

# WETLAND ASSESSMENTS

Project/Site: Unlacke Quarry WL-1 Municipality/	/County: <u>Hants County</u> Sampling Date: <u>26 July, 2021</u>
Applicant/Owner: Maritime Aggregates	Sampling Point: <u>WL-1 Wet</u>
Investigator(s): <u>BL, TTM</u> A	Affiliation: WSP Canada Inc.
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Crater	Local relief (concave, convex, none): <u>Concave</u>
Slope (%): <2% Lat: <u>435797</u> L	ong: <u>4973791</u> Datum: <u>UTM 20 T</u>
Soil Map Unit Name/Type:	Wetland Type: Graminoid / Shrub Swamp
Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year	r? Yes No (If no, explain in Remarks.)
Are Vegetation $X$ , Soil , or Hydrology $\chi$ significantly d	listurbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology naturally prob	elematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing s	ampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.
Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes X No	Is the Sampled Area

Hydrophylic vegetation Present?						
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes X No	within a Wetland? Yes X No				
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes X No	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: Uniacke WL-1 Wet				
Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)						

**VEGETATION –** Use scientific names of plants.

	Absolute	Dominant	Indicator	Dominance Test worksheet:		
<u>Tree Stratum</u> (Plot size: <u>10 M</u> )	% Cover	Species?	Status	Number of Dominant Species		
1. <u>N/A</u>				That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: (A)		
2						
3				Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata:2 (B)		
				$\frac{2}{D}$		
4				Percent of Dominant Species		
5				That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>100%</u> (A/B)		
Copling/Chruh Stratum (Dist size)		= Total Cov	er	Prevalence Index worksheet:		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)	5%					
1. <u>Balsam Fir (Abies balsamea)</u>	·		FAC	Total % Cover of: Multiply by:		
2. Red Maple (Acer rubrum)	10%	Χ	FAC	OBL species x 1 =0		
3. A Serviceberry (Amelanchier spp.)	5%		FAC	FACW species x 2 =140		
4				FAC species <u>20</u> x 3 = <u>60</u>		
5.				FACU species x 4 =		
··		= Total Cov	or	UPL species x 5 =		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: )		- 10141 000	CI	Column Totals: <u>100</u> (A) <u>210</u> (B)		
1. Canada Mannagrass (Glyceria canadensis)	10%		OBI	$\frac{100}{100} (A) = \frac{100}{100} (B)$		
	60%		FACW	Prevalence Index = B/A =		
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:		
3. Blueflag Iris (Iris veriscolor)			FACW+			
4	·			X Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation		
5				X Dominance Test is >50%		
6	. <u> </u>			<u>X</u> Prevalence Index is $\leq 3.0^1$		
7				Morphological Adaptations <sup>1</sup> (Provide supporting		
8				data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)		
				Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation <sup>1</sup> (Explain)		
9						
10			·	<sup>1</sup> Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must		
	80%	= Total Cov	er	be present, unless disturbed or problematic.		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)						
1				Hydrophytic		
2	·			Vegetation Present? Yes X No No		
		= Total Cov	er			
Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)						

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\_\_\_\_ Sediment Deposits (B2) \_\_\_\_ Drift Deposits (B3)

\_\_\_\_ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)

\_\_\_\_ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)

\_\_\_\_ Iron Deposits (B5)

Sampling Point:

Profile Desc	cription: (Describe to	the depth	needed to docun	nent the i	ndicator	or confirm	the absence	of indicators.)
Depth	 Matrix	•	Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type <sup>1</sup>	Loc <sup>2</sup>	Texture	Remarks
0-25 cm	Organic / Histosol							Hit rock after 25 cm
	·			·				
<sup>1</sup> Type: C=Co	oncentration, D=Deplet	ion, RM=R	educed Matrix, CS	=Covered	l or Coate	d Sand Gr		cation: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.
X Histosol Histic E; Black Hi Hydroge Stratified Depleted Thick Da Sandy M		A11)	Sandy Redox Polyvalue Be Thin Dark Su Loamy Gleye Depleted Mat Redox Dark S Depleted Dar Redox Depre	low Surfac rface (S9) ed Matrix (I trix (F3) Surface (F k Surface	) F2) 6) (F7)		Coast 5 cm I Iron-W Piedm Red P	Prairie Redox (A16) Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) Ianganese Masses (F12) nont Floodplain Soils (F19) Parent Material (TF2) (Explain in Remarks)
	f hydrophytic vegetatio Layer (if observed):	n and wetla	nd hydrology mus	t be prese	ent, unless	disturbed	or problemati	с.
	• • •							
Type: <u>R</u> Depth (ind	05		_				Hydric Soil	l Present? Yes <u>X</u> No
Remarks: HYDROLO	GY							
	drology Indicators:						Second	ary Indicators (minimum of two required)
-	cators (minimum of one	e is required	: check all that an	vla)				face Soil Cracks (B6)
	Water (A1)		Water-Stai		es (B9)			inage Patterns (B10)
	ater Table (A2)		Aquatic Fa		( )			ss Trim Lines (B16)
X Saturatio			Marl Depos					-Season Water Table (C2)
	larks (B1)		Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)			Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)		

- Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- \_\_\_\_ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3) \_\_\_\_ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
  - \_\_\_\_ Geomorphic Position (D2)
  - \_\_\_\_ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
  - \_\_\_\_ Microtopographic Relief (D4)

  - \_\_\_\_ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Sparsely Vegetated Conca	ave Surface	(B8)				
Field Observations:						
Surface Water Present?	Yes	No <u>X</u>	Depth (inches):			
Water Table Present?	Yes	Νο <u>χ</u>	Depth (inches):			
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes	No	Depth (inches):	Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes <u>X</u> No	
Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:						
Remarks:						

Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)

\_\_\_\_ Thin Muck Surface (C7)

\_\_\_\_ Other (Explain in Remarks)

\_\_\_\_ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)





Photo 1: Wetland 1 July 26, 2021.



Photo 2: Wetland 1 July 26, 2021.



Photo 3: Wetland 1 July 26, 2021.



Photo 4: Wetland 1 upland area July 26, 2021.





Photo 5: Wetland 1 wetland soil, July 26, 2021.



Photo 6: Wetland 1 upland soil, July 26, 2021.

Project/Site: Uniacke Quarry Wetland 2	Municipality/County: Han	ts	Sampling Date: 26 July 2021
Applicant/Owner: Maritime Aggregates		Sampling Poi	int: <u>WL-2 We</u> t
Investigator(s): <u>BL, TTM</u>	Affiliation: WSP	Canada Inc.	
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): hillslope / terrace	Local	relief (concave, convex, none): _	slight concave
Slope (%): Lat: <u>435571</u>	Long: <u>4973749</u>		Datum: UTM 20 T
Soil Map Unit Name/Type:		_ Wetland Type: <u>Shrub / Grar</u>	minoid Swamp
Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this	s time of year? Yes <u>X</u>	No (If no, explain in Re	marks.)
Are Vegetation X, Soil X, or Hydrology X s	significantly disturbed?	Are "Normal Circumstances" pr	resent? Yes X No
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology r	naturally problematic?	(If needed, explain any answers	s in Remarks.)
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map	showing sampling poi	nt locations, transects, i	important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Hydric Soil Present?	Yes <u>X</u> No Yes <u>X</u> No	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?   Yes <u>X</u> No
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes <u>X</u> No	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:
Remarks: (Explain alternative procedu	res here or in a separate report.)	

**VEGETATION –** Use scientific names of plants.

	Absolute	Dominant		Dominance Test worksheet:
<u>Tree Stratum</u> (Plot size: <u>10m</u> )		Species?		Number of Dominant Species
1. Gray Birch (Betula populifolia)	10%	Χ	FAC	That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: (A)
2				Total Number of Dominant
3				Species Across All Strata:3 (B)
4				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
5.				Percent of Dominant Species
···		= Total Cov		That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: (A/B)
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 5m )	1070		CI	Prevalence Index worksheet:
1. Red Maple (Acer rubrum)	20%	Х	FAC	Total % Cover of: Multiply by:
2. White Birch (Betula papyrifera)				OBL species60 x 1 =60
3. Gray Birch (Betula populifolia)				FACW species 25 x 2 = 50
				FAC species x 2 t 11
4				FACU species x3 = FACU species2 x4 =8
5				-
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 2m )	35%	= Total Cov	er	UPL species x 5 =
1. Canada Mannagrass (Glyceria canadensis)	C00/	V		Column Totals: <u>124</u> (A) <u>229</u> (B)
		<u> </u>		Prevalence Index = B/A = 1.84
2. Nodding Sedge (Carex Gynandra)				
3. New York Fern (Parathelypteris noveboracensis)				Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:
4. Red Raspberry (Rubus ideaus)	10%		FAC	<u>x</u> Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
5. Wool Sedge (Scirpus cyperinus)	10%		FACW	<u>X</u> Dominance Test is >50%
6				<u>X</u> Prevalence Index is $\leq 3.0^1$
7				Morphological Adaptations <sup>1</sup> (Provide supporting
8				data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
9				Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation <sup>1</sup> (Explain)
10.				
10		= Total Cov		<sup>1</sup> Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)	10070		ei	be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
1,				Hudrophytic
2				Hydrophytic Vegetation
2				Present? Yes <u>X</u> No
= Total Cover				
Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate s	sneet.)			

Sampling Point: \_\_\_\_\_

Profile Desc	ription: (Describe t	o the depth	needed to docun	nent the ir	ndicator	or confirm	the absence of	f indicators.)
Depth	Matrix		Redo	k Features				
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type <sup>1</sup>	Loc <sup>2</sup>	Texture	Remarks
0-20 cm	organic / peat							
·				·		·	·	
·				<u> </u>		<u> </u>		
<sup>1</sup> Type: C=Cc	oncentration, D=Depl	tion RM=R	Reduced Matrix CS	=Covered	or Coate	d Sand Gr	ains <sup>2</sup> Locat	tion: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.
Hydric Soil I					or obale			or Problematic Hydric Soils <sup>3</sup> :
X Histosol	(A1)		Sandy Redox	(S5)			Coast Pr	airie Redox (A16)
	ipedon (A2)		Polyvalue Be	· · ·	e (S8)			cky Peat or Peat (S3)
Black His	stic (A3)		Thin Dark Surface (S9)			Iron-Man	iganese Masses (F12)	
Hydroge	n Sulfide (A4)		Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)			Piedmon	t Floodplain Soils (F19)	
Stratified	l Layers (A5)		Depleted Mat	rix (F3)			Red Pare	ent Material (TF2)
	Below Dark Surface	(A11)	Redox Dark S		,		Other (E:	xplain in Remarks)
	rk Surface (A12)		Depleted Dar		. ,			
	lucky Mineral (S1)		Redox Depre	ssions (F8	5)			
Sandy G	leyed Matrix (S4)							
<sup>3</sup> Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.								
	ayer (if observed):		, ,,		,			
Type: ro	ck							
	ches): <u>20 cm</u>		_				Hydric Soil P	resent? Yes <u>Yes</u> No
Remarks:								

#### HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:	Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)
Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)	Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
Surface Water (A1)       Water-Stained Lea         High Water Table (A2)       Aquatic Fauna (B1         X Saturation (A3)       Marl Deposits (B15         Water Marks (B1)       Hydrogen Sulfide (Composite (B2))         Drift Deposits (B3)       Presence of Reduct	ves (B9)Drainage Patterns (B10)3)Moss Trim Lines (B16)3)Dry-Season Water Table (C2)5)Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)60 or (C1)Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)61 or (C1)Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)62 or (C1)Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)63 or (C1)Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)64 Iron (C4)Geomorphic Position (D2)65 or (C1)Shallow Aquitard (D3)67 or (C1)Microtopographic Relief (D4)
Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)	
Field Observations:	
Surface Water Present? Yes No Depth (inches):	
Water Table Present? Yes <u>No</u> Depth (inches):	
Saturation Present?       Yes No Depth (inches):         (includes capillary fringe)       Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, p	
Remarks:	





Photo 1: Wetland 2 July 26, 2021.



Photo 2: Wetland 2 July 26, 2021..



Photo 3: Wetland 2 July 26, 2021.



Photo 4: Wetland 2 July 26, 2021..





Photo 5: Wetland 2 wetland soil, July 26, 2021.



Photo 6: Wetland 2 upland soil, July 26, 2021.





Project/Site: Uniacke Quarry Wetland 3 Mu	inicipality/County: <u>Hants</u>	Sampling Date: <u>26 July 2021</u>
Applicant/Owner: <u>Maritime Aggregates</u>		_ Sampling Point: <u>WL-3 We</u> t
Investigator(s):BL, TTM	Affiliation: WSP Canada Inc.	
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.):	Local relief (concave, c	convex, none):
Slope (%): Lat: <u>435611</u>	Long: <u>4973940</u>	Datum: UTM 20 T
Soil Map Unit Name/Type:	Wetland Type:	:
Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this tin	ne of year? Yes <u>Yes</u> No (If n	o, explain in Remarks.)
Are Vegetation <u>x</u> , Soil , or Hydrology <u>x</u> signi	ificantly disturbed? Are "Normal Cir	cumstances" present? Yes <u>Yes</u> No
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology natu	rally problematic? (If needed, expla	ain any answers in Remarks.)
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map sho	wing sampling point locations,	transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Hydric Soil Present?	Yes <u>Yes</u> No Yes <u>Yes</u> No	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes Yes No
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes Yes No	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:
Remarks: (Explain alternative proced	ures here or in a separate report.)	

**VEGETATION –** Use scientific names of plants.

	Absolute	Dominant		Dominance Test worksheet:
<u>Tree Stratum</u> (Plot size: <u>10m</u> )	% Cover	Species?	Status	Number of Dominant Species
1. Balsam Fir (Abies balsamea)	10%	Х	FAC	That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC:6 (A)
2				Total Number of Dominant
3				Species Across All Strata: 6 (B)
4				
				Percent of Dominant Species
5				That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: (A/B)
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 5m )		= Total Cov	er	Prevalence Index worksheet:
1. Red Maple (Acer rubrum)	20%	x	FAC	Total % Cover of: Multiply by:
	·			
2. <u>Gray Birch (Betula populifolia)</u>				OBL species <u>20</u> x 1 = <u>20</u>
3				FACW species $35$ x 2 = $70$
4				FAC species50 x 3 = <u>150</u>
5				FACU species x 4 =
		= Total Cove	er	UPL species x 5 =
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 2m )				Column Totals: <u>105</u> (A) <u>240</u> (B)
1. <u>Canada Mannagrass (Glyceria canadensis)</u>	20%	Х	OBL	
2. Lady Fern (Athyrium filix-femina)	5%		FAC	Prevalence Index = B/A = <u>2.28</u>
3. Bristly Dewberry (Rubus hispidus)		Х		Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:
4. Woolsedge (Scirpus cyperinus)				Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
5				Dominance Test is >50%
				Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 <sup>1</sup>
6				Morphological Adaptations <sup>1</sup> (Provide supporting
7				data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
8				Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation <sup>1</sup> (Explain)
9				
10				<sup>1</sup> Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must
	50%	= Total Cov	er	be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)				
1				Hydrophytic
2				Vegetation
		= Total Cov	er	Present? Yes No
Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate s				
Nomano. (moludo proto numbers nere or on a separate s				

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Sampling Point: \_\_\_\_\_

Depth Matrix Redox Features									
inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type <sup>1</sup>	Loc <sup>2</sup>	Texture	Remarks	
0-25 cm	organic / histosol								
	centration, D=Deple	tion, RM=F	Reduced Matrix, CS	S=Covered	or Coate	d Sand Gr		n: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.	
lydric Soil In	dicators:						Indicators for	Problematic Hydric Soils <sup>3</sup> :	
<u>χ</u> Histosol (A	,		Sandy Redox (S5)				Coast Prairie Redox (A16)		
	oedon (A2)		Polyvalue Below Surface (S8)					xy Peat or Peat (S3)	
Black Hist	• •		Thin Dark Su	. ,				anese Masses (F12)	
	Sulfide (A4)		Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)					Floodplain Soils (F19)	
	₋ayers (A5)		Depleted Ma	· ,				t Material (TF2)	
	Below Dark Surface	(A11)	Redox Dark Surface (F6)			Other (Exp	lain in Remarks)		
	(Surface (A12)		Depleted Da		. ,				
	cky Mineral (S1)		Redox Depre	essions (F8	3)				
_ Sandy Gle	eyed Matrix (S4)								
	ydrophytic vegetatio	n and wetl	and hydrology mus	st be prese	nt, unless	disturbed	or problematic.		
	yer (if observed):								
Type: Roc								X N	
Depth (inch	es):						Hydric Soli Pre	sent? Yes <u>X</u> No	
Remarks:									

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:	Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)			
Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required;	Surface Soil Cracks (B6)			
Surface Water (A1)	Water-Stained Leaves (B9)	Drainage Patterns (B10)		
High Water Table (A2)	Aquatic Fauna (B13)	Moss Trim Lines (B16)		
X Saturation (A3)	Marl Deposits (B15)	Dry-Season Water Table (C2)		
Water Marks (B1)	Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)	Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)		
Sediment Deposits (B2)	Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (	(C3) Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)		
Drift Deposits (B3)	Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)	Geomorphic Position (D2)		
Algal Mat or Crust (B4)	Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6	) Shallow Aquitard (D3)		
Iron Deposits (B5)	Thin Muck Surface (C7)	Microtopographic Relief (D4)		
Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)	Other (Explain in Remarks)	FAC-Neutral Test (D5)		
Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)				
Field Observations:				
Surface Water Present? Yes No	X Depth (inches):			
Water Table Present? Yes No _	X Depth (inches):			
Saturation Present? Yes X No (includes capillary fringe)				
Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monito	ring well, aerial photos, previous inspections),	if available:		
Remarks:				
Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monito	ring well, aerial photos, previous inspections),	if available:		





Photo 1: Wetland 3 July 26, 2021.



Photo 2: Wetland 3 July 26, 2021.



Photo 3: Wetland 3 July 26, 2021.



Photo 4: Wetland 3 soil July 26, 2021.





Photo 5: Wetland 3 upland soil, July 26, 2021.

Project/Site: Uniacke Quarry Wetland 4	_Municipality/County: <u>Hants</u>	Sampling Date: <u>26 July 2021</u>
Applicant/Owner: Maritime Aggregates		Sampling Point: <u>WL-4 Wet</u>
Investigator(s): <u>BL, TTM</u>	Affiliation: WSP Canada Inc	2
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): hillslope	Local relief (conca	ave, convex, none): <u>concave</u>
Slope (%): <u>&lt;2%</u> Lat: <u>435590</u>	Long: 4974086	Datum: UTM 20 T
Soil Map Unit Name/Type:	Wetland	Type: Forested Swamp
Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for thi	is time of year? Yes <u>x</u> No	(If no, explain in Remarks.)
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology	significantly disturbed? Are "Norma	al Circumstances" present? Yes X No
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology	naturally problematic? (If needed,	explain any answers in Remarks.)
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map	showing sampling point location	ons, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Hydric Soil Present?	Yes X No Yes X No	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes X No
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes X No	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:Wetland 4 - Wet
Remarks: (Explain alternative procedu	ures here or in a separate report.)	

**VEGETATION –** Use scientific names of plants.

	Absolute	Dominant	Indicator	Dominance Test worksheet:		
<u>Tree Stratum</u> (Plot size: <u>10m</u> )		Species?		Number of Dominant Species		
1. Red Maple (Acer rubrum)	35%	Х	FAC	That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: $8$ (A)		
2. Black Spruce (Picea mariana)	20%	Х	FACW	Total Number of Dominant		
3. <u>Yellow Birch (Betula alleghaniensis)</u>	5%		FAC	Species Across All Strata: 8 (B)		
4				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
5				Percent of Dominant Species		
··		= Total Cov	er	That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC:(A/B)		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: <u>5m</u> )	0078	- 10(01000		Prevalence Index worksheet:		
1. Red Maple (Acer Rubrum)	10%	Х	FAC	Total % Cover of:Multiply by:		
2. Common Winterberry (Ilex verticillata)	10%	Х	FACW+	OBL species x 1 =5		
3. Speckled Alder (Alnus incana)	10%	Х		FACW species 40 x 2 = 80		
4. Black Spruce (Picea mariana)	·			FAC species <u>90</u> x 3 = <u>270</u>		
				FACU species <u>1</u> x 4 = <u>4</u>		
5	250/	= Total Cov		UPL species x 5 =		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: <u>2m</u> )	3370		ei			
1. Tawny Cottongrass (Eriophorum virginicum)	15%	X	OBI	Column Totals: <u>146</u> (A) <u>369</u> (B)		
2. Bunchberry (Cornus canadensis)	25%			Prevalence Index = $B/A = 2.52$		
3. New York Fern (Parathelypteris noveboracensis)		X		Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:		
				X Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation		
A. Partidgeberry (Mitchella repens)     Cinnamon Fern (Osmunda cinnamomea)				X Dominance Test is >50%		
0/				$\underline{X}$ Prevalence Index is $\leq 3.0^{1}$		
6				Morphological Adaptations <sup>1</sup> (Provide supporting		
7				data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)		
8	·		·	Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation <sup>1</sup> (Explain)		
9						
10	<u> </u>			<sup>1</sup> Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must		
	58	= Total Cov	er	be present, unless disturbed or problematic.		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)						
1	·	. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	Hydrophytic		
2				Vegetation           Present?         Yes X         No		
	= Total Cover					
Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)						

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Sampling Point: \_\_\_\_\_

Profile Desc	ription: (Describe t	o the depth	needed to docum	nent the ir	ndicator	or confirn	n the absence of i	ndicators.)	
Depth	Matrix		Redox	k Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type <sup>1</sup>	Loc <sup>2</sup>	Texture	Remarks	
0-40+ cm	Organic / Histosol	100							
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>		·	<u> </u>		
				<u> </u>			·		
<sup>1</sup> Type: C=Co	oncentration, D=Deple	etion, RM=R	educed Matrix, CS	=Covered	or Coate	d Sand G	rains. <sup>2</sup> Locatio	on: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.	
Hydric Soil I	Indicators:						Indicators for	Problematic Hydric Soils <sup>3</sup> :	
<u>χ</u> Histosol	· · ·		Sandy Redox				Coast Prairie Redox (A16)		
	oipedon (A2)		Polyvalue Be		æ (S8)			vy Peat or Peat (S3)	
Black Hi	. ,		Thin Dark Su	. ,				anese Masses (F12)	
	n Sulfide (A4)		Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)					Floodplain Soils (F19)	
	Layers (A5)	<i></i>	Depleted Matrix (F3)			nt Material (TF2)			
	Below Dark Surface	(A11)	Redox Dark Surface (F6)		Other (Exp	olain in Remarks)			
	ark Surface (A12)		Depleted Dar		. ,				
	lucky Mineral (S1)		Redox Depre	ssions (F8	)				
Sandy G	leyed Matrix (S4)								
<sup>3</sup> Indicators of	f hydrophytic vegetati	on and wetla	and hydrology mus	t be prese	nt, unless	disturbed	l or problematic.		
Restrictive L	_ayer (if observed):								
Туре:	n/a								
Depth (inc	ches):						Hydric Soil Pre	esent? Yes <u>X</u> No	
Remarks:									
HYDROLO	GY								
Wetland Hyd	drology Indicators:						Secondary I	ndicators (minimum of two required)	

wetiand Hydrology indicators:	Secondary indicators (minimum of two required)
Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)	Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
Surface Water (A1) Water-Stained Leaves (B	9) Drainage Patterns (B10)
High Water Table (A2) Aquatic Fauna (B13)	Moss Trim Lines (B16)
X Saturation (A3) Marl Deposits (B15)	Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
Water Marks (B1) Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C	c1) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
Sediment Deposits (B2) Oxidized Rhizospheres of	n Living Roots (C3) Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
Drift Deposits (B3) Presence of Reduced Iron	n (C4) Geomorphic Position (D2)
Algal Mat or Crust (B4) Recent Iron Reduction in	Tilled Soils (C6) Shallow Aquitard (D3)
Iron Deposits (B5) Thin Muck Surface (C7)	Microtopographic Relief (D4)
Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) Other (Explain in Remark	s) FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)	
Field Observations:	
Surface Water Present? Yes <u>No X</u> Depth (inches):	
Water Table Present?       Yes No _X _ Depth (inches):	
Saturation Present? Yes X No Depth (inches): Surfaction (includes capillary fringe)	Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes X No No
Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previou	s inspections), if available:
Remarks:	





Photo 1: Wetland 4 July 26, 2021.



Photo 2: Wetland 4 July 26, 2021.



Photo 3: Wetland 4 July 26, 2021.



Photo 4: Wetland 4 upland area July 26, 2021.

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Photo 5: Wetland 4 wetland soil, July 26, 2021.



Photo 6: Wetland 4 upland soil, July 26, 2021.

Project/Site: Uniacke Quarry Wetland 5	Municipality/C	ounty: <u>Hants</u>	Sampling Date: <u>26 July 2021</u>		
Applicant/Owner: Maritime Aggregates			Sampling Point: <u>Wetland 5</u> Wet		
Investigator(s): <u>BL, TTM</u>	Aff	liation: WSP Ca	nada Inc.		
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.):		Local rel	ief (concave, convex, none):		
			Datum: UTM 20 T		
			Wetland Type: <u>Graminoid / Shrub Swamp</u>		
Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for t					
Are Vegetation <u>X</u> , Soil <u>,</u> or Hydrology <u>X</u>	-		re "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes $\underline{x}$ No		
Are Vegetation $X$ , Soil , or Hydrology $X$					
			locations, transects, important features, etc.		
		Is the Samp			
Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?     Yes     X       Hydric Soil Present?     Yes     X		-	land? Yes <u>X</u> No		
Hydric Soil Present?     Yes X       Wetland Hydrology Present?     Yes X			al Wetland Site ID: <u>Wetland 5</u> Wet		
Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a s		ii yes, option			
VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plant	s.				
· · · ·	Absolute D	ominant Indicato			
Tree Stratum (Plot size: 10m )		pecies? Status			
1. Red Maple (Acer rubrum)		X FAC			
2. Black Cherry (Prunus serotina)			<ul> <li>Total Number of Dominant</li> </ul>		
3. <u>Gray Birch (Betula populifolia)</u>	5%		_ Species Across All Strata:5 (B)		
4			Percent of Dominant Species		
5		otal Cover	That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>100</u> (A/B)		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 5m )			Prevalence Index worksheet:		
1. Black Cherry (Prunus serotina)	15%	X FAC	Total % Cover of:Multiply by:		
2. Red Maple (Acer rubrum)		X FAC			
3. <u>Gray Birch (Betula populifolia)</u>	5%	FAG	—		
4			FAC species90x 3 =270		
5			FACU species x 4 =		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: <u>2m</u> )	<u> </u>	otal Cover	UPL species x 5 = (A)		
1. Canada Mannagrass (Glyceria Canadensis)	85%	X OBL	Column Totals: <u>180</u> (A) <u>365</u> (B)		
2. Red Raspberry (Rubus ideaus)	5%		Prevalence Index = B/A =		
3. Wool-Sedge (Scirpus cyperinus)	5%	FAC\	N Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:		
4			<u>X</u> Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation		
5			X Dominance Test is >50%		
6			Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 <sup>1</sup>		
7			<ul> <li>Morphological Adaptations<sup>1</sup> (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)</li> </ul>		
8			Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation <sup>1</sup> (Explain)		
9					
10			<sup>1</sup> Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)	95% = 1	otal Cover	be present, unless disturbed or problematic.		
1)			Hydrophytic		
2			<ul> <li>Hydrophytic</li> <li>Vegetation</li> </ul>		
	 = 1		Present? Yes No		
Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate					

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Sampling Point: \_\_\_\_\_

Profile Desc	ription: (Describe	to the dept	h needed to docur	nent the ir	ndicator	or confirn	n the absence of in	dicators.)
Depth	Matrix			x Features				
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type <sup>1</sup>	Loc <sup>2</sup>	Texture	Remarks
0-30 cm	7.5 yr 2/1	100					<u> </u>	
		· ·						
		· ·						
		· ·						
		lation DM-	Deduced Metric Of			d Cand Ci		N. DL-Doro Lining M-Metric
Hydric Soil I	oncentration, D=Dep ndicators:	ielion, Rivi=	Reduced Matrix, Ca	S=Covered	or Coale	a Sana Gi		n: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix. Problematic Hydric Soils <sup>3</sup> :
	Histosol (A1) Histic Epipedon (A2)		Sandy Redo: Polyvalue Be		e (S8)		Coast Prairie Redox (A16) 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3)	
	<u>X</u> Black Histic (A3)		Thin Dark Su		.0 (00)			nese Masses (F12)
	n Sulfide (A4)		Loamy Gleye	. ,	2)			loodplain Soils (F19)
	Layers (A5)		Depleted Ma		,			Material (TF2)
Depleted	Below Dark Surfac	e (A11)	Redox Dark Surface (F6)				Other (Expl	ain in Remarks)
Thick Da	rk Surface (A12)		Depleted Dark Surface (F7)					
	ucky Mineral (S1)		Redox Depre	essions (F8	5)			
Sandy G	leyed Matrix (S4)							
<sup>3</sup> Indicators of	hydrophytic vegeta	tion and wat	land hydrology mus	at ha proca	nt unloss	dicturbod	or problematic	
	ayer (if observed):		land hydrology mus	st be preser	nt, uniese	sustabed		
Туре:	Rock							
Depth (inches):30 cm				Hydric Soil Pres	sent? Yes <u>X</u> No			
Remarks:								
HYDROLO	GY							

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:	Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)
Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)	Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
Surface Water (A1) Water-Stained Leaves (B9)	Drainage Patterns (B10)
High Water Table (A2) Aquatic Fauna (B13)	Moss Trim Lines (B16)
X Saturation (A3) Marl Deposits (B15)	Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
Water Marks (B1) Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)	Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
Sediment Deposits (B2) Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living F	Roots (C3) Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
Drift Deposits (B3) Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)	Geomorphic Position (D2)
Algal Mat or Crust (B4) Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled So	ls (C6) Shallow Aquitard (D3)
Iron Deposits (B5) Thin Muck Surface (C7)	Microtopographic Relief (D4)
Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) Other (Explain in Remarks)	FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)	
Field Observations:	
Surface Water Present?         Yes         No _X         Depth (inches):	
Water Table Present?         Yes No _X _ Depth (inches):	
Saturation Present? Yes X No Depth (inches): (includes capillary fringe)	Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes X No
Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspect	ons), if available:
Remarks:	





Photo 1: Wetland 5 July 26, 2021.



Photo 2: Wetland 5 July 26, 2021.



Photo 3: Wetland 5 July 26, 2021.



Photo 4: Wetland 5 upland area July 26, 2021.





Photo 5: Wetland 5 wetland soil, July 26, 2021.



Photo 6: Wetland 5 upland soil, July 26, 2021.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map s	showing sampling point locati	ons, transects, important features, etc.
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology r	naturally problematic? (If needed	, explain any answers in Remarks.)
Are Vegetation $\underline{X}$ , Soil, or Hydrology $\underline{X}$ s	significantly disturbed? Are "Norm	nal Circumstances" present? Yes <u>x</u> No
Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this	s time of year? Yes <u>X</u> No	_ (If no, explain in Remarks.)
Soil Map Unit Name/Type:	Wetland	Type: <u>Shrub / Graminoid Swamp</u>
Slope (%): Lat: <u>435597</u>	Long: <u>4973908</u>	Datum: <u>UTM 20 T</u>
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.):Flat	Local relief (conc	ave, convex, none): <u>Concave</u>
Investigator(s): <u>BL, TTM</u>	Affiliation: WSP Canada Ir	ю.
Applicant/Owner: <u>Maritime Aggregates</u>		Sampling Point: WL-6 Wet
Project/Site: Uniacke Quarry Wetland 6	_Municipality/County: <u>Hants</u>	Sampling Date: <u>26 July 2021</u>

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Hydric Soil Present?	Yes <u>X</u> No Yes <u>X</u> No	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes <u>X</u> No
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes X No	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: <u>WL-6 Wet</u>
Remarks: (Explain alternative procedu	res here or in a separate report.)	

**VEGETATION –** Use scientific names of plants.

	Absolute	Dominant		Dominance Test worksheet:	
<u>Tree Stratum</u> (Plot size: <u>10m</u> )		Species?		Number of Dominant Species	
1. Red Maple (Acer rubrum)	20%	X	FAC	That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>5</u> (A)	
2. Balsam Fir (Abies balsamea)	5%		FAC	Total Number of Dominant	
3				Species Across All Strata: 5 (B)	
4				· 、 ,	
5				Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC:100%(A/B)	
··		= Total Cov		$\frac{1100\%}{100\%}$ (A/B)	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:5m)	2370		01	Prevalence Index worksheet:	
1. Gray Birch (Betula populifolia)	15%	Х	FAC	Total % Cover of:Multiply by:	
2. Red Maple (Acer rubrum)				OBL species25 x 1 =25	
3				FACW species 43 x 2 = 86	
4				FAC species x 3 =50	
				FACU species x 4 =	
5				UPL species         x 5 =	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 2m)	25%	= Total Cov	er	•	
1. <u>Canada Mannagrass (Glyceria candensis)</u>	25%	x	OBI	Column Totals: <u>118</u> (A) <u>261</u> (B)	
2. <u>Wool-Sedge (Scirpus cyperinus)</u>		<u> </u>		Prevalence Index = $B/A = 2.21$	
				Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:	
				$\underline{X}$ Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation	
4. <u>Bristly Dewberry (Rubus hispidus)</u>				X Dominance Test is >50%	
5				X Prevalence Index is $\leq 3.0^{1}$	
6					
7				Morphological Adaptations <sup>1</sup> (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)	
8				Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation <sup>1</sup> (Explain)	
9					
10				<sup>1</sup> Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must	
		= Total Cov	er	be present, unless disturbed or problematic.	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)					
1				Hydrophytic	
2	<u> </u>			Vegetation	
	= Total Cover			Present? Yes <u>X</u> No	
Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate s	sheet.)			1	
	-				

#### SOIL

Profile Desc	ription: (Describe to	o the dept	th needed to docun	nent the i	ndicator	or confirn	n the absence of indi	icators.)
Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type <sup>1</sup>	Loc <sup>2</sup>	Texture	Remarks
<u>0-15 cm</u>	Organic / histosol	100%						
<u>15 + cm</u>	Refusal - Rock							
					·			
<sup>1</sup> Type: C=Co	oncentration, D=Deple	etion, RM=	Reduced Matrix, CS	=Covered	or Coate	d Sand Gi	rains. <sup>2</sup> Location:	PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.
Hydric Soil I	Indicators:						Indicators for Pro	oblematic Hydric Soils <sup>3</sup> :
Black His Black His Hydroge Stratified Depleted Thick Da Sandy M	pipedon (A2)	(A11)	Sandy Redox Polyvalue Be Thin Dark Su Loamy Gleye Depleted Mat Redox Dark S Depleted Dar Redox Depre	low Surfac rface (S9) d Matrix (F rix (F3) Surface (F k Surface	=2) 6) (F7)		Iron-Mangane	Peat or Peat (S3) ese Masses (F12) odplain Soils (F19) laterial (TF2)
	f hydrophytic vegetation	on and we	tland hydrology mus	t be prese	nt, unless	disturbed	l or problematic.	
Restrictive L	Layer (if observed):							
Type: F	Rock							
Depth (inc	ches): <u>15 cm</u>						Hydric Soil Prese	nt? Yes <u>Yes</u> No
Remarks:								

## HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicator	rs:		Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)
Primary Indicators (minimum of	of one is required; chec	Surface Soil Cracks (B6)	
Surface Water (A1)		Water-Stained Leaves (B9)	Drainage Patterns (B10)
High Water Table (A2)		Aquatic Fauna (B13)	Moss Trim Lines (B16)
$\underline{X}$ Saturation (A3)		Marl Deposits (B15)	Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
Water Marks (B1)		Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)	Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
Sediment Deposits (B2)		Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living F	Roots (C3) Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
Drift Deposits (B3)		Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)	Geomorphic Position (D2)
Algal Mat or Crust (B4)		Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled So	bils (C6) Shallow Aquitard (D3)
Iron Deposits (B5)		Microtopographic Relief (D4)	
Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) Other (Explain in Remarks)			FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
Sparsely Vegetated Conc	ave Surface (B8)		
Field Observations:			
Surface Water Present?	Yes No	Depth (inches):	
Water Table Present?	Yes <u>No X</u>	_ Depth (inches):	
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes <u>X</u> No	_ Depth (inches): <u>Surface</u>	Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes X No
	am gauge, monitoring	well, aerial photos, previous inspect	tions), if available:
Remarks:			





Photo 1: Wetland 6 July 26, 2021.



