Appendix E. Codes of aquatic habitat types in New Mexico identified by the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish. Descriptions complied from the Glossary of Aquatic Habitat Inventory Terminology published by the American Fisheries Society (1998).

Code	Description
A901[1]	*Perennial Spring/Seep* – Area where groundwater continuously flows naturally from a rock or soil substrate to the surface to form a stream, pond, marsh, or other type of water body. A seep is a small groundwater discharge that slowly oozes to the surface of the ground or into a stream, which differs from a spring that visibly flows from the ground.
A902	*Perennial Small Reservoir* – Natural or artificial impoundment less than 2,471 ac (1,000 ha) where water is collected, stored, regulated, and released for human use. Examples include Elephant Butte, Navajo, Heron, El Vado, Abiquiu, Ute, Summner, Brantly, Red Bluff, Caballo, Conchas, Cochiti, and Eagle Nest Reservoirs.
A903[2]	*Perennial Large Reservoir* – Natural or artificial impoundment greater than 2,471 ac (1,000 ha) where water is collected, stored, regulated, and released for human use. Examples include Clayton, Charlette Lakes, Stubblefield, Maxwell 13, Miami, Laguna Madre, Springer, Bill Evans, Lake Rolsals, Bea-Canyon, Storrie McAllister, Carlsbad, Jackson, Hopewell, Snow Lake, Farmington Lake, Bonita Lake, Artic Lake, Willow, Bluewater, Ramal, Quemado, Fenton, San Gregorio, and Murphy Reservoirs.
A904[2]	*Perennial 1st and 2nd Order Stream* – Natural water course containing flowing water together with dissolved and suspended materials, that normally supports communities of plants and animals within the channel and the riparian vegetation zone. A first order stream is an unforked or unbranched stream. Two first order streams flow together to form a second order stream. First and second order stream are usually headwater streams.
A905[2]	*Perennial 3rd and 4th Order Stream* – Natural water course containing flowing water together with dissolved and suspended materials, that normally supports communities of plants and animals within the channel and the riparian vegetation zone. Two second order streams flow together to form a third order stream and two third order streams flow together to form a fourth order stream. Third and fourth order streams are usually intermediate streams flowing out of mountains.
A906[2]	*Perennial 5th Order Stream* – Natural water course containing flowing water together with dissolved and suspended materials, that normally supports communities of plants and animals within the channel and the riparian vegetation zone. Two fourth order streams flow together to form a fifth order stream.
A907	*Perennial Natural Lake* – Body of fresh or saline water (usually at least 20 ac; 8 ha in surface area) that is completely surrounded by land and is persistent and relatively unchanged over a period of years.
A908	*Perennial Pool, Playa, Tinaja, Kettle* – Bodies of standing water formed in depressions, basins or in streams. A pool is formed in a small depression found in a marsh or on a floodplain. A playa is an internally drained lake found in a sandy, salty, or muddy flat floor of an arid basin occupied by shallow water. A tinaja is a permanent pool in seasonal streams. A kettle is formed in a depression by melting ice blocks deposited in glacial drift or in the outwash plain.
A909	*Perennial Cirque* – Body of standing water that occurs where valleys are shaped into structures resembling amphitheaters by the action of freezing and thawing ice usually found in the upper portion of a glaciated area or in mountains and always containing water.
A910[2]	*Perennial Tank* – Artificial pond to hold water for livestock, wildlife (sometimes including fish) and other uses and always containing water.

Appendix E Cont.

Code Description

A911 *Perennial Pond* – Natural or artificial body of standing water that is typically smaller than a lake (less than 20 ac; 8 ha), characterized by a high ratio of littoral zone relative to open water.

A912[1] *Perennial Marsh/Cienega* – Water-saturated, poorly drained wetland area that is permanently inundated to a depth of 7 ft (2 m) and that supports an extensive cover of emergent, non-woody vegetation, without peat-like accumulations (marsh) and associated with perennial spring and seep systems in isolated arid basins of the Southwest (cienega).

A951 *Ephemeral Spring/Seep* – Areas where groundwater intermittently flows naturally from a rock or soil substrate to the surface to form a stream, pond, marsh, or other type of water body. A seep is a small groundwater discharge that slowly oozes to the surface of the ground or into a stream, which differs from a spring that visibly flows from the ground.

A952[3] *Ephemeral Small Reservoir* – Natural or artificial impoundment less than 2,471 ac (1,000 ha) where water is collected, stored, regulated, and released for human use containing water for short and irregular periods of time usually after a period of heavy precipitation.

A954[2] *Ephemeral 1st and 2nd Order Stream* – Natural water course containing flowing water, at least part of the year, together with dissolved and suspended materials, that normally supports communities of plants and animals within the channel and the riparian vegetation zone. A first order stream is an unforked or unbranched stream. Two first order streams flow together to form a second order stream. First and second order stream are usually headwater streams.

A955 *Ephemeral 3rd and 4th Order Stream* – Natural water course containing flowing water, at least part of the year, together with dissolved and suspended materials, that normally supports communities of plants and animals within the channel and the riparian vegetation zone. Two second order streams flow together to form a third order stream and two third order streams flow together to form a fourth order stream. Third and fourth order streams are usually intermediate streams flowing out of mountains.

A956 *Ephemeral 5th Order Stream* – Natural water course containing flowing water, at least part of the year, together with dissolved and suspended materials, that normally supports communities of plants and animals within the channel and the riparian vegetation zone. Two fourth order streams flow together to form a fifth order stream.

A957[4] *Ephemeral Natural Lake* – Body of fresh or saline water (usually at least 20 ac; 8 ha in surface area) that is completely surrounded by land containing water for short and irregular periods of time usually after a period of heavy precipitation.

A958[4] *Ephemeral Pool, Playa, Tinaja, Kettle* – Bodies of standing water formed in depressions, basins or in streams. A pool is formed in a small depression found in a marsh or on a floodplain. A playa is an internally drained lake found in a sandy, salty, or muddy flat floor of an arid basin, usually occupied by shallow water only after periods of prolonged heavy precipitation. A tinaja is a pool in seasonal streams that may support a flora upon desiccation. A kettle is formed in a depression by melting ice blocks deposited in glacial drift or in the outwash plain.

A959[4] *Ephemeral Cirque* – Body of water that occurs where valleys are shaped into structures resembling amphitheaters by the action of freezing and thawing ice usually found in the upper portion of a glaciated area or in mountains containing water for short and irregular periods of time usually after a period of heavy precipitation.

A960[3] *Ephemeral Tank* – Artificial pond to hold water for livestock, wildlife (sometimes including fish) and other uses containing water for short and irregular periods of time usually after a period of heavy precipitation.

Appendix E Cont.

Code	Description
A961[3]	*Ephemeral Pond* – Natural or artificial body of standing water that is typically smaller than a lake (less than 20 ac; 8 ha), characterized by a high ratio of littoral zone relative to open water containing water for short and irregular periods of time usually after a period of heavy precipitation.
A962[2]	*Ephemeral Marsh/Cienega* - Water-saturated, poorly drained wetland area that is periodically inundated to a depth of 7 ft (2 m) and that supports an extensive cover of emergent, nonwoody vegetation, without peat-like accumulations (marsh) and associated with ephemeral spring and seep systems in isolated arid basins of the Southwest (cienega).

[1] Aggregated aquatic types into Perennial Marsh/Cienega/Spring/Seep priority habitat.
[2] Priority habitats for New Mexico's CWCS.
[3] Aggregated aquatic types into Ephemeral Man-made Catchments priority habitat.
[4] Aggregated aquatic types into Ephemeral Natural Catchments priority habitat.