

FIELD SUMMARY REPORT
OKLAHOMA SHOTGUN II

1:100,000

Quads (7.5')

Woodward NW

Roston NW
Roston NE
Selman NW
Selman SE

1:100,000

Quads (7.5')

Woodward NE

Waynoka West
Avard

1:100,000

Quad (7.5')

Woodward SW

Mooreland SE

1:100,000

Quads (7.5')

Woodward SE

Seiling
Canton
Isabella
Ames NW
Lacey

1:100,000

Quads (7.5')

Clinton NW

Aledo NE
Aledo SE
Aledo NW
Aledo SW
Leedy NE
Leedy NW
Roll NE
Roll
Antelope Hills NE
Antelope Hills
Strong City

1:100,000

Quad (7.5')

Clinton NE

Fort Reno

1:100,000

Quads (7.5')

Clinton SE

Hinton
Anadarko East
Anadarko West
Gotebo NE
Gotebo SE
Carnegie NW
Carnegie SW

1:100,000

Quads (7.5')

Lawton NE

Laverty
Cooperton
Odetta
Quanah Mountain
Post Oak Creek
Meers
Mount Scott

1:100,000

Quads (7.5')

Lawton SE

Chattanooga NW
Cowboy Springs
Grandfield
Devol
Randlett
Thornberry
Empire City
Hastings NW
Hastings SE
Byers

1:100,000

Quad (7.5')

Enid NW

Marland

1:100,000

Quad (7.5')

Enid SW

Morrison NE

1:100,000

Quads (7.5')

Oklahoma City NW

Cashion
Crescent
Guthrie North
Perkins
El Reno
Jones
Luther
Horseshoe Lake

1:100,000

Oklahoma City SW

Quads (7.5')

Oklahoma City
Harrah
McLoud

Date: April 15 thru 20 - July 8 thru 14, 1984

Personnel: John Eaton - Martel Corporation
Warren Hagenbuck - U.S.F.W.S
Ken Frazier - U.S.F.W.S
Phil Keasling - BLM

Photography: 1:58,000 - 1:50,000 Color Infra-red
Dates: Sept, Oct, Nov 1981; Jan, Feb, July,
Nov 1983; and May 1984

Collateral Data: USGS 1:24,000 Topographic Maps
USGS 1:24,000 Advanced Prints
USGS 1:24,000 Orthophotoquads
USGS 1:250,000 Topographic Maps
"Description of the Ecoregions of the United
States," Robert G. Bailey, 1980
SCS Soil Surveys of:
Blaine County
Kingfisher County
Oklahoma County
"Common Marsh Plants of the United States and
Canada," Neil Hotchkiss, 1970.

Overview

The Oklahoma Shotgun II includes parts of thirteen 1:100,000 maps. These areas span the entire length of the state, from the northern border (excluding the Panhandle) to the southern border, including a small portion of Texas. These areas are described by Bailey as the High Plains and the Central Lowland areas. The land surface is basically flat with gentle to moderately rolling hills. Steep bluffs may be found bordering some of the numerous valleys. A well-defined drainage system has developed. One area located in the Lawton NE map, is described as plains with low mountains. This was the only such area in the Oklahoma Shotgun II project. Bailey's descriptions of these areas are:

Domain: Humid Temperate
Division: Subhumid Prairie
Province: Prairie Parkland - Tall Grass Prairie
Section: Oak and Bluestem Parkland - Bluestem Grama
Prairie
Physical Division: Interior
Subdivision: Mid Continental Plains and Escarpments
Land Surface Form: Irregular Plains

Biological Characteristics of Wetlands

Marine: Not Present

Estuarine: Not Present

Riverine: Lower perennial riverine systems will be labeled R20WH. These rivers include the North Canadian, South Canadian and the Red River. Other R20WH's will be indicated as such, where the USGS topographic maps show perennial water. Intermittent streambeds will either be labeled R4SBC or R4SBA.

The seasonal regime will be used if water can be seen on the photo and the temporary regime will be used where no water can be seen. Flats along the river giving a gray return will be identified as R2USC, while flats giving a white return will be dryer and labeled R2USA.

Lacustrine: Several open water bodies larger than 20 acres in size were encountered. Many will be identified by the label L10WHh. Strip mine pits, however, will be labeled L10WHx. This is due to their depth rather than a 20 acre perimeter.

Palustrine: Palustrine areas consist of open water bodies, unconsolidated shore, aquatic bed, emergent, scrub/shrub and forested with a combination of mixed classes occurring primarily along the well developed floodplain of the North and South Canadian Rivers.

There is an abundance of POW's with the majority being impounded. The emergent community is quite diverse in species type. The most common species are: smartweed (Polygonum sp.), saltgrass (Distichlis sp.), three square (Scirpus sp.), bulrush (Scirpus sp.), rush (Juncus sp.), spikerush (Eleocharis sp.), sedges (Carex sp.), cattail (Typha sp.) and arrowhead (Sagittaria sp.).

Scrub/shrub areas included species such as: willow (Salix sp.), cottonwood (Populus deltoides), buttonbush (Cephalanthus sp.) and salt cedar (Tamarix sp.).

The forested communities included the species: willow (Salix sp.), cottonwood (Populus deltoides), American elm (Ulmus americana), green ash (Fraxinus pensylvanica), pecan (Carya sp.), soapberry (Sapindus sp.), dogwood (Cornus sp.) and various oak species (Quercus sp.).

Aquatic bed habitats consisted of two main types. Blue-green algae (Schizothrix sp.) and duckweed (Lemna sp.).

Imagery, Delineations and Field Checking:

The imagery consists of many different dates including September through November 1981, various months in 1983 and May 1984. Most of the NHAP photography was of high quality and resolution at the scale of 1:58,000. This is about 76% of the photography. The Laverty photography is fuzzy and distorted. It was usable.

The 1:50,000 scale photography from EPA was rather dark, which made it difficult at times to distinguish between temporary and seasonal water regimes. Work areas extended to the edge of some photos, where it was even darker, making it even more difficult to interpret.

Upon field checking the Lacey quad, it was found to be extremely wet; more so than the topo indicated. This is apparently due to a rise in the water table.

Summary:

The majority of the photography is of high quality and resolution, with the Clinton NW quads being slightly darker (EPA photography).

The central and northern most quads in the Oklahoma Shotgun II project were quite similar, while the southern most quads in and around the Lawton area had noticeably fewer wetlands.