

MAP REPORT FORM

Scale 1:100,000

Map Name: Fort Dodge NW State(s): Iowa

MAP PREPARATION

Photography Used:

<u>Emulsion</u>	<u>Scale</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Percent Coverage</u>
1. CIR	1:58,000	5-25-83	34%
2.		5-23-83	57%
3.		10-23-84	9%

Field Check Dates:

1. 1-22-87
2. 1-23-87
- 3.

Contractor(s) for Photo Interpretation:

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

Collateral Data Used:

1. U.S.G.S. Topographic Quad Maps
2. U.S.D.A.-S.C.S. Soil Surveys for Plymouth and Buena Vista Counties
3. U.S.G.S. Water Resource Data for Iowa, Water Year 1983
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.

GEOGRAPHY

General Location:

42°30' to 43°00' North latitude and 95°00' to 96°00' West longitude

Bailey's Ecoregion Classification and Description:

1. Humid Temperate Domain
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 pond	open water	F, G
PSS	scrub-shrub wetland subclass 1	<u>Salix</u> spp.	A, C
PFO	forested wetland subclass 1	<u>Salix</u> spp., <u>Ulmus americana</u> <u>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</u> , <u>Populus</u> <u>deltoides</u> , <u>Acer negundo</u>	A, C
L1UB	lake	open water	H
R4SB	stream	none	C, F
R2UB	river	open water	G, H
R2US	beach	none	A, C

Special modifiers d, h, and x were used in appropriate situations. Water regime K was used in conjunction with the water regime at the time of photography on sewage treatment ponds.

* (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.)

SPECIAL MAPPING PROBLEMS

The May photography was taken at the end of a five year drought in that area, and is fairly dry. The October photos are fairly representative of the "normal" water conditions in the area.

1.

Determine characteristics of wetlands lying in the Little Sioux River flood plain.

2.

Most of the seasonal oxbows encountered had a very well defined boundary and dark signatures. The very strong oxbows, those often signified with intermittant or permanent water on the topos, will most often be semipermanent. No intermittantly exposed oxbows were encountered on this field trip. Most of the trees were temporary with some FOIC's present in the weaker oxbows.

Determine which signatures in plowed fields should be considered wetland.

3.

Temporary and seasonal basins in plowed fields were usually completely drained. Those that still exhibit a very well defined basin with a strong wet signature will be pulled as A's or C's with the drained modifier if applicable. These basins may also show a faint vegetated signature. Gray, wet looking, nonbasin signatures in red fields were found not to be wetlands.

Determine if draws and vegetated waterways will be considered wetland.

4.

Grassy waterways will be considered upland unless they display a very wet signature on

SPECIAL MAPPING PROBLEMS

4. Determine classification of linears as to
perennial or intermittant in comparision
to the topos.

5. Photo will be used as the main source for
determination of classification. Topo will
be used as a guide in questionable
situations.

6. Determine water regimes on different sized
impoundments.

6. Guidelines will be used as found on the
Sioux City NE.

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, MN 55111
- 2) South Dakota Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit,
South Dakota State University, P.O. Box 2206, Brookings, SD 57007