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USER REPORT
DRIGGS NE and SE, WYOMING
NATIONAL WETLANDS INVENTORY MAPS

A. INTRODUCTION

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services National Wetlands Inventory is producing maps showing the location and classification of wetlands and deep water habitats of the United States. The Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States by Cowardin et al. is the classification system used to define and classify wetlands. Photo interpretation conventions, hydric soils lists and wetland plant lists are also available to enhance the use and application of the classification system.

B. PURPOSE

The purpose of the notes to users is threefold: (1) to provide localized information regarding the production of NWI maps, including specific imagery and interpretation discussion; (2) to provide a descriptive crosswalk from wetland codes on the map to common names and representative plant species; and (3) to explain local geography, climate, and wetland communities.

C. STUDY AREA

Geography:

The study area covered by Driggs NE and SE base maps is located in western Wyoming (See Appendices). Bailey (1980) divides the study area into two provinces, the Wyoming Basin Province and the Rocky Mountain Forest Province.

The study area includes Jackson Hole Valley, located in the north western section, this high mountain valley has a terraced floor of more then 6,000 feet in elevation. There are approximately 23,000 acres of irrigated hay and pasture land in the valley. Jackson Lake is located north of Jackson Hole. Irrigation water is stored at the lake and used downstream.

The National Elk Refuge is located in the Jackson Hole Valley. This refuge serves as the winter feeding ground for elk and buffalo from the surrounding mountain ranges. The valley is surrounded by the Gros Ventre Range to the east and southeast, the Snake River Range to the south and southwest, the Teton Range to the west, the Yellowstone Plateau to the north, the Absaroka Range to the northeast, and the Wind River Range to the east. The valley is drained by the Snake River and its tributaries. Other major rivers

in the study area include the Hoback, Green and the Gros Ventre River.

There are four National Forests located in the Rocky Mountain Forest Province of the study area. They are the Teton, Grand Teton, Targhee, and the Bridger National Forest. Glacial ponds as well as beaver ponds are found throughout the mountains here. Draws are often lined with willows and grasses. Mountain ranges here range from 7,000 feet to 13,000 feet. The Tetons reach a height of 13,766 feet in Grand Teton.

Climate:

Climate at Jackson hole is classified as cold-snowy-forest with humid winters. Temperatures range widely between summer and winter due to high elevation and dry air. Average temperatures in the valley range from 14°F to 60°F.

Due to cold air outbreaks from Canada, rapid nighttime radiation cooling, and high elevation, no dependable freeze free period can be noted for the valley. Annual precipitation ranges from 17 inches to 20 inches and is fairly evenly divided throughout the year, with a major drop in July.

The climate in the mountains is a semiarid steppe regime in which precipitation occurs primarily in the winter. Precipitation at these higher elevations consist mainly of snowfall and average 40 inches to 60 inches. The average annual temperature is 34°F.

Vegetation:

The chief vegetation found in the Jackson Hole Valley were a mixture of sedges, rushes, and grasses. These were mainly found in wet meadows and hayed fields. Willows were also found here and along streams, valley bottoms, and beaver ponds. Cottonwoods were found along major floodplains. Sagebrush and a mixture of short grasses are found in the dryer areas.

The mountains are marked by distinct vegetational zones that are controlled mostly by a combination of altitude, latitude, direction of prevailing winds, and slope exposure. Vegetation here includes Blue Spruce, Englemann Spruce, aspen, Douglas Fir, and Lodge Pole Pine.

Soils:

The main soils found in elevations of 6,000 feet to 7,000 feet are Cryaquolls-Cryofibrists, Tetonville-Wilsonville-Tineman and Tetonville-Riverwash. These soils are all

nearly level, very deep and somewhat poorly drained. They can all be found on floodplains and low terraces with a slope range of 0% to 3%.

Cryaquolls have a surface layer and underlying material of loam or sandy loam. Cryofibrists have a peat surface layer with underlying material of loam or sandy loam. Cryofibrists, which occur in old oxbows filled with peat, are generally wetter than cryaquolls. Tetonville soils have a surface layer of fine sandy loam. The underlying material is extremely gravelly loamy sand thinly stratified with gravelly loam or loamy sand. Wilsonville soils have a fine sandy loam, loamy coarse sand, and extremely gravelly loamy sand. Tineman wet soils have a gravelly loam surface layer and a gravelly and very gravelly loam subsoil. The substratum is extremely gravelly loam. Riverwash consists of recent alluvial deposits of sand, pebbles, and cobbles.

