

National Wetlands Inventory Map Report
For Central Idaho, Idaho, Ada, Washington and Valley Counties.

Project ID: R01Y10P05: Idaho_Digitizing-2.

Project area is restricted to portions of the following USGS 7.5 minute quadrangles:

IDAHO COUNTY

Acorn Butte
Arctic Point
Big Creek
Bismark Mountain
Boiling Springs
Boles
Box Lake
Burgdorf
Burgdorf Summit
Carey Dome
Chicken Peak
Center Mountain
Cottontail Point
Dennis Mountain
Edwardsburg
Enos Lake
Fivemile Bar
Hazard Lake
He Devil
Heavens Gate
Hershey Point
Indian Mountain
Johnson Butte
Joseph
Kessler Creek
Lodgepole Creek
Loon Lake
Meadow of Doubt
Monument
Mosquito Peak
Moughmer Point
Parks Peak
Patrick Butte
Pilot Peak
Pollock
Pollock Mountain
Pony Meadows
Profile Gap
Purgatory Saddle
Rattlesnake Ridge
Riggins
Sheep Hill
Sheepeater Mountain
Victor Peak
Wapiti Creek

VALLEY COUNTY

Bull Creek Hot Springs
Garden Valley
Grimes Pass
Lightning Ridge
Mann Creek SE
Pyle Creek
Sixmile Point
Skunk Creek Summit

ADA COUNTY

Cartwright Canyon
Harris Creek Summit
Pearl
Robie Creek
Shafer Butte

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Hog Cove Butte
Neil Gulch
Ola
Olds Ferry NE
Rocky Comfort Flat
Squaw Butte
Webb Creek

IDAHO COUNTY

War Eagle Mountain
Warren
White Bird
White Bird Hill
Williams Peak
Wolf Fang Peak

Source Imagery:

Citation: For all quads listed above:

Citation_Information:

Originator: USDA-FSA-APFO Aerial Photography Field Office

Publication_Date: 2009

Publication_place: Salt Lake City, Utah

Title: Digital Orthoimagery Series of Idaho

Geospatial_Data_Presentation_Form: raster digital data

Other_Citation_Details: -meter, Natural Color and False Color

Collateral Data:

- USGS 1:24,000 topographic quadrangles
- USGS Digital raster graphics (DRG's)
- Soil Survey of Ada County, Idaho
- Soil Survey of Idaho County, Idaho
- Soil Survey of Valley County , Idaho
- Soil Survey of Washington County , Idaho
- USGS - NHD – National Hydrography Dataset
- USGS – DEM – Digital Elevation Model – 10 Meter resolution.

Inventory Method: The delineations were done “heads-up” in ArcMap using ARCGIS 9.3 software on USGS digital ortho-photo quadrangles (DOQs) Natural Color imagery (1-meter ground resolution). Imagery for the DOQ production was acquired in 2009. Aerial photo interpretation and heads-up mapping were completed in the USFWS NWI Region 1 office in Portland, Oregon by Tim O’Neill, Rick Griffin, Nick Jones, SWCA Environmental Consulting. QC during the mapping was provided by Rusty Griffin, SWCA Environmental Consulting. Final QA was provided by Audrey Wilson, Region 2 NWI.

Field reconnaissance was conducted in June and July 2011. The purpose of the field work was to correlate varying signatures found on the photography to actual ground conditions. Vegetation, soils, and hydrologic conditions were examined at field sites.

Data Limitations: 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.

Classification: The wetland classifications that appear in the Central Idaho National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) Maps are in accordance with the *Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States* (Cowardin et al. 1979).

General Description of the Project Area:

The project area is located in Land Resource Region E, Rocky Mountain Range and Forest Region. The area covers a portion of 71 1:24,000 USGS quads in central Idaho. The project area includes the communities of Grangeville, Elk City, Yellow Pine, Riggins, Weiser and several other rural communities. The primary economies of the region include grazing, forestry, fisheries, tourism/recreation, and agriculture.

In this area, summer is warm and hot in most valleys and much cooler in the mountains. Summer precipitation falls as showers with some thunderstorms occurring. Winters are cold, but snow and freezing temperatures are not common except at higher elevations. Precipitation falls in the mountains throughout the year, and deep snowpack accumulates.