Photo 2: Wetland 6 July 26, 2021.



Photo 3: Wetland 6 July 26, 2021.



Photo 4: Wetland 6 upland area July 26, 2021.





Photo 5: Wetland 6 wetland soil, July 26, 2021.



Photo 6: Wetland 6 upland soil, July 26, 2021.





Project/Site: Uniacke Quarry Wetland 7 Municipali	ty/County: <u>Hants</u>	Sampling Date: <u>July 27 2021</u>
Applicant/Owner: Maritime Aggregates	Sampling Poin	t: <u>WL-7 Wet</u>
Investigator(s): <u>BL, TTM</u>	Affiliation: WSP Canada Inc.	
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Flat	Local relief (concave, convex, none): _0	Concave
Slope (%): <u>&lt;2%</u> Lat: <u>436062</u>	Long: <u>4973783</u> D	atum: <u>UTM 20 T</u>
Soil Map Unit Name/Type:	Wetland Type: <u>Shrub / Grami</u>	inoid Swamp
Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of ye	ear? Yes <u>X</u> No (If no, explain in Rem	narks.)
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology significantly	disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" pres	sent? Yes X No
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology naturally pre-	bblematic? (If needed, explain any answers i	in Remarks.)
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing	sampling point locations, transects, in	nportant features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Hydric Soil Present?	Yes <u>X</u> No Yes <u>X</u> No	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes $\underline{X}$ No
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes X No	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: Wetland 7 Wet
Remarks: (Explain alternative procedu	res here or in a separate report.)	

**VEGETATION –** Use scientific names of plants.

	Absolute	Dominant		Dominance Test worksheet:
<u>Tree Stratum</u> (Plot size: <u>10m</u> )	% Cover	Species?	Status	Number of Dominant Species
1. <u>N/A</u>				That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: (A)
2				Total Number of Deminent
3				Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 4 (B)
4				
				Percent of Dominant Species
5				That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC:0 (A/B)
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 5m )		= Total Cov	er	Prevalence Index worksheet:
	000/	V	EAC	
1. <u>Balsam Fir (Abies balsamea)</u>				
2. Larch (Larix laricina)				OBL species <u>30</u> x 1 = <u>30</u>
3				FACW species <u>40</u> x 2 = <u>80</u>
4				FAC species <u>35</u> x 3 = <u>105</u>
5				FACU species x 4 =
		= Total Cov	er	UPL species x 5 =
Herb Stratum (Plot size: <u>2m</u> )				Column Totals: 105 (A) 215 (B)
1. Bristly Dewberry (Rubus hispidus)	40%	Х	FACW	
2. Small-fruited Bulrush (Scirpus microcarpus)		x	OBL	Prevalence Index = B/A = <u>1.95</u>
3				Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:
				X Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
4				X Dominance Test is >50%
5				
6				<u>X</u> Prevalence Index is $\leq 3.0^{1}$
7				Morphological Adaptations <sup>1</sup> (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
8	<u> </u>			. ,
9				Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation <sup>1</sup> (Explain)
10				4
		= Total Cov		<sup>1</sup> Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)	1070	- 10141 000	CI	be present, unless disturbed of problematic.
1,				Hydrophytic
				Vegetation
2				Present? Yes X No
		= Total Cov	er	
Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate s	sheet.)			

#### SOIL

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)									
Depth	Matrix		Redox Features						
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type <sup>1</sup>	Loc <sup>2</sup>	Texture	Remarks	
0-3 cm	organic / duff layer	100%							
<u>3-20 cm</u>	10 YR 2/1	100%							
<u>20+ cm</u>	Refusal - Rock								
							·		
					·		·		
<sup>1</sup> Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. <sup>2</sup> Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.									
Hydric Soil Indicators:							Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils <sup>3</sup> :		
Histosol (A1)			Sandy Redox (S5)				Coast Prairie Redox (A16)		
Histic Epipedon (A2)			Polyvalue Below Surface (S8)				5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3)		
X Black Histic (A3)			Thin Dark Surface (S9)				Iron-Manganese Masses (F12)		
Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)			Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)				Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19)		
Stratified Layers (A5)			Depleted Matrix (F3)				Red Parent Material (TF2)		
Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)			Redox Dark Surface (F6)				Other (Explain in Remarks)		
Thick Da	ark Surface (A12)	Depleted Dark Surface (F7)							
Sandy M	lucky Mineral (S1)	Redox Depressions (F8)							
Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)									
<sup>3</sup> Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.									
Restrictive Layer (if observed):									
Type: Rock									
Depth (inches): <u>20 cm</u>							Hydric Soil Pres	ent? Yes X No	
Remarks:									

# HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:	Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)								
Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)	Surface Soil Cracks (B6)								
Surface Water (A1) Water-Stained Leaves (B9)	Drainage Patterns (B10)								
High Water Table (A2) Aquatic Fauna (B13)	Moss Trim Lines (B16)								
X Saturation (A3) Marl Deposits (B15)	Dry-Season Water Table (C2)								
Water Marks (B1) Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)	Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)								
Sediment Deposits (B2) Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roo	ots (C3) Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)								
Drift Deposits (B3) Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)	Geomorphic Position (D2)								
Algal Mat or Crust (B4) Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (	(C6) Shallow Aquitard (D3)								
Iron Deposits (B5) Thin Muck Surface (C7)	Microtopographic Relief (D4)								
Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) Other (Explain in Remarks)	FAC-Neutral Test (D5)								
Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)									
Field Observations:									
Surface Water Present?       Yes       NoX_       Depth (inches):									
Water Table Present?         Yes No _X Depth (inches):									
	d Hydrology Present? Yes X No								
(includes capillary fringe)									
Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:									
Remarks:									





Photo 1: Wetland 7 July 27, 2021.



Photo 2: Wetland 7 July 27, 2021.



Photo 3: Wetland 7 July 27, 2021.



Photo 4: Wetland 7 July 27, 2021.



Photo 5: Wetland 7 wetland soil, July 27, 2021.





### WETLAND DELINEATION DATA FORM - NOVA SCOTIA

Project/Site: Uniacke Quarry Wetland 8	_Municipality/County: <u>Hants</u>	Sampling Date: <u>27 July 2021</u>
Applicant/Owner: Maritime Aggregates		Sampling Point: <u>WL-8 Wet</u>
Investigator(s): <u>BL, TTM</u>	Affiliation: WSP Canada Inc	
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): <u>Toe of slope</u>	Local relief (conc	ave, convex, none): <u>Concave</u>
Slope (%): <u>&lt;2%</u> Lat: <u>436005</u>	Long: <u>4973842</u>	Datum: UTM 20 T
Soil Map Unit Name/Type:	Wetland	Type: <u>Forested Swamp</u>
Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for thi	is time of year? Yes <u>X</u> No	(If no, explain in Remarks.)
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrologys	significantly disturbed? Are "Norm	al Circumstances" present? Yes $\chi$ No
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology i	naturally problematic? (If needed	explain any answers in Remarks.)
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map	showing sampling point location	ons, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Hydric Soil Present?	Yes <u>X</u> No Yes <u>X</u> No	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes X No
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes <u>X</u> No	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:
Remarks: (Explain alternative procedu	res here or in a separate report.)	

**VEGETATION –** Use scientific names of plants.

	Absolute	Dominant		Dominance Test worksheet:
<u>Tree Stratum</u> (Plot size: <u>10m</u> )	% Cover	Species?	Status	Number of Dominant Species
1. Black Spruce (Picea mariana)	20%	X	FACW	That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: (A)
2. Red Maple (Acer rubrum)	25%	Х	FAC	Total Number of Dominant
3				Species Across All Strata:4 (B)
4				
5				Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100 (A/B)
		= Total Cov	er	$\frac{1}{100}$
<u>Sapling/Shrub Stratum</u> (Plot size: <u>5m</u> )	4070		01	Prevalence Index worksheet:
1. Common Winterberry (llex verticillata)	25%	Х	FACW	Total % Cover of: Multiply by:
2. Red Maple (Acer rubrum)				OBL species x 1 =
3.				FACW species 85 x 2 = 170
4				FAC species x 3 =
				FACU species x 4 =
5		= Total Cov		UPL species x 5 =
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 2m )	35%		ei	
1. Northern Beech Fern (Phegopteris connectilis)	35%	X	FAC	Column Totals: <u>175</u> (A) <u>400</u> (B)
2. Northern Blueflag (Iris versicolor)				Prevalence Index = $B/A = 2.28$
				Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:
				<u>X</u> Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
4. <u>Three-seeded Sedge (Carex trisperma)</u>				X Dominance Test is >50%
5				X Prevalence Index is $\leq 3.0^{1}$
6				
7				Morphological Adaptations <sup>1</sup> (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
8	·			Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation <sup>1</sup> (Explain)
9				
10				<sup>1</sup> Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must
	60%	= Total Cov	er	be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)				
1				Hydrophytic
2				Vegetation
		= Total Cov	er	Present? Yes <u>X</u> No
Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate s	sheet.)			

Sampling Point:

Profile Desc	ription: (Descri	pe to the depth r	needed to docum	nent the i	ndicator	or confirm	the absence	of indicators.)
Depth	Matrix			Features				
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type <sup>1</sup>	Loc <sup>2</sup>	Texture	Remarks
0-40+ cm	organic / peat							sphagnum / partially decomposed peat
					<u> </u>			
<sup>1</sup> Type: C=Co	oncentration, D=D	epletion, RM=Re	duced Matrix, CS	=Covered	or Coate	d Sand Gr	ains. <sup>2</sup> Loo	cation: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.
Hydric Soil I	ndicators:						Indicators	for Problematic Hydric Soils <sup>3</sup> :
<u> </u>		-	Sandy Redox					Prairie Redox (A16)
	oipedon (A2)	-	Polyvalue Be					/lucky Peat or Peat (S3)
Black Hi		-	Thin Dark Su	. ,				anganese Masses (F12)
	n Sulfide (A4)	-	Loamy Gleye	-	-2)			ont Floodplain Soils (F19)
	l Layers (A5) l Below Dark Surl	-	Depleted Mat Redox Dark S	• •	6)			arent Material (TF2) (Explain in Remarks)
	ark Surface (A12)		Depleted Dark	•	,			
	lucky Mineral (S1	)	Redox Depre					
	ileyed Matrix (S4)			,	,			
2								
	hydrophytic vege		nd hydrology mus	t be prese	nt, unless	disturbed	or problemation	D
	ayer (if observe	d):						
Type:/			-					
Depth (ind	ches):		_				Hydric Soil	Present? Yes <u>X</u> No
Remarks:								
HYDROLO								
Wetland Hyd	drology Indicato	rs:					Seconda	ary Indicators (minimum of two required)
Primary Indic	ators (minimum o	of one is required;	check all that ap	ply)			Sur	face Soil Cracks (B6)
Surface	Water (A1)		Water-Stai	ned Leave	es (B9)		Dra	inage Patterns (B10)
High Wa	ter Table (A2)		Aquatic Fa	una (B13)	1		Mos	ss Trim Lines (B16)
X Saturatio	on (A3)		Marl Depos	sits (B15)			Dry-	-Season Water Table (C2)
Water M	arks (B1)		Hydrogen \$	Sulfide Oc	lor (C1)		Satu	uration Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
Sedimer	nt Deposits (B2)		Oxidized R	hizospher	es on Livi	ng Roots (	C3) Stur	nted or Stressed Plants (D1)
Drift Dep	oosits (B3)		Presence of	of Reduce	d Iron (C4	)	Geo	omorphic Position (D2)
-	t or Crust (B4)		Recent Iron	n Reductio	on in Tilleo	Soils (C6		llow Aquitard (D3)
	osits (B5)		Thin Muck	•	,			rotopographic Relief (D4)
	on Visible on Aeri		Other (Exp	lain in Re	marks)		FAC	C-Neutral Test (D5)
	Vegetated Conc	ave Surface (B8)						
Field Observ	vations:							
Surface Wate	er Present?	Yes <u>No</u>	X Depth (inc	hes):				
Water Table	Present?		X Depth (inc	-		_		
Saturation Pr		Yes <u>X</u> No	Depth (inc	hes): <u>S</u>	urface	Wetla	and Hydrolog	y Present? Yes <u>X</u> No
(includes cap Describe Red	oillary fringe) corded Data (stre	am daude monito	oring well serial r	hotos pre	Vious ine	nections) i	f availahle.	
		an gaage, monite	acial p			, 1		
Domorko								
Remarks:								



Uniacke Quarry Expansion Wetland Assessment Wetland 8 Photographic Log Project Number – 151-05369



Photo 1: Wetland 8 July 27, 2021.



Photo 3: Wetland 8 July 27, 2021.



Photo 2: Wetland 8 July 27, 2021.



Photo 4: Wetland 8 upland area July 27, 2021.

### WETLAND DELINEATION DATA FORM - NOVA SCOTIA

Project/Site: <u>Uniacke Quarry Expansion Wetland 9</u>	Sampling Date: <u>27 July, 2021</u>			
Applicant/Owner: <u>Maritime Aggregates</u>	Sampling Point: <u>WL-9 Wet</u>			
Investigator(s): <u>BL, TTM</u>	ada Inc.			
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.):		I	ocal relief	(concave, convex, none):
Slope (%): Lat:435792				
Soil Map Unit Name/Type:				
Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for				
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology	-			Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology				reded, explain any answers in Remarks.)
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map	o snowing	sampling	point io	ocations, transects, important features, et
Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes X			e Sampled	
Hydric Soil Present? Yes X		with	in a Wetlan	nd? Yes <u>X</u> No
Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes X			s, optional V	Vetland Site ID:Wetland 9 Wet
Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a s	separate repor	t.)		
VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plan				
Tree Stratum (Plot size: 10m )	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?		Dominance Test worksheet:
1. Red Maple (Acer rubrum)		X		Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC:4 (A)
2. Black Spruce (Picea mariana)	5%		FACW	( ,
3. <u>Balsam Fir (Abies Balsamea)</u>	15%		FAC	Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 4 (B)
4				、
5				Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>100</u> (A/
		= Total Cov	er	
<u>Sapling/Shrub Stratum</u> (Plot size: <u>5m</u> )		V	FAC	Prevalence Index worksheet:
1. Balsam Fir (Abies balsamea)		<u>X</u>		Total % Cover of:         Multiply by:           OBL species         15         x 1 = 15
2. <u>Red Maple (Acer rubrum)</u>				FACW species $15$ $x^2 = 30$
3. <u>Yellow Birch (Betula alleghaniensis)</u>				FAC species $K^2 =30$
4 5.				FACU species x 4 =
5	200/	= Total Cov	or	UPL species         x 5 =
Herb Stratum (Plot size: <u>2m</u> )	20%	- 10(a) 000	CI	Column Totals: <u>95</u> (A) <u>240</u> (E
1. Three-seeded Sedge (Carex trisperma)	10%	Х	OBL	
2. <u>Canada mannagrass (Glyceria candensis)</u>	5%		OBL	Prevalence Index = B/A =
3. <u>Sensitive Fern (Onoclea sensibilis)</u>	10%	Х	FACW	Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:
4. Red Respberry (Rubus ideaus)	5%		FAC	<u>X</u> Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
5				<u>X</u> Dominance Test is >50%
6				<u>X</u> Prevalence Index is $\leq 3.0^1$
7				Morphological Adaptations <sup>1</sup> (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
8				Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation <sup>1</sup> (Explain)
9				
10				<sup>1</sup> Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must
Woody Vino Stratum (Plot size:	30%	= Total Cov	rer	be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)				I hadron hadta
1 2				Hydrophytic Vegetation
£.		= Total Cov	er.	Present? Yes X No
				1

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

SOI	
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Sampling Point: \_\_\_\_\_

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)									
Depth	Matrix		Redo	x Feature	s				
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type <sup>1</sup>	Loc <sup>2</sup>	Texture	Remarks	
0-40+ cm	Histosol	100%							
		· ·		·	·	<u> </u>	·		
					·				
·					·				
·		·		· - <u></u>	·				
<sup>1</sup> Type: C=Co	oncentration, D=Depl	etion, RM=	Reduced Matrix, CS	S=Covered	d or Coate	d Sand Gr	ains. <sup>2</sup> Location: PL	=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.	
Hydric Soil I		,	,					ematic Hydric Soils <sup>3</sup> :	
<u>X</u> Histosol	(A1)		Sandy Redox	(S5)			Coast Prairie Re	dox (A16)	
	ipedon (A2)		Polyvalue Be		ce (S8)		5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3)		
Black His			Thin Dark Su				Iron-Manganese		
Hydroge	n Sulfide (A4)		Loamy Gleye	d Matrix (	F2)		Piedmont Flood	blain Soils (F19)	
Stratified	Layers (A5)		Depleted Ma	trix (F3)			Red Parent Mate	erial (TF2)	
Depleted	Below Dark Surface	e (A11)	Redox Dark	Surface (F	-6)		Other (Explain in	Remarks)	
Thick Da	rk Surface (A12)		Depleted Date	k Surface	e (F7)				
Sandy M	ucky Mineral (S1)		Redox Depre	ssions (F	8)				
Sandy G	leyed Matrix (S4)								
	hydrophytic vegetat		land hydrology mus	t be prese	ent, unless	disturbed	or problematic.		
Restrictive L	ayer (if observed):								
Type:	n/a								
Depth (inc	:hes):						Hydric Soil Present?	Yes <u>X</u> No	
Remarks:							1		
HYDROLO	GY								
	Irology Indicators:						Secondary Indicate	ors (minimum of two required)	

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:	Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)
Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)	Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
Surface Water (A1) Water-Stained Leaves (B9)	Drainage Patterns (B10)
High Water Table (A2) Aquatic Fauna (B13)	Moss Trim Lines (B16)
X Saturation (A3) Marl Deposits (B15)	Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
Water Marks (B1) Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)	Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
Sediment Deposits (B2) Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living R	Roots (C3) Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
Drift Deposits (B3) Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)	Geomorphic Position (D2)
Algal Mat or Crust (B4) Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled So	ils (C6) Shallow Aquitard (D3)
Iron Deposits (B5) Thin Muck Surface (C7)	Microtopographic Relief (D4)
Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) Other (Explain in Remarks)	FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)	
Field Observations:	
Surface Water Present?         Yes         No _X         Depth (inches):	
Water Table Present?         Yes No X         Depth (inches):	
Saturation Present?         Yes <u>X</u> No         Depth (inches): <u>Surface</u>	Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes X No
(includes capillary fringe)	
Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspect	tions), if available:
Remarks:	



Uniacke Quarry Expansion Wetland Assessment Wetland 9 Photographic Log Project Number – 151-05369



Photo 1: Wetland 9 July 27, 2021.



Photo 2: Wetland 9 July 27, 2021.



Photo 3: Wetland 9 July 27, 2021.



Photo 4: Wetland 9 July 27, 2021.

### WETLAND DELINEATION DATA FORM - NOVA SCOTIA

Project/Site: Uniacke Quarry Expansion Wetland 10 Municipality/0	County: <u>Hants</u> Sampling Date: <u>27 July, 2021</u>				
Applicant/Owner: <u>Maritime Aggregates</u>	Sampling Point: <u>WL-10 Wet</u>				
Investigator(s): <u>BL, TTM</u> Af	filiation: WSP Canada Inc.				
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): <u>flat/ hilltop</u>	Local relief (concave, convex, none): <u>concave</u>				
Slope (%): <u>~2%</u> Lat: <u>435673</u> Lc	ong: <u>4974096</u> Datum: <u>UTM 20 T</u>				
Soil Map Unit Name/Type:	Wetland Type: <u>Shrub swamp</u>				
Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year	? Yes No (If no, explain in Remarks.)				
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology significantly dis	sturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes <u>x</u> No				
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology naturally proble	ematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)				
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.					
Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes X No	Is the Sampled Area				

Hydrophylic Vegetation Present?		
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes X No	within a Wetland? Yes X No
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes <u>X</u> No	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: <u>Wetland 10 Wet</u>
Remarks: (Explain alternative procedur	es here or in a separate report.)	

**VEGETATION –** Use scientific names of plants.

	Absolute	Dominant	Indicator	Dominance Test worksheet:
<u>Tree Stratum</u> (Plot size: <u>10m</u> )		Species?		Number of Dominant Species
1. <u>White Birch (Betula papyrifera)</u>	5%	Χ	FACU	That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>5</u> (A)
2	<u> </u>			Total Number of Dominant
3				Species Across All Strata: 6 (B)
4				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
5				Percent of Dominant Species
···		= Total Cov		That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>83%</u> (A/B)
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: <u>5m</u> )	<u> </u>		CI	Prevalence Index worksheet:
1. Gray Birch (Betula populifolia)	15%	Х	FAC	Total % Cover of: Multiply by:
2. Speckled Alder (Alnus incana)				OBL species x 1 =40
3. Black Cherry (Prunus serotina)		X		FACW species 35 x 2 = 70
4 Red Maple (Acer rubrum)			FAC	FAC species 35 x 3 = 105
5	·			FACU species <u>5</u> x 4 = <u>20</u>
··	40%	= Total Cov	er	UPL species x 5 =
<u>Herb Stratum</u> (Plot size: <u>2m</u> )	4070		01	Column Totals: <u>115</u> (A) <u>235</u> (B)
1. <u>Canada Mannagrass (Glyceria canadensis)</u>	40%	Х	OBL	
2. Bluejoint Reedgrass (Calamagrostis canadensis)	20%	Х	FACW	Prevalence Index = B/A = <u>1.86</u>
3. New York Fern (Parathelypteris noveboracensis)				Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:
4. Bristly Dewberry (Rubus hispidus)				X Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
5				X Dominance Test is >50%
6				X Prevalence Index is $\leq 3.0^1$
				Morphological Adaptations <sup>1</sup> (Provide supporting
7				data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
8				Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation <sup>1</sup> (Explain)
9			·	
10				<sup>1</sup> Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: )	70%	= Total Cov	er	be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
1			·	Hydrophytic Vegetation
2				Present? Yes X No
		= Total Cov	er	
Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate s	sheet.)			

#### SOIL

Sampling Point:

\_\_\_\_ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)

Profile Desc	ription: (Describe t	o the dept	h needed to docur	nent the ir	ndicator	or confirm	the absence o	f indicators.)
Depth	Matrix			x Features				
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type <sup>1</sup>	Loc <sup>2</sup>	Texture	Remarks
<u>0-40+ cm</u>	Organic / histosol	100						
	-							
17			De dese el Matrix O				21	tions DL Done Lining M Madein
Hydric Soil	oncentration, D=Depl	etion, Rivi=	Reduced Matrix, Ca	S=Covered	or Coate	a Sand Gr		tion: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.
X Histosol			Sandy Redo	(95)				rairie Redox (A16)
	oipedon (A2)		Polyvalue Be	· · ·	e (S8)			icky Peat or Peat (S3)
Black Hi			Thin Dark Su		.0 (00)			nganese Masses (F12)
	n Sulfide (A4)		Loamy Gleye		2)			nt Floodplain Soils (F19)
	Layers (A5)		Depleted Ma		,			ent Material (TF2)
	Below Dark Surface	e (A11)	Redox Dark		5)		Other (E	xplain in Remarks)
Thick Da	ark Surface (A12)		Depleted Da	rk Surface	(F7)			
	lucky Mineral (S1)		Redox Depre	essions (F8	)			
Sandy G	leyed Matrix (S4)							
<sup>3</sup> Indiantara a	E budrop butio vogototi	an and wat	land hydrology my	the proces	nt unloca	diaturhad	or problematic	
	f hydrophytic vegetati _ayer (if observed):		land hydrology mus	st be preser	nt, unies:	suistuibeu	or problematic.	
Type: n/	• • •							
· · ·							Undria Cail D	waaanta Yaa Yaa
	ches):						Hydric Soli P	resent? Yes <u>X</u> No
Remarks:								
HYDROLO	GY							
Wetland Hy	drology Indicators:						Secondary	/ Indicators (minimum of two required)
-	ators (minimum of or	ne is requir	ed: check all that ar	(vlac				ce Soil Cracks (B6)
-	Water (A1)			ined Leave	s (B9)			age Patterns (B10)
	tor Table (A2)				· · /			Trim Lines (B16)

	High Water Table (A2)	 Aquatic Fauna (B13)		 Moss Trim Lines (B16)
Х	Saturation (A3)	 Marl Deposits (B15)		 Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
	Water Marks (B1)	 Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)		 Saturation Visible on Aerial Imag
	Sediment Deposits (B2)	 Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Ro	oots (C3)	 Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
	Drift Deposits (B3)	 Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)		 Geomorphic Position (D2)
	Algal Mat or Crust (B4)	 Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils	s (C6)	 Shallow Aquitard (D3)
	Iron Deposits (B5)	 Thin Muck Surface (C7)		 Microtopographic Relief (D4)
	Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)	 Other (Explain in Remarks)		 FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
	Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)			
Fiel	Id Observations:			

Sparsely Vegetated Conc	ave Surface	(B8)					
Field Observations:							
Surface Water Present?	Yes	No <u>X</u>	Depth (inches):				
Water Table Present?	Yes	No X	Depth (inches):				
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes <u>X</u>	No	Depth (inches):	Surface	Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes X	No
Describe Recorded Data (strea	am gauge, n	nonitoring v	vell, aerial photos	, previous inspec	tions), if available:		
Remarks:							



Uniacke Quarry Expansion Wetland Assessment Wetland 10 Photographic Log Project Number – 151-05369



Photo 1: Wetland 10 July 27, 2021.



Photo 2: Wetland 10 July 27, 2021.



Photo 3: Wetland 10 July 27, 2021.



Photo 4: Wetland 10 July 27, 2021.

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Uniacke Quarry Expansion Wetland Assessment Wetland 10 Photographic Log Project Number – 151-05369



Photo 5: Wetland 10 wetland soil, July 27, 2021.



Photo 10: Wetland 10 upland soil, July 27, 2021.

Cover Page: Basic Description of Assessment	WESP-AC version 2
Site Name:	
	Uniacke Quarry WL1
Investigator Name:	Brady Leights and Tiffany MacAulay
Date of Field Assessment:	26 July 2021
Nearest Town:	Mount Uniacke, Nova Scotia
Latitude (decimal degrees):	44.914588
Longitude (decimal degrees):	-63.813368
Is a map based on a formal on-site wetland delineation available?	Yes
Approximate size of the Assessment Area (AA, in hectares):	0.3
AA as percent of entire wetland (approx.). Attach sketch map if AA is smaller than the entire contiguous wetland.	100
What percent (approx.) of the <b>wetland</b> were you able to visit?	100
What percent (approx.) of the <b>AA</b> were you able to visit?	100
Were you able to ask the site owner/manager about any of the questions?	Yes
Indicate here if you intentionally surveyed for rare plants, calciphile plants, or rare animals:	Yes
Have you attended a WESP-AC training session? If so, indicate approximate month & year.	September 2021
How many wetlands have you assessed previously using WESP-AC? (approx.)	
Comments about the site or this WESP-AC assessment (attach extra page if desired):	

	Α	В	С	D	Е
	Date: 2	6 July 2021	Site Identifier: Uniacke Quarry WL-1	Investiga	tor: Brady Leights
1					
			New tidel Motland Date Forms, M/FCD, A.C. Loweland 2 for News Coatio wetlands		
	For	n OF (Office).	Non-tidal Wetland Data Form. WESP-AC version 2 for Nova Scotia wetlands	<u>oniy</u> .	DIRECTIONS: Conduct an assessment only after reading the accompanying
	<mark>Manu</mark>	al and the Explanatio	ns column of the data form. In the Data column, change the 0 (false) to a 1 (true) for the best choice, or for mult	<mark>iple cho</mark>	ices where allowed and so indicated. Answering many of the questions below will
	requir	e using these online	map viewers:		
			.ps://www.google.com/earth/download/gep/agree.html		
			Viewer: https://nsgi.novascotia.ca/plv/		
				ملحما مام	haviations in the Definitions (Evaluations column. For detailed descriptions of
			eting this office data form will require 1-2 hours. For a list of functions to which each question pertains, see brack		
			Appendix B of the accompanying Manual. Codes for functions and values are: WS= Water Storage, SFS= Stream I		
			= Nitrate Removal, CS= Carbon Sequestration, OE= Organic Nutrient Export, INV= Invertebrate Habitat, FA= Anad		
	<mark>Feedir</mark>	ng Waterbird Habitat	, WBN= Nesting Waterbird Habitat, SBM= Songbird, Raptor, & Mammal Habitat, POL= Pollinator Habitat, PH= Na	tive Pla	nt Habitat, PU= Public Use & Recognition, EC= Ecological Condition, Sen= Wetland
	<mark>Sensit</mark>	ivity, STR= Stressors.			
2					
	#	Indicators	Condition Choices	Data	Definitions/Explanations
3		Indicators		Dulu	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
4	OF1	Province	Mark the province in which the AA is located by changing the 0 in the column next to it to a "1". Mark only one.		This determines to which province's calibration wetlands the raw score of any wetland is normalised.
4	-		Navy Dromen del	0	In the function and benefits models, it also triggers the automatic exclusion of indicators for which no
5	-		New Brunswick	0	spatial data exists in a particular province.
6			Nova Scotia	1	
7			Prince Edward Island	0	
8			Newfoundland-Labrador	0	
	OF2	Ponded Area Within 1	The area of surface water ponded during most of the growing season that is both (1) in or adjacent to the AA and (2) within 1 km is:		"Adjacent" means not separated from the AA by a wide expanse (>50 m) of upland (including roads
9		km.			>50 m wide). Include ponded areas likely to be hidden by wetland vegetation. If surface water
				0	extends beyond 1 km, include only the part within 1 km. Do not include tidal areas. Measure the
10			<0.01 hectare (about 10 m x 10 m).	0	area from aerial imagery using Google Earth Pro (click on Ruler icon in toolbar, then Polygon in pop-
11			0.01 - 0.1 hectare.	0	up menu). [PH, SBM, WBN]
12			0.1 - 1 hectare.	0	
13			1 to 10 hectares.	1	
14			10 to 100 hectares.	0	
15			>100 hectares.	0	
	_	Ponded Water &	The area of wetlands and surface water ponded during most of the growing season that is both (1) in or adjacent to the AA and (2) within	-	See definition of adjacent in OF2. If the AA's wetland vegetation extends beyond 1 km, include only
16			1 km is:		the part within 1 km. "Ponded" means not flowing in rivers or streams. [Sens, WBF]
16	4				
16 17 18 19 20 21			<0.01 hectare (about 10 m x 10 m).	0	
18			0.01 - 0.1 hectare.	0	
19			0.1 - 1 hectare.	0	
20			1 to 10 hectares.	0	
21			10 to 100 hectares.	1	
22			>100 hectares.	0	
22		Size of Largest Nearby	The largest vegetated patch or corridor that includes the AA's vegetation plus all <b>adjacent</b> upland vegetation that is not lawn, row crops,	U	See definition of adjacent in OF2. Use Google Earth Pro's polygon ruler (as described above).
22			heavily grazed lands, conifer plantation is:		Exclude conifer plantations only if it is obvious that trees were planted in rows. [AM, PH, SBM, Sens]
23	-	Corridor			Exclude conner plantations only in it is obvious that trees were planted in tows. [Awi, FT, SDW, Sens]
24 25 26 27 28 29 30		Corrigoi	<0.01 hectare (about 10 m x 10 m).	0	
25			0.01 - 0.1 hectare.	0	
26			0.1 - 1 hectare.	0	
27			1 to 10 hectares.	0	
28			10 to 100 hectares.	0	
20			100 to 1000 hectares.	0	
29	4			1	
30		Distance in Law	>1000 hectares. [This is nearly always the answer in relatively undeveloped landscapes.]		
31	OF5	Distance to Large Vegetated Tract	The minimum distance from the edge of the AA to the edge of the closest vegetated land (but excluding row crops, lawn, conifer plantation) larger than 375 hectares (about 2 km on a side), is:		To measure distance, use Google Earth Pro (Ruler > Line tool). The 375-ha criterion is from the Fundy Model Forest Project. [AM, PH, POL, SBM, Sens]
	]		<50 m, and not separated from the 375-ha vegetated area by any width of paved roads, stretches of open water, row crops, bare ground,	1	
			lawn, or impervious surface. Or the AA itself contains >375 ha of vegetation. [This is often the answer in relatively undeveloped		
32			landscapes.]		
	1		<50 m, but completely separated from the 375-ha vegetated area by those features, and AA does not contain >375 ha of vegetation.	0	1
33				Ŭ	
33 34 35	1		50-500 m, and <b>not</b> separated.	0	1
34	1		50-500 m, but separated by those features.	0	1
- 35			ou-ouv m, but separated by those realizes.	0	

				-	4
36			0.5 - 5 km, and <b>not</b> separated.	0	
37			0.5 - 5 km, but separated by those features.	0	
38			None of the above (the closest patches or corridors which are that large are >5 km away).	0	
	OF6	Herbaceous Uniqueness	The AA's vegetation cover is >10% herbaceous* but uplands within 5 km have <10% herbaceous cover. If so, enter "3" and continue to	1	For this question only, consider moss to be herbaceous vegetation. Determine the score by viewing
			OF7. If not, consider:		aerial imagery in Google Earth after successively drawing or estimating the boundaries of the buffers
			The AA's vegetation cover is >10% herbaceous* but uplands within 1 km have <10% herbaceous cover. If so enter "2" and continue to		of 5 km, 1 km, and 100 m radius focused on the center of the AA. Circles of specified radius can be
			OF7. If not, consider:		drawn in Google Earth Pro by clicking on the Ruler icon, then Circle in the pop-up menu. [AMv, PHv,
			The AA's vegetation cover is >10% herbaceous* but uplands within 100 m of the wetland edge have <10% herbaceous cover. If so, enter		POLv, SBMv, WBFv, WBNv]
			. [* NOTE: Evolude lawne, row grape, beauily grazed lands, forest, chrublands, include more as well as grasslike plants in this use of		
39			[* NOTE: Exclude lawns, row crops, heavily grazed lands, forest, shrublands. Include moss as well as grasslike plants in this use of "herbaceous vegetation"]		
	OF7	Woody Uniqueness	The AA's vegetation cover is >10% woody* but uplands within 5 km have <10% woody cover. If so, enter "3" and continue to OF8. If not,	0	See above. Do not consider conifer plantations to be forest if it is obvious that trees were planted in
		woody oniqueness	consider:	-	rows. [AMv, PHv, POLv, SBMv]
			The AA's vegetation is >10% woody* but uplands within 1 km have <10% woody cover. If so enter "2" and continue to OF8. If not,		
			consider:		
			The AA's vegetation is >10% woody* but uplands within 100 m of the wetland edge have <10% woody cover. If so, enter "1"		
40			[* NOTE: woody cover = trees & shrubs taller than 1 m.]		
	OF8	Local Vegetated Cover	Draw a 5-km radius circle measured from the center of the AA. Ignoring all permanent water in the circle, the percent of the remaining		In Google Earth, draw the 5 km buffer and then estimate land cover percentages, or do GIS analysis
		Percentage	area that is wooded or unmanaged herbaceous vegetation (NOT lawn, row crops, bare or heavily grazed land, clearcuts, or conifer		of an appropriate land cover layer. [AM, PH, POL, SBM, Sens]
41			plantations) is:		
42			<5% of the land.	0	
43			5 to 20% of the land.	0	
44			20 to 60% of the land.	0	
45			60 to 90% of the land.	1	
46			>90% of the land. SKIP to OF10.	0	
47	OF9	Type of Land Cover	Within the 5-km radius circle, and ignoring all permanent water, the land area that is bare or non-perennial cover is mostly:		[AM, SBM]
48		Alteration	Impervious surface, e.g., paved road, parking lot, building, exposed rock.	0	
49			Bare pervious surface, e.g., lawn, recent (<5 yrs ago) clearcut, dirt or gravel road, cropland, landslide, conifer plantation.	1	
	OF10	Distance by Road to	Measured along the maintained road nearest the AA, the distance to the nearest population center is:	·	"Population center" means a settled area with more than about 5 regularly- inhabited structures per
50	0.10	Nearest Population			square kilometer. In Google Earth Pro, click on the Ruler icon, then Path, and draw and measure the
51		Center	<100 m.	0	route. [FAv, FRv, NRv, PH, PU, SBM, WBFv]
52			100 - 500 m.	0	
53			0.5- 1 km.	0	
54			1 - 5 km.	1	
55			>5 km.	0	

