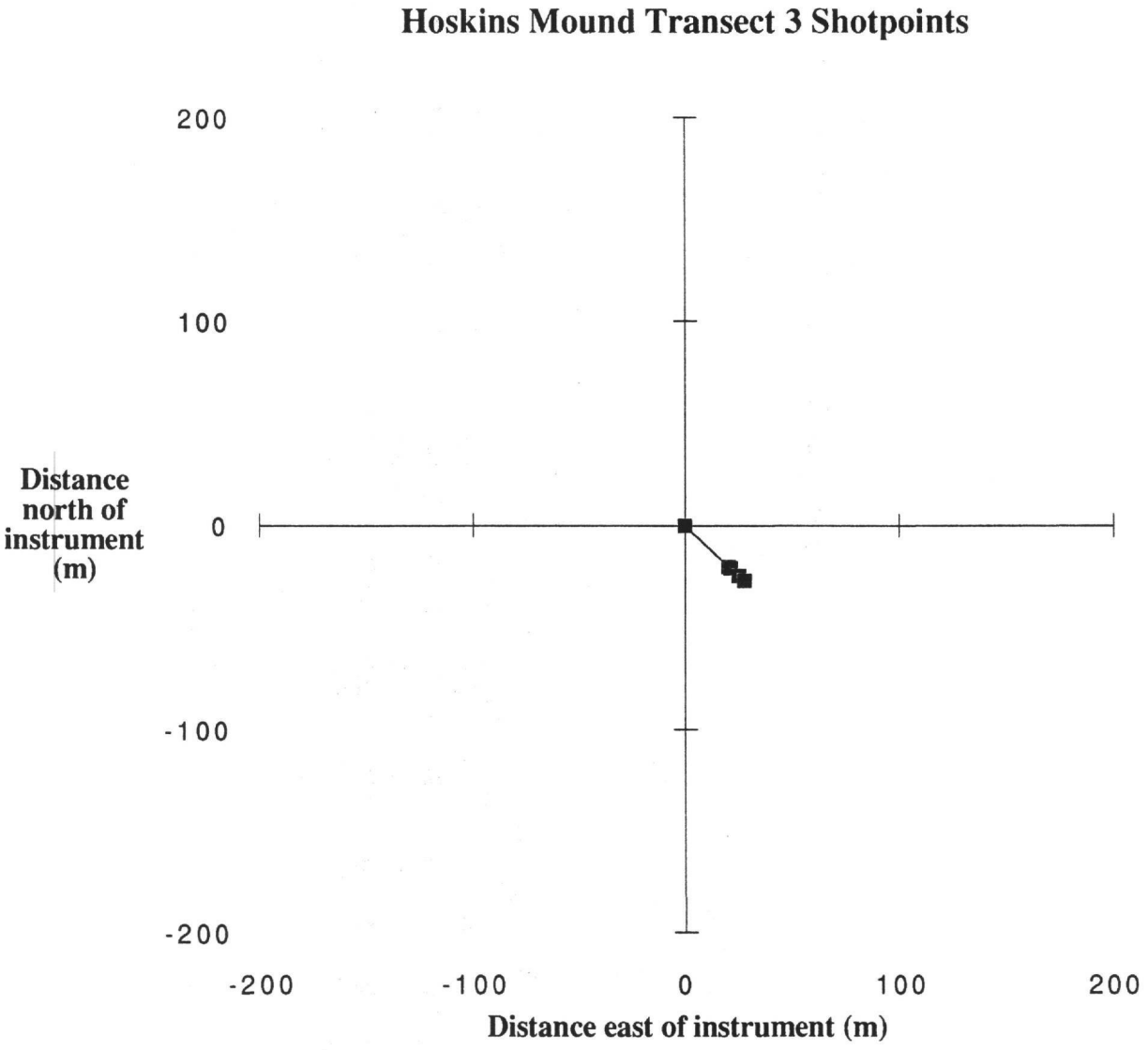
Hoskins Mound Transect 2: Site No. 7-1

Station No.	
Instru. to 5	*Spartina spartinae*
5 to 6	*Juncus roemerianus*
6	*Spartina spartinae, Spartina patens, Setaria* sp., *Juncus roemerianus, Andropogon glomeratus, Solidago* sp.
11	*Juncus roemerianus*
12	*Spartina spartinae, Andropogon glomeratus, Fimbristylis castanea, Aster* sp., *Borrichia,* annuals
13	*Juncus roemerianus, Andropogon glomeratus, Paspalum laeve, Setaria* sp.
14	*Typha* sp.
15	*Spartina spartinae, Spartina patens, Eleocharis* sp., *Setaria* sp., *Fimbristylis castanea, Andropogon glomeratus, Solidago* sp.

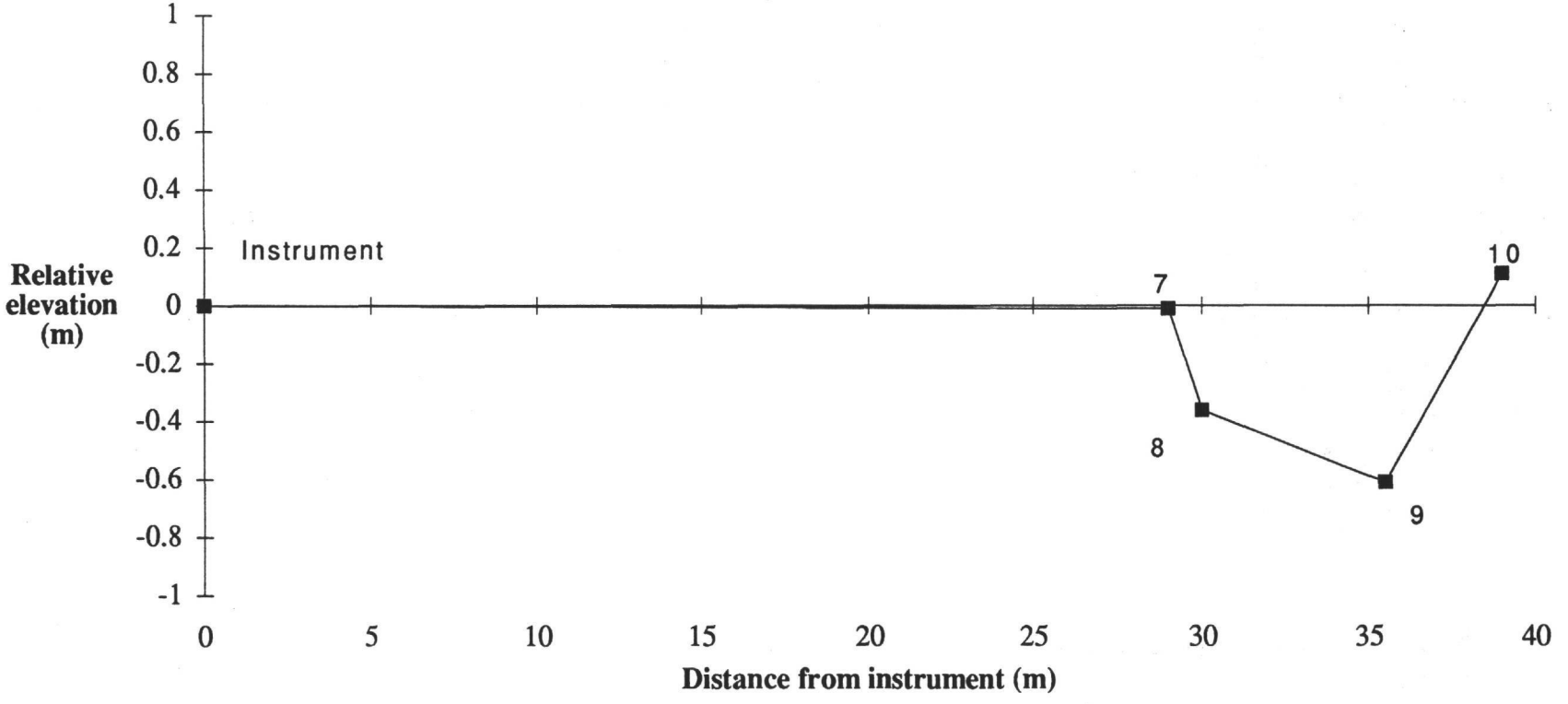
Galveston Bay Elevation Transect: Site No. 7-1

Hoskins Mound Transect 3
11/14/90
Instrument height (m): 1.470
Ground elevation (m): 0.000

Shot	Bearing °	'	"	Height (m)	Top (m)	Bottom (m)	Decimal Bearing (°)	Distance (m)	Relative Elevation (m)	X (m)	Y (m)	Line Distance (m)
0	0	0	0	1.470	1.470	1.470	0.00	0	0.000	0.0	0.0	0.0
7	135	3	30	1.480	1.625	1.335	135.06	29	-0.010	20.5	-20.5	29.0
8	134	57	50	1.830	1.980	1.680	134.96	30	-0.360	21.2	-21.2	30.0
9	135	6	10	2.080	2.260	1.905	135.10	35	-0.610	25.1	-25.1	35.5
10	134	45	40	1.360	1.555	1.165	134.76	39	0.110	27.7	-27.5	39.0


Hoskins Mound Transect 3 Shotpoints
200
100
0
-100
-200
Distance north of instrument (m)
-200
-100
0
100
200
Distance east of instrument (m)

