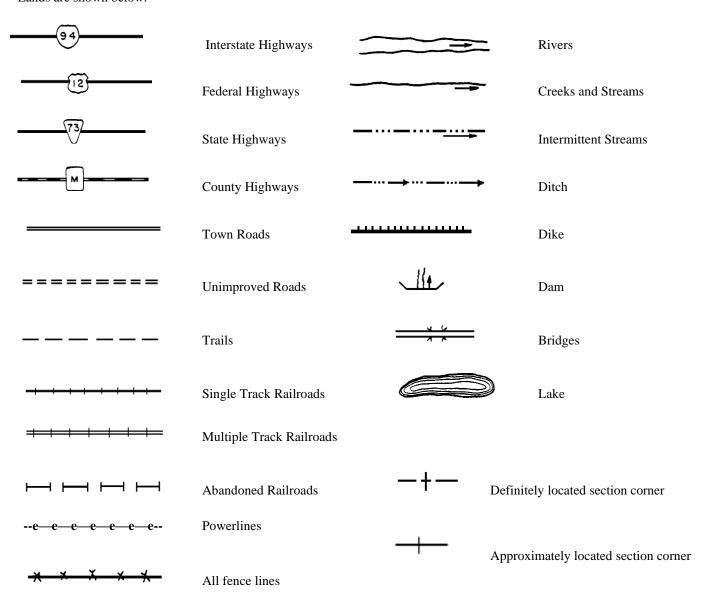
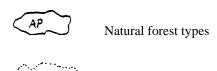
APPENDIX 201C: MAPPING SYMBOLS and COVER TYPE ABBREVIATIONS

Mapping symbols and definitions that will be standard in the mapping of all Forest Crop Law and Managed Forest Lands are shown below.



FOREST TYPE LINES:



Plantations

COVER TYPE CLASSIFICATIONS and ABRREVIATIONS for MAPS

Forest Types	Symbol	Definition
Aspen	A	Aspen comprises 50% or more of the basal area in saw-timber and pole-timber stands, or 50% or more of the stems in sapling and seedling stands.
Bottomland hardwoods	ВН	Any combination of silver maple, green ash, swamp white oak, American elm, river birch, and cottonwood comprises 50% or more of the basal area in saw-timber and pole-timber stands, or 50% or more of the stems in sapling and seedling stands. Hardwood dominated forests occurring on floodplains and some terraces.
White birch	BW	White Birch comprises 50% or more of the basal area in saw-timber and pole-timber stands, or 50% or more of the stems in sapling and seedling stands.
White cedar	С	White cedar comprises 50% or more of the basal area in saw-timber and pole-timber stands, or 50% or more of the stems in sapling and seedling stands. In mixed swamp conifer stands, white cedar is predominant.
Central hardwoods	СН	Any combination of oaks, hickories, elms, black cherry, hackberry, red maple, white ash, green ash, basswood, and sugar maple, which does not satisfy the defining criteria for NH, MR, or O cover types. The CH type occurs only on uplands within and south of the Tension Zone (southern Wisconsin).
Balsam Fir	FB	Balsam fir comprises 50% or more of the basal area in saw-timber and pole-timber stands, or 50% or more of the stems in sapling and seedling stands. In mixed swamp conifer stands, balsam fir is predominant.
Hemlock	Н	Hemlock comprises 50% or more of the basal area in saw-timber and pole-timber stands, or 50% or more of the stems in sapling and seedling stands.
Miscellaneous Conifers	MC	Conifer forests dominated by uncommon or exotic species: e.g. Eastern red cedar, Scotch pine, Norway spruce, European larch.
Miscellaneous Deciduous	MD	Hardwood forests dominated by uncommon or exotic species; e.g. box elder, honey locust, black locust, Norway maple, ironwood.
Red Maple	MR	Red Maple comprises 50% or more of the basal area in saw-timber and pole-timber stands, or 50% or more of the stems in sapling and seedling stands. If soil is poorly drained, then swamp hardwood.
Northern Hardwoods	NH	Any combination of sugar maple, beech, basswood, white ash, and yellow birch comprises 50% or more of the basal area in saw-timber and pole- timber stands, or 50% or more of the stems in sapling and seedling
Oak	O	Oak comprises 50% or more of the basal area in saw-timber and pole- timber stands, or 50% or more of the stems in saplings and seedling stands.
Scrub oak	OX	More than 50% of the basal area in saw-timber and pole-timber stands, or 50% or more of the stems in sapling and seedling stands is comprised of oak with site indices \leq 50. Typical forest products include only fuelwood and fiber.
Red pine	PR	Red pine comprises 50% or more of the basal area in saw-timber and pole-timber stands, or 50% or more of the stems in sapling and seedling stands. In mixed pine stands, red pine is predominant.