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0F11	Distance to Nearest	From the center of the AA, the distance to the nearest maintained public road (dirt or paved) is:	D	Determine this by viewing aerial imagery in Google Earth Pro and measuring with the Ruler>Line
57	Maintained Road	<10 m.	0	tool. [AM, FAv, FRv, NRv, PH, PU, SBM, STR, WBN]
58		10 - 25 m.	0	
59 50		25 - 50 m. 50 - 100 m.	0	
50		100 - 500 m.	1	
52		>500 m.	0	
OF12	Wildlife Access	Draw a circle of radius of 5 km from the center of the AA. If mammals and amphibians can move from the center of the AA to ALL other separate wetlands and ponds located within the circle without being forced to cross pavement (any width), lawns, bare ground, and/or	0	Draw the 5 km circle in Google Earth Pro using the Circle tool and search for roads and wetlands within it, being alert for roads hidden under forest canopy. [AM, SBM, STR]
53		marine waters, mark 1= yes can move to all, 0= no. Change to <b>blank</b> if there are no other wetlands within 5 km.	0	
4 OF13	Distance to Ponded	The distance from the AA center to the closest (but separate) ponded water body visible in GoogleEarth imagery is:		In Google Earth Pro, zoom in closely to examine the surrounding landscape for ponds, lakes, and
5	Water	<50 m, and not separated by any width of paved roads, stretches of open water, row crops, lawn, bare ground, or impervious surface.	0	wetlands that appear to be permanently flooded. [AM, PH, SBM, Sens, WBF, WBN]
6		<50 m, but completely separated by those features.	0	
7 8		50-500 m, and not separated. 50-500 m, but separated by those features.	0	
i9		0.5 - 1 km, and not separated.	0	
0		0.5 - 1 km, but separated by those features.	1	
1 0F14	Distance to Large	None of the above (the closest patches or corridors that large are >1 km away). The distance from the AA center to the closest (but separate) non-tidal body of water that is ponded during most of the year and is larger	0	Determine this by viewing aerial imagery in Google Earth. [Sens, WBF, WBN]
2	Ponded Water	than 8 hectares during most of a normal year is:		
3		<100 m.	0	
4 5		100 m - 1 km. 1 -2 km.	0	
6		2-5 km.	1	
7		5-10 km.	0	1
8 OE15	Tidal Drovimity	>10 km. The distance from the AA edge to the closest <b>tidal water</b> body (regardless of its salinity) is:	0	In Coogle Farth, measure the distance to the eccan (including Day of Funda) or tidal river which
9	Tidal Proximity	The distance from the AA edge to the closest <b>tidal water</b> body (regardless of its salinity) is:		In Google Earth, measure the distance to the ocean (including Bay of Fundy) or tidal river, which is closer. If you need to see how far upriver a river is tidal, see the KMZ file provided with this
0 1		<100 m. 100 m - 1 km.	0	calculator for NS (NS Headtide). Points shown in those files are only an approximation, so local
2		1 - 5 km.	0	information if available may be preferable. [FA, WBF]
3		5-10 km.	0	
4 5		10-40 km. >40 km.	1	
OF16	Upland Edge Contact	Select one:	0	[NR, SBM, Sens]
6 01 10		The AA has no upland edge (or upland is <1% of perimeter). The AA is entirely surrounded by (& contiguous with) other wetlands or	0	
7		water.	0	
8		1-25% of the AA's perimeter abuts upland (including filled areas). The rest adjoins other wetlands or water that is mostly wider than the AA.	0	
9		25-50% of the AA's perimeter abuts upland. The rest adjoins other wetlands or water that is mostly wider than the AA.	0	
0		50-75% of the AA's perimeter abuts upland. The rest adjoins other wetlands or water that is mostly wider than the AA. More than 75% of the AA's perimeter abuts upland. Any remainder adjoins other wetlands or water that is mostly wider than the AA. <b>This</b>	0	
1			1	
1		will be true for most assessments done with WESP-AC.		
OE17	ů.	Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice):		Contact local authories to determine if such maps exist. Where available, LiDAR imagery can
0F17	Flood Damage from <b>Nor</b> tidal Waters	Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice): Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm	0	Contact local authories to determine if such maps exist. Where available, LiDAR imagery can provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv]
0F17	ů.	Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice):	0	
0517 03	ů.	Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice): Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges. Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events.	0	
OF17 03 04	ů.	Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice): Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges. Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases		
03 04 05	ů.	<ul> <li>Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice):</li> <li>Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable</li> </ul>	0	
2 OF17 3 4 5 6	ů.	Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice): Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges. Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events. Maps do <b>not</b> show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas ( <b>or no such mapping has been done locally</b> ) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.	0	
2 OF17 3 4 5 6 0F18 7	tidal Waters Relative Elevation in Watershed	<ul> <li>Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice):</li> <li>Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min).</li> </ul>	0 0 1 0.87	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv]
2 OF17 3 4 5 6 0F18 7 OF19	tidal Waters Relative Elevation in	<ul> <li>Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice):</li> <li>Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the</li> </ul>	0	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv]
2 OF17 3 4 5 6 0F18 7 0F19 8	tidal Waters Relative Elevation in Watershed Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area Degraded Water	<ul> <li>Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice):</li> <li>Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min).</li> <li>The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no.</li> <li>Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of metals, hydrocarbons, nutrients, or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic</li> </ul>	0 0 1 0.87	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv] [FA, NR, Sens, SFSv, WCv, WSv] If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh
2 OF17 3 4 5 0 6 OF18 7 0F19 8 OF20 9 OF20	tidal Waters Relative Elevation in Watershed Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area	<ul> <li>Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice):</li> <li>Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min).</li> <li>The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water S</li></ul>	0 0 1 0.87 0	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv] [FA, NR, Sens, SFSv, WCv, WSv] If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" shi be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N
2 OF17 3 4 5 0F18 7 0F18 7 0F19 8 0F20 9 00	tidal Waters Relative Elevation in Watershed Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area Degraded Water	<ul> <li>Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice):</li> <li>Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min).</li> <li>The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no.</li> <li>Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of metals, hydrocarbons, nutrients, or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and:</li> <li>The condition is present within the AA.</li> </ul>	0 0 1 0.87 0	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv] [FA, NR, Sens, SFSv, WCv, WSv] If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh
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2 OF17 3 4 5 5 5 0F18 7 0F19 8 0F19 8 0F19 9 0F19 9 0F20 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9	tidal Waters Relative Elevation in Watershed Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area Degraded Water Upstream Degraded Water	Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice): Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges. Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals, hydrocarbons, nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within 1 km that flow into the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and limes with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). This is th	0 0 1 0.87 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv] [FA, NR, Sens, SFSv, WCv, WSv] If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN]
2 OF17 3 4 5 6 0 OF18 7 OF19 8 OF19 8 OF20 9 00 1 05 1 0	tidal Waters Relative Elevation in Watershed Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area Degraded Water Upstream Degraded Water Downstream	Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice): Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges. Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye all"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1 = yes, 0 = no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of metals, hydrocarbons, nutrients, or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within 1 km that flow into the AA, but has not been documented in the AA liself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmetl) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). This is the	0 0 1 0.87 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv] [FA, NR, Sens, SFSv, WCv, WSv] [Fan ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" shu be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv]
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22       OF17         33       4         44       4         95       6         96       0         97       0F18         97       0F19         98       0F20         99       00         01       0F20         90       0         01       0F21         02       0         03       0F21         04       0F22         03       0F22         04       0F22         05       06         07       08         04       0F21         05       06         07       08         08       0F22         09       0         01       12         13       0	<ul> <li>tidal Waters</li> <li>Relative Elevation in Watershed</li> <li>Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area</li> <li>Degraded Water Upstream</li> <li>Degraded Water Downstream</li> <li>Wetland as a % of Its Contributing Area (Catchment)</li> </ul>	Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice): Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by Idal storm surges. Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to Itidal storm surges. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to Itidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the 'eye ait'). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ('NS Protected Water Supply Area), aster Mater, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aqualic life or humans, and: The condition is present within the AA. The condition is present within the AA. The condition is present within 1 km that flow into the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). This is the situation for nearly at here insufficient (no or inadequate samplin	0 0 1 0.87 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv] [FA, NR, Sens, SFSv, WCv, WSv] If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv] Topographic maps may be viewed online at the National Atlas of Canada (Toporama): http://atlas.gc.ca/toporama/en/index.html [NR, PR, Sens, SR, WS]
2 OF17 3 4 4 5 6 7 7 OF18 7 OF18 7 OF19 8 OF19 8 OF20 9 00 10 10 10 10 11 12 13 0F23	<ul> <li>tidal Waters</li> <li>Relative Elevation in Watershed</li> <li>Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area</li> <li>Degraded Water Upstream</li> <li>Degraded Water Downstream</li> <li>Wetland as a % of Its Contributing Area</li> </ul>	Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice): Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by Idal storm surges. Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-Iidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to Idal storm surges. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to Itidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS, Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the 'eye att'). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply area (cording to the provided KMZ overlay ('NS Protected Water Supply Area); Enter 1 = yes, 0 = no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of metals, hydrocarbons, nutrients, or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within 1 km that flow into the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). This is the situ	0 0 1 0.87 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv] [FA, NR, Sens, SFSv, WCv, WSv] If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv] Topographic maps may be viewed online at the National Atlas of Canada (Toporama):
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	٨	D	C	D	E
-	A DF24	B Transport From Upslope	C A relatively large proportion of the precipitation that falls farther upslope in the CA reaches this wetland quickly as runoff (surface water),	D	E [NRv, PRv, SRv, WSv]
	-1 -7		as indicated by the following:		
			(a) input channel is present,		
			(b) input channels have been straightened,		
			(c) upslope wetlands have been ditched extensively,		
			(d) land cover is mostly non-forest,		
			(e) CA slopes are steep, and/or (f) most CA soils are shallow (bedrock near surface) and/or have high runoff coefficients.		
110			This statement is:		
118			Marth Loss	1	
119			Mostly true.	1	4
120 121			Somewhat true.	0	4
	)F25	Acrest	Mostly untrue. The overland flow direction of most surface water (in streams, rivers, or runoff) that enters the AA is:	0	[AM, NR, SFS, WC, WS]
122	JF ZO	Aspeci			
123			Northward (N, NE). north-facing contributing area.	0	
124			Southward (S, SW). south-facing contributing area.	0	4
125	504		Other (E, SE, W, NW), or no detectable uphill slope or input channel (flat).	1	
126		Internal Flow Distance	The horizontal flow distance from the wetland's inlet to outlet is:		Identify inlets and outlets, if any, from topographic maps (use elevations to determine which are inle- and which are outlets) and augment by field inspection. With the Provincial Landscape Viewer, sele
127		(Path Length)	<10 m.	0	Nova Scotia Topo as the Basemap. Also enable the layer Forestry>WAM Predicted Flow. Then
128			10 - 50 m.	0	measure the inlet-outlet distance. [NR, OE, PR, SR, WS]
129			50 - 100 m.	0	
130			100 - 1000 m.	0	1
131			1-2 km.	0	4
132		0 1 5	>2 km, or wetland lacks an inlet and outlet.	1	
	JF27	Growing Degree Days	In Google Earth, open the KMZ file that accompanies this calculator, called NS_GrowingDegreeDays. Place your cursor over the AA and left slick. From the paper up window, enter the CRIPCODE number in the payt column.	2000	This layer was provided by Dr. Dan McKenney of the Canadian Forest Service [AM, CS, FR, INV, ND, OF, DH, DD, Sage, SD, WRF, WCV, WS1
133			left-click. From the pop-up window, enter the GRIDCODE number in the next column.		NR, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SR, WBF, WCv, WS]
134	JF28	Fish Access or Use	According to agency biologists and/or your own observations, the AA. [Mark just the first choice that is true.]:		Regarding the last choice, if uncertain if an AA is fishless, consider the possibility its waters have been stocked. [AM, FA, FR, INV, WBF, WBN]
			Is known to support rearing and/or spawning by Atlantic salmon or other anadromous species or eels. Go to Provincial Landscape	0	ער איז
			Viewer>Wildlife>Significant Habitat>Species at Risk. Contact local fishery biologists, review the ACCDC report, and visit these websites:		
135			http://www.salmonatlas.com/atlanticsalmon/canada-east/index.1.html http://atlanticsalmonfederation.org/rivers/introduction.html		4
100			Has not been documented to support Atlantic salmon rearing and/or spawning, but is connected to nearby waters likely to contain Atlantic	0	
136 137			salmon or other anadromous species or eels and is probably accessed by those during some conditions. Is probably is not accessed by any anadromous fish species but is known or likely to have <b>other fish</b> at least seasonally.	0	-
137			Is known or likely to be fishless (e.g., too small, dry, and/or not accessible even temporarily, and not stocked).	0	4
	)F29	Species of Conservation	Within the past 10 years, in the AA (or in its adjoining waters or wetland), qualified observers have documented [mark all applicable]:	'	Request information from ACCDC and/or conduct your own survey at an appropriate season using
139		Concern	within the past to years, in the AA (or in its adjoining waters or weithing), qualitied observers have documented [mark all applicable ].		an approved protocol. For birds, also check eBird.org. <b>NOTE for NS</b> : If your WESP-AC is being
107			Presence of one or more of the plant species listed in the Plants_Rare worksheet of the accompanying SuppInfo file, or the AA is within a	0	completed for a Wetland Alteration Application to NS-ECC, your ACCDC results and any taxon-
			mapped Atlantic Coastal Plain Flora Buffer (go to Provincial Landscape Viewer> Wildlife> Special Management Practice Zones).	-	specific survey results must be submitted along with your WESP-AC results, and application. [AMv
140					EC, PHv, POLv, SBMv, Sens, WBFv, WBNv]
			Presence of one or more of the amphibian or reptile species (AM) of conservation concern as listed in the Wildlife_Rare worksheet of the	0	1
141			accompanying SuppInfo file.		
1.10			Presence of one or more of the waterbird species (WBF, WBN) of conservation concern as listed in the Wildlife_Rare worksheet of the	0	
142			accompanying SuppInfo file. Presence of one or more of the nesting <b>songbird or raptor</b> species (SBM) of conservation concern as listed in the Wildlife_Rare	0	-
143			worksheet of the accompanying Suppling file, during their nesting season (May-July for most species).	0	
144			None of the above, or no data.	1	1
(	DF30	Important Bird Area	In Google Earth, open the KMZ file that accompanies this calculator, called IBAs_Canada. The AA is all or part of an officially designated	0	The source of this layer, which should be checked periodically for updates, is:
145		(IBA)	IBA. Enter 1= yes, 0= no.		http://www.ibacanada.com/mapviewer.jsp?lang=EN [SBMv, WBFv, WBNv]
(	DF31	Black Duck Nesting Area	In Google Earth, open the KMZ file that accompanies this calculator, called BlackDuck. Adjust its alignment and opacity. Determine the	0	This was provided by Dr. David Leske. [WBNv]
			predicted density (pairs per 25 sq. km) of nesting American Black Duck in the AA's vicinity: <10 (enter 0), 10-20 (enter 1), 20-30 (enter 2),		
146			>30 (enter 3). If outside of region shown in map, change to <b>blank</b> .		
(		0	If AA is on private land with no information, change to blank (not 0). Otherwise: With the Provincial Landscape Viewer, for Wintering		[SBM]
			Moose, go to Wildlife> Significant Habitat. For Mainland Moose Concentration Areas, go to Wildlife> Special Management Practice		
147			Zones. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0.		
		Other Conservation	The AA is all or part of an area designated by government, First Nations, or the Nature Conservancy of Canada (NCC) for its exceptional	0	See: https://novascotia.ca/parksandprotectedareas/plan/interactive-map/ [PU]
1.40		Designation	ecological features or highly intact natural conditions. With Provincial Landscape Viewer, see Protected Areas. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0.		
148		Conservation Investment	If uncertain, consult NCC and agencies for more recent information.	0	
	JF 34		The AA is part of or contiguous to a wetland on which public or private organizational funds were spent to preserve, create, restore, or enhance the wetland (excluding mitigation wetlands). Ask the property owner. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0. If no information, change to <b>blank</b> (not	-	[PU]
149			0).		
	)F35	Mitigation Investment	The AA is all or part of a mitigation site used explicitly to offset impacts elsewhere. Ask the property owner. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0. If no		[PU]
150		0	information, change to <b>blank.</b>		
	DF36		Plants, animals, or water in the AA have been monitored for >2 years, unrelated to any regulatory requirements, and data are available to		[PU]
			the public. Or the AA is part of an area that has been designated by an agency or institution as a benchmark, reference, or status-trends		
151			monitoring area. Ask the property owner. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0. If no information, change to blank.		
	DF37	Calcareous Region	The AA is NOT in a subregion that has been heavily exposed to acid precipitation. Enter "1" if true (green or yellow in map in Appendix A	<b> </b>	[AM, FA, FR, INV, PH]
152			of the Manual). Enter "0" if false. If no information, change to blank.		
	DF38	Ownership	Select the ONE ownership that covers the most of the AA. In Google Earth, open KMZ file called NS_Crownlands.Use more recent		"Private lands" may include those owned or leased by non-governmental organizations, e.g.,
153			information if available.		charitable conservation land trusts, DUC, TNC. [PU, STR]
			New timber harvest, roads, mineral extraction, and intensive summer recreation (e.g., off-road vehicles) are permanently prohibited.	0	]
			Includes many publicly-owned Protected Lands, and private lands under long-term (30+ year) legal agreements to maintain nearly-		
			unaltered conditions.		4
154	ļ		Our personal in a publication of the state o	~	
154 155			Ownership is public (e.g., municipal, Crown Reservations/Notations) but some or all of the above activities are allowed.	0	4
155			Ownership is public (e.g., municipal, Crown Reservations/Notations) but some or all of the above activities are allowed. Ownership is private but public access is allowed, and/or a shorter-term conservation easement (whether renewable or not) is in place.	0	
				-	

	А	В	C	D	E
1	Date: 20	6 July 2021	Site Identifier: Uniacke Quarry WL-1	Investiga	tor: Brady Leights
	that is	proposed for alterat	n-tidal Wetland Data Form. WESP-AC version 2 for Nova Scotia. DIRECTIONS: Walk f tion. If no alteration is proposed, walk in a portion that appears to be most representative of the wetland overall and the Explanations column of the data form. In the Data column, change the 0 (false) to a 1 (true) for the best	l. Walk o	nly where it is safe and legal to do so. Conduct the assessment only after reading
	and/o	r reviewing aerial im	nsite observations and interpretations. Do not write in shaded parts of this data form. Answering some questions agery. For most wetlands, completing this field data form will require 1-2 hours on a site. For a list of functions to -AC model, see Appendix B of the accompanying Manual. Codes for functions and values are: WS= Water Storage	o which	each question pertains, see the accompanying Interpretations form. For detailed
	Stabili Reptile	sation, PR= Phospho e Habitat, WBF= Fee	rus Retention, NR= Nitrate Removal, CS= Carbon Sequestration, OE= Organic Nutrient Export, INV= Invertebrate ding Waterbird Habitat, WBN= Nesting Waterbird Habitat, SBM= Songbird, Raptor, & Mammal Habitat, POL= Pol Sensitivity, STR= Stressors.	Habitat,	FA= Anadromous Fish Habitat, FR= Resident Fish Habitat, AM= Amphibian &
2					
3	#		Condition Choices	Data	Definitions/Explanations
4	FI	Wetland Type	Follow the key below and mark the ONE row that best describes MOST of the vegetated part of the AA: A. Moss and/or lichen cover more than 25% of the ground. Often dominated by ericaceous shrubs (e.g., Labrador tea) or other acid- tolerant plants (e.g., bog cranberry, pitcher plant, sundew, orchids). Substrate is mostly undecomposed peat. Choose between A1 and A2 and mark the choice with a 1 in their adjoining column. Otherwise go to B below.		<b>Ericaceous</b> shrubs are ones in the heather family (Ericaceae). Most have leathery evergreen leaves. They include rhododendron, azalea, swamp laurel, leatherleaf, Labrador tea, and others. Most require acidic soil. Although not in the family Ericaceae, sweetgale ( <i>Myrica gale</i> ) should be counted also. [AM, CS, FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PH, Sens, SFS, WBF, WBN]
E			A1. Surface water is usually absent or, if present, pH is typically <4.5 and conductivity is usually <100 µS/cm (<64 ppm TDS). Trees are absent or nearly so. Sedge cover usually sparse or absent but cottongrass and/or lichen cover may be extensive, as well as cloudberry, lingonberry, sheep laurel, and a sedge ( <i>Carex rariflor</i> a). Wetland surface and surrounding landscape are seldom sloping and wetland often is domed (convex). Inlet and outlet channels are usually absent. If known, pH of peat is <4.0.	0	
6			<ul> <li>A2. Not A1. Surface water, if present, has pH typically &gt;4.5 and conductivity is usually &gt;100 μS/cm (&gt;64 ppm TDS). Sedge cover is usually extensive, and/or tree and tall shrub cover is extensive. Sometimes at toe of slope or edge of water body. An exit channel is usually present. Wetter than A1 and peat depth may be shallower (&lt;2 m).</li> <li>B. Mass and/or lichan cover lace than 25% of the ground. Solid is minored or decomposed organic (much). Chaose between B1 and B2 and</li> </ul>	0	
8			<b>B</b> . Moss and/or lichen cover <b>less than 25%</b> of the ground. Soil is mineral or decomposed organic (muck). Choose between B1 and B2 and mark the choice with a 1 in their adjoining column:		
9			<b>B1.</b> Trees and shrubs taller than 1 m comprise <b>more than</b> 25% of the vegetated cover. Surface water is mostly absent or inundates the vegetation only seasonally (e.g., vernal pools or floodplain).	0	
10			<b>B2.</b> Not B1. Tree & tall shrubs comprise less than than 25% of the vegetated cover. Vegetation is mostly herbaceous, e.g., cattail, bulrush, burreed, pond lily, horsetail. Surface water may be extensive and fluctuates seasonally, being either persistent or drying up partly or entirely.	1	
	The AA should form, " the des	A should also include pa include the open water <b>adjacent</b> " is used syn scribed features along t	the AA should include all persistent waters in ponds smaller than 8 hectares (~283 m on a side) that are adjacent to the AA. art of the water area of adjacent ponded water larger than 8 ha and adjacent rivers wider than 20 m. Specifically, the AA r part adjacent to wetland vegetation and equal in width to the average width of that vegetated zone. Throughout this data onymously with abutting, adjoining, bordering, contiguous and means no upland (manmade or natural) completely separates heir directly shared edge. Features joined only by a channel are not necessarily considered to be adjacent a large portion the features do not have to be hydrologically connected in order to be considered adjacent.		
12		Wetland Types - Adjoining or Subordinate	If the AA is smaller than 1 ha, mark all <b>other</b> types that occupy more than 1% of the vegetated AA. If the AA is larger than 1 ha, mark all other types which are within or adjacent to the AA and occupy more than 1 ha, as visible from the AA or as interpreted from aerial imagery. Do not mark again the type marked in F1.		1 hectare is 10,000 sq. m or about 2.5 acres. It could have dimensions of 100 m by 100 m, 1000 m by 10 m, or similar. [AM, INV, SBM, WBF]
13 14			A1. A2.	0	
15 16			B1. B2.	0	
		5 5	Following EACH row below, indicate with a number code the percentage of the living vegetation in the AA which is occupied by that	0	Deciduous shrubs in this region usually include buttonbush, Labrador tea, bayberry (Morella),
17		Diversity	feature ( <b>6</b> if >95%, <b>5</b> if 75-95%, <b>4</b> if 50-75%, <b>3</b> if 25-50%, <b>2</b> if 5-25%, <b>1</b> if <5%, <b>0</b> if none). If the vegetated part of the AA is largely herbaceous (non-woody) vegetation, these percentages should not sum to 100%.		huckleberry, cranberry, cloudberry, sweetgale, alder, willow, birch, ash, dogwood, and a few others. If you assigned a code of 3 or higher to any of the first four choices and the ground cover beneath
18			coniferous trees (may include tamarack) taller than 3 m.	1	the trees/shrubs is <25% moss, then question F1 might be "B1". [CS, INV, NR, PH, POL, SBM, Sens]
19 20			deciduous trees taller than 3 m. coniferous or ericaceous shrubs or trees 1-3 m tall not directly below the canopy of trees.	1 2	
21			deciduous shrubs or trees 1-3 m tall not directly below the canopy of trees.	2	
22 23			coniferous or ericaceous shrubs <1 m tall not directly below the canopy of taller vegetation. deciduous shrubs or trees <1 m tall (e.g., deciduous seedlings) not directly below the canopy of taller vegetation.	2	
24	<u>Note</u> :	If none of top 4 rows in	n F3 was marked 2 or greater , SKIP to F9 (N fixers).		
25		Dominance of Most Abundant Shrub	Determine which two woody plant species comprise the greatest portion of the low (<3 m) woody cover . Then choose one:		[PH, POL, SBM, Sens]
26 27		Species	those species together comprise > 50% of such cover. those species together do <b>not</b> comprise > 50% of such cover.	<b>1</b> 0	
		Woody Diameter	Mark ALL the types that comprise >5% of the woody canopy cover in the AA or >5% of the wooded areas (if any) along its upland	-	Estimate the diameters at chest height. If small-diameter trees are overtopped (shaded) by larger
28 29		Classes	edge (perimeter). The edge should include only the trees whose canopies extend into the AA. coniferous, 1-9 cm diameter and >1 m tall.	1	ones, visualise a "subcanopy" at the average height of the smaller-dbh trees, to serve as a basis for the minimum 5% canopy requirement in this question. The trees and shrubs need not be wetland
30			broad-leaved deciduous 1-9 cm diameter and >1 m tall.	1	species. [AM, CS, POL, SBM, Sens, WBN]
31 32			coniferous, 10-19 cm diameter. broad-leaved deciduous 10-19 cm diameter.	0	
33			coniferous, 20-40 cm diameter.	0	
34 35			broad-leaved deciduous 20-40 cm diameter. coniferous, >40 cm diameter.	0	
36	Γ4	Hoight Class	broad-leaved deciduous >40 cm diameter. Follow the key below and mark the ONE row that best describes MOST of the AA:	0	[AM, INV, NR, PH, SBM, Sens]
37		Height Class Interspersion	A. Neither the vegetation taller than 1 m nor the vegetation shorter than that comprise >70% of the vegetated part of the AA. They each comprise 30-70%. Choose between A1 and A2 and mark the choice with a 1 in the adjoining column. Otherwise go to B below.		
38 39			A1. The two height classes are mostly scattered and intermixed throughout the AA.	0	
40			A2. Not A1. The two height classes are mostly in separate zones or bands, or in proportionately large clumps.	0	
41			<b>B.</b> Either the vegetation shorter than 1 m comprises >70% of the vegetated part of the AA, or the vegetation taller than that does. One size class might even be totally absent. Choose between B1 and B2 and mark the choice with a 1 in the adjoining column:		
42			B1. The less prevalent height class is mostly scattered and intermixed within the prevalent one.	0	
43			B2. Not B1. The less prevalent height class is mostly located apart from the prevalent one, in separate zones or clumps, or is completely absent.	1	
44		Large Snags (Dead	The number of large snags (diameter >20 cm) in the AA plus adjacent upland area within 10 m of the wetland edge is:		Snags are dead standing trees that often (not always) lack bark and foliage. Include only ones that are at least 2 m tall. [POL_SBM_WBN]
45		Standing Trees)	None, or fewer than 8/ hectare which exceed this diameter.	1	are at least 2 m tall. [POL, SBM, WBN]
46			Several ( >8/hectare) and a pond, lake, or slow-flowing water wider than 10 m is within 1 km.	0	

