

Vegetation Map
Proposed Exploration & Production Project
BNP Petroleum Corporation
Padre Island National Seashore
Kleberg County, Texas
August 2002



Notes: See attached page for description of mapped vegetation communities.
Base map source: USGS 1-meter DOQQs Point of Rocks & South Bird Island SE, 1996.

DESCRIPTION OF HABITAT & VEGETATION TYPES
BNP PETROLEUM CORPORATION
Plum/Peach

- Habitat A Moderate to high dune field typically dominated by sea coast bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*), camphor weed (*Heterotheca subaxillaris*), and gulf dune paspalum (*Paspalum monostachyum*), with partridge pea (*Cassia fasciculata*), sea oats (*Uniola paniculata*), slim leaf dicantheleum (*Dichantheleum linearifolium*), Marsh hay cordgrass (*Spartina patens*), seaside pennywort (*Hydrocotyle bonariensis*), white stem wild indigo (*Baptisia leucophaera*), Western ragweed (*Ambrosia psilostachya*), narrow-leaf sumpweed (*Iva angustifolia*), Eastern prickly pear (*Opuntia compressa*), and silver-leaf croton (*Croton punctatus*). Vegetation coverage in this area is approximately 75%-95%.
- Habitat B Hummocky grassland typically dominated by narrow-leaf sumpweed, Western ragweed, marshhay cordgrass, and camphor daisy (*Machaeranthera phyllocephala*) at lower elevations. Sea coast bluestem, gulf dune paspalum, and sea side pennywort dominate higher elevations. Other species include camphor weed, purple mist flower (*Eupatorium coelestinum*), seashore dropseed (*Sporobolus virginicus*), partridge pea, white stem wild indigo, prairie clover (*Dalea sp.*), sea ox-eye (*Borrchia frutescens*), and bushy bluestem (*Andropogon glomeratus*). Vegetation coverage in this area is approximately 95%-100%.
- Habitat C Grasslands very similar to habitat B with a few scattered depressions. Depressions have alternating dominance of bulrush (*Scirpus americanus*), narrow-leaf sumpweed, seashore dropseed, frog-fruit (*Phyla nodiflora*), and gulf dune paspalum, with sea lavender (*Limonium carolinianum*), Sea ox-eye and slim leaf dicantheleum. Vegetation coverage in this area is approximately 75%-95%.
- Habitat D Minor depression dominated by sea ox-eye and seashore dropseed. Other species include narrow -leaf sumpweed, gulf dune paspalum, frog fruit and bulrush. Vegetation coverage in this area is 90%.
- Habitat F Pipeline scar (slightly elevated) dominated by narrow-leaf sumpweed and sea ox-eye with seashore dropseed. Vegetation coverage is approximately 85%.

Habitat G	Sparsely vegetated sand flat with scattered hummocks. Hummocks are the same as habitat B. Sand flat vegetation is typically dominated by seashore dropseed, narrow-leaf sumpweed and sea lavender, with higher fringes dominated by sea ox-eye and low patches dominated by shoregrass. Other species include gulf dune paspalum, seaside golden rod (<i>Salidago sempervirens</i>), seacoast bluestem, slim-leaf dicantherium, and camphor daisy. Vegetation coverage is approximately 50%-80%.
Habitat H	Transitional area typically 25 feet wide from toe of dunes to salt marsh. This area is dominated by bulrush. Other species include seashore dropseed, marshhay cordgrass, sea lavender, and purple mist flower. Vegetation coverage in the area is approximately 85%-95%.
Habitat I	Salt marsh dominated in the lower areas by saltwort (<i>Batis maritima</i>) and shoregrass with seashore saltgrass, marshhay cordgrass, and sea ox-eye dominating the higher areas. Other species include sea lavender, Carolina wolfberry, bulrush, and narrow-leaf sumpweed. Vegetation coverage for this area is approximately 75%-95%.
Habitat J	Unvegetated tidal sand flat
Habitat K	Tidal algal flat
Habitat L	Seagrass meadow dominated by shoal grass (<i>Halodule wrightii</i>) with minor occurrences of clover grass (<i>Halophila engelmani</i>). Vegetation coverage from the east edge of the seagrass meadow to 750 ft west of the east edge is typically 63%. Typical coverage from 750 ft west of the east edge to the west edge is 99%.
Habitat M	Open Bay