Hoskins Mound Transect 3



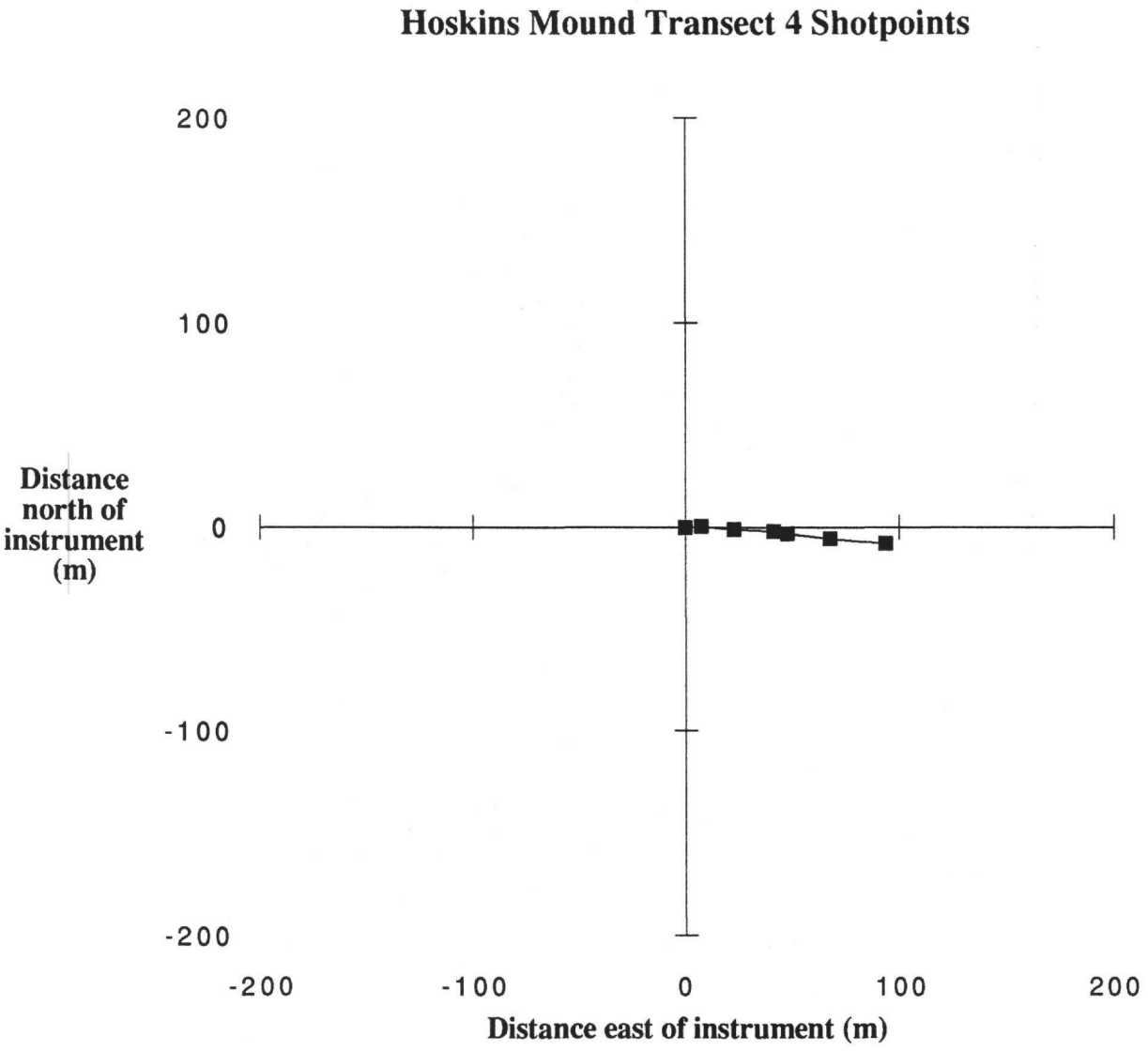
Hoskins Mound Transect 3: Site No. 7-1

Station No.	
Instru. to 7	*Juncus roemerianus*
7	*Spartina patens, Spartina spartinae, Setaria* sp., *Andropogon glomeratus, Juncus roemerianus, Solidago* sp.
8	*Typha* sp. (Water)
9	*Typha* sp. (Water)
10	*Spartina spartinae, Spartina patens, Andropogon glomeratus, Setaria* sp., *Juncus roemerianus, Polygonum* sp.

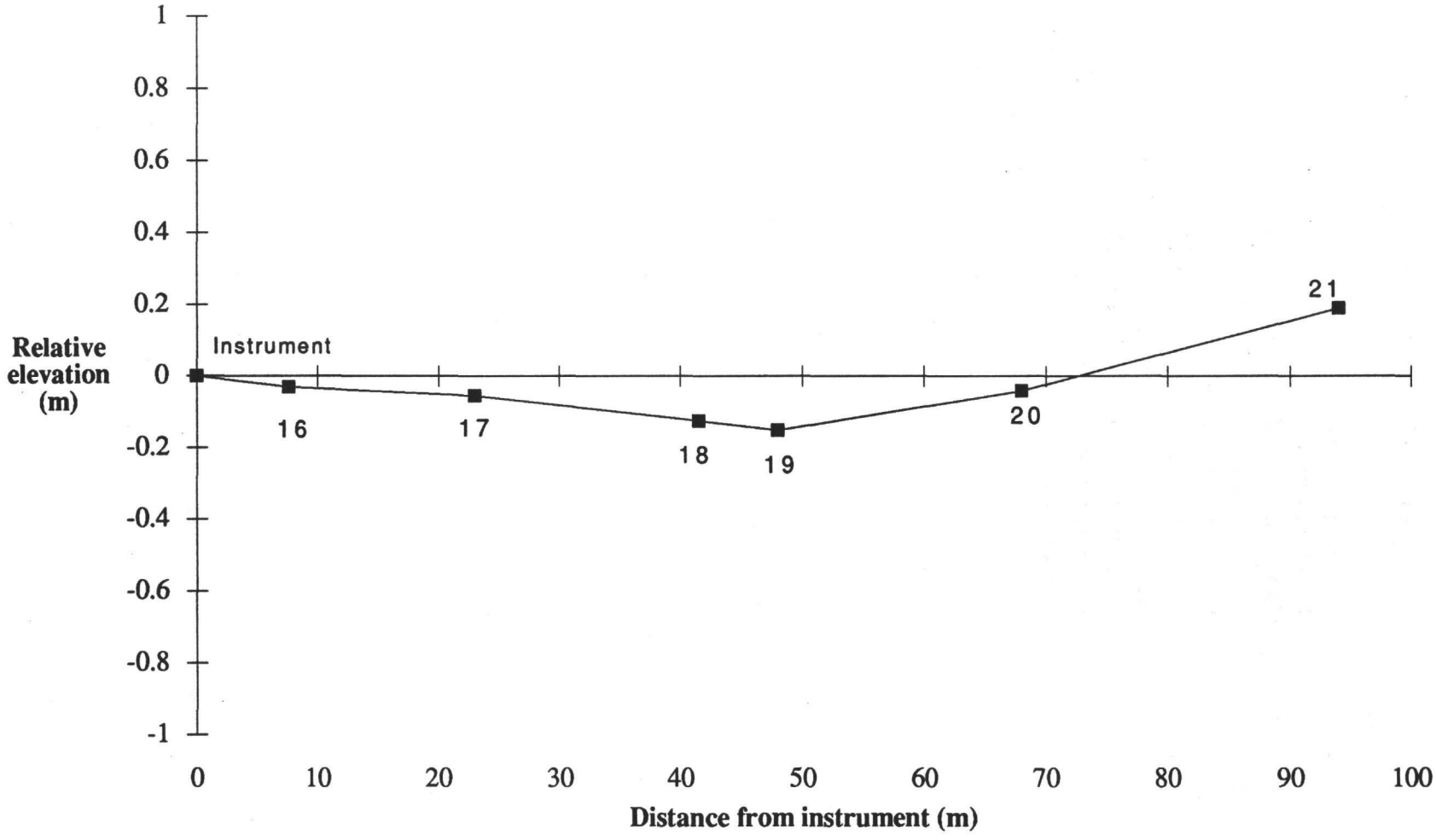
Galveston Bay Elevation Transect: Site No. 7-1

Hoskins Mound Transect 4
11/14/90
Instrument height (m): 1.470
Ground elevation (m): 0.000

Shot	Bearing °	'	"	Height (m)	Top (m)	Bottom (m)	Decimal Bearing (°)	Distance (m)	Relative Elevation (m)	X (m)	Y (m)	Line Distance (m)
0	0	0	0	1.470	1.470	1.470	0.00	0	0.000	0.0	0.0	0.0
16	87	21	40	1.500	1.538	1.462	87.36	8	-0.030	7.6	0.3	7.6
17	92	39	50	1.525	1.640	1.410	92.66	23	-0.055	23.0	-1.1	23.0
18	92	46	20	1.595	1.805	1.390	92.77	42	-0.125	41.5	-2.0	41.5
19	93	34	0	1.620	1.860	1.375	93.57	48	-0.150	47.9	-3.0	48.0
20	94	27	30	1.510	1.850	1.170	94.46	68	-0.040	67.8	-5.3	68.0
21	94	43	30	1.280	1.750	0.810	94.73	94	0.190	93.7	-7.7	94.0


Hoskins Mound Transect 4 Shotpoints
200
100
0
-100
-200
Distance north of instrument (m)
-200
-100
0
100
200
Distance east of instrument (m)