47     image: second (-Bhound Wood in the number of downed wood pieces long than 2 m and with diameter >10 cm, and not persidently submerged, is:     0     Decked temporary 'burn piles.' [AA, INV, POL, SBM]       48     F0     F0 words words in the second in the second pieces long than 2 m and with diameter >10 cm, and not persidently submerged, is:     0     Decked temporary 'burn piles.' [AA, INV, POL, SBM]       50     F0     The personage of the AA's schedure, less for shaller AA's meet these criteria.     0     Decked temporary 'burn piles.' [AA, INV, NRV, OE, PH, SBM, Sens]       51     F1     The personage of the AA's schedure less for shaller Ade piles (e.g., abler, seetaplate cover, lupite, allalia, other agamets) is:     0     Do not indude N liking algae or lichers. [FA, FR, INV, NRV, OE, PH, SBM, Sens]       52     F1     F1 or none.     0     1       53     F1 or Sore.     0     1       54     F2 S9% of the wegelated cover, in the AA or along its water edge (whithewer has more).     0       54     F1 or Sore.     0       55     F1 or Sore or soft all water edge (whithewer has more).     0       56     F1 wegelated cover, in the AA or along its water edge (whithewer has more).     0       57     F2 soft in wegelated part of the AA.     0       58     F2 soft in wegelated part of the AA.     0       58     F2 soft in wegelated part of the AA.     0       59     Soft in wegelat		В	С	D	Е	
Image: Set 1         Image: Set 2         Image: Set 2<	47 A	Б			E	
No.         No.         No.         No.         No.           No.         No.         No.         No.         No.         No.           No.	48 F8	Downed Wood	The number of downed wood pieces longer than 2 m and with diameter >10 cm, and not persistently submerged, is:		Exclude temporary "burn piles." [AM, INV, POL, SBM]	
N         Note of Advances         N           N         Note of Advances         N         N           N         Note of Advances         N         N           N         Note of Advances         N         N         N           N         Note of Advances         N         N         N         N           N         Note of Advances         Note of Advances         Note of Advances         Note of Advances           N         Note of Advances           N         Note of Advances           N         Note of Advances           N         Note of Advances         Note of Advances         Note Advances         Note of Advances			Few or none that meet these criteria.	1		
No.         No.         Number of the second			Several (>5 if AA is >5 hectares, less for smaller AAs) meet these criteria.	0		
No.         No.         Number of the second	F9	N Fixers			Do not include N-fixing algae or lichens. [FA, FR, INV, NRv, OE, PH, SBM, Sens]	
No.         No. <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>						
No.         No.         Process of states in the state in t				0		
Note         Note of the second s				1		
S         S         Source of particular line of						
Note         Note         Note         Note         Note           Note         Note         Note         Note         Note         Note           Note<			5 5 6 V	0		
SAL NOT NOT NOT NOT NOT NOT NOT NOT NOT NOT	F10	Sphagnum Moss			Exclude moss growing on trees and rocks. [CS, PH]	
Bit Note         Provide of the sector o	57	Extent				
Note         Lock three spectrate is box.         Note           Note         Construction spectrate is box.         Note           Note         Note         Note         Note           Note         Note         Note         Note         Note           Note         Note         Note         Note         Note         Note           Note						
Image         Model         Restructure (Model Context)         Model Context (Model Context)         Model			5 1	1		
No.         No. <td></td> <td></td> <td>5</td> <td>-</td> <td></td>			5	-		
Image: Proceeding of the second of				0		
Image: Process of the second	F11	% Bare Ground &				
Image: Provide a starting startig startig starting starting starting starting starting starting s	63	Thatch				
All B         Control				1		
Image: Process of the state of the	64		planketed by dense thatch, moss, lichens, graminoids with great stem densities, or plants with ground-hugging tollage.		<b>o f o o</b>	
Note     Note     Note     Note     Note     Note     Note       Note     Note     Note     Note     Note     Note     Note     Note       Note	04		Slightly bare ground (5-20% bare between plants) is visible in places, but those areas comprise less than 5% of the unflooded parts of the	0		
Here     Here     Here     Here       0     1     1     1       0     2     2     1     1     1       0     1     1     1     1     1       0     1     1     1     1     1       0     1     1     1     1     1       0     1     1     1     1     1       0     1     1     1     1     1       0     1     1     1     1     1       0     1     1     1     1     1       0     1     1     1     1     1       0     1     1     1     1     1       0     1     1     1     1     1       0     1     1     1     1     1       0     1     1     1     1     1       0     1     1     1     1     1       0     1     1     1     1     1       0     1     1     1     1     1       0     1     1     1     1     1       0     1     1     1     1     1	65		AA.			
Note         Note of the second s				0		
No.         No. <td>66 67</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>0</td> <td>4</td>	66 67			0	4	
N         Social BogLinky or J         Social BogLinky by B         Social BogLinky By B         Social BogLinky Big B         Social BogLinky Bi	68			-	4	
Image: Process of the stand makes and print		Ground Irregularity		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	The depressions may be of human or natural origin. [AM, EC, INV, NR, PH, POL, PR, SBM, SR, WS]	
Sector         Sector<			pits, raised mounds, animal burrows, ruts, gullies, natural levees, microdepressions, and other areas of peat or mineral soil that are raised			
PT     PT     Production     PT       P     P     P     P     P     P     P       P	69				1	
2         3				0		
No.         Open Probability         No.				1		
1         Prof 198.         Prof 298.         Prof 298. <th 2<="" prof="" td=""><td></td><td>Lipland inclusions</td><td></td><td>0</td><td>[AM ND SDM]</td></th>	<td></td> <td>Lipland inclusions</td> <td></td> <td>0</td> <td>[AM ND SDM]</td>		Lipland inclusions		0	[AM ND SDM]
Note         Number of the second	73	upland inclusions			[AM, NR, SBM]	
No.         No.         No.         No.         No.         No.           No.						
Pic bit				-		
Product Process		Soil Texture		0	ICS, NR, OF, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, WSI	
28     34     Amount of the second between how and how from the second register and the sec	77					
Image: sec: sec: sec: sec: sec: sec: sec: se			Loamy: soils that may contain a little fine grit and do not make a "ribbon" longer than 2 cm when moistened, rolled, squeezed, and	0		
P3     P3     P4     <	78					
Bay Interpretation     Construction     Construction     Construction       F1     Normal Sector     Construction     Construction     Construction       F1     Surveition     Different construction     Construction     Construction       F1     Surveition     Different construction     Different construction     Construction       F1     Surveition     Different construction     Different construction     Different construction       F1     Normal Construction     Different construction     Different construction     Different construction       F1     Normal Construction     Different construction     Different construction     Different construction       F1     Normal Construction     Different construction     Different construction     Different construction       F1     Normal Construction     Different construction     Different construction     Different construction       F1     Normal Construction     Different construction     Different construction     Different construction       F1     Normal Construction     Different construction     Different construction     Different construction       F2     Normal Construction     Different construction     Different construction     Different construction       F2     Sing Construction     Different construction     Different construction	70			1		
Interpretation     Sample Near any set of any set o			0	0		
21     0     execution function of interfage.     0     0       25     Stock for del interfage.     inteffage.     intef				0		
Pio         Stardbill Feddy Hubba's         During any 2 conseculate work of the granty gasses, the eater of multicly, bare unbade started areas set covered by butb, and Hubba's         The addresses reads of may but not all ingetatry semppers, powers, and worked species. [MPF]           Pio         Bit Hubba's         Hubba's         The addresses reads of may but not all ingetatry semppers, powers, and worked species. [MPF]           Pio         Pio         Pio         Pio         Pio         Pio         Pio           Pio			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	0		
81         Habbas         Instruction does solver than 6 cm 5         Include site any rank hat a diacent to the AA]         Instruction does any rank hat a diacent to the AA]           81         Habbas         Hab		Sharahird Fooding			This addresses peeds of many but not all migratory condiners, players, and related encodes. [M/DE]	
Interview     Non-Weiner of 2003 g n.     1       100     1000 sg n.     0       101     1000		0			This addresses needs of many but not all migratory sandpipers, provers, and related species. [WBF]	
SS         Inclusion         Inclu		Trabilato		1		
NT     NT     No     Total costs and indication of the second provide of the second prov				0		
8       Feb       Vergectated Weiland       Instructures % of       AM, WEF, WEM         90       45% of the vegetated part of the AA.       0         91       525% of the vegetated part of the AA.       0         92       91       54% of the vegetated part of the AA.       0         92       91       54% of the vegetated part of the AA.       0         92       91       54% of the vegetated part of the AA.       0         92       91       55% of the vegetated part of the AA.       0         93       74% of the vegetated part of the AA.       0         94       74% of the vegetated part of the AA.       0         95       52% of the vegetated part of the AA.       0         95       52% of the vegetated part of the AA.       0         95       52% of the vegetated part of the AA.       0         96       52% of the hetracous part of the AA.       0         97       52% of the vegetated part of the AA.       0         98       54% of the vegetated part of the AA.       0         99       55% of the vegetated part of the AA.       0         99       55% of the vegetated part of the AA.       0         99       55% of the vegetated part of the AA.       0				0		
No.     Vegetaled Welland     Vegetaled getal of the vegetaled part of the AA.     Image: Control of the vegetaled part of the AA.       1     25% of the vegetaled part of the AA.     0       2     59% of the vegetaled part of the AA.     0       3     5%% of the vegetaled part of the AA.     0       3     5%% of the vegetaled part of the AA.     0       4     70%     5%% of the vegetaled part of the AA.     0       5%     6%% of the vegetaled part of the AA.     0       5%     6%% of the vegetaled part of the AA.     0       5%     6%% of the vegetaled part of the AA.     0       5%     6%% of the vegetaled part of the AA.     0       5%     6%% of the vegetaled part of the AA.     0       5%     6%% of the vegetaled part of the AA.     0       5%     6%% of the vegetaled part of the AA.     0       5%     6%% of the vegetaled part of the AA.     0       5%     6%% of the vegetaled part of the AA.     0       5%     6%% of the vegetaled part, of the AA.     0       5%     6%% of the vegetaled part, of the AA.     0       6%     5%% of the vegetaled part, of the AA.     0       6%     5%% of the vegetaled part, of the AA.     0       6%     5%% of the vegetaled part, of the AA.     0       6%				0		
Point of the segment of the segment of the AA was and the AA.     Constraint of the segment of the AA.       90     1     52% of the segment of the AA.     Constraint of the AA.       91     1     52% of the segment of the AA.     Constraint of the AA.       92     1     52% of the segment of the AA.     Constraint of the AA.       93     1     52% of the segment of the AA.     Constraint of the AA.       94     17     Forb Cover     Within parts of the AA.     Constraint of the AA.       95     1     55% of the brokencous part of the AA.     Constraint of the AA.       96     1     55% of the brokencous part of the AA.     Constraint of the AA.       97     1     55% of the brokencous part of the AA.     Constraint of the AA.       98     1     55% of the brokencous part of the AA.     Constraint of the AA.       99     1     55% of the brokencous part of the AA.     Constraint of the AA.       90     1     55% of the brokencous part of the AA.     Constraint of the AA.       910     100     100     55% of the brokencous part of the AA.     Constraint of the AA.       911     100     55% of the brokencous part of the AA.     Constraint of the AA.       912     50% of the segment of the AA.     Constraint of the AA.     Constraintof the AA.       910     50% of the	88 <sup>F16</sup>		In aerial ("ducks eye") view, the maximum annual cover of herbaceous vegetation (all non-woody plants except moss) is:		[AM, WBF, WBN]	
90     91     92     52% of the vegetated part of the AA.     0       93     94     95% of the vegetated part of the AA.     0       94     94     95% of the vegetated part of the AA.     0       94     74     64% of the vegetated part of the AA.     0       95     75% of the vegetated part of the AA.     0       95     75% of the vegetated part of the AA.     0       95     75% of the vegetated part of the AA.     0       95     75% of the heatscaus part of the AA.     0       95     75% of the heatscaus part of the AA.     0       95     75% of the heatscaus part of the AA.     0       95     75% of the heatscaus part of the AA.     0       96     95% of the heatscaus part of the AA.     0       97     86     60% of the heatscaus part of the AA.     0       98     9     9     0     60% of the heatscaus part of the AA.     0       97     86     60% of the heatscaus part of the AA.     0     0       98     9     9     50% of the heatscaus part of the AA.     0       97     80     60% of the vegetated area.     0     0       97     50% of the vegetated area.     0     0       97% of the vegetated area.     0     0    <		vegelaleu vvelland	<5% of the vegetated part of the AA or <0.01 hectare (whichever is less). Mark "1" here and SKIP to F20 (Invasive Plant Cover).	0		
91     91     25 59% of the vegetated part of the AA.     0       92     95% of the vegetated part of the AA.     0       94     75% of the vegetated part of the AA.     0       95     65% of the vegetated part of the AA.     0       94     75% of the vegetated part of the AA.     0       95     75% of the vegetated part of the AA.     0       95     75% of the transactus part of the AA.     0       96     55% of the transactus part of the AA.     0       97     55% of the transactus part of the AA.     0       97     55% of the transactus part of the AA.     0       98     55% of the transactus part of the AA.     0       99     95% of the transactus part of the AA.     0       97     55% of the transactus part of the AA.     0       98     60%     55% of the transactus part of the AA.     0       99     95% of the transactus part of the AA.     0       910     75% of the transactus part of the AA.     0       911     75% of the transactus part of the AA.     0       916     80% of the vegetated area.     0       917     80% of the vegetated area.     0       918     90% of the vegetated area.     0       910     90% of the vegetated area.     0			5-25% of the vegetated part of the AA	0	4	
93     90     90%     90%     90%     90%     90%     90%       93     91%     60     90%     90%     90%     90%     90%       94     91%     70%     70%     70%     70%     70%     70%       95     70%     70%     70%     70%     70%     70%     70%       96     70%     70%     70%     70%     70%     70%     70%       96     70%     70%     70%     70%     70%     70%     70%       97     70%     70%     70%     70%     70%     70%     70%       98     70%     70%     70%     70%     70%     70%     70%       98     70%     70%     70%     70%     70%     70%     70%       99     70%     70%     70%     70%     70%     70%     70%       100     70%     70%     70%     70%     70%     70%     70%       101     70%     70%     70%     70%     70%     70%       102     70%     70%     70%     70%     70%     70%       103     70%     70%     70%     70%     70%     70%					1	
93     93     94     95     <	-		5 1	1	1	
94     95     6% of the herbaceous part of the AA.     1       96     525% of the herbaceous part of the AA.     0       97     255% of the herbaceous part of the AA.     0       98     50% of the herbaceous part of the AA.     0       98     50% of the herbaceous part of the AA.     0       98     50% of the herbaceous part of the AA.     0       98     50% of the herbaceous part of the AA.     0       98     50% of the herbaceous part of the AA.     0       99     50% of the herbaceous part of the AA.     0       98     50% of the herbaceous part of the AA.     0       99     50% of the herbaceous part of the AA.     0       90     50% of the herbaceous part of the AA.     0       910     50% of the vegetated area.     0       92     50% of the vegetated area.     0       93% of the vegetated area.     0       94% of the vegetated area.     0       95% of the vegetated area.     0       95% of the vegetated area.     0       96% of the vegetated area.     0       105     Aburdant Herbaceous     partie tho herbaceous species comprise > 50% of the areal cover of herbaceous parts at any time during the year.     0       106     Nasive Plant Cover     How extensive Is the cover of invasive plants at any time during the y			>95% of the vegetated part of the AA.	0		
95     -5% of the herbaceous part of the AA.     1       96     5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA.     0       97     25-59% of the herbaceous part of the AA.     0       98     -5% of the herbaceous part of the AA.     0       99     -5% of the herbaceous part of the AA.     0       99     -5% of the herbaceous part of the AA.     0       99     -5% of the herbaceous part of the AA.     0       99     -5% of the herbaceous part of the AA.     0       90     -5% of the veptated area.     0       100     F18     Sedge Cover     Sedges (Carex spp.) and cottongrass (Eriophorum spp.) occupy:     [CS]       101     -5% of the veptated area.     0       95% of the veptated area.     0       95% of the veptated area.     0       95% of the veptated area.     0       104     -5% of the veptated area.     0       105     Abundant Herbaceous equal to herbaceous species comprise the greatest portion of the herbaceous cover (excluding mosses and floating-leaved Abundant Herbaceous equal to herbaceous part of the areal cover of herbaceous plants at any time during the year.     0       106     Species     Investient for the areal cover of herbaceous plants at any time during the year.     0       107     Investient for the areal cover of herbaceous plants at any time during the year.     0	94 F17	Forb Cover	Within parts of the AA having herbaceous cover (excluding SAV), the areal cover of forbs reaches an annual maximum of:			
90     91     525% of the herbaccous part of the AA.     0       97     95% of the herbaccous part of the AA.     0       98     509% of the herbaccous part of the AA.     0       99     95% of the herbaccous part of the AA.     0       99     95% of the herbaccous part of the AA.     0       99     95% of the herbaccous part of the AA.     0       100     95% of the herbaccous part of the AA.     0       101     50% of the vegetated area.     0       102     50% of the vegetated area.     0       103     50% of the vegetated area.     0       104     95% of the vegetated area.     0       105     95% of the vegetated area.     0       106     95% of the vegetated area.     0       107     0     95% of the vegetated area.     0       108     95% of the vegetated area.     0       109     0     95% of the vegetated area.     0       101     95% of the vegetated area.     0       102     Nauted parts.     50% of the vegetated area.     0       108     Nauted parts.     10     10       109     Nauted parts.     10     10       109     Nause Plant Core     Speciels together on on core/se 50% of the areal core of herbacocus parts of herbaccous			<5% of the herbaceous part of the AA.	1	norsetails, or others that lack showy flowers. [POL]	
98     99     50.95% of the herbaceous part of the AA.     0       99     F18     Sedge Cover     Sedges (Carex sp.) and cottongrass (Eripharum sp.) occupy:     0       100     -5%% of the vegetated area.     0       101     -5%% of the vegetated area.     0       102     5.0%% of the vegetated area.     0       103     5.0%% of the vegetated area.     0       104     5.0%% of the vegetated area.     0       105     Nominance of Most     Determine which two herbaceous species comprise the greatest portion of the herbaceous cover (excluding mosses and floating-leaved aval.     0       105     Abundant Herbaceous     aqualic plants). Then choose one of the following:     5       106     Species     those species together comprise > 50% of the areal cover of herbaceous plants at any time during the year.     1       107     How activensive is the cover of invasive plant species in the AA? For species, see Plants_invasive worksheet in the accompanying     1       108     Supplind file.     invasive species comprise > 50% of the herbaceous cover (woody cover, if the invasives are woody).     0       110     Invasive species comprise 5.0% of the herbace on cove cover (woody cover, if the invasives are woody).     0				0	]	
99     100     95% of the herbaceous part of the AA.     00       101     54% of the herbaceous part of the AA.     64ges (Carex sp.) and cottongrass (Eriophorum sp.) occupy:     55%       101     55% of the vegetated area.     0       102     55% of the vegetated area.     0       103     50% of the vegetated area.     0       104     50% of the vegetated area.     0       105     Aps% of the vegetated area.     0       104     50% of the vegetated area.     0       105     Aps% of the vegetated area.     0       106     50% of the vegetated area.     0       107     Dominance of Most     Determine which two herbaceous species comprise the greatest portion of the herbaceous cover (excluding mosses and floating-leaved     0       107     Nonkant Herbaceous     aquatic plants). Then choose one of the following:     1       108     Application of these species together comprise > 50% of the areal cover of herbaceous plants at any time during the year.     0       108     For species     How extensive is the cover of invasive plant species in the AA? For species, see Plants_invasive worksheet in the accompanying Supplinfo file.     1       108     Invasive species comprise 5.20% of the herbaceous cover (in woody cover, if the invasives are woody).     1       109     Invasive species comprise 5.20% of the herbaceous cover (in woody cover, if the invasives				-	4	
100       F18       Sedge Cover       Sedges (Carex spp.) and cottongrass (Eriophorum spp.) occupy:       ICS         101       -5% of the vegetated area, or none.       0         102       -50% of the vegetated area.       0         103       -05% of the vegetated area.       0         104       -95% of the vegetated area.       0         105       -95% of the vegetated area.       0         104       -95% of the vegetated area.       0         105       -95% of the vegetated area.       0         106       -95% of the vegetated area.       0         107       -95% of the vegetated area.       0         108       -95% of the vegetated area.       0         109       Abundant Herbaceous Species       aquatic plants). Then choose one of the following:       1         107       -50% of the areal cover of herbaceous plants at any time during the year.       1         107       -50% of the areal cover of herbaceous plants at any time during the year.       0       1         108       -1 <td< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>-</td><td>4</td></td<>				-	4	
101       So the vegetated area, or none.       0         101       550% of the vegetated area, or none.       0         103       550% of the vegetated area.       0         104       550% of the vegetated area.       0         105       550% of the vegetated area.       0         104       95% of the vegetated area.       0         105       Abundant Herbaceous       aquatic plants). Then choose one of the following:       0         106       Species       those species together comprise > 50% of the areal cover of herbaceous plants at any time during the year.       1         107       how extensive is the cover of invasive plant species in the AA? For species, see Plants_invasive worksheet in the accompanying       0         108       F20       Invasive Plant Cover       How extensive is the cover of invasive plant species in the AA? For species, see Plants_invasive worksheet in the accompanying       0         108       F20       Invasive Plant Cover       How extensive is the cover of invasive plant species in the AA? For species, see Plants_invasive worksheet in the accompanying       0         109       invasive species are present in more than trace amounts, but comprise <5% of herbaceous cover (or woody cover, if the invasives are woody).		Sedae Covor		0	[[]]	
102       5.50% of the vegetated area.       0         103       5.0% of the vegetated area.       0         104       50% of the vegetated area.       0         104       50% of the vegetated area.       0         104       50% of the vegetated area.       0         105       50% of the vegetated area.       0         106       50% of the vegetated area.       0         107       Dominance of Most Abundant Herbaceous aqualc plants). Then choose one of the following:       1         106       Species       those species together comprise > 50% of the areal cover of herbaceous plants at any time during the year.       1         107       Invasive Plant Cover       How extensive is the cover of invasive plant species in the AA? For species, see Plants_invasive worksheet in the accompanying       0         108       Invasive species argresent in more than trace amounts, but comprise <50% of the herbaceous cover (or woody cover, if the invasives are woody).	100	Scage Cover		_		
103       50-95% of the vegetated area.       1         104       50-95% of the vegetated area.       0         104       95% of the vegetated area.       0         105       F19       Dominance of Most Abundant Herbaceous aquatic piants). Then choose one of the following:       F1         106       Species       those species together comprise > 50% of the areal cover of herbaceous plants at any time during the year.       1         107       those species together do not comprise > 50% of the areal cover of herbaceous plants at any time during the year.       1         107       those species together do not comprise > 50% of the areal cover of herbaceous plants at any time during the year.       1         108       F2       How extensive is the cover of invasive plant species in the AA? For species, see Plants_invasive worksheet in the accompanying Supplino file.       1         108       Invasive Plant Cover invasive species appear to be absent in the AA, or are present only in trace amount (a few individuals).       1         110       invasive species comprise 5.20% of the herb cover (or woody cover, if the invasives are woody).       0         110       invasive species comprise 5.20% of the herb cover (or woody cover, if the invasives are woody).       0         111       invasive species comprise 2.00% of the herb cover (or woody cover, if the invasives are woody).       0			·		4	
104       95% of the vegetated area.       0         105       595% of the vegetated area.       0         105       F19       Dominance of Most Abundant Herbaceous Species       Determine which two herbaceous species comprise the greatest portion of the herbaceous plants at any time during the year.       1         106       Species       those species together comprise > 50% of the areal cover of herbaceous plants at any time during the year.       1         107       Invasive Plant Cover       How extensive is the cover of invasive plant species in the AA? For species, see Plants_invasive worksheet in the accompanying Supplinfo file.       1         108       F20       Invasive Plant Cover invasive species comprise 5.0% of the herbaceous plants at any time during the year.       0         108       F20       Invasive Plant Cover invasive species together do not comprise > 50% of the areal cover of herbaceous plants at any time during the year.       0         108       F20       Invasive Plant Cover invasive species appear to be absent in the AA, or are present only in trace amount (a few individuals).       1         109       invasive species comprise 5.0% of the herb cover (or woody cover, if the invasives are woody).       1         111       invasive species comprise 5.0% of the herb cover (or woody cover, if the invasives are woody).       0			· · · ·	1	4	
F19       Dominance of Most Abundant Herbaceous       Determine which two herbaceous species comprise the greatest portion of the herbaceous cover (excluding mosses and floating-leaved aquatic plants). Then choose one of the following:       1         100       Species       those species together comprise > 50% of the areal cover of herbaceous plants at any time during the year.       1         107       Invasive Plant Cover       How extensive is the cover of invasive plant species in the AA? For species, see Plants_invasive worksheet in the accompanying Supplinfo file.       0         108       Invasive Plant Cover       How extensive is the cover of invasive plant species in the AA? For species, see Plants_invasive worksheet in the accompanying Supplinfo file.       1         109       Invasive Plant Cover invasive species comprise 5-20% of the herb cover (or woody cover, if the invasives are woody).       1         110       Invasive Species comprise 2-50% of the herb cover (or woody cover, if the invasives are woody).       1         110       Invasive Species comprise 2-50% of the herb cover (or woody cover, if the invasives are woody).       1         111       Invasive Species comprise 2-50% of the herb cover (or woody cover, if the invasives are woody).       0			5	0	1	
100       Species       those species together comprise > 50% of the areal cover of herbaceous plants at any time during the year.       1         107       108       109       0         108       109       0         109       109       0         109       109       0         109       109       0         109       109       0         109       109       0         109       109       109         109       109       109       109         109       109       109       109       109       109         109 </td <td></td> <td></td> <td>Determine which two herbaceous species comprise the greatest portion of the herbaceous cover (excluding mosses and floating-leaved</td> <td></td> <td>For this question, include ferns as well as graminoids and forbs. [EC, INV, PH, POL, Sens]</td>			Determine which two herbaceous species comprise the greatest portion of the herbaceous cover (excluding mosses and floating-leaved		For this question, include ferns as well as graminoids and forbs. [EC, INV, PH, POL, Sens]	
107       Invasive Plant Cover       How extensive is the cover of invasive plant species in the AA? For species, see Plants_invasive worksheet in the accompanying       [EC, PH, POL, Sens]         108       109       invasive species appear to be absent in the AA, or are present only in trace amount (a few individuals).       1         101       100       invasive species appear to be absent in the AA, or are present only in trace amount (a few individuals).       1         101       101       invasive species comprise 5-20% of the herb cover (or woody cover, if the invasives are woody).       0         110       111       invasive species comprise 20-50% of the herb cover (or woody cover, if the invasives are woody).       0	105					
107       108       109       108       109       1	106	Species				
F20       Invasive Plant Cover       How extensive is the cover of invasive plant species in the AA? For species, see Plants_invasive worksheet in the accompanying       Image: Comparise plant Cover       Image: Cover	107		those species together do <b>not</b> comprise > 50% of the areal cover of herbaceous plants at any time during the year.	0		
109       invasive species appear to be absent in the AA, or are present only in trace amount (a few individuals).       1         109       invasive species are present in more than trace amounts, but comprise <5% of herbaceous cover (or woody cover, if the invasives are woody).		Invasive Plant Cover	How extensive is the cover of invasive plant species in the AA? For species, see Plants_invasive worksheet in the accompanying		[EC, PH, POL, Sens]	
1100111invasive species comprise 5-20% of the herb cover (or woody cover, if the invasives are woody).0111invasive species comprise 20-50% of the herb cover (or woody cover, if the invasives are woody).0	108					
110woody).111invasive species comprise 5-20% of the herb cover (or woody cover, if the invasives are woody).0112invasive species comprise 20-50% of the herb cover (or woody cover, if the invasives are woody).0	109				4	
111invasive species comprise 5-20% of the herb cover (or woody cover, if the invasives are woody).0112invasive species comprise 20-50% of the herb cover (or woody cover, if the invasives are woody).0	110			0		
112 invasive species comprise 20-50% of the herb cover (or woody cover, if the invasives are woody).	111			0	1	
113 invasive species comprise >50% of the herb cover (or woody cover, if the invasives are woody).	112			0	]	
	113		invasive species comprise >50% of the herb cover (or woody cover, if the invasives are woody).	0		

F	A	В	С	D	Е
I I	21	Invasive Cover Along	Along the wetland-upland boundary, the percent of the upland edge (within 3 m upslope from the wetland) that is occupied by invasive		If a plant cannot be identified to species (e.g., winter conditions) but its genus contains an exotic
114		Upland Edge	plant species is:		species, assume the unidentified plant to also be exotic. If vegetation is so senesced that exotic species cannot be identified, answer "none". [PH, STR]
115 116			none of the upland edge (invasives apparently absent), or AA has no upland edge. some (but <5%) of the upland edge.	1 0	
116			5-50% of the upland edge.	0	
118			most (>50%) of the upland edge.	0	
F 119	22	Fringe Wetland	During most of the year, open water within or adjacent to the vegetated part of the wetland is much wider than the maximum width of the vegetated zone within the wetland. Enter "1" if true, "0" if false.	0	[WBF, WBN, WCv]
F 120	23	Lacustrine Wetland	The vegetated part of the AA is within or adjacent to a body of non-tidal standing open water whose size exceeds 8 hectares during most of a normal year.	0	[FR, PR, PU, WBF, WBN]
F		% of AA Without Surface Water	The percentage of the AA that <u>never</u> contains <u>surface</u> water during an average year (that is, except perhaps for a few hours after snowmelt or rainstorms), but which is still a wetland, is:		1 hectare is 10,000 sq. m or about 2.5 acres. It could have dimensions of 100 m by 100 m, 1000 m by 10 m, or similar. [AM, FA, FR, INV, NR, PH, PR, SBM, Sens, SRv, WBF, WBN, WC ]
121 122			<1% . In other words, all or nearly all of the AA is covered by water permanently or at least seasonally.	0	
123 124			1-25% of the AA, or <1% but >0.01 ha never contains surface water. 25-50% of the AA never contains surface water.	0	4
124 125			50-75% of the AA never contains surface water.	0	
			75-99% of the AA never contains surface water, OR >99% and there is at least one persistently ponded water body larger than 1 ha in the	0	
126			AA. 99-100%. AND there is no persistently ponded water body larger than 1 ha within the AA. Enter "1" and SKIP to F42 (Channel	1	
127			Connection).		
F		% of AA with Persistent Surface	Identify the parts of the AA that still contain surface water (flowing or ponded, open or hidden beneath vegetation) even during the driest times of a normal year, i.e., when the AA's surface water is at its lowest annual level. At that time, the percentage of the AA that still		If you are unable to determine the condition at the driest time of year, ask the land owner or neighbors about it if possible. Indicators of persistence may include fish, some dragonflies, beaver,
128		Water	contains surface water is:		and muskrat. [AM, CS, FA, FR, INV, NR, POL, PR, SBM, WBF, WBN]
129			None. The AA dries up completely (no water in channels either) or never has surface water during most years. SKIP to F27.	0	
130			1-20% of the AA.	0	
131			20-50% of the AA. 50-95% of the AA.	0	4
32			50-95% of the AA. >95% of the AA. True for many fringe wetlands.	0	1
_		% of Summertime	At mid-day during the warmest time of year, the area of surface water within the AA that is shaded by vegetation and other features that	0	[FA, WC]
134			are <u>within</u> the AA at that time is:		
35			<5% of the water is shaded, or no surface water is present then.	0	4
36 37			5-25% of the water is shaded. 25-50% of the water is shaded.	0	4
.37			50-75% of the water is shaded.	0	
39			>75% of the water is shaded.	0	
40 F	27	% of AA that is	The percentage of the AA's area that is between the annual high water and the annual low water (surface water) is:		Flood marks (algal mats, adventitious roots, debris lines, ice scour, etc.) are often evident when no
41		Flooded Only	None, or <0.01 hectare and <1% of the AA. SKIP to F29.	0	-fully inundated. Also, such areas often have a larger proportion of upland and annual (vs. perennial plant species. In riverine systems, the extent of this zone can be estimated by multiplying by 2 the
42		Seasonally	1-20% of the AA, or <1% but >0.01 ha.	0	bankful height and visualising where that would intercept the land along the river. [CS, FA, INV, NR
43			20-50% of the AA.	0	OE, PH, SR, WBF, WBN, WS]
.44 .45			50-95% of the AA.	0	4
E	28	Annual Water	The annual fluctuation in surface water level within <b>most</b> of the parts of the AA that contain surface water at least temporarily is:	0	Look for flood marks (see above). Because the annual range of water levels is difficult to estimate
146 <sup>'</sup> 147		Fluctuation Range	<10 cm change (stable or nearly so).	0	without multiple visits, consider asking the land owner or neighbors about it. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE,
148			10 cm - 50 cm change.	0	PH, PR, SR, WBN, WS]
149			0.5 - 1 m change.	0	1
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0	
150			1-2 m change.	0	
151	s the	A plus adjacent ponde	>2 m change.	-	
151  : 152 <mark>(</mark>	Conne	ection).	>2 m change. ed water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42	0 0 0	
151  : 152 <mark>(</mark> F		ection). Predominant Depth	>2 m change. ed water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42 During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the	0 0 0	
151 152 <mark>(</mark> 153	Conne	ection).	>2 m change. ed water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42	0 0 0	and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only
151  : 152 (   153 154   155	Conne	ection). Predominant Depth	>2 m change. ed water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42 During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is:	0 0 0	and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be
151  : 152 ( 153   154   155   156	Conne	ection). Predominant Depth	>2 m change. 2 m change. ed water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42 During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is: <10 cm deep (but >0). 10 - 50 cm deep. 0.5 - 1 m deep.	0 0 0 0	and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only
151  152 <mark>(</mark> 152 (1 153  154  155  156  157	Conne	ection). Predominant Depth	<ul> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>ed water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42</li> <li>During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is:</li> <li>&lt;10 cm deep (but &gt;0).</li> <li>10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>0.5 - 1 m deep.</li> <li>1 - 2 m deep.</li> </ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in
51 52 ( 53 54 55 56 57 58	<mark>Conn</mark> € 29	ection). Predominant Depth Class	>2 m change. 2 m change. ed water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42 During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is: <10 cm deep (but >0). 10 - 50 cm deep. 0.5 - 1 m deep.	0 0 0 0	and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR,
151 152 ( 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 F	29 29 30	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of	<ul> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deap.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deep.&lt;</li></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC]
151 152 ( 153 154 155 156 157 158	29 29 30	ection). Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes -	<ul> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>ed water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42</li> <li>During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is:</li> <li>&lt;10 cm deep (but &gt;0).</li> <li>10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>0.5 - 1 m deep.</li> <li>1 - 2 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deep. True for many fringe wetlands.</li> </ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV,
151 152 ( 152 ( 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161	<mark>29</mark> 30	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions	<ul> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deap (but &gt;0).</li> <li>&gt;10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>&gt;1 - 2 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;3 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;4 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;4 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;5 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;6 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;7 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;7 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;8 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;90% of the AA usually consists of (select one):</li> <li>One depth class that comprises &gt;90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above).</li> <li>One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area.</li> <li>Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy &gt;50%.</li> </ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN]
151 152 ( 152 ( 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162	29 29 30 31	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is	<ul> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deep (but &gt;0).</li> <li>10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>0.5 - 1 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;2 m de</li></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN]
51 52 52 53 54 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 60 61 62 63 63	29 29 30 31	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is	<ul> <li>2 m change.</li> <li>2 m change.</li> <li>ad water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42</li> <li>During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is:</li> <li>&lt;10 cm deep (but &gt;0).</li> <li>10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>0.5 - 1 m deep.</li> <li>2 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deep. True for many fringe wetlands.</li> <li>When present, surface water in most of the AA usually consists of (select one):</li> <li>One depth class that comprises &gt;90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above).</li> <li>One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area.</li> <li>Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy &gt;50%.</li> <li>During most times when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) ponded (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) AND (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is:</li> </ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN]
.51 .52 .52 .53 .54 .55 .55 .55 .55 .55 .55 .55	29 29 30 31	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is	<ul> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deep (but &gt;0).</li> <li>10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>0.5 - 1 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;2 m de</li></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN]
.51 .52 .52 .53 .54 .55 .55 .55 .55 .55 .55 .55	29 29 30 31	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is	<ul> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>&gt;2 water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42</li> <li>During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is:</li> <li>&lt;10 cm deep (but &gt;0).</li> <li>10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>0.5 - 1 m deep.</li> <li>1 - 2 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deep. True for many fringe wetlands.</li> <li>When present, surface water in most of the AA usually consists of (select one):</li> <li>One depth class that comprises &gt;90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above).</li> <li>One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area.</li> <li>Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy &gt;50%.</li> <li>During most times when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) ponded (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) AND (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is:</li> <li>&lt;5% of the water, or it occupies &lt;100 sq.m cumulatively. Nearly all the surface water is flowing. SKIP to F34.</li> </ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN]
.51 .52 .52 .53 .54 .55 .56 .57 .58 .59 .59 .50 .50 .50 .50 .50 .50 .50 .50	29 29 30 31	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is	<ul> <li>2 m change.</li> <li>3 m change.</li> <li></li></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN]
51           52           53           53           54           55           56           57           58           59           60           61           62           63           64           65           66           67           68	29 29 30 31	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is Ponded (not Flowing)	<ul> <li>2 m change.</li> <li>2 m change.</li> <li>2 water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42</li> <li>During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is:</li> <li>&lt;10 cm deep (but &gt;0).</li> <li>10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>0.5 - 1 m deep.</li> <li>1 - 2 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deep. True for many fringe wetlands.</li> <li>When present, surface water in most of the AA usually consists of (select one):</li> <li>One depth class that comprises &gt;90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above).</li> <li>One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area.</li> <li>Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy &gt;50%.</li> <li>During most times when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) ponded (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) AND (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is:</li> <li>&lt;5% of the water, or it occupies &lt;100 sq.m cumulatively. Nearly all the surface water is flowing. SKIP to F34.</li> <li>5.30% of the water.</li> <li>&gt;95% of the water.</li> <li>&gt;95% of the water.</li> </ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS]
151         152         152         153         154         155         156         157         158         159         160         161         162         163         164         165         166         167         168	29 29 30 31 32	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is	<ul> <li>2 m change.</li> <li>3 m change.</li> <li></li></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN]
51 52 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 60 61 62 61 62 63 64 65 66 66 67 68 F	29 29 30 31 32	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is <b>Ponded</b> (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water -	<ul> <li>2 m charge.</li> <li>2 m charge.</li> <li>2 water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42</li> <li>During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is:</li> <li>&lt;10 cm deep (but &gt;0).</li> <li>10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>0.5 - 1 m deep.</li> <li>1 - 2 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deep. True for many fringe wetlands.</li> <li>When present, surface water in most of the AA usually consists of (select one):</li> <li>One depth class that comprises &gt;90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above).</li> <li>One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area.</li> <li>Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy &gt;50%.</li> <li>During most times when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) ponded (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) AND (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is:</li> <li>&lt;5% of the water.</li> <li>30-70% of the water.</li> <li>30-70% of the water.</li> <li>&gt;95% of the water.</li> <li>&gt;95% of the water.</li> <li>&gt;0.01 hectare (about 10 open water that is ponded and is in or bordering the AA is &gt;0.01 hectare (about</li> </ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS]
151       152       152       153       154       155       156       157       158       159       161       162       163       164       165       166       167       168       167       168       169	29 29 30 31 32	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is Ponded (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water - Minimum Size	<ul> <li>2 m charge.</li> <li>2 m charge.</li> <li>2 water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42</li> <li>During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is:</li> <li>4 10 cm deep (but &gt; 0).</li> <li>10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>0.5 - 1 m deep.</li> <li>1 - 2 m deep.</li> <li>2 m deep. True for many fringe wetlands.</li> <li>When present, surface water in most of the AA usually consists of (select one):</li> <li>One depth class that comprises 90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above).</li> <li>One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area.</li> <li>Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy &gt;50%.</li> <li>During most limes when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) ponded (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) AND (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is:</li> <li>&lt;5% of the water, or it occupies &lt;100 sq.m cumulatively. Nearly all the surface water is flowing. SKIP to F34.</li> <li>5.30% of the water.</li> <li>&gt;0.70% of th</li></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens, SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS] Open water is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation floating on the water surface or entirely submersed beneath it.
51         52         52         53         53         54         55         56         57         58         59         60         61         62         63         64         65         66         67         68         69	Conn€ 29 30 31 32 33	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is <b>Ponded</b> (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water -	<ul> <li>2 m charge.</li> <li>2 m charge.</li> <li>2 water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42</li> <li>During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is:</li> <li>&lt;10 cm deep (but &gt;0).</li> <li>10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>0.5 - 1 m deep.</li> <li>2 m deep. True for many fringe wetlands.</li> <li>When present, surface water in most of the AA usually consists of (select one):</li> <li>One depth class that comprises &gt;90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above).</li> <li>One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area.</li> <li>Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy &gt;50%.</li> <li>During most times when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) ponded (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) AND (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is:</li> <li>&lt;5% of the water.</li> <li>&gt;30-70% of the water.</li> <li>&gt;95% of the water.</li> <li>&gt;95% of the water.</li> <li>&gt;95% of the water.</li> <li>&gt;00 ming most of the growing season, the largest patch of open water that is ponded and is in or bordering the AA is &gt;0.01 hectare (about 10 m by 10 m) and mostly deeper than 0.5 m. If true enter "1" and continue, if false, enter "0" and SKIP to F41 (Floating Algae &amp;</li> </ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS]
151         152         152         153         154         155         156         157         158         160         161         162         163         164         165         166         167         168         167         168         167         168         167         168         167         168         169         170	Conn€ 29 30 31 32 33	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is Ponded (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water - Minimum Size % of Ponded Water	<ul> <li>2 m change.</li> <li>3 m change.</li> <li></li></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens, SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS] Open water is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation floating on the water surface or entirely submersed beneath it.
51         52         61         53         54         55         56         57         58         59         60         61         62         63         64         65         66         67         68         69         71         72	Conn€ 29 30 31 32 33	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is Ponded (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water - Minimum Size % of Ponded Water	<ul> <li>2 m change.</li> <li></li></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS] Open water is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation floating on the water surface or entirely submersed beneath it.
151       I         152       I         153       I         154       I         155       I         156       I         157       I         158       I         160       I         161       I         162       I         163       I         164       I         165       I         166       I         167       I         168       I         169       I         1770       I         1771       I         172       I         173       I	Conn€ 29 30 31 32 33	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is Ponded (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water - Minimum Size % of Ponded Water	<ul> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>&gt;10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>&gt;0.5 - 1 m deep.</li> <li>1 - 2 m deep.</li> <li>1 - 2 m deep.</li> <li>2 m deep. True for many fringe wellands.</li> <li>When present, surface water in most of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above).</li> <li>One deepth class that comprises &gt;90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above).</li> <li>One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area.</li> <li>Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy &gt;50%.</li> <li>During most ilmes when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) ponded (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) AND (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is:</li> <li>&lt;530% of the water.</li> <li>&lt;0-70% of the water.</li> <l< td=""><td></td><td>and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens, SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS] Open water is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation floating on the water surface or entirely submersed beneath it.</td></l<></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens, SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS] Open water is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation floating on the water surface or entirely submersed beneath it.
.51       .52       .52       .53       .54       .55       .56       .57       .58       .59       .60       .61       .62       .63       .64       .65       .66       .67       .68       .67       .68       .67       .68       .67       .68       .67       .68       .67       .68       .67       .70       .71       .72       .73       .74	Conn€ 29 30 31 32 33	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is Ponded (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water - Minimum Size % of Ponded Water	<ul> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>&gt;2 unders maller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42</li> <li>&gt;2 During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is:</li> <li>&lt;10 cm deep (but &gt;0).</li> <li>10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>2.1 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deep. True for many fringe wetlands.</li> <li>When present, surface water in most of the AA usually consists of (select one):</li> <li>One depth class that comprises &gt;90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above).</li> <li>One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area.</li> <li>Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy &gt;50%.</li> <li>During most 1 mes when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) ponded (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) AND (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is:</li> <li>&lt;5% of the water.</li> <li>&lt;95% of t</li></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS] Open water is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation floating on the water surface or entirely submersed beneath it.
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151       152       152       153       154       155       156       157       158       159       150       151       156       157       158       159       150       160       161       162       163       164       165       166       167       168       169       171       172       173       174       175       176	Conn€ 29 30 31 32 33	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is Ponded (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water - Minimum Size % of Ponded Water that is Open Width of Vegetated	<ul> <li><sup>3</sup>2 m change.</li> <li><sup>3</sup>2 m change.</li> <li><sup>3</sup>2 m change.</li> <li><sup>3</sup>2 m change.</li> <li><sup>4</sup>2 d water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42</li> <li><sup>4</sup>2 During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the A, is:</li> <li><sup>4</sup>10 cm deep (but &gt;0).</li> <li><sup>5</sup>10 m deep.</li> <li><sup>5</sup>2 m deep.</li> <li><sup>6</sup>1 m exter</li> <li><sup>6</sup>1 m ore depth classes and none occupy &gt;50%.</li> <li><sup>6</sup>2 m water.</li> <li><sup>5</sup>3 m of the water.</li> <li><sup>5</sup>5 m of the water.</li> <li><sup>5</sup>3 m of the water.</li> <li><sup>5</sup>5 m of the water.</li> <li><sup>5</sup>6 m of the growing season. The largest patch of <b>open water</b> that is ponded and is in or bordering the AA is &gt;0.01 hectare (about 10 m by 10 m) and mostly deeper than 0.5 m. If true enter "1" and continue, if false, en</li></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS] Open water is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation floating on the water surface or entirely submersed beneath it. [AM, CS, FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PR, SR, WBF, WBN, WC]
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151       152       152       153       154       155       156       157       158       159       150       151       156       157       158       159       159       160       161       162       163       164       165       166       167       168       169       171       172       173       174       175       176       177       178       179	Conn€ 29 30 31 32 33	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is Ponded (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water - Minimum Size % of Ponded Water that is Open Width of Vegetated	<ul> <li><sup>3</sup> 2 m change.</li> <li><sup>3</sup> d water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42</li> <li><sup>3</sup> During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is:</li> <li><sup>4</sup> Clo cm deep, 0.0.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.</li></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens, SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS] Open water is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation floating on the water surface or entirely submersed beneath it. [AM, CS, FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PR, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] [AM, CS, FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PR, SR, WBF, WBN, WC]
151         152         152         153         154         155         156         157         158         159         150         151         156         157         158         159         160         161         162         163         164         165         166         167         168         167         170         171         172         173         174         175         177         178         179         180	Conn€ 29 30 31 32 33	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is Ponded (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water - Minimum Size % of Ponded Water that is Open Width of Vegetated	<ul> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>d water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42</li> <li>During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is:</li> <li>&lt;10 m deep (but &gt;0). 10 - 50 cm deep. &lt;1 - 2 m deep. &lt;2 m deep, True for many fringe wetlands. When present, surface water in most of the AA sized area (use the classes in the question above). One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above). One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area. Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy &gt;50%. During most times when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) ponded (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) AND (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is: &lt;5% of the water. &gt;20% of the ponded water. &gt;20% of the ponded water. &gt;20% of the water. &gt;20% of the ponded water. &gt;20%</li></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens, SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS] Open water is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation floating on the water surface or entirely submersed beneath it. [AM, CS, FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PR, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] [AM, CS, FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PR, SR, WBF, WBN, WC]
151       I         152       (         152       (         153       (         154       (         155       (         156       (         157       (         158       (         159       (         160       (         161       (         162       (         163       (         164       (         165       (         166       (         167       (         168       (         169       (         170       (         171       (         172       (         173       (         175       (	Conn€ 29 30 31 32 33	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is Ponded (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water - Minimum Size % of Ponded Water that is Open Width of Vegetated	<ul> <li><sup>3</sup>2 m change.</li> <li><sup>3</sup>2 m change.</li> <li><sup>3</sup>2 m change.</li> <li><sup>3</sup>2 m change.</li> <li><sup>3</sup>2 d water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42</li> <li><sup>3</sup>2 D uring most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is:</li> <li><sup>4</sup>10 cm deep.</li> <li><sup>5</sup>2 m deep.</li> <li><sup>6</sup>2 m deep.</li> <li></li></ul>		about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens, SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS] Open water is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation floating on the water surface or entirely submersed beneath it. [AM, CS, FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PR, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] "Vegetated area" does not include underwater or floating-leaved plants, i.e., aquatic bed. Width may include wooded riparian areas if they have wetland soil or plant indicators. [AM, CS, NR, OE, PH,