Soil orders in the mountains occur in zones corresponding to the vegetational zones. These range from Mollisols and Alfisols in the foothill zone. In addition, because of steep slopes and recent glaciation, there are areas of Inceptisols.

D. WETLAND CLASSIFICATION CODES AND WATER REGIME DESCRIPTIONS

TABLE 1: NWI CLASSIFICATION FOR DRIGGS NE and SE, WYOMING

NWI CODE WATER REGIME	NWI DESCRIPTION	COMMON DESCRIPTION	CHARACTERISTIC VEGETATION
R2UB (G,H)	Riverine, lower perennial, unconsoli- dated bottom	Rivers	Unconsolidated bottom
R2US (C)	Riverine, lower perennial, unconsoli- dated shore	Flats and Sandbars	Sand or mud
R3UB (G,H)	Riverine, upper perennial, unconsoli- dated bottom	Mountain rivers or streams	Cobble-Gravel substrate
R3US (C)	Riverine, upper perennial, unconsoli- dated shore	Flats and Sandbars	Sand, and/or cobble-gravel
R3RB (H)	Riverine, upper perennial, rock bottom	Mountain rivers or streams	Bedrock and rubble
R4SB (F,C,A)	Riverine, intermittent, stream bed	Streams or irrigation canals	Sand, mud, or cobble-gravel
L1UB (H)	Lacustrine, limnetic, unconsolidated bottom	Lakes or reservoirs	Unconsolidated bottom
L2AB (F)	Lacustrine, littoral, aquatic bed	Deep Marsh	Submerged and floating aquatics
L2US (C,A)	Lacustrine, littoral, unconsolidated shore	Lake flats, beach	Sand or mud
PUB (H,F)	Palustrine, unconsoli- dated bottom	Glacial lakes, dugouts and stock ponds	Unconsolidated bottom

D. WETLAND CLASSIFICATION CODES AND WATER REGIME DESCRIPTIONS

TABLE 1: NWI CLASSIFICATION FOR DRIGGS NE and SE, WYOMING

NWI CODE WATER REGIME	NWI DESCRIPTION	COMMON DESCRIPTION	CHARACTERISTIC VEGETATION
PAB (F,G)	Palustrine, aquatic bed	Vegetated ponds, beaver ponds or borrow pits	<u>Potamogeton</u> sp. (pondweeds) <u>Myriophyllum</u> sp. (coontail) <u>Lemna</u> sp. (duckweed)
PEM (F,C,B,A)	Palustrine, emergent	Meadows, depressions, swales, floodplains or seeps	<u>Carex</u> sp. (sedges) <u>Carex</u> <u>nebrascensis</u> (nebraska sedge) <u>Typha latifolia</u> (cattail) <u>Juncus</u> sp. (rush) <u>Juncus articus</u> (baltic rush) <u>Scirpus acutus</u> (hardstem bullrush) <u>Potentilla</u> <u>fruticosa</u> (cinquefoil) <u>Poa palustris</u> (blue grass) <u>Phalaris</u> <u>arundinacea</u> (reed canary) <u>Eleocharis</u> <u>macrostachya</u> (spikerush)
PSS (C,B,A)	Palustrine, scrub-shrub	Shrub wetlands	<u>Salix</u> sp. (willow)
PFO (A)	Palustrine, forested	Forested wetlands	<u>Populus</u> <u>angustifolia</u> (narrowleaf cottonwood)

E. WATER REGIME DESCRIPTION

(A) Temporarily Flooded - Surface water present for brief periods during growing season, but water table usually lies well below soil surface. Plants that grow both in uplands and wetlands are characteristic of this water regime.

(B) Saturated - The substrate is saturated to surface for extended periods during the growing season, but surface water is seldom present.

(C) Seasonably Flooded - Surface water is present for extended periods especially early in the growing season, but is absent by the end of the growing season in most years. The water table after flooding ceases is extremely variable, extending from saturated to a water table well below the ground surface.

