MAP REPORT FORM

Scale 1:100,000

Map Name: Ogdensburg SW State(s): New York

SW

MAP PREPARATION

Photography Used:

Emulsion	Scale	Date	Percent Coverage
1. Black + White Panchromatic	1:80,000	4/16/81	16%
2. "	"	4/21/81	39%
3. "	"	5/7/81	45%

Field Check Dates:

1. July 7, 1982
2.
3.

Contractor(s) for Photo Interpretation:

1. Massachusetts Remote Sensing Project, UMass, Amherst, Ma. 01003
2.
3.

Collateral Data Used:

1. US G.S topographic sheets
2. 1:130,000 CIR photography
3. "Coastal Wetlands along Lake Ontario and St. Lawrence River in
4. Jefferson County, New York" by James W. Geis & Janet L. Kee, 1977. (publication by SUNY, College of Env. Science and Forestry)
5. personal communication with biologist at Perch River State Game Management Area
6. DEC - N.Y. wetlands maps
7.
8.

GEOGRAPHY

General Location:

Northern New York State, bordering the St. Lawrence River

Longitude 76° east to 75°

Latitude 44° 30′ south to 44°

Bailey's Ecoregion Classification and Description:

1. Bailey* classifies this area as part of the Northern Hardwoods Section of
the Laurentian Mixed Forest Province. The southeastern portion of the
work area that is in the Adirondack State Park is identified as "Adirondack-
2. New England Highland" (plains with high hills), the rest of the area part
of the "Eastern North-Central Lake-- Swamp-Morraine Plains" (irregu-
lar plains). Winters are moderately long and severe, with average temp-
3. eratures ranging from 35°-50° F. Snow is usually on the ground all
winter. Frost free season lasts from 100-140 days. Precipitation ranges
4. from 24 to 45 inches, most of it occurring in summer.

Hammond's Land Surface Form and Physical Subdivision:

1.

2.

3.

4.

* Bailey, Robert G. 1978. Descriptions of the Ecoregions of the United States. Forest Service, USDA., Ogden, Utah. 77 pp.

WETLAND COMMUNITIES

MAP SYMBOLS	LOCAL NAME	DOMINANT VEGETATION	WATER REGIME
14) PFO1/4	-	Betula populifolia, Acer rubrum, Thuja occidentalis all codominant. Fraxinus nigra, Abies balsamea, Osmunda regalis and cinnamomea, Mnium, Viburnum acerifolium	E
15) PSS2/1	-	Larix laricina, Salix sp. codom., Typha sp., Alnus sp., Spirea sp., Osmunda regalis, Kalmia angustifolia and polifolia, Eriophorum sp., Dryopteris thelypteris	E
16) PFO2/SS1	-	Larix laricina and shrubs (Betula populifolia, Ilex sp. and Rhododendron viscosum) codominant. Pinus strobus, Sphagnum spp.	E

SPECIAL MAPPING PROBLEMS

PROBLEM	RESOLUTION
1. Some large rivers (such as Black River) have a series of impoundements that widen channel only slightly - should these be separated from the river channel and called L1OW1h? or left in riverine?	1. Black River has been classified riverine unless a dam changed radically the shape of the channel. No "h" modifier was applied (n/a in riverine system)
2) 4/16/81 photos very flooded and unclear - difficult to decide F01 from F05, "F" from "E" water regime etc in places. Also a problem on other photos.	2) Used 1:130,000 CIR photos when coverage available for subclasses and water regimes - in addition to roadside field notes
3) Some larch was field checked in area, but difficult to differentiate for certain from F01 on black + white photos.	3) used CIR 1:130,000 photos whenever possible to aid in classification. Sometimes used "F06" to cover "strange" deciduous signature.
4) St. Lawrence River very wide in 1000 Island Area (NW Corner) Riverine or lacustrine?	4) Per Regional Headquarters, riverine from Tibbett's Point to Iriquois Dam.

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 Operational 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 or 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) Ralph W. Tiner, Jr.; Regional Wetland Coordinator, Region 5, NWI; USFWS; One Gateway Center, Suite 700; Newton Corner, Ma 02158

2) Massachusetts Remote Sensing Project; Forestry Dept, Holdsworth Hall; University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass. 01003