А	В	С	D	E
F35	Flat Shoreline Extent	During most of the part of the growing season when water is present, the percentage of the AA's water edge length that is nearly flat (a		If several isolated pools are present in early summer, estimate the percent of their collective
184		slope less than about 5% measured within 5 m landward of the water) is: <1% of the water edge.	0	shorelines that has such a gentle slope. [SR, WBN]
185 186		<1% of the water edge. 1-25% of the water edge.	0	
187		25-50% of the water edge.	0	
188		50-75% of the water edge.	0	-
189 F36	Robust Emergents	>75% of the water edge. The percentage <b>of the emergent vegetation</b> cover in the AA that is cattail ( <i>Typha</i> spp.), common reed ( <i>Phragmites</i> ), or tall (>1m)	0	Emergent vegetation is herbaceous plants whose stems are partly above and partly below the
190		bulrush is:		water surface during most of the time water is present. [WBN]
191		<1% of the emergent vegetation, or emergent vegetation is absent. SKIP to F38.	0	4
192 193		1-25% of the emergent vegetation. 25-75% of the emergent vegetation.	0	
194		>75%, of the emergent vegetation.	0	
F37	Interspersion of	During most of the part of the growing season when water is present, the spatial pattern of emergent vegetation within the water is mostly:		[AM, FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PH, PR, SBM, SR, WBF, WBN]
195 196	Emergents & Open Water	Scattered. More than 30% of such vegetation forms small islands or corridors surrounded by water.	0	
197	Water	Intermediate.	0	
198		Clumped. More than 70% of such vegetation is in bands along the wetland perimeter or is clumped at one or a few sides of the surface water area.	0	
F38	Persistent Deepwater	If the deepest patch of surface water (flowing or ponded) in or directly adjacent to the AA is mostly deeper than 0.5 m for >2 weeks during	0	
199	Area	the growing season, enter "1" and continue. If not, enter "0" and SKIP to F42.(Connection).		
F39	Non-vegetated	During most of the growing season and in waters deeper than 0.5 m, the cover for fish, aquatic invertebrates, and/or amphibians that is		For this question, consider only the wood that is at or above the water surface. Estimates of
200	Aquatic Cover	provided NOT by living vegetation, but by accumulations of <b>dead wood and undercut banks</b> is:		underwater wood based only on observations from terrestrial viewpoints are unreliable so should no be attempted. [AM, FA, FR, INV]
201 202		Little or none. Intermediate.	0	
202		Extensive.	0	
F40	Isolated Island	The AA contains (or is part of) an island or beaver lodge within a lake, pond, or river, and is isolated from the shore <b>by water depths</b> >1 m	0	[WBN]
204		on all sides during an average June. The island may be solid, or it may be a floating vegetation mat that is sufficiently large and dense to support a waterbird nest.		
204 F41	Floating Algae &	At some time of the year, mats of algae and/or duckweed are likely to cover >50% of the AA's otherwise-unshaded water surface, or	0	[EC, PR, WBF]
205	Duckweed	blanket >50% of the underwater substrate. If true, enter "1" in next column. If untrue or uncertain, enter "0".		
F42	Channel Connection 8	The most persistent surface water connection (outlet channel or pipe, ditch, or overbank water exchange) between the AA and a		Consider the connection regardless of whether the surface water is frozen. The "downslope stream
	Outflow Duration	downslope stream network is: [Note: If the AA represents only part of a wetland, answer this according to whichever is the least		network" could consist of ditches, rivers, ponds, or lakes which eventually connect to the ocean. If
		permanent surface connection: the one between the AA and the rest of the wetland, or the surface connection between the wetland and the downslope stream network.]		this cannot be determined while visiting the AA, consult topographic maps perhaps by viewing these online with Toporama (http://atlas.nrcan.gc.ca/toporama/en/index.html) [CS, FA, FR, NR, OE, PR,
206 207		Persistent (surface water flows out for >9 months/year).	0	Sens, SFS, SR, WCv, WS]
208		Seasonal (surface water flows out for 14 days to 9 months/year, not necessarily consecutive).	0	
209		Temporary (surface water flows out for <14 days, not necessarily consecutive).	0	
210		None but maps show a stream network downslope from the AA and within a distance that is less than the AA's length. SKIP to F47 (pH Measurement).	0	
210		No surface water flows out of the wetland except possibly during extreme events ( <once 10="" a="" flows="" into="" only="" or,="" per="" td="" water="" wetland,<="" years).=""><td>1</td><td></td></once>	1	
211 F43	Outflow Confinament	ditch, or lake that lacks an outlet. SKIP to F47 (pH Measurement). During major runoff events, in the places where surface water exits the AA or connected waters nearby, the water:		"Major runoff events" would include biennial high water caused by storms and/or rapid snowmelt.
212 43	Outflow Confinement			[CS, NR, OE, PR, Sens, SR, STR, WS]
213		Mostly passes through a pipe, culvert, narrowly breached dike, berm, beaver dam, or other partial obstruction (other than natural topography) that does not appear to drain the wetland artificially during most of the growing season.	0	
214		Leaves through natural exits (channels or diffuse outflow), not mainly through artificial or temporary features.	0	
215		Is exported more quickly than usual due to ditches or pipes within the AA or connected to its outlet, or within 10 m of the AA's edge, which drain the wetland artificially, or water is pumped out of the AA.	0	
F44	Tributary Channel	At least once annually, surface water from a tributary channel that is >100 m long moves into the AA. Or, surface water from a larger		If inlet tributaries cannot be searched for due to inaccessibility of part of the AA, follow suggestions i
		permanent water body adjacent to the AA spills into the AA. If it enters only via a pipe, that pipe must be fed by a mapped stream or lake further upslope. If no, <b>SKIP to F47</b> (pH Measurement).	0	F42 above. [NRv, PH, PRv, SRv]
216 F45	Input Water	Based on lack of shade, water source characteristics, or actual temperature measurements, the inflow is likely to be warmer than surface	0	[WCv]
143	Temperature	water in the AA during part of most years. Enter 1= yes, 0= no.	0	
217	Throughflow	During its travel through the AA at the time of peak annual flow water arriving in channels, feelest only the ONE encountered by meet of		
F46 218	Throughflow Resistance	During its travel through the AA at the time of peak annual flow, water arriving in channels: [select only the ONE encountered by <b>most</b> of the incoming water].		[FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PR, SR, WS]
		Does not bump into many plant stems as it travels through the AA. Nearly all the water continues to travel in unvegetated (often incised)	0	
219		channels that have minimal contact with wetland vegetation, or through a zone of open water such as an instream pond or lake.		
220		Bumps into herbaceous vegetation but mostly remains in fairly straight channels.	0	1
, , , ,		Bumps into herbaceous vegetation and mostly spreads throughout, or is in widely meandering, multi-branched, or braided channels.	0	
221 222		Bumps into <b>tree trunks and/or shrub stems</b> but mostly remains in fairly straight channels.	0	1
		Bumps into tree trunks and/or shrub stems and follows a fairly indirect path from entrance to exit (meandering, multi-branched, or	0	1
223 F47	pH Measurement	braided). The pH in most of the AA's surface water:		Preferably, measure this in larger areas of ponded surface water within the AA, or in streams that
224	pri measurement			have passed through (not along) most of the AA. Unless surface water is completely absent, do not
225		Was measured, and is: [ <i>enter the reading in the column to the right</i> .] Was not measured but surface water is present and is darkly tea-coloured. Or if no surface water, then mosses and plants that indicate	0	dig holes or make depressions in peat in order to provide water for this measurement. Avoid
226		peatland (e.g., Labrador tea) are prevalent. Enter "1".		measuring near roads or in puddles formed only by recent rain. [AM, FA, FR, NR, WBF, PH, PR, Sens, WBF, WBN]
227 F48	TDS and/or	Neither of above. Enter "1". The TDS (total dissolved solids) or conductivity off the AA's surface water is: (select the first true row with information):	1	See above for measurement guidance. [FR, INV, NRv, PH, PRv, Sens]
228	Conductivity		0	סטט מאטייט וטי וווטמסטרטווטווג שטועמוועט, נו זא, וויזיא, וויזיא, דרו, דרגי, סצווטן
229 230		TDS is: [Enter the reading <b>in ppm or mg/L</b> in the column to the right, if measured, or answer next row.] Conductivity is [Enter the reading <b>in µS/cm</b> in the column to the right.]	0	
		Was not measured, but plants that indicate saline conditions cover much of the vegetated AA. Enter "1".	0	1
231		Neither of above	1	
231 232	Dower Drobability	Use of the AA by beaver during the past 5 years is (select most applicable ONE):		[FA, FR, PH, SBM, Sens, WBF, WBN]
231	Beaver Probability	Fuldent from direct channeling an annexe of some all the barries in the barries of the barries o	-	
231 232 233 F49	Beaver Probability	Evident from direct observation or presence of gnawed limbs, dams, tracks, dens, lodges, or extensive stands of water-killed trees (snags).	0	
231 232 E49	Beaver Probability	(snags). Likely based on known occurrence in the region and proximity to suitable habitat, which may include: (a) a persistent freshwater wetland,	0	
231 232 233 F49 234	Beaver Probability	(snags). Likely based on known occurrence in the region and proximity to suitable habitat, which may include: (a) a persistent freshwater wetland, pond, or lake, or a perennial low or mid-gradient (<10%) channel, and (b) a corridor or multiple stands of hardwood trees and shrubs in	-	
231 232 233 F49	Beaver Probability	(snags). Likely based on known occurrence in the region and proximity to suitable habitat, which may include: (a) a persistent freshwater wetland, pond, or lake, or a perennial low or mid-gradient (<10%) channel, and (b) a corridor or multiple stands of hardwood trees and shrubs in vegetated areas near surface water.	-	
231 232 233 F49 234		(snags). Likely based on known occurrence in the region and proximity to suitable habitat, which may include: (a) a persistent freshwater wetland, pond, or lake, or a perennial low or mid-gradient (<10%) channel, and (b) a corridor or multiple stands of hardwood trees and shrubs in vegetated areas near surface water. Unlikely because site characteristics above are deficient, and/or this is a settled area or other area where beaver are routinely removed.	-	
231 232 233 F49 234 235	Groundwater Strength	(snags). Likely based on known occurrence in the region and proximity to suitable habitat, which may include: (a) a persistent freshwater wetland, pond, or lake, or a perennial low or mid-gradient (<10%) channel, and (b) a corridor or multiple stands of hardwood trees and shrubs in vegetated areas near surface water.	-	
231 232 233 F49 234 235 236 E50		(snags). Likely based on known occurrence in the region and proximity to suitable habitat, which may include: (a) a persistent freshwater wetland, pond, or lake, or a perennial low or mid-gradient (<10%) channel, and (b) a corridor or multiple stands of hardwood trees and shrubs in vegetated areas near surface water. Unlikely because site characteristics above are deficient, and/or this is a settled area or other area where beaver are routinely removed.	-	Adhere to these criteria strictly do not use personal judgment based on fen conditions, pH, or othe evidence. Consult topographic maps to detect breaks in slope described here. Rust deposits associated with groundwater seeps may be most noticeable as orange discoloration in ice formatior along streams during early winter. [AM, CS, FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PH, PRv, SFS, WC, WS]

	Δ	В	C	D	Е
	A	D	Most of the AA has a slope of >5%, or is very close to the base of a natural slope longer than 100 and much steeper than the slope of the	0	E
239			AA, AND the pH of surface water, if known, is >5.5.	1	
240			Neither of above is true, although some groundwater may discharge to or flow through the AA. Or groundwater influx is unknown.	1	
E 5	1	Internal Gradient	The gradient along most of the flow path within the AA is:		This is not the same as the shoreline slope. It is the elevational difference between the AA's inlet and
241 <sup>1 3</sup> 242			<2% or the AA has no surface water outlet (not even seasonally).	1	outlet, divided by the flow-distance between them and converted to percent. If available, use a
243			2-5%.	0	clinometer to measure this. Free clinometer apps can be downloaded to smartphones. If the wetland is large (longer than ~1 km), this may be estimated using Google Earth to determine the minimum
244			6-10%.	0	and maximum elevation within the AA, then dividing by length and multiplying by 100. [CS, NR, OE,
245			>10%.	0	PR, SR, WBF, WBN, WS]
			stions: If the AA lacks an upland edge, evaluate based on the AA's entire perimeter, and moving outward into whatever areas ons, these questions are best answered by measuring from aerial images.		
F5	_	Vegetated Buffer as	Within a zone extending 30 m laterally from the AA's edge with upland and/or other wetlands, the percentage that contains perennial		[AM, FA, FR, INV, NRv, PH, POL, PRv, SBM, Sens, SRv, STR, WBN]
247		% of Perimeter	vegetation cover (except lawns, row crops, heavily grazed land, conifer plantations) is:		
248			<5%. 5 to 30%.	0	
249 250			30 to 60%.	0	
251			60 to 90%.	1	
252	2	Turne of Operation	>90%, or all the area within 30 m of the AA edge is other wetlands. SKIP to F55.	0	
F5 253		Type of Cover in Buffer	Within 30 m upslope of where the wetland transitions to upland, the upland land cover that is NOT perennial vegetation is mostly (mark ONE):		[AM, FA, INV, NRv, PH, POL, SBM, STR, WBN]
254			Impervious surface, e.g., paved road, parking lot, building, exposed rock.	0	
255			Bare or nearly bare pervious surface or managed vegetation, e.g., lawn, row crops, unpaved road, dike, landslide.	1	
F5	4	Buffer Slope	The steepest and/or most disturbed part of the upland area that is within 30 m of the wetland and occupies >10% of that upland area has a percent slope of:		[NRv, PRv, Sens, SRv]
256 257			<1% (flat almost no noticeable slope) or all the area within 30 m of the AA edge is other wetlands.	0	1
258			2-5%.	1	1
259			5-30%.	0	4
260 F5	5	Cliffs or Steep Banks	>30%. In the AA or within 100 m, there are elevated terrestrial features such as cliffs, talus slopes, stream banks, or excavated pits (but not	0	Do not include upturned trees as potential den sites. [POL, SBM]
	-		riprap) that extend at least 2 m nearly vertically, are unvegetated, and potentially contain crevices or other substrate suitable for nesting or	Ũ	
261			den areas. Enter 1 (yes) or 0 (no).		
F5		New or Expanded	Human actions within or adjacent to the AA have persistently expanded a naturally occurring wetland or created a wetland where there previously was none (e.g., by excavation, impoundment):		Determine this using historical aerial photography, old maps, soil maps, or permit files as available [CS, NR, OE, PH, Sens]
262 263		Wetland	No.	0	
264			Yes, and created or expanded 20 - 100 years ago.	0	
265			Yes, and created or expanded 3-20 years ago.	0	
266			Yes, and created or expanded within last 3 years. Yes, but time of origin or expansion unknown.	0	
267 268			Unknown if new or expanded within 20 years or not.	1	
269 <sup>F5</sup>	7	Burn History	More than 1% of the AA's previously vegetated area:		Look for charred soil or stumps (in multiple widely-spaced locations) or ask landowner. [CS, PH,
270			Burned within past 5 years.	0	STR]
271			Burned 6-10 years ago.	0	
272 273			Burned 11-30 years ago. Burned >30 years ago, or no evidence of a burn and no data.	0	
F5	8	Visibility	The maximum percentage of the wetland that is visible from the best vantage point on public roads, public parking lots, public buildings, or	-	[PU, STR, WBFv]
274		5	public maintained trails that intersect, adjoin, or are within 100 m of the AA (select one) is:		
275			<25%. 25-50%.	1 0	
276 277			>50%.	0	
278 F5	9	Non-consumptive	Assuming access permission was granted, select ALL statements that are true of the AA as it currently exists:		[PU, STR]
		Uses - Actual or	For an average person, walking is physically possible in (not just near) >5% of the AA during most of the growing season, e.g., free of	1	
279		Potential	deep water and dense shrub thickets. Maintained roads, parking areas, or foot-trails are within 10 m of the AA, or the AA can be accessed part of the year by boats arriving via	0	
280			contiguous waters.	0	
			Within or near the AA, there is an interpretive center, trails with interpretive signs or brochures, and/or regular guided interpretive tours.	0	
281 F6	0	Unvisited Core Area	The percentage of the AA almost never visited by humans during an average growing season probably comprises: [Note: Only include		[AM, FAv, FRv, PH, PU, SBM, STR, WBF, WBN]
		STRUSTER OUT ALEA	the part actually walked or driven (not simply viewed from) with a vehicle or boat. Do not include visitors on trails outside of the AA unless		
			more than half the wetland is visible from the trails and they are within 30 m of the wetland edge. In that case include only the area		
282			occupied by the trail.]	~	4
283 284			<5% and no inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA. <5% and inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA.	0	4
285			5-50% and no inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA.	0	]
286			5-50% and inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA.	0	
287 288			50-95%, with or without inhabited building nearby. >95% of the AA with or without inhabited building nearby.	0	4
288 F6	1	Frequently Visited	>95% of the AA with of without inhabited building hearby. The part of the AA visited by humans almost daily for several weeks during an average growing season probably comprises: [See note	1	[AM, PH, PU, SBM, STR, WBF, WBN]
289 290		Area	above.]		
			<5%. If F60 was answered ">95%" (mostly never visited), SKIP to F64. 5-50%.	1	4
291 292			5-50%. 50-95%.	0	4
292 293			>95% of the AA.	0	
F6	2	BMP - Soils	Boardwalks, paved trails, fences or other infrastructure and/or well-enforced regulations appear to effectively prevent visitors from walking	0	[PH, PU]
294 F6	3	BMP - Wildlife	on soil within nearly all of the AA when the soil is unfrozen. Enter "1" if true. Fences, observation blinds, platforms, paved trails, exclusion periods, and/or well-enforced prohibitions on motorised boats, off-leash pets,	0	[AM, PU, WBF, WBN]
		Protection	and off road vehicles appear to effectively exclude or divert visitors and their pets from the AA at critical times in order to minimize	0	
295			disturbance of wildlife (except during hunting seasons). Enter "1" if true.		
296 <sup>F6</sup>		Consumptive Uses	Recent evidence was found within the AA of the following potentially-sustainable consumptive uses. Select ALL that apply.		[FAv, FRv, WBFv]
297		(Provisioning Services)	Low-impact commercial timber harvest (e.g., selective thinning).	1	4
298			Commercial or traditional-use harvesting of native plants, their fruits, or mushrooms. Waterfowl hunting.	0	4
			Fishing.	0	1
299			r isinig.	-	
299 300 301			Trapping of furbearers.	0	1
299 300	5	Domostic Mall-	Trapping of furbearers. None of the above.	-	[ND-4
299 300 301	5	Domestic Wells	Trapping of furbearers.	0	[NRv]

	А	В	С	D	E	
30	5		100-500 m. away.	0		
30	6		>500 m. away, or no information.	1		
30	F66 7		The AA is, or is part of, a calcareous fen. See the Plants_Calcar worksheet in the accompanying SuppInfo file for list of plant indicators (calciphiles). Enter 1 If more than two Strong or more than five Moderate calciphile species are present; otherwise enter 0, but if not able to identify those <b>and</b> no information, change to <b>blank</b> .	0	[PH, PR]	
30	8					

Invest	igator: BL	Site Identifier: Uniacke WL-1	Date: 26 July 2021			
Str	essor (S) Data Form for Non-Tida	Wetlands. WESP-AC for Nova	Scotia version 2.		Data	
S1	Aberrant Timing of Water Inputs					
	In the last column, place a check mark next to any item that is likely to times, more temporal homogeneity of flow or water levels) or more fla			e muted (smaller or less frequent peaks spread over longer		
	Stormwater from impervious surfaces that drains directly to the wetla	and.				
	Water subsidies from wastewater effluent, septic system leakage, sr	now storage areas, or irrigation.				
	Regular removal of surface or groundwater for irrigation or other con	isumptive use.				
	Flow regulation in tributaries or water level regulation in adjoining wa	ater body, or other control structure at water entry points that rec	ulates inflow to the wetland.			
	A dam, dike, levee, weir, berm, or fill within or downgradient from t	the wetland that interferes with surface or subsurface flow in/c	ut of the AA (e.g., road fill, wellpads, pipelines).			
	Excavation within the wetland, e.g., dugout, artificial pond, dead-end	l ditch.				
	Artificial drains or ditches in or near the wetland.					
	Accelerated downcutting or channelization of an adjacent or internal	channel (incised below the historical water table level).				
	Logging within the wetland.				1	
	Subsidence or compaction of the wetland's substrate as a result of n	nachinery, livestock, fire, drainage, or off road vehicles.				
	Straightening, ditching, dredging, and/or lining of tributary channels.					
	If any items were checked above, then for each row of the table below rows. To estimate effects, contrast the current condition with the cond			of the AA, then leave the "0's" for the scores in the following		
		Severe (3 points)	Medium (2 points)	Mild (1 point)		
	Spatial extent of timing shift within the wetland:	>95% of wetland.	5-95% of wetland.	<5% of wetland.	3	
	When most of the timing shift began:	<3 yrs ago.	3-9 yrs ago.	10-100 yrs ago.	1	
	Score the following 2 rows only if the altered inputs began within past	10 years, and only for the part of the wetland that experiences	hose.			
	Input timing now vs. previously:	Shift of weeks.	Shift of days.	Shift of hours or minutes.	2	
	Flashiness or muting:	Became very flashy or controlled.	Intermediate.	Became mildly flashy or controlled.	2	
				Sum=	8	
				Stressor subscore=	0.67	
S2	Accelerated Inputs of Contaminants and/or	Salts				
	In the last column, place a check mark next to any item occurring in	n either the wetland or its CA that is likely to have accelerated	the inputs of contaminants or salts to the AA. [AM, FA, PH, POL, S	STR]		
	Stormwater or wastewater effluent (including failing septic systems),	landfills, industrial facilities.				
	Metals & chemical wastes from mining, shooting ranges, snow stora npri/default.asp?lang=En&n=B85A1846-1	ge areas, oil/ gas extraction, other sources (download many loc	ations from National Pollutant Release Inventory and view KMZ ov	erlay in Google Earth. https://www.ec.gc.ca/inrp-		
	Road salt.					
	Spraying of pesticides, as applied to lawns, croplands, roadsides, or	other areas in the CA.				
	If any items were checked above, then for each row of the table below following rows. To estimate effects, contrast the current condition with	v, assign points. However, if you believe the checked items did i		taminants and/or salts, then leave the "0's" for the scores in the		
		Severe (3 points)	Medium (2 points)	Mild (1 point)		
	Usual toxicity of most toxic contaminants:	Industrial effluent, mining waste, unmanaged landfill.	Cropland, managed landfill, pipeline or transmission rights-of- way.	Low density residential.	0	
	Frequency & duration of input:	Frequent and year-round.	Frequent but mostly seasonal.	Infrequent & during high runoff events mainly.	0	
	AA proximity to main sources (actual or potential):	0 - 15 m.	15-100 m. or in groundwater.	In more distant part of contributing area.	0	
				Sum=	0	
				Stressor subscore=	0.00	
S3	Accelerated Inputs of Nutrients					
	In the last column, place a check mark next to any item occurring in	n either the wetland or its CA that is likely to have accelerated	the inputs of nutrients to the wetland. [NRv, PRv, STR]			
	Stormwater or wastewater effluent (including failing septic systems), landfills.					

Stormwater or wastewater effluent (including failing septic syster	ns), ianatilis.								
Fertilizers applied to lawns, ag lands, or other areas in the CA.									
Livestock, dogs.									
Artificial drainage of upslope lands.									
If any items were checked above, then for each row of the table b effects, contrast the current condition with the condition if the chec	elow, assign points. However, if you believe the checked items did no cked items never occurred or were no longer present.	ot cumulatively expose the AA to significantly more nutrients, the	n leave the "0's" for the scores in the following rows. To estimate						
	Severe (3 points)	Medium (2 points)	Mild (1 point)						
Type of loading:	High density of unmaintained septic, some types of industrial sources.	Moderate density septic, cropland, secondary wastewater treatment plant.	Livestock, pets, low density residential.						
Frequency & duration of input:	Frequent and year-round.	Frequent but mostly seasonal.	Infrequent & during high runoff events mainly.						
AA proximity to main sources (actual or potential):	15-100 m. or in groundwater.	In more distant part of contributing area.							
	Sum=								
			Stressor subscore=	C					
Excessive Sediment Loading from Contributing Area									
In the last column, place a check mark next to any item present in	the CA that is likely to have elevated the load of waterborne or windb	borne sediment reaching the wetland from its CA. [FA, FR, INV,	PH, SRv, STR]						
Erosion from plowed fields, fill, timber harvest, dirt roads, vegeta	tion clearing, fires.								
Erosion from construction, in-channel machinery in the CA.									
Erosion from off-road vehicles in the CA.									
Erosion from livestock or foot traffic in the CA.									
Stormwater or wastewater effluent.									
Sediment from road sanding, gravel mining, other mining, oil/ ga	s extraction.								
Accelerated channel downcutting or headcutting of tributaries due to altered land use.									
Other human-related disturbances within the CA.									
	elow, assign points (3, 2, or 1 as shown in header) in the last column. ate effects, contrast the current condition with the condition if the chec		add significantly more sediment or suspended solids to the AA,						
	Severe (3 points)	Medium (2 points)	Mild (1 point)						
Erosion in CA:	Extensive evidence, high intensity.*	Potentially (based on high-intensity* land use) or scattered evidence.	Potentially (based on low-intensity* land use) with little or no direct evidence.						

Duration of sediment inputs to the wetland:	Frequent and year-round.	Frequent but mostly seasonal.	Infrequent & during high runoff events mainly.							
AA proximity to actual or potential sources:	0 - 15 m.	15-100 m.	In more distant part of contributing area.							
* high-intensity= extensive off-road vehicle use, plowing, grading soil or sediment.	, excavation, erosion with or without veg removal; low-intensity= veg	g removal only with little or no apparent erosion or disturbance of	Sum=							
			Stressor subscore=	0						
Soil or Sediment Alteration Within the As	sessment Area									
In the last column, place a check mark next to any item present in is less). [CS, INV, NR, PH, SR, STR]	n the wetland that is likely to have compacted, eroded, or otherwise a	Itered the wetland's soil. Consider only items occurring within past	100 years or since wetland was created or restored (whichever							
Compaction from machinery, off-road vehicles, livestock, or mou	intain bikes, especially during wetter periods.			1						
Leveling or other grading not to the natural contour.										
Tillage, plowing (but excluding disking for enhancement of native plants).										
Fill or riprap, excluding small amounts of upland soils containing organic amendments (compost, etc.) or small amounts of topsoil imported from another wetland.										
Excavation.										
Ditch cleaning or dredging in or adjacent to the wetland.										
Boat traffic in or adjacent to the wetland and sufficient to cause	shore erosion or stir bottom sediments.									
Artificial water level or flow manipulations sufficient to cause erosion or stir bottom sediments.										
If any items were checked above, then for each row of the table be effects, contrast the current condition with the condition if the che	elow, assign points. However, if you believe the checked items did r cked items never occurred or were no longer present.	not measurably alter the soil structure and/or topography, then leave	the "0's" for the scores in the following rows. To estimate							
	Severe (3 points)	Medium (2 points)	Mild (1 point)							
Spatial extent of altered soil:	>95% of wetland or >95% of its upland edge (if any).	5-95% of wetland or 5-95% of its upland edge (if any).	${<}5\%$ of wetland and ${<}5\%$ of its upland edge (if any).							
Recentness of significant soil alteration in wetland:	Current & ongoing.	1-12 months ago.	>1 yr ago.							
Duration:	Long-lasting, minimal veg recovery.	Long-lasting but mostly revegetated.	Short-term, revegetated, not intense.							
Timing of soil alteration:	Frequent and year-round.	Frequent but mostly seasonal.	Mainly during one-time or scattered events.							
			Sum=							
			Stressor subscore=	0						

### FieldS form Non-tidal

## Assessment Area (AA) Results:

Wetland ID: Uniacke Quarry WL1

Date: 26 July 2021

Observer: Brady Leights and Tiffany MacAulay

Latitude & Longitude (decimal degrees): 44.914588, -63.813368

Scores will appear below after data are entered in worksheets OF, F, and S. See Manual for definitions and descriptions of how scores were computed.

Wetland Functions or Other Attributes:	Function Score (Normalised)	Function Rating	Benefits Score (Normalised)	Benefits Rating	Function Score (raw)	Benefits Score (raw)
Water Storage & Delay (WS)	8.18	Higher	10.00	Higher	8.05	4.68
Stream Flow Support (SFS)	0.00	Lower	0.00	Lower	0.00	0.00
Water Cooling (WC)	0.00	Lower	0.00	Lower	0.00	0.00
Sediment Retention & Stabilisation (SR)	5.85	Moderate	2.84	Moderate	6.76	1.39
Phosphorus Retention (PR)	1.11	Lower	2.41	Moderate	4.44	1.88
Nitrate Removal & Retention (NR)	10.00	Higher	5.50	Moderate	10.00	5.50
Carbon Sequestration (CS)	3.24	Moderate			6.73	
Organic Nutrient Export (OE)	6.01	Moderate			3.93	
Anadromous Fish Habitat (FA)	0.00	Lower	0.00	Lower	0.00	0.00
Resident Fish Habitat (FR)	0.00	Lower	0.00	Lower	0.00	0.00
Aquatic Invertebrate Habitat (INV)	4.93	Moderate	1.25	Moderate	5.50	1.92
Amphibian & Turtle Habitat (AM)	4.66	Moderate	2.29	Lower	5.56	3.65
Waterbird Feeding Habitat (WBF)	0.00	Lower	0.00	Lower	0.00	0.00
Waterbird Nesting Habitat (WBN)	0.00	Lower	0.00	Lower	0.00	0.00
Songbird, Raptor, & Mammal Habitat (SBM)	6.83	Moderate	5.00	Moderate	5.95	5.00
Pollinator Habitat (POL)	6.49	Moderate	3.33	Moderate	5.38	3.33
Native Plant Habitat (PH)	3.33	Lower	4.89	Lower	5.23	4.89
Public Use & Recognition (PU)			1.90	Moderate		1.60
Wetland Sensitivity (Sens)			5.01	Moderate		3.60
Wetland Ecological Condition (EC)			4.78	Moderate		7.50
Wetland Stressors (STR) (higher score means more stress)			10.00	Higher		5.22
Summary Ratings for Grouped Functions:						
HYDROLOGIC Group (WS)	8.18	Higher	10.00	Higher	8.05	4.68
WATER QUALITY SUPPORT Group (max+avg/2 of SR, PR, NR, CS)	7.52	Higher	4.54	Moderate	8.49	4.21
AQUATIC SUPPORT Group (max+avg/2 of SFS, INV, OE, WC)	4.37	Moderate	0.83	Lower	3.93	1.28
AQUATIC HABITAT Group (max+avg/2 of FA, FR, AM, WBF, WBN)	2.80	Lower	1.37	Lower	3.34	2.19
TRANSITION HABITAT Group (max+avg/2 of SBM, PH, POL)	6.19	Moderate	4.70	Lower	5.73	4.70
WETLAND CONDITION (EC)			4.78	Moderate		7.50
WETLAND RISK (average of Sensitivity & Stressors)			7.51	Higher		4.41
	means only th	at this wetland		that is equal or	less than the lo	he wetland. It pwest-scoring one, t were assessed

previously.

NOVA SCOTIA - Functional WSS Interpretation Tool

### 1. General Description of Tool:

This interpretive tool automatically determines whether the subject wetland will be regulated as a Wetland of Special Significance (WSS). This determination is made based on the WESP-AC functional results, per the Nova Scotia *Wetland Conservation Policy*.

A 'Function-Benefit Product' (FBP) is calculated based upon the Grouped Functions, and has a theoretical maximum of 100. Threshold values for the FBP are applied, in order to categorize the FBP scores into 'Low', 'Moderate' or 'High' scores. Thresholds are determined based upon the statistical distribution of WESP-AC scores compiled from various sites across the Province (N=442). These categories are subsequently used to apply various 'Functional WSS Rules', as described below.

For the purpose of defining and applying the Functional WSS rules, two supergroups are defined based on grouped functions, as follows: **(1)** Support Supergroup - includes Hydrologic, Water Quality Support, and Aquatic Support grouped functions. **(2)** Habitat Supergroup - includes Aquatic Habitat and Transition Habitat grouped functions.

