

**Sustainable Rivers Project - Phase 1
Floodplain Inundation – Data Analysis and Monitoring Design
Cypress-Caddo Watershed**

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Table of Contents	Page
Table of Contents	i
Introduction	1
Bottomland Hardwood Forests	1
Hydrology of Bottomland Hardwood Forests	2
Ecosystem Processes in Floodplain Forests with Variable Flows	4
Water Development Impacts	7
Methods	10
Study Area	10
Hydrologic Analysis to Determine Overbank Events	12
Bottomland Inundation Mapping	13
Bottomland Vegetation Mapping	14
Regression Analyses to Determine Frequency and Duration of High-Flow and Overbank Events	14
Results	16
Floodplain Inundation Analysis	16
Extrapolation of Frequency, Duration, and Timing of High-Flow and Overbank Events	16
Monitoring Plan	18
Permanent Vegetation Plots	19
Water Quality Monitoring	22
Discussion	23
Linking Stream Discharge and Inundation Area within BLH Forests	23
Historical Flow Regimes	23
Holistic Management of Riparian Water Resources	24
Recommendations for Future Research	25
References	27
<u>Figures</u>	
Figure 1. Bottomland Habitat Types in Cypress-Caddo Project Area, Northeast Texas Landscape Context, Tree Species, and Hydrology	32
Figure 2. Overall Cypress-Caddo SRP Project Area: Five Sub-basin Study Areas, USGS Gage Locations, and Water Features	33
Figure 3. Cypress-Caddo SRP Project: Two Big Cypress Bayou Study Areas with Bottomland Hardwood Habitats	34
Figure 4. Cypress-Caddo SRP Project: Little Cypress Bayou Study Area with Bottomland Hardwood Habitats	35
Figure 5. Cypress-Caddo SRP Project: Black Cypress Bayou Study Area with Bottomland Hardwood Habitats	36
Figure 6. Cypress-Caddo SRP Project: Caddo Lake Study Area with Bottomland Hardwood Habitats	37
Figure 7. Cypress-Caddo SRP Project: Proposed Riparian Study Sites Above Caddo Lake	38

Table of Contents (concluded)	Page
<u>Tables</u>	
Table 1: Legend for Figures 3-6	39
Table 2: Bottomland Habitat Types within Five Cypress-Caddo Sub-basin Study Areas: Nomenclature, Acronyms, and Distribution	40
Table 3: Study Area Overview and Results Summary	41
<u>Appendices</u>	
Appendix A: Thematic-mapper (TM) Inundation Results by Bottomland Habitat Type and Discharge Parameters, Cypress-Caddo SRP Study	A-1
Appendix B: Summary Definitions for Bottomland Hardwood (BLH) Habitat Types - BLH Forest Species Composition: Quantitative Data for Basal Area, Density, and Frequency	B-1
Appendix C: Summary of Bottomland Hardwood (BLH) Habitat Types – BLH Forest Species Composition: Quantitative Data for Cover and Frequency	C-1
Appendix D: Regression Analysis	D-1
Appendix E: Flow and habitat frequency Plots	E-1

Introduction

Bottomland Hardwood Forests

River-Floodplain Ecosystem

Junk et al. (1989) describe the floodplain as the "aquatic-terrestrial transition zone." River-floodplain landscapes are continuously changing collections of different environments and habitats, with high spatial and temporal variation. In undisturbed floodplains, habitats are dominated by a diversity of bottomland hardwood (BLH) forests, along with shrub and herbaceous wetlands, and both lentic and lotic aquatic habitats. The one constant is that the different habitat patches naturally connect with each other via water level fluctuations (Thoms et al. 2005).

Floodplains are one of most altered and imperiled ecosystems on Earth (Opperman et al. 2010). More than any other factor, the sustainability of ecosystem processes within floodplains depends upon hydrologic connections. Water intermittently flowing across the surface of BLH forests improves surface- and groundwater quality, and facilitates the exchange of sediment, nutrients, and biota. As described in more detail in the following sections, a seasonably variable flow regime sustains biological and spatial diversity. If the floodplain is of sufficient size to produce meaningful benefits, overbank flows perform many important ecosystem and societal functions, such as removing nutrients and organic matter, recharging alluvial aquifers, producing protein and fiber, sequestering carbon, providing recreation, reducing storm damage, and filtering and redistributing sediment load (Hunter et al. 2008, Opperman et al. 2010).

As described above, spatial and temporal variability of habitats and water movements increases biodiversity. Hydrologic connectivity is multi-dimensional and encompasses longitudinal, lateral, vertical, and temporal variables (Amoros and Bornette 2002). Various species and life-cycle stages depend upon the complementary habitats provided in this manner. For example, fish migration between spawning and nursery habitats is evolutionarily adapted to floodplain variability. The current study focuses on longitudinal, lateral, and temporal connections.

Examples of the ecological importance of hydrologic connections within floodplains abound. In lowland forests in southeast Australia, a 55 percent reduction in floodplain area available to overbank flows, and a 22 percent reduction in hydrologic linkages among habitat patches, were shown to decrease potential dissolved organic carbon (DOC) exports from semi-isolated aquatic environments (Thoms et al. 2005). Such reductions may adversely impact the productivity of aquatic biota downstream, since DOC is a primary energy source for microbial processes. Semi-isolated backwaters are focal areas for labile carbon supply to riverine and estuarine food chains. The maintenance of river-floodplain connections also sustains high ecosystem productivity. Where river and floodplains remain connected, freshwater fishery yields are consistently higher (Bayley 1995).

In addition to the above DOC subsidy, hydrologically intact floodplains provide important economic benefits, increased biodiversity, and stable environmental services (Bayley 1995). BLH forests also function as the foundation of local and regional food chains; supply critical

nesting microhabitats, spawning, rearing, and resting areas for aquatic and upland species; and reduce storm and flood damage within adjacent and downstream areas (Gosselink et al. 1981). Though highly vulnerable to land-use conversion, temporarily flooded BLH forests near the upland edge of the floodplain offer supplemental water storage, which is especially important during extreme flood events and, furthermore. These forests also serve as buffer-traps for nutrients and sediments carried by upland runoff any time of the year (Gosselink et al. 1981).

Bottomland Hardwood Forest: Composition and Hydroperiod

BLH forests typically occur at lower elevations along floodplains of rivers and their tributaries. These forests tolerate saturated soil conditions, but vary widely in their adaptation to the duration and frequency of saturation, depending on associated tree and other plant species. Due to a wide diversity of geomorphology, soils, hydrology, and available plant species, BLH forests vary widely in species composition and structural characteristics within east Texas. Primarily due to environmental variability, these floodplain forest communities exhibit a high diversity of tree species, unlike upland forests that are often dominated by one or two tree species (McKnight et al. 1981). The interaction of a changeable inundation regime with the geomorphologic patchwork of microtopography and soil types also leads to high between-habitat diversity (Junk et al. 1989). As a consequence of this ongoing interplay between hydrology and geomorphology, the biodiversity of BLH forests is usually double that of nearby upland forests (Gosselink et al. 1981).

The hydroperiod is accurately predicted by the BLH species composition of an area, due to the evolutionarily tuned correspondence among species distributions and hydrologic cycles (Bedinger 1981). Though tolerance within an individual species to water saturation will vary according to interspecies competition, soil texture and nutrients, and available light, the presence of a particular BLH community consisting of many dominant and co-dominant species precisely identifies the underlying hydroperiod (Huffman and Forsythe 1981b). Incorporating the east Texas BLH habitat types (TPWD 2009) used in this study, Figure 1 is a schematic presentation of the interdependence of landscape context (relative elevation), tree species, and hydroperiod (adapted from Diamond 2009 and Huffman and Forsythe 1981b). The relationships between community composition and hydroperiod are briefly summarized for the major BLH forest types of this study in the Study Area description within Methods section.

Hydrology of Bottomland Hardwood Forests

Natural Overbank Events

Annual or nearly annual flooding is a defining feature of BLH forests. For example, intensive hydrologic studies on the Cache River in Arkansas reveal that more than 90 percent of the annual water budget for BLH forests consists of river inflows and outflows (Walton et al. 1996). These studies show that other water fluxes, including groundwater, precipitation, and evapotranspiration, are insignificant inputs to the BLH-forest water budget.

Across the midwestern United States, most rivers and streams with relatively natural hydrology equal or exceed bank-full two out of three years (Leopold et al. 1964, Mitsch and Rust 1984).

Generally, as floodplain size increases, floods tend to decrease in frequency, but increase in duration and seasonal predictability (Junk et al. 1989). For unregulated rivers in the southeastern US, the highest flood peaks occur in winter and spring (Benke et al. 2000). In the upper Mississippi floodplain, probably in large part due to dam operations and other riparian construction, floods now occur earlier and more briefly than during the last century (Bayley 1995).

Thirty days annually is the normal duration of natural flooding in BLH forests. Across the Mississippi/Red River region, most BLH forests along relatively unregulated rivers flood about once per year for about 40 days on the average (Gosselink et al. 1981). In one of the most intensive studies of a natural flood regime in the southeastern US, the Ogeechee River in Georgia flooded greater than 50 percent of the natural floodplain for a minimum of least 30 days annually (Benke et al. 2000). In this long-term study, less than 50 percent of the floodplain was inundated in only four out of 58 years. The duration of overbank events averaged 30 or more days, when inundation covered at least 50 percent of the floodplain. For 17 river gages located in the Mississippi River alluvial valley of southeast Missouri, each year 39.4 percent and 30.0 percent of the gages recorded winter floods longer than 5 and 10 days, respectively (Heitmeyer 2006).

Flood waters do not flow across the floodplain as a uniform sheet of water, because of the geomorphological complexity. Instead, floods interact with the variable topography to create temporarily and spatially changing mosaics of lentic and lotic habitats (Benke et al. 2000). In this manner, most overbank flooding results from floodplain constrictions, which funnel intertwined overland flows into backwater and associated overflow channels (Walton et al. 1996).

Influence of Overbank Events on BLH Tree Recruitment and Species Diversity

The “hydroperiod” is the area-specific combination of duration, frequency, timing, and depth of flooding. Due to its effect on habitat availability and connectivity, the hydroperiod is the strongest determinant of BLH species composition for both plant and animal populations (King and Allen 1996). In east Texas BLH forests, Dewey et al. (2006) pinpointed flood duration as the single most important influence on wetland vegetation and soil characteristics.

Rood et al. (2005) describe the “flood pulse” as a natural disturbance amenable to management, much like prescribed fire, in order to revitalize floodplain habitats. For many BLH tree species, seed germination and seedling establishment must follow floods severe enough to remove existing vegetation and create new seedbeds from bare soil. In order to provide new substrates in different configurations, some vegetation must be razed. Vegetation destruction during overbank events initiates new lateral or point bars (Hughes and Rood 2003). At the same time, floods distribute seeds and vegetative propagules to reestablish plants across the floodplain (Bendix and Hupp 2000). The timing of forest-regeneration floods is important, since not only do the flood-induced erosion and deposition of bare seedbeds need to occur before seed dispersal (Hughes and Rood 2003), but the timing of subsequent seed germination varies by tree species. The spatial configuration and timing of vegetation destruction and renewal during floods causes BLH forests to consist of mosaics of vegetation of different ages and species compositions.

When characterizing or re-establishing "regeneration flows," Hughes and Rood (2003) list the most important considerations as: (1) timing inundation to coincide with the phenology (seed dispersal and germination) of target tree species, (2) varying the interannual timing of floods to increase plant diversity, (3) promoting channel movement and new sedimentation sites to create regeneration sites, and (4) adjusting the rate of flood-water recession. A distinctive characteristic of regeneration flows is their requirement for between-year variability of overbank events on a decadal scale, which are superimposed on annual "maintenance flows" that depend on within-year variability for seedling survival.

The importance of following high spring flows that promote seedling establishment with a slow drawdown of flood waters to improve seedling survival has resulted in the term "Recruitment Box Model" (Rood et al. 2005). A gradually receding slope of the flood hydrograph is critical to seedling subsistence. Hughes and Rood (2003) make the case that the water table should not drop faster than the rate of seedling root growth, i.e., less than one inch or 2.5 cm per day. Therefore, in addition to maintaining the main stream channel by transporting suspended sediment, post-recruitment maintenance flows should provide sufficient moisture in the seedling rooting zone during the growing season.

In addition to their importance in maintaining BLH species diversity, the frequency and duration of overbank flows need to be sufficient to exclude upland species. Extended flooding during extremely wet years has the strongest control on BLH species composition (Townsend 2001). In order to achieve the same effect on species composition, the total duration of intermittent flooding needs to exceed the duration of continuous flooding (Gosselink et al. 1981).

The competitive sorting and species composition of annual tree recruitment is mostly determined by the spring hydroperiod, which exerts a disproportionate influence on seedling establishment and the early stages of succession. However, the annual hydroperiod is the more consequential determinant of the long-term survival of BLH species and, thus, species dominance within mature BLH forests (Townsend 2001). The species-specific effects of extreme flood events, in particular, maintain high species diversity. Without such variability, BLH forests are degraded by artificially homogenous species composition with lower productivity.

In contrast to species which appear early such as green ash, later germinating tree species such as red maple gain a competitive advantage when overbank flows occur in late spring (Townsend 2001). On the other hand, early flooding promotes earlier germination, which in turn increases seedling survival (Streng et al. 1989, Jones et al. 1994). Streng et al. (1989) provide examples of early April floods leading to heightened emergence of earlier germinating species, such as ironwood, deciduous holly, American holly, sweetgum, and blackgum.

Ecosystem Processes in Floodplain Forests with Variable Flows

Ecosystem Benefits of Floodplain Forests

Floodplains provide many hydrologic services that benefit ecosystems, including: (1) extractive water supply; (2) in-stream water resources (recreation, transportation, freshwater fisheries, hydropower) (3) flood-damage reduction; (4) aesthetics, education, and tourism; (5) maintenance

of estuaries, other aquatic habitats, and future options for adaptive management (Brauman et al. 2007). Variable river levels trigger switches between biological production and transfer phases within floodplain habitats, which initiate the exchange of organic matter and nutrients among different terrestrial, aquatic, and estuarine habitats (Amoros and Bornette 2002).

Flood pulsing causes successive oxic and anoxic soil conditions within floodplain BLH forests, which drive nutrient processing important for sustainability. The temporal distribution of repeated overbank flows is the primary determinant of wetland vegetation and biogeochemical processes in bottomland soils, such as decomposition, sedimentation, and nitrogen cycling (Hunter et al. 2008).

One of the most important ecosystem functions of BLH forests to society is improving water quality through the removal of high nitrogen concentrations. The wet-dry fluctuations of floodplain soils create successive aerobic and anaerobic environments. Nitrification is an aerobic or dry-cycle process, which through microbial oxidation basically converts ammonia compounds to nitrate compounds. During the succeeding wet period, anaerobic soil conditions are created, which promote denitrifying bacteria that, in turn, convert the nitrate compounds to nitrogen gases such as nitrous oxide. In this fashion, high nitrogen concentrations in river flows are reduced.

Many important BLH ecosystem processes; such as primary production, plant diversity, animal habitat use, and organic matter export; peak with annual flooding (Gosselink et al. 1981). The hydrologic measures in BLH forests, which most directly impact functionality and, thus, which warrant consideration in regard to potential flow alterations include: flood water storage; frequency, duration, depth, and timing of overbank events; flow velocity; soil saturation; and soil infiltration rate (Gosselink et al. 1990).

The high genetic and species diversity of BLH forests augment primary and secondary production (Bayley 1995). An extensive literature review by Conner et al. (1990) shows that primary production of BLH forests with natural hydrology is greater than 1000 g/m²/y, which ranks these forests among the most productive wetland ecosystems. BLH productivity appears to peak with annual floods in winter and early spring, with primary production highest in seasonally and temporarily flooded forests (Conner et al. 1990).

The predictable seasonal timing of long-duration floods allows biotic adaptations and more efficient resource utilization, as water flux across the floodplain fosters rapid recycling of organic matter and nutrients (Junk et al. 1989). As with seedling establishment, drawdown following a flood is likely more important to production than rising water levels in many temperate systems (Bayley 1995). In addition to the rate of rise and fall, the timing of overbank flows relative to rising temperatures also influences productivity on an annual basis. Since most floods in the southeastern United States occur in winter or spring, water temperatures are more conducive to high biotic productivity during drawdown, as opposed to the rising phase of the hydrograph.

In the temperate US, Gosselink et al. (1981) and Junk et al. (1989) both find that more organic matter and detritus is exported by retreating winter and spring floods, than by summer floods. Relative to summer floods, within floodplains greater productivity and diversity of aquatic

macrophytes follow spring floods (Robertson et al. 2001). As discussed above, when the post-flood infusion of carbon and nutrients from productive habitats coincides with warming spring temperatures, the fertility of in-stream and estuarine waters is enhanced.

Hydrology and Primary Production

Overbank flows subsidize the high productivity of BLH forests in many ways. These include elevating rates of annual litterfall and nutrient turnover, increasing decomposition rates, flushing of accumulated detritus and metabolic waste products, and providing optimal environmental fluctuations, which promote microbial nutrient conversions (Conner et al. 1990). Hunter et al. (2008) document positive linear correlations of soil moisture in BLH forests with heterotrophic microbial activity, readily mineralizable carbon, and soluble organic C. These researchers also find positive relationships linking flood-generated sedimentation, with decomposition rates, nitrogen mineralization, and microbial biomass. The most important BLH biogeochemical services identified by Hunter et al. (2008) are decomposition, downstream export of organic carbon, phosphorous uptake and sequestration, nitrification, and denitrification.

BLH tree species are best adapted to intermittent floods, not prolonged floods (Kozlowski 2002). During an extensive study of unregulated floodplains in Mississippi, Alabama, and Arkansas, Rypel et al. (2009) found baldcypress productivity to be positively correlated to May and June discharge amounts and the annual number of floods, and negatively correlated to reduced frequency of annual floods.

In regard to flood duration, BLH tree species are adapted to both annual and decadal variability. For example, baldcypress depends on long-term hydrologic variability, since annual high flows replace nutrients and reduce competition, and less frequent, drought-induced low flows are essential for reproduction (Rypel et al. 2009). Mitsch and Rust (1984) measured a 50 percent increase in the radial growth of BLH tree species due to winter flooding, while long summer floods decreased tree growth and increased mortality. To be most effective in terms of maintaining BLH tree species and discouraging invasive facultative-wetland species, early spring floods following leaf emergence probably should last a total of two to four weeks.

The enhancement of primary productivity due to overbank flows allows river floodplains to achieve the highest biomass per area of any temperate ecosystem (Gosselink et al. 1981). In addition to exceptional erosion protection, this forest structure represents significant carbon storage. A literature review by Bridgman et al. (2006) documents that freshwater wetlands on the average sequester 162 Mg C/ha. Recent research in northeast Louisiana found the range of carbon storage in BLH forests to be 90-124 Mg C/ha (Hunter et al. 2008). The potential role of BLH forests in mitigating climate change is substantial.

Floodplain Hydrology and Productivity of Fish and Wildlife

Many studies show that human activities, which decrease flood frequency also reduce bird, mammal, and fish densities in riparian ecosystems (Gosselink et al. 1981). Access to floodplain resources during overbank flows is critical, since almost all animal biomass within riverine systems is produced within floodplains and does not depend upon river inputs of organic matter

(Junk et al. 1989). For instance, even for smaller streams, 67-95 percent of invertebrate production takes place in the floodplain, not the stream channel (Smock et al. 1992). Consequently, for animals the primary function of the main river channel is not production, but to act as an access route for fish and other biota to adjacent floodplain resources.

A strongly positive relationship exists between fish production and the amount of accessible floodplain (Junk et al. 1989). For instance, fish spawning is often coordinated with rising flood water, with spring spawners targeting the seasonal coincidence of rising flood waters and warmer temperature. Similar to the effect on tree recruitment, following spring floods good fish recruitment depends on the gradual retreat of flood waters during the warm growing season (Junk et al. 1989). A slow drop in water levels also allows invertebrate prey populations, which increase due to coincidental nutrient runoff, to reach even higher densities. The earlier and briefer overbank events in recent decades, largely due to anthropogenic floodplain disturbance as noted above, disrupts the evolutionarily synchronized timing of fish spawning and invertebrate prey availability (Bayley 1995).

In a similar manner, the rapid rise and fall of floods decrease resource utilization by mallards, due to decreases in habitat accessibility, food availability, and nutritional quality (Heitmeyer 2006). As is the case for many plant and animal species, late winter and early spring floods are preferable for mallards, since females are molting and prepping for spring migration.

The annual production of most freshwater mussel species in the southeastern United States depends upon the maintenance of base flows (Rypel et al. 2009). However, mussels grow best when the number of hydrographic reversals, due to intermittent high-flow events, increases. And long-term mussel productivity likely depends upon occasionally higher flows, which remove accumulated sediments, increase carbon and nutrient inputs from the floodplain, and create new substrate for recruitment.

Water Development Impacts

Water Development Impacts to River Hydrology

During the twentieth century, global human population and water withdrawal increased four and eight times, respectively (Gleick 1998). This disproportional impact on water supplies leads to unsustainable water management, as reflected in a large number of related environmental problems, including decreased water quality, invasive species, and reduced biodiversity and biological productivity (Richter et al. 2003). As ecosystem services of river basins decrease, remedying water quality degradation and associated public health problems becomes especially expensive and technologically difficult.

Dams typically reduce high flows and supplement low flows downstream. A literature review by King and Allen (1996) presents strong evidence that dam operations lead to reduced peak flows and decreased variability in the timing and duration of overbank flows below dams. Kozlowski (2002) also cites several research studies showing that flood-control dams decrease flood peaks and frequency. Long-term research within the large Murray River basin in Australia examines the consequences of construction of both dams and flood-control structures to the overbank flow

regime (Robertson et al. 2001). These researchers reveal long-term decreases in the frequency and duration of spring floods, along with an increased frequency of summer floods.