Hoskins Mound Transect 4



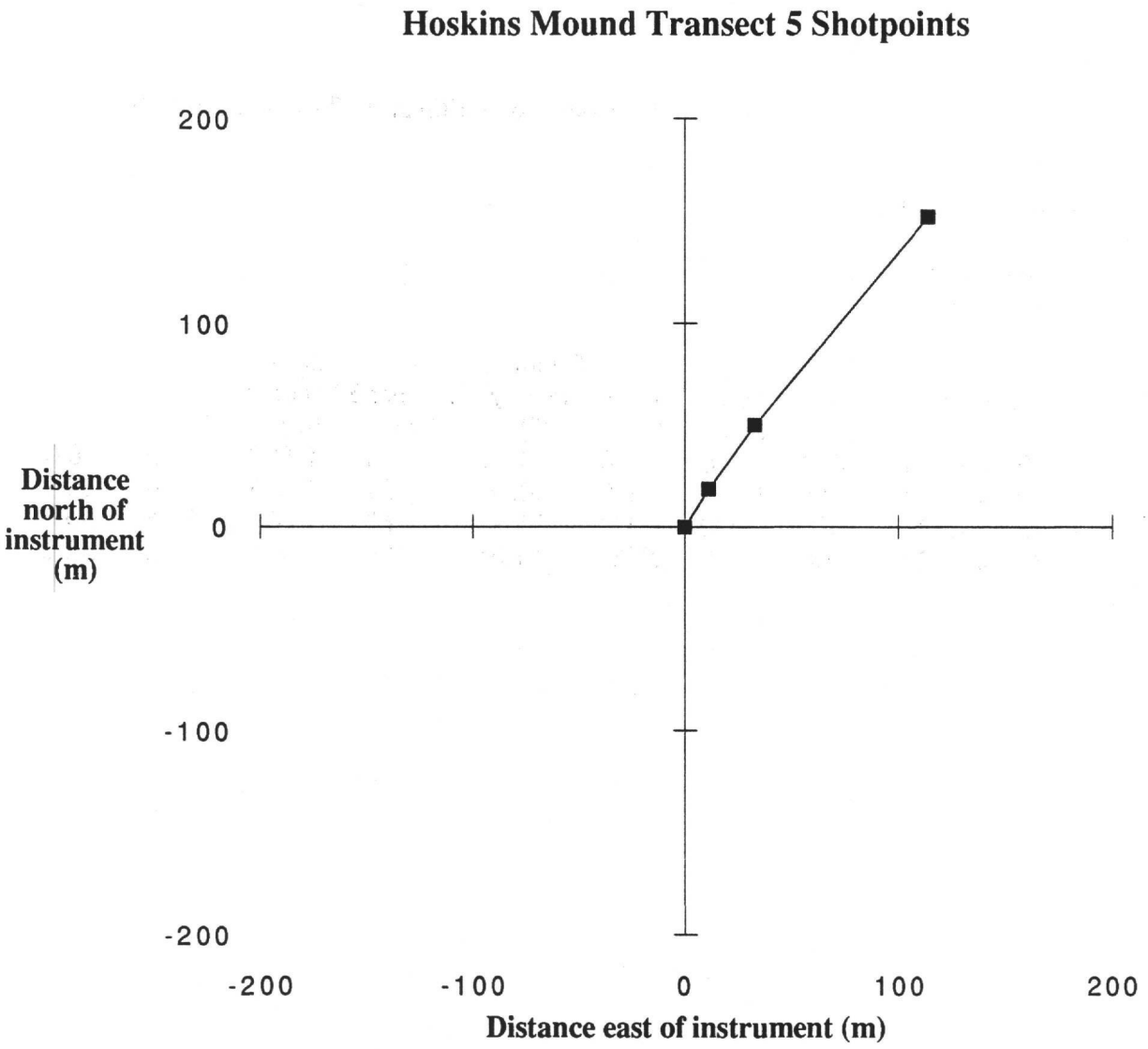
Hoskins Mound Transect 4: Site No. 7-1

Station No.	
Instru.	*Spartina spartinae*
16 to 17	*Juncus roemerianus*
17 to 18	Barren flats, *Spartina patens* patches, *Eleocharis* sp., *Paspalum vaginatum*
18	*Paspalum vaginatum, Spartina patens* patches
19	Edge of *Spartina patens* patch
19 to 20	Mixtures of vegetation and barren flat
20	*Spartina spartinae* (short), scattered *Salicornia* sp., *Lymonium nashii, Fimbristylis castanea, Panicum* sp., *Cyperus articulatus,* algae mats
21	Prairie assemblage, *Spartina spartinae, Setaria* sp., *Aristida* sp., *Solidago* sp., *Andropogon glomeratus,* short *Distichlis spicata, Paspalum vaginatum*

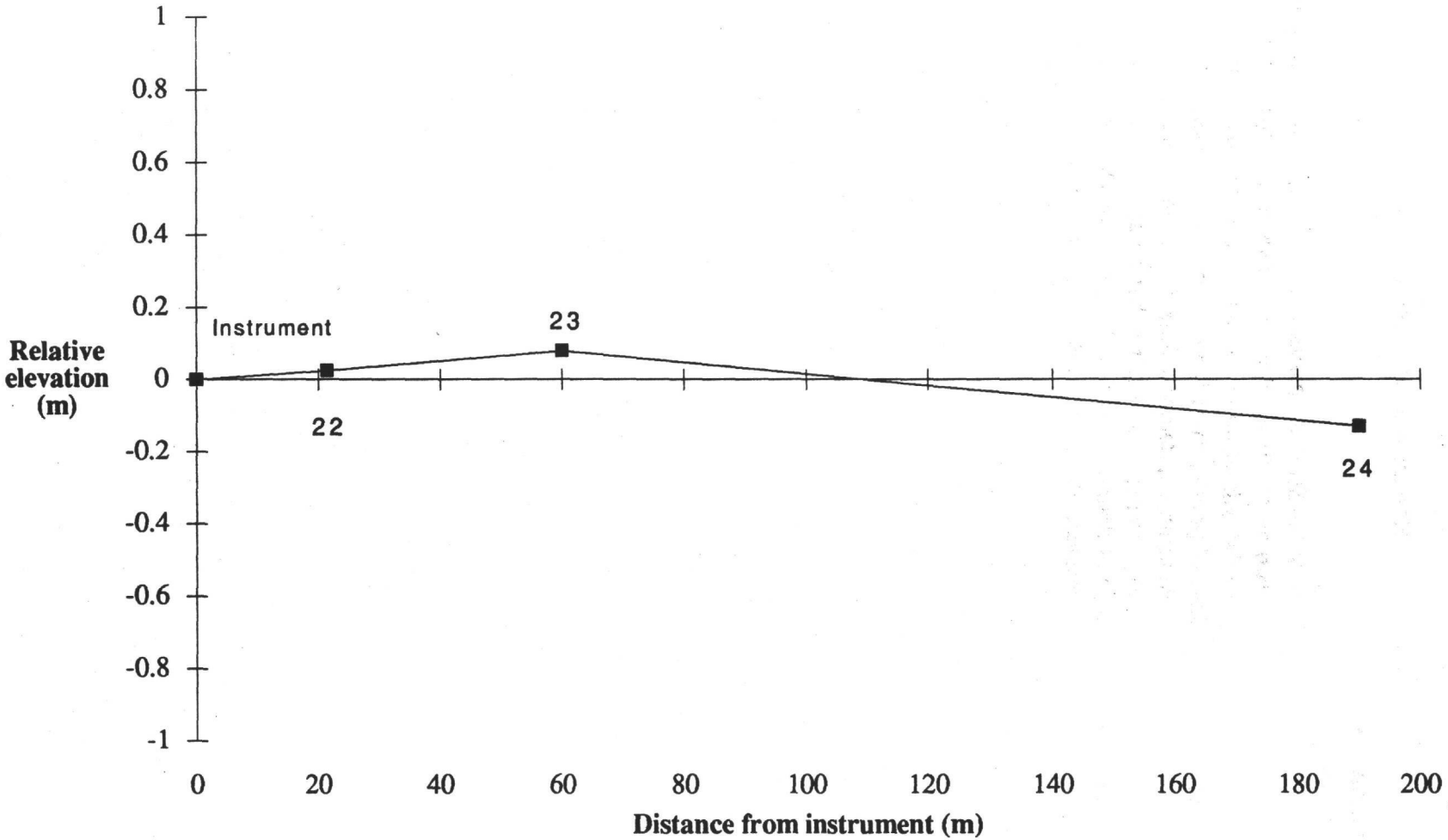
Galveston Bay Elevation Transect: Site No. 7-1

Hoskins Mound Transect 5
11/14/90
Instrument height (m): 1.470
Ground elevation (m): 0.000

Shot	Bearing °	'	"	Height (m)	Top (m)	Bottom (m)	Decimal Bearing (°)	Distance (m)	Relative Elevation (m)	X (m)	Y (m)	Line Distance (m)
0	0	0	0	1.470	1.470	1.470	0.00	0	0.000	0.0	0.0	0.0
22	30	44	10	1.445	1.555	1.340	30.74	21	0.025	11.0	18.5	21.5
23	32	56	20	1.390	1.690	1.090	32.94	60	0.080	32.6	50.4	60.0
24	36	47	20	1.600	2.550	#N/A	36.79	190	-0.130	113.8	152.2	190.0


Hoskins Mound Transect 5 Shotpoints
200
100
0
-100
-200
Distance north of instrument (m)
-200
-100
0
100
200
Distance east of instrument (m)