### 2. Functional WSS Rule Definitions:

Habitat Rule: In consideration of the Habitat Supergroup, the subject wetland is a WSS if either of the following sub-rules are satisfied:

(HAB 1) Two 'High Scores' OR

(HAB 2) One 'High' and one 'Moderate' score

Support Rule: In consideration of the Support Supergroup, the subject wetland is a WSS if either of the following sub-rules are satisfied:

(SUP 1) Three 'High' scores OR

(SUP 2) Two 'High' and one 'Moderate' score

Habitat/Support Hybrid Rule: In consideration of both the Habitat and Support Supergroups, the subject wetland is a WSS if the following is satisfied: (HYB 1) One 'High' Habitat score AND Two or three 'High' Support scores

### **3. Functional WSS Interpretation Results**

Function-Benefit Product (FBP)	FBP SCORE	FBP SCORE CATEGORY
SUPPORT SUPERGROUP - HYDROLOGIC	81.81651632	High
SUPPORT SUPERGROUP - WATER QUALITY SUPPORT	34.16552724	Low
SUPPORT SUPERGROUP - AQUATIC SUPPORT	3.650017527	Low
HABITAT SUPERGROUP - AQUATIC HABITAT	3.840137566	Low
HABITAT SUPERGROUP - TRANSITION HABITAT	29.11698271	Low

3a. Functional WSS Determination: Automatic Method

Habitat Rule Satisfied?	NO
Support Rule Satisfied?	NO
Habitat/Support Hybrid Rule Satisfied?	NO
CONCLUSION:	Site is not a WSS

### 3b. Functional WSS Determination - Manual Method Using Dichotomous Key

<b>1a.</b> (HAB) - One or more 'High' scores for AH or TH	2
2a. (HAB) - Two 'High' scores	
<b>2b.</b> (HAB) - One 'High' score	
<b>3a.</b> (HAB) - Any combination of 'High' and 'Moderate' scores	NSS
<b>3b.</b> (HAB) - Any combination of 'High' and 'Low' scores	4
<b>4a.</b> (SUP) One or more 'High' Scores for HYD, WQS, or AS	5
5a. (SUP) Two or Three 'High' scores	wss
<b>5b.</b> (SUP) One 'High' score	6
<b>6a.</b> (SUP) Any combo of one 'High', two 'Mod' scores	NSS
<b>6b.</b> (SUP) One 'High', plus any other combo of scores <b>not </b>	wss
<b>4b.</b> (SUP) Zero 'High' Scores for HYD, WQS, or AS	7
7a. (SUP) Three 'Moderate' scores	wss
<b>7b.</b> (SUP) Any other combination of scores	wss
<b>1b.</b> (HAB) - Zero 'High' Scores for AH or TH	8
<b>8a.</b> (SUP) Three 'High' Scores	wss
8b. (SUP) Less than three 'High' scores	9
9a. (SUP) Two 'High' and one 'Moderate' score	wss
<b>9b.</b> (SUP) - Any other combination of scores <b>not</b>	wss

Cover Page: Basic Description of Assessment	WESP-AC version 2
Site Name:	
	Uniacke Quarry Wetland 2
Investigator Name:	Brady Leights and Tiffany MacAulay
Date of Field Assessment:	July 26, 2021
Nearest Town:	Mount Uniacke
Latitude (decimal degrees):	44.914279
Longitude (decimal degrees):	-63.816340
Is a map based on a formal on-site wetland delineation available?	Yes
Approximate size of the Assessment Area (AA, in hectares):	0.6
AA as percent of entire wetland (approx.). Attach sketch map if AA is smaller than the entire contiguous wetland.	100
What percent (approx.) of the <b>wetland</b> were you able to visit?	100
What percent (approx.) of the <b>AA</b> were you able to visit?	100
Were you able to ask the site owner/manager about any of the questions?	Yes
Indicate here if you intentionally surveyed for rare plants, calciphile plants, or rare animals:	
Have you attended a WESP-AC training session? If so, indicate approximate month & year.	September 2021
How many wetlands have you assessed previously using WESP-AC? (approx.)	
Comments about the site or this WESP-AC assessment (attach extra page if desired):	

	Α	В	С	D	Е
	Date: J	July 26, 2021	Site Identifier: WL-2	Investiga	ator: Brady Leights and Tiffany MacAulay
1					
	For		Non-tidal Watland Data Form, WESD AC varsion 2 for Nova Scotia watlands	only	
			Non-tidal Wetland Data Form. WESP-AC version 2 for Nova Scotia wetlands		
	<mark>Manu</mark>	al and the Explanatic	ons column of the data form. In the Data column, change the 0 (false) to a 1 (true) for the best choice, or for mult	tiple cho	vices where allowed and so indicated. Answering many of the questions below will
	<mark>requi</mark> i	re using these online	map viewers:		
		Google Earth Pro: ht	tps://www.google.com/earth/download/gep/agree.html		
		<b>Provincial Landscape</b>	e Viewer: https://nsgi.novascotia.ca/plv/		
			eting this office data form will require 1-2 hours. For a list of functions to which each question pertains, see brack	keted ab	breviations in the Definitions/Explanations column. For detailed descriptions of
			Appendix B of the accompanying Manual. Codes for functions and values are: WS= Water Storage, SFS= Stream I		
			R= Nitrate Removal, CS= Carbon Sequestration, OE= Organic Nutrient Export, INV= Invertebrate Habitat, FA= Anad		
			t, WBN= Nesting Waterbird Habitat, SBM= Songbird, Raptor, & Mammal Habitat, POL= Pollinator Habitat, PH= Na		The Habital, PO- Public Ose & Recognition, EC- Ecological Condition, Sen- Wetland
2	Sensit	tivity, STR= Stressors.			
3	#	Indicators	Condition Choices	Data	Definitions/Explanations
	OF1	Province	Mark the province in which the AA is located by changing the 0 in the column next to it to a "1". Mark only one.		This determines to which province's calibration wetlands the raw score of any wetland is normalised.
4					In the function and benefits models, it also triggers the automatic exclusion of indicators for which no
5			New Brunswick	0	spatial data exists in a particular province.
6			Nova Scotia	1	
7			Prince Edward Island	0	
8			Newfoundland-Labrador	0	
	OF2	Ponded Area Within 1	The area of surface water ponded during most of the growing season that is both (1) in or adjacent to the AA and (2) within 1 km is:		"Adjacent" means not separated from the AA by a wide expanse (>50 m) of upland (including roads
9	012	km.			>50 m wide). Include ponded areas likely to be hidden by wetland vegetation. If surface water
	-			0	extends beyond 1 km, include only the part within 1 km. Do not include tidal areas. Measure the
10	-		<0.01 hectare (about 10 m x 10 m).	÷	area from aerial imagery using Google Earth Pro (click on Ruler icon in toolbar, then Polygon in pop-
11			0.01 - 0.1 hectare.	0	up menu). [PH, SBM, WBN]
12			0.1 - 1 hectare.	0	
13			1 to 10 hectares.	1	
14			10 to 100 hectares.	0	
15		1	>100 hectares.	0	
	OF3	Ponded Water &	The area of wetlands and surface water ponded during most of the growing season that is both (1) in or adjacent to the AA and (2) within		See definition of adjacent in OF2. If the AA's wetland vegetation extends beyond 1 km, include only
16			1 km is:		the part within 1 km. "Ponded" means not flowing in rivers or streams. [Sens, WBF]
17				0	
17		1	<0.01 hectare (about 10 m x 10 m).		-
18			0.01 - 0.1 hectare.	0	
19			0.1 - 1 hectare.	0	
20			1 to 10 hectares.	0	
21			10 to 100 hectares.	1	
22			>100 hectares.	0	
	OF4	Size of Largest Nearby	The largest vegetated patch or corridor that includes the AA's vegetation plus all adjacent upland vegetation that is not lawn, row crops,		See definition of adjacent in OF2. Use Google Earth Pro's polygon ruler (as described above).
23		Vegetated Tract or	heavily grazed lands, conifer plantation is:		Exclude conifer plantations only if it is obvious that trees were planted in rows. [AM, PH, SBM, Sens]
23 24 25 26		Corridor	<0.01 hectare (about 10 m x 10 m).	0	
25		1	0.01 - 0.1 hectare.	0	
25	-		0.1 - 1 hectare.	0	
20	-			0	-
27	-		1 to 10 hectares.	-	-
28 29 30			10 to 100 hectares.	0	
29			100 to 1000 hectares.	0	
		L	>1000 hectares. [This is nearly always the answer in relatively undeveloped landscapes.]	1	
31	OF5	Distance to Large Vegetated Tract	The minimum distance from the edge of the AA to the edge of the closest vegetated land (but excluding row crops, lawn, conifer plantation) larger than 375 hectares (about 2 km on a side), is:		To measure distance, use Google Earth Pro (Ruler > Line tool). The 375-ha criterion is from the Fundy Model Forest Project. [AM, PH, POL, SBM, Sens]
	1	1	< < <p>&lt; &lt; <p>&lt; &lt; <p>&lt; &lt; &lt; <p>&lt; &lt; &lt; &lt;</p></p></p></p>	1	1
		1	lawn, or impervious surface. Or the AA itself contains >375 ha of vegetation. [This is often the answer in relatively undeveloped		
32		1	landscapes.]		
	1	1	<50 m, but completely separated from the 375-ha vegetated area by those features, and AA does not contain >375 ha of vegetation.	0	
33		1		Ĭ	
33 34	1	1	50-500 m, and <b>not</b> separated.	0	1
35	1	1	50-500 m, but separated by those features.	0	4
55	1	1	ov-ovo m, but opparated by those realises.	0	

				-	4
36			0.5 - 5 km, and <b>not</b> separated.	0	
37			0.5 - 5 km, but separated by those features.	0	
38			None of the above (the closest patches or corridors which are that large are >5 km away).	0	
	OF6	Herbaceous Uniqueness	The AA's vegetation cover is >10% herbaceous* but uplands within 5 km have <10% herbaceous cover. If so, enter "3" and continue to	1	For this question only, consider moss to be herbaceous vegetation. Determine the score by viewing
			OF7. If not, consider:		aerial imagery in Google Earth after successively drawing or estimating the boundaries of the buffers
			The AA's vegetation cover is >10% herbaceous* but uplands within 1 km have <10% herbaceous cover. If so enter "2" and continue to		of 5 km, 1 km, and 100 m radius focused on the center of the AA. Circles of specified radius can be
			OF7. If not, consider:		drawn in Google Earth Pro by clicking on the Ruler icon, then Circle in the pop-up menu. [AMv, PHv,
			The AA's vegetation cover is >10% herbaceous* but uplands within 100 m of the wetland edge have <10% herbaceous cover. If so, enter		POLv, SBMv, WBFv, WBNv]
			. [* NOTE: Evolude lawne, row grape, beauily grazed lands, forest, chrublands, include more as well as grasslike plants in this use of		
39			[* NOTE: Exclude lawns, row crops, heavily grazed lands, forest, shrublands. Include moss as well as grasslike plants in this use of "herbaceous vegetation"]		
	OF7	Woody Uniqueness	The AA's vegetation cover is >10% woody* but uplands within 5 km have <10% woody cover. If so, enter "3" and continue to OF8. If not,	0	See above. Do not consider conifer plantations to be forest if it is obvious that trees were planted in
		woody oniqueness	consider:	-	rows. [AMv, PHv, POLv, SBMv]
			The AA's vegetation is >10% woody* but uplands within 1 km have <10% woody cover. If so enter "2" and continue to OF8. If not,		
			consider:		
			The AA's vegetation is >10% woody* but uplands within 100 m of the wetland edge have <10% woody cover. If so, enter "1"		
40			[* NOTE: woody cover = trees & shrubs taller than 1 m.]		
	OF8	Local Vegetated Cover	Draw a 5-km radius circle measured from the center of the AA. Ignoring all permanent water in the circle, the percent of the remaining		In Google Earth, draw the 5 km buffer and then estimate land cover percentages, or do GIS analysis
		Percentage	area that is wooded or unmanaged herbaceous vegetation (NOT lawn, row crops, bare or heavily grazed land, clearcuts, or conifer		of an appropriate land cover layer. [AM, PH, POL, SBM, Sens]
41			plantations) is:		
42			<5% of the land.	0	
43			5 to 20% of the land.	0	
44			20 to 60% of the land.	0	
45			60 to 90% of the land.	1	
46			>90% of the land. SKIP to OF10.	0	
47	OF9	Type of Land Cover	Within the 5-km radius circle, and ignoring all permanent water, the land area that is bare or non-perennial cover is mostly:		[AM, SBM]
48		Alteration	Impervious surface, e.g., paved road, parking lot, building, exposed rock.	0	
49			Bare pervious surface, e.g., lawn, recent (<5 yrs ago) clearcut, dirt or gravel road, cropland, landslide, conifer plantation.	1	
	OF10	Distance by Road to	Measured along the maintained road nearest the AA, the distance to the nearest population center is:	·	"Population center" means a settled area with more than about 5 regularly- inhabited structures per
50	0.10	Nearest Population			square kilometer. In Google Earth Pro, click on the Ruler icon, then Path, and draw and measure the
51		Center	<100 m.	0	route. [FAv, FRv, NRv, PH, PU, SBM, WBFv]
52			100 - 500 m.	0	
53			0.5- 1 km.	0	
54			1 - 5 km.	1	
55			>5 km.	0	