More recently, Stallins et al. (2009) report the results of an intensive long-term study of the hydrologic consequences of reduced flows within the Apalachicola–Chattahoochee–Flint (ACF) river basin. One of the largest BLH ecosystems in the United States, the ACF river basin is an ecologically and economically important region encompassing portions of three states: Florida, Alabama and Georgia. Following dam construction in the basin, both the stage duration and the annual average discharge dropped off significantly, with the largest declines in spring and summer (Stallins et al. 2009). This study makes the case that artificially lower flows in spring and summer within this three-state region are primarily caused by water consumption, reservoir storage and resulting evaporation, channel incision below dams, and constructed navigational infrastructure.

In addition to the impacts upon flow dynamics, another adverse result of dam construction is river and floodplain fragmentation. Dams prevent the movement of aquatic biota and sediments. In Texas, 97 percent of the 7,053 dams registered in the National Inventory of Dams are small and medium dams with storage capacities under 10,000 acre-feet (Chin et al. 2008). The average density of such dams across the state is 100 per square kilometer, though the density is much higher in east Texas. The major environmental impact of these mostly private, smaller dams is fragmentation of the riparian ecosystem.

Water Development Impacts to Bottomland Hardwood Forests

A recent literature review by Rypel et al. (2009) found that the hydrologic impacts of dams led to widespread degradation of BLH ecosystems. Dams capture sediment leading to incised and stationary channels, which accelerate downstream declines in overbank flows and alluvial aquifer recharge. Direct effects of dams as biological barriers include depletion of woody debris, impeded dispersal of plant seeds and vegetative reproduction, and genetic fragmentation within riparian animal and plant populations (Rood et al. 2005).

An examination of studies published on the effects of river channelization and dams allowed King and Allen (1996) to link declines in BLH ecosystem health to specific biological factors. They found that such river infrastructure diminishes natural flow regimes and thus harm BLH forests by: (1) reducing the growth and primary production of plant communities, (2) shifting plant species composition to that of drier communities, (3) preventing river-floodplain connections leading to reduced sedimentation and water quality, and (4) causing failures in fish and herptologic reproduction.

Kozlowski (2002) found that reductions in the variability of river flows reduced groundwater levels, which in turn lowered BLH ecosystem productivity and species diversity. More explicitly, less soil moisture prevents seed germination and slows tree growth. These adverse impacts to plant establishment alter the course of plant succession and reduce productivity, including through the introduction of maladapted species.

Long-term field monitoring by Stallins et al. (2009) along the Apalachicola River floodplain, which drains the ACF regional river basin, reveals that BLH forests are now dominated by tree species adapted to drier habitats, compared to previous sampling in the 1970s. This widespread successional change is most pronounced among understory species, including tree seedlings and saplings. In many areas of the southeastern USA, including east Texas, the understory is now dominated by species adapted to much drier environments, relative to overstory species in the same forests.

Stallins et al. (2009) found the greatest declines in species density and dominance of overstory species in backswamps, since these habitats are no longer sufficiently connected by overbank flows. Declines in BLH tree species composition were more consistent at higher elevations, where hydroperiod and soil moisture are more dependent upon overbank flows. Change in species composition was more variable in backswamps, since in these habitats local ponding, caused by topographic constrictions impeding the retreat of overbank flows, exerted more hydrologic control than river levels.

Methods

The empirical methods employed in this study quantify the dynamic interaction of high and overbank flows with BLH forest habitats. Flood dynamics are not accurately measured by discharge rates or stage elevations of streams, but are best determined by the actual configuration floodplain inundation. This study delineates the extent of temporary aquatic habitats created by these flow events, and links these data to daily discharge rates. By employing a wetted-surface classification of thematic-mapper data for selected dates of the flood hydrograph, the interaction of overbank events with the complex geomorphology and habitat diversity of the floodplain may be quantified.

Benke et al. (2000) find delineation of actual wetted-surface dynamics to be the most important basis for overbank analysis, in order to determine the extent of water-mediated movement of biotic and abiotic resources. These transfers are fundamental to understanding BLH ecosystem services. Linking daily stream discharge to empirical flooded-forest configurations allows flood hydrographs to be directly correlated to vegetation distribution, animal habitats, and ecosystem processes.

During overbank events, this study quantifies the extent of flooded forest relative to previously mapped bottomland hardwood habitats. The method may be described in terms of four steps: study area selection, hydrologic analysis to delineate overbank events, bottomland inundation mapping, and bottomland hardwood vegetation mapping. These steps are described below.

Study Area

Location

Located in northeast Texas and centered on the city of Jefferson, Texas, (32°45'40" N, 94°20'58" W), the overall study area includes portions of Cass, Harrison, and Marion Counties. The area contains the upper portion of Caddo Lake and the lower reaches of the Big Cypress, Little Cypress, and Black Cypress Bayous. Selection of the overall study area is largely determined by the location of USGS stream gages providing historical and current discharge data for analysis. Other selection criteria included floodplain areas with extant BLH forest of high quality.

Figure 2 presents the Cypress-Caddo project area, including boundaries for the overall area and its five sub-basin areas, along with USGS stream-gage locations, water features, major roads, towns, etc. Figures 3-6 depict the BLH vegetation types (TPWD 2009) within each of the sub-basin areas, respectively: Upper and Lower Big Cypress Bayou (two study areas), Little Cypress Bayou, Black Cypress Bayou, and Upper Caddo Lake. Table 1 provides the legend for Figures 3-6.

The locations of component sub-basin areas focused on stream segments without the confounding influence of major tributaries downstream of the USGS gage. Basin and sub-basin boundaries were compiled based on a GIS analysis of DEM data and TCEQ river basin delineations (Trungale, 2010, personal communication). Surface water features (lotic and lentic

features) are mapped according to the TCEQ Atlas of Texas Surface Waters website: http://www.tceq.state.tx.us/comm_exec/forms_pubs/pubs/gi/gi-316/index.html.

For the Little Cypress and Black Cypress sub-basin study areas, the upstream boundary is a straight line perpendicular to the immediate stream reach. However, in order not to “mix” portions of the upper and lower TCEQ sub-basins at the Ferrells Bridge Dam at Lake of the Pines, the delineated sub-basin boundary is the upper boundary for our upper Big Cypress sub-basin study area.

Study area boundaries encompass the full width of the adjacent floodplain potentially affected by main-channel overbank events. For the Black Cypress, Little Cypress, and upper Big Cypress sub-basin study areas, sub-basin boundaries define the ridge-to-ridge width of the areas. However, for the lower Big Cypress and Caddo Lake sub-basin study areas, the width of the study areas is the outer extent of mapped BLH habitat (TPWD 2009) contiguous with the main water feature (either Big Cypress or Caddo Lake).

Environment

The NOAA office in Shreveport, Louisiana (Carrin et al. 2007) provides data regarding the length of the growing season for the Cypress-Caddo area. According to NOAA, in northeast Louisiana the average date of the first freeze is November 15, while the last is March 10. Therefore, the growing season for the Cypress-Caddo project area is approximately March 11 to November 14 (~ 249 days). However, NOAA-Shreveport has recorded freezing temperatures as early as October 19 and as late as April 11 (NCDC, 2006).

The relatively long growing season supports a diversity of floodplain plant communities. Figure 1 graphically depicts this community diversity in relation to landscape context and hydroperiod. The major BLH forest types within the overall project area are summarized in terms of species composition, relative elevation context, and hydroperiod as follows:

Swamps:

Often dominated by monocultures of baldcypress, swamps at relatively low surface elevations flood essentially every year and are only intermittently exposed. Slightly higher elevations support upper and backwater swamps, which are semipermanently flooded (more than two months during the growing season) and receive flood inflows ranging from every year to every other year. In addition to baldcypress, upper swamps are characterized by admixtures of water elm, overcup oak, and sweetgum, while in backwater swamps, tupelo gum and green ash may become co-dominant with baldcypress.

Seasonally Flooded BLH Forests:

The probability of seasonally flooded BLH forests being flooded in a given year is 51-100 percent. With the natural hydrologic regime relatively undisturbed, these forests are flooded a total of 1-2 months (12.5-25 percent) during the growing season. Species composition is diverse and dominated by various combinations of willow oak, water oak, sweetgum, and overcup oak, with water hickory, laurel oak, and green ash often as co-dominants.

Temporarily Flooded BLH Forests:

With an annual flood probability of 11-50 percent, these forests experience a total flood duration during the growing season of 5-30 days or 2-12.5 percent. Tree species diversity is high, and is currently characterized by water oak, sweetgum, loblolly pine, and cedar elm, along with sugarberry, ironwood, and other red oaks such as willow oak.

Though currently uncommon, temporarily flooded forests that are undisturbed and approaching maturity are dominated by elms, ashes, and sugarberry, along with some red oaks (Hodges 1997). The now very uncommon, final successional stage for this community type is characterized by the addition of white oaks and hickories (Hodges 1997).

Timber harvest, agriculture, and altered hydrologic regimes have all contributed to the nearly complete loss of this somewhat drier BLH forest type in east Texas. Such disturbances lead to invasion by sweetgum and red oaks in remaining forests. The current mid-successional composition of these forests in east Texas has been recently quantified by Dewey et al. (2006), who find sweetgum, water oak, and ironwood to be dominant along the Neches River in Tyler County.

Hydrologic Analysis to Determine Overbank Events

Estimates of overbank flow were made following a three step process. The first step relied on an often cited rule of thumb, based on empirical research, which has found that bankfull flows correspond to discharges with recurrence intervals between 1.2 and 4 years (Leopold et al. 1964). Recurrence interval statistics were calculated following procedures defined in Bulletin 17B of the Interagency Advisory Committee on Water Data (1982) assuming a log-Pearson Type III probability distribution. Annual peak flow data was obtained from the USGS website and calculations were performed in the computer program PEAKFQWin (Flynn et al. 2006).

These initial estimates were then compared to flood stage as reported by the National Weather Service (NWS). The NWS reports a range of flood stages of increasing severity from action stage, flood stage, moderate flood stage and major flood stage. For the studied gages, there was general agreement between the NWS levels and the flow-frequency results.

Finally, for Big Cypress, ten pressure transducers were installed between Lake O' the Pines and Caddo Lake. These instruments were used to record stage data during high flow releases from Lake O' the Pines, resulting in direct observation of overbank flows. These observations led to downward revision to the initial estimates for Big Cypress Creek between Lake O' the Pines and Jefferson. (CLI, 2007).

Daily gage flow records were reviewed to identify days when flows exceed overbank thresholds. We further limited the list of overbank events to those that occurred during the winter period when most bottomland hardwood species are without leaves, in order to accomplish the wetted-surface classification of TM data.

This study included a literature review, which defined ecologically important aspects of environmental flows, in addition to flow rate, including frequency, duration, and rate of change.

The results of the literature review are largely reported in the above Introduction section. The overall purpose of this study is to delineate components of the hydrograph important to the maintenance of riparian habitats dependent upon periodic floods. The remote sensing analysis reported here quantified the actual wetted surface configuration for different daily discharge values within overbank events.

Bottomland Inundation Mapping

At the USGS Earth Explorer website (<http://edcns17.cr.usgs.gov/EarthExplorer/>), Landsat TM scenes were searched within overbank-event timeframes determined by the above HEFR analysis for each of the five Cypress-Caddo study areas. Stream reaches and adjacent floodplain areas were selected as study areas based upon USGS gage locations, in such a manner as to minimize anthropogenic floodplain constrictions (i.e., bridge abutments) and major tributaries entering below gage stations. In this manner, study areas encompass stream reaches and their adjacent floodplains, which may be flooded during high-flow and overbank events originating on the main stream channel measured by the respective USGS gage.

To obtain thematic-mapper (Landsat TM) data for these study areas, search locations were delineated using either county name or latitude and longitude values for the USGS gage. During the course of the analysis, all leaf-off scenes (mid-December to mid-March) were searched for 1992 through 2009. Thumbnail imagery of each available TM scene was then visually inspected for cloud cover to determine usability. Scenes with little to no cloud cover around designated study areas were considered analyzable and subsequently downloaded.

All classifications followed the same step-wise methodology, as described below, using ERDAS Imagine 2010 software.

Classification Steps

1. Acquire LandSat TM imagery within date ranges specified. Import to .img format for bands 1-5 and 7.
2. Mask the area of interest using data provided by GEAA. Masking accomplished using ERDAS Imagine Mask command. Mask image created from shapefile using ESRI ArcGIS Spatial Analyst Feature to Raster command. Resulting continuous image converted to thematic image during sub-setting process, using ERDAS Imagine Subset command.
3. Study-area Landsat TM images were classified into 15-class thematic layer using the ERDAS Imagine unsupervised classification (Isodata) process. Up to 10 iterations were allowed, to meet the 0.95 convergence threshold.
4. Thematic classes were then assigned to either inundated class or not-inundated class by visual interpretation using the raw image in either bands 5, 4, 3 or 4, 3, 2.
5. If one of the original 15 classes was not clearly separable into inundated versus non-inundated classes, we used a mask to subset the original raw imagery and steps 3 and 4 were repeated.

This process continued until all thematic classes were separated into either inundated or non-inundated classes.

6. The resulting two-class image was re-coded using either the ERDAS Recode command or a custom model written with ERDAS model builder into a new image with only two thematic classes.
7. The ERDAS Imaging Clump command was then run on the two-class image.
8. The clumped image was then used by the ERDAS Eliminate command to remove all groups of pixels less than one hectare in area, those areas smaller than one hectare are assigned the value of nearby larger clumps.

Bottomland Vegetation Mapping

TPWD, along with private and agency partners, has started a multi-year effort to create a new vegetation map of Texas, using the NatureServe Ecological System Classification System (Comer et al. 2003). The basic method is to determine ecological sub-systems or community types, then collect satellite data and aerial photos to initiate a supervised classification. Supporting data regarding ecosystems, soils (SSURGO), elevation (DEM), and hydrology are then gathered into a GIS, in order to incorporate the ecological context of mapped sub-systems. Next, plot-based field data are gathered to conjunction with GIS techniques to quantify primarily vegetation variables describing mapping units. Modeling is then employed to implement a decision tree combining remotely sensed biotic and abiotic data into a land-cover classification with a resolution of ten meters.

From TPWD in 2010, GEAA obtained the final version of the BLH-forest shape files for Phase 2 (east Texas) of this ecological systems classification project. These data were incorporated into the GIS for this project, in order to quantify the amount of each floodplain vegetation type inundated during high-flow and overbank events. All GIS analyses for this project were performed at GEAA using ESRI ArcGIS 9.3 software with the Spatial Analyst extension.

Regression Analyses to Determine Frequency and Duration of High-Flow and Overbank Events

Regression analysis was performed following the approach described by Benke (2000). Areas of inundated vegetation types were compared to flow rate, volume, and, in the case of the area surrounding Caddo Lake, lake elevation. Preliminary analysis investigated several parameters including the number of days to look back at flows prior to the date on which the TM derived inundation areas were available, the form of the dependent variable (e.g., whether to use percent of total or the absolute magnitude of the area inundated), and the form of the regression equation (linear or logarithmic).

Although the Pearson correlation coefficient (r -squared) suggests that flow rate observed within less than one week prior to the observed inundation explains much of the inundation response, the analysis suggested several areas for improvement. Since the analysis was limited to only high

flow events, changes in areas inundated across the range of flows analyzed were relatively modest for most of the vegetation types. This may be explained by the fact that significant areas were inundated at the lower end of the flow range analyzed, and these areas overwhelm the total area inundated at higher flow rates. An estimate of area inundated at base flows would likely resolve this issue. In at least one case (in the Black Cypress study area) there is a very large area that is inundated at all flows observed, and this area accounts for the majority of the inundated area in the Black Cypress analysis. Subsequent analysis will be required to determine at what (lower) flow rate this area is inundated. As a result of these proposed refinements, the regression analysis is still in an early stage and should be refined based on additional analysis at low flow rates to establish a baseline and perhaps some refinements to the study area under consideration.

Preliminary regressions were developed for three vegetation types; swamp, seasonally flooded forests and temporary flooded forests. For the preliminary analysis, we used the maximum peak flow, including the previous two days, as the independent flow variable, and absolute area inundated as the dependent or response variable. Logarithmic regression equations were then applied to the historic hydrology to develop an area of inundation time series for the three vegetation types.

Results

Floodplain Inundation Analysis

This study is one of very few to quantify flood inundation dynamics in relation to average daily river discharge within a BLH forest ecosystem. A total of 44 TM Landsat scenes were classified and usable in delineating and quantifying flooded-forest area. Additional TM data points were classified but rejected primarily due to leaf or cloud interference.

Classification results for each of the 44 delineated flow events are presented in Appendix A. For each event, summary information is tabulated, including mean daily discharge rate, TM date, and inundation (relative percent and area) for total BLH forest and each BLH habitat. Though not included in this report, the wetted-surface shapefiles created for each flow event graphically depict the empirical results. Such graphics may more effectively communicate environmental choices and eventual outcomes during the planning process (Rood et al. 2005).

This study included an extensive literature review, the results of which are graphically summarized in Figure 1 (Bottomland Habitat Types in Cypress-Caddo Project Area, Northeast Texas - Landscape Context, Tree Species, and Hydrology). This detailed figure presents the overall thesis of this study, in regard to relationships among the 15 east Texas BLH forest types examined in this study, dominant tree species, respective hydrologic regimes (including flood duration and frequency), and landscape contexts.

Table 2 (Bottomland Habitat Types within Five Cypress-Caddo Sub-basin Study Areas: Nomenclature, Acronyms, and Distribution) identifies which BLH forest types occur in each of the five study areas, and defines their acronyms as used in Figure 1 and Table 3. An overview of the five Cypress-Caddo study areas and a results summary are provided in Table 3 (Study Area Overview and Results Summary). The usable number of classified flood-inundation dates per study area ranged from four to 13. Table 3 also lists the ranges for daily discharge and percent BLH-forest inundation covered by results for each study area.

Appendices B and C compile the results of field-plot measurements (Diamond 2009a and 2009b, respectively), which were used to ground-proof the TPWD Pineywoods BLH types (TPWD and TNRIS 2009) falling within the study areas. Appendix B provides quantitative data for basal area and density of mature forest tree species, including relative basal area, relative density and frequency of occurrence (Diamond 2009a). Additional data on forest structure is provided by Appendix C, in terms of canopy cover and frequency for tree, shrub, and herbaceous species within the BLH forest types (Diamond 2009a). In this manner, these two appendices provide detailed information on species diversity and structural characteristics used to define the BLH forest types.

Extrapolation of Frequency, Duration, and Timing of High-Flow and Overbank Events

Linear or logarithmic regressions developed for three habitat types (vegetation classes) at all study areas are presented in Appendix D. These results are presented in terms of total area inundated and percent of total available area. A review of these preliminary results and, in particular, the relatively modest response in the percent of habitat observed for seasonally and

temporarily flooded forests has suggested potential areas for improvement in subsequent analysis and these results should be viewed as preliminary. Numbers labeling the points correspond to the dates of the events in Appendix A.

Appendix E includes two sets of plots for the three primary study sites for which flow recommendations were developed in the Cypress Flows Project. These figures are based on data limited to the growing season from March 11th to November 14th. The upper plot includes historical flow frequencies and several horizontal lines for various flow rates that have been considered in the Cypress Flows Project. The lower plot shows the frequencies of the percent of the total habitat area inundated for swamp, seasonally flooded, and temporarily flooded forests. These results were generated based on application of the regression equations to historic hydrology to develop inundation area time series. As the regressions are considered preliminary these figures are for demonstration purposes. Analysis of inter- and intra- annual inundation patterns, including timing and duration, will be developed in subsequent phases of this project.

Monitoring Plan

The implementation of regulated flows for floodplain restoration should include prior baseline inventories and ongoing ecological and environmental monitoring, in order to allow adaptive management (Rood et al. 2005). The Texas Instream Flows Program (TIFP 2008) includes monitoring based on key indicators. The habitat-inundation data presented in this report provide the basis for establishing a stratified random design for baseline inventories and subsequent monitoring. The literature review, overbank-flow inundation analyses, and the Big Cypress Bayou/Caddo Lake TIFP process (Trungale, J., personal communication, 2010) all identify the following indicators for each of the five TIFP categories recommended for baseline and monitoring activities related to the health of BLH forest ecosystems. This study's direct approach for linking daily discharge to flooded-forest surface area lends itself to measuring response of several of the following indicators.

Biology

The overall health of floodplain processes may be best determined by the status of seasonally and temporarily flooded BLH forests, with the latter being more protective of the overall river-floodplain ecosystem, due to landscape context (Figure 1). Baldcypress and other swamps, with the possible exception of backswamps, may not be the primary basis for determining ecosystem health. Swamp habitats flood more frequently and for longer duration than BLH habitats at higher elevations, which are more vulnerable to reductions in overbank flows and intermittent connections with the stream discharge regime. Recommended biological indicators of BLH ecosystem health, in order of priority, are: (1) tree seedling and sapling establishment, (2) species diversity within each forest strata (tree, shrub, herbaceous), and (3) encroachment by upland and exotic plant species.

Hydrology

As discussed above in detail, the most important hydrologic measure of BLH forest health is similarity to the natural flow regime (frequency, duration, etc.), including seasonal overbank flows. The important indicator is probability of annual early spring (late March and early April) overbank flows with a duration of two to four weeks within seasonally flooded BLH forest habitat.

Water Quality

Important water quality objectives in determining functional status of BLH forest ecosystems may include comparative analyses in rising versus falling floodwaters. Proposed key indicators are: (1) nitrogen, (2) water clarity and/or sediment load, and (3) phosphorus.