Forest Types	Symbol	Definition
White pine	PW	White pine comprises 50% or more of the basal area in saw-timber and pole-timber stands, or 50% or more of the stems in sapling and seedling stands. In mixed pine stands, white pine is predominant.
Jack pine	РЈ	Jack pine comprises 50% or more of the basal area in saw-timber and pole-timber stands, or 50% or more of the stems in sapling and seedlings stands. In mixed pine standards, jack pine is predominant.
Black spruce	SB	Black spruce comprises 50% or more of the basal area in saw-timber and pole-timber stands, or 50% or more of the stems in sapling and seedling stands. In mixed swamp conifer stands, black spruce is predominant.
Swamp hardwoods	SH	Any combination of black ash, green ash, red maple, silver maple, swamp white oak, and American elm that comprises 50% or more of the basal area in saw-timber and pole-timber stands, or 50% or more of the stems in sapling and seedling stands. This type occurs on wetlands characterized by periodic inundation (fluctuating water table near or above the soil surface) and nearly permanent subsurface water flow.
White spruce	SW	White spruce comprises 50% or more of the basal area in saw-timber and pole-timber stands, or 50% or more of the stems in sapling and seedling stands.
Tamarack	T	Tamarack comprises 50% or more of the basal area in saw-timber and pole-timber stands, or 50% or more of the stems in sapling and seedling stands. In mixed swamp conifer stands, tamarack is predominant.
Black walnut	W	Black walnut comprises 50% or more of the basal area in saw-timber and pole-timber stands, or 50% or more of the stems in sapling and seedling stands.
Non-Forest Types	Symbol	Definition
Non-Forest Types Upland brush	Symbol UB	
	UB These symbols	Definition Upland sites less than 10% stocked with tree species but having 50% or more of the area stocked with taller growing, persistent shrubs. Includes but is not limited to, shrubs such as hazel, gray dogwood, juneberry, sumac,
Upland brush	UB These symbols	Definition Upland sites less than 10% stocked with tree species but having 50% or more of the area stocked with taller growing, persistent shrubs. Includes but is not limited to, shrubs such as hazel, gray dogwood, juneberry, sumac, ninebark, prickly ash, etc. will be used for upland grasses, forbs, and ferns, including abandoned fields
Upland brush Grass	UB These symbols less than 10% s	Definition Upland sites less than 10% stocked with tree species but having 50% or more of the area stocked with taller growing, persistent shrubs. Includes but is not limited to, shrubs such as hazel, gray dogwood, juneberry, sumac, ninebark, prickly ash, etc. will be used for upland grasses, forbs, and ferns, including abandoned fields tocked with tree species. Ground cover predominately non-native grasses such as brome, quack,
Upland brush Grass Grass	UB These symbols less than 10% s GG	Upland sites less than 10% stocked with tree species but having 50% or more of the area stocked with taller growing, persistent shrubs. Includes but is not limited to, shrubs such as hazel, gray dogwood, juneberry, sumac, ninebark, prickly ash, etc. will be used for upland grasses, forbs, and ferns, including abandoned fields tocked with tree species. Ground cover predominately non-native grasses such as brome, quack, blue grass, timothy, etc. Ground cover predominately herbaceous vegetation species such as bracken fern, sweet clover, giant ragweed, stinging nettle, upland aster,
Upland brush Grass Grass Herbaceous vegetation	UB These symbols less than 10% s GG GH	Upland sites less than 10% stocked with tree species but having 50% or more of the area stocked with taller growing, persistent shrubs. Includes but is not limited to, shrubs such as hazel, gray dogwood, juneberry, sumac, ninebark, prickly ash, etc. will be used for upland grasses, forbs, and ferns, including abandoned fields tocked with tree species. Ground cover predominately non-native grasses such as brome, quack, blue grass, timothy, etc. Ground cover predominately herbaceous vegetation species such as bracken fern, sweet clover, giant ragweed, stinging nettle, upland aster, goldenrod, prairie dock, etc. Ground cover predominantly native grasses such as big and little
Upland brush Grass Grass Herbaceous vegetation Prairie grass	UB These symbols less than 10% s GG GH GP GLS	Upland sites less than 10% stocked with tree species but having 50% or more of the area stocked with taller growing, persistent shrubs. Includes but is not limited to, shrubs such as hazel, gray dogwood, juneberry, sumac, ninebark, prickly ash, etc. will be used for upland grasses, forbs, and ferns, including abandoned fields tocked with tree species. Ground cover predominately non-native grasses such as brome, quack, blue grass, timothy, etc. Ground cover predominately herbaceous vegetation species such as bracken fern, sweet clover, giant ragweed, stinging nettle, upland aster, goldenrod, prairie dock, etc. Ground cover predominantly native grasses such as big and little bluestem, Indian grass, etc. Ground cover predominately low growing woody plants such as blueberry,
Upland brush Grass Grass Herbaceous vegetation Prairie grass Low growing shrubs	UB These symbols less than 10% s GG GH GP GLS	Upland sites less than 10% stocked with tree species but having 50% or more of the area stocked with taller growing, persistent shrubs. Includes but is not limited to, shrubs such as hazel, gray dogwood, juneberry, sumac, ninebark, prickly ash, etc. will be used for upland grasses, forbs, and ferns, including abandoned fields tocked with tree species. Ground cover predominately non-native grasses such as brome, quack, blue grass, timothy, etc. Ground cover predominately herbaceous vegetation species such as bracken fern, sweet clover, giant ragweed, stinging nettle, upland aster, goldenrod, prairie dock, etc. Ground cover predominantly native grasses such as big and little bluestem, Indian grass, etc. Ground cover predominately low growing woody plants such as blueberry, raspberry, etc.