A OF11	В	С	D	Е
56	Distance to Nearest	From the center of the AA, the distance to the nearest maintained public road (dirt or paved) is:		Determine this by viewing aerial imagery in Google Earth Pro and measuring with the Ruler>Line
57	Maintained Road	<10 m.	0	tool. [AM, FAv, FRv, NRv, PH, PU, SBM, STR, WBN]
58		10 - 25 m.	0	
59		25 - 50 m. 50 - 100 m.	0	
50 51		100 - 500 m.	0	
52		>500 m.	1	
OF12	2 Wildlife Access	Draw a circle of radius of 5 km from the center of the AA. If mammals and amphibians can move from the center of the AA to ALL other		Draw the 5 km circle in Google Earth Pro using the Circle tool and search for roads and wetlands
53		separate wetlands and ponds located within the circle without being forced to cross pavement (any width), lawns, bare ground, and/or marine waters, mark 1= yes can move to all, 0= no. Change to <b>blank</b> if there are no other wetlands within 5 km.	0	within it, being alert for roads hidden under forest canopy. [AM, SBM, STR]
	B Distance to Ponded	The distance from the AA center to the closest (but separate) ponded water body visible in GoogleEarth imagery is:		In Google Earth Pro, zoom in closely to examine the surrounding landscape for ponds, lakes, and
55 55	Water	<50 m, and not separated by any width of paved roads, stretches of open water, row crops, lawn, bare ground, or impervious surface.	0	wetlands that appear to be permanently flooded. [AM, PH, SBM, Sens, WBF, WBN]
56		<50 m, but completely separated by those features.	0	
57		50-500 m, and not separated.	0	
58 59		50-500 m, but separated by those features. 0.5 - 1 km, and not separated.	0	
0		0.5 - 1 km, but separated by those features.	1	
1		None of the above (the closest patches or corridors that large are >1 km away).	0	
	Distance to Large Ponded Water	The distance from the AA center to the closest (but separate) non-tidal body of water that is ponded during most of the year and is larger than 8 hectares during most of a normal year is:		Determine this by viewing aerial imagery in Google Earth. [Sens, WBF, WBN]
2 3	i onded Water	<100 m.	0	
4		100 m - 1 km.	0	
5		1 -2 km.	0	
6 7		2-5 km. 5-10 km.	1	
8		>10 km.	0	
9 OF15	5 Tidal Proximity	The distance from the AA edge to the closest tidal water body (regardless of its salinity) is:		In Google Earth, measure the distance to the ocean (including Bay of Fundy) or tidal river, which
0		<100 m.	0	is closer. If you need to see how far upriver a river is tidal, see the KMZ file provided with this calculator for NS (NS Headtide). Points shown in those files are only an approximation, so local
1		100 m - 1 km.	0	information if available may be preferable. [FA, WBF]
2		1 - 5 km. 5-10 km.	0	
3 4		10-40 km.	1	
5		>40 km.	0	
6 OF16	Upland Edge Contact	Select one:		[NR, SBM, Sens]
7		The AA has no upland edge (or upland is <1% of perimeter). The AA is entirely surrounded by (& contiguous with) other wetlands or	0	
7		water. 1-25% of the AA's perimeter abuts upland (including filled areas). The rest adjoins other wetlands or water that is mostly wider than the	0	
8		AA.		
89 90		25-50% of the AA's perimeter abuts upland. The rest adjoins other wetlands or water that is mostly wider than the AA. 50-75% of the AA's perimeter abuts upland. The rest adjoins other wetlands or water that is mostly wider than the AA.	0	
		More than 75% of the AA's perimeter abuts upland. Any remainder adjoins other wetlands or water that is mostly wider than the AA. This	1	
01		will be true for most assessments done with WESP-AC.		
0F17	tidal Waters	Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice):		Contact local authories to determine if such maps exist. Where available, LiDAR imagery can provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv]
3		Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges.	0	
_		Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases	0	
94		levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events. Maps do <b>not</b> show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas ( <b>or no such mapping has been done locally</b> ) and there appears to be infrastructure	0	
95		vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.	0	
96		Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.	1	
-	8 Relative Elevation in	In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this		[FA, NR, Sens, SFSv, WCv, WSv]
7	Watershed			
0510		calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min).	0.81	
	Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area	watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or	0.81	If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv]
8	Watershed or Area	watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min).		
8 OF20	Watershed or Area	<ul> <li>watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min).</li> <li>The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no.</li> <li>Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of metals, hydrocarbons, nutrients, or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and:</li> </ul>		May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sho be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N
8 OF20 9	Watershed or Area Degraded Water	<ul> <li>watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min).</li> <li>The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no.</li> <li>Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of metals, hydrocarbons, nutrients, or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and:</li> <li>The condition is present within the AA.</li> </ul>	0	May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sho
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8 OF20 9 00 01 02	Watershed or Area Degraded Water	<ul> <li>watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min).</li> <li>The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no.</li> <li>Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of metals, hydrocarbons, nutrients, or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and:</li> <li>The condition is present within the AA.</li> <li>The condition is present in waters within 1 km that flow into the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself.</li> <li>Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters.</li> <li>Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at &gt;1 km upstream). This is the situation for nearly</li> </ul>	0	May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sho be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N
8 OF20 9 00 11 2 3 OF21	Watershed or Area Degraded Water Upstream Degraded Water	<ul> <li>watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min).</li> <li>The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no.</li> <li>Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of metals, hydrocarbons, nutrients, or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and:</li> <li>The condition is present within the AA.</li> <li>The condition is present in waters within 1 km that flow into the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself.</li> <li>Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters.</li> </ul>	0	May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" she be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N
8 OF20 9 00 01 02 03 0F21	Watershed or Area Degraded Water Upstream	<ul> <li>watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min).</li> <li>The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no.</li> <li>Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of metals, hydrocarbons, nutrients, or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and:</li> <li>The condition is present within the AA.</li> <li>The condition is present in waters within 1 km that flow into the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself.</li> <li>Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters.</li> <li>Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at &gt;1 km upstream). This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region.</li> </ul>	0	May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" she be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN]
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8 OF20 9 OF20 9 OF20 9 OF20 9 OF20 9 OF20 9 OF20 9 OF20 9 OF21 9 OF21 9 OF21 9 OF21 9 OF21	Watershed or Area         Degraded Water         Upstream         Degraded Water         Downstream	<ul> <li>watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min).</li> <li>The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no.</li> <li>Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of metals, hydrocarbons, nutrients, or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and:</li> <li>The condition is present within the AA.</li> <li>The condition is present in waters within 1 km that flow into the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself.</li> <li>Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters.</li> <li>Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at &gt;1 km but not connected to the AA by a channel.</li> <li>The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel, or within 1 km but not connected to the AA by a channel.</li> <li>Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters.</li> <li>Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at &gt;1 km upstream). This is the situation for nearly a channel.</li> <li>The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel, or within 1 km but not connected to the AA by a channel.</li> <li>Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters.</li> <li>Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at &gt;1 km upstream). This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region.</li> </ul>	0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1	May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv]
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B OF20 OF20 OF20 OF20 OF20 OF21 B OF21 B OF22 OF22	<ul> <li>Watershed or Area</li> <li>Degraded Water Upstream</li> <li>Degraded Water Downstream</li> <li>Wetland as a % of Its Contributing Area</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min).</li> <li>The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no.</li> <li>Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of metals, hydrocarbons, nutrients, or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and:</li> <li>The condition is present within the AA.</li> <li>The condition is present in waters within 1 km that flow into the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself.</li> <li>Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters.</li> <li>Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at &gt;1 km upstream). This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region.</li> <li>The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel.</li> <li>The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel.</li> <li>Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters.</li> <li>Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at &gt;1 km but not connected to the AA by a channel.</li> <li>The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel.</li> <li>Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters.</li> <li>Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at &gt;1 km upstream). This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region.</li> <li>From a topographic map</li></ul>	0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1	May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv] Topographic maps may be viewed online at the National Atlas of Canada (Toporama):
8 OF20 9 0 11 2 12 3 14 OF21 15 6 16 77 18 OF22 19 0F22	<ul> <li>Watershed or Area</li> <li>Degraded Water Upstream</li> <li>Degraded Water Downstream</li> <li>Wetland as a % of Its Contributing Area</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min).</li> <li>The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no.</li> <li>Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of metals, hydrocarbons, nutrients, or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and:</li> <li>The condition is present in waters within 1 km that flow into the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself.</li> <li>Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters.</li> <li>Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at &gt;1 km upstream). This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region.</li> <li>The condition is present within 1 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel.</li> <li>The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel.</li> <li>The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel.</li> <li>Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters.</li> <li>Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at &gt;1 km upstream). This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region.</li> <li>From a topographic map and field observations, estimate the approximate boundaries of the catchment (CA) of the entire wetland of which the AA may be only a part. Then adjust those boundaries if necessary based on your field observations of the surrounding terrain, and/or by using procedures described in the Manual. Divide the area of the wetland (not just the AA) by th</li></ul>	0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1	May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv] Topographic maps may be viewed online at the National Atlas of Canada (Toporama):
8 OF20 9 00 11 12 13 13 14 15 16 16 17 18 0F21 18 10 11	<ul> <li>Watershed or Area</li> <li>Degraded Water Upstream</li> <li>Degraded Water Downstream</li> <li>Wetland as a % of Its Contributing Area</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min).</li> <li>The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no.</li> <li>Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of metals, hydrocarbons, nutrients, or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and:</li> <li>The condition is present within the AA.</li> <li>The condition is present in waters within 1 km that flow into the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself.</li> <li>Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters.</li> <li>Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at &gt;1 km upstream). This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region.</li> <li>The condition is present within 1 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel.</li> <li>The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel.</li> <li>The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel.</li> <li>Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters.</li> <li>Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at &gt;1 km upstream). This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region.</li> <li>From a topographic map and field observations, estimate the approximate boundaries of the catchment (CA) of the entire wetland of which the AA may be only a part. Then adjust those boundaries if necessary based on your field observations of the surrounding terrain, and/or by using procedures described in the Manual. Divid</li></ul>	0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0	May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv] Topographic maps may be viewed online at the National Atlas of Canada (Toporama):
8 OF20 9 OF20 9 OF20 9 OF20 9 OF20 9 OF20 9 OF22 9 OF22 9 OF22	<ul> <li>Watershed or Area</li> <li>Degraded Water Upstream</li> <li>Degraded Water Downstream</li> <li>Wetland as a % of Its Contributing Area</li> </ul>	watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ('NS Protected Water Supply Areas'). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals</b> , <b>hydrocarbons</b> , <b>nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within the AA. The condition is present within the AA. The condition is present within 1 km that flow into the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). <b>This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region</b> . The problem described above is <b>downslope from</b> the AA, and: The condition is present within 1 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmell) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). <b>This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region</b> . From a topographic map and field observations, estimate the approximate boundaries of the catchment (CA) of the entire wetland of which the AA may be only a part. Then adjust those boundaries if necessary based on your field observations of the surrounding terrain, and/or by using procedures described in the Manual. Divide the area of the wetland (not just the AA) by the approximate area of its catch	0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0	May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv] Topographic maps may be viewed online at the National Atlas of Canada (Toporama):
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8 OF20 9 00 01 02 03 04 0F21 05 06 07 08 0F22 09 01 12 13 0F23	<ul> <li>Watershed or Area</li> <li>Degraded Water Upstream</li> <li>Degraded Water Downstream</li> <li>Wetland as a % of Its Contributing Area (Catchment)</li> <li>Unvegetated Surface in</li> </ul>	watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ('NS Protected Water Supply Areas'). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals</b> , <b>hydrocarbons</b> , <b>nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within the AA. The condition is present within 1 km that flow into the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). This is the situation for nearly all wettands in this region. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The a problem gene and the set periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmett) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing wate	0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0	May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv] Topographic maps may be viewed online at the National Atlas of Canada (Toporama):
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118         119         120         121         122         0F25         123         124         125         126         0F26         127         128         129         130         131         132         0F27         133         0F28         134         0F28         135         136         137         138         0F29         139	Aspect Internal Flow Distance Path Length) Growing Degree Days Fish Access or Use Species of Conservation	as indicated by the following: (a) input channel is present, (b) input channels have been ditched extensively, (c) upslope wetlands have been ditched extensively, (c) CA slopes are steep, and/or (f) most CA solis are shallow (bedrock near surface) and/or have high runoff coefficients. This statement is: Mostly true. Somewhat true. Mostly untrue. Somewhat true. Mostly untrue. Somewhat true. Mostly untrue. Somewhat true. Mostly untrue. Somewhat true. Mostly untrue. Somewhat true. Mostly untrue. Northward (N, NE). north-facing contributing area. Southward (S, SW). south-facing contributing area. Southward (S, SW). south-facing contributing area. Other (E, SE, W, NW), or no detectable uphill slope or input channel (ftat). The horizontal flow distance from the wetland's inlet to outlet is: <10 m. 10 - 50 m. 50 - 100 m. 10 - 50 m. 50 - 100 m. 11 - 2 km. >2 km, or wetland lacks an inlet and outlet. In Google Earth, open the KMZ file that accompanies this calculator, called NS_GrowingDegreeDays. Place your cursor over the AA and left-click. From the pop-up window, enter the GRIDCODE number in the next column. According to agency biologists and/or spawning by Atlantic salmon or other anadromous species or eels. Go to Provincial Landscape Nither-Significant Habital-Species at Risk. Contact local fishery biologists, review the ACDC report, and visit these websites: http://www.salmonalas.com/atlanticsalmon/canada-east/index.1.html http://atlanticsalmonfederation.org/rivers/introduction.html Has not been documented to support Atlantic salmon rearing and/or spawning, but is connected to nearly waters likely to contain Atlantic salmon or other anadromous species or eels and is probably accessed by those during some conditions. Is probably is to accessed by any anadromous fish species but is known or likely to be fishless (e.g., too small, dry, and/or not accessible even temporarily, and not stocked).	0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	[AM, NR, SFS, WC, WS] Identify inlets and outlets, if any, from topographic maps (use elevations to determine which are inlet and which are outlets) and augment by field inspection. With the Provincial Landscape Viewer, selec Nova Scotia Topo as the Basemap. Also enable the layer Forestry>WAM Predicted Flow. Then measure the inlet-outlet distance. [NR, OE, PR, SR, WS] This layer was provided by Dr. Dan McKenney of the Canadian Forest Service [AM, CS, FR, INV, NR, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SR, WBF, WCv, WS] Regarding the last choice, if uncertain if an AA is fishless, consider the possibility its waters have
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121     OF25     As       122     OF25     As       123     OF26     In       126     OF26     In       127     OF26     In       128     OF27     G       130     OF28     Fi       134     OF28     Fi       135     OF29     Si       136     OF29     Si       139     OF29     Si	nternal Flow Distance Path Length) Growing Degree Days Fish Access or Use	Mostly untrue. The overland flow direction of most surface water (in streams, rivers, or runoff) that enters the AA is: Northward (N, NE). north-facing contributing area. Southward (S, SW). south-facing contributing area. Other (E, SE, W, NW), or no detectable uphill slope or input channel (flat). The horizontal flow distance from the wetland's inlet to outlet is: <10 m. 10 - 50 m. 50 - 100 m. 10 - 50 m. 50 - 100 m. 11 - 2 km. >2 km, or wetland lacks an inlet and outlet. In Google Earth, open the KMZ file that accompanies this calculator, called NS_GrowingDegreeDays. Place your cursor over the AA and left-click. From the po-up window, enter the GRIDCODE number in the next column. According to agency biologists and/or your own observations, the AA. [Mark just the first choice that is true.]: Is known to support rearing and/or spawning by Atlantic salmon or other anadromous species or eels. Go to Provincial Landscape Viewer>Wildlife>Significant Habitat>Species at Risk. Contact local fishery biologists, review the ACCDC report, and visit these websites: http://www.salmonatlas.com/atlanticsalmon/canada-east/index.1.html http://atlanticsalmonfederation.org/rivers/introduction.html Has not been documented to support Atlantic salmon rearing and/or spawning, but is connected to nearby waters likely to contain Atlantic salmon or other anadromous species or eels and is probably accessed by those during some conditions. Is probably is not accessed by any anadromous fish species but is known or likely to bave <b>other fish</b> at least seasonally. Is known or likely to be fishless (e.g., too small, dry, and/or not accessible even temporarily, and not stocked).	0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Identify inlets and outlets, if any, from topographic maps (use elevations to determine which are inle and which are outlets) and augment by field inspection. With the Provincial Landscape Viewer, sele Nova Scotia Topo as the Basemap. Also enable the layer Forestry>WAM Predicted Flow. Then measure the inlet-outlet distance. [NR, OE, PR, SR, WS] This layer was provided by Dr. Dan McKenney of the Canadian Forest Service [AM, CS, FR, INV, NR, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SR, WBF, WCv, WS] Regarding the last choice, if uncertain if an AA is fishless, consider the possibility its waters have
122     OF25     A:       123     I     I       124     I     I       125     OF26     In       126     OF26     In       127     I     I       128     OF26     In       130     OF27     G       131     OF28     Fi       133     OF28     Fi       134     OF28     Fi       135     OF29     Si       139     OF29     Si	nternal Flow Distance Path Length) Growing Degree Days Fish Access or Use	The overland flow direction of most surface water (in streams, rivers, or runoff) that enters the AA is: Northward (N, NE). north-facing contributing area. Southward (S, SW). south-facing contributing area. Other (E, SE, W, NW), or no detectable uphill slope or input channel (flat). The horizontal flow distance from the wetland's inlet to outlet is: <10 m. 10 - 50 m. 50 - 100 m. 10 - 50 m. 50 - 100 m. 11 - 2 km. >2 km, or wetland lacks an inlet and outlet. In Google Earth, open the KMZ file that accompanies this calculator, called NS_GrowingDegreeDays. Place your cursor over the AA and left-click. From the po-up window, enter the GRIDCODE number in the next column. According to agency biologists and/or your own observations, the AA. [Mark just the first choice that is true.]: Is known to support rearing and/or spawning by Atlantic salmon rearing and/or spawning, but is connected to nearby waters likely to contain Atlantic salmon of the anadromous species or eels and is probably accessed by those during some conditions. Is probably is not accessed by any anadromous fish species but is known or likely to have <b>other fish</b> at least seasonally. Is known or likely to be fishless (e.g., too small, dry, and/or not accessible even temporarily, and not stocked).	0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2000	Identify inlets and outlets, if any, from topographic maps (use elevations to determine which are inle and which are outlets) and augment by field inspection. With the Provincial Landscape Viewer, sele Nova Scotia Topo as the Basemap. Also enable the layer Forestry>WAM Predicted Flow. Then measure the inlet-outlet distance. [NR, OE, PR, SR, WS] This layer was provided by Dr. Dan McKenney of the Canadian Forest Service [AM, CS, FR, INV, NR, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SR, WBF, WCv, WS] Regarding the last choice, if uncertain if an AA is fishless, consider the possibility its waters have
122         123         124         125         126         0F26       In         127         128         129         130         131         132         0F27         G         133         0F28         134         0F28         135         136         137         138         0F29         139	nternal Flow Distance Path Length) Growing Degree Days Fish Access or Use	Northward (N, NE). north-facing contributing area. Southward (S, SW). south-facing contributing area. Other (E, SE, W, NW), or no detectable uphill slope or input channel (flat). The horizontal flow distance from the wetland's inlet to outlet is: <10 m. 10 - 50 m. 50 - 100 m. 100 - 1000 m. 11 - 2 km. >2 km, or wetland lacks an inlet and outlet. In Google Earth, open the KMZ file that accompanies this calculator, called NS_GrowingDegreeDays. Place your cursor over the AA and left-click. From the pop-up window, enter the GRIDCODE number in the next column. According to agency biologists and/or your own observations, the AA. [Mark just the first choice that is true.]: Is known to support rearing and/or spawning by Atlantic salmon or other anadromous species or eels. Go to Provincial Landscape Viewer>Wildlife>Significant Habitat>Species at Risk. Contact local fishery biologists, review the ACCDC report, and visit these websites: http://www.salmonatlas.com/atlanticsalmon/canada-east/index.1.html http://atlanticsalmonfederation.org/rivers/introduction.html Has not been documented to support Atlantic salmon rearing and/or spawning, but is connected to nearby waters likely to contain Atlantic salmon or other anadromous species or eels and is probably accessed by those during some conditions. Is probably is not accessed by any anadromous fish species but is known or likely to have <b>other fish</b> at least seasonally. Is known or likely to be fishless (e.g., too small, dry, and/or not accessible even temporarily, and not stocked).	0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 2000 0 0	Identify inlets and outlets, if any, from topographic maps (use elevations to determine which are inle and which are outlets) and augment by field inspection. With the Provincial Landscape Viewer, sele Nova Scotia Topo as the Basemap. Also enable the layer Forestry>WAM Predicted Flow. Then measure the inlet-outlet distance. [NR, OE, PR, SR, WS] This layer was provided by Dr. Dan McKenney of the Canadian Forest Service [AM, CS, FR, INV, NR, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SR, WBF, WCv, WS] Regarding the last choice, if uncertain if an AA is fishless, consider the possibility its waters have
124       125       126       0F26       127       128       129       130       131       132       0F27       133       0F28       134       0F28       135       136       137       138       0F29       139	nternal Flow Distance Path Length) Growing Degree Days Fish Access or Use	Southward (S, SW). south-facing contributing area. Other (E, SE, W, NW), or no detectable uphill slope or input channel (flat). The horizontal flow distance from the wetland's inlet to outlet is: <10 m. 10 - 50 m. 50 - 100 m. 100 - 1000 m. 1- 2 km. >2 km, or wetland lacks an inlet and outlet. In Google Earth, open the KMZ file that accompanies this calculator, called NS_GrowingDegreeDays. Place your cursor over the AA and left-click. From the pop-up window, enter the GRIDCODE number in the next column. According to agency biologists and/or your own observations, the AA. [Mark just the first choice that is true.]: Is known to support rearing and/or spawning by Atlantic salmon or other anadromous species or eels. Go to Provincial Landscape Viewer>Wildlife>Significant Habitat>Species at Risk. Contact local fishery biologists, review the ACCDC report, and visit these websites: http://www.salmonatlas.com/atlanticsalmon/canada-east/index.1.html http://atlanticsalmonfederation.org/rivers/introduction.html Has not been documented to support Atlantic salmon rearing and/or spawning, but is connected to nearby waters likely to contain Atlantic salmon or other anadromous species or eels and is probably accessed by those during some conditions. Is probably is not accessed by any anadromous fish species but is known or likely to have <b>other fish</b> at least seasonally. Is known or likely to be fishless (e.g., too small, dry, and/or not accessible even temporarily, and not stocked).	0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 2000 0 0	and which are outlets) and augment by field inspection. With the Provincial Landscape Viewer, sele Nova Scotia Topo as the Basemap. Also enable the layer Forestry>WAM Predicted Flow. Then measure the inlet-outlet distance. [NR, OE, PR, SR, WS] This layer was provided by Dr. Dan McKenney of the Canadian Forest Service [AM, CS, FR, INV, NR, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SR, WBF, WCv, WS] Regarding the last choice, if uncertain if an AA is fishless, consider the possibility its waters have
124       125       126       0F26       127       128       129       130       131       132       0F27       133       0F28       134       0F28       135       136       137       138       0F29       139	nternal Flow Distance Path Length) Growing Degree Days Fish Access or Use	Other (E, SE, W, NW), or no detectable uphill slope or input channel (flat).         The horizontal flow distance from the wetland's inlet to outlet is:         <10 m.	1 0 1 0 0 0 0 2000	and which are outlets) and augment by field inspection. With the Provincial Landscape Viewer, sele Nova Scotia Topo as the Basemap. Also enable the layer Forestry>WAM Predicted Flow. Then measure the inlet-outlet distance. [NR, OE, PR, SR, WS] This layer was provided by Dr. Dan McKenney of the Canadian Forest Service [AM, CS, FR, INV, NR, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SR, WBF, WCv, WS] Regarding the last choice, if uncertain if an AA is fishless, consider the possibility its waters have
125     OF26     In       127     OF26     In       128     OF27     I       130     OF27     G       133     OF28     Fi       134     OF28     Fi       135     OF29     SI       138     OF29     SI       139     OF29     SI	nternal Flow Distance Path Length) Growing Degree Days Fish Access or Use	The horizontal flow distance from the wetland's inlet to outlet is: <10 m. 10 - 50 m. 50 - 100 m. 100 - 1000 m. 1- 2 km. >2 km, or wetland lacks an inlet and outlet. In Google Earth, open the KMZ file that accompanies this calculator, called NS_GrowingDegreeDays. Place your cursor over the AA and left-click. From the pop-up window, enter the GRIDCODE number in the next column. According to agency biologists and/or your own observations, the AA. [Mark just the first choice that is true.]: Is known to support rearing and/or spawning by Atlantic salmon or other anadromous species or eels. Go to Provincial Landscape Viewer>Wildlife>Significant Habitat>Species at Risk. Contact local fishery biologists, review the ACCDC report, and visit these websites: http://www.salmonatlas.com/atlanticsalmon/canada-east/index.1.html http://atlanticsalmonfederation.org/rivers/introduction.html Has not been documented to support Atlantic salmon rearing and/or spawning, but is connected to nearby waters likely to contain Atlantic salmon or other anadromous species or eels and is probably accessed by those during some conditions. Is probably is not accessed by any anadromous fish species but is known or likely to have <b>other fish</b> at least seasonally. Is known or likely to be fishless (e.g., too small, dry, and/or not accessible even temporarily, and not stocked).	1 0 0 0 2000 0	and which are outlets) and augment by field inspection. With the Provincial Landscape Viewer, sele Nova Scotia Topo as the Basemap. Also enable the layer Forestry>WAM Predicted Flow. Then measure the inlet-outlet distance. [NR, OE, PR, SR, WS] This layer was provided by Dr. Dan McKenney of the Canadian Forest Service [AM, CS, FR, INV, NR, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SR, WBF, WCv, WS] Regarding the last choice, if uncertain if an AA is fishless, consider the possibility its waters have
126       (F         127       (F         128       (F         129       (F         130       (F         131       (F         132       (F         133       (F         134       (F         135       (F         136       (F         137       (F         138       (F         (F)       (F)         (F)       (F)     <	Path Length) Growing Degree Days Fish Access or Use	<10 m. 10 - 50 m. 50 - 100 m. 100 - 1000 m. 100 - 1000 m. 1 - 2 km. >2 km, or wetland lacks an inlet and outlet. In Google Earth, open the KMZ file that accompanies this calculator, called NS_GrowingDegreeDays. Place your cursor over the AA and left-click. From the pop-up window, enter the GRIDCODE number in the next column. According to agency biologists and/or your own observations, the AA. [Mark just the first choice that is true.]: Is known to support rearing and/or spawning by Atlantic salmon or other anadromous species or eels. Go to Provincial Landscape Viewer>Wildlife>Significant Habitat>Species at Risk. Contact local fishery biologists, review the ACCDC report, and visit these websites: <a href="http://www.salmonatlas.com/atlanticsalmon/canada-east/index.1.html">http://atlanticsalmonfederation.org/rivers/introduction.html</a> Has not been documented to support Atlantic salmon rearing and/or spawning, but is connected to nearby waters likely to contain Atlantic salmon or other anadromous species or eels and is probably accessed by those during some conditions. Is probably is not accessed by any anadromous fish species but is known or likely to have other fish at least seasonally. Is known or likely to be fishless (e.g., too small, dry, and/or not accessible even temporarily, and not stocked).	1 0 0 0 0 2000	and which are outlets) and augment by field inspection. With the Provincial Landscape Viewer, sele Nova Scotia Topo as the Basemap. Also enable the layer Forestry>WAM Predicted Flow. Then measure the inlet-outlet distance. [NR, OE, PR, SR, WS] This layer was provided by Dr. Dan McKenney of the Canadian Forest Service [AM, CS, FR, INV, NR, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SR, WBF, WCv, WS] Regarding the last choice, if uncertain if an AA is fishless, consider the possibility its waters have
127       128         129       130         131       0F27         133       0F28         134       0F28         135       136         137       0F29         138       0F29         0F29       SI         139       0F29	Growing Degree Days Fish Access or Use	10 - 50 m. 50 - 100 m. 100 - 1000 m. 1 - 2 km. >2 km, or wetland lacks an inlet and outlet. In Google Earth, open the KMZ file that accompanies this calculator, called NS_GrowingDegreeDays. Place your cursor over the AA and left-click. From the pop-up window, enter the GRIDCODE number in the next column. According to agency biologists and/or your own observations, the AA. [Mark just the first choice that is true.]: Is known to support rearing and/or spawning by Atlantic salmon or other anadromous species or eels. Go to Provincial Landscape Viewer>Wildlife>Significant Habitat>Species at Risk. Contact local fishery biologists, review the ACCDC report, and visit these websites: http://www.salmonatlas.com/atlanticsalmon/canada-east/index.1.html http://atlanticsalmonfederation.org/rivers/introduction.html Has not been documented to support Atlantic salmon rearing and/or spawning, but is connected to nearby waters likely to contain Atlantic salmon or other anadromous species or eels and is probably accessed by those during some conditions. Is probably is not accessed by any anadromous fish species but is known or likely to have <b>other fish</b> at least seasonally. Is known or likely to be fishless (e.g., too small, dry, and/or not accessible even temporarily, and not stocked).	1 0 0 0 0 2000	and which are outlets) and augment by field inspection. With the Provincial Landscape Viewer, sele Nova Scotia Topo as the Basemap. Also enable the layer Forestry>WAM Predicted Flow. Then measure the inlet-outlet distance. [NR, OE, PR, SR, WS] This layer was provided by Dr. Dan McKenney of the Canadian Forest Service [AM, CS, FR, INV, NR, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SR, WBF, WCv, WS] Regarding the last choice, if uncertain if an AA is fishless, consider the possibility its waters have
128 129 130 131 132 0F27 G 133 0F28 Fi 134 0F28 S 135 136 137 138 0F29 S 139	Growing Degree Days Fish Access or Use Species of Conservation	10 - 50 m. 50 - 100 m. 100 - 1000 m. 1 - 2 km. >2 km, or wetland lacks an inlet and outlet. In Google Earth, open the KMZ file that accompanies this calculator, called NS_GrowingDegreeDays. Place your cursor over the AA and left-click. From the pop-up window, enter the GRIDCODE number in the next column. According to agency biologists and/or your own observations, the AA. [Mark just the first choice that is true.]: Is known to support rearing and/or spawning by Atlantic salmon or other anadromous species or eels. Go to Provincial Landscape Viewer>Wildlife>Significant Habitat>Species at Risk. Contact local fishery biologists, review the ACCDC report, and visit these websites: http://www.salmonatlas.com/atlanticsalmon/canada-east/index.1.html http://atlanticsalmonfederation.org/rivers/introduction.html Has not been documented to support Atlantic salmon rearing and/or spawning, but is connected to nearby waters likely to contain Atlantic salmon or other anadromous species or eels and is probably accessed by those during some conditions. Is probably is not accessed by any anadromous fish species but is known or likely to have <b>other fish</b> at least seasonally. Is known or likely to be fishless (e.g., too small, dry, and/or not accessible even temporarily, and not stocked).	1 0 0 0 0 2000	measure the inlet-outlet distance. [NR, OE, PR, SR, WS] This layer was provided by Dr. Dan McKenney of the Canadian Forest Service [AM, CS, FR, INV, NR, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SR, WBF, WCv, WS] Regarding the last choice, if uncertain if an AA is fishless, consider the possibility its waters have
129 130 131 132 OF27 G 133 134 OF28 Fi 135 136 137 138 OF29 S 139 OF29 S	Growing Degree Days Fish Access or Use Species of Conservation	50 - 100 m. 100 - 1000 m. 1 - 2 km. >2 km, or wetland lacks an inlet and outlet. In Google Earth, open the KMZ file that accompanies this calculator, called NS_GrowingDegreeDays. Place your cursor over the AA and left-click. From the pop-up window, enter the GRIDCODE number in the next column. According to agency biologists and/or your own observations, the AA. [Mark just the first choice that is true.]: Is known to support rearing and/or spawning by Atlantic salmon or other anadromous species or eels. Go to Provincial Landscape Viewer>Wildlife>Significant Habitat>Species at Risk. Contact local fishery biologists, review the ACCDC report, and visit these websites: http://www.salmonatlas.com/atlanticsalmon/canada-east/index.1.html http://atlanticsalmonfederation.org/rivers/introduction.html Has not been documented to support Atlantic salmon rearing and/or spawning, but is connected to nearby waters likely to contain Atlantic salmon or other anadromous species or eels and is probably accessed by those during some conditions. Is probably is not accessed by any anadromous fish species but is known or likely to have <b>other fish</b> at least seasonally. Is known or likely to be fishless (e.g., too small, dry, and/or not accessible even temporarily, and not stocked).	0 0 2000 0	This layer was provided by Dr. Dan McKenney of the Canadian Forest Service [AM, CS, FR, INV, NR, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SR, WBF, WCv, WS] Regarding the last choice, if uncertain if an AA is fishless, consider the possibility its waters have
130         131         132         0F27       G         133         134         0F28       Fi         135         136         137         138         0F29       Si         139       OF29	Growing Degree Days Fish Access or Use Species of Conservation	100 - 1000 m. 1- 2 km. >2 km, or wetland lacks an inlet and outlet. In Google Earth, open the KMZ file that accompanies this calculator, called NS_GrowingDegreeDays. Place your cursor over the AA and left-click. From the pop-up window, enter the GRIDCODE number in the next column. According to agency biologists and/or your own observations, the AA. [Mark just the first choice that is true.]: Is known to support rearing and/or spawning by Atlantic salmon or other anadromous species or eels. Go to Provincial Landscape Viewer>Wildlife>Significant Habitat>Species at Risk. Contact local fishery biologists, review the ACCDC report, and visit these websites: http://www.salmonatlas.com/atlanticsalmon/canada-east/index.1.html http://atlanticsalmonfederation.org/rivers/introduction.html Has not been documented to support Atlantic salmon rearing and/or spawning, but is connected to nearby waters likely to contain Atlantic salmon or other anadromous species or eels and is probably accessed by those during some conditions. Is probably is not accessed by any anadromous fish species but is known or likely to have <b>other fish</b> at least seasonally. Is known or likely to be fishless (e.g., too small, dry, and/or not accessible even temporarily, and not stocked).	0 0 2000 0	NR, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SR, WBF, WCv, WS] Regarding the last choice, if uncertain if an AA is fishless, consider the possibility its waters have
131         132         0F27       G         133       OF28       Fi         134       OF28       Fi         135       I       I       I         136       I       I       I         137       I       I       I         138       OF29       SI       I         139       OF29       SI       I	Growing Degree Days Fish Access or Use Species of Conservation	<ul> <li>1- 2 km.</li> <li>&gt;2 km, or wetland lacks an inlet and outlet.</li> <li>In Google Earth, open the KMZ file that accompanies this calculator, called NS_GrowingDegreeDays. Place your cursor over the AA and left-click. From the pop-up window, enter the GRIDCODE number in the next column.</li> <li>According to agency biologists and/or your own observations, the AA. [Mark just the first choice that is true.]:</li> <li>Is known to support rearing and/or spawning by Atlantic salmon or other anadromous species or eels. Go to Provincial Landscape Viewer&gt;Wildlife&gt;Significant Habitat&gt;Species at Risk. Contact local fishery biologists, review the ACCDC report, and visit these websites: http://www.salmonatlas.com/atlanticsalmon/canada-east/index.1.html http://atlanticsalmonfederation.org/rivers/introduction.html</li> <li>Has not been documented to support Atlantic salmon rearing and/or spawning, but is connected to nearby waters likely to contain Atlantic salmon or other anadromous species or eels and is probably accessed by those during some conditions.</li> <li>Is probably is not accessed by any anadromous fish species but is known or likely to have other fish at least seasonally.</li> <li>Is known or likely to be fishless (e.g., too small, dry, and/or not accessible even temporarily, and not stocked).</li> </ul>	0 0 2000 0	NR, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SR, WBF, WCv, WS] Regarding the last choice, if uncertain if an AA is fishless, consider the possibility its waters have
132 OF27 G 133 OF28 Fi 134 OF28 Fi 135 135 136 137 138 OF29 SI 139	Growing Degree Days Fish Access or Use Species of Conservation	>2 km, or wetland lacks an inlet and outlet. In Google Earth, open the KMZ file that accompanies this calculator, called NS_GrowingDegreeDays. Place your cursor over the AA and left-click. From the pop-up window, enter the GRIDCODE number in the next column. According to agency biologists and/or your own observations, the AA. [Mark just the first choice that is true.]: Is known to support rearing and/or spawning by Atlantic salmon or other anadromous species or eels. Go to Provincial Landscape Viewer>Wildlife>Significant Habitat>Species at Risk. Contact local fishery biologists, review the ACCDC report, and visit these websites: <a href="http://www.salmonatlas.com/atlanticsalmon/canada-east/index.1.html">http://www.salmonatlas.com/atlanticsalmon/canada-east/index.1.html</a> http://atlanticsalmonfederation.org/rivers/introduction.html Has not been documented to support Atlantic salmon rearing and/or spawning, but is connected to nearby waters likely to contain Atlantic salmon or other anadromous species or eels and is probably accessed by those during some conditions. Is probably is not accessed by any anadromous fish species but is known or likely to have other fish at least seasonally. Is known or likely to be fishless (e.g., too small, dry, and/or not accessible even temporarily, and not stocked).	0 2000 0	NR, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SR, WBF, WCv, WS] Regarding the last choice, if uncertain if an AA is fishless, consider the possibility its waters have
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133 134 OF28 Fi 135 135 136 137 138 OF29 Si 139 Cr	Fish Access or Use	left-click. From the pop-up window, enter the GRIDCODE number in the next column.         According to agency biologists and/or your own observations, the AA. [Mark just the first choice that is true.]:         Is known to support rearing and/or spawning by Atlantic salmon or other anadromous species or eels. Go to Provincial Landscape         Viewer>Wildlife>Significant Habitat>Species at Risk. Contact local fishery biologists, review the ACCDC report, and visit these websites:         http://www.salmonatlas.com/atlanticsalmon/canada-east/index.1.html       http://atlanticsalmonfederation.org/rivers/introduction.html         Has not been documented to support Atlantic salmon rearing and/or spawning, but is connected to nearby waters likely to contain Atlantic salmon or other anadromous species or eels and is probably accessed by those during some conditions.         Is probably is not accessed by any anadromous fish species but is known or likely to have <b>other fish</b> at least seasonally.         Is known or likely to be fishless (e.g., too small, dry, and/or not accessible even temporarily, and not stocked).	0	NR, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SR, WBF, WCv, WS] Regarding the last choice, if uncertain if an AA is fishless, consider the possibility its waters have
134     OF28     Fi       135	Fish Access or Use Species of Conservation	According to agency biologists and/or your own observations, the AA. [Mark just the first choice that is true.]: Is known to support rearing and/or spawning by Atlantic salmon or other anadromous species or eels. Go to Provincial Landscape Viewer>Wildlife>Significant Habitat>Species at Risk. Contact local fishery biologists, review the ACCDC report, and visit these websites: http://www.salmonatlas.com/atlanticsalmon/canada-east/index.1.html http://atlanticsalmonfederation.org/rivers/introduction.html Has not been documented to support Atlantic salmon rearing and/or spawning, but is connected to nearby waters likely to contain Atlantic salmon or other anadromous species or eels and is probably accessed by those during some conditions. Is probably is not accessed by any anadromous fish species but is known or likely to have <b>other fish</b> at least seasonally. Is known or likely to be fishless (e.g., too small, dry, and/or not accessible even temporarily, and not stocked).	0	Regarding the last choice, if uncertain if an AA is fishless, consider the possibility its waters have
134     OF28     Fi       135	Species of Conservation	Is known to support rearing and/or spawning by Atlantic salmon or other anadromous species or eels. Go to Provincial Landscape Viewer>Wildlife>Significant Habitat>Species at Risk. Contact local fishery biologists, review the ACCDC report, and visit these websites: http://www.salmonatlas.com/atlanticsalmon/canada-east/index.1.html http://atlanticsalmonfederation.org/rivers/introduction.html Has not been documented to support Atlantic salmon rearing and/or spawning, but is connected to nearby waters likely to contain Atlantic salmon or other anadromous species or eels and is probably accessed by those during some conditions. Is probably is not accessed by any anadromous fish species but is known or likely to have <b>other fish</b> at least seasonally. Is known or likely to be fishless (e.g., too small, dry, and/or not accessible even temporarily, and not stocked).	Ĵ	
134 135 136 137 138 OF29 SI 139	Species of Conservation	Is known to support rearing and/or spawning by Atlantic salmon or other anadromous species or eels. Go to Provincial Landscape Viewer>Wildlife>Significant Habitat>Species at Risk. Contact local fishery biologists, review the ACCDC report, and visit these websites: http://www.salmonatlas.com/atlanticsalmon/canada-east/index.1.html http://atlanticsalmonfederation.org/rivers/introduction.html Has not been documented to support Atlantic salmon rearing and/or spawning, but is connected to nearby waters likely to contain Atlantic salmon or other anadromous species or eels and is probably accessed by those during some conditions. Is probably is not accessed by any anadromous fish species but is known or likely to have <b>other fish</b> at least seasonally. Is known or likely to be fishless (e.g., too small, dry, and/or not accessible even temporarily, and not stocked).	Ĵ	
136 137 138 0F29 Sj 139	Species of Conservation	Viewer>Wildlife>Significant Habitat>Species at Risk. Contact local fishery biologists, review the ACCDC report, and visit these websites: http://www.salmonatlas.com/atlanticsalmon/canada-east/index.1.html http://atlanticsalmonfederation.org/rivers/introduction.html Has not been documented to support Atlantic salmon rearing and/or spawning, but is connected to nearby waters likely to contain Atlantic salmon or other anadromous species or eels and is probably accessed by those during some conditions. Is probably is not accessed by any anadromous fish species but is known or likely to have <b>other fish</b> at least seasonally. Is known or likely to be fishless (e.g., too small, dry, and/or not accessible even temporarily, and not stocked).	Ĵ	
136 137 138 0F29 Sj 139	Species of Conservation	http://www.salmonatlas.com/atlanticsalmon/canada-east/index.1.html http://atlanticsalmonfederation.org/rivers/introduction.html Has not been documented to support Atlantic salmon rearing and/or spawning, but is connected to nearby waters likely to contain Atlantic salmon or other anadromous species or eels and is probably accessed by those during some conditions. Is probably is not accessed by any anadromous fish species but is known or likely to have <b>other fish</b> at least seasonally. Is known or likely to be fishless (e.g., too small, dry, and/or not accessible even temporarily, and not stocked).	0	
136 137 138 0F29 Sj 139	Species of Conservation	Has not been documented to support Atlantic salmon rearing and/or spawning, but is connected to nearby waters likely to contain Atlantic salmon or other anadromous species or eels and is probably accessed by those during some conditions. Is probably is not accessed by any anadromous fish species but is known or likely to have <b>other fish</b> at least seasonally. Is known or likely to be fishless (e.g., too small, dry, and/or not accessible even temporarily, and not stocked).	0	4
138 OF29 Sj 139	Species of Conservation	salmon or other anadromous species or eels and is probably accessed by those during some conditions. Is probably is not accessed by any anadromous fish species but is known or likely to have <b>other fish</b> at least seasonally. Is known or likely to be fishless (e.g., too small, dry, and/or not accessible even temporarily, and not stocked).	0	
138 OF29 Sj 139	Species of Conservation	Is probably is not accessed by any anadromous fish species but is known or likely to have <b>other fish</b> at least seasonally. Is known or likely to be fishless (e.g., too small, dry, and/or not accessible even temporarily, and not stocked).		
138 OF29 Sj 139	Species of Conservation	Is known or likely to be fishless (e.g., too small, dry, and/or not accessible even temporarily, and not stocked).	0	4
OF29 S 139 C	Species of Conservation		0	4
<u>139</u> C	•		1	
107	oncern	Within the past 10 years, in the AA (or in its adjoining waters or wetland), qualified observers have documented [mark all applicable]:		Request information from ACCDC and/or conduct your own survey at an appropriate season using
140	Solicem			an approved protocol. For birds, also check eBird.org. <b>NOTE for NS</b> : If your WESP-AC is being
140		Presence of one or more of the plant species listed in the Plants_Rare worksheet of the accompanying SuppInfo file, or the AA is within a	0	completed for a Wetland Alteration Application to NS-ECC, your ACCDC results and any taxon- specific survey results <b>must</b> be submitted along with your WESP-AC results, and application. [AMv
140		mapped Atlantic Coastal Plain Flora Buffer (go to Provincial Landscape Viewer> Wildlife> Special Management Practice Zones).		EC, PHv, POLv, SBMv, Sens, WBFv, WBNv]
		Presence of one or more of the amphibian or reptile species (AM) of conservation concern as listed in the Wildlife_Rare worksheet of the	e 0	
141		accompanying SuppInfo file.		-
		Presence of one or more of the waterbird species (WBF, WBN) of conservation concern as listed in the Wildlife_Rare worksheet of the	0	
142		accompanying Supplnfo file.		4
1.42		Presence of one or more of the nesting <b>songbird or raptor</b> species (SBM) of conservation concern as listed in the Wildlife_Rare	0	
143 144		worksheet of the accompanying Supplnfo file, during their nesting season (May-July for most species).	1	4
		None of the above, or no data.	1	
	-	In Google Earth, open the KMZ file that accompanies this calculator, called IBAs_Canada. The AA is all or part of an officially designated	0	The source of this layer, which should be checked periodically for updates, is:
110		IBA. Enter 1= yes, 0= no.		http://www.ibacanada.com/mapviewer.jsp?lang=EN [SBMv, WBFv, WBNv]
OF31 B		In Google Earth, open the KMZ file that accompanies this calculator, called BlackDuck. Adjust its alignment and opacity. Determine the	0	This was provided by Dr. David Leske. [WBNv]
		predicted density (pairs per 25 sq. km) of nesting American Black Duck in the AA's vicinity: <10 (enter 0), 10-20 (enter 1), 20-30 (enter 2),		
146		>30 (enter 3). If outside of region shown in map, change to <b>blank</b> .		
	0	If AA is on private land with no information, change to blank (not 0). Otherwise: With the Provincial Landscape Viewer, for Wintering	0	[SBM]
С		Moose, go to Wildlife> Significant Habitat. For Mainland Moose Concentration Areas, go to Wildlife> Special Management Practice		
147		Zones. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0.		
	Other Conservation	The AA is all or part of an area designated by government, First Nations, or the Nature Conservancy of Canada (NCC) for its exceptional	0	See: https://novascotia.ca/parksandprotectedareas/plan/interactive-map/ [PU]
		ecological features or highly intact natural conditions. With Provincial Landscape Viewer, see Protected Areas. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0.	1	
148		If uncertain, consult NCC and agencies for more recent information.		
	Conservation Investment	The AA is part of or contiguous to a wetland on which public or private organizational funds were spent to preserve, create, restore, or	0	[PU]
		enhance the wetland (excluding mitigation wetlands). Ask the property owner. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0. If no information, change to blank (no	t	
149		0).		
	Mitigation Investment	The AA is all or part of a mitigation site used explicitly to offset impacts elsewhere. Ask the property owner. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0. If no	0	[PU]
150	0	information, change to <b>blank</b> .		
		Plants, animals, or water in the AA have been monitored for >2 years, unrelated to any regulatory requirements, and data are available to	0	[PU]
5.00		the public. Or the AA is part of an area that has been designated by an agency or institution as a benchmark, reference, or status-trends	Ĭ	
151		monitoring area. Ask the property owner. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0. If no information, change to <b>blank</b> .		
		The AA is <b>NOT</b> in a subregion that has been heavily exposed to acid precipitation. Enter "1" if true (green or yellow in map in Appendix A	+	[AM, FA, FR, INV, PH]
	-	of the Manual). Enter "0" if false. If no information, change to <b>blank</b> .		ן דיד איז דיר דיר איד איז אורקן אורק און איז
152				"Drivete lande" may include these surred as laces a human assessmental
OF38 O		Select the ONE ownership that covers the most of the AA. In Google Earth, open KMZ file called NS_Crownlands.Use more recent		"Private lands" may include those owned or leased by non-governmental organizations, e.g.,
153		information if available.		charitable conservation land trusts, DUC, TNC. [PU, STR]
		New timber harvest, roads, mineral extraction, and intensive summer recreation (e.g., off-road vehicles) are permanently prohibited.	0	
154		Includes many publicly-owned Protected Lands, and private lands under long-term (30+ year) legal agreements to maintain nearly-		
154		unaltered conditions.	-	4
155		Ownership is public (e.g., municipal, Crown Reservations/Notations) but some or all of the above activities are allowed.	0	4
		Ownership is private but public access is allowed, and/or a shorter-term conservation easement (whether renewable or not) is in place.	0	
156		Ownership is private and owner does not allow access, or access permission unknown, and not a conservation easement.	<b> </b>	
157			1	

	A Date: Ju	B Ily 26, 2021	C Site Identifier: WL-2	D Investiga	E tor: Brady Leights and Tiffany MacAulay
1	<mark>Forn</mark>	<mark>n F (Field). No</mark> r	n-tidal Wetland Data Form. WESP-AC version 2 for Nova Scotia. DIRECTIONS: Walk f	for no le:	ss than 10 minutes from the wetland edge towards its core, in the part of the AA
†           	that is the acc primar and/or descrip Stabilis Reptile	proposed for alterat companying Manual ily based on your on reviewing aerial ima ptions of each WESP sation, PR= Phospho Habitat, WBF= Feed	tion. If no alteration is proposed, walk in a portion that appears to be most representative of the wetland overall and the Explanations column of the data form. In the Data column, change the 0 (false) to a 1 (true) for the best isite observations and interpretations. Do not write in shaded parts of this data form. Answering some questions agery. For most wetlands, completing this field data form will require 1-2 hours on a site. For a list of functions to -AC model, see Appendix B of the accompanying Manual. Codes for functions and values are: WS= Water Storage rus Retention, NR= Nitrate Removal, CS= Carbon Sequestration, OE= Organic Nutrient Export, INV= Invertebrate ding Waterbird Habitat, WBN= Nesting Waterbird Habitat, SBM= Songbird, Raptor, & Mammal Habitat, POL= Poll ensitivity, STR= Stressors.	l. Walk o choice, accurate which e e & Dela Habitat,	nly where it is safe and legal to do so. Conduct the assessment only after reading or for multiple choices where allowed and so indicated. Answer these questions ely may require conferring with the landowner or other knowledgable persons, each question pertains, see the accompanying Interpretations form. For detailed y, SFS= Stream Flow Support, WC= Water Cooling, SR= Sediment Retention & FA= Anadromous Fish Habitat, FR= Resident Fish Habitat, AM= Amphibian &
2	#	Indicators	Condition Choices	Data	Definitions/Explanations
3		Wetland Type	Follow the key below and mark the ONE row that best describes MOST of the vegetated part of the AA:		Ericaceous shrubs are ones in the heather family (Ericaceae). Most have leathery evergreen
5			A. Moss and/or lichen cover more than 25% of the ground. Often dominated by ericaceous shrubs (e.g., Labrador tea) or other acid- tolerant plants (e.g., bog cranberry, pitcher plant, sundew, orchids). Substrate is mostly undecomposed peat. Choose between A1 and A2 and mark the choice with a 1 in their adjoining column. Otherwise go to B below.		leaves. They include rhododendron, azalea, swamp laurel, leatherleaf, Labrador tea, and others. Most require acidic soil. Although not in the family Ericaceae, sweetgale ( <i>Myrica gale</i> ) should be counted also. [AM, CS, FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PH, Sens, SFS, WBF, WBN]
6			A1. Surface water is usually absent or, if present, pH is typically <4.5 and conductivity is usually <100 µS/cm (<64 ppm TDS). Trees are absent or nearly so. Sedge cover usually sparse or absent but cottongrass and/or lichen cover may be extensive, as well as cloudberry, lingonberry, sheep laurel, and a sedge ( <i>Carex rariflor</i> a). Wetland surface and surrounding landscape are seldom sloping and wetland often is domed (convex). Inlet and outlet channels are usually absent. If known, pH of peat is <4.0.	0	
7			A2. Not A1. Surface water, if present, has pH typically >4.5 and conductivity is usually >100 μS/cm (>64 ppm TDS). Sedge cover is usually extensive, and/or tree and tall shrub cover is extensive. Sometimes at toe of slope or edge of water body. An exit channel is usually present. Wetter than A1 and peat depth may be shallower (<2 m).	1	
8			B. Moss and/or lichen cover less than 25% of the ground. Soil is mineral or decomposed organic (muck). Choose between B1 and B2 and mark the choice with a 1 in their adjoining column:		
9			B1. Trees and shrubs taller than 1 m comprise more than 25% of the vegetated cover. Surface water is mostly absent or inundates the vegetation only seasonally (e.g., vernal pools or floodplain).	0	
10			<b>B2.</b> Not B1. Tree & tall shrubs comprise <b>less than</b> than 25% of the vegetated cover. Vegetation is mostly herbaceous, e.g., cattail, bulrush, burreed, pond lily, horsetail. Surface water may be extensive and fluctuates seasonally, being either persistent or drying up partly or entirely.	0	
	The AA should form, "a the des of their	should also include pa include the open water <b>adjacent</b> " is used sync cribed features along to edges must match. Th	the AA should include all persistent waters in ponds smaller than 8 hectares (~283 m on a side) that are adjacent to the AA. art of the water area of adjacent ponded water larger than 8 ha and adjacent rivers wider than 20 m. Specifically, the AA part adjacent to wetland vegetation and equal in width to the average width of that vegetated zone. Throughout this data onymously with abutting, adjoining, bordering, contiguous and means no upland (manmade or natural) completely separates heir directly shared edge. Features joined only by a channel are not necessarily considered to be adjacent a large portion ne features do not have to be hydrologically connected in order to be considered adjacent.		
12		Wetland Types - Adjoining or Subordinate	If the AA is smaller than 1 ha, mark all <b>other</b> types that occupy more than 1% of the vegetated AA. If the AA is larger than 1 ha, mark all other types which are within or adjacent to the AA and occupy more than 1 ha, as visible from the AA or as interpreted from aerial imagery. Do not mark again the type marked in F1.		1 hectare is 10,000 sq. m or about 2.5 acres. It could have dimensions of 100 m by 100 m, 1000 m by 10 m, or similar. [AM, INV, SBM, WBF]
13 14			A1. A2.	0	
15 16			B1. B2.	0	
			Following EACH row below, indicate with a number code the percentage of the living vegetation in the AA which is occupied by that feature (6 if >95%, 5 if 75-95%, 4 if 50-75%, 3 if 25-50%, 2 if 5-25%, 1 if <5%, 0 if none). If the vegetated part of the AA is largely herbaceous (non-woody) vegetation, these percentages should not sum to 100%.		<b>Deciduous</b> shrubs in this region usually include buttonbush, Labrador tea, bayberry ( <i>Morella</i> ), huckleberry, cranberry, cloudberry, sweetgale, alder, willow, birch, ash, dogwood, and a few others. If you assigned a code of 3 or higher to any of the first four choices and the ground cover beneath
18			coniferous trees (may include tamarack) taller than 3 m.	1	the trees/shrubs is <25% moss, then question F1 might be "B1". [CS, INV, NR, PH, POL, SBM, Sens]
19 20			deciduous trees taller than 3 m. coniferous or ericaceous shrubs or trees 1-3 m tall not directly below the canopy of trees.	1	
21			deciduous shrubs or trees 1-3 m tall not directly below the canopy of trees. coniferous or ericaceous shrubs <1 m tall not directly below the canopy of taller vegetation.	<b>3</b> 0	
22 23			deciduous shrubs or trees <1 m tall (e.g., deciduous seedlings) not directly below the canopy of taller vegetation.	2	
			TF3 was marked 2 or greater , SKIP to F9 (N fixers). Determine which two woody plant species comprise the greatest portion of the low (<3 m) woody cover . Then choose one:		IPH POL SBM Sans
25 26		Abundant Shrub	those species together comprise > 50% of such cover.	1	[PH, POL, SBM, Sens]
27			those species together do not comprise > 50% of such cover.	0	Entimate the diameters of sheet height. If small diameter takes are supplying the barbar in the
28		Woody Diameter Classes	Mark ALL the types that comprise >5% of the woody canopy cover in the AA or >5% of the wooded areas (if any) along its upland edge (perimeter). The edge should include only the trees whose canopies extend into the AA.		Estimate the diameters at chest height. If small-diameter trees are overtopped (shaded) by larger ones, visualise a "subcanopy" at the average height of the smaller-dbh trees, to serve as a basis for
29 30			coniferous, 1-9 cm diameter and >1 m tall. broad-leaved deciduous 1-9 cm diameter and >1 m tall.	0	the minimum 5% canopy requirement in this question. The trees and shrubs need not be wetland species. [AM, CS, POL, SBM, Sens, WBN]
31			coniferous, 10-19 cm diameter.	0	
32 33			broad-leaved deciduous 10-19 cm diameter. coniferous, 20-40 cm diameter.	0	
34 35			broad-leaved deciduous 20-40 cm diameter. coniferous, >40 cm diameter.	0	
36			broad-leaved deciduous >40 cm diameter.	0	
37		Height Class Interspersion	Follow the key below and mark the ONE row that best describes MOST of the AA: A. Neither the vegetation taller than 1 m nor the vegetation shorter than that comprise >70% of the vegetated part of the AA. They each comprise 30-70%. Choose between A1 and A2 and mark the choice with a 1 in the adjoining column. Otherwise go to B below.		[AM, INV, NR, PH, SBM, Sens]
38 39			A1. The two height classes are mostly scattered and intermixed throughout the AA.	0	
39 40			A2. Not A1. The two height classes are mostly in separate zones or bands, or in proportionately large clumps.	0	
41			<b>B.</b> Either the vegetation shorter than 1 m comprises >70% of the vegetated part of the AA, or the vegetation taller than that does. One size class might even be totally absent. Choose between B1 and B2 and mark the choice with a 1 in the adjoining column:		
42			B1. The less prevalent height class is mostly scattered and intermixed within the prevalent one.	1	
43			<b>B2.</b> Not B1. The less prevalent height class is mostly located apart from the prevalent one, in separate zones or clumps, or is completely absent.	0	
44		Large Snags (Dead Standing Trees)	The number of large snags (diameter >20 cm) in the AA plus adjacent upland area within 10 m of the wetland edge is:		Snags are dead standing trees that often (not always) lack bark and foliage. Include only ones that are at least 2 m tall. [POL, SBM, WBN]
45			None, or fewer than 8/ hectare which exceed this diameter. Several ( >8/hectare) and a pond, lake, or slow-flowing water wider than 10 m is within 1 km.	1 0	