Geomorphology

In order of priority, the most important geomorphologic indicators of BLH forest health may be: (1) the overbank flow regime, including inundation area, extent of flooding for each BLH forest type, and stage elevation; (2) lateral channel movement, lateral and point bar establishment, and floodplain sedimentation processes; and (3) wood-debris volume, transport, and recruitment.

Connectivity

Continuance of river-floodplain connections critical to BLH forest processes may be best indicated by frequency, duration, and timing of flooding for each BLH forest type, with comparison to the general hydrologic regime for each type (Figure 1). If monitoring funds are limited, focus on those BLH forest types particularly sensitive to connectivity, such as backswamps and temporarily flooded hardwood forests. These habitats provide early warning of hydrologic separation of river and floodplain.

Permanent Vegetation Plots

Due to the long lifespan of BLH tree species, the appropriate indicators of BLH forest change are understory species and the regeneration dynamics of seedlings and young saplings (Hughes and Rood 2003). Figure 7 (Cypress-Caddo SRP Project: Proposed Riparian Study Sites Above Caddo Lake) depicts the preliminary locations of riparian study sites (three primary sites and five secondary or alternate sites) on Big Cypress, Little Cypress, and Black Cypress Bayous. In order to place these proposed riparian sites in context with related efforts, this figure also depicts the sites in relation to existing COE HEC-RAS monitoring sites and USGS-CLI temporary elevation benchmarks. Additional riparian study sites are proposed downstream for managed conservation areas (TPWD, USFWS, etc.) on Big Cypress Bayou and upper Caddo Lake. Within these study sites, plant-community composition (species and structure) is measured within permanent vegetation plots during field surveys.

The purpose of inventorying and monitoring riparian vegetation within the study area is to identify the extent and condition of existing habitats, and determine future deviations from this baseline. The initial baseline survey will populate data sets for comparison to subsequent data collections. In this manner, the proposed riparian methodologies will quantitatively assess plant communities, in order to establish a baseline by which the functional status of river-floodplain connectivity may be determined now and in the future. Vegetation variables, calculated for each community type and each component species, include size class distribution, species richness and diversity, stem density, basal area, and percent canopy cover. An important component of the vegetation inventory is verification of plant species identification through the archiving of voucher specimens.

Spatial configuration of riparian plant communities is based on the TPWD/NatureServe Vegetation Classification System database. As described above, this database is the basis for entering floodplain habitats and land uses into a GIS for each Study Site, in order to analyze their condition, including community type, structure, patch size distribution, fragmentation, and hydrologic connectivity. The project GIS is the basis for sampling habitat patches of each community using a stratified-random design for the efficient, statistically valid acquisition of vegetation data. In this manner, 50-m transects are randomly located along a survey line, which is perpendicular to the river and spans the full width of a given habitat patch.

To facilitate comparison with other riparian habitat assessments in Texas, the vegetation analyses described below are similar to those currently proposed for implementation by one of the authors

(Hayes) for the interagency Middle and Lower Brazos River Sub-Basin Study Design Workgroup. The field methods for each vegetation strata (tree, shrub, and herb) include:

Transect Benchmarks

The precise location of each end of the 50-m transects is recorded by GPS coordinates and by triangulation from witness trees or other prominent features. As appropriate, labeled iron-rebar sections (0.5-in diameter, 18 in long) will also be driven flush to the ground surface at each end of the central 50-m transect, in order to serve as permanent benchmarks. Benchmarks will increase the precision of relocating sampling locations in the future, as facilitated by metal detectors and/or witness-tree triangulation. Particularly for transect data, the use of the same sampling locations significantly increases the statistical power of change detection, when subsequent sampling is compared to baseline conditions.

Tree Strata

Within a 10 m X 50 m plot centered on each of the random selected 50-m transects, the diameter at breast height (DBH) is recorded by species for both live and dead woody perennial vegetation (trees and vines) with at least one stem equal to or greater than 5 cm DBH. In this manner, multi-stemmed trees with at least one stem equal to or greater than 5.0 cm DBH are included along with single-stemmed trees. Diameter measurement is to the nearest 1.0 cm, rounded as appropriate. For multi-stemmed trees, DBH and basal area (BA) are calculated based on the respective sum totals for stems having a DBH equal to or greater than 5 cm.

The data collected for species in the tree strata are sorted and analyzed according to the following size-class categories: 5-15 cm, 16-25 cm, 26-35 cm, 36-45 cm, 46-55 cm, 56-65 cm, 66-75 cm, 76-85 cm, 86-95 cm, and greater than 95 cm. In this way, all trees within 5 m of either side of the center 50-m transect are analyzed according to 10-cm size classes.

DBH Measurement: In the USA, diameter at breast height (DBH) is defined as the average stem diameter, outside bark, at 1.37 m (4.5 ft) above the ground on the high side of the tree, disregarding any bark-litter mound at the base of tree. For consistent measurement, the steel diameter tape must be level and pulled taut.

For irregular trees, DBH is measured by the following method. When swellings, deformities, or branches occur at 4.5 ft (137 cm) above the ground, take DBH above irregularity, where normal stem form ceases to be affected. If trunk forks immediately above DBH height, measure DBH immediately below swelling caused by fork. For forks below true DBH, each stem DBH is normally measured above fork. The exception is when normal DBH height is too close to fork so that it is influenced by swelling associated with the fork, in which case the DBH is measured immediately above such swelling. In this manner, more than one DBH may be recorded per tree, including multiple trunks. For swell-butted stems, DBH is measured above swell if swell is at normal DBH height.

Snag Class: A snag class, adapted from Maser (1988), is recorded for dead vegetation within the tree strata. Snags are defined as standing dead woody vegetation, with an angle greater than 45

degrees relative to the horizontal. The snag classes are defined primarily according to structural integrity and decay. In order of progressive deterioration, the following nine classes are arranged numerically from the most recently killed snags with highest structural integrity (class 1) to the oldest and most decayed snags (class 9):

<u>Class:</u>	<u>Description:</u>	<u>Class:</u>	<u>Description:</u>
1	all limbs and fine branches present, all bark remaining, sound sapwood, hard heartwood;	4	few branch stubs;
2	few limbs, no fine branches, broken top;	5	no branch stubs;
3	only limb stubs;	6	broken main bole;
		7	decomposed;
		8	fallen;
		9	stump.

Densimeter Measurements: Canopy closure is estimated using spherical densimeters at four points (5 m, 15 m, 25 m, and 35 m) along each 50-m center transect line. The densimeter (Lemmon Forest Densimeter, model A, Bartlesville, OK) is held level atop a rod at a height of 1 m. Within each grid square etched on the concave mirror of the densimeter, the area of open canopy is estimated in each quarter square, with a possible score of zero (completely closed canopy) to one (completely open canopy) for each quarter square. Allowing a possible score per square of 0 to 4, this method, as modified from Lemmon (1956, 1957), increases resolution and repeatability. The total count for the 24 grid squares so enumerated is multiplied by 1.042 (24 squares x maximum score of 4 x 1.042 = 100 %) to obtain percentage of overhead area not occupied by canopy. The difference between this and 100 is an estimation of percent canopy cover. Four such cover estimates obtained per 50-m transect are averaged to obtain a cover estimate for each randomly located transect.

Shrub Strata

Shrub composition and relative abundance is quantified using a line-intercept method. Shrubs are defined as woody perennial plants, either single- or multi-trunked, with a canopy height greater than 1 m and no stem equal to or greater than 5 cm DBH. The linear distance, to the nearest cm, that the canopy of each live shrub intersects the center 50-m transect line is recorded. Percent coverage of each species is calculated by dividing the total linear distance of each species by 5000 cm. Overlapping canopy of different species is recorded according to distance each species intersects the line transect. Total distance with no shrub canopy is also recorded. Total percent shrub canopy cover is calculated according to the following formula: $1 - (\text{no shrub linear intercept distance} / 5000)$.

Herb Strata

Canopy cover for plant species within the herb strata is determined using a point intercept method along the center 50-m transect. Every meter along the transect (total of 51 points from 0-50 m), a 1-m long, 1/8 inch diameter "pin" is set vertically. All species of herbaceous vegetation (herbs, grasses, sedges, rushes, ferns, mosses, etc.), along with woody vines and woody seedlings less than one meter in height, that touch the pin are recorded.

In addition to live vegetation within the herb strata, “touches” are recorded for the following microhabitat features, in order to assess the functional status of each habitat patch:

Moss on bare mineral soil	Semi-wet depressions (sparsely vegetated)
Moss on dead fallen wood	Other vegetated wetland (sedges, etc.)
Moss on rocks	Root tip-ups
Bare rock	Tree bole > 5 cm. DBH
Woody debris, coarse (> 20 cm. dia.)	Bare mineral soil
Woody debris, medium (10 < 20 cm. dia.)	Forest floor (organic litter layer)
Woody debris, fine (0.5 < 10 cm. dia.)	Other notable non-vegetation feature (identify)
Wet depressions (non-vegetated, gray/gley litter)	

Percent cover of each herb-stratum species and microhabitat feature is calculated using the formula: (# pins touched by species or feature / 51) * 100.

Calculations for Vegetation and Microhabitat Features

Several variables for both species and strata are calculated from the above data, including basal area (tree strata), canopy cover (shrub and herb strata), density (all strata), and frequency (all strata). Frequency is calculated as percent of 5-m segments along the long axis of the forest-structure plot occupied by a given species or microhabitat. In addition, relative importance is defined as the average of either percent relative basal area (tree strata) or percent relative canopy cover (shrub and herb strata), percent relative density, and percent relative frequency, where the percent relative value equals the value for the species divided by the sum of values for all species times 100.

Water Quality Monitoring

Water quality both affects and is affected by BLH composition. The Texas Clean Rivers Program includes monitoring sites within the study areas included in this report. These data will be evaluated to develop a monitoring program to assess critical parameters that might impact BLH forest health and the benefits that healthy forests have on water quality

Discussion

Linking Stream Discharge and Inundation Area within BLH Forests

Using Landsat TM data from 1992 through 2008, this study analyzed the effect of daily discharge on floodplain inundation within the overall study area with a cumulative river reach length (main channels of Big Cypress, Little Cypress, and Black Cypress Bayous) of 140.52 mi (226.65 km), and a total BLH forest area of 56,220 ac (22,752 ha). Note that the Lower Big Cypress Bayou study area is completely encompassed by the Upper Caddo Lake study area (Figure 2). The extensive area and long period of analysis (17 years) greatly exceed previous published studies that have quantified daily inundation dynamics within floodplains.

The published research that is most similar to the current effort (Benke et al. 2000) used successive aerial photography flown 1984-1985 along a 6.3-km reach of the Ogeechee River in Georgia. The Benke et al. (2000) study determined flood-inundation areas using the photography, which allowed regression with daily river discharge, and subsequent extrapolation of flooded-forest area for a 58-year record (1938-1995) of daily discharge from a single USGS gage.

The current study's thesis is that the distribution of mapped BLH forest types closely coincides with the areal distribution of hydrologic regimes. The literature review identifies linkages between bottomland habitat distributions and flood regimes (Figure 1). The BLH forest-hydroperiod relationship is sufficiently documented by study results (Appendix A) to permit the TPWD BLH forest maps to essentially substitute for the extent of corresponding flood regimes, as defined in Figure 1. Examination of Appendix A reveals a consistent sequence of flood inundation according to the relative soil-surface elevation and landscape context of TPWD BLH types.

Historical Flow Regimes

An analysis of the historic flow patterns in the basin was the basis for the development of instream flow recommendations in the Cypress Flows Project (Winemiller et al. 2005, Trungale 2010). The analysis presented in this report can be considered an overlay to these preliminary recommendations that can be used to validate or refine the preliminary recommendations. Linking stream discharge to inundation area within BLH forests provides a means for measuring the effect of these flows on the forest ecology. As noted above, these results should be re-analyzed in subsequent phases of this project. However, the preliminary results appear to confirm several expectations as to the relationship between flow and inundation of BLH forests.

Figure E-1 indicates that flows regulated by Lake O' the Pines (post), regularly inundate significant areas of swamps (>70% of the available areas). However, inundation of seasonally and temporarily flooded forests is limited to less than 30% of the available areas under the post Lake o the Pines regulated flow regime. Assuming this finding is confirmed in subsequent data analyses, support is provided for the original building blocks recommendation for more infrequent but much higher flow recommendations. Furthermore, the data suggest that a failure to produce these higher (10-20 year recurrence flows) could lead to invasion of upland species

into these seasonally and temporarily flooded forests; a hypothesis that might be confirmed with long term monitoring.

Results from analysis of data from Little and Black Cypress also suggest that significant percentages of swamp habitats are inundated at moderate high flow pulse levels. However, the data also indicate only very high flows, which continue to occur infrequently, inundate large percentages of the seasonally and temporarily flooded forests.

One finding that is contrary to expectations is that temporarily flooded forests appear to respond to lower flow rates than seasonally flood forests, in some areas. This finding will be addressed in subsequent study phases.

The data developed in this study can be used to investigate intra- and inter- annual inundation patterns including time and duration of inundation. These will be addressed in subsequent phases of this study, once the initial regressions are re-evaluated.

Holistic Management of Riparian Water Resources

In terms of sustaining society, a hectare of floodplain is second in value only to a hectare of estuary (Costanza et al. 1997). Water management needs new direction, as floodplains become more threatened and, thus, increasingly important for meeting a variety of human, environmental, and ecological services. Gosselink et al. (1990) conclude that reduction of the cumulative impacts of altered river hydrology is so vital that landscape-scale regulation is now required across political boundaries, such as state and national borders. Whether or not regulatory in nature, a shift is essential from a water supply outlook to holistic management of water resources (Hughes and Rood 2003).

A holistic approach necessarily incorporates water conservation and prioritization of water allocation. Floodplain infrastructure changes may be required in order to gain multiple benefits from increasingly limited water resources. An example would be the replacement of constructed flood-defense barriers with a natural flood-management plan utilizing floodplains for supplemental water storage, while enhancing ecosystem services. In this manner, society simultaneously gains the multiple benefits of reduced flood elevation and velocity, base flow maintenance, groundwater recharge, and ecosystem services (Gosselink et al. 1990). Restoration of riparian ecosystem services, while reducing flood damage, has more widespread ramifications, such as increased primary and secondary biotic production and associated economic returns downstream. Rood et al. (2005) find that systemic restoration of more natural flow dynamics benefit a much larger area of the floodplain than manufactured corrections.

The quantification of the flow regime, including high and overbank flows, is the first priority for ecologically sustainable water management within floodplains (Richter et al. 2003). Since it is critical for the maintenance of native biodiversity and natural ecosystem processes, an accurate determination of the flow regime provides important upfront guidance for all subsequent steps aimed at resolving conflicts between extractive and ecosystem needs. Richter et al. (2003) strongly recommend this approach instead of treating ecological impacts as regulatory questions after water development plans are brought forward. The current project introduces an empirical

approach not only for accurately quantifying high and overbank flows, but also for specifying their interactions with BLH habitats.

Basic to the systemic restoration of river-floodplain ecosystems is permitting flow variation according to the natural hydrograph, which may necessitate different flow prescriptions for dry, normal, and wet years (Rood et al. 2005). The pragmatic approach is to augment regulated flows during high-flow years, in order to compensate for water diversions required during low-flow years. As discussed above, the reproductive requirements of BLH tree species need only be satisfied some years (Hughes and Rood 2003), so there is flexibility in meeting both the between-year variability of environmental flows and the stakeholder priorities.

The restoration of the natural flow regime during high-flow years is practical, since these years provide enough water to maintain BLH forest habitats, while meeting both short-term economic purposes and long-term environmental and socioeconomic requirements (Rood et al. 2005). As discussed above, regulated high and overbank flows timed to match the life histories of most biota should be followed by gradual drawdowns and subsequent maintenance flows to protect vulnerable juvenile life stages. Effective planning for the timing, frequency, and duration of higher flows also supports short-term processes such as fish spawning (a trigger variable) and long-term processes such as riparian forest regeneration (Opperman et al. 2010).

In terms of maintaining the compositional integrity of BLH tree communities and preventing the encroachment of upland and exotic species, overbank flows after foliage has emerged are most effective (Gosselink et al. 1981). Flood tolerance differences among tree species are most pronounced after photosynthesis begins in early spring. Remote sensing work accomplished during this project indicates that on average foliage emergence within the Cypress-Caddo basins begins in mid-March, which coincides with the average start (March 11) of the growing season (Carrin et al. 2007).

Recommendations for Future Research

According to Rood et al. (2005), the most important goal of future research and application within floodplains is improving the calculation for the ecological benefits of restoration. Their other top priority for future studies is determining how to effectively “resize” rivers and their floodplains, in order to maximize necessary ecosystem processes within an altered flow regime. The current data analysis provides an example of how to achieve both of these priorities. The wetted-surface classification of thematic-mapper data quantifies the interaction of high-flow and overbank events with the full range of floodplain habitats. In this manner, the functional response of the floodplain ecosystem to different stream discharge values is directly measured.

Regression analyses of percent inundation (floodplain, total BLH forest habitat, selected BLH forest types) versus stream discharge are needed for additional river basins, in order to derive inundation-discharge relationships, which are broadly applicable. These relationships may then be extrapolated to the long-term record for daily discharge for USGS gages across a range of hydrologic regimes. Flood-duration curves could be developed from the discharge record and the inundation-discharge relationship. For example, Benke et al. (2000) plotted discharge and inundation against the percentage of time that a selected discharge value was equaled or

exceeded, in order to produce discharge-duration and inundation-duration curves, respectively. Taking this further, if relative percent values for discharge were modeled based on hydrologic “breakpoints”, the inundation-duration relationship may be extrapolated to other gages, in addition to those selected for direct discharge-inundation analysis.

Another recommendation for future applied research is to develop a more holistic and collaborative approach to maintain essential high and overbank flows, which incorporates the following biological considerations to modify inundation-duration relationships derived through the above empirical and regression analyses:

Ecological Flow Prescriptions

In order to match most organisms' life histories, high and overbank flow events should be specified according to requisite discharge values and their frequency, timing, and duration. These ecological flow prescriptions should include gradual drawdowns and subsequent maintenance flows to protect vulnerable juvenile life stages.

Importance of Early Spring Flows

The above prescriptions should also stipulate the probability of high and overbank flows in early spring, which are important for maintaining BLH habitats. The current data analysis emphasizes the importance of overbank flows early in the growing season in order to sustain BLH forests, which provide essential ecosystem services within the floodplain. Peer-reviewed literature also identifies annual early spring (late March and early April) overbank flows with a duration of two to four weeks as critical to the survival of seasonally flooded BLH forest habitats within the southeastern United States, including east Texas.

Key BLH Habitats as Benchmarks for Determining Regulated Flows

For restoring habitat diversity and ecosystem processes, regulated flows regimes should target the health of seasonally and temporarily flooded hardwood forests, with the latter being more protective due to its topographic context. Baldcypress and other swamps, with the possible exception of backswamps, flood more frequently and for longer duration than other habitats more sensitive to the maintenance of overbank flows and connections with the river discharge regime.

