

MAP REPORT FORM

Scale 1:100,000

Map Name: Fargo NE State(s): MN, ND (MN Only)

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	100%
2. Color-infrared	1:65,000	5-02-82	
3.			

Field Check Dates:

1. November 13, 14, 15, 1984
- 2.
- 3.

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 maps.
2. Field observations by Ron Erickson, Spring 1982.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.

## GEOGRAPHY

### General Location:

46° 30' - 47° 00' N. Lat.

96° 00' - 97° 00' W. Long.

### Bailey's Ecoregion Classification and Description:

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

WETLAND COMMUNITIES

<u>MAP SYMBOLS</u>	<u>LOCAL NAME</u>	<u>DOMINANT VEGETATION</u>	<u>WATER REGIME</u>
PEM	Temporary Wetland	<u>Carex</u> spp., <u>Juncus</u> spp., <u>Hordeum jubatum</u> , <u>Aster</u> spp., <u>Spartina</u> spp.	A
PEM	Saturated Wetland	<u>Carex</u> spp., <u>Juncus</u> spp.	B
PEM	Seasonal Wetland	<u>Carex atheroides</u> , <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
POW	Pond	Wetland open water	F, G, K
PSS	Scrub Shrub Wetland includes subclass 1	<u>Salix</u> spp., <u>Alnus</u> spp.	A, C, F
PFO	Includes subclass 1, 5, 6 Forested Wetland	<u>Quercus</u> spp., <u>Salix</u> spp., <u>Fraxinus pennsylvanicus</u> , <u>Ulmus americana</u> , <u>Populus</u> <u>deltoides</u>	A, C
L10W	Lake	Open water	H
L20W	Lake	Open water	G, K
R20W	River	Open water	G, H
R2US	Shore	Non-vegetated or pioneer spp.	A, C
R4SB	Stream	Open water/scattered clumps of vegetation	C, F

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

SPECIAL MAPPING PROBLEMS

1. Due to the flat topography in the Red  
River Valley and the amount of water in  
this area (especially on the 4-22-82  
photography) there is difficulty in  
differentiating temporary wetlands from  
sheet water or ephemeral water. Outside  
the Red River Valley the basins are more  
pronounced as are the basins on the  
drier 5-2-82 photography. How should  
these areas be interpreted with regard  
to temporary wetland signatures?

2. Along the eastern edge of the Red River  
Valley there are several extensive  
wetlands with a grayish signature. These  
wetlands could be delineated as either  
seasonal, saturated, or semipermanent.

1. Field work in the area indicated that  
we should be conservative in the Red  
River Valley and pull the very dark  
colored and open water signatures  
that were within well defined boundaries  
as temporary wetlands. In the areas  
outside the Red River Valley where the  
basins were more pronounced and on the  
areas covered by the drier 5-2-82  
photography, we would be more aggressive  
in delineating wetlands with weaker  
signatures as temporary wetlands.

2. Field work has shown that the area  
where the eastern edge of the Red River  
Valley meets the glacial moraine is  
dominated by saturated wetlands. These  
wetlands were therefore classified as  
saturated.

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, USFWS, Federal Building,  
Fort Snelling, Twin Cities, MN 55111.
- 2) South Dakota Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit, South Dakota  
State University, Brookings, SD 57007.