



### Exhibit 7: Vegetation Types & Extent of Coverage

The U.S. Geological Survey supplies Color Infrared Aerial Photography (CIR) of most of the United States. Each CIR is bound by the same coordinates as used to define the quadrangles of USGS topographic maps. This is the CIR of the Waterton Quadrangle taken in 1999. The aerial photograph was used to determine potentially wet areas within and adjacent to the site. This photography displays heat signatures emitted from the terrain as a range of colors from red to black. Wetlands, streams, marshes, lakes, and ponds display generally as black, indicating deep water; lighter shades of blue represent seasonally flooded forested wetlands; greenish blue indicates emergent wetlands and marshlands. Uplands typically show as a range of deep burgundy red to pink depending on the density of vegetation coverage. The denser the vegetation the more intense the red hue becomes. Acreage of tree cover can be quickly calculated when assessing site suitability. The type of indigenous trees and vegetation types within and around the subject tract can be identified and quantified on this coverage by recognizing its characteristic signature. The physical condition, growth pattern, and approximate age of the vegetation can also be inferred. Stressed vegetation, old growth forests, and past forestry and agricultural practices can be determined by viewing this type of imagery.

The uplands within the Tupelo Tract appear to be covered by mostly pine forest mixed with some tupelo and sweetgum. The viewer can infer from the light blue signature of this area and its proximity to the creek that it is most likely bottomland hardwood forest comprised of pines, maple, and cypress. The wetlands appear to have been timbered in the past and re-planted with pines evident by linear features (rows) and their associated bright red tones (upland species) intermingled among the deep blue hues indicative of wetlands. Also note a faint blue signature north of County Road 13 and centrally located within the uplands of the Tupelo Tract. This is a low-lying area (See Figure 6: Floodplain and Elevations), and is most likely an isolated wetland due to its proximity to the Bald Cypress Swamp and Ashley Creek. CIR photography makes these systems immediately apparent to the viewer and can be used by site designers to avoid and minimize impact to these areas during the planning phase of development. In addition, this imagery greatly aids in the planning of tree save areas timber harvest areas, buffers and hiking trails.

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