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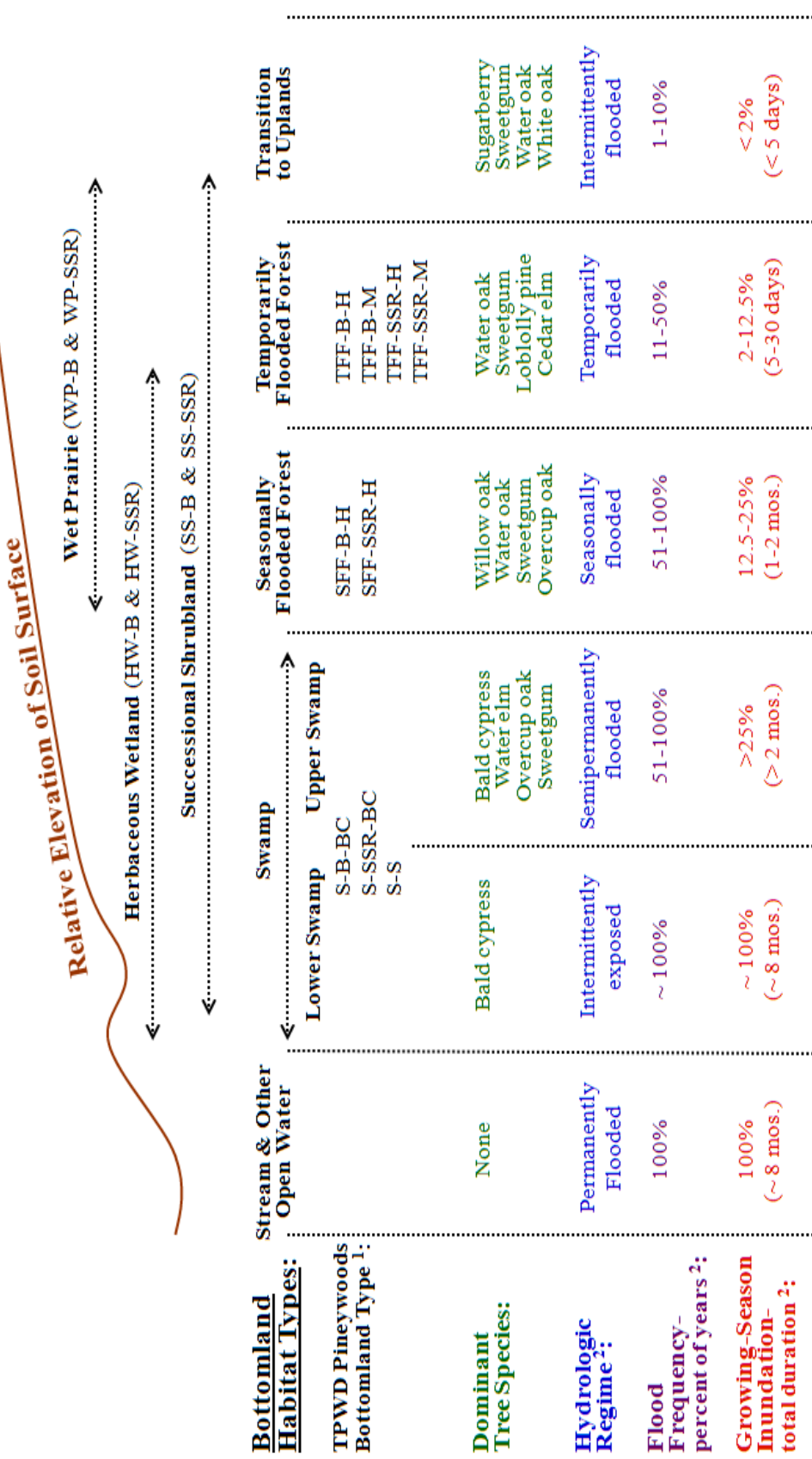
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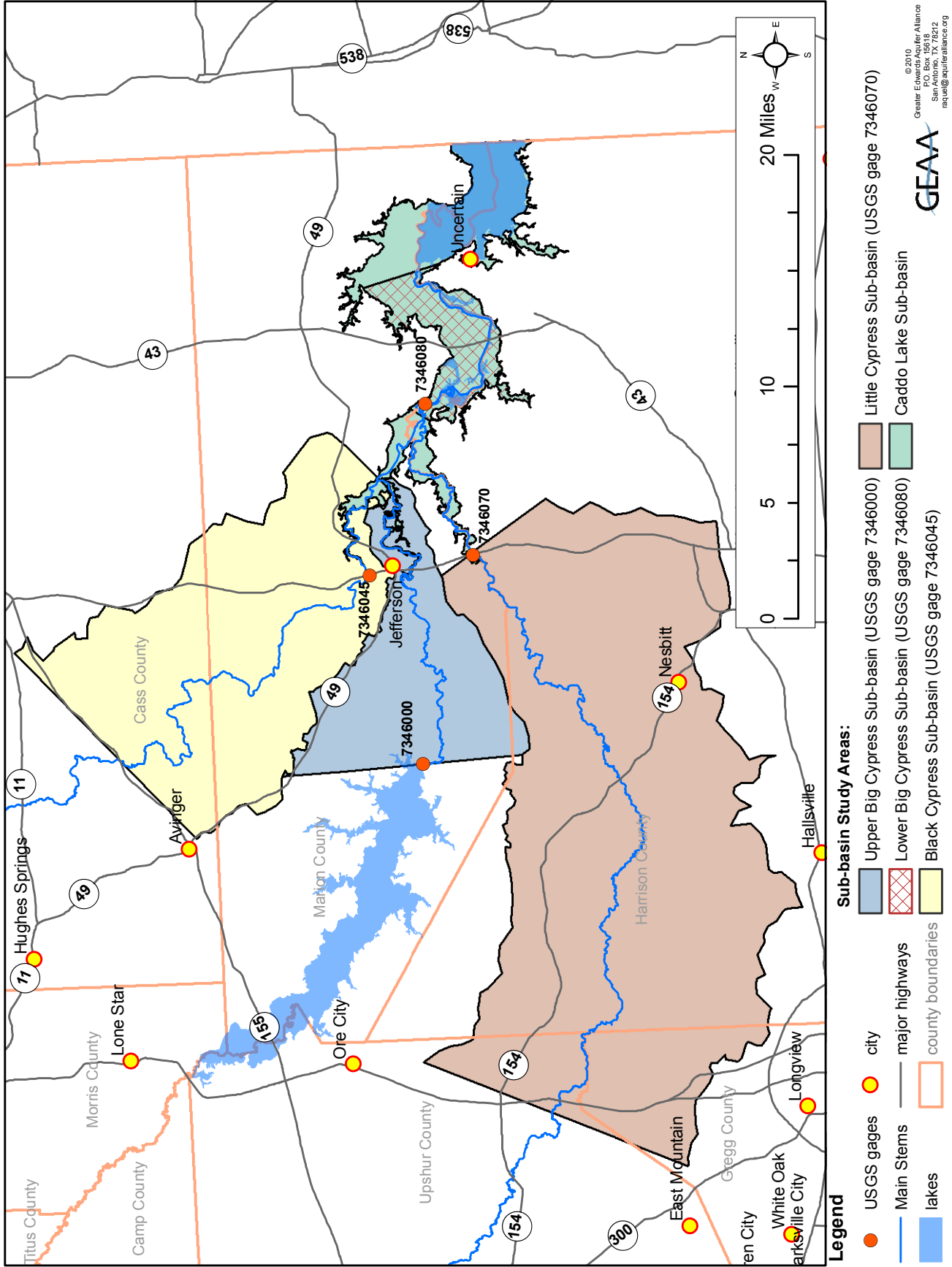
Figure 1. Bottomland Habitat Types in Cypress-Caddo Project Area, Northeast Texas
Landscape Context, Tree Species, and Hydrology
 (see Table 2 for acronym definitions)



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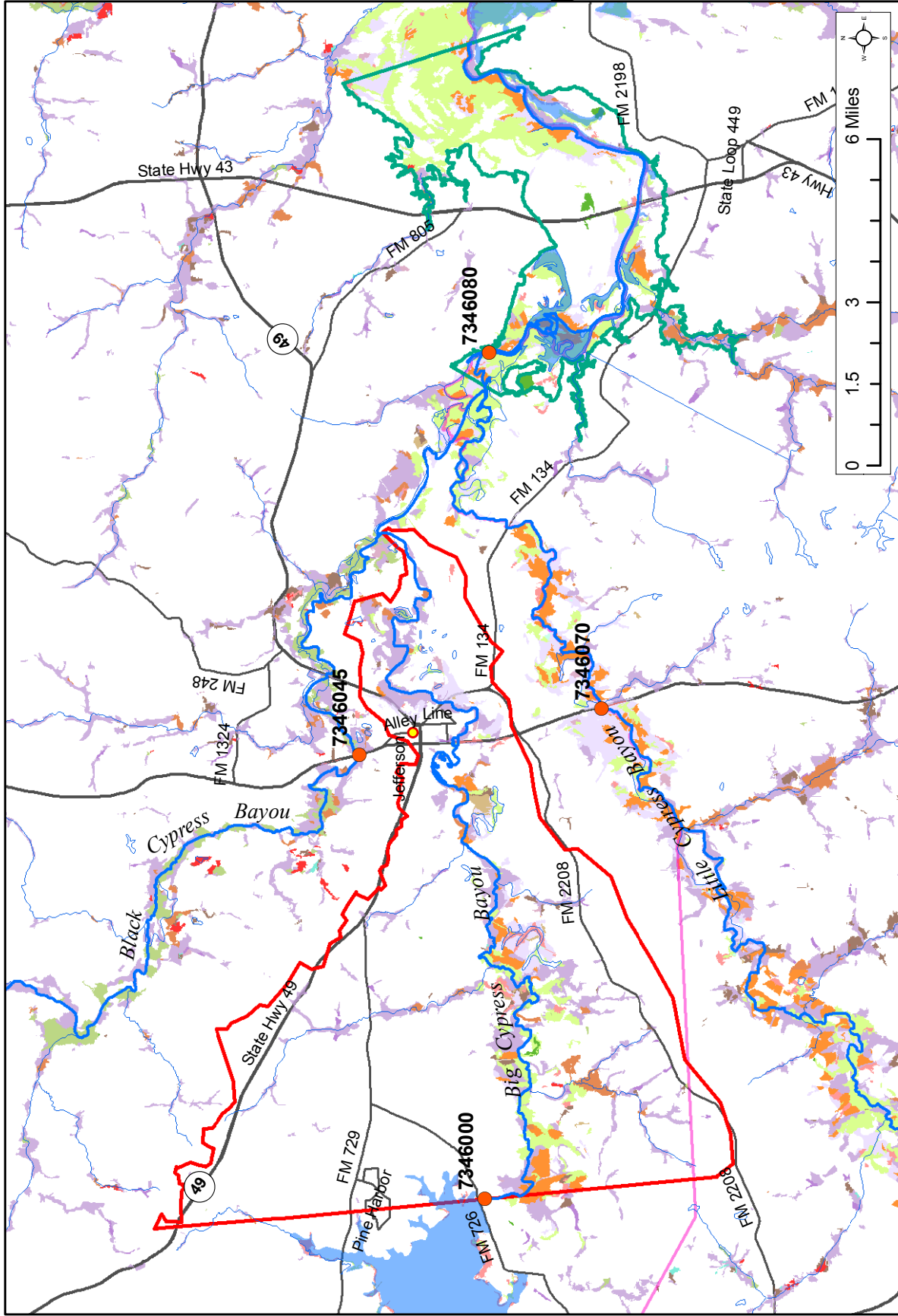
Figure 2. Overall Cypress-Caddo SRP Project Area: Five Sub-basin Study Areas, USGS Gage Locations, and Water Features



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Figure 3. Cypress-Caddo SRP Project: Two Big Cypress Bayou Study Areas with Bottomland Hardwood Habitats

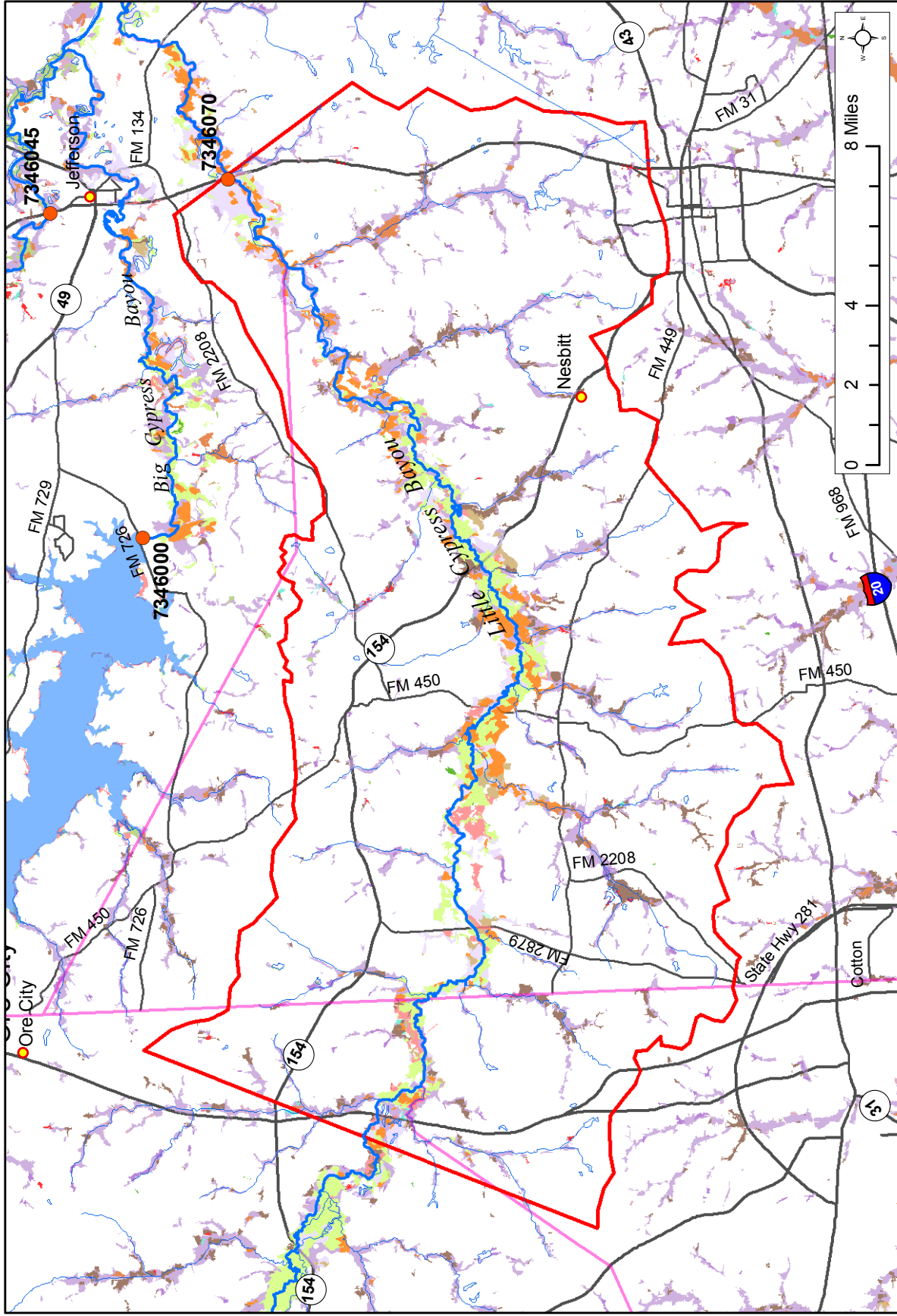


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Upper Big Cypress Sub-basin (USGS gage 07346000) Lower Big Cypress Sub-basin (USGS gage 07346080)

(see Table 1. for additional legend information)

Figure 4. Cypress-Caddo SRP Project: Little Cypress Bayou Study Area with Bottomland Hardwood Habitats



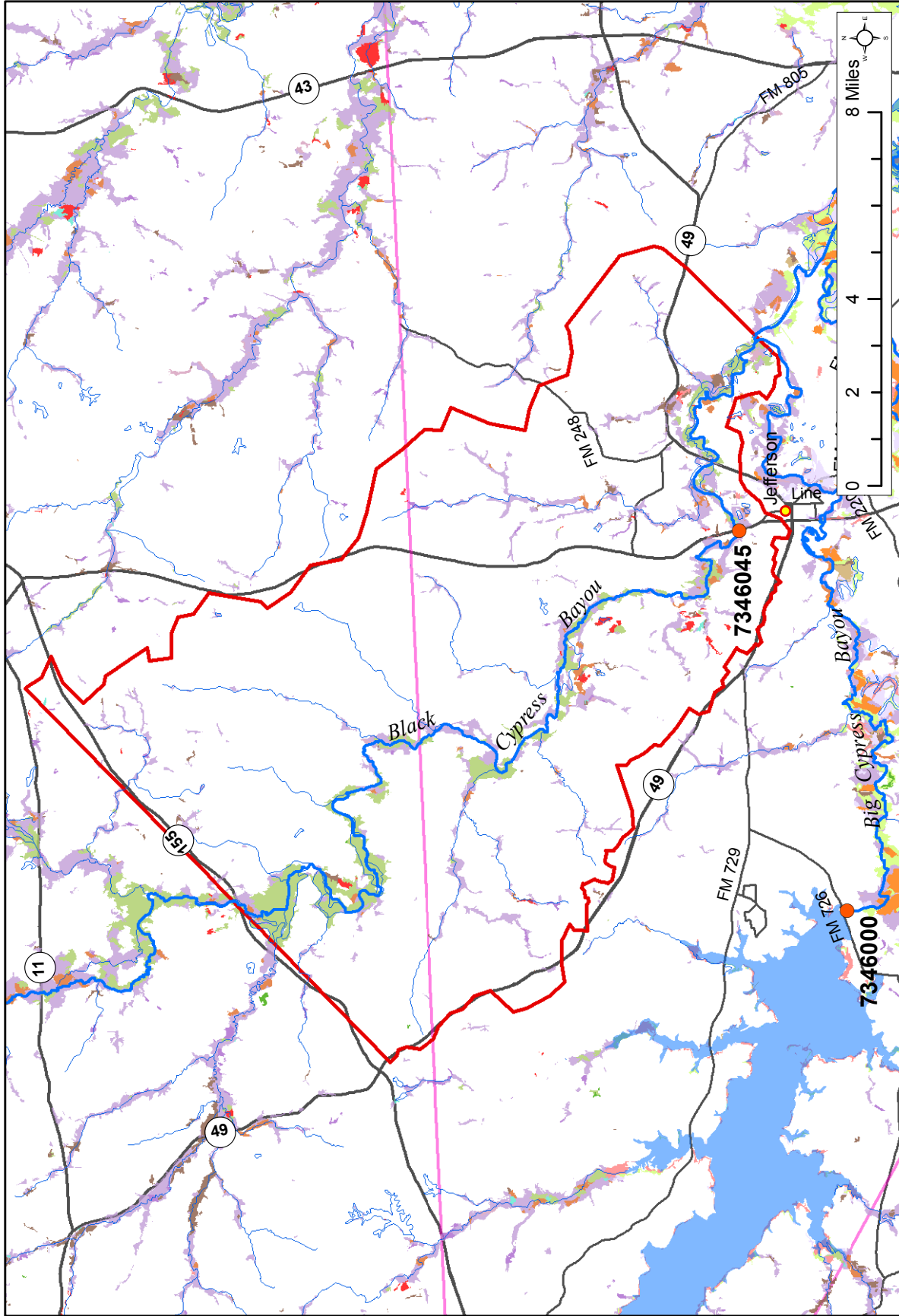
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Little Cypress Sub-basin (USGS gage 07346070)

(see Table 1. for additional legend information)

Figure 5. Cypress-Caddo SRP Project: Black Cypress Bayou Study Area with Bottomland Hardwood Habitats



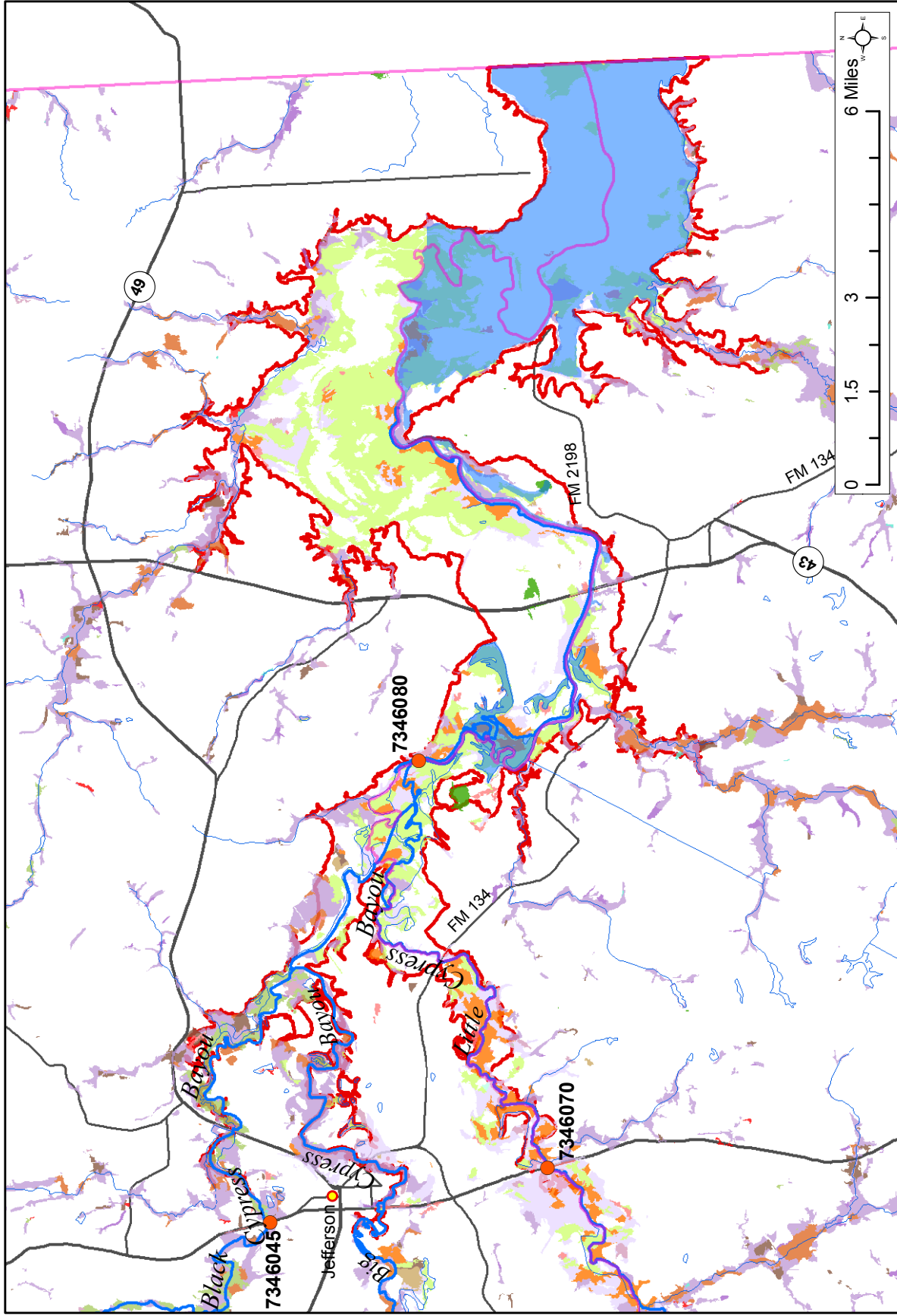
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Black Cypress Sub-basin (USGS gage 07346045)

(see Table 1. for additional legend information)

Figure 6. Cypress-Caddo SRP Project: Caddo Lake Study Area with Bottomland Hardwood Habitats