Non-Forest Types	Symbol	Definition
Lowland grass	KG	Ground cover consisting of more than 50% of true grasses such as canary grass, bluejoint, redtop, cordgrass, big bluestem, fire stemmed sedges, etc.
Lowland herbaceous vegetation	KH	Ground cover consisting of more than 50% of herbaceous vegetation, such as lowland asters, stinging nettle, wild sunflowers, etc.
Lowland brush	These symbols tree species.	will be used for lowland brush on forest lands less than 10% stocked with
Alder	LBA	More than 50% alder.
Bog birch	LBB	More than 50% bog birch.
Red dogwood	LBD	More than 50% dogwood, such as silky and red osier.
Willows	LBW	More than 50% shrub willow.
Water	L	Lakes, ponds and flowages in excess of 40 acres in area, or rivers in excess of 1/8 mile in width.
Minor - lake	LM	Water less than 40 acres in area, excluding rivers less than 1/8 mile in width.
Minor - stream	LMS	Streams less than 1/8 mile in width.
Rights-of-way	ROW	Improved roads, railroads or right-of-way for gas, power or telephone lines.
Rock outcrops/ Sand dunes	Z	Rock outcrops including rocky beaches more than 1 acre in extent. Sand dunes including sand beaches, more than 1 acre in extent.
Buildings or Improvements	Bld. Bldg. I	Buildings, cabins, secondary homes, or other improvements or improved areas.

These symbols are not a part of WisFIRS since the land are generally not allowed for entry under the MFL or FCL programs. These symbols should be used to identify adjacent lands of the landowner or adjacent landowners.

Other	O/	Used in conjunction with F, FG, W, Bld, Bldg, I or other mapping symbol to reflect adjacent lands owned by other owners.
Field	F	Land actively used for agriculture but excluding farm woodlots.
Heavily grazed	FG FP	Grazed pastures with fences. Use only as a secondary type symbol. Will most often be used in conjunction with GG, KG, and poorly stocked forest types.
Woods	W	Forested lands and woodlots that are not enrolled in the MFL or FCL programs.
Buildings or Improvements	Bld. Bldg. I	Buildings, cabins, secondary homes, or other improvements or improved areas.
Grass	G	Upland grasses, forbs, and ferns, including abandoned fields less than 10% stocked with tree species. May use more detailed symbols if desired.
Marsh	K	Grass or high water table areas. May use more detailed symbols if desired.