

MAP REPORT FORM

Scale 1:100,000

Map Name: Ft. Dodge SW 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	10/23/84	6%
2. CIR	1:58,000	5/23/83	94%
3.			

Field Check Dates:

1. 22 January 1987
2. 17 February 1987
- 3.

Contractor(s) for Photo Interpretation:

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

Collateral Data Used:

1. U.S.G.S. 7.5' quadrangle maps
2. U.S.G.S. Water Resources Data for Iowa, Water Year 1983
3. U.S.D.A. Soil Survey of Monoma County, Iowa
4. U.S.D.A. Soil Survey of Woodbury County, Iowa
5. U.S.D.A. Soil Survey of Crawford County, Iowa
6. U.S.D.A. Soil Survey of Sac County, Iowa
- 7.
- 8.

## GEOGRAPHY

### General Location:

95°00' - 96°00' west longitude

42°00' - 42°30' north latitude

### Bailey's Ecoregion Classification and Description:

1. 2000 Humid Temperate Domain  
2500 Prairie Division  
2530 Tall-Grass Prairie Province  
2531 Bluestem Prairie

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. <u>Polygonum</u> spp.	B
PEM	seasonal wetland	<u>Carex</u> spp., <u>Polygonum</u> spp., <u>Phalaris arundinacea</u> , <u>Scholochloa festucacea</u> <u>Ambrosia psilostachya</u> , <u>Scirpus</u> spp.	C
PEM	semipermanent wetland pond	<u>Typha</u> spp., <u>Scirpus</u> spp.	F
PUS	unconsolidate shore	pioneering spp.	A, C
PUB	semipermanent wetland pond	open water	F, G
PSS	scrub-shrub wetland subclass 1	<u>Salix</u> spp.	A, C
PFO	forested wetland	<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).

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

## SPECIAL MAPPING PROBLEMS

Linears on topography maps showing  
perennial water, but did not illustrate  
perennial conditions in the field.

Determination of water regime in  
impoundments.

Determination of what type of signature  
determines the presence or absence of a  
temporary wetland.

Water conditions at the time of  
photography.

Presence of basin oriented temporaries in  
plowed fields with evidence of drainage in  
the field but not on the photo signature.

1. Talked with Ron Erickson, RWC, about the situation where perennial linears would be automatically called R2UBG and he said we must go with photo signature and field evidence and only use topos when necessary. It is acceptable to call a perennial linear on the topo a R4SBF or PEMC if field work and photo signatures support the decision.
2. It was verified in the field that only impoundments that are interpreted as a small dot or small polygon are seasonal. If a large dike is present and a larger polygon a semi-permanent water regime would be appropriate. Larger polygons will be classified as intermittently exposed.
3. Much of the sheet water and nonbasin oriented wetlands were found to be historic and drained extensively. We were conservative in determining temporary wetlands and only basin oriented wetlands with water were pulled.
4. After talking with Iowa DNR personnel we found that the water conditions at the time of photography were exhibiting the result of the end of a 5 year drought. Interpretation was handled accordingly.
5. A drained modifier will not be added unless a clear photo signature is exhibited and it must be understood that many of these PEMA's are tile drained