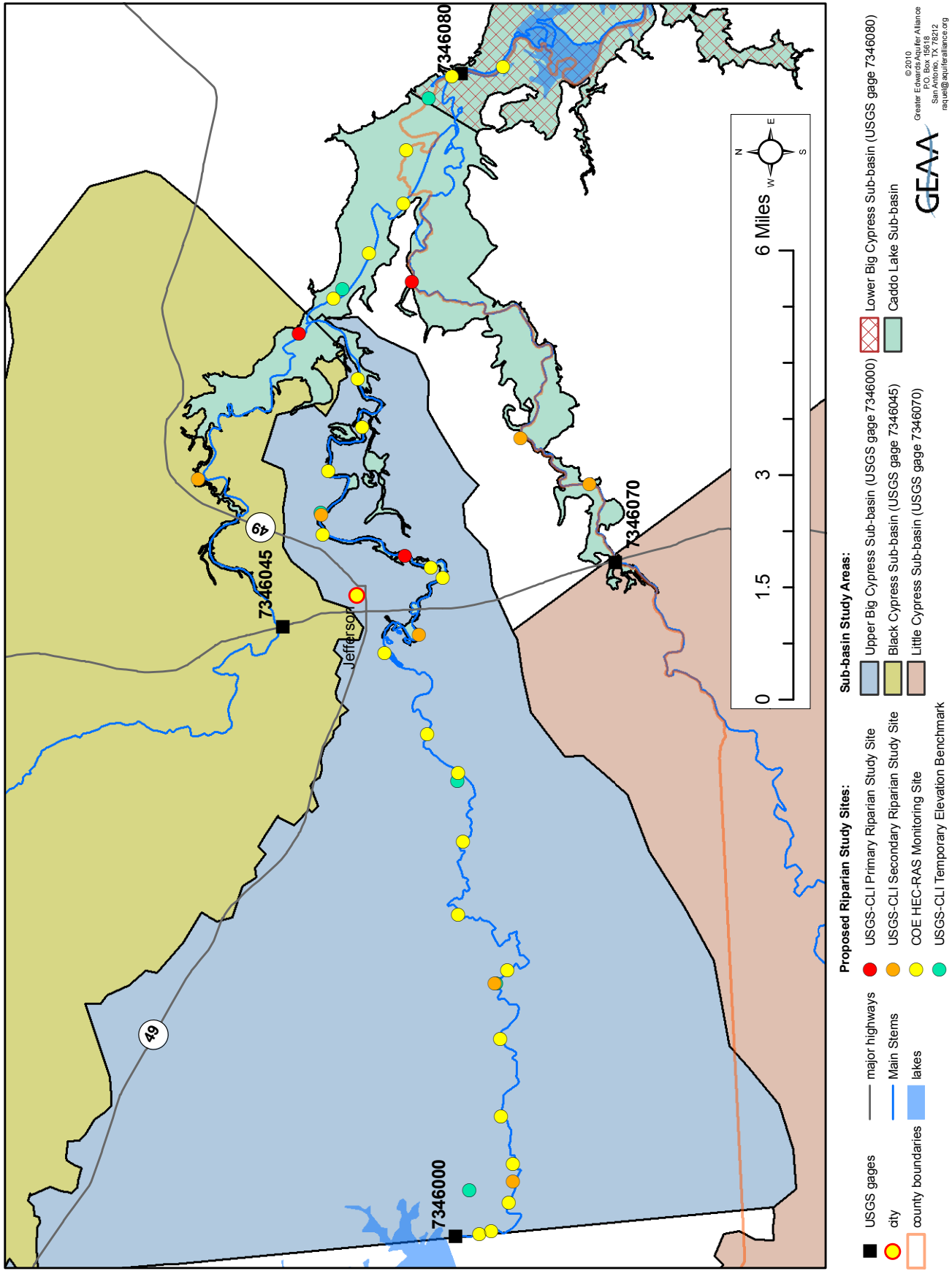


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Caddo Lake Study Area
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Figure 7. Cypress-Caddo SRP Project: Proposed Riparian Study Sites Above Caddo Lake





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Table 1. Legend for:



Figure 3. Cypress-Caddo SRP Project: Two Big Cypress Bayou Study Areas with Bottomland Hardwood Habitats
 Figure 4. Cypress-Caddo SRP Project: Little Cypress Bayou Study Area with Bottomland Hardwood Habitats
 Figure 5. Cypress-Caddo SRP Project: Black Cypress Bayou Study Area with Bottomland Hardwood Habitats
 Figure 6. Cypress-Caddo SRP Project: Caddo Lake Study Area with Bottomland Hardwood Habitats

Legend

-  USGS gages
-  City
-  Highway
-  Secondary road
-  County boundaries
-  *Main Stream Channels in Study Areas*
-  Rivers, bayous, and streams
-  Lakes

- TPWD Bottomland Classification:***
-  Bottomland Baldcypress Swamp
-  Small Stream and Riparian Baldcypress Swamp
-  Swamp

-  Bottomland Seasonally Flooded Hardwood Forest
-  Small Stream and Riparian Seasonally Flooded Hardwood Forest

-  Bottomland Temporarily Flooded Hardwood Forest
-  Bottomland Temporarily Flooded Mixed Pine / Hardwood Forest
-  Small Stream and Riparian Temporarily Flooded Hardwood Forest
-  Small Stream and Riparian Temporarily Flooded Mixed Forest

-  Bottomland Deciduous Successional Shrubland
-  Small Stream and Riparian Deciduous Successional Shrubland

-  Bottomland Herbaceous Wetland
-  Small Stream and Riparian Herbaceous Wetland

-  Bottomland Wet Prairie
-  Small Stream and Riparian Wet Prairie

*Texas Parks and Wildlife Department. 2009. Ecological Systems Project: Phase 2. Austin, Texas.

Table 2. Bottomland Habitat Types within Five Cypress-Caddo Sub-basin Study Areas: Nomenclature, Acronyms, and Distribution

Bottomland Habitat Type	Texas Parks and Wildlife Department Pineywoods Bottomland Types *	Acronyms:	Distribution Among Study Areas				
			Upper Big Cypress	Lower Big Cypress	Little Cypress	Black Cypress	Upper Caddo Lake
Swamp (S)	Bottomland Baldcypress Swamp	S-B-BC	X	X	X	X	X
	Small Stream and Riparian Baldcypress Swamp	S-SSR-BC	X	X	X	X	X
	Swamp	S-S	X	X	X	X	X
Seasonally Flooded Forest (SFF)	Bottomland Seasonally Flooded Hardwood Forest	SFF-B-H	X	X	X		X
	Small Stream and Riparian Seasonally Flooded Hardwood Forest	SFF-SSR-H	X	X	X	X	X
Temporarily Flooded Forest (TFF)	Bottomland Temporarily Flooded Hardwood Forest	TFF-B-H	X	X	X		X
	Bottomland Temporarily Flooded Mixed Pine/Hardwood Forest	TFF-B-M	X	X	X	X	X
	Small Stream and Riparian Temporarily Flooded Hardwood Forest	TFF-SSF-H	X	X	X	X	X
	Small Stream and Riparian Temporarily Flooded Mixed Forest	TFF-SSF-M	X	X	X	X	X
Successional Shrubland (SS)	Bottomland Deciduous Successional Shrubland	SS-B	X	X	X		X
	Small Stream and Riparian Deciduous Successional Shrubland	SS-SSR	X	X	X	X	X
Herbaceous Wetland (HW)	Bottomland Herbaceous Wetland	HW-B	X	X	X	X	X
	Small Stream and Riparian Herbaceous Wetland	HW-SSR	X	X	X	X	X
Wet Prairie (WP)	Bottomland Wet Prairie	WP-B	X	X	X		X
	Small Stream and Riparian Wet Prairie	WP-SSR	X	X	X	X	X

Table 3. Study Area Overview and Results Summary

Study Area	USGS Gage #	USGS Gage Location Relative to Stream Reach	Estimated Out-of-Bank Threshold (cfs or ft)	Number of TM-Classified Flood-Inundation Dates	Mean Daily Discharge (cfs) or Stage (ft) for Classified TM Dates	Range of Total BLH Habitat Inundation (%)	Total Stream Reach Length (km)	Dominant BLH Habitat Types*
Upper Big Cypress Bayou	7346000	upstream	2,500 cfs	13	444-3,070 cfs	12.9-38.0	35.27	TFF-SSR-H
Lower Big Cypress Bayou	7346080	upstream	4,000 cfs	4	895-4,340 cfs	40.5-57.3	21.17	S-B-BC
Little Cypress Bayou	7346070	downstream	3,000 cfs	8	365-4,240 cfs	7.8-42.5	69.59	TFF-SSR-H
Black Cypress Bayou	7346045	middle	2,000 cfs	8	327-2,300 cfs	34.7-53.0	53.99	TFF-SSR-H, S-SSR-BC
Upper Caddo Lake	NA	downstream	170.5 ft	11	169.17-174.90 ft	43.1-84.9	67.82 **	S-B-BC

* Table 2 defines acronyms for habitat types

** Includes portions of Big, Little, and Black Cypress Bayous above State Highway 43

**Appendix A: Thematic-mapper (TM) Inundation Results by
Bottomland Habitat Type and Discharge Parameters,
Cypress-Caddo SRP Study**

<u>Table</u>	<u>Study Area</u>	<u>Page</u>
A-1	Upper Big Cypress Bayou Study Area (USGS Gage # 7346000)	A-2
A-2	Lower Big Cypress Bayou Study Area (USGS Gage # 7346080)	A-3
A-3	Little Cypress Bayou Study Area (USGS Gage # 7346070)	A-4
A-4	Black Cypress Bayou Study Area (USGS Gage # 7346045)	A-5
A-5	Upper Caddo Lake Study Area	A-6

Table A-1: Results - Upper Big Cypress Bayou near Jefferson Study Area

Inundation-Area Results per OB-Event: Big Cypress Bayou near Jefferson (USGS Gage # 07346000)	Date:	2/10/91		2/26/91		2/2/94		1/20/95		2/21/95		3/9/95		3/1/98		12/30/98		3/9/01		1/7/02		2/8/02		2/24/02		2/25/08		
		2,710		1,160		1,130		1,790		2,620		850		2,480		444		3,070		3,060		1,900		1,480		2,670		
		ac	%	ac	%	ac	%	ac	%	ac	%	ac	%	ac	%	ac	%	ac	%	ac	%	ac	%	ac	%	ac	%	
Bottomland Habitat (BH) Type:	Mean Discharge (CBF):	1,043	67.6%	606	58.1%	466	44.7%	643	61.6%	680	65.2%	493	47.3%	724	69.4%	324	31.1%	777	74.5%	701	67.2%	571	54.7%	512	49.1%	613	58.8%	
	Inundation of Total BH (ac & %):	1,827	28.9%	1,574	24.9%	1,079	17.1%	1,842	29.1%	1,755	27.8%	1,172	18.5%	1,900	30.0%	813	12.9%	2,403	38.0%	1,931	30.5%	1,414	22.4%	1,309	20.7%	1,400	22.1%	
Swamp (S)	IPWV Phycocyst Bottomland Types	37	23	62.2%	24	64.9%	7	18.9%	28	75.7%	26	70.3%	12	32.4%	32	86.5%	9	24.3%	34	91.9%	32	86.5%	21	56.8%	16	43.2%	14	37.8%
	Small Stream and Riparian Bulky Press Swamp	20	19	95.0%	17	85.0%	18	90.0%	19	95.0%	19	95.0%	17	85.0%	19	95.0%	16	80.0%	18	90.0%	19	95.0%	17	85.0%	17	85.0%	17	85.0%
Seasonally Flooded Forest (SFF)	S Subtotals:	1,100	747	67.9%	647	58.8%	491	44.6%	690	62.7%	725	65.9%	522	47.5%	778	70.5%	349	31.7%	829	75.4%	752	68.4%	609	55.4%	544	49.5%	644	58.5%
	Bottomland Seasonally Flooded Hardwood Forest	542	62	11.4%	57	10.5%	19	3.5%	63	11.6%	59	10.9%	37	6.8%	57	10.5%	13	2.4%	100	18.5%	64	11.8%	42	7.7%	41	7.6%	37	6.8%
Temporarily Flooded Forest (TFF)	Small Stream and Riparian Seasonally Flooded Hardwood Forest	326	32	9.8%	37	11.3%	15	4.6%	51	15.6%	34	10.4%	17	5.2%	47	14.4%	15	4.6%	76	23.3%	42	12.9%	17	5.2%	19	5.8%	18	5.5%
	SFF Subtotals:	868	94	10.8%	94	10.8%	34	3.9%	114	13.1%	93	10.7%	54	6.2%	104	12.0%	28	3.2%	176	20.3%	106	12.2%	59	6.8%	60	6.9%	55	6.3%
Successional Shrubland (SS)	Bottomland Temporarily Flooded Hardwood Forest	735	89	12.1%	69	9.4%	53	7.2%	103	14.0%	91	12.4%	74	10.1%	104	14.1%	57	7.8%	148	20.1%	125	17.0%	97	13.2%	100	13.6%	69	9.4%
	Small Stream and Riparian Temporarily Flooded Hardwood Forest	68	2	2.9%	3	4.4%	0	0.0%	2	2.9%	0	0.0%	2	2.9%	2	2.9%	0	0.0%	3	4.4%	0	0.0%	3	4.4%	2	2.9%	0	0.0%
Wet Prairie (WP)	Small Stream and Riparian Temporarily Flooded Hardwood Forest	2,982	709	23.8%	618	20.7%	376	12.6%	747	25.1%	658	22.1%	399	13.4%	723	24.2%	279	9.4%	1,068	33.8%	746	25.0%	495	16.6%	475	15.9%	475	15.9%
	Small Stream and Riparian Temporarily Flooded Mixed Forest	70	3	4.3%	4	5.7%	1	1.4%	2	2.9%	3	4.3%	1	1.4%	3	4.3%	1	1.4%	5	7.1%	2	2.9%	1	1.4%	2	2.9%	3	4.3%
Herbaceous Wetland (HW)	TFF Subtotals:	3,855	803	20.8%	694	18.0%	430	11.2%	854	22.2%	752	19.5%	476	12.3%	832	21.6%	337	8.7%	1,164	30.2%	873	22.6%	596	15.5%	579	15.0%	547	14.2%
	Bottomland Deciduous Successional Shrubland	8	1	12.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	12.5%	2	25.0%	1	12.5%	2	25.0%	1	12.5%	2	25.0%	2	25.0%	1	12.5%	1	12.5%	0	0.0%
Wet Prairie (WP)	Small Stream and Riparian Successional Shrubland	2	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	2	100.0%	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	2	100.0%	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	1	50.0%
	Small Stream and Riparian Successional Shrubland	10	2	20.0%	133	54.5%	115	47.1%	164	67.2%	163	66.8%	107	43.9%	162	66.4%	91	37.5%	190	77.9%	174	71.3%	138	56.6%	114	46.7%	142	58.2%
Wet Prairie (WP)	Bottomland Herbaceous Wetland	11	5	45.5%	1	9.1%	7	63.6%	7	63.6%	7	63.6%	8	72.7%	8	72.7%	5	45.5%	8	72.7%	7	63.6%	7	63.6%	7	63.6%	8	72.7%
	Small Stream and Riparian Herbaceous Wetland	255	168	65.9%	134	52.5%	122	47.8%	171	67.1%	170	66.7%	115	45.1%	170	66.7%	96	37.6%	198	77.6%	181	71.0%	145	56.9%	121	47.5%	150	58.8%
Wet Prairie (WP)	Bottomland Wet Prairie	136	10	7.4%	3	2.2%	1	0.7%	9	6.6%	3	2.2%	12	8.8%	12	8.8%	1	0.7%	26	19.1%	12	8.8%	2	1.5%	2	1.5%		
	Small Stream and Riparian Wet Prairie	236	13	5.5%	4	1.7%	1	0.4%	11	4.7%	11	4.7%	15	6.4%	15	6.4%	2	0.8%	32	13.6%	15	6.4%	3	1.3%	3	1.3%		
TOTAL ACRES		6,324	1,827	28.9%	1,574	24.9%	1,079	17.1%	1,842	29.1%	1,755	27.8%	1,172	18.5%	1,900	30.0%	813	12.9%	2,403	38.0%	1,931	30.5%	1,414	22.4%	1,309	20.7%	1,400	22.1%

Table A-2: Results - Lower Big Cypress Bayou Study Area

Inundation-Area Results : site 07346080 Big Cypress Ck above SH 43		Date:		2/6/07		2/22/07		2/25/08		3/12/08	
Draft Out-of-Bank Threshold = 4000 cfs		Mean Discharge (cfs):		2,080		895		2,800		4,340	
Bottomland Habitat (BH) Type:		Inundation of Total BH (ac & %):		2,749 49.2%		2,264 40.5%		2,776 49.6%		3,207 57.3%	
		Total (ac)		ac		%		ac		%	
		Flooded Habitat by TMDate		ac		%		ac		%	
Swamp (S)	TPWD Pineywoods Bottomland Types										
	Bottomland Baldcypress Swamp	3,097	2,252	1,885	60.9%	2,270	73.3%	2,528	81.6%		
	Small Stream and Riparian Baldcypress Swamp	9	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%		
Seasonally Flooded Forest (SFF)	Swamp	112	77	68.8%	59	52.7%	70	62.5%	77	68.8%	
	S Subtotals:	3,218	2,329	72.4%	1,944	60.4%	2,340	72.7%	2,605	81.0%	
	Bottomland Seasonally Flooded Hardwood Forest	579	59	10.2%	44	7.6%	53	9.2%	98	16.9%	
Temporarily Flooded Forest (TFF)	Small Stream and Riparian Seasonally Flooded Hardwood Forest	135	3	2.2%	3	2.2%	1	0.7%	2	1.5%	
	SFF Subtotals:	714	62	8.7%	47	6.6%	54	7.6%	100	14.0%	
	Bottomland Temporarily Flooded Hardwood Forest	884	194	21.9%	141	16.0%	207	23.4%	269	30.4%	
Successional Shrubland (SS)	Bottomland Temporarily Flooded Mixed Pine / Hardwood Forest	10	1	10.0%	0	0.0%	2	20.0%	2	20.0%	
	Small Stream and Riparian Temporarily Flooded Hardwood Forest	646	142	22.0%	113	17.5%	149	23.1%	194	30.0%	
	Small Stream and Riparian Temporarily Flooded Mixed Forest	5	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	
Herbaceous Wetland (HW)	TFF Subtotals:	1,545	337	21.8%	254	16.4%	358	23.2%	465	30.1%	
	Bottomland Deciduous Successional Shrubland	2	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	
	Small Stream and Riparian Deciduous Successional Shrubland	5	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	
Wet Prairie (WP)	SS Subtotals:	7	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	28.6%	
	Bottomland Herbaceous Wetland	83	13	15.7%	12	14.5%	17	20.5%	27	32.5%	
	Small Stream and Riparian Herbaceous Wetland	15	8	53.3%	7	46.7%	7	46.7%	8	53.3%	
TOTAL ACRES	HW Subtotals:	98	21	21.4%	19	19.4%	24	24.5%	35	35.7%	
	Bottomland Wet Prairie	8	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	
	Small Stream and Riparian Wet Prairie	3	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	
WP Subtotals:		11	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	
TOTAL ACRES		5,593	2,749	49.2%	2,264	40.5%	2,776	49.6%	3,207	57.3%	

Table A-3: Results - Little Cypress Bayou Study Area

Inundation-Area Results per OB-Event: site 07346070 Little Cypress Ck nr Jefferson		Date:	1/30/93	1/4/01	1/20/01	2/5/01	3/9/01	1/7/02	2/6/07	2/22/07				
Draft Out-of-Bank Thresh hold = 3000 cfs		Mean Discharge (cfs):	1,360	3,020	4,240	1,030	3,500	689	526	365				
		Inundation of Total BH (ac. & %):	6,695 24.9%	9,656 35.9%	11,446 42.5%	6,015 22.4%	10,632 39.5%	3,760 14.0%	2,086 7.8%	2,563 9.5%				
Bottomland Hardwoods (BH) Type:		Total (ac)	Flooded Habitat by TMD Date											
			ac	%	ac	%	ac	%	ac	%	ac	%	ac	%
Swamp (S)	Bottomland Baldcypress Swamp	4,642	3,208	69.1%	4,066	87.6%	4,261	91.8%	3,164	68.2%	4,267	91.9%	1,998	43.0%
	Small Stream and Riparian Baldcypress Swamp	52	28	53.8%	36	69.2%	41	78.8%	38	73.1%	39	75.0%	34	65.4%
	Swamp	22	2	9.1%	2	9.1%	2	9.1%	0	0.0%	2	9.1%	1	4.5%
Seasonally Flooded Forest (SFF)	S Subtotal:	4,716	3,238	68.7%	4,104	87.0%	4,304	91.3%	3,202	67.9%	4,308	91.3%	2,033	43.1%
	Bottomland Seasonally Flooded Hardwood Forest	2,971	975	32.8%	1,613	54.3%	2,084	70.1%	656	22.1%	1,905	64.1%	408	13.7%
	Small Stream and Riparian Seasonally Flooded Hardwood Forest	592	21	3.5%	35	5.9%	197	33.3%	13	2.2%	64	10.8%	9	1.5%
Temporarily Flooded Forest (TFF)	SFF Subtotals:	3,563	996	28.0%	1,648	46.3%	2,281	64.0%	669	18.8%	1,969	55.3%	417	11.7%
	Bottomland Temporarily Flooded Hardwood Forest	3,212	969	30.2%	1,541	48.0%	1,763	54.9%	802	25.0%	1,697	52.8%	504	15.7%
	Bottomland Temporarily Flooded Mixed Pine / Hardwood Forest	72	1	1.4%	3	4.2%	5	6.9%	2	2.8%	4	5.6%	1	1.4%
Successional Shrubland (SS)	Small Stream and Riparian Temporarily Flooded Hardwood Forest	9,966	985	9.9%	1,499	15.0%	2,124	21.3%	856	8.6%	1,608	16.1%	521	5.2%
	Small Stream and Riparian Temporarily Flooded Mixed Forest	776	6	0.8%	5	0.6%	22	2.8%	5	0.6%	10	1.3%	3	0.4%
	TFF Subtotals:	14,026	1,961	14.0%	3,048	21.7%	3,914	27.9%	1,665	11.9%	3,319	23.7%	1,029	7.3%
Herbaceous Wetland (HW)	Bottomland Deciduous Successional Shrubland	55	4	7.3%	10	18.2%	14	25.5%	5	9.1%	18	32.7%	2	3.6%
	Small Stream and Riparian Deciduous Successional Shrubland	91	5	5.5%	9	9.9%	13	14.3%	5	5.5%	10	11.0%	2	2.2%
	SS Subtotals:	146	9	6.2%	19	13.0%	27	18.5%	10	6.8%	28	19.2%	4	2.7%
Wet Prairie (WP)	Bottomland Herbaceous Wetland	988	444	44.9%	695	70.3%	760	76.9%	409	41.4%	794	80.4%	243	24.6%
	Small Stream and Riparian Herbaceous Wetland	132	26	19.7%	33	25.0%	44	33.3%	33	25.0%	43	32.6%	27	20.5%
	HW Subtotals:	1,120	470	42.0%	728	65.0%	804	71.8%	442	39.5%	837	74.7%	270	24.1%
TOTAL ACRES	Bottomland Wet Prairie	551	6	1.1%	57	10.3%	60	10.9%	10	1.8%	90	16.3%	0	0.0%
	Small Stream and Riparian Wet Prairie	2,787	15	0.5%	52	1.9%	56	2.0%	17	0.6%	81	2.9%	7	0.3%
	WP Subtotals:	3,338	21	0.6%	109	3.3%	116	3.5%	27	0.8%	171	5.1%	7	0.2%
		TOTAL ACRES	26,909	6,695 24.9%	9,656 35.9%	11,446 42.5%	6,015 22.4%	10,632 39.5%	3,760 14.0%	2,086 7.8%	2,563 9.5%			

