

MAP REPORT FORM

Scale 1:100,000

Map Name: New Ulm SW State(s): Minnesota

MAP PREPARATION

Photography Used:

<u>Emulsion</u>	<u>Scale</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Percent Coverage</u>
1. Color-Infrared	1:65,000	5/1/80	100%
2.		5/2/80	
		5/6/80	
3.			

Field Check Dates:

1. Fall 1982
2. 4-12-83
3. 5-11-83

Contractor(s) for Photo Interpretation:

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

Collateral Data Used:

1. U.S.G.S. Topographic Quad Sheets
2. SCS Soil Survey Lyon Ct.
3. SCS Soil Survey Cottonwood Ct.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.

## GEOGRAPHY

### General Location:

44°00' - 44°30'N lat.  
95°00' - 96°00' W long.

### Bailey's Ecoregion Classification and Description:

1. 2531 Prairie Division, Tall-Grass Prairie Province, Bluestem 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	<u>Carex</u> sp. <u>Juncus</u> sp. <u>Hordeum Jubatum</u> <u>Aster</u> sp. <u>spartina</u> <u>Pectinata</u>	A
PEM	saturated wetland	<u>Carex</u> sp. <u>Juncus</u> sp.	B
PEM	seasonal wetland	<u>Carex atheroides</u> <u>Polygonum</u> sp. <u>Phalaris</u> <u>arundinacea</u> , <u>Scolochlea</u> <u>festucacea</u>	C
PEM	semipermanent wetland	<u>Typha</u> sp. <u>Scirpus</u> sp.	F
POW	semipermanent wetland	open water	F, G, H, K
PUS	shore	non-vegetated or pioneer sp.	A, C
PSS	scrub-shrub wetland includes subclass 1	<u>Salix</u> sp. <u>Populus</u> <u>deltoides</u>	A, C, F
PFO	Forested wetland includes subclass 1	<u>Salix</u> sp. <u>Populus</u> <u>deltoides</u> <u>Quercus</u> sp. <u>Fraxinus pennsylvanicus</u>	A, C, F
L10W	lake	open water	H
L20W	lake	open water	G
L2US	shore	non-vegetated or pioneer sp.	A, C
R20W	river	open water	G, H
R30W	river	open water	G, H
R2US	shore	non-vegetated or pioneer sp.	C
R4SB	stream included subclass 7	open water/scattered clumps or vegetated	C, F

Where appropriate, the special modifiers of d, h, x were used.  
The water regime U was used on wetlands where the specific water regime could not be determined.

SPECIAL MAPPING PROBLEMS

.. Problem of differentiation of temporary  
wetlands from upland. Temporary wetlands  
were usually a dark signature within  
upland. However, not a dark spots could  
be assumed to be wetland.

. Cloud cover was a problem on several  
photographs as well as irregular work  
areas and labels covering wetlands.

3. Several of the drainage ditches  
containing open water caused problems  
in interpretation.

1. This problem was resolved by checking  
for relief through stereo viewing. If  
a depression or basin was indicated, a  
temporary wetland was delineated if an  
identifiable photo-signature existed.

2. These problems were generally overcome  
by monoscopic viewing since wetlands  
could usually be seen on one of the  
stereo pairs.

3. Unless the ditches contained fairly wide  
channels of open water and were shown to  
be perennial on topographic maps, they  
were classified as R4SB7Fx. Otherwise  
they would be called R20WGx.  
R4SB7Fx is an appropriate call since these  
ditches are often "cleaned out" of  
vegetation by dredging or herbicides and  
usually dry out enough to allow vegetation  
to return. Also, high water at time of  
photography may cover latent vegetative  
growth.

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 Minnesota 55111

2) South Dakota Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit,

South Dakota State University, Brookings, SD 57007