Summer temperatures average from 63 to 73 degrees and the average daily maximum temperature is 79 to 90 degrees. In winter, the temperature is between 31 and 37degrees and the average daily minimum temperature is between 22 and 30 degrees.

The average annual precipitation is between 16.7 and 23.5 in most of the area. Most of the precipitation in the fall, winter and spring is snow, which averages 57 inches.

The major geologic features of the area include the Columbia River Basalt that forms broad plateaus. The Seven Devil's Volcanics occur at lower elevations along the Snake and Salmon Rivers. The Seven Devil's formation is an important source of parent material, especially where canyons cut through these very thick formations.

Description of wetlands

A diversity of wetlands occurs within the Central Idaho project area. The complex geology of the region supports wet meadows, slope wetlands, sloughs, springs, lacustrine fringe wetlands, and palustrine wetlands adjacent to riverine systems. Wetland systems of Lacustrine, Riverine, and Palustrine are represented in the subject area. Deepwater habitats are areas that are permanently flooded and are characterized by open water on the aerial photography. These habitats are present in the Lacustrine and Riverine systems. Unvegetated wetlands, present in all systems, include bars, flats, and rocky shores. Emergent wetlands occur in the Palustrine, and Lacustrine systems. There is a prevalence of wet meadow. Scrub-shrub and forested wetlands occur within the Palustrine systems. In the Palustrine system, these wetlands occur along the banks and floodplains of drainages, in bogs, at or below seeps and springs, and in depressions.

Description of attribute values: This table reflects classification to the class level and the water regime only. No intent is made to capture Subclasses in this table since subclass designations were made for each polygon associated with the geodatabase.

ATTRIBUTE	DESCRIPTION
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L1UBH	Permanently flooded, deepwater habitat greater than 20 acres in size (e.g., natural lake).
L1UBHh	Permanently flooded, deepwater habitat greater than 20 acres in size that is created by an impoundment (e.g., reservoir).
L2ABH	Permanently flooded, open water lacustrine habitat extending from the shoreward boundary to a depth of 2 meters that is dominated by aquatic vegetation (e.g., <i>Lemna</i> spp., <i>Potamogeton</i> spp. and <i>Nymphaea</i> spp.).
L2EMF	Semi-permanently flooded, lacustrine habitat extending from the shoreward boundary to a depth of 2 meters that is dominated by erect, rooted, herbaceous hydrophytes (e.g., <i>Typha latifolia</i> , <i>Scirpus lacustris</i> , and <i>Scirpus americanus</i>).
L2UBH	Permanently flooded, open water habitat extending from the shoreward boundary to a depth of 2 meters.
PABF	Semi-permanently flooded ponds vegetated with aquatic beds (e.g., <i>Lemna</i> spp., <i>Potamogeton</i> spp. and <i>Nymphaea</i> spp.).
PABH	Permanently flooded ponds vegetated with aquatic beds (e.g., <i>Lemna</i> spp., <i>Potamogeton</i> spp. and <i>Nymphaea</i> spp.).
PABV	Permanently flooded ponds that are influenced by tidal fluctuation and are vegetated with aquatic beds (e.g., <i>Lemna</i> spp., <i>Potamogeton</i> spp. and <i>Nymphaea</i> spp.).
PEM/ABH	Permanently flooded depressions vegetated with a matrix of aquatic beds (e.g., <i>Lemna</i> spp., <i>Potamogeton</i> spp. and <i>Nymphaea</i> spp.) and erect, rooted, herbaceous vegetation (e.g., <i>Scirpus</i> spp., <i>Typha</i> spp., and <i>Juncus</i> spp.).
PEM/FOC	Seasonally flooded depressions, banks and floodplains characterized by a matrix of persistent herbaceous and forested vegetation.
PEM/SSA	Temporarily flooded depressions, banks and floodplains characterized by a matrix of herbaceous and scrub-shrub vegetation.
PEM/SSC	Seasonally flooded depressions, banks and floodplains characterized by a matrix of herbaceous and scrub-shrub vegetation.
PEM/SSR	Seasonally flooded, freshwater tidal depressions, banks and floodplains characterized by a matrix of herbaceous and scrub-shrub vegetation.
PEM/USC	Seasonally flooded depressions characterized by a matrix of sparse, persistent herbaceous vegetation and areas of exposed unconsolidated substrate.
PEMA	Temporarily flooded wetlands dominated by persistent herbaceous vegetation. These areas are comprised of <i>Juncus</i> spp., <i>Carex</i> spp., <i>Eleocharis</i> spp., <i>Rumex</i> spp., <i>Equisetum</i> spp., <i>Polygonum</i> spp., <i>Potentilla anserina</i> , and <i>Phalaris arundinacea</i> .
PEMA _{dh}	Temporarily flooded wetlands dominated by herbaceous vegetation. This code was applied to diked former tidelands that are now partially drained agricultural fields.
PEMB	Wetlands dominated by herbaceous vegetation in depressions, bogs, or below springs where the water table is usually at or near the surface.