Table A-4: Results - Black Cypress Bayou Study Area

Inundation-Area Results per OB-Event: site 07346045 Black Cypress Bayou at		Date:	1/20/95		2/21/95		3/1/98		1/4/01		1/20/01		2/5/01		1/7/02		2/6/07		
Draft Out-of-Bank Threshold = 2000 cfs		Mean Discharge (cfs):	1,970	506	1,150	3,772	45.2%	3,881	46.5%	4,426	53.0%	3,367	40.3%	3,143	37.6%	2,976	35.6%	327	
Inundation of Total BH (ac & %):		4,063	48.7%	2,895	34.7%	3,772	45.2%	3,881	46.5%	4,426	53.0%	3,367	40.3%	3,143	37.6%	2,976	35.6%	327	
Bottomland Habitat (BH) Type:		Total (ac)	ac	%	ac	%	ac	%	ac	%	ac	%	ac	%	ac	%	ac	%	
TPWD Pineywoods Bottomland Types		Flooded Habitat by TMDate																	
Swamp (S)	Bottomland Baldcypress Swamp	2	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	
	Small Stream and Riparian Baldcypress Swamp	3,170	2,575	81.2%	2,079	65.6%	2,564	80.9%	2,543	80.2%	2,753	86.8%	2,355	74.3%	2,187	69.0%	2,021	63.8%	
	S Subtotals:	3,176	2,578	81.2%	2,081	65.5%	2,566	80.8%	2,546	80.2%	2,756	86.8%	2,357	74.2%	2,189	68.9%	2,023	63.7%	
Seasonally Flooded Forest (SFF)	Small Stream and Riparian Seasonally Flooded Hardwood Forest	314	58	18.5%	18	5.7%	38	12.1%	55	17.5%	95	30.3%	23	7.3%	25	8.0%	19	6.1%	
	SFF Subtotals:	314	58	18.5%	18	5.7%	38	12.1%	55	17.5%	95	30.3%	23	7.3%	25	8.0%	19	6.1%	
Temporarily Flooded Forest (TFF)	Bottomland Temporarily Flooded Mixed Pine / Hardwood Bottomland Forest	71	15	21.1%	8	11.3%	11	15.5%	12	16.9%	17	23.9%	9	12.7%	8	11.3%	3	4.2%	
	Small Stream and Riparian Temporarily Flooded Hardwood Forest	4,172	1,306	31.3%	730	17.5%	1,075	25.8%	1,166	27.9%	1,445	34.6%	889	21.3%	830	19.9%	825	19.8%	
	Small Stream and Riparian Temporarily Flooded Mixed Forest	120	7	5.8%	5	4.2%	5	4.2%	7	5.8%	7	5.8%	5	4.2%	5	4.2%	6	5.0%	
	TFF Subtotals:	4,363	1,328	30.4%	743	17.0%	1,091	25.0%	1,185	27.2%	1,469	33.7%	903	20.7%	843	19.3%	834	19.1%	
Successional Shrubland (SS)	Small Stream and Riparian Deciduous Successional Shrubland	21	1	4.8%	1	4.8%	1	4.8%	1	4.8%	2	9.5%	2	9.5%	1	4.8%	3	14.3%	
	SS Subtotals:	21	1	4.8%	1	4.8%	1	4.8%	1	4.8%	2	9.5%	2	9.5%	1	4.8%	3	14.3%	
Herbaceous Wetland (HW)	Bottomland Herbaceous Wetland	34	9	26.5%	3	8.8%	5	14.7%	10	29.4%	11	32.4%	7	20.6%	10	29.4%	9	26.5%	
	Small Stream and Riparian Herbaceous Wetland	172	60	34.9%	29	16.9%	52	30.2%	57	33.1%	58	33.7%	53	30.8%	52	30.2%	73	42.4%	
Wet Prairie (WP)	HW Subtotals:	206	69	33.5%	32	15.5%	57	27.7%	67	32.5%	69	33.5%	60	29.1%	62	30.1%	82	39.8%	
	Small Stream and Riparian Wet Prairie	268	29	10.8%	20	7.5%	19	7.1%	27	10.1%	35	13.1%	22	8.2%	23	8.6%	15	5.6%	
WP Subtotals:	268	29	10.8%	20	7.5%	19	7.1%	27	10.1%	35	13.1%	22	8.2%	23	8.6%	15	5.6%		
TOTAL ACRES		8,348	4,063	48.7%	2,895	34.7%	3,772	45.2%	3,881	46.5%	4,426	53.0%	3,367	40.3%	3,143	37.6%	2,976	35.6%	

Table A-5: Results - Upper Caddo Lake Study Area

Inundation-Area Results: Upper Caddo Lake Draft Out-of-Bank Threshold = 170.5 ft.	Date:	1/20/05		2/21/95		3/9/95		3/1/98		1/4/01		1/20/01		2/5/01		3/9/01		1/7/02		2/6/07		2/22/07			
		Stage Elevation at Dam (ft):		170.00		170.30		170.10		170.70		171.20		171.60		170.40		174.90		170.30		169.73		169.17	
		Inundation of Total BH (ac & %):		10,419 / 71.2%		9,116 / 62.3%		9,151 / 62.5%		10,922 / 74.6%		10,501 / 71.7%		11,480 / 77.7%		10,086 / 68.9%		12,426 / 84.9%		9,594 / 65.5%		6,571 / 44.9%		6,304 / 43.1%	
Bottomland Habitat (BH) Type:	Total (ac)	%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%	
		ac	%	ac	%	ac	%	ac	%	ac	%	ac	%	ac	%	ac	%	ac	%	ac	%	ac	%		
Swamp (S)	Bottomland Baldcypress Swamp	7,521	89.2%	6,636	88.2%	6,498	86.4%	6,992	93.0%	6,929	92.1%	7,057	93.8%	6,859	91.2%	7,312	97.2%	6,676	88.8%	5,451	72.5%	5,054	67.2%		
	Small Stream and Riparian Baldcypress Swamp	359	3.4%	268	2.9%	263	2.9%	311	3.4%	296	3.2%	312	3.5%	304	3.3%	324	3.6%	285	3.1%	154	2.0%	163	2.2%		
	Swamp	112	1.3%	69	0.7%	77	0.8%	76	0.8%	64	0.7%	74	0.8%	76	0.8%	80	0.9%	70	0.7%	81	1.1%	73	1.0%		
Seasonally Flooded Forest (SFF)	S Subtotals:	7,992	88.6%	6,976	87.3%	6,838	85.0%	7,379	92.3%	7,289	91.2%	7,443	93.1%	7,239	90.6%	7,716	96.5%	7,031	88.0%	5,686	71.1%	5,290	66.2%		
	Bottomland Seasonally Flooded Hardwood Forest	1,273	13.3%	259	2.7%	275	2.9%	692	7.4%	761	8.1%	877	9.3%	480	5.1%	1,111	11.5%	351	3.7%	59	0.6%	90	1.1%		
	Small Stream and Riparian Seasonally Flooded Hardwood Forest	323	3.4%	16	0.2%	45	0.5%	60	0.6%	32	0.3%	112	1.2%	25	0.3%	102	1.1%	37	0.4%	4	0.0%	6	0.1%		
Temporarily Flooded Forest (TFF)	SFF Subtotals:	1,596	17.5%	275	3.0%	320	3.4%	752	8.1%	793	8.4%	989	10.5%	505	5.4%	1,213	12.7%	388	4.1%	63	0.7%	96	1.2%		
	Bottomland Temporarily Flooded Hardwood Forest	2,020	21.5%	900	9.6%	924	9.9%	1,282	13.7%	1,182	12.5%	1,286	13.7%	1,153	12.3%	1,568	16.5%	979	10.3%	411	4.3%	449	4.7%		
	Bottomland Temporarily Flooded Mixed Pine / Hardwood Forest	66	0.7%	10	0.1%	9	0.1%	12	0.1%	10	0.1%	11	0.1%	10	0.1%	10	0.1%	19	0.2%	11	0.1%	2	0.0%		
Successional Shrubland (SS)	TFF Subtotals:	2,571	27.7%	816	8.7%	923	9.9%	1,319	14.0%	1,052	11.2%	1,442	15.3%	1,033	11.0%	1,652	17.4%	1,041	11.0%	325	3.4%	384	4.0%		
	Small Stream and Riparian Temporarily Flooded Mixed Forest	39	0.4%	8	0.1%	7	0.1%	10	0.1%	7	0.1%	8	0.1%	8	0.1%	19	0.2%	7	0.1%	4	0.0%	4	0.0%		
	Bottomland Deciduous Successional Shrubland	4,696	50.4%	1,733	18.4%	1,863	20.1%	2,623	27.9%	2,251	23.9%	2,747	29.1%	2,204	23.4%	3,258	34.6%	2,038	21.6%	742	7.8%	839	8.8%		
Herbaceous Wetland (HW)	SS Subtotals:	12	0.1%	4	0.0%	5	0.0%	9	0.1%	8	0.1%	11	0.1%	9	0.1%	6	0.0%	9	0.1%	7	0.0%	0	0.0%		
	Bottomland Herbaceous Wetland	196	2.1%	103	1.1%	101	1.1%	119	1.3%	122	1.3%	135	1.4%	103	1.1%	158	1.7%	106	1.1%	68	0.7%	69	0.7%		
	Small Stream and Riparian Herbaceous Wetland	30	0.3%	11	0.1%	13	0.1%	22	0.2%	20	0.2%	25	0.3%	83	0.9%	12	0.1%	27	0.3%	13	0.1%	7	0.0%		
Wet Prairie (WP)	HW Subtotals:	226	2.4%	114	1.2%	114	1.2%	141	1.5%	142	1.5%	160	1.7%	115	1.2%	185	2.0%	119	1.2%	75	0.8%	74	0.8%		
	Bottomland Wet Prairie	29	0.3%	1	0.0%	2	0.0%	2	0.0%	1	0.0%	7	0.1%	1	0.0%	14	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%		
	Small Stream and Riparian Wet Prairie	88	0.9%	12	0.1%	10	0.1%	16	0.2%	17	0.2%	23	0.2%	16	0.2%	31	0.3%	11	0.1%	5	0.0%	5	0.0%		
TOTAL ACRES	WP Subtotals:	117	1.2%	14	0.1%	11	0.1%	18	0.2%	18	0.2%	30	0.3%	17	0.2%	45	0.5%	11	0.1%	5	0.0%	5	0.0%		
	TOTAL ACRES	14,639	100.0%	10,419	71.2%	9,116	62.3%	10,922	74.6%	10,501	71.7%	11,380	77.7%	10,086	68.9%	12,426	84.9%	9,594	65.5%	6,571	44.9%	6,304	43.1%		

Appendix B: Summary Definitions for Bottomland Hardwood (BLH) Habitat Types

BLH Forest Species Composition: Quantitative Data for Basal Area, Density, and Frequency

Source: FIA Bottomland Summary Definitions, David Diamond, Missouri Resource Assessment Partnership, 2009

Common Name	# Plots	Stems/acre	BA sq ft/acre	Frequency
Pineywoods: Bottomland Baldcypress Swamp				
Species				
<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	65	199.61	112.67	16.92%
<i>Nyssa aquatica</i>				7.69%
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>				50.77%
<i>Quercus lyrata</i>				29.23%
<i>Quercus phellos</i>				13.85%
<i>Celtis laevigata</i>				27.69%
<i>Planera aquatica</i>				16.92%
<i>Ulmus rubra</i>				7.69%
<i>Quercus nigra</i>				4.62%
<i>Ulmus americana</i>				10.77%
<i>Quercus texana</i>				9.23%
<i>Triadica sebifera</i>				3.08%
<i>Ulmus crassifolia</i>				7.69%
<i>Carya aquatica</i>				9.23%
Common Name				
Stems/acre	BA sq ft/acre	Frequency		
216.65	72.49			
Pineywoods: Bottomland Herbaceous Wetland				
Species				
<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	5	216.65	72.49	40.00%
<i>Nyssa aquatica</i>				40.00%
<i>Celtis laevigata</i>				60.00%
<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>				20.00%
<i>Ulmus crassifolia</i>				40.00%
Common Name				
Stems/acre	BA sq ft/acre	Frequency		
168.51	93.24			
Pineywoods: Bottomland Wet Prairie				
Species				
<i>Salix nigra</i>	1	168.51	93.24	100.00%
<i>Taxodium distichum</i>				100.00%
Common Name				
Stems/acre	BA sq ft/acre	Frequency		
120.36	41.72			
Pineywoods: Deciduous Successional Bottomland Shrubland				

<i>Gléditsia aquatica</i>	4.04%	6.25%	6.67%
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	3.24%	5.00%	20.00%
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	2.27%	2.50%	13.33%
<i>Quercus nigra</i>	2.27%	1.25%	6.67%
<i>Ulmus crassifolia</i>	0.98%	1.25%	6.67%

Common Name # Plots Stems/acre BA sq ft/acre
 5 154.06 43.07

**Pineywoods: Small Stream and Riparian
 Herbaceous Wetland**

Species	Relative BA	Relative Density	Frequency
<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	52.92%	28.13%	40.00%
<i>Fraxinus caroliniana</i>	21.02%	50.00%	60.00%
<i>Quercus phellos</i>	8.93%	3.13%	20.00%
<i>Quercus lyrata</i>	6.10%	3.13%	20.00%
<i>Salix nigra</i>	5.75%	6.25%	20.00%
<i>Betula nigra</i>	2.05%	3.13%	20.00%
<i>Triadica sebifera</i>	1.71%	3.13%	20.00%
<i>Ulmus crassifolia</i>	1.52%	3.13%	20.00%

Common Name # Plots Stems/acre BA sq ft/acre
 109 169.83 76.81

**Pineywoods: Small Stream and Riparian
 Seasonally Flooded Hardwood Forest**

Species	Relative BA	Relative Density	Frequency
<i>Quercus nigra</i>	16.29%	11.31%	34.86%
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	15.51%	18.34%	48.62%
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	7.53%	8.71%	28.44%
<i>Quercus phellos</i>	7.07%	3.12%	14.68%
<i>Quercus lyrata</i>	6.04%	4.03%	16.51%
<i>Pinus taeda</i>	6.02%	3.25%	5.50%
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	5.94%	7.15%	25.69%
<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	3.54%	4.42%	3.67%
<i>Ulmus crassifolia</i>	3.13%	2.60%	8.26%
<i>Salix nigra</i>	3.13%	2.08%	6.42%
<i>Betula nigra</i>	3.08%	2.86%	8.26%
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	3.08%	0.39%	2.75%
<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	2.77%	8.19%	31.19%
<i>Celtis laevigata</i>	2.37%	2.73%	11.01%
<i>Ulmus alata</i>	1.82%	3.25%	13.76%
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	1.39%	2.21%	12.84%
<i>Acer barbatum</i>	1.28%	1.30%	4.59%
<i>Planera aquatica</i>	1.17%	1.82%	4.59%
<i>Triadica sebifera</i>	1.02%	1.69%	7.34%
<i>Ilex opaca</i>	1.00%	1.30%	4.59%

Common Name	# Plots	Stems/acre	BA sq ft/acre
Pineywoods: Small Stream and Riparian Temporarily Flooded Hardwood Forest	351	165.62	77.66
Species	Relative BA	Relative Density	Frequency
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	16.71%	19.50%	46.15%
<i>Quercus nigra</i>	13.07%	8.41%	33.05%
<i>Pinus taeda</i>	11.48%	10.56%	19.37%
<i>Quercus pagoda</i>	3.95%	1.49%	8.26%
<i>Celtis laevigata</i>	3.72%	3.64%	12.54%
<i>Quercus phellos</i>	3.67%	2.57%	9.97%
<i>Betula nigra</i>	3.61%	2.82%	8.55%
<i>Quercus falcata</i>	3.57%	1.90%	11.40%
<i>Quercus alba</i>	3.01%	1.16%	6.55%
<i>Quercus stellata</i>	2.77%	1.86%	8.26%
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	2.67%	5.18%	12.25%
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	2.56%	1.99%	11.11%
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	2.48%	3.73%	16.52%
<i>Ulmus alata</i>	2.46%	5.05%	21.65%
<i>Quercus laurifolia</i>	1.88%	1.28%	4.84%
<i>Quercus lyrata</i>	1.58%	0.70%	4.84%
<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	1.52%	0.75%	3.13%
<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	1.37%	4.06%	15.95%
<i>Salix nigra</i>	1.29%	1.28%	4.56%
<i>Ulmus crassifolia</i>	1.26%	1.66%	5.13%
<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	1.23%	0.54%	2.28%
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	1.22%	2.53%	9.97%
<i>Pinus echinata</i>	1.06%	0.66%	2.85%
<i>Carya cordiformis</i>	1.05%	0.79%	3.99%
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	0.99%	1.28%	4.56%

Common Name	# Plots	Stems/acre	BA sq ft/acre
Pineywoods: Small Stream and Riparian Temporarily Flooded Mixed Forest	32	200.10	99.13
Species	Relative BA	Relative Density	Frequency
<i>Pinus taeda</i>	40.69%	30.45%	46.88%
<i>Pinus elliotii</i>	11.66%	6.39%	12.50%
<i>Quercus nigra</i>	9.26%	10.15%	46.88%
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	6.82%	11.28%	50.00%
<i>Quercus pagoda</i>	4.89%	1.13%	12.50%
<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	4.05%	1.88%	9.38%
<i>Betula nigra</i>	3.07%	3.76%	6.25%
<i>Quercus laurifolia</i>	2.90%	2.26%	12.50%

<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	2.78%	3.76%	18.75%
<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	1.62%	1.13%	12.50%
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	1.53%	1.88%	12.50%
<i>Juglans nigra</i>	1.11%	1.50%	3.13%
<i>Carya glabra</i>	1.06%	0.75%	3.13%
<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	1.05%	8.27%	18.75%
<i>Quercus lyrata</i>	1.01%	0.75%	3.13%
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	1.00%	1.13%	9.38%
<i>Quercus alba</i>	0.96%	1.50%	9.38%
Common Name	# Plots	Stems/acre	BA sq ft/acre
	9	149.78	97.44

Pineywoods: Small Stream and Riparian Wet Prairie

Species	Relative BA	Relative Density	Frequency
<i>Pinus taeda</i>	37.34%	8.93%	22.22%
<i>Quercus nigra</i>	32.98%	33.93%	66.67%
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	19.20%	33.93%	55.56%
<i>Juglans nigra</i>	3.32%	1.79%	11.11%
<i>Acer barbatum</i>	3.00%	3.57%	11.11%
<i>Quercus phellos</i>	1.67%	3.57%	22.22%
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	1.39%	5.36%	33.33%
<i>Salix nigra</i>	1.00%	5.36%	22.22%
Common Name	# Plots	Stems/acre	BA sq ft/acre
	122	161.80	82.78

Pineywoods: Temporarily Flooded Bottomland Hardwood Forest

Species	Relative BA	Relative Density	Frequency
<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	18.23%	7.07%	12.30%
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	10.00%	13.17%	34.43%
<i>Quercus nigra</i>	7.90%	7.07%	26.23%
<i>Celtis laevigata</i>	7.01%	8.05%	22.95%
<i>Triadica sebifera</i>	6.38%	13.78%	18.03%
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	6.12%	7.32%	22.95%
<i>Quercus phellos</i>	6.05%	1.95%	8.20%
<i>Nyssa aquatica</i>	4.94%	1.83%	4.10%
<i>Quercus lyrata</i>	3.08%	1.71%	9.02%
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	2.95%	1.83%	7.38%
<i>Carya aquatica</i>	2.79%	1.71%	9.84%
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	2.78%	3.29%	16.39%
<i>Quercus pagoda</i>	2.58%	0.73%	4.10%
<i>Pinus taeda</i>	2.10%	1.83%	8.20%
<i>Carya illinoensis</i>	1.71%	1.22%	4.10%
<i>Quercus laurifolia</i>	1.67%	1.34%	5.74%
<i>Ulmus crassifolia</i>	1.36%	1.95%	5.74%

<i>Quercus alba</i>	1.17%	0.24%	0.82%
<i>Salix nigra</i>	1.13%	1.34%	4.10%
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	1.11%	2.20%	8.20%
<i>Populus deltoides</i>	1.10%	0.12%	0.82%

