

MAP REPORT FORM

Scale 1:100,000

Map Name: Fairmont SE State(s): Iowa

MAP PREPARATION

Photography Used:

<u>Emulsion</u>	<u>Scale</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Percent Coverage</u>
1. color-infrared	1:65,000	5/23/83	100%
2.			cloud/shadow cover on photos on
3.			3155,3153,3151,3149, 3002,3000,2998,2996, 2951,2945.

Field Check Dates:

1. 5/30/85
- 2.
- 3.

Contractor(s) for Photo Interpretation:

1. South Dakota Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit, South Dakota State University,
P.O. Box 2206, Brookings, S.D. 57007
- 2.
- 3.

Collateral Data Used:

1. U.S.G.S. Topographic Quad. Sheets
2. Telephone call to manager at Union Slough National Wildlife Refuge
3. S.C.S. Soil Survey of Kossuth County, Iowa
4. S.C.S. Soil Survey of Palo Alto County, Iowa
5. Field notes on water conditions from Ron Erickson (5/23/85)
6. Iowa Water Resources Data, Water Year 1983
- 7.
- 8.

GEOGRAPHY

General Location:

94°00' - 95°00' W. Long.

43°00' - 43°30' N. Lat.

Bailey's Ecoregion Classification and Description:

1. 2531 Prairie Division Tall Grass Prairie Province Blue Stem
Prairie Section

2.

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>Typha</u> spp., <u>Juncus</u> spp.	B
PEM	seasonal wetland	<u>Carex</u> spp., <u>Polygonum</u> spp., <u>Phalaris arundinacea</u> , <u>Scholochloa festucacea</u>	C
PEM	semipermanent wetland	<u>Typha</u> spp., <u>Scirpus</u> spp.	F
PUB	pond	open water	F, G
PSS	scrub-scrub wetland includes subclass 1	<u>Salix</u> spp.	A, C
WPFO	forested wetland includes subclass 1&5	<u>Salix</u> spp., <u>Ulmus americana</u> , <u>Fraxinus pennsylvanicus</u> and decadent trees	A, C, F
L1UB	lake	open water	H
R2UB	river	open water	G, H
R4SB	stream	open water	F

Special modifiers d, h, and x were used in appropriate situations.

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

Water regime K was used in conjunction with G on sewage treatment ponds.

SPECIAL MAPPING PROBLEMS

1. Do portions of the channelized Des Moines River have Riverine or Palustrine oxbows? Situations found on photo 2738 (Emmetsburg and Cylinder topos).

1. Any situation where the oxbow met the new channel and water was strong the oxbow was ~~on~~ R2UBG. In a situation where the oxbow only met the channel at one end there was PUBG or PUBF ^{designation} ~~designation~~.

2. Water permanence and impoundment modifier on Union Slough National Wildlife Refuge.

2. The impoundment modifier was used throughout the refuge. A phone call to the refuge manager confirmed that water conditions change yearly and interpretation was based strictly on the photo.

3. Temporarily flooded forested basins along the Des Moines River were difficult to distinguish from forested upland.

3. Any forested area along the river that showed any sign of being wet was pulled although some areas may have been missed due to forest canopy covering the water.

4. Open water class is present in tie-in on adjacent 1:100k work areas. Open water class was used in area of pilot studies (also on Mason City).

4. All open water classes that were present on tie-in were given the unconsolidated bottom designation. Original interpretation on adjacent quads, were left unchanged.

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:

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Fort Snelling, Twin Cities, MN 55111.
- 2) South Dakota Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit, South Dakota
State University, P.O. Box 2207, Brookings, S.D. 57007.