

MAP REPORT FORM

Scale 1:100,000

Map Name: Mason City SW 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. color-infrared	1:58,000	4/16/84	some cloud/shadow cover on photos 2953, 2994, and 2955.
3. color-infrared	1:58,000	5/9/84	
4. color-infrared	1:58,000	4/17/84	

Field Check Dates:

1. 6/11/85
2. 6/12/85
- 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. S.C.S. Soil Survey of Kossuth County, Iowa
3. S.C.S. Soil Survey of Palo Alto County, Iowa
4. S.C.S. Soil Survey of Cerro Gordo County, Iowa
5. S.C.S. Soil Survey of Mitchell County, Iowa
6. Iowa Water Resources Data, Water Year 1983
7. Field notes on water conditions from Ron Erickson (5/23/85)
- 8.

## GEOGRAPHY

### General Location:

93°00' - 94°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	Carex spp., Typha spp., Juncus spp.	B
PEM	seasonal wetland	Carex spp., Polygonum spp., Phalaris arundinacea, Scholochloa festucacea	C
PEM	semipermanent wetland	Typha spp., Scirpus spp.	F
PUB	pond	open water	F, G
PAB	semipermanent wetland	Lemna spp., Potamogeton spp.	F
PSS	scrub-scrub wetland includes subclass 1	Salix spp.	A, C
PFO	forested wetland includes subclass 1	Salix spp., Ulmus americana Fraxinus pennsylvanicus	A, C
L1UB	lake	open water	H
L2UB	lake	open water	G
R2UB	river	open water	G, H
R4SB	stream	open water	F
PUS	small quarry depression	none	C

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 glacial 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. Many times ditches did not show perennial characteristics but they were mapped as perennials on the USGS topographic map.

2. Difficulty in distinguishing between temporary wetland and wet or muddy upland.

3. Problems with determining water regime on major rivers (G-vsH) and minor rivers.

4. Open water class is present in tie-in on adjacent 1:100k work areas.

1. All linears were mapped according to NWI conventions. Perennial topo. designation received a R2UBG designation and intermittant received a R4SBF or PEMC.

2. Although in many areas there appeared to be wet signatures, only areas with well defined basins and well defined boarders were pulled. A conservative method of pulling temporaries was employed.

3. Personal experience in the area, encompassed with other supplementary data helped determine water permanence. Larger rivers were designated R2UBH rather than R2UBG. Also, cases were topographic sources indicated a R2UBG designation, personal experience determined that a R4SBF designation was more appropriate.

4. All open water classes that were present on tie-in were given the unconsolidated bottom designation.

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 2207, Brookings, S.D. 57007.