PEMC	Seasonally flooded wetlands dominated by persistent herbaceous vegetation. These areas are comprised of <i>Juncus</i> spp., <i>Carex</i> spp., <i>Eleocharis</i> spp., <i>Rumex</i> spp., <i>Equisetum</i> spp., <i>Polygonum</i> spp., and <i>Phalaris arundinacea</i> .
PEMCdh	Seasonally flooded wetlands dominated by herbaceous vegetation. This code was applied to diked former tidelands that are now partially drained agricultural fields.
PEMF	Semi-permanently flooded depressions comprised of erect, rooted, herbaceous vegetation (e.g., <i>Scirpus</i> spp., <i>Typha</i> spp., <i>Carex</i> spp., and <i>Juncus</i> spp.).
PEMH	Permanently flooded depressions comprised of erect, rooted, herbaceous vegetation (e.g., <i>Scirpus</i> spp., <i>Typha</i> spp., and <i>Juncus</i> spp.).
PEMKh	Artificially flooded basin, located behind an impoundment that contains persistent herbaceous vegetation. (e.g., storm water detention pond).
PEMN	Regularly flooded, freshwater tidal flats consisting of <i>Scirpus acutus</i> .
PEMR	Permanently flooded depressions which are influenced by tidal fluctuations and are comprised of erect, rooted, herbaceous vegetation (e.g., <i>Scirpus</i> spp., <i>Typha</i> spp., and <i>Juncus</i> spp.).
PEMS	Temporarily flooded depressions which are influenced by tidal fluctuations and are comprised of erect, rooted, herbaceous vegetation (e.g., <i>Scirpus</i> spp., <i>Typha</i> spp., and <i>Juncus</i> spp.).
PEMT	Permanently flooded depressions which are influenced by tidal fluctuations and are comprised of erect, rooted, herbaceous vegetation (e.g., <i>Scirpus</i> spp., <i>Typha</i> spp., and <i>Juncus</i> spp.).
PFO/EMA	Temporarily flooded depressions and floodplains characterized by a matrix of forested and herbaceous vegetation.
PFO/EMB	Depressions, bogs, or floodplain areas characterized by a matrix of forested and herbaceous vegetation in which the soils remain saturated at or near the surface. These wetlands often occur below springs.
PFO/EMC	Seasonally flooded depressions and floodplains characterized by a matrix of forested and herbaceous vegetation.
PFO/SSA	Temporarily flooded depressions and floodplains characterized by a matrix of forested and scrub-shrub vegetation.
PFO/SSC	Seasonally flooded depressions and floodplains characterized by a matrix of forested and scrub-shrub vegetation.
PFO/SSR	Seasonally flooded, freshwater tidal depressions and floodplains characterized by a matrix of forested and scrub-shrub vegetation.
PFO/SSS	Temporarily flooded, freshwater tidal floodplains and banks dominated by a matrix of forested and scrub shrub vegetation.
PFOA	Temporarily flooded depressions and floodplains dominated by forested vegetation. Common palustrine forested species include <i>Fraxinus latifolia</i> , <i>Acer macrophyllum</i> , <i>Picea sitchensis</i> , <i>Pinus contorta</i> , <i>Thuja plicata</i> , and <i>Populus trichocarpa</i> .
PFOB	Saturated forested wetland usually associated with springs. Common tree species include willow and cottonwood.

