



Elevated lichen lines. Lichens are a symbiotic association of a fungus and an alga. Lichens are not tolerant of inundation. When water routinely stands around the trunks of trees it abruptly limits the growth of lichens producing a distinct line. Commonly found on Cypress (*Taxodium* spp.)



Hydric adventitious roots are typically produced on the stem or trunk of certain plants, when inundated, as an alternative mechanism for aerobic respiration during a period of anoxia in the soil root zone. Once inundation subsides, these roots cease growth. Hydric adventitious roots are seldom observed rooted into soil. The expression of hydric adventitious roots can vary from only a few individual roots to a bushy abundance which may totally cover the stem. Commonly observed on wax myrtle (*Myrica cerifera*), St. John's wort (*Hypericum* spp.), and primrose willow (*Ludwigia* spp.)



Drift lines and rafted debris are vegetation, litter, and other natural or manmade material deposited in discrete lines or locations on the ground or against fixed objects, or entangled above the ground within or on fixed objects in a form and manner which indicates that the material was waterborne. Look for drift lines in tidal areas, rivers and streams that regularly flood, or any wetland where high water deposits or arranges leaves and twigs in a distinguishable pattern.



Algal mats are the presence or remains of nonvascular plant material which develops during periods of inundation and persists after the surface water has receded. Most often associated with seasonally flooded areas such as a depression marsh.



Tree buttressing is a morphological plant adaptation produced in response to extended wetness. Buttressing is often associated with tussocks or hummocks in saturated soils and is commonly observed in Cypress (*Taxodium* spp.)



Vegetated tussocks or hummocks are areas where vegetation is elevated above the natural grade on a mound built up of plant debris, roots, and soils so that the growing vegetation is not subject to the prolonged effects of soil anoxia. Look for these in hydric hammocks and in areas of shallow prolonged inundation or where the soil is saturated to the surface for long duration.