

MAP REPORT FORM

Scale 1:100,000

Map Name: Bemidji NW State(s): Minnesota

MAP PREPARATION

Photography Used:

<u>Emulsion</u>	<u>Scale</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Percent Coverage</u>
1. CIR	1:65,000	5/2/82	100%
2. CIR	1:58,000	10/30/82	
3. CIR	1:58,000	5/7/83	

Field Check Dates:

1. 9/11/85
2. 5/20/86
3. 8/25/86

Contractor(s) for Photo Interpretation:

1. South Dakota Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit, SDSU, Box 2206, Brookings, South Dakota 57007
- 2.
- 3.

Collateral Data Used:

1. U.S.G.S. Topographic Maps
2. U.S.G.S. Water Resources Data, Minnesota, Water Year 1983
3. Terry Wolfe, Area Wildlife Manager, Minnesota DNR, Crookston, Minnesota
4. Soil Survey of Pennington County, Minnesota, 1984
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.

GEOGRAPHY

General Location:

95°00' - 96°00' West Longitude

48°00' - 48°30' North Latitude

In the North Central to North Western part of Minnesota

Bailey's Ecoregion Classification and Description:

1. 2111 - Humid Temperate Domain
 - Warm Continental Division
 - Laurentian Mixed Forest Province
 - Spruce-Fir Forest Section
2. This area has strong seasonal temperature changes. It exhibits fairly low relief and is characterized by low rolling hills, lakes, poorly drained depressions, morainic hills and other glacial features. Precipitation ranges are moderate with most occurring during the summer.
3. 2531 - Humid Temperate Domain
 - Prairie Division
 - Tall-grass Prairie Province
 - Bluestem Prairie
4. This region is characterized by flat rolling plains with relief. This region includes the tall-grass and mixed grasslands extending from the deciduous forest to about longitude 104° West. The soils of the tall-grass prairie are primarily mollisols. This is consistent with the northern half of the 1:100,000.

WETLAND COMMUNITIES

<u>MAP SYMBOLS</u>	<u>LOCAL NAME</u>	<u>DOMINANT VEGETATION</u>	<u>WATER REGIME</u>
PEM	Temporary Wetland	Carex spp., Juncus spp., Hordeum jubatum, Aster spp., Spartina spp.	A
PEM	Saturated Wetland	Carex spp., Juncus spp.	B
PEM	Seasonal Wetland	Carex atheroides, Polygonum spp., Phalaris arundinacea, Scholochloa festucacea	C
PEM	Semi-permanent Wetland	Typha spp., Scirpus spp.	F
PUB	Pond	None	F,G,H,K
PSS	Scrub Shrub Wetland	Salix spp., Alnus spp. Chamaedaphne calyculata	A,B,C,F Subclasses- 1,2,3,4,6
PFO	Forested Wetland	Larix loricina, Picea mariana, Salix spp., Populus tremuloides, ulmus americana	A,B,C,F Subclasses- 1,2,3,4,5,6
L1UB	Lake	None	H
L2AB	Lake	Lemna spp., Nuphar luteum	G
L2UB	Lake	None	G
L2EM2	Lake	Zizania aquatica	G
R2UB	River	None	G,H
R2US	Shore, Sandbar	pioneer spp., or none	A,C
R4SB	Stream	None	F,A,C

Special Modifiers b,d,h,x were used where appropriate.

SPECIAL MAPPING PROBLEMS

1. Carex beds were found in seasonal and saturated situations in the field.

Photo signature is the same.

2. The first two strips of NASA photography were washed out and impossible to interpret.

3. Three dates and two scales of photography were present.

4. Forested temporaries do not always show up along rivers.

5. Expansive forested and scrub-shrub areas were cleared and numerous dugouts that were present were difficult to classify as upland or wetland.

1. Each basin was dealt with separately with the PI making the distinction based on location, situation and collateral data.

2. Replacement NHAP photography was provided that was a better quality of photography.

3. Different NHAP photography dates and photo signatures were compared with known NASA signatures and substantiated with field trip information, provided interpretative consistency.

4. It is recognized nationally that some of these areas will be missed. We will pull those that can be identified on the photography and those that were seen in the field.

5. Called Terry Wolfe, the Area Wildlife Manager, and he was 90% sure that the areas had experienced a peat burn and were probably a saturated area.

USER CAUTION

The map document was prepared primarily by stereoscopic analysis of high altitude aerial photographs. Wetlands were identified on the photographs based on vegetation, visible hydrology, and geography in accordance with Classification of Wetlands and Deep Water Habitats of the United States (An Operation Draft) Cowardin, et al., 1977. The aerial photographs typically reflected conditions during the specific year and season when they were taken. In addition, there is a margin of error inherent in the use of aerial photographs. Thus a detailed on-the-ground and historical analysis of a single site may result in revision of the wetland boundaries established through photographic interpretation. In addition, some small wetlands and those obscured by dense forest cover may not be included on the map document.

Federal, State, and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands may define and describe wetlands in a different manner than that used in this inventory. There is no attempt, in either design or products of this inventory, to define limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, State, or local government or to establish the geographical scope of regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should seek the advice of appropriate Federal, State, or local agencies concerning specific agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.

Additional information regarding this map or other National Wetland Inventory activities may be obtained by contacting:

- 1) Ron Erickson, Regional Wetland Coordinator, U.S.F.W.S., Federal Building, Fort Snelling, Twin Cities, MN 55111.
- 2) South Dakota Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit, S.D.S.U., Box 2206, Brookings, SD 57007.