

MAP REPORT FORM

Scale 1:100,000

Map Name: Waterloo NE State(s): Iowa

MAP PREPARATION

Photography Used:

<u>Emulsion</u>	<u>Scale</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Percent Coverage</u>
1. HAP-CIR	1:58,000	5-8-83	78%
2. HAP-CIR	1:58,000	5-15-83	12.5%
3. HAP-CIR	1:58,000	10-17-83	9.5%

Field Check Dates:

1. 4-21-87
2. 4-22-87
3. 4-23-87

Contractor(s) for Photo Interpretation:

1. South Dakota Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit, South Dakota State University, P.O. Box 2206, Brookings, SD 57007
- 2.
- 3.

Collateral Data Used:

1. U.S.G.S. Topographic Quad Maps
2. U.S.D.A. - SCS Soil Surveys
3. U.S.G.S. Water Resource Data for Iowa, Water Year 1983
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.

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	<u>Carex</u> spp., <u>Typha</u> spp., <u>Juncus</u> spp., <u>Phalaris</u> spp.	B
PEM	seasonal wetland	<u>Carex</u> spp., <u>Polygonum</u> spp. <u>Phalaris arundinacea</u>	C
PEM	semipermanent wetland	<u>Typha</u> spp., <u>Scripus</u> spp.	F
PUB	pond	open water	F, G, H
PUS	gravel pit	open water	A, C
PSS	scrub-shrub wetland subclass 1	<u>Salix</u> spp.	A, C
PFO	forested wetland subclass 1	<u>Salix</u> spp. <u>Ulmus americana</u> <u>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</u> , <u>Acer</u> <u>saccharinum</u> , <u>Acer negundo</u>	A, C
L1UB	lake	open water	H
L2UB	shallow lake	open water	G
R4SB	stream	none	C, F
R2UB	river	open water	G, H
R2US	beach	none	A, C

Special modifiers d, h, and x were used in appropriate situations. Water regime k was used in conjunction with the water regime at the time of photography, on sewage treatment ponds.

* (Stewart, R. E., and H. A. Kantrud. 1971. Classification of natural ponds and lakes in the glaciated prairie region. U.S. Bur. Sport Fish. Wild. Resources. Publ. 92. 57pp.)

GEOGRAPHY

General Location:

42°30' to 43°00' N latitude and 92°00' to 93°00' W longitude

Bailey's Ecoregion Classification and Description:

1. 2531 - Bluestem Prairie for the Tall-Grass Prairie Province

2.

3.

4.

SPECIAL MAPPING PROBLEMS

) 1. Inconsistency of drained temporarily flooded
appearing photosignatures and actual in
field classification.

1. Temporarily flooded wetlands should have
a well defined basin and some (but not
always) surface water present. Photo-
signatures such as these will be pulled
as wetland, however, these usually
contain tile drains and are many times
found to be historic on field trips.
Also, many times weaker and almost non-
existent photosignatures are found to
actually be wetland in the field. It is
believed that some years the tile drains
are functioning better than other years.
We will use the photo as the prime
source of data and map these areas to the
best of our ability. Also, no drain
modifier will be used unless the drain
can be seen on the photo.

) 2. Difficulty in pulling PFOIA's along rivers.

We found that we should be more aggressive
when pulling forested wetlands along rivers
on this field trip. USGS topo maps and
soil surveys can be helpful when a
questionable signature is encountered.
Some forested wetlands will be missed,
however, and this is recognized on the
national level.

) 3. To determine water conditions at date of
photography.

The 5-15-83 photography was more "wet" than
the 5-8-83 photography. Using the adjacent
photo as collateral data in decision

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, U.S.F.W.S., Federal Building, Fort Snelling, Twin Cities, MN 55111
- 2) South Dakota Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit, South Dakota State University, P.O. Box 2206, Brookings, SD 57007