PFOC	Seasonally flooded depressions and floodplains dominated by forested vegetation. Common palustrine forested species include <i>Fraxinus latifolia</i> , <i>Acer macrophyllum</i> , <i>Picea sitchensis</i> , <i>Pinus contorta</i> , <i>Thuja plicata</i> , and <i>Populus trichocarpa</i> .
PFOR	Seasonally flooded, freshwater tidal floodplains and banks dominated by forested vegetation. Common palustrine forested species include <i>Fraxinus latifolia</i> , <i>Acer macrophyllum</i> , <i>Picea sitchensis</i> , <i>Pinus contorta</i> , <i>Thuja plicata</i> , and <i>Populus trichocarpa</i> .
PFOS	Temporarily flooded, freshwater tidal floodplains and banks dominated by forested vegetation.
PSS/EMA	Temporarily flooded depressions and floodplains characterized by a matrix of scrub-shrub and herbaceous vegetation.
PSS/EMC	Seasonally flooded depressions and floodplains characterized by a matrix of scrub-shrub and herbaceous vegetation.
PSS/EMF	Semi-permanently flooded depressions and floodplains characterized by a matrix of scrub-shrub and herbaceous vegetation.
PSS/EMR	Seasonally flooded, freshwater tidal floodplains and banks that are comprised of scrub-shrub and herbaceous vegetation.
PSS/FOA	Temporarily flooded depressions and floodplains characterized by a matrix of scrub-shrub and forested vegetation.
PSS/FOC	Seasonally flooded depressions and floodplains characterized by a matrix of scrub-shrub and forested vegetation.
PSS/USA	Temporarily flooded floodplains and vegetated gravel bars characterized by a matrix of sparse scrub-shrub vegetation and unconsolidated substrate.
PSS/USC	Seasonally flooded floodplains and vegetated gravel bars characterized by a matrix of sparse scrub-shrub vegetation and unconsolidated substrate.
PSSA	Temporarily flooded scrub-shrub wetland typically found along drainages. Common scrub shrub species include <i>Salix</i> spp., <i>Alnus rubra</i> , <i>Spirea douglassi</i> , <i>Cornus stolonifera</i> , <i>Myrica californica</i> , and <i>Rubus spectabilis</i> .
PSSB	Saturated scrub-shrub wetland usually associated with springs or bogs.
PSSC	Seasonally flooded scrub-shrub wetland typically found along drainages. Common scrub shrub species include <i>Salix</i> spp., <i>Alnus rubra</i> , <i>Spirea douglassi</i> , <i>Cornus stolonifera</i> , <i>Myrica californica</i> , and <i>Rubus spectabilis</i> .
PSSKf	Cranberry bogs created and managed for crop production.
PSSR	Seasonally flooded, freshwater tidal floodplains and banks that are dominated by scrub-shrub vegetation.
PSSS	Temporarily flooded, freshwater tidal floodplains and banks that are dominated by scrub-shrub vegetation.
PUBF	Semi-permanently flooded ponds.
PUBH	Permanently flooded ponds.
PUBK	Artificially flooded pond usually excavated and comprised of an artificial substrate (e.g., sewage detention pond).
PUBV	Permanently flooded ponds that are influenced by tidal fluctuation.

PUSC	Seasonally flooded basins with little or no vegetation.
PUSR	Seasonally flooded, freshwater tidal basins with little or non-persistent vegetation.
R1EMR	Seasonally flooded, freshwater tidal floodplains and banks that are characterized by erect, rooted, herbaceous vegetation.
R1UBV	Permanently flooded, tidally influenced riverine deepwater habitat.
R1USN	Regularly flooded, freshwater tidal floodplains and banks that are characterized by unconsolidated substrate and little or no vegetation.
R1USR	Seasonally flooded, freshwater tidal floodplains, banks, and sand bars that are characterized by unconsolidated substrate and little or no vegetation.
R2ABF	Areas along permanently flowing lower perennial rivers that are characterized as having aquatic beds and are semi-permanently flooded. Common species would include <i>Lemna</i> spp., <i>Potamogeton</i> spp. and <i>Nymphaea</i> spp.
R2ABH	Areas within permanently flowing lower perennial rivers that are characterized as having aquatic beds. Common species would include <i>Lemna</i> spp., <i>Potamogeton</i> spp. and <i>Nymphaea</i> spp.
R2UBH	Permanently flowing lower perennial rivers.
R2USC	Seasonally flooded unconsolidated substrate (e.g., sand bars) associated with lower perennial riverine systems.
R3RSC	Sections of upper perennial riverine systems that are characterized as having large boulders or bedrock substrate and receive seasonal flooding.
R3UBH	Permanently flowing upper perennial rivers.
R3USC	Seasonally flooded unconsolidated substrate (e.g., sand bars) associated with upper perennial riverine systems.
R4SBC	Seasonally flowing riverine channels.