(F) Semipermanently Flooded - Surface water persists throughout the growing season in most years. When surface water is absent, the water table is usually at or very near the land's surface.

(G) Intermittently Exposed - Surface water is present throughout the year except in years of extreme drought.

(H) Permanently Flooded - Water covers land surface throughout the year in all years.

(K) Artificially Flooded - The amount and duration of flooding is controlled by means of pumps or siphons in combination with dikes or dams.

(U) Unknown - The water regime is not known.

F. MAP PREPARATION

The wetland classification that appears on the Driggs National Wetland Inventory (NWI) Base Map (Table 1) is in accordance with Cowardin et al. (1977). The delineations were produced through stereoscopic interpretation of 1:58,000 scale color infrared photography. The photography was taken during August 1982, 1984; September 1982, 1983, and 1984.

Field checks of areas found within Driggs NE and SE photography were made prior to the actual delineation of wetlands. Field check sites were selected to clarify varying signatures found on the photography. These photographic signatures were then identified in the field using vegetation types and soil types, as well as additional input from field personnel.

Collateral data included U.S.G.S. topographic maps, climate, vegetation, and ecoregional information. The user of the map is cautioned that, due to the limitation of mapping primarily through aerial photo interpretation, a small percentage of wetlands may have gone unidentified. Since the photography was taken during a particular time and season, there may be discrepancies between the map and current field conditions. Changes in landscape which occurred after the photography was taken would result in such discrepancies.

Aerial photo interpretation and drafting were completed by Martel Laboratories, Inc., St. Petersburg, Florida.

G. MAP ACQUISITION

To discuss any questions concerning these maps or to place a map order, please contact:

Regional Wetland Coordinator
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service - Region VI
Denver Federal Center
Post Office Box 25486
Denver, CO 80225

To order maps only, please contact:

National Cartographic Information Center
U.S. Geological Survey
National Center
Reston, VA 22092

Maps are identified by the name of the corresponding U.S.G.S. 1:24,000 scale topographic quadrangle name. Topographic map indices are available from the U.S. Geological Survey.

