

MAP REPORT FORM

Scale 1:100,000

Map Name: Grand Forks SE State(s): Minnesota

MAP PREPARATION

Photography Used:

<u>Emulsion</u>	<u>Scale</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Percent Coverage</u>
1. CIR	1:65K	5-2-82	100%
2.			
3.			

Field Check Dates:

1. 19 May 1986
- 2.
- 3.

Contractor(s) for Photo Interpretation:

1. South Dakota Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit, SDSU, Box 2206, Brookings, SD 57007
- 2.
- 3.

Collateral Data Used:

1. U.S.G.S. Topographic Maps
2. Norman County Minnesota Soil Survey
3. Gordon Nielsen, Wildlife Manager, Minnesota Depart. of Natural Resources, Fergus Falls, Mn., Discussion about Specific Wildlife Management areas around the Felton Fen.
4. Water Resources Data, Minnesota, Water Year 1983
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.

## GEOGRAPHY

### General Location:

47°30' - 47°00'N latitude

96°00' - 97°00 S longitude

### Bailey's Ecoregion Classification and Description:

1. 2531 - Prairie Division, Tall-grass Prairie Province, Bluestem Prairie Section.
  
2. 2111 - Warm Continental Division, Laurentian Mixed Forest Province, Spruce Fir Forest Section
  
- 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>Asta</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
PUB	pond	open water	F, G, K
PSS	scrub shrub wetland (sub class 1)	<u>Salix</u> spp.,	A, C, B
PFO	forested wetland (sub class 1)	<u>Alnus</u> spp., <u>Ulmus americana</u> , <u>Salix</u> spp., <u>Populus tremuloides</u>	A, C, B,
L1UB	lake	open water	H
R2UB	river	open water	G, H
R4SB	stream	open water/scattered clumps of vegetation	F, C
R2US	sandbar, shore	non-vegetated or pioneering species	A, C
PUS	gravel pit	non-vegetated	C

Where appropriate, the special modifiers of d, h, and x were used. The water regimes K and G were used in conjunction on sewage lagoons.

SPECIAL MAPPING PROBLEMS

1. Pulling wetlands in situations where  
stands of deciduous trees along the  
Glacial Lake Agassiz beach, have the  
same signature when occurring in both  
hydric and now hydric soils (e.g. dry  
looking signature on a Hamar loamy  
fine sand with IV w capability unit).

2. Water permanence on Palustrine systems.

3. Presence of temporary wetlands in  
extensively drained farmland in the  
Red River Valley.

4. System call on oxbows of channelized  
rivers.

1. Conferred with Ron Erickson, Region 3  
Wetland Coordinator. It was decided  
that since these areas have no wetland  
signature to interpret, the PI should  
not try to imagine a wetland. We were  
conservative and only pulled typically  
wet signatures.

2. Typically, the G water regime was used.  
Due to the shallow nature of the basins  
of this area and the minimum amount of  
relief we feel this was best.

3. We were conservative when pulling  
temporaries and used the requirements  
of: 1) presence of a strong wet  
signature; 2) presence of surface water;  
3) distinct basin.

4. When the oxbow was visably connected on  
the photo and verified with the topo, a  
R4SBF designation was used, even if  
permanent water present on the topo. If  
intermittent was indicated on the topo,  
the water regime was reduced to C if the  
signature was appropriate.

SPECIAL MAPPING PROBLEMS

5. Whether or not to pull road ditches  
in the Red River Valley, and if  
pulled, are they Riverine or  
Palustrine.

6. Seasonal or saturated determination  
along Glacial Lake Agassiz beach.

5. Only strong signatures were pulled as  
PEMCx. If County or Judicial Ditch  
designation was present on the topo, and  
the signature applied, they were called  
R4SBFx unless permanent water was  
indicated on the topo. In combination,  
Nick Rowse, Region 3 Assistant Wetland  
Coordinator instructed us not to  
extensively pull road ditches unless a  
strong signature was present and/or  
they were more than a pen width.

6. Some signatures were extensive and  
complex in this area. As with previous  
1:100's (e.g. Bemidji) a greyish, even  
toned signature that was sometimes  
extensive was determined as saturated.  
Whereas, more seasonally wet signatures  
were not as expansive and were whiter  
and mottled in appearance. Soil surveys  
were used where appropriate.

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 Units, South Dakota  
State University, Box 2206, Brookings, SD 57007