Description of Special Modifiers:

SPECIAL MODIFIER	DESCRIPTION
b	Beaver - Wetland is created, modified or supported by the action of beavers. The beaver modifier is used on all delineations where visible hydrologic changes have occurred due to beaver activity.
d	Partially Drained - The water level has been artificially lowered, but the area is still classified as wetland because soil moisture is sufficient to support hydrophytes. This modifier is also used to indicate extensive ditch networks in wetlands where, due to the complexity or narrow width of the ditches, individual delineation is not possible.

f	Farmed - The soil surface has been mechanically or physically altered for production of crops, but hydrophytes will become re-established if farming is discontinued.
h	Diked/Impounded - Created or modified by a man-made barrier or dam which obstructs the inflow or outflow of water.
r	Artificial - Substrates classified as Rock Bottom, Unconsolidated Bottom, Rocky Shore and Unconsolidated Shore that were emplaced by man using natural or synthetic materials.
x	Excavated - Lies within a basin or channel excavated by man.

Partial list of wetland and riparian plant species with indicator status (USFWS 1988):

Botanical Name	Common Name	Indicator Status
<i>Acer glabrum</i>	Rocky Mtn. maple	FAC
<i>Acornus calamus</i>	sweetflag	OBL
<i>Alnus rubra</i>	red alder	FACW
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	yarrow	FACU
<i>Carex rostrata.</i>	beaked sedge	OBL
<i>Cornus canadensis</i>	bunchberry	FAC
<i>Cyperus esculentes</i>	chufa	FACW
<i>Distichlis spicata</i>	inland saltgrass	FAC
<i>Eliocharis acicularis</i>	least spikerush	OBL
<i>Elymus glaucus</i>	blue wildrye	FACU
<i>Festuca idahoensis</i>	Idaho festuca	UPL
<i>Juncus effusus.</i>	Soft rush	FACW
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	Tufted hairgrass	FACW
<i>Mentha arvensis*</i>	field mint	FAC
<i>Mimulus glabratus</i>	monkeyflower	OBL
<i>Myriophyllum verticillatum</i>	Water milfoil	OBL
<i>Nymphaea odorata</i>	water lily	OBL
<i>Phalaris arundinacea*</i>	reed canarygrass	FACW
<i>Picea glauca</i>	white spruce	FACU
<i>Pinus contorta</i>	lodgepole pine	FAC
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	smartweed	FACW
<i>Populus balsamifera</i>	black cottonwood	FAC
<i>Poa annua</i>	bluegrass	FAC
<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	balsam poplar	FACW
<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>	Curly pondweed	OBL
<i>Potentilla argentea</i>	silver cinquefoil	FAC
<i>Ranunculus arbortivus</i>	Subalpine buttercup	FACW

<i>Rosa piscarpa</i>	rose	FACU
<i>Rubus procerus</i> *	Himalaya blackberry	FAC
<i>Rubus spectabilis</i>	salmon berry	FAC
<i>Rumex crispus</i> *	curly dock	FACW
<i>Salix lasiandra</i>	Pacific willow	FACW
<i>Salix hookerana</i>	Hooker willow	OBL
<i>Scirpus acutus</i>	hardstem bulrush	OBL
<i>Scirpus validus</i>	Small flower bulrush	OBL
<i>Spirea betulifolia</i>	meadow spirea	NI
<i>Thuja plicata</i>	western red cedar	FAC
<i>Triglochin palustre</i>	marsh arrow grass	OBL
<i>Typha angustifolia</i>	cattail	OBL
<i>Typha domingensis</i>	southern cattail	OBL
<i>Utricularia macreorhiza</i>	Common bladderwort	OBL
<i>Vulpia myuros</i>	foxtail fescue	FAC
<i>Zizania aquatica</i>	Annual wildrice	OBL
* non-native - invasive		

Regional specialized conventions: None.

Other discussion of mapping issues (image quality, water conditions, etc.): None.

References:

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