Common Name
Plots 7
Stems/acre 154.75
BA sq ft/acre 53.46

**Pineywoods: Temporarily Flooded Mixed Pine /
Hardwood Bottomland Forest**

Species	Relative BA	Relative Density	Frequency
<i>Pinus taeda</i>	32.05%	26.67%	57.14%
<i>Quercus laurifolia</i>	19.66%	6.67%	42.86%
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	18.27%	6.67%	28.57%
<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	9.80%	13.33%	14.29%
<i>Quercus phellos</i>	9.52%	17.78%	28.57%
<i>Quercus nigra</i>	5.81%	4.44%	28.57%
<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	2.19%	2.22%	14.29%
<i>Ilex opaca</i>	1.31%	2.22%	14.29%
<i>Quercus stellata</i>	1.03%	6.67%	14.29%

Appendix C: Summary of Bottomland Hardwood (BLH) Habitat Types

BLH Forest Species Composition: **Quantitative Data for Cover and Frequency**
 Source: FIA Bottomland Summaries, David Diamond, Missouri Resource Assessment Partnership, 2009

	# of Plots	Tree Cover	Shrub Cover	Herb Cover
Pineywoods: Bottomland Baldcypress Swamp				
	7	49.071	29.714	23.143
Tree	Cover	Freq		
<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	28.932	85.71%		
<i>Planera aquatica</i>	7.802	42.86%		
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	3.316	42.86%		
<i>Quercus lyrata</i>	3.311	28.57%		
<i>Carya aquatica</i>	2.997	14.29%		
<i>Quercus phellos</i>	2.714	14.29%		
Shrub	Cover	Freq		
<i>Planera aquatica</i>	14.261	85.71%		
<i>Styrax americanus</i>	4.522	28.57%		
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	2.783	42.86%		
<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	2.714	14.29%		
<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>	2.714	14.29%		
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	0.907	14.29%		
<i>Ilex decidua</i>	0.907	14.29%		
<i>Hibiscus mouchotus</i>	0.907	14.29%		
Herb	Cover	Freq		
<i>Polygonum sp.</i>	4.500	14.29%		
<i>Saururus cernuus</i>	3.311	28.57%		
<i>Tillandsia usneoides</i>	2.979	71.43%		

<i>Saccharum baldwinii</i>	2.714	14.29%			
<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>	2.714	14.29%			
<i>Carex cherokeensis</i>	1.808	14.29%			
<i>Andropogon ternarius</i>	0.907	14.29%			
<i>Lemna minor</i>	0.797	28.57%			
	# of Plots	Tree Cover	Shrub Cover	Herb Cover	
	1	2.500	2.500	88.000	

Pineywoods: Bottomland Herbaceous Wetland

Tree	Cover	Freq			
<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	1.668	100.00%			
<i>Quercus nigra</i>	0.833	100.00%			
Shrub	Cover	Freq			
<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	1.250	100.00%			
<i>Gleditsia aquatica</i>	0.833	100.00%			
Herb	Cover	Freq			
<i>Panicum anceps</i>	58.696	100.00%			
<i>Eleocharis sp.</i>	29.304	100.00%			

**Pineywoods: Seasonally Flooded Bottomland
Hardwood Forest**

Tree	Cover	Freq	# of Plots	Tree Cover	Shrub Cover	Herb Cover
<i>Quercus phellos</i>	12.978	50.00%	16	63.000	30.969	21.875
<i>Quercus nigra</i>	11.269	37.50%				
<i>Quercus lyrata</i>	9.575	37.50%				
<i>Planera aquatica</i>	3.541	12.50%				
<i>Celtis laevigata</i>	3.416	18.75%				
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	3.025	18.75%				
<i>Ulmus crassifolia</i>	3.019	12.50%				
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	2.772	18.75%				
<i>Pinus taeda</i>	2.750	6.25%				
<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	2.365	12.50%				
<i>Forestiera angustifolia</i>	1.832	6.25%				
<i>Sapinum sebiferum</i>	1.832	6.25%				
<i>Salix nigra</i>	1.582	12.50%				
<i>Carya aquatica</i>	1.311	6.25%				
<i>Betula nigra</i>	1.311	6.25%				
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	1.054	12.50%				
<i>Quercus pagoda</i>	0.919	6.25%				
<i>Quercus falcata</i>	0.791	6.25%				
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	0.791	6.25%				
<i>Nyssa aquatica</i>	0.658	6.25%				
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	0.658	6.25%				

<i>Carya texana</i>	0.658	6.25%
Shrub	Cover	Freq
<i>Ilex decidua</i>	6.187	43.75%
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	2.931	25.00%
<i>Forestiera acuminata</i>	2.479	25.00%
<i>Planera aquatica</i>	2.069	12.50%
<i>Ulmus crassifolia</i>	1.907	25.00%
<i>Betula nigra</i>	1.584	12.50%
<i>Morus rubra</i>	1.582	12.50%
<i>Ulmus alata</i>	1.510	18.75%
<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	1.349	18.75%
<i>Celtis laevigata</i>	1.190	18.75%
<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	1.188	6.25%
<i>Frangula caroliniana</i>	1.188	6.25%
<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	1.188	6.25%
<i>Acer negundo</i>	1.188	6.25%
<i>Callicarpa americana</i>	0.791	6.25%
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	0.791	6.25%
<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>	0.791	6.25%
<i>Salix nigra</i>	0.791	6.25%
Herb	Cover	Freq
<i>Chasmanthium latifolium</i>	3.764	25.00%
<i>Carex cherokeensis</i>	3.244	31.25%
<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>	2.389	25.00%
<i>Chasmanthium laxum</i>	2.161	25.00%
<i>Carex hyalinolepis</i>	1.969	6.25%
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	1.214	12.50%

<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	1.188	6.25%		
<i>Arundinaria gigantea</i>	0.843	12.50%		
<i>Smilax bona-nox</i>	0.819	18.75%		
<i>Packera glabella</i>	0.658	6.25%		
<i>Vicia ludoviciana</i>	0.646	6.25%		

of Plots **1**
 Tree Cover **38.000**
 Shrub Cover **38.000**
 Herb Cover

Pineywoods: Small Stream and Riparian Baldcypress Swamp

Tree	Cover	Freq		
<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	38.000	100.00%		
Shrub	Cover	Freq		
<i>Planera aquatica</i>	19.000	100.00%		
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	12.654	100.00%		
<i>Alnus serrulata</i>	6.346	100.00%		

Pineywoods: Small Stream and Riparian Herbaceous Wetland

of Plots **1** Tree Cover **38.000** Shrub Cover **38.000** Herb Cover **38.000**

	Cover	Freq
Tree		
<i>Pinus palustris</i>	19.000	100.00%
<i>Pinus elliotii</i>	12.654	100.00%
<i>Pinus taeda</i>	6.346	100.00%
Shrub		
<i>Quercus incana</i>	19.000	100.00%
<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	12.654	100.00%
<i>Quercus falcata</i>	6.346	100.00%
Herb		
<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	19.000	100.00%
<i>Dichanthelium dichotomum var. ensifolium</i>	12.654	100.00%
<i>Andropogon ternarius</i>	6.346	100.00%

Pineywoods: Small Stream and Riparian Seasonally Flooded Hardwood Forest

of Plots **7** Tree Cover **70.143** Shrub Cover **29.714** Herb Cover **21.929**

	Cover	Freq
Tree		
<i>Quercus nigra</i>	19.786	71.43%
<i>Quercus phellos</i>	13.478	57.14%
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	7.183	28.57%
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	5.096	28.57%
<i>Quercus similis</i>	5.096	28.57%

<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	4.500	14.29%
<i>Betula nigra</i>	4.500	14.29%
<i>Quercus falcata</i>	4.500	14.29%
<i>Celtis laevigata</i>	2.997	14.29%
<i>Salix nigra</i>	1.503	14.29%
<i>Ulmus alata</i>	1.503	14.29%
Shrub	Cover	Freq
<i>Betula nigra</i>	5.629	42.86%
<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	5.259	42.86%
<i>Ilex decidua</i>	3.084	28.57%
<i>Ulmus crassifolia</i>	2.893	42.86%
<i>Ulmus alata</i>	2.714	14.29%
<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	2.714	28.57%
<i>Acer negundo</i>	2.714	14.29%
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	1.927	28.57%
<i>Callicarpa americana</i>	0.907	14.29%
<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	0.907	14.29%
<i>Celtis laevigata</i>	0.907	14.29%
Herb	Cover	Freq
<i>Chasmanthium laxum</i>	5.629	42.86%
<i>Chasmanthium latifolium</i>	4.559	42.86%
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	2.178	28.57%
<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>	1.644	28.57%
<i>Ampelopsis arborea</i>	1.107	14.29%
<i>Smilax rotundifolia</i>	1.107	28.57%
<i>Saururus cernuus</i>	1.107	14.29%
<i>Brunnicha ovata</i>	1.107	28.57%

<i>Arundinaria gigantea</i>	1.107	14.29%
<i>Tripsacum dactyloides</i>	0.907	14.29%
<i>Panicum hemitomon</i>	0.737	14.29%

of Plots **62** Tree Cover **64.952** Shrub Cover **31.806** Herb Cover **19.048**

**Pineywoods: Small Stream and Riparian Temporality
Flooded Hardwood Forest**

Tree	Cover	Freq
<i>Quercus nigra</i>	12.173	48.39%
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	8.968	38.71%
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	5.923	19.35%
<i>Betula nigra</i>	5.584	19.35%
<i>Celtis laevigata</i>	5.313	20.97%
<i>Quercus falcata</i>	5.065	20.97%
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	4.602	22.58%
<i>Pinus taeda</i>	2.789	12.90%
<i>Quercus phellos</i>	2.781	17.74%
<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	2.097	6.45%
<i>Ulmus crassifolia</i>	1.675	9.68%
<i>Ulmus alata</i>	1.016	6.45%
Shrub	Cover	Freq
<i>Quercus nigra</i>	3.197	20.97%
<i>Ulmus alata</i>	2.743	27.42%
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	2.503	17.74%
<i>Celtis laevigata</i>	2.454	25.81%
<i>Acer negundo</i>	2.085	12.90%

<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	1.736	11.29%
<i>Betula nigra</i>	1.686	16.13%
<i>Ulmus crassifolia</i>	1.174	14.52%
<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	1.068	11.29%
<i>Ilex decidua</i>	1.057	8.06%
<i>Quercus phellos</i>	1.028	9.68%
<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	0.811	9.68%
<i>Callicarpa americana</i>	0.803	11.29%
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	0.696	6.45%
<i>Maclura pomifera</i>	0.517	6.45%
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	0.516	9.68%
Herb	Cover	Freq
<i>Chasmanthium latifolium</i>	3.219	51.61%
<i>Chasmanthium laxum</i>	1.341	14.52%
<i>Arundinaria gigantea</i>	1.066	19.35%
<i>Smilax rotundifolia</i>	0.843	16.13%
<i>Smilax bona-nox</i>	0.766	14.52%
<i>Carex cherokeensis</i>	0.718	8.06%
<i>Polygonum hydropiperoides</i>	0.709	6.45%
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	0.703	14.52%
<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>	0.659	19.35%
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	0.615	8.06%
<i>Aster subulatus</i>	0.601	6.45%

**Pineywoods: Small Stream and Riparian Temporarity
Flooded Mixed Forest**

of Plots **4** Tree Cover **81.750** Shrub Cover **32.375** Herb Cover **5.750**

	Cover	Freq
Tree		
<i>Quercus nigra</i>	27.223	100.00%
<i>Pinus taeda</i>	17.304	75.00%
<i>Nyssa aquatica</i>	11.000	25.00%
<i>Ulmus alata</i>	11.000	25.00%
<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	7.875	25.00%
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	7.348	50.00%
Shrub		
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	6.337	50.00%
<i>Ilex opaca</i>	6.327	50.00%
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	5.397	75.00%
<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	4.750	25.00%
<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	4.750	25.00%
<i>Nyssa aquatica</i>	1.938	25.00%
<i>Ulmus alata</i>	1.587	25.00%
<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	1.290	25.00%
Herb		
<i>Chasmanthium latifolium</i>	1.938	25.00%
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	1.290	25.00%
<i>Woodwardia virginica</i>	0.647	25.00%

Pineywoods: Small Stream and Riparian Wet Prairie

	# of Plots	Tree Cover	Shrub Cover	Herb Cover
	9	8.111	2.556	78.500
Tree	Cover	Freq		
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	3.500	11.11%		
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	2.331	11.11%		
<i>Quercus nigra</i>	1.169	11.11%		
Shrub	Cover	Freq		
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	1.046	22.22%		
<i>Ulmus alata</i>	0.666	22.22%		
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	0.556	22.22%		
Herb	Cover	Freq		
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	32.589	66.67%		
<i>Paspalum notatum</i>	6.661	33.33%		
<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i>	6.522	22.22%		
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	6.512	22.22%		
<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>	4.889	11.11%		
<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	3.266	22.22%		
<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	3.256	11.11%		
<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	3.256	11.11%		
<i>Zanthium strumarium</i>	3.256	11.11%		
<i>Polygonum lapathifolium</i>	3.256	11.11%		
<i>Paspalum floridanum</i>	1.633	11.11%		
<i>Cucurbita foetidissima</i>	1.633	11.11%		
<i>Aristida oligantha</i>	1.633	11.11%		

**Pineywoods: Temporarily Flooded Bottomland
Hardwood Forest**

	# of Plots	Tree Cover	Shrub Cover	Herb Cover
	18	56.472	33.556	23.944
Tree	Cover	Freq		
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	9.937	44.44%		
<i>Quercus nigra</i>	5.822	16.67%		
<i>Ulmus crassifolia</i>	5.603	38.89%		
<i>Quercus lyrata</i>	4.292	22.22%		
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	3.905	22.22%		
<i>Ulmus alata</i>	3.691	16.67%		
<i>Quercus phellos</i>	2.916	11.11%		
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	2.797	11.11%		
<i>Quercus laurifolia</i>	2.444	5.56%		
<i>Populus deltoides</i>	1.772	11.11%		
<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	1.750	5.56%		
<i>Quercus michauxii</i>	1.633	11.11%		
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	1.628	5.56%		
<i>Salix nigra</i>	1.309	11.11%		
<i>Celtis laevigata</i>	1.169	11.11%		
<i>Nyssa sp.</i>	1.056	5.56%		
<i>Pinus taeda</i>	0.816	5.56%		
<i>Ulmus rubra</i>	0.703	5.56%		
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	0.703	5.56%		
<i>Gleditsia aquatica</i>	0.585	5.56%		
<i>Carya illinoensis</i>	0.585	5.56%		
Shrub	Cover	Freq		

<i>Ilex decidua</i>	4.759	44.44%
<i>Planera aquatica</i>	3.500	11.11%
<i>Ulmus alata</i>	2.814	16.67%
<i>Salix nigra</i>	2.684	11.11%
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	2.509	22.22%
<i>Acer negundo</i>	2.109	16.67%
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	2.037	11.11%
<i>Forestiera acuminata</i>	2.027	16.67%
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	1.750	5.56%
<i>Ulmus crassifolia</i>	1.566	27.78%
<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	1.224	16.67%
<i>Ilex opaca</i>	0.847	11.11%
<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	0.816	5.56%
<i>Celtis laevigata</i>	0.783	11.11%
<i>Crateagus sp.</i>	0.703	5.56%
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	0.703	5.56%
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	0.585	5.56%
Herb	Cover	Freq
<i>Arundinaria gigantea</i>	3.907	22.22%
<i>Chasmanthium latifolium</i>	3.416	33.33%
<i>Carex cherokeensis</i>	3.366	27.78%
<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>	2.005	22.22%
<i>Vicia ludoviciana</i>	1.166	5.56%
<i>Carex sp.</i>	1.102	11.11%
<i>Aster ericoides</i>	1.056	5.56%
<i>Berchemia scandens</i>	0.847	11.11%
<i>Solidago gigantea</i>	0.717	11.11%

<i>Carex amphibola</i>	0.703	5.56%
<i>Carex hyalinolepis</i>	0.703	5.56%
<i>Potamogeton nodosus</i>	0.703	5.56%
<i>Rubus arvensis</i>	0.639	11.11%
<i>Campsis radicans</i>	0.631	11.11%