Hoskins Mound Transect 5



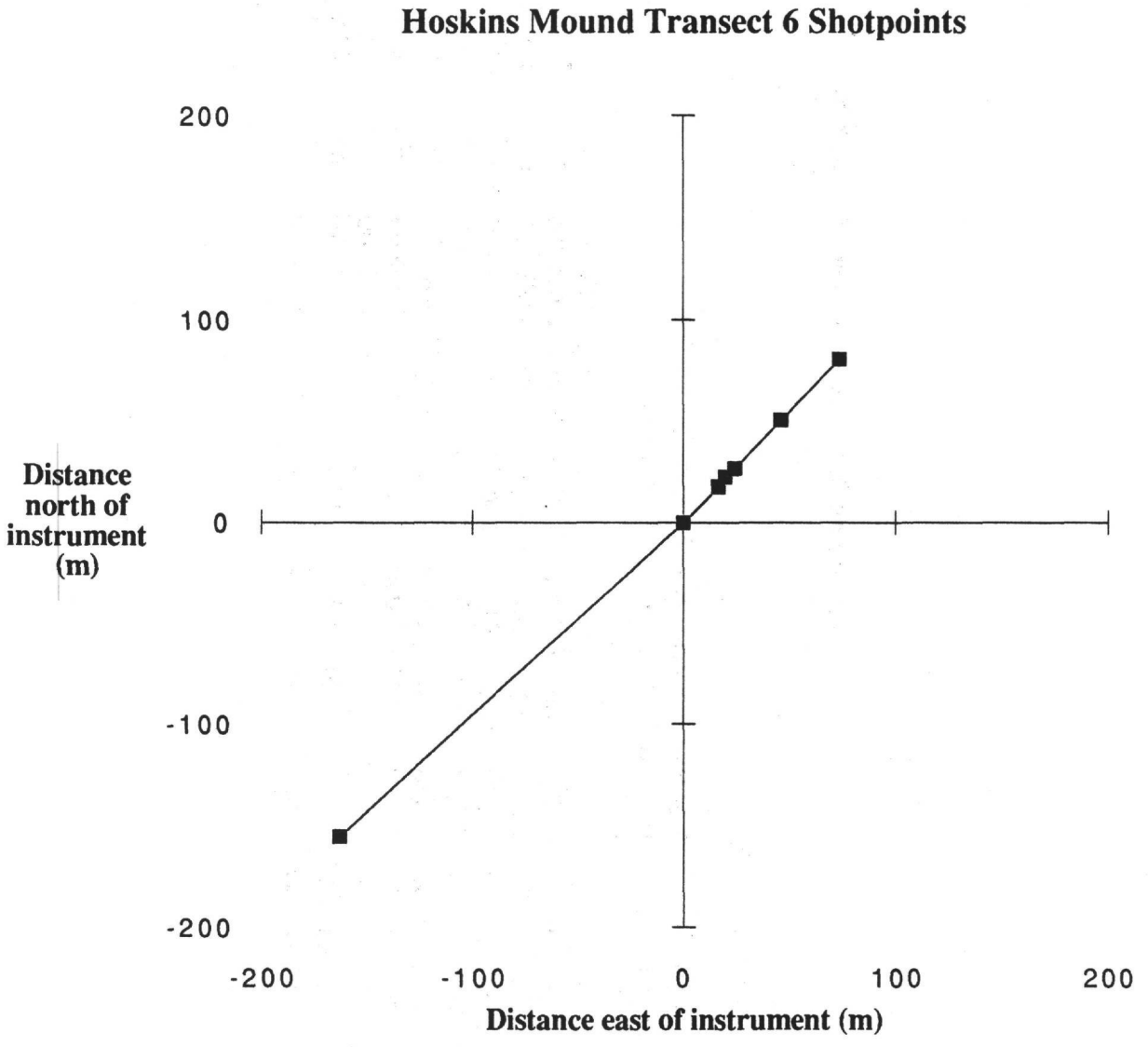
Hoskins Mound Transect 5: Site No. 7-1

Station No. Instru.	
22	Edge of tall *Spartina spartinae* (dominant)—*Juncus roemerianus* mix, Into short *Spartina spartinae—Spartina patens* assemblage, scattered *Cyperus articulatus, Fimbristylis castanea, Suaeda* sp., *Borrichia frutescens,* composites
23	Edge of prairie, short *Spartina spartinae, Spartina patens, Fimbristylis castanea, Panicum* sp., *Borrichia frutescens, Andropogon glomeratus, Aristida* sp., *Setaria* sp., *Aster* sp., composites, barren spots along trails
24	Edge of Prairie, short *Spartina spartinae, Distichlis spicata,* scattered *Fimbristylis castanea, Panicum* sp., *Borrichia frutescens,* (Damp soils in lows)

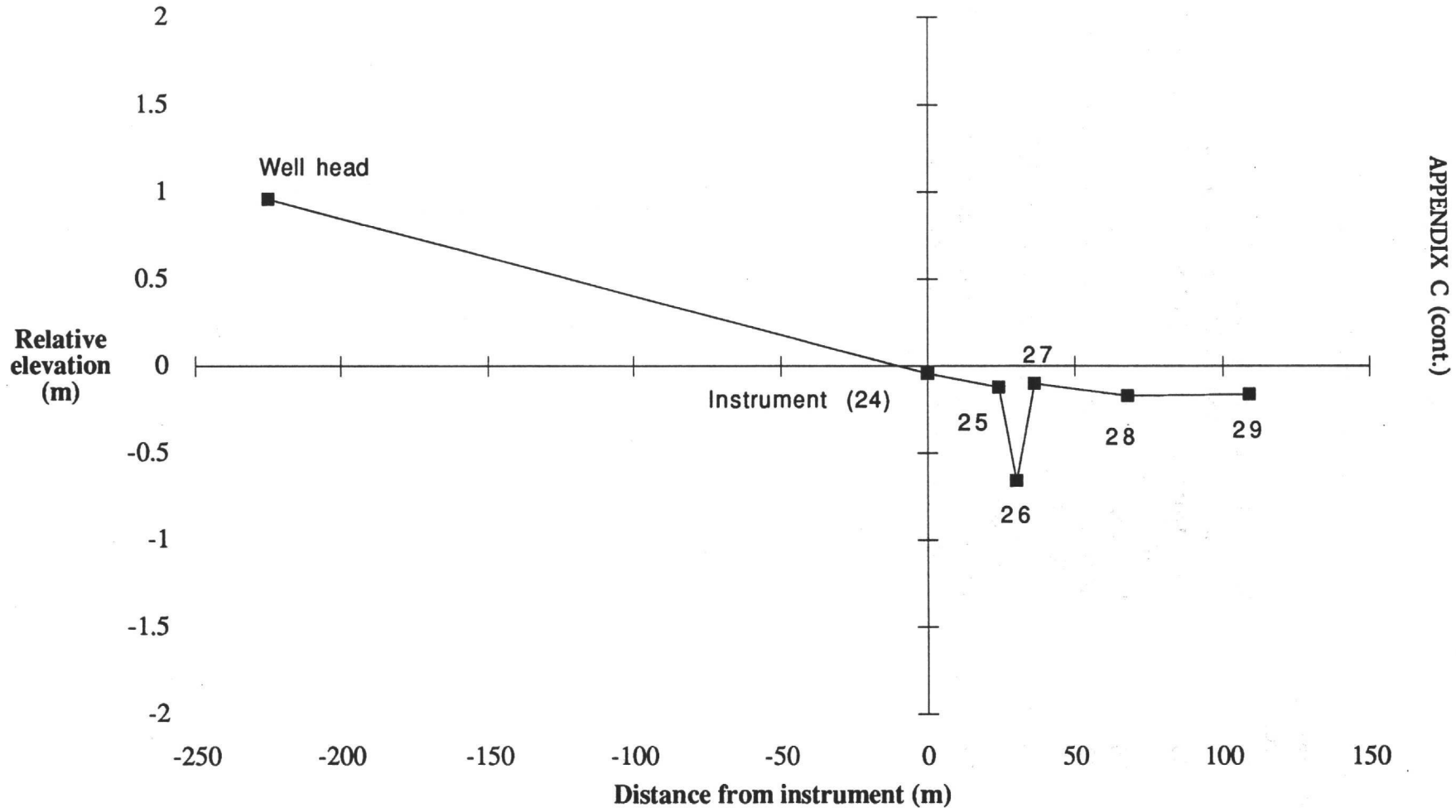
Galveston Bay Elevation Transect: Site No. 7-1

Hoskins Mound Transect 6
11/14/90
Instrument height (m): 1.560 (same location as T5, shot 24)
Ground elevation (m): -0.040 (relative to instrument position 1)

Shot	Bearing °	'	"	Height (m)	Top (m)	Bottom (m)	Decimal Bearing (°)	Distance (m)	Relative Elevation (IP1, m)	X (m)	Y (m)	Line Distance (m)
30	226	25	20	0.560	1.685	#N/A	226.42	225	0.960	-163.0	-155.1	-225
0	0	0	0	1.560	1.560	1.560	0.00	0	-0.040	0.0	0.0	0
25	43	53	50	1.640	1.760	1.520	43.90	24	-0.120	16.6	17.3	24
26	42	15	30	2.180	2.330	2.030	42.26	30	-0.660	20.2	22.2	30
27	43	6	20	1.620	1.800	1.440	43.11	36	-0.100	24.6	26.3	36
28	42	45	0	1.690	2.030	1.350	42.75	68	-0.170	46.2	49.9	68
29	42	41	20	1.680	2.220	1.130	42.69	109	-0.160	73.9	80.1	109


Hoskins Mound Transect 6 Shotpoints
200
100
0
-100
-200
Distance north of instrument (m)
-200
-100
0
100
200
Distance east of instrument (m)

