

MAP REPORT FORM

Scale 1:100,000

Map Name: Brainerd SW State(s): Minnesota

MAP PREPARATION

Photography Used:

<u>Emulsion</u>	<u>Scale</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Percent Coverage</u>
1. Color-infrared	1:65,000	4-22-82 5-02-82	100%
2.			
3.			

Field Check Dates:

1. 11-15-83
2. 6-22-84
3. 11-16-84

Contractor(s) for Photo Interpretation:

1. South Dakota Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit, South Dakota State University, Brookings, SD 57007
- 2.
- 3.

Collateral Data Used:

1. U.S.G.S. Topographic Quad Sheets
2. Field Notes on Water Conditions - Ronald E. Erickson
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.

## GEOGRAPHY

### General Location:

46° 00 - 46° 30 N Lat.

95° 00 - 96° 00 W Long.

### Bailey's Ecoregion Classification and Description:

1. 2213 Hot Continental Division
  - Eastern Deciduous Forest Province
  - Maple-Basswood Forest and Oak Savannah Section
  
2. 2531 Prairie Division
  - Tall Grass Prairie Province
  - Bluestem Prairie Section
  
- 3.
  
  
- 4.

WETLAND COMMUNITIES

<u>MAP SYMBOLS</u>	<u>LOCAL NAME</u>	<u>DOMINANT VEGETATION</u>	<u>WATER REGIME</u>
PEM	Temporary Wetland	(Stewart and Kantrud 1971)*	A
PEM	Saturated Wetland	<u>Carex</u> spp., <u>Juncus</u> spp.	B
PEM	Seasonal Wetland	<u>Carex</u> spp., <u>Polygonum</u> spp., <u>Phalaris arundinacea</u> , <u>Scolochloa festucacea</u>	C
PEM	Semipermanent Wetland includes subclass 2	<u>Typha</u> spp., <u>Scirpus</u> spp.	F
POW	Semipermanent Wetland	Open Water	F, G, H, U
PAB	Semipermanent Wetland	<u>Lemna</u> spp., <u>Potamogetin</u> spp., <u>Utricularia</u> spp., <u>Ceratophyllum</u> spp.	F, G
POW	Permanent Wetland	Open Water	H
PSS	Scrub-Shrub Wetland includes subclass 1 and 6	<u>Salix</u> spp., <u>Alnus</u> spp., <u>Larix</u> <u>laricina</u>	A, B, C, F
PFO	Forested Wetland includes subclass 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6	<u>Salix</u> spp., <u>Populus deltoides</u> , <u>Acer</u> spp., <u>Fraxinus</u> spp., <u>Larix</u> <u>laricina</u>	A, B, C
L10W	Lake	Open Water	G, H
L20W	Lake	Open Water	G, H
L2AB	Lake	<u>Lemna</u> spp., <u>Potamogetin</u> spp., <u>Utricularia</u> spp., <u>Ceratophyllum</u> spp.	G, H
R20W	River	Open Water	G, H
R4SB	Stream	Open Water	C, F
R2US	Sand Bar, Beach	Pioneering Vegetation	A, C
R2EM	River Bed includes subclass 2	<u>Zizania aquatica</u>	G, H

Where appropriate, the special modifiers d, h, k, x, j were used.  
The water regime "U" was used on wetlands where the specific water regime could not be determined.

\*(Stewart, R. E. and H. A. Kantrud. 1971. Classification of natural ponds and lakes in the glaciated prairie region. U.S. Bur. Sport Fish. Wildl. Resour. Publ. 92. 57pp.)

SPECIAL MAPPING PROBLEMS

1. PROBLEM: Some wetlands have characteristics  
of seasonal, saturated, and semipermanent  
wetlands. There was some difficulty in  
assigning water regimes to these wetlands.

1. RESOLUTION: The presence of true moat  
usually indicates a saturated wetland.  
However, some wetlands (particularly  
semipermanents) appeared to have moats,  
but this was caused by grazing on the  
perimeter of the wetland. If there was an  
abundance of Typha spp. and/or Scirpus spp.  
visible, then the wetland was pulled as a  
semipermanent wetland. If an abundance of  
scrub-shrub and/or seasonal emergent  
vegetation was visible then it was pulled  
as a seasonal wetland. Also, if a lot of  
Larix laricina was visible, this indicates  
a saturated wetland.

2. In some areas, 4-22-82 imagery is more  
difficult to interpret than 5-2-82 imagery  
(see Erickson's Field Notes) because of  
excessive surface water.

2. We were relatively aggressive when pulling  
temporary wetlands on the 5-2-82 imagery.  
Temporary wetlands on the 4-22-82 imagery  
usually had some surface water present in  
a well defined basin.

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) Ronald E. Erickson, Regional Wetland Coordinator, USFWS, Federal Building, Fort Snelling, Twin Cities, Minnesota 55111
- 2) South Dakota Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit, South Dakota State University, Brookings, South Dakota 57007