Appendix D - Regression Analysis

Figure D-1: Regression analysis for 07346000 Big Cypress Ck nr Jefferson

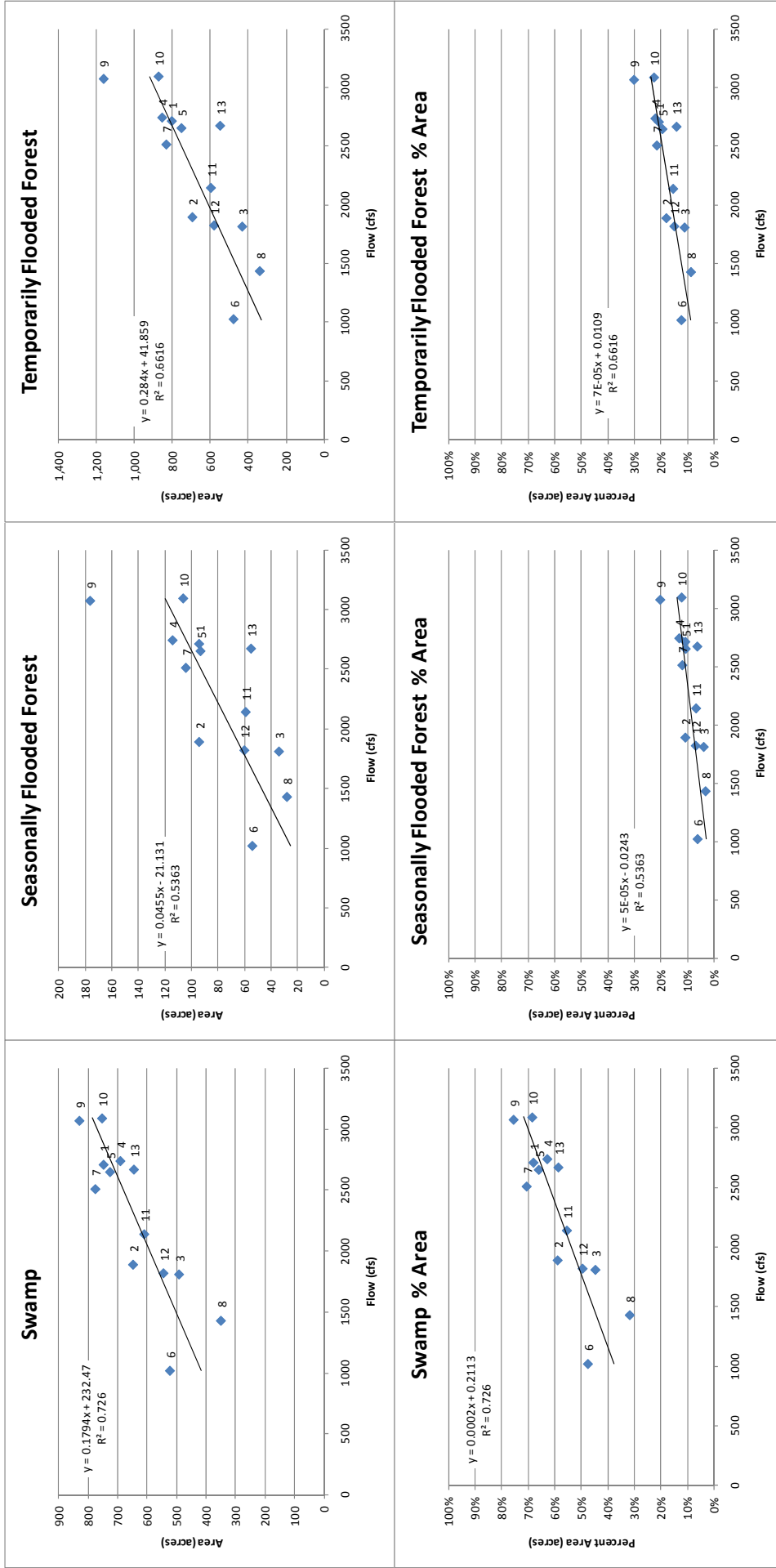


Figure D-2: Regression analysis for 07346045 Black Cypress Bayou at Jefferson

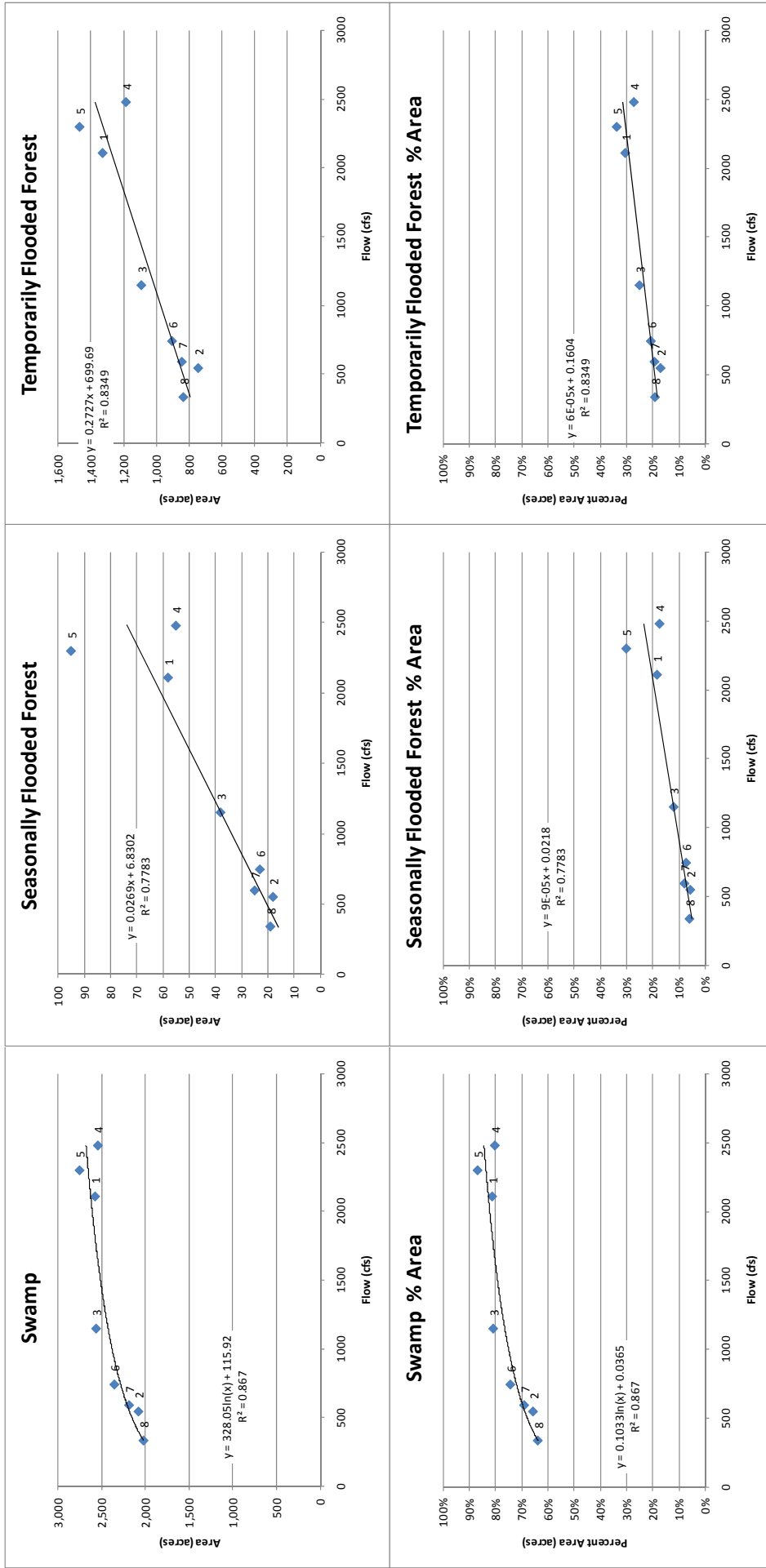


Figure D-3: Regression analysis for 07346070 Little Cypress Ck nr Jefferson

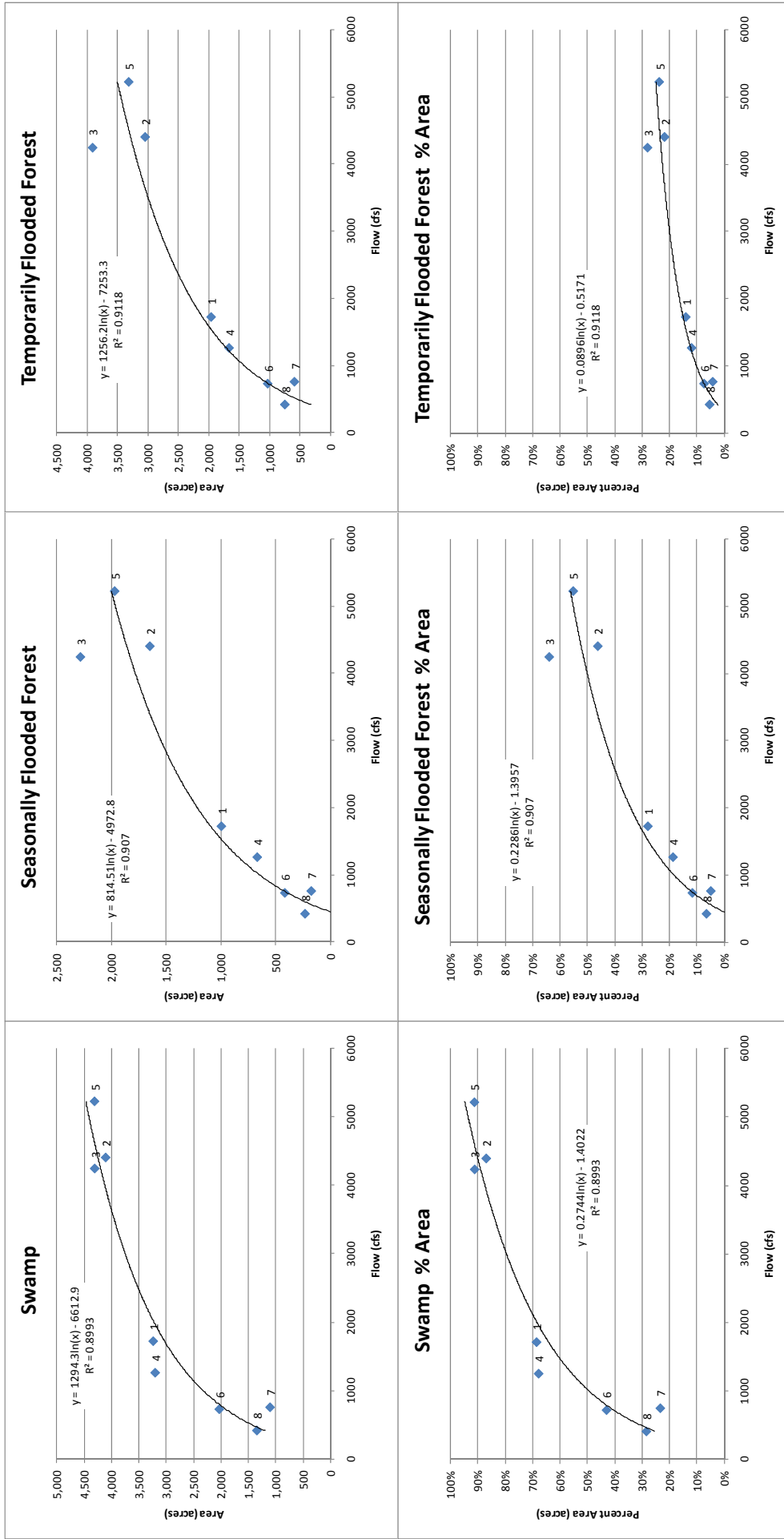


Figure D-4: Regression analysis for 07346080 Big Cypress Ck abv SH 43 nr Karnack

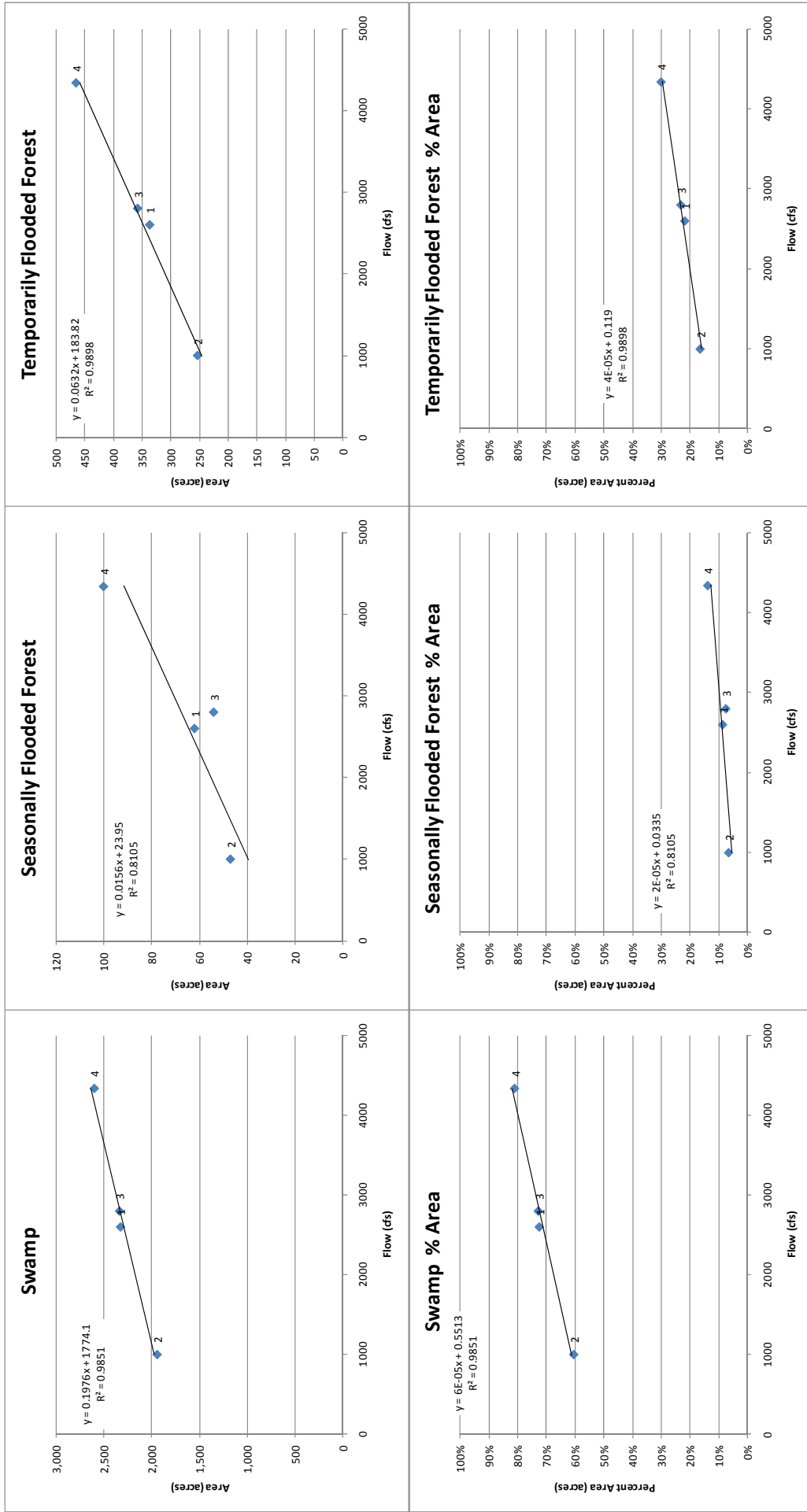
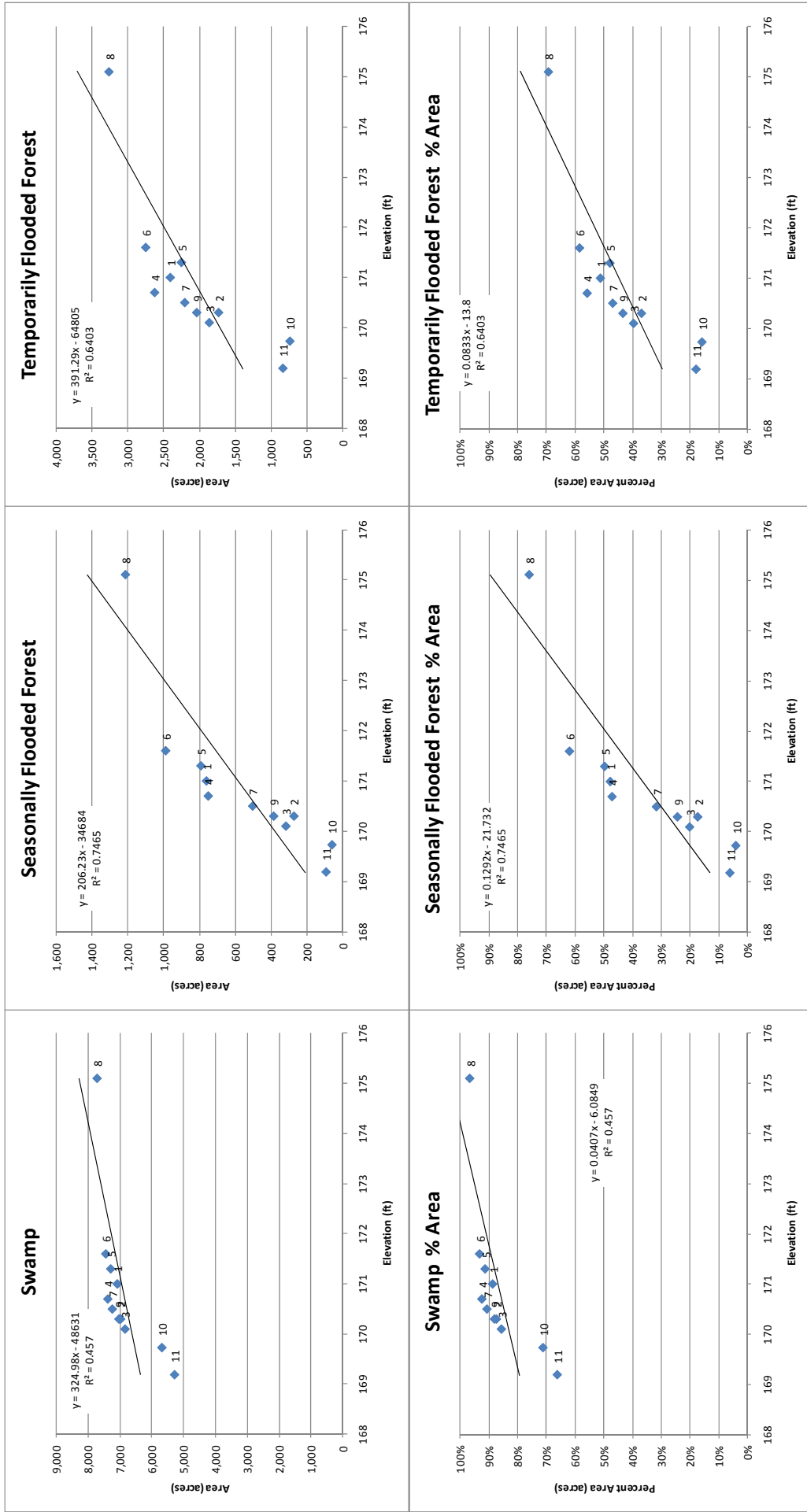


Figure D-5: Regression analysis for Upper Caddo Lake Area



Appendix E Flow and Habitat Frequency Plots

Figure E-1: Flow and Habitat Frequency Plots for 07346000 Big Cypress Ck nr Jefferson

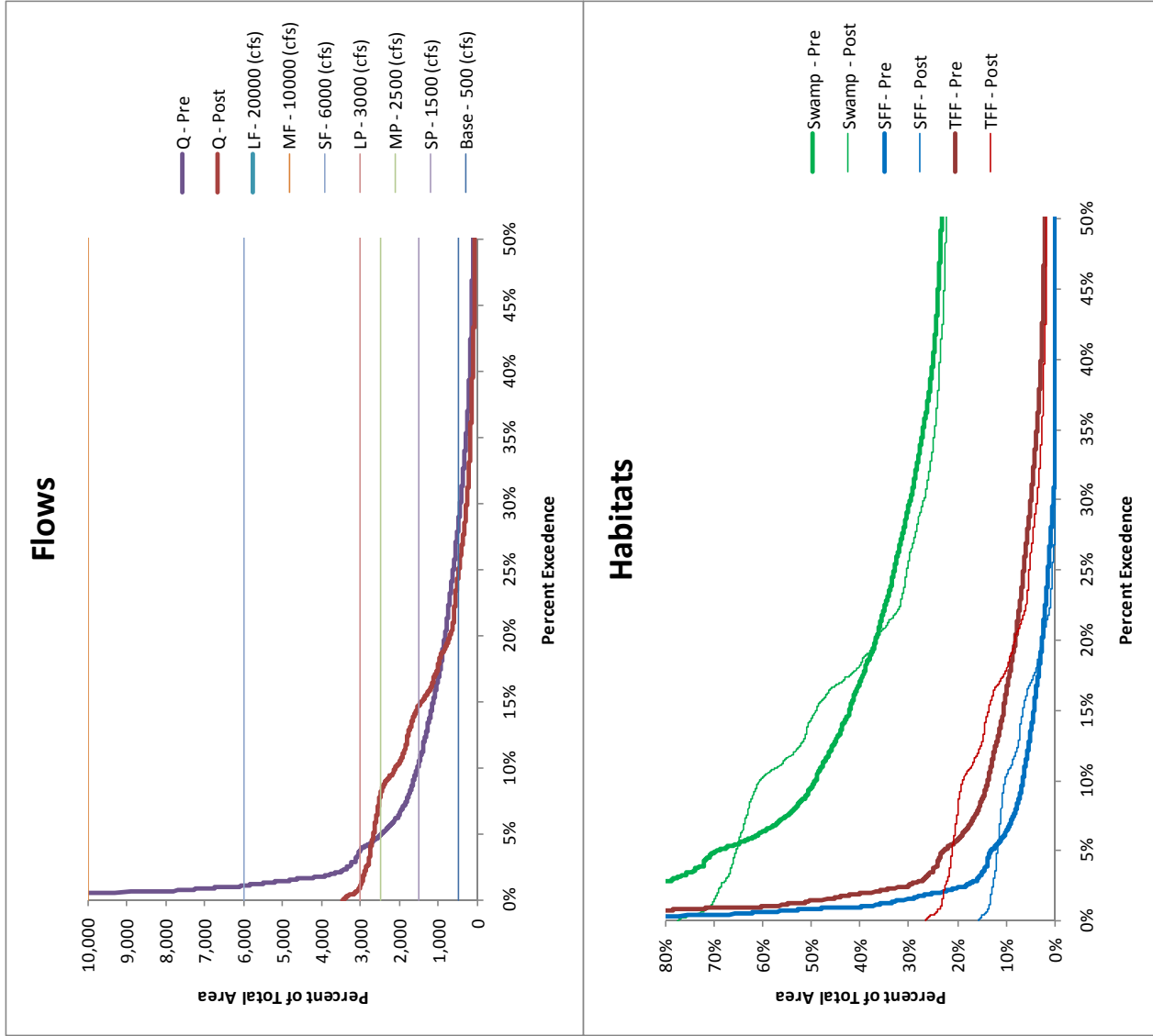


Figure E-2: Flow and Habitat Frequency Plots for 07346045 Black Cypress Bayou at Jefferson

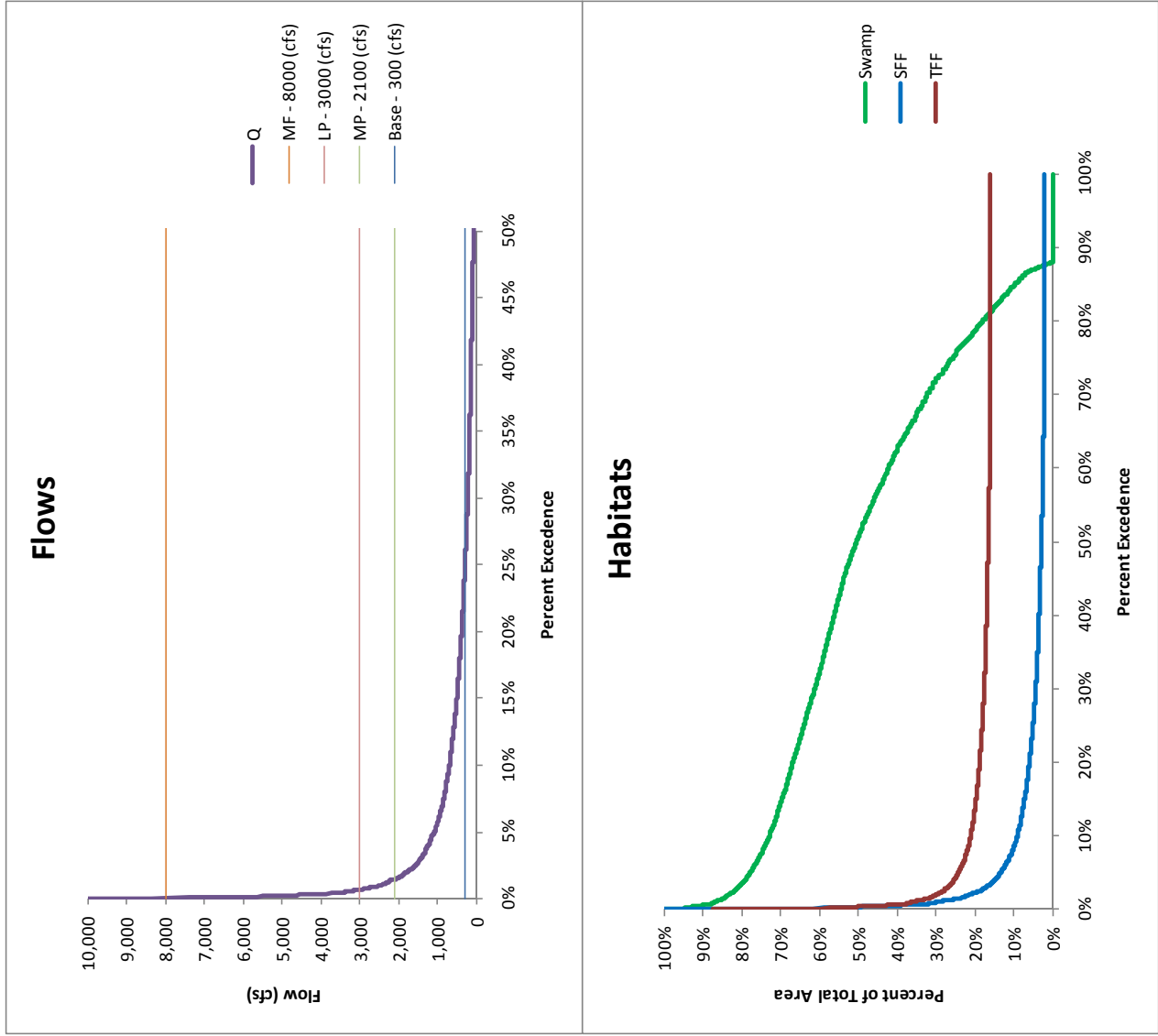


Figure E-3: Flow and Habitat Frequency Plots for 07346070 Little Cypress Ck nr Jefferson