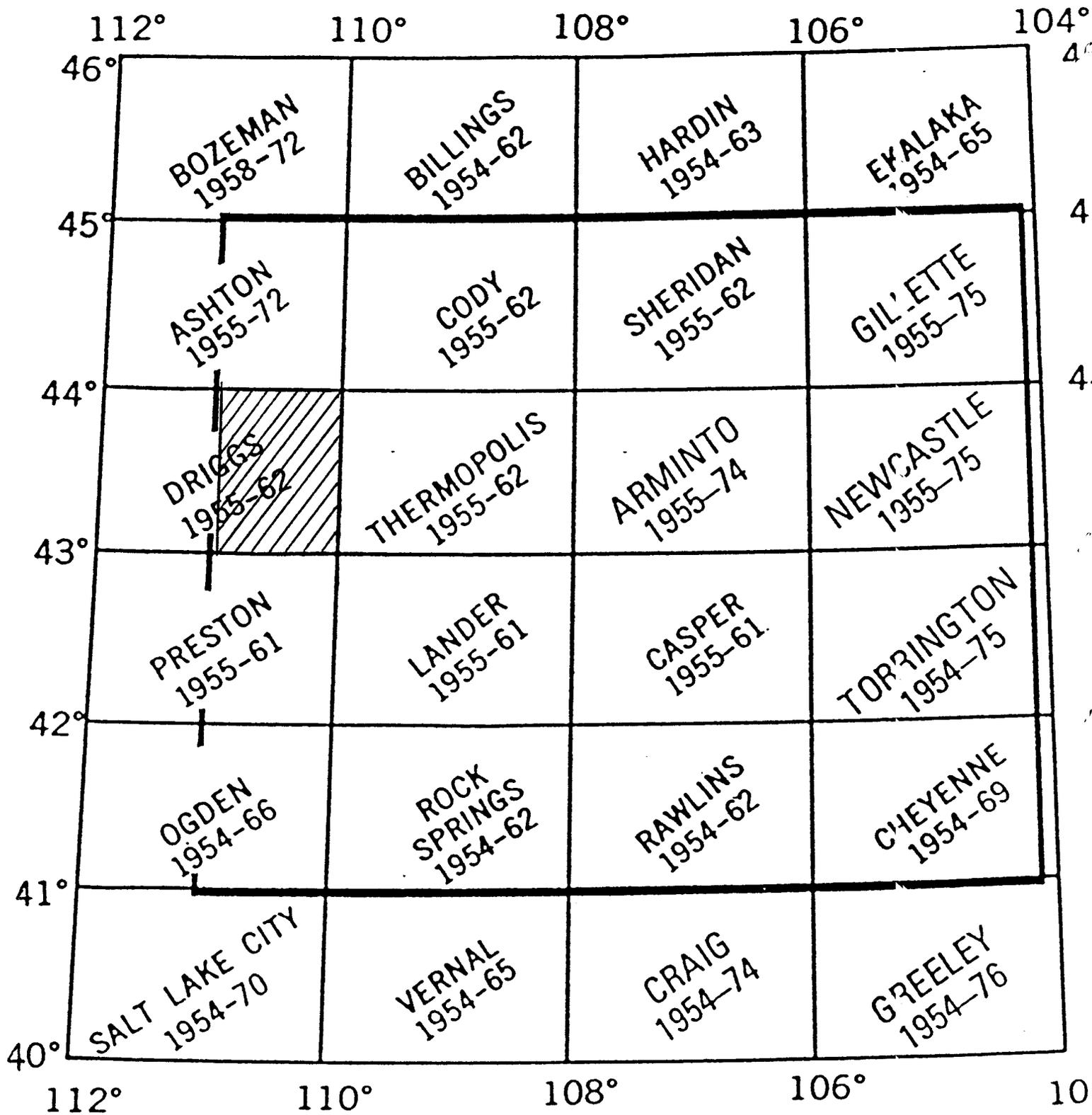
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STEWART PEAK 1965	FERRY PEAK 1963	OBSERVATION PEAK 1963	TETON PASS 1963-(74-I)	RENDEZVOUS PEAK 1968-(74-I)	MT BANNON 1968-(74-I)	GRANITE BASIN 1968-(74-I)	RAMMEL MTN 1968-(74-I)
DEER CREEK 1965	PINE CREEK 1965	MUNGER MTN 1963	JACKSON 1963-(74-I)	TETON VILLAGE 1968-(74-I)	GRAND TETON 1968-(74-I)	MT MORAN 1968-(74-I)	RANGER PEAK 1968-(74-I)
PICKLE PASS 1965	BAILEY LAKE 1965	CAMP DAVIS 1965	CACHE CREEK 1965-(75-I)	GROS VENTRE JUNCTION 1968-(75-I)	MOOSE 1968-(75-I)	JENNY LAKE 1968 (75-I)	COLTER BAY 1968-(75-I)
HOBACK PEAK 1965	GLAUSE PEAK 1965	BULL CREEK 1965	TURQUOISE LAKE 1965-(75-I)	BLUE MINER LAKE 1968-(75-I)	SHADOW MTN 1968-(75-I)	MORAN (75-I) 1968	TWO OCEAN LAKE 1968-(75-I)
NOBLE BASIN 1967	BONDURANT 1967	GRANITE FALLS 1967	CRYSTAL PEAK 1967	GRIZZLY LAKE 1965	MOUNT LEIDY 1965	DAVIS HILL 1965	WHETSTONE MTN 1965
KISMET PEAK 1967	RASPBERRY RIDGE 1967	DOUBLETOP PEAK 1967	DARWIN PEAK 1967	UPPER SLIDE LAKE 1965	GREEN MTN 1965	ROSIES RIDGE 1965	GRAVEL MTN 1965
SIGNAL HILL 1966	PASS PEAK 1966	TOSI PEAK 1967	OUZEL FALLS 1967	BURNT MTN 1965	TRIPOD PEAK 1965	ANGLE MTN 1965	JOY PEAK 1965
WARREN BRIDGE 1965	DODGE BUTTE 1966	KLONDIKE HILL 1967	MOSQUITO LAKE 1967	SHERIDAN PASS 1965	LAVA MTN 1965	TOGWOTEE PASS 1965	CRATER LAKE 1968

LOCATOR MAP (A)

LOCATOR MAP (B)



LOCATOR MAP (C)

