

MAP REPORT FORM

Scale 1:100,000

Map Name: Thief River Falls NE State(s): Minnesota

Minnesota portion Thief River Falls NW

MAP PREPARATION

Photography Used:

<u>Emulsion</u>	<u>Scale</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Percent Coverage</u>
1. CIR	1:58,000	4-30-83	12.5%
		5-16-83	25%
2.		5-7-83	12.5%
		10-22-82	50%
3. Thief River Falls NW (Minn.)		11-7-81	100%

Field Check Dates:

1. 26 August 1986
2. 28 August 1986
- 3.

Contractor(s) for Photo Interpretation:

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

Collateral Data Used:

1. U.S.G.S. Topographic Maps
2. USDA-SCS Soil Surveys for Kittson and Roseau Counties
3. USGS - Water Resources Data Minnesota, Water Year 1983. Vol. 1 Great Lakes
and Souris - Red - Rainy River Basins
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.

GEOGRAPHY

General Location:

Thief River Falls NE 1:100,00 is included within 48°30'00" to 49°00'00" N. latitude and 96°00'00" to 97°00'00" W longitude.

The Minnesota portion of the Thief River Falls NW is included within 48°30'00" to 49°00'00" N latitude and 97°00'00" W longitude to the Red River of the North.

Bailey's Ecoregion Classification and Description:

1. Domain - Humid Temperate
Division - Prairie
Province - Tall-grass prairie
Section - Blue stem prairie (2531)

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>Spartina pectinata</u> , <u>Echinochloa crusgalli</u> , <u>Rumex spp.</u> , <u>Hordeum jubatum</u>	A
PEM	saturated wetland	<u>Phalaris arundinacea</u> , <u>Carex spp.</u> , <u>Typha spp.</u> , <u>Phragmites australis</u>	B
PEM	seasonal wetland	<u>Polygonum spp.</u> , <u>Phalaris arundinacea</u> , <u>Echinochloa crusgalli</u> , <u>Sparting pectinata</u> , <u>Carex spp.</u>	C
PEM	Semipermanent wetland	<u>Typha spp.</u> , <u>Scirpus spp.</u>	F
PUB	pond	open water	F,G,K
PSS	Scrub shrub wetland (sub class 1)	<u>Salix spp.</u> , <u>Alnus spp.</u> , <u>cornus stolonifera</u>	A,C,B
PFO	Forested wetland (subclass 1, 2, 4)	<u>Populus trumuloides</u> , <u>Populus deltoides</u> , <u>salix spp.</u> , <u>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</u> , <u>Larix laricina</u> , <u>Picea mariana</u>	A,C,B,J
L1UB	lake	open water	H
L2EM2	Wild Rice stand	<u>Zizania aquatica</u>	G
L2UB	lake	open water	G
R2UB	River	open water	G,H
R4SB	Stream	open water, occasional vegetative clumps	F
R2US	Sandbar, shore	non-vegetated or pioneering species	A,C
R2EM2	River containing wildrice	<u>Zizania aquatica</u>	G
PUS	gravel pit	non-vegetated	C

Where appropriate, the spcial modifiers of d, h, and x were used.

The water regimes K and G were used in conjunction on sewage treatment ponds.

SPECIAL MAPPING PROBLEMS

1. Shadows on November photography
resembled wet signature
 2. Different dates of photography
 3. Delineation of expansive saturated areas
 4. Definition of upland-wetland boundary
in some saturated areas
 5. Occurance of burned ditches on the
western portion of the map gave
appearance that ditch was wet.
 6. Seasonal, saturated distinction
1. Kept aware of buildings and tall trees
and direction of sun. These signatures
were included only if immediate surrounding
area was considered wetland.
 2. We relied mainly on field work and
colateral data to decide which
signatures represented the different
wetland types on the different dates of
photography.
 3. These areas were usually pulled as one large
polygon and were labeled as a mixed class
to include the majority of the polygon.
 4. Used combination of photosignature and
colateral data to most accurately delineate
the wetland.
 5. Most ditches were not pulled unless they
were quite extensive and had strong wet
signature.
 6. Seasonals were pulled in a dark, stronger
water, basin situations away from expansive
saturated areas. This dark gray signature
was pulled as saturated in more expansive
non basin situations, and in small areas
near large saturateds.

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