Hoskins Mound Transect 6



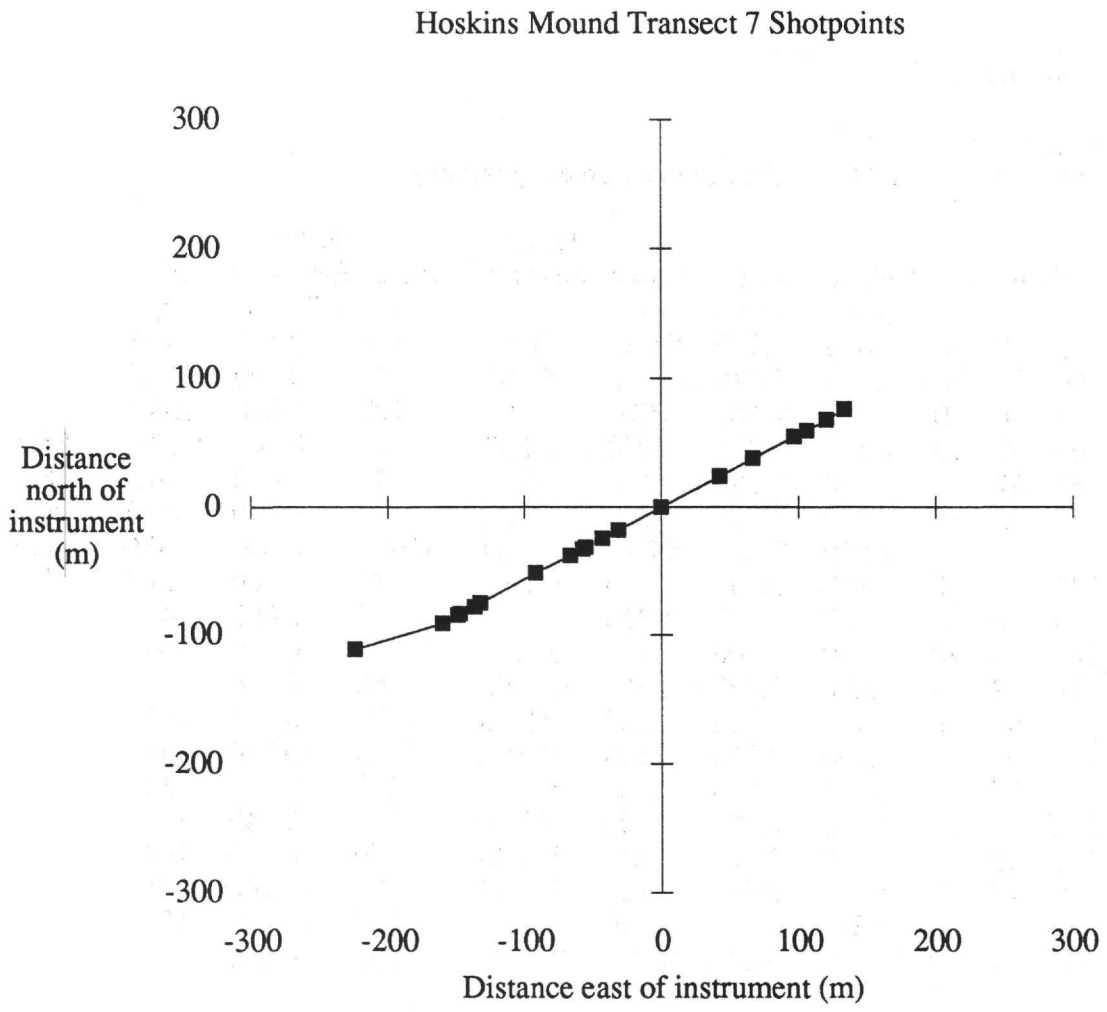
Hoskins Mound Transect 6: Site No. 7-1

Station No. Instru.	
24	Edge of Prairie, short *Spartina spartinae, Distichlis spicata,* scattered *Fimbristylis castanea, Panicum* sp., *Borrichia frutescens,* (Damp soils in lows)
25	Short *Spartina spartinae, Spartina patens, Setaria* sp., *Andropogon glomeratus, Solidago* sp.
26	Typha sp. (Water 30 cm)
27	Short *Spartina spartinae, Spartina patens, Setaria* sp., *Andropogon glomeratus, Solidago* sp.
28	Tall *Spartina spartinae—Spartina patens, Fimbristylis castanea,* some *Juncus roemerianus*
29	Channel assemblage, tall *Spartina patens* (up to 75-90%)—*Juncus roemerianus* (up to 50–60% locally), *Cyperus articulatus*

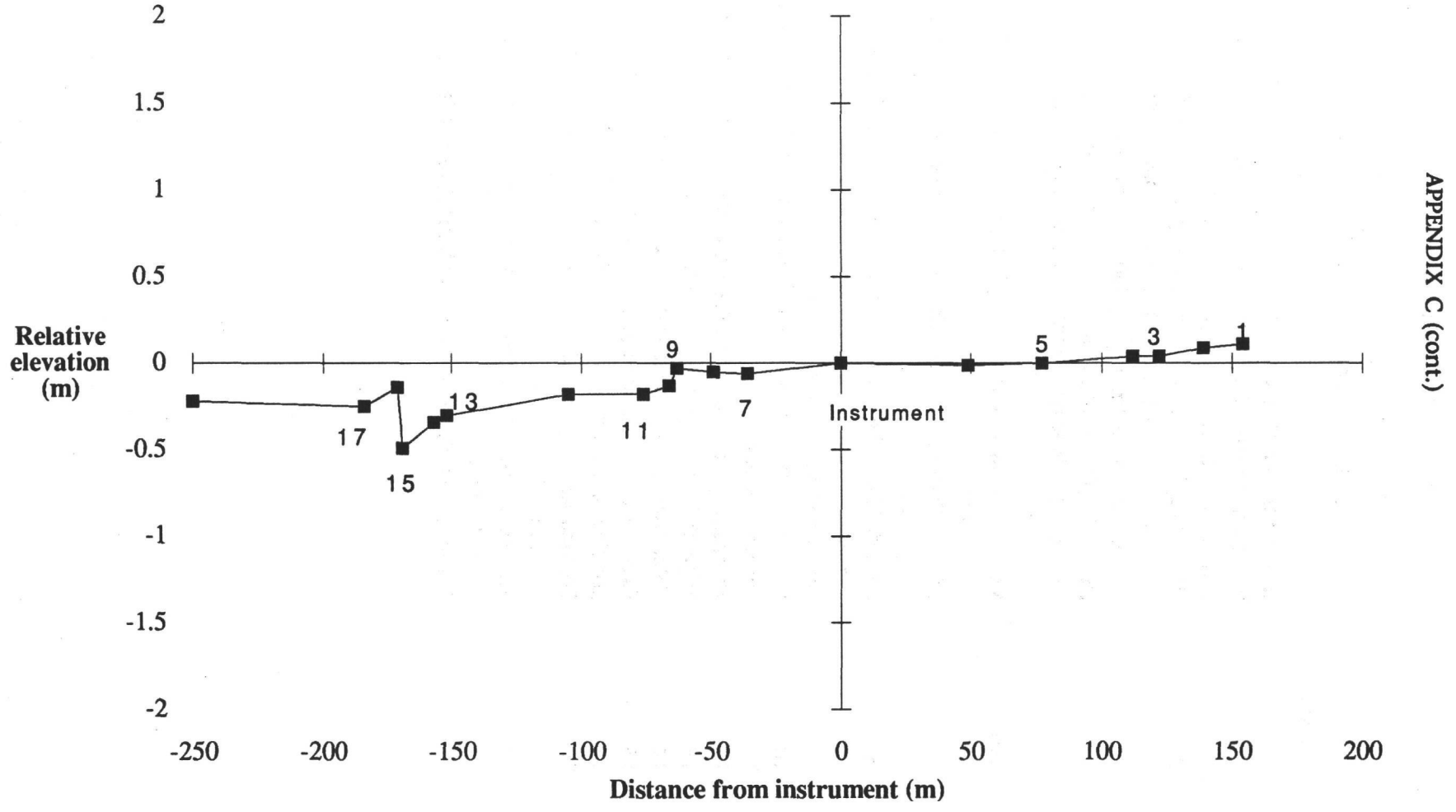
Galveston Bay Elevation Transect: Site No. 3-2

Hoskins Mound Transect 7
12/12/90
Instrument height (m): 1.560
Ground elevation (m): 0.000 (relative to instrument position)

Shot	Bearing °	'	"	Height (m)	Top (m)	Bottom (m)	Decimal Bearing (°)	Distance (m)	Relative Elevation (IP1, m)	X (m)	Y (m)	Line Distance (m)
1	60	18	50	1.450	2.220	#N/A	60.31	154	0.110	133.8	76.3	154
2	60	30	40	1.470	2.170	0.780	60.51	139	0.090	121.0	68.4	139
3	60	48	0	1.520	2.140	0.920	60.80	122	0.040	106.5	59.5	122
4	60	22	10	1.520	2.090	0.970	60.37	112	0.040	97.4	55.4	112
5	60	22	0	1.560	1.950	1.180	60.37	77	0.000	66.9	38.1	77
6	60	32	10	1.570	1.810	1.320	60.54	49	-0.010	42.7	24.1	49
0				1.560	#N/A	#N/A	0.00	#N/A	0.000	0.0	0.0	0
7	239	51	40	1.620	1.800	1.440	239.86	36	-0.060	-31.1	-18.1	-36
8	240	6	30	1.610	1.850	1.360	240.11	49	-0.050	-42.5	-24.4	-49
9	240	5	20	1.590	1.900	1.270	240.09	63	-0.030	-54.6	-31.4	-63
10	239	59	0	1.690	2.020	1.360	239.98	66	-0.130	-57.1	-33.0	-66
11	239	59	50	1.740	2.120	1.360	240.00	76	-0.180	-65.8	-38.0	-76
12	240	32	20	1.740	2.270	1.220	240.54	105	-0.180	-91.4	-51.6	-105
13	240	26	10	1.860	2.620	1.100	240.44	152	-0.300	-132.2	-75.0	-152
14	240	16	50	1.900	2.690	1.120	240.28	157	-0.340	-136.3	-77.8	-157
15	240	25	50	2.050	2.900	1.210	240.43	169	-0.490	-147.0	-83.4	-169
16	240	22	30	1.700	2.560	0.850	240.38	171	-0.140	-148.6	-84.5	-171
17	240	22	30	1.810	2.730	0.890	240.38	184	-0.250	-159.9	-91.0	-184
18	243	34	10	1.780	3.030	#N/A	243.57	250	-0.220	-223.9	-111.3	-250


Hoskins Mound Transect 7 Shotpoints
300
200
100
0
-100
-200
-300
Distance north of instrument (m)
-300
-200
-100
0
100
200
300
Distance east of instrument (m)

