User Notes Kingman NE Arizona Wetland Map

1. Map Preparation

Wetland classification for the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) wetland map overlay to the Kingman NE 1:100,000 scale map are in accordance with L.M. Cowardin et al (1979). Wetland delineations and classifications were produced through the interpretation of black and white aerial photographs at a scale of 1:120,000 taken during the fall of 1973. The photographs were viewed stereoscopically at a 6X magnification . Delineations were enlarged using a zoom-transferscope to overlays of 1:24,000 and 1:62,500. Overlays were then transferred to 1:100,000 scale base maps. Limited field checks were performed during the summer and fall of 1979.

The Project Officer for production of the wetland map was Warren Hagenbuck Regional Wetlands Coordinator, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Region 2, P.O. Box 1306, Albuquerque New Mexico 87103. Aerial photo interpretations were completed by the School of Renewable Natural Resources, University of Arizona, Tucson 85721. Project Director Dr. Jon Rodiek.

The user of the map is cautioned that due to mapping, primarily through photo interpretation, a small percentage of wetlands may have gone unidentified. Landscape changes could have taken place since the time of photo acquisition therefore discrepancies or land use changes should be provided to the Regional Wetlands Coordinator, Region 2, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

2. Collateral Data

A. General Location

The area is entirely within Mohave County Arizona

Northern boundary	36° N Latitude
Southern boundary	6th Standard parallel north
Eastern boundary	114° W Longitude
Western boundary	Colorado River

B. Land ownership

There are three (3) major land holdings within the Kingman NE quandrangle. The Bureau of Land Management controls two (2) of them. The largest is the Kingman District. The second largest is the Lake Mead National Recreation Area. The third parcel is the Fort Mohave Indian Reservation.

C. Soils

There are three (3) major soil associations found here according to J.E. Jay et al (1975). These are the hyperthermic arid soils (HA), the thermic arid soils (TA), and the mesic semiarid soils (MS).

Hyperthermic arid soils (HA)

Soils with mean annual soil temperatures of more than 72°F and less than 10 inches mean annual precipitation

HA 1	Torrifluvent Association
HA 6	Lithic Cambrid-Rock Outcrop-Lithic Haplargids Association
HA 7	Laveen-Carrizo-Antho Association

Thermic arid soils

Soils with mean annual soils temperatures of 59° to 72°F and 5 to 10 inches of mean annual precipitation

TA 2	Anthony-Vinton-AGUA Association
TA 3	Lithic Torriorthents-Rock Outcrop-Litchi Haplargrids Association
TA 5	Paleothids-Calciorthids-Torriorthents Associations

Mesic semiarid soils

Soils with mean annual soil temperatures of 47° to 59°F and 10 to 16 inches mean annual precipitation

MS 6	Lithic Torriorthents-Lithic Haplargids-Rock Outcrop Association

For detailed information reference D.L. Richmond and M.L. Richardson (1974)

D. Geography

Landforms

Physical subdivisions and land surface forms are classified according to E.H. Hammond (1965). There are two major types: the Intermontane, Basin and Range, Plains with High Mountains type (V-4 B6 a), and the Intermontane, Colorado River, Tablelands very high relief type (V-5 B6d)

Bailey's Ecoregions

Bailey's Ecoregion Classification, R.G. Bailey (1975), identifies the area as within the Desert Division, American Desert Province, Creosote Bush Section (3221L) and the Steppe Division, Upper Gila Mountains Forest Province (3120M)

D. Biotic Communities

Biotic communities found within the Kingman NE quadrangle are summarized from C.H. Lowe (1977) and Brown, Lowe and Pase (1977). The dominant biotic community found here is Desert Scrub Formation Mohave Desert Scrub. The Mohave Desert Scrub is a transitional area between the more highly elevated and cooler Great Basin Desert to the north and the hotter Sonoran Desert to the south. Plant life-form is highly varied with leafless drought deciduous and evergreen species. The forms include some trees and shrubs with mixes of herbs and grasses and a variety of cacti. Desert trees are rare. They can be found occasionally along arroyos and drainage ways. Mean annual precipitation rarely exceeds 10 inches.

The second most prevalent biotic community found here is the Great Basin Conifer Woodland. Evergreen trees found here are primarily species of oak, juniper, pinyon pine with an undergrowth of grasses. In the lower elevations the woodlands are associated with a desert scrub life form. These communities are found in the Cerbat Mountains where mean annual precipitation rarely exceeds 17 inches.

3. Wetland Communities

The wetland and deepwater habitats displayed on the Kingman NE map are dominated by those which occur along the lower Colorado River as it flows south from Hoover Dam (intake elevation 1221) south down to the 6th standard parallel north. Lesser wetland types do exist in the White Hills, Mount Perkins area, Senator Mountain and in the Black Mountains and Detrital Valley.

Major hydrologic units found within this area are defined by the U.S. Geologic Survey (1974). The coding designates region (15) Lower Colorado, subregion (01), accounting unit (00), cataloguing unit (05).

15010005
15010007
15010014
15030101
15030103

There are three ground water areas designated within the quadrangle. U.S. Geological Survey (1979). The northwest portion is known as the Colorado River area. The northeast portion is known as the Hualapai Valley area. The southeastern portion is known as the Sacramento Valley area.

Riverine

Where the conditions for a riverine system exist along the Colorado there exists two dominant types. They are;

R_2OWH Riverine, lower perennial, openwater unknown bottom Permanent (Flow is regulated)

R_2BBC Riverine, lower perennial, beach bar, seasonal

In the dry regions one major type exists

R_4SB Riverine, intermittent, streambed

Lacustrine

Lacustrine conditions are created along the Colorado by Davis Dam (intake elevation 647). Lake Mohave dominates here. There are two major types

L1OWKH Lacustrine, limnetic, openwater, unknown bottom artificial permanent

L2RSA Lacustrine, littoral, rockyshore, temporary

In the dry regions one major type exists

L_zFLA Lacustrine, littoral flat temporary (Playa Lake) Red Lake elevation 2754

Palustrine

Palustrine systems occur primarily along the Colorado in the shallow back waters and lateral shoreline areas. Two dominant types are found.

PSSA Palustrine shrub scrub(sueda and atriplex) Intermittenly flooded

PFL Palustrine flat

POW Palustrine openwater (stock tanks)

4. Wetland Loss and Vulnerability

This area is dominated by two major land uses which are of significant importance. The Colorado River is a major recreational waterway throughout this area. Fishing, boating,waterskiing and camping are carried on throughout the year. Inland from the river agricultural cash crops are grown using irrigation water from the river. Some second homes and retirement villages are also found in the area.