Hoskins Mound Transect 7



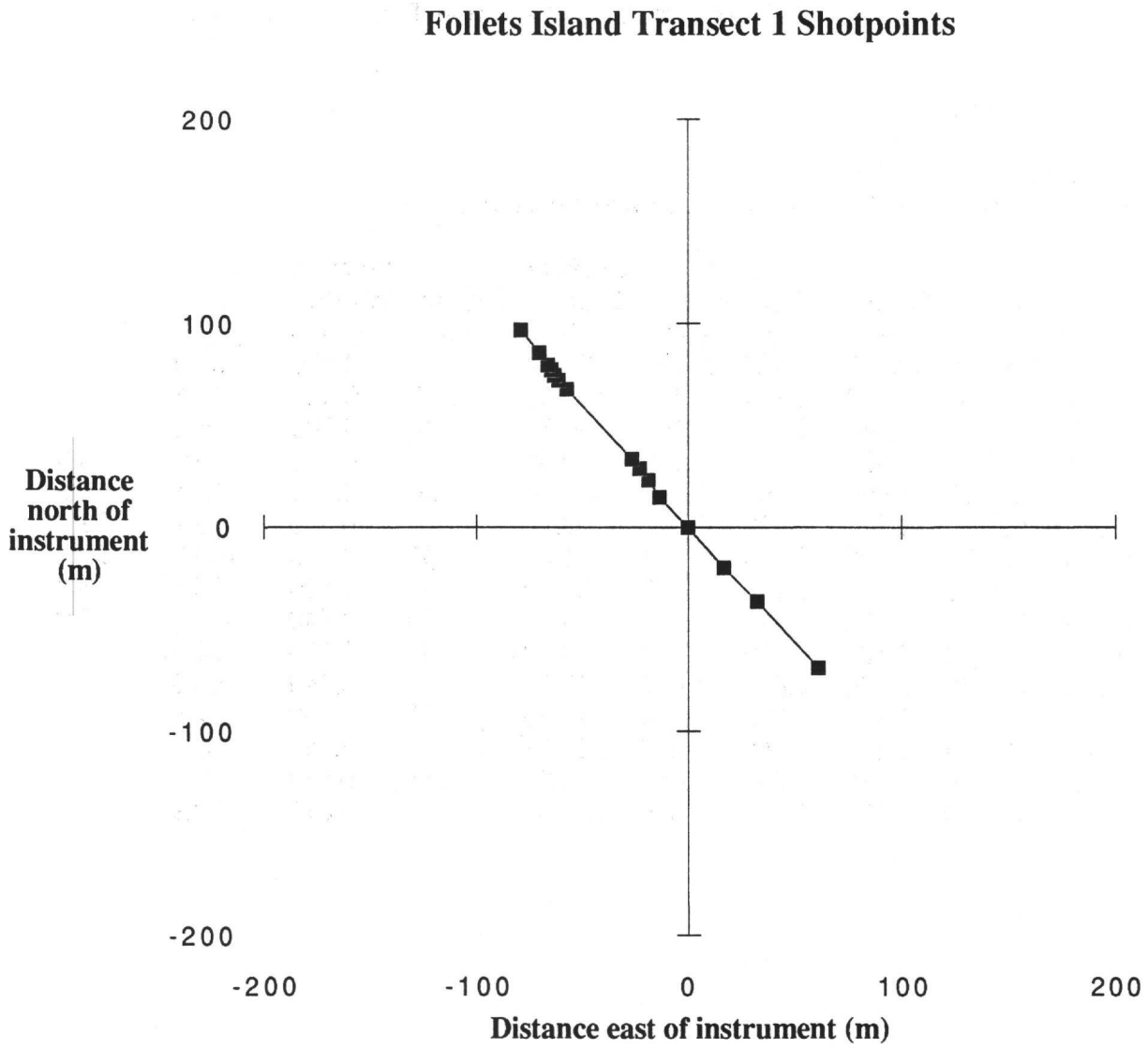
Hoskins Mound Transect 7: Site No. 3-2

Station No.	
1	*Spartina spartinae, Spartina patens, Distichlis spicata* Scattered *Borrichia frutescens, Iva frutescens, Cyperus articulatus, Cyperus* sp.
2	Barren flat, scattered *Salicornia bigelovii*
3	*Distichlis spicata—Spartina patens—Spartina spartinae*
4	*Spartina patens* dominant, *Distichlis spicata* abundant, scattered *Spartina spartinae, Aster tenuifolius, Borrichia frutescens*
5	*Distichlis spicata—Spartina spartinae—Spartina patens*
6	*Spartina spartinae* dominant, some *Distichlis, Spartina patens*, scattered *Salicornia*
Instru.	*Spartina spartinae—Distichlis spicata*, scattered *Salicornia, Aster tenuifolius, Lymonium*
7	Edge of *Distichlis spicata—Spartina spartinae* zone, beginning of *Monanthochloe littoralis*
8	Edge of *Monanthochloe* dominance, beginning of *Spartina spartinae - Distichlis* zone
9	*Spartina spartinae* on rim of flat
10	Flat with *Monanthochloe*, scattered *Distichlis, Salicornia* spp., algal mat
11	*Distichlis spicata*
12	*Distichlis spicata*, scattered *Aster tenuifolius* and *Salicornia*
13	Edge of *Spartina alterniflora*, some *Distichlis*
14	Tidal channel, standing water, *Ruppia maritima*
15	Center of tidal channel (0.5 to 1 m wide) water 9 cm deep
16	*Spartina patens* dominant (margin of channel)
17	*Spartina patens* (tall and healthy), scattered *Juncus roemerianus, Distichlis spicata, Aster tenuifolius*
18	*Spartina patens—Distichlis spicata* zone, scattered *Scirpus maritimus, Juncus roemerianus* *Iva frutescens* abundant toward channel to SW (about 25 m)

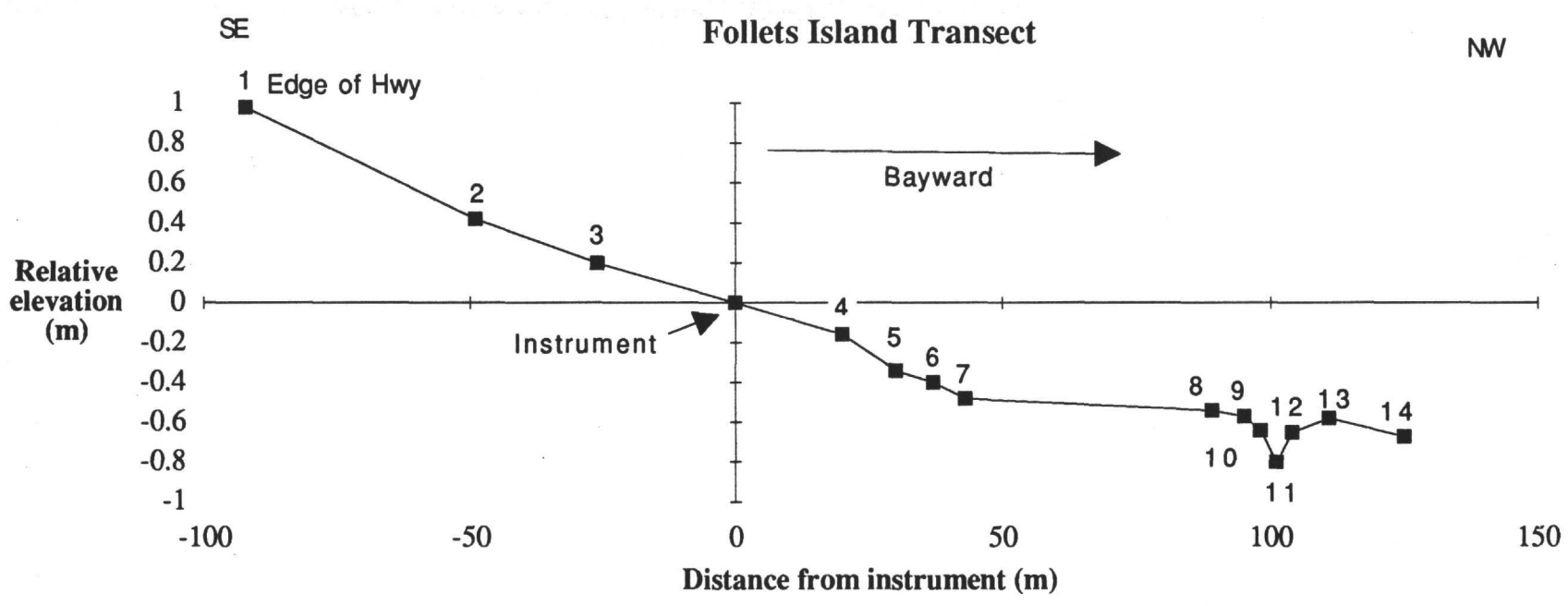
Galveston Bay Elevation Transect: Site No. 3-3

Follets Island Transect 1
11/14/90
Instrument height (m): 1.530
Ground elevation (m): 0.000 (relative to instrument position)

Shot	Bearing °	'	"	Height (m)	Top (m)	Bottom (m)	Decimal Bearing (°)	Distance (m)	Relative Elevation (m)	X (m)	Y (m)	Line Distance (m)
31	138	26	30	0.550	1.010	#N/A	138.44	92	0.980	61.0	-68.8	-92.0
32	138	20	40	1.110	1.360	0.870	138.34	49	0.420	32.6	-36.6	-49.0
33	140	19	50	1.330	1.460	1.200	140.33	26	0.200	16.6	-20.0	-26.0
0	0	0	0	1.530	1.530	1.530	0.00	0	0.000	0.0	0.0	0.0
34	317	42	10	1.690	1.790	1.590	317.70	20	-0.160	-13.5	14.8	20.0
35	320	52	0	1.870	2.020	1.720	320.87	30	-0.340	-18.9	23.3	30.0
36	321	35	50	1.930	2.120	1.750	321.60	37	-0.400	-23.0	29.0	37.0
37	321	42	0	2.010	2.220	1.790	321.70	43	-0.480	-26.7	33.7	43.0
38	319	50	20	2.070	2.510	1.620	319.84	89	-0.540	-57.4	68.0	89.0
39	319	41	40	2.100	2.570	1.620	319.69	95	-0.570	-61.5	72.4	95.0
40	319	46	40	2.170	2.660	1.680	319.78	98	-0.640	-63.3	74.8	98.0
41	320	15	40	2.330	2.830	1.820	320.26	101	-0.800	-64.6	77.7	101.0
42	320	16	30	2.180	2.700	1.660	320.28	104	-0.650	-66.5	80.0	104.0
43	320	47	0	2.110	2.670	1.560	320.78	111	-0.580	-70.2	86.0	111.0
44	320	51	10	2.200	2.820	1.570	320.85	125	-0.670	-78.9	96.9	125.0


Follets Island Transect 1 Shotpoints
Distance north of instrument (m)
200
100
0
-100
-200
-200
-100
0
100
200
Distance east of instrument (m)

Site No. 3-3


SE
Follets Island Transect
NW
1 Edge of Hwy
Bayward
Relative elevation (m)
1
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0
-0.2
-0.4
-0.6
-0.8
-1
Instrument
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
-100
-50
0
50
100
150
Distance from instrument (m)

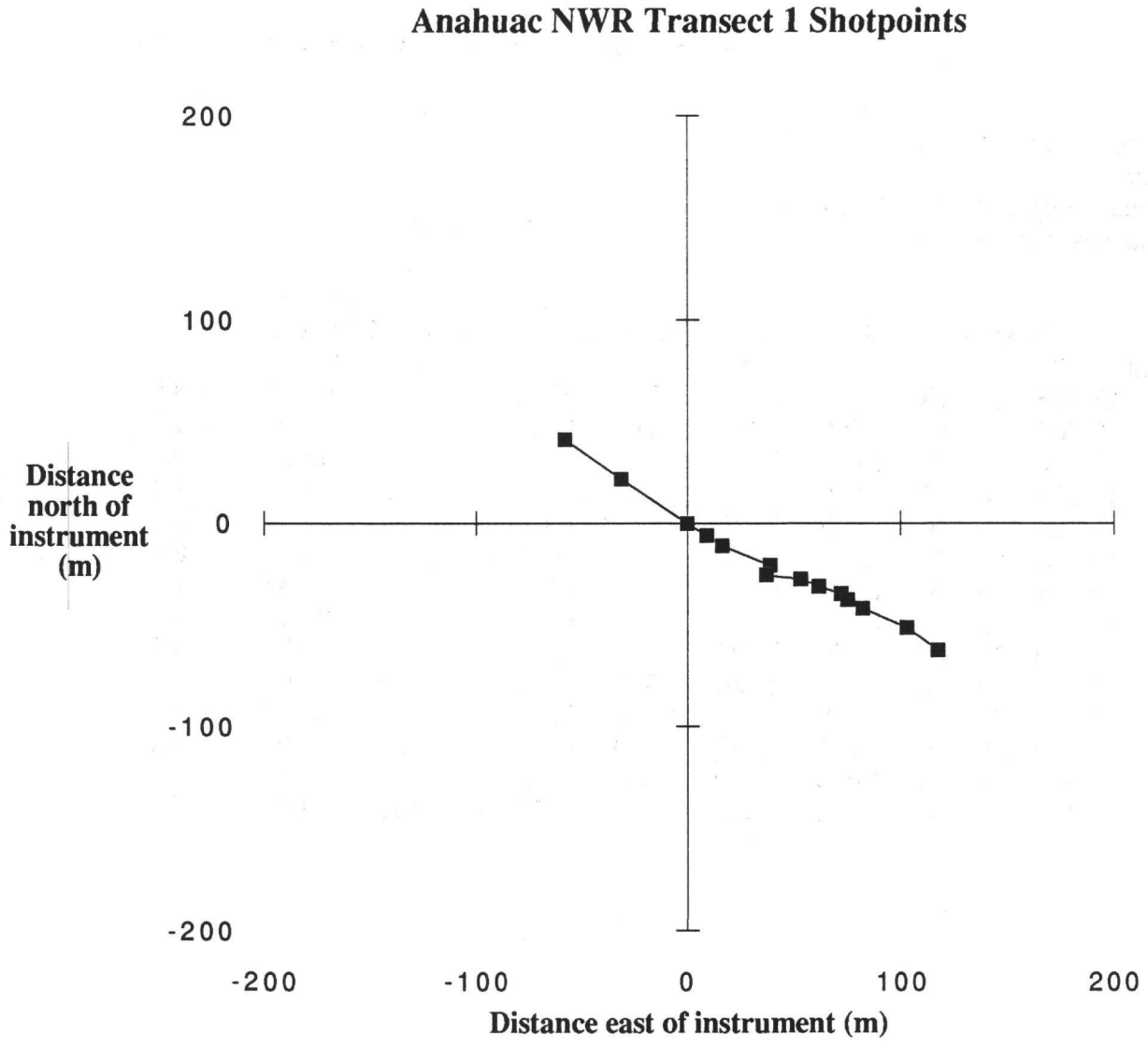
Follets Island Transect 1: Site No. 3-3

Station No.	
1	*Paspalum monostachyum, Spartina spartinae, Fimbristylis castanea, Andropogon glomeratus, Hydrocotyle bonariensis, Cyperus* sp.
2	Edge of *Iva frutescens, Paspalum monostachyum, Andropogon glomeratus, Fimbristylis castanea*, scattered *Hydrocotyle bonariensis*, composites
3	Middle of *Iva frutescens—Spartina patens* dominance, *Spartina spartinae* abundant, *Paspalum monostachyum, Andropogon glomeratus, Solidago* sp., *Scirpus americanus, Setaria* sp., *Borrichia frutescens*
Instru.	
4	Trailing edge of *Iva frutescens*, beginning of *Spartina patens* dominance with *Distichlis spicata* mix, scattered *Borrichia frutescens, Spatina spartinae*
5	Edge of *Spartina patens, Distichlis spicata* dominant (90%), scattered *Lymonium nashii, Salicornia* sp.
6	Leading edge of *Monanthochloe littoralis* dominance, gradation with *Distichlis spicata* zone about 1 m
7	Trailing edge of *Monanthochloe*, leading edge of algal flat
8	*Batis maritima*, trailing edge of algal flat
9	*Spartina alterniflora—Batis maritima*
10	Edge of water, *Spartina alterniflora* dominance, scattered *Distichlis spicata*
11	*Spartina alterniflora* (Water 17 cm)
12	*Spartina alterniflora—Distichlis spicata*
13	*Distichlis spicata*
14	*Spartina alterniflora* (90-95%), *Batis maritima* (5-10%)

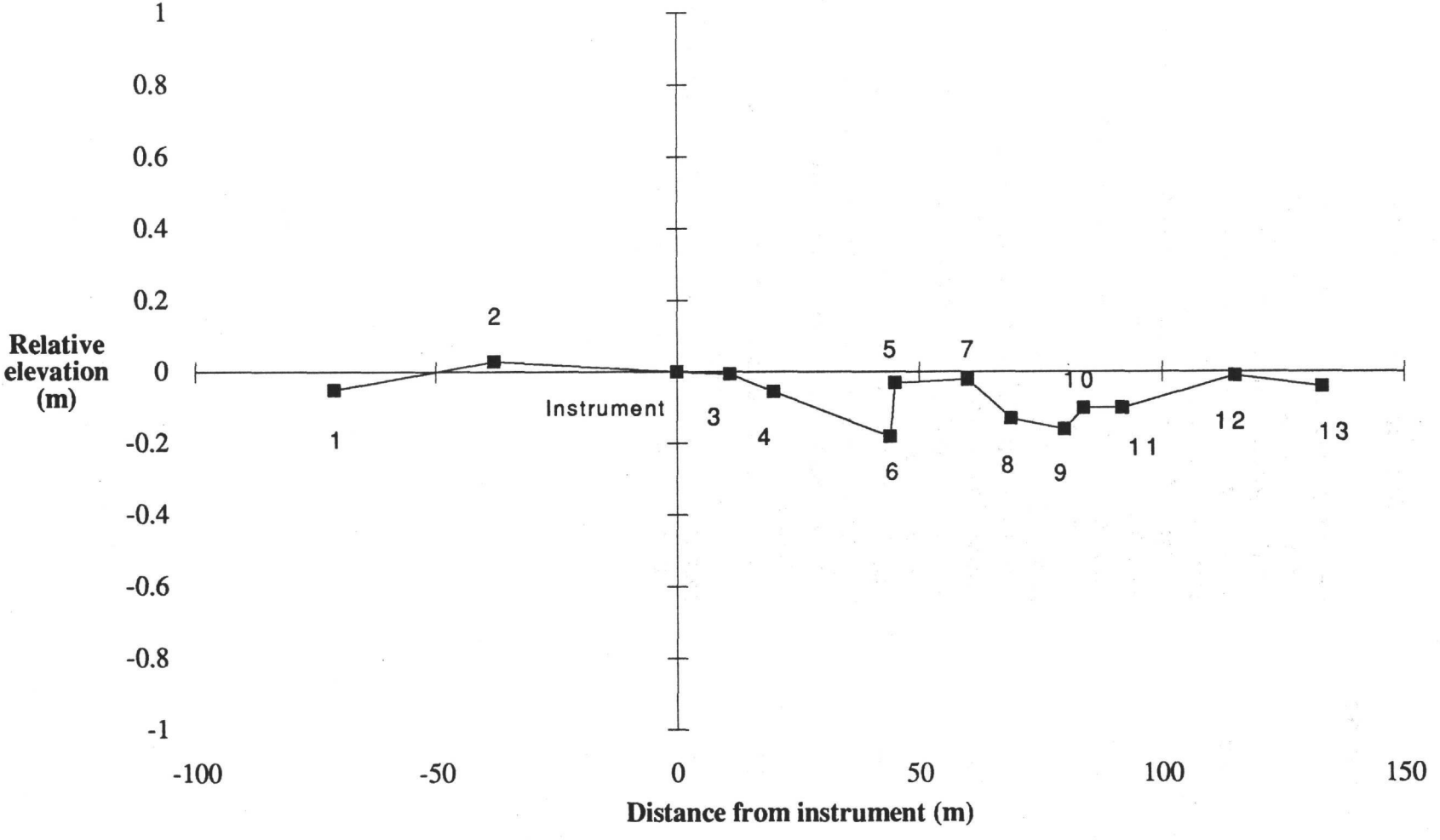
Galveston Bay Elevation Transect: Site No. 18-9

Anahuac Wildlife Refuge Transect 1
11/16/90
Instrument height (m): 1.620
Ground elevation (m): 0.000 (relative to instrument position)

Shot	Bearing °	'	"	Height (m)	Top (m)	Bottom (m)	Decimal Bearing (°)	Distance (m)	Relative Elevation (m)	X (m)	Y (m)	Line Distance (m)
45	305	16	10	1.670	2.020	1.310	305.27	71	-0.050	-58.0	41.0	-71.0
46	304	43	30	1.590	1.780	1.400	304.73	38	0.030	-31.2	21.6	-38.0
0	0	0	0	1.620	1.620	1.620	0.00	0	0.000	0.0	0.0	0.0
47	124	6	0	1.625	1.680	1.570	124.10	11	-0.005	9.1	-6.2	11.0
48	124	0	30	1.675	1.775	1.575	124.01	20	-0.055	16.6	-11.2	20.0
50	117	46	20	1.800	2.020	1.580	117.77	44	-0.180	38.9	-20.5	44.0
49	124	6	0	1.650	1.870	1.420	124.10	45	-0.030	37.3	-25.2	45.0
51	117	15	10	1.640	1.940	1.340	117.25	60	-0.020	53.3	-27.5	60.0
52	116	38	40	1.750	2.100	1.410	116.64	69	-0.130	61.7	-30.9	69.0
53	115	30	40	1.780	2.180	1.380	115.51	80	-0.160	72.2	-34.5	80.0
54	116	28	40	1.720	2.140	1.300	116.48	84	-0.100	75.2	-37.5	84.0
55	116	50	50	1.720	2.180	1.260	116.85	92	-0.100	82.1	-41.5	92.0
56	116	19	40	1.630	2.200	1.050	116.33	115	-0.010	103.1	-51.0	115.0
57	117	58	30	1.660	2.320	0.990	117.98	133	-0.040	117.5	-62.4	133.0


Anahuac NWR Transect 1 Shotpoints
Distance north of instrument (m)
200
100
0
-100
-200
-200
-100
0
100
200
Distance east of instrument (m)

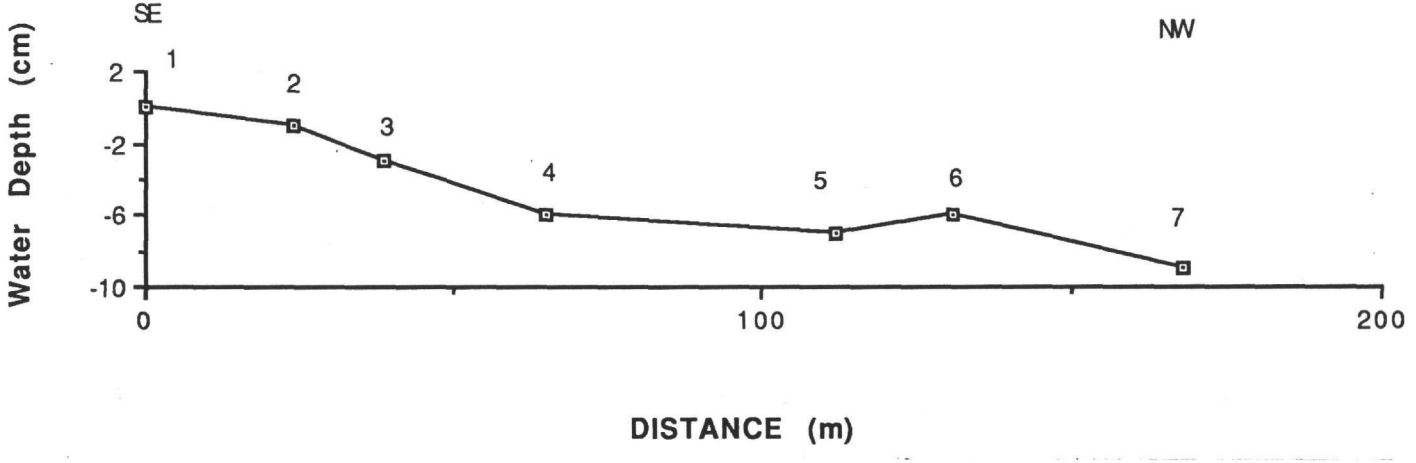
Anahuac NWR Transect 1



Anahuac NWR Transect 1: Site No. 18-9

Station No.	
1	*Spartina spartinae, Spartina patens, Distichlis spicata,* scattered *Aster* sp., *Borrichia frutescens, Iva frutescens* (Wet)
2	*Spartina spartinae* (Damp Soil)
Instru.	*Spartina spartinae,* some *Iva frutescens*
3	*Spartina patens—Distichlis spicata* dominance, *Paspalum vaginatum,* trailing edge of *Spartina spartinae,* scattered *Aster* sp., *Setaria, Cyperus* sp.
4	*Paspalum vaginatum,* (Water 1-2 cm)
5	Leading edge of *Scirpus olneyi,* trailing edge of *Paspalum vaginatum* and *Spartina patens*
6	*Scirpus olneyi* (Water 20 cm)
7	*Scirpus olneyi* (60%), *Spartina patens* (40%) (Water 4 cm)
8	*Scirpus olneyi, Spartina patens* (Water 6 cm)
9	*Scirpus olneyi* (90%), *Spartina patens, Echinochloa crusgalli, Bacopa monnieri* (Water 7 cm)
10	*Distichlis spicata* (tall), *Spartina patens,* scattered *Scirpus olneyi* (Water 2.5 cm)
11	Trailing edge of *Scirpus olneyi,* leading edge of *Distichlis spicata—Spartina patens* dominance, scattered *Echinochloa crusgalli, Spartina spartinae, Aster* sp.
12	*Spartina patens* dominance, abundant *Distichlis spicata,* scattered *Borrichia* and *Aster* sp. (Soil Damp)
13	*Spartina spartinae* dominance, *Spartina patens, Distichlis spicata, Aster* sp., *Borrichia frutescens, Cyperus articulatus, Echinochloa crusgalli* (Soil Damp)

Inland From West Bay Transect: Site Nos. 10-1 to 10-3

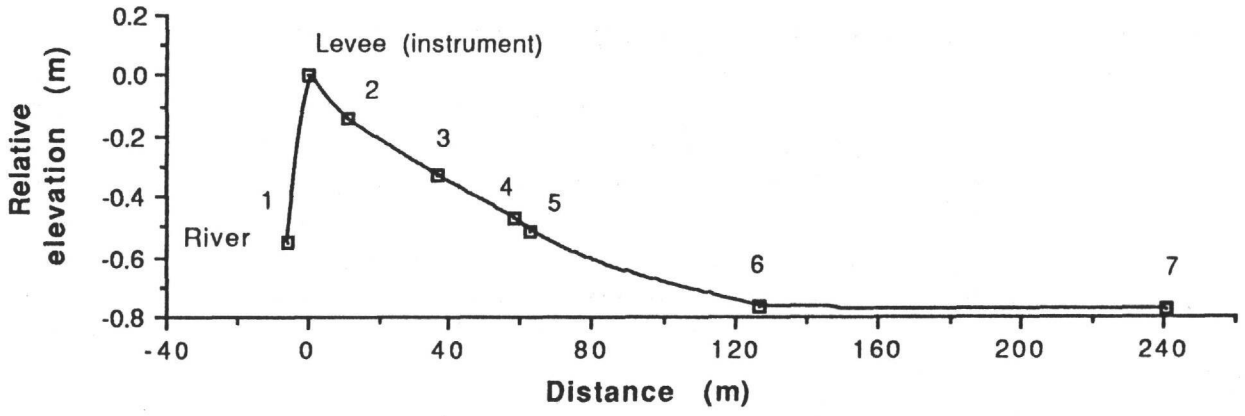


Station No.

1 to 2	*Distichlis spicata* (80%), *Spartina alterniflora* (15%), *Borrichia frutescens* (5%)
2 to 3	*Distichlis spicata* (60%), *Spartina alterniflor* (40%)
3 to 4	*Distichlis spicata* (99%)
4 to 5	*Spartina alterniflora* (65%), *Distichlis spicata* (35%)
5 to 6	*Spartina alterniflora* (70%), *Distichlis spicata* (20%), *Batis maritima* (10%)
6 to 7	*Spartina alterniflora* (99%)

other species noted in area: Scirpus maritimus, Saliconia sp., Juncus roemerianus

Trinity River Delta Transect: Site No. 28-2 to 6



Station No.	
1	River's edge; water level
Levee (instr.)	Upland assemblage: scattered trees and shrubs including *Salix nigra, Sapium sebiferum*; grasses include *Panicum repens* and *Phragmites australis*; forbs include *Iva annua, Physostegia intermedia*, others (from station 1 to 2)
2	Edge of tall grass assemblage including *Spartina patens, Setaria geniculata, Alternanthera philoxeroides, Cyperus articulatus, Lycium carolinianum*
3	Bayward edge of tall grass assemblage, beginning of assemblage of *Spartina patens, Paspalum vaginatum*? (no infloresence), *Polygonum hydropiperoides, Cyperus articulatus, Eleocharis sp., Alternanthera philoxeroides*; water 0.5 cm deep
4	Continuation of assemblage noted above at station 3
5	Edge of dominant, tall *Eleocharis* sp. (90%) (0.8 m tall), *Polygonum hydropiperoides, Scirpus olneyi, Bacopa monnieri, Alternanthera philoxeriodes*
6	Center of tall *Eleocharis* sp. zone (see 5); water 3 to 8 cm deep
7	Beginning of less dense and shorter assemblage of *Bacopa monnieri* (60%) *Eleocharis* sp., *Polygonum hydropiperoides, Zizaniopsis miliacea, Crinum americanum, Paspalum vaginatum*?; water 3 to 8 cm deep