		В	C	D	Е
47	1		Several (>8/hectare) but above not true.	0	E
48 <sup>F8</sup>	[	Downed Wood	The number of downed wood pieces longer than 2 m and with diameter >10 cm, and not persistently submerged, is:		Exclude temporary "burn piles." [AM, INV, POL, SBM]
49			Few or none that meet these criteria.	1	
50			Several (>5 if AA is >5 hectares, less for smaller AAs) meet these criteria.	0	
F9	٢	N Fixers	The percentage of the AA's vegetated cover that contains nitrogen-fixing plants (e.g., alder, sweetgale, clover, lupine, alfalfa, other		Do not include N-fixing algae or lichens. [FA, FR, INV, NRv, OE, PH, SBM, Sens]
51			legumes) is: <1% or none.	0	
52 53			1-25% of the vegetated cover, in the AA or along its water edge (whichever has more).	1	
54			25-50% of the vegetated cover, in the AA or along its water edge (whichever has more).	0	
55			50-75% of the vegetated cover, in the AA or along its water edge (whichever has more).	0	]
56			>75% of the vegetated cover, in the AA or along its water edge (whichever has more).	0	
F10		Sphagnum Moss	The cover of <b>Sphagnum</b> moss (or any moss that forms a dense cushion many centimeters thick), including the moss obscured by taller sedges and other plants rooted in it, is:		Exclude moss growing on trees and rocks. [CS, PH]
57 58	ſ		<5% of the vegetated part of the AA.	0	
59			5-25% of the vegetated part of the AA.	0	
60			25-50% of the vegetated part of the AA.	0	
61			50-95% of the vegetated part of the AA.	0	
62 E11	0	% Bare Ground &	>95% of the vegetated part of the AA. Consider the parts of the AA that lack surface water at the driest time of the growing season. Viewed from directly above the ground layer,	1	Thatch is dead plant material (stems, leaves) resting on the ground surface. Bare ground that is
63			the predominant condition in those areas at that time is:		present under a tree or shrub canopy should be counted. Boulders count as bare ground. Wetlands
			Little or no (<5%) bare ground is visible between erect stems or under canopy anywhere in the vegetated AA. Ground is extensively	1	with mineral soils and that are heavily shaded or are dominated by annual plant species tend to have
			blanketed by dense thatch, moss, lichens, graminoids with great stem densities, or plants with ground-hugging foliage.		more extensive areas that are bare during the early growing season. [AM, EC, INV, NR, OE, POL, PR, SBM, Sens]
64				0	
65			Slightly bare ground (5-20% bare between plants) is visible in places, but those areas comprise less than 5% of the unflooded parts of the AA.	0	
			Much bare ground (20-50% bare between plants) is visible in places, and those areas comprise <b>more than</b> 5% of the unflooded parts of	0	1
66			the AA.		4
67 68			Other conditions. Not applicable. Surface water (either open or obscured by emergent plants) covers all of the AA all the time.	0	4
68 F12	2	Ground Irregularity	Imagine the AA without any living vegetation. Excluding the portion of the AA that is always under water, the number of hummocks, small	0	The depressions may be of human or natural origin. [AM, EC, INV, NR, PH, POL, PR, SBM, SR, WS
	Ì		pits, raised mounds, animal burrows, ruts, gullies, natural levees, microdepressions, and other areas of peat or mineral soil that are raised		
69			or depressed >10 cm compared to most of the area within a few meters surrounding them is:		
70			Few or none (minimal microtopography; <1% of the land has such features, or entire AA is always water-covered).	1	
71 72			Intermediate.	0	
E12	2 1	Inland Inclusions	Several (extensive micro-topography). Within the AA, inclusions of upland are:	0	[AM, NR, SBM]
73	, (	opiariu inclusions			
74 75			Few or none. Intermediate (1 - 10% of vegetated part of the AA).	1 0	
76			Many (e.g., wetland-upland "mosaic", >10% of the vegetated AA).	0	
F14		Soil Texture	In parts of the AA that lack persistent water, the texture of soil in the uppermost layer is mostly: [To determine this, use a trowel to check	-	[CS, NR, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, WS]
77			in at least 3 widely spaced locations, and use the soil texture key (in Appendix A of the Manual).]		
70			Loamy: soils that may contain a little fine grit and do not make a "ribbon" longer than 2 cm when moistened, rolled, squeezed, and	0	
78			extended between thumb and forefinger. Fines: includes silt, clay, silt, soils that make a ribbon longer than 2 cm when moistened, rolled, squeezed, and extended between thumb	0	
79			and forefinger.	-	
80			Deep Peat, to 40 cm depth or greater.	0	
81			Shallow Peat or organic <40 cm deep. Coarse: includes sand, loamy sand, gravel, cobble, soils that do not make a ribbon when moistened, rolled, squeezed, and extended	1 0	
82			between thumb and forefinger.	0	
F15	5	5	During any 2 consecutive weeks of the growing season, the extent of mudflats, bare unshaded saturated areas not covered by thatch, and		This addresses needs of many but not all migratory sandpipers, plovers, and related species. [WBF]
83	ŀ	labitats	unshaded waters shallower than 6 cm is: [Include also any area that is adjacent to the AA.]		
84			None, or <100 sq. m. 100-1000 sq. m.	1 0	
85 86			1000 – 10,000 sq. m.	0	
87			>10,000 sq. m.	0	
88 F16	) ŀ	Herbaceous % of	In aerial ("ducks eye") view, the maximum annual cover of herbaceous vegetation (all non-woody plants except moss) is:		[AM, WBF, WBN]
	F13Upland InclusionsF14Soil TextureF14Soil TextureF15Shorebird Feeding HabitatsF16Herbaceous % of Vegetated WetlandF17Forb Cover	/egetated Wetland	<5% of the vegetated part of the AA or <0.01 hectare (whichever is less). Mark "1" here and SKIP to F20 (Invasive Plant Cover).	0	1
89				_	4
90 91			5-25% of the vegetated part of the AA.	0	4
91 92			25-50% of the vegetated part of the AA. 50-95% of the vegetated part of the AA.	0	
92			>95% of the vegetated part of the AA.	0	1
94 F17	'F		Within parts of the AA having herbaceous cover (excluding SAV), the areal cover of forbs reaches an annual maximum of:		Forbs are flowering plants. Do not include grasses, sedges, cattail, other graminoids, ferns,
95			<5% of the herbaceous part of the AA.	0	horsetails, or others that lack showy flowers. [POL]
96			5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA.	1	
97			25-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA.	0	4
98 99			50-95% of the herbaceous part of the AA.	0	4
E10		Sedge Cover	>95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. Sedges ( <i>Carex</i> spp.) and cottongrass ( <i>Eriophorum</i> spp.) occupy:	0	[CS]
100	Ì	5		0	4
101 102			<5% of the vegetated area, or none. 5-50% of the vegetated area.	0	1
102			50-95% of the vegetated area.	1	1
104			>95% of the vegetated area.	0	
F19			Determine which two herbaceous species comprise the greatest portion of the herbaceous cover (excluding mosses and floating-leaved		For this question, include ferns as well as graminoids and forbs. [EC, INV, PH, POL, Sens]
105			aquatic plants). Then choose one of the following:	1	
106	2	•	those species together comprise > 50% of the areal cover of herbaceous plants at any time during the year. those species together do <b>not</b> comprise > 50% of the areal cover of herbaceous plants at any time during the year.	1 0	4
107					
F20	)	nvasive Plant Cover	How extensive is the cover of invasive plant species in the AA? For species, see Plants_invasive worksheet in the accompanying SuppInfo file.		[EC, PH, POL, Sens]
108 109			suppriso life. invasive species appear to be absent in the AA, or are present only in trace amount (a few individuals).	1	1
107			invasive species appear to be absent in the AA, of the present only in face amount (a rew individuals).	0	1
110			woody).		4
111			invasive species comprise 5-20% of the herb cover (or woody cover, if the invasives are woody).	0	4
112 113			invasive species comprise 20-50% of the herb cover (or woody cover, if the invasives are woody). invasive species comprise >50% of the herb cover (or woody cover, if the invasives are woody).	0	1
	1		interest species comprise > 577 or the hold cover for woody cover, it the invasives are woody.	5	1

F	A	В	С	D	Е
	-21	Invasive Cover Along	Along the wetland-upland boundary, the percent of the upland edge (within 3 m upslope from the wetland) that is occupied by invasive		If a plant cannot be identified to species (e.g., winter conditions) but its genus contains an exotic
114		Upland Edge	plant species is:		species, assume the unidentified plant to also be exotic. If vegetation is so senesced that exotic species cannot be identified, answer "none". [PH, STR]
115 116			none of the upland edge (invasives apparently absent), or AA has no upland edge. some (but <5%) of the upland edge.	1 0	
117			5-50% of the upland edge.	0	
118			most (>50%) of the upland edge.	0	
F 119	-22	Fringe Wetland	During most of the year, open water within or adjacent to the vegetated part of the wetland is much wider than the maximum width of the vegetated zone within the wetland. Enter "1" if true, "0" if false.	0	[WBF, WBN, WCv]
F 120	-23	Lacustrine Wetland	The vegetated part of the AA is within or adjacent to a body of non-tidal standing open water whose size exceeds 8 hectares during most of a normal year.	0	[FR, PR, PU, WBF, WBN]
F		% of AA Without Surface Water	The percentage of the AA that <u>never</u> contains <u>surface</u> water during an average year (that is, except perhaps for a few hours after snowmelt or rainstorms), but which is still a wetland, is:		1 hectare is 10,000 sq. m or about 2.5 acres. It could have dimensions of 100 m by 100 m, 1000 m by 10 m, or similar. [AM, FA, FR, INV, NR, PH, PR, SBM, Sens, SRv, WBF, WBN, WC ]
121 122			<1% . In other words, all or nearly all of the AA is covered by water permanently or at least seasonally.	0	
123 124			1-25% of the AA, or <1% but >0.01 ha never contains surface water. 25-50% of the AA never contains surface water.	0	4
124 125			50-75% of the AA never contains surface water.	0	-
125			75-99% of the AA never contains surface water, OR >99% and there is at least one persistently ponded water body larger than 1 ha in the	-	
126			AA. 99-100%. AND there is no persistently ponded water body larger than 1 ha within the AA. Enter "1" and SKIP to F42 (Channel	1	
127			Connection).	ľ	
F		% of AA with Persistent Surface	Identify the parts of the AA that still contain surface water (flowing or ponded, open or hidden beneath vegetation) even during the driest times of a normal year, i.e., when the AA's surface water is at its lowest annual level. At that time, the percentage of the AA that still		If you are unable to determine the condition at the driest time of year, ask the land owner or neighbors about it if possible. Indicators of persistence may include fish, some dragonflies, beaver,
128		Water	contains surface water is:		and muskrat. [AM, CS, FA, FR, INV, NR, POL, PR, SBM, WBF, WBN]
129			None. The AA dries up completely (no water in channels either) or never has surface water during most years. SKIP to F27.	0	
130			1-20% of the AA.	0	
31			20-50% of the AA.	0	4
32 33			50-95% of the AA. >95% of the AA. True for many fringe wetlands.	0	4
_		% of Summertime	At mid-day during the warmest time of year, the area of surface water within the AA that is shaded by vegetation and other features that	0	[FA, WC]
34			are within the AA at that time is:		
135	5 6 7		<5% of the water is shaded, or no surface water is present then.	0	4
36			5-25% of the water is shaded. 25-50% of the water is shaded.	0	4
.37			50-75% of the water is shaded.	0	-
139			>75% of the water is shaded.	0	
40 F	27	% of AA that is	The percentage of the AA's area that is between the annual high water and the annual low water (surface water) is:		Flood marks (algal mats, adventitious roots, debris lines, ice scour, etc.) are often evident when no
41		Flooded Only	None, or <0.01 hectare and <1% of the AA. SKIP to F29.	0	-fully inundated. Also, such areas often have a larger proportion of upland and annual (vs. perennial plant species. In riverine systems, the extent of this zone can be estimated by multiplying by 2 the
42		Seasonally	1-20% of the AA, or <1% but >0.01 ha.	0	bankful height and visualising where that would intercept the land along the river. [CS, FA, INV, NF
43			20-50% of the AA.	0	OE, PH, SR, WBF, WBN, WS]
.44 .45			50-95% of the AA.	0	-
	28	Annual Water	The annual fluctuation in surface water level within most of the parts of the AA that contain surface water at least temporarily is:	0	Look for flood marks (see above). Because the annual range of water levels is difficult to estimate
146 147		Fluctuation Range	<10 cm change (stable or nearly so).	0	without multiple visits, consider asking the land owner or neighbors about it. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE,
148			10 cm - 50 cm change.	0	PH, PR, SR, WBN, WS]
149			0.5 - 1 m change.	0	
150			1-2 m change.	0	
151	s tho	A nlus adjacent nonde	>2 m change. d water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42	0	
		ection).			
F 153	-29	Predominant Depth	During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the		If a boat is unavailable, estimate this by considering wetland size and local topography. Or if timing
		Class	AA, is:		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking
		Class	AA, is: <10 cm deep (but >0).	0	and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only
154 155		Class			about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be
154 155 156		Class	<10 cm deep (but >0). 10 - 50 cm deep. 0.5 - 1 m deep.	0 0 0	about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only
154 155 156 157		Class	<ul> <li>&lt;10 cm deep (but &gt;0).</li> <li>10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>0.5 - 1 m deep.</li> <li>1 - 2 m deep.</li> </ul>	0 0 0 0	about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in
54 55 56 57 58	-30	Class Depth Classes -	<10 cm deep (but >0). 10 - 50 cm deep. 0.5 - 1 m deep.	0 0 0	about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR,
154 155 156 157 158 159		Depth Classes - Evenness of	<10 cm deep (but >0). 10 - 50 cm deep. 0.5 - 1 m deep. 1 - 2 m deep. >2 m deep. True for many fringe wetlands. When present, surface water in <b>most</b> of the AA usually consists of (select one):	0 0 0 0	about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC]
154 155 156 157 158 159		Depth Classes -	<10 cm deep (but >0). 10 - 50 cm deep. 0.5 - 1 m deep. 1 - 2 m deep. >2 m deep. True for many fringe wetlands.	0 0 0 0 0	about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV,
154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161		Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions	<10 cm deep (but >0). 10 - 50 cm deep. 0.5 - 1 m deep. 1 - 2 m deep. >2 m deep. True for many fringe wetlands. When present, surface water in <b>most</b> of the AA usually consists of (select one): One depth class that comprises >90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above). One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area. Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy >50%.	0 0 0 0 0	about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN]
154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 161 162	-31	Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is	<10 cm deep (but >0). 10 - 50 cm deep. 0.5 - 1 m deep. 1 - 2 m deep. >2 m deep. True for many fringe wetlands. When present, surface water in <b>most</b> of the AA usually consists of (select one): One depth class that comprises >90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above). One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area. Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy >50%. During most times when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) <b>ponded</b> (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not	0 0 0 0 0 0	about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN]
154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163	-31	Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is	<10 cm deep (but >0). 10 - 50 cm deep. 0.5 - 1 m deep. 1 - 2 m deep. >2 m deep. True for many fringe wetlands. When present, surface water in most of the AA usually consists of (select one): One depth class that comprises >90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above). One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area. Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy >50%. During most times when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) ponded (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) AND (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is:	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN]
54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64	-31	Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is	<10 cm deep (but >0). 10 - 50 cm deep. 0.5 - 1 m deep. 1 - 2 m deep. >2 m deep. True for many fringe wetlands. When present, surface water in <b>most</b> of the AA usually consists of (select one): One depth class that comprises >90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above). One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area. Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy >50%. During most times when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) <b>ponded</b> (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not	0 0 0 0 0 0	about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN]
154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 F 163 164 165 166	-31	Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is	<10 cm deep (but >0). 10 - 50 cm deep. 0.5 - 1 m deep. 1 - 2 m deep. >2 m deep. True for many fringe wetlands. When present, surface water in most of the AA usually consists of (select one): One depth class that comprises >90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above). One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area. Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy >50%. During most times when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) ponded (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) AND (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is: <5% of the water, or it occupies <100 sq.m cumulatively. Nearly all the surface water is flowing. SKIP to F34. 5-30% of the water. 30-70% of the water.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN]
154 155 156 157 158 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167	-31	Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is	<10 cm deep (but >0). 10 - 50 cm deep. 0.5 - 1 m deep. 1 - 2 m deep. >2 m deep. True for many fringe wetlands. When present, surface water in <b>most</b> of the AA usually consists of (select one): One depth class that comprises >90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above). One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area. Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy >50%. During most times when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) <b>ponded</b> (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) <b>AND</b> (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is: <5% of the water, or it occupies <100 sq.m cumulatively. Nearly all the surface water is flowing. <b>SKIP to F34</b> . 5-30% of the water. 30-70% of the water.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN]
154 155 156 157 158 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168	-31	Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is <b>Ponded</b> (not Flowing)	<10 cm deep (but >0). 10 - 50 cm deep. 0.5 - 1 m deep. 1 - 2 m deep. >2 m deep. True for many fringe wetlands. When present, surface water in <b>most</b> of the AA usually consists of (select one): One depth class that comprises >90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above). One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area. Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy >50%. During most times when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) <b>ponded</b> (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) <b>AND</b> (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is: <5% of the water, or it occupies <100 sq.m cumulatively. Nearly all the surface water is flowing. <b>SKIP to F34</b> . 5-30% of the water. 30-70% of the water. >95% of the water.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS]
54 55 56 57 58 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68	-31	Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is	<10 cm deep (but >0). 10 - 50 cm deep. 0.5 - 1 m deep. 1 - 2 m deep. >2 m deep. True for many fringe wetlands. When present, surface water in <b>most</b> of the AA usually consists of (select one): One depth class that comprises >90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above). One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area. Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy >50%. During most times when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) <b>ponded</b> (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) <b>AND</b> (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is: <5% of the water, or it occupies <100 sq.m cumulatively. Nearly all the surface water is flowing. <b>SKIP to F34</b> . 5-30% of the water. 30-70% of the water.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN]
154 155 156 157 158 160 161 162 164 163 164 165 166 166 167 168	-31	Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is <b>Ponded</b> (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water -	<10 cm deep (but >0). 10 - 50 cm deep. 0.5 - 1 m deep. 1 - 2 m deep. 2 m deep. True for many fringe wetlands. When present, surface water in most of the AA usually consists of (select one): One depth class that comprises >90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above). One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area. Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy >50%. During most times when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) ponded (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) AND (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is: <5% of the water, or it occupies <100 sq.m cumulatively. Nearly all the surface water is flowing. SKIP to F34. 5-30% of the water. >95% of the water. 2070% of the	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS] Open water is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation
54 55 56 57 58 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69	-31	Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is <b>Ponded</b> (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water - Minimum Size	<10 cm deep (but >0). 10 - 50 cm deep. 0.5 - 1 m deep. 2 m deep. 2 m deep. True for many fringe wetlands. When present, surface water in most of the AA usually consists of (select one): One depth class that comprises >90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above). One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area. Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy >50%. During most times when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) ponded (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) AND (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is: <5% of the water. >95% of the water. 20.70% of the water. During most of the growing season, the largest patch of <b>open water</b> that is ponded and is in or bordering the AA is >0.01 hectare (about 10 m by 10 m) and mostly deeper than 0.5 m. If true enter "1" and continue, If false, enter "0" and SKIP to F41 (Floating Algae & Duckweed).	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS] Open water is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation floating on the water surface or entirely submersed beneath it.
154 155 156 157 158 160 161 162 164 165 166 166 166 166 166 166 167 168	-31	Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is <b>Ponded</b> (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water -	<10 cm deep (but >0). 10 - 50 cm deep. 0.5 - 1 m deep. 1 - 2 m deep. 2 m deep. True for many fringe wetlands. When present, surface water in <b>most</b> of the AA usually consists of (select one): One depth class that comprises >0% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above). One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area. Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy >50%. During most times when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) <b>ponded</b> (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) <b>AND</b> (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is: <5% of the water, or it occupies <100 sq.m cumulatively. Nearly all the surface water is flowing. <b>SKIP to F34</b> . 5-30% of the water. 70-95% of the water. >95% of the water. 295% of the water. During most of the growing season, the largest patch of <b>open water</b> that is ponded and is in or bordering the AA is >0.01 hectare (about 10 m by 10 m) and mostly deeper than 0.5 m. If true enter "1" and continue, If false, enter "0" and <b>SKIP to F41</b> (Floating Algae &	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens, SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS]
54           55           56           57           58           59           60           61           62           63           64           65           66           67           68           67           68           67           68           70           71	-31	Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is <b>Ponded</b> (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water - Minimum Size % of Ponded Water	<10 cm deep (but >0). 10 - 50 cm deep. 0.5 - 1 m deep. 1 - 2 m deep. True for many fringe wetlands. When present, surface water in most of the AA usually consists of (select one): One depth class that comprises >90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above). One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area. Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy >50%. During most times when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) ponded (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) AND (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is: <5% of the water, or it occupies <100 sq.m cumulatively. Nearly all the surface water is flowing. SKIP to F34. 5-30% of the water. 30-70% of the water. 295% of the water. During most of the growing season, the largest patch of open water that is ponded and is in or bordering the AA is >0.01 hectare (about 10 m by 10 m) and mostly deeper than 0.5 m. If true enter "1" and continue, If false, enter "0" and SKIP to F41 (Floating Algae & Duckweed). In ducks-eye aerial view, the percentage of the ponded water that is open (lacking emergent vegetation during most of the growing season, and unhidden by a forest or shrub canopy) is: None, or <1% of the AA and largest pool occupies <0.01 hectares. Enter "1" and SKIP to F41 (Floating Algae & Duckweed).	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS] Open water is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation floating on the water surface or entirely submersed beneath it.
154 155 156 157 158 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 166 167 168 F 169 F 170 171 171	-31	Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is <b>Ponded</b> (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water - Minimum Size % of Ponded Water	<10 cm deep (but >0). 10 - 50 cm deep. 0.5 - 1 m deep. 2 m deep. True for many fringe wetlands. When present, surface water in most of the AA usually consists of (select one): One depth class that comprises >90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above). One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area. Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy >50%. During most times when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) ponded (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) AND (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is: <5% of the water, or it occupies <100 sq.m cumulatively. Nearly all the surface water is flowing. SKIP to F34. 5-30% of the water. 20-95% of the wate	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens, SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS] Open water is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation floating on the water surface or entirely submersed beneath it.
154 155 156 157 158 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 169 169 170 171 172 173	-31	Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is <b>Ponded</b> (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water - Minimum Size % of Ponded Water	<10 cm deep (but >0). 10 - 50 cm deep. 0.5 - 1 m deep. 2 m deep. True for many fringe wetlands. When present, surface water in most of the AA usually consists of (select one): One depth class that comprises >90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above). One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area. Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy >50%. During most times when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) ponded (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) AND (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is: <5% of the water. >0.70% of the water. 20-95% of the water. >95% of the water. During most of the growing season, the largest patch of <b>open water</b> that is ponded and is in or bordering the AA is >0.01 hectare (about 10 m by 10 m) and mostly deeper than 0.5 m. If true enter "1" and continue, If false, enter "0" and SKIP to F41 (Floating Algae & Duckweed). In ducks-eye aerial view, the percentage of the ponded water that is <b>open</b> (lacking emergent vegetation during most of the growing season, and unhidden by a forest or shrub canopy) is: None, or <1% of the AA and largest pool occupies <0.01 hectares. Enter "1" and SKIP to F41 (Floating Algae & Duckweed). 1-4% of the ponded water. Enter "1" and SKIP to F41 (Floating Algae & Duckweed). 5-30% of the ponded water.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens, SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS] Open water is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation floating on the water surface or entirely submersed beneath it.
.54         .55         .56         .57         .58         .59         .60         .61         .62         .63         .64         .65         .66         .67         .68         .67         .68         .67         .68         .67         .68         .67         .68         .67         .68         .67         .68         .67         .67         .68         .67         .68         .67         .68         .67         .68         .69         .70         .71         .72         .73         .74	-31	Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is <b>Ponded</b> (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water - Minimum Size % of Ponded Water	<10 cm deep (but >0). 10 - 50 cm deep. 0.5 - 1 m deep. 2 m deep. True for many fringe wetlands. When present, surface water in most of the AA usually consists of (select one): One depth class that comprises >90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above). One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area. Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy >50%. During most times when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) ponded (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) AND (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is: <5% of the water, or it occupies <100 sq.m cumulatively. Nearly all the surface water is flowing. SKIP to F34. 5-30% of the water. 20-95% of the wate	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS] Open water is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation floating on the water surface or entirely submersed beneath it.
54           55           56           57           58           59           60           61           62           63           64           65           66           67           68           69           70           71           72           73           74           75	-31	Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is <b>Ponded</b> (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water - Minimum Size % of Ponded Water	<10 cm deep (but >0). 10 - 50 cm deep. 0.5 - 1 m deep. 1 - 2 m deep. >2 m deep. True for many fringe wellands. When present, surface water in most of the AA usually consists of (select one): One depth class that comprises >90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above). One depth class that comprises >90% of the AA's inundated area. Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy >50%. During most times when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) <b>ponded</b> (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) <b>AND</b> (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is: <5% of the water. or deter. 20% of the water. 20% of the water. 70-95% of the water. 20% of the water. 20% of the water. 20% of the water. During most time sequent the largest patch of <b>open water</b> that is ponded and is in or bordering the AA is >0.01 hectare (about 10 m by 10 m) and mostly deeper than 0.5 m. If true enter "1" and continue, If false, enter "0" and SKIP to F41 (Floating Algae & Duckweed). In ducks-eye aerial view, the percentage of the ponded water that is <b>open</b> (lacking emergent vegetation during most of the growing season, and unhidden by a forest or shrub canopy) is: None, or <1% of the AA and largest pool occupies <0.01 hectares. Enter "1" and SKIP to F41 (Floating Algae & Duckweed). -4% of the ponded water. 1.4% of the ponded water. 5.3% of the ponded water. 30.70% of the ponded water.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS] Open water is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation floating on the water surface or entirely submersed beneath it.
154 155 156 157 158 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 164 165 166 167 168 169 169 170 171 171 172 173 174 175 176	-31	Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is <b>Ponded</b> (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water - Minimum Size % of Ponded Water that is Open Width of Vegetated	<10 cm deep (but >0). 10 - 50 cm deep. 0.5 - 1 m deep. 1 - 2 m deep. True for many fringe wellands. When present, surface water in most of the AA usually consists of (select one): One depth class that comprises >90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above). One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area. Neilher of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy >50%. During most times when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) ponded (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) AND (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is: <5% of the water, or it occupies <100 sq.m cumulatively. Nearly all the surface water is flowing. SKIP to F34. 5.30% of the water. 30-70% of the water. 20-70% of the water. 20-70% of the water. 20-70% of the water. During most of the growing season, the largest patch of open water that is ponded and is in or bordering the AA is >0.01 hectare (about 10 m by 10m) and mostly deeper than 0.5 m. If true enter "1" and continue, If false, enter "0" and SKIP to F41 (Floating Algae & Duckweed). In ducks-eye aerial view, the percentage of the ponded water that is open (lacking emergent vegetation during most of the growing season, and unhidden by a forest or shrub canopy) is: None, or <1% of the AA and largest pool occupies <0.01 hectares. Enter "1" and SKIP to F41 (Floating Algae & Duckweed). 1-4% of the ponded water. 30-70% of the ponded water. 30% of the ponded water. An or \$10 with ponded water. At the time during the growing season when the AA's water level is lowest, the average width of vegetated area <u>in the AA</u> that separates	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens, SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS] Open water is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation floating on the water surface or entirely submersed beneath it. [AM, CS, FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PR, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] 'Vegetated area" does not include underwater or floating-leaved plants, i.e., aquatic bed. Width ma
154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177	-31	Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is <b>Ponded</b> (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water - Minimum Size % of Ponded Water that is Open	<10 cm deep (but >0). 10 - 50 cm deep. 0.5 - 1 m deep. 1 - 2 m deep. True for many fringe wetlands. When present, surface water in most of the AA usually consists of (select one): One depth class that comprises >90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above). One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area. Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy >50%. During most times when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) ponded (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) AND (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is: <5% of the water, or it occupies <100 sg.m cumulatively. Nearly all the surface water is flowing. SKIP to F34. 5.30% of the water. 20.70% of the ponded the ponded water that is ponded and is in or bordering the AA is >0.01 hectare (about 10 m by 10 m) and mostly deeper than 0.5 m. If true enter *1" and continue, If false, enter *0° and SKIP to F41 (Floating Algae & Duckweed). 1.4% of the ponded water. Enter *1" and SKIP to F41 (Floating Algae & Duckweed). 1.4% of the ponded water. 30.70% of the ponded water. 30% of the ponded water. 30% of the ponded water. 30% of the pond	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS] Open water is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation floating on the water surface or entirely submersed beneath it. [AM, CS, FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PR, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] "Vegetated area" does not include underwater or floating-leaved plants, i.e., aquatic bed. Width ma include wooded riparian areas if they have wetland soil or plant indicators. [AM, CS, NR, OE, PH,
154 556 577 58 60 61 60 61 62 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66	-31	Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is <b>Ponded</b> (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water - Minimum Size % of Ponded Water that is Open Width of Vegetated	<10 cm deep (but >0). 10 - 50 cm deep. 0.5 - 1 m deep. 2 m deep. True for many fringe wetlands. When present, surface water in most of the AA usually consists of (select one): One depth class that comprises >90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above). One depth class that comprises >0.90% of the AA's inundated area. Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy >50%. During most times when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) ponded (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) AND (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is: c5% of the water, or it occupies <100 sq.m cumulatively. Nearly all the surface water is flowing. SKIP to F34. 5-30% of the water. 30-70% of the water. 30-70% of the water. 30-70% of the water. 30-70% of the water. 305% of the water. 306 307.0% of the areater. 307.0% of the areater. 307.0% of the areater. 307.0% of the water. 307.0% of the water. 307.0% of the areater. 307.0% of the percentage of the ponded water that is ponded and is in or bordering the AA is >0.01 hectare (about 10 m by 10 m) and mostly deeper than 0.5 m. If true enter "1" and SKIP to F41 (Floating Algae & Duckweed). 1-4% of the AA and largest pool occupies <0.01 hectares. Enter "1" and SKIP to F41 (Floating Algae & Duckweed). 1-4% of the ponded water. 307.0% of the	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS] Open water is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation floating on the water surface or entirely submersed beneath it. [AM, CS, FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PR, SR, WBF, WBN, WC]
154         155         156         157         158         159         160         61         162         66         67         163         664         665         666         67         168         67         168         169         169         169         169         170         171         172         173         174         175         176         178         179	-31	Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is Ponded (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water - Minimum Size % of Ponded Water that is Open Width of Vegetated	<10 cm deep (but >0). 10 - 50 cm deep. 0.5 - 1 m deep. 1 - 2 m deep. True for many fringe wetlands. When present, surface water in most of the AA usually consists of (select one): One depth class that comprises >90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above). One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area. Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy >50%. During most times when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) ponded (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) AND (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is: <5% of the water, or it occupies <100 sg.m cumulatively. Nearly all the surface water is flowing. SKIP to F34. 5.30% of the water. 20.70% of the ponded the ponded water that is ponded and is in or bordering the AA is >0.01 hectare (about 10 m by 10 m) and mostly deeper than 0.5 m. If true enter *1" and continue, If false, enter *0° and SKIP to F41 (Floating Algae & Duckweed). 1.4% of the ponded water. Enter *1" and SKIP to F41 (Floating Algae & Duckweed). 1.4% of the ponded water. 30.70% of the ponded water. 30% of the ponded water. 30% of the ponded water. 30% of the pond	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS] Open water is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation floating on the water surface or entirely submersed beneath it. [AM, CS, FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PR, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] "Vegetated area" does not include underwater or floating-leaved plants, i.e., aquatic bed. Width ma include wooded riparian areas if they have wetland soil or plant indicators. [AM, CS, NR, OE, PH,
154         155         156         157         158         159         160         161         162         163         164         165         166         167         168         167         168         167         168         167         168         167         168         167         170         171         172         173         174         175         176         177         178         179         180	-31	Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is Ponded (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water - Minimum Size % of Ponded Water that is Open Width of Vegetated	<10 cm deep (but >0). 10 - 50 cm deep. 0.5 - 1 m deep. 1 - 2 m deep. 2 m deep. True for many fringe wetlands. When present, surface water in most of the AA usually consists of (select one): One depth class that comprises >0% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above). One depth class that comprises >0% of the AA's inundated area. Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy >50%. During most times when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) ponded (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) AND (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is: 65% of the water, or it occupies <100 sq.m cumulatively. Nearly all the surface water is flowing. SKIP to F34. 5-30% of the water. 295% of the water. 201/in gm ost of the growing season, the largest patch of open water that is ponded and is in or bordering the AA is >0.01 hectare (about 10 m by 10 m) and mostly deeper than 0.5 m. If true enter "1" and continue, if false, enter "0" and SKIP to F41 (Floating Algae & Duckweed). In ducks-eye aerial view, the percentage of the ponded water that is open (lacking emergent vegetation during most of the growing season, and unhidden by a forest or shrub canopy) is: None, or <1% of the AA and largest pool occupies <0.01 hectares. Enter "1" and SKIP to F41 (Floating Algae & Duckweed). 1-4% of the ponded water. 70-99% o	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens, SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS] Open water is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation floating on the water surface or entirely submersed beneath it. [AM, CS, FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PR, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] "Vegetated area" does not include underwater or floating-leaved plants, i.e., aquatic bed. Width ma include wooded riparian areas if they have wetland soil or plant indicators. [AM, CS, NR, OE, PH,
154 155 156 157 158 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175	-31	Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is Ponded (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water - Minimum Size % of Ponded Water that is Open Width of Vegetated	<10 cm deep (but >0). 10 - 50 cm deep. 0.5 - 1 m deep. 1 - 2 m deep. True for many fringe wetlands. When present, surface water in most of the AA sually consists of (select one): One depth class that comprises >0% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above). One depth class that comprises >0% of the AA's inundated area. Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy >50%. During most times when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) <b>ponded</b> (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) AND (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is: <5% of the water, or it occupies <100 sq.m cumulatively. Nearly all the surface water is flowing. SKIP to F34. 5.30% of the water. >95% of the water. >96% of the water. 0.10 and mostly deeper than 0.5 m. If true enter "1" and continue, if false, enter "0" and SKIP to F41 (Floating Algae & Duckweed). 1.4% of the ponded water. Enter "1" and SKIP to F41 (Floating Algae & Duckweed). 1.4% of the ponded water. Enter "1" and SKIP to F41 (Floating Algae & Duckweed). 1.4% of the ponded water. 1.00% of the ponded water. 1.00% of the ponded water.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens, SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS] Open water is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation floating on the water surface or entirely submersed beneath it. [AM, CS, FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PR, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] "Vegetated area" does not include underwater or floating-leaved plants, i.e., aquatic bed. Width may include wooded riparian areas if they have wetland soil or plant indicators. [AM, CS, NR, OE, PH,

A	В	С	D	E
F35	Flat Shoreline Extent	During most of the part of the growing season when water is present, the percentage of the AA's water edge length that is nearly flat (a		If several isolated pools are present in early summer, estimate the percent of their collective
84		slope less than about 5% measured within 5 m landward of the water) is: <1% of the water edge.	0	shorelines that has such a gentle slope. [SR, WBN]
85 86		<1% of the water edge. 1-25% of the water edge.	0	
87		25-50% of the water edge.	0	1
88		50-75% of the water edge.	0	
89 F36	Robust Emergents	>75% of the water edge. The percentage <b>of the emergent vegetation</b> cover in the AA that is cattail ( <i>Typha</i> spp.), common reed ( <i>Phragmites</i> ), or tall (>1m)	0	Emergent vegetation is herbaceous plants whose stems are partly above and partly below the
90	Robust Emergents	bulrush is:		water surface during most of the time water is present. [WBN]
91		<1% of the emergent vegetation, or emergent vegetation is absent. SKIP to F38.	0	
192 193		1-25% of the emergent vegetation. 25-75% of the emergent vegetation.	0	4
94		>75%, of the emergent vegetation.	0	
F37	Interspersion of	During most of the part of the growing season when water is present, the spatial pattern of emergent vegetation within the water is mostly:		[AM, FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PH, PR, SBM, SR, WBF, WBN]
195 196	Emergents & Open Water	Scattered. More than 30% of such vegetation forms small islands or corridors surrounded by water.	0	
97	Water	Intermediate.	0	
98		Clumped. More than 70% of such vegetation is in bands along the wetland perimeter or is clumped at one or a few sides of the surface	0	
F38	Persistent Deepwater	water area. If the deepest patch of surface water (flowing or ponded) in or directly adjacent to the AA is mostly deeper than 0.5 m for >2 weeks during	0	
99	Area	the growing season, enter "1" and continue. If not, enter "0" and SKIP to F42.(Connection).		
F39	Non-vegetated	During most of the growing season and in waters deeper than 0.5 m, the cover for fish, aquatic invertebrates, and/or amphibians that is		For this question, consider only the wood that is at or above the water surface. Estimates of
200	Aquatic Cover	provided NOT by living vegetation, but by accumulations of dead wood and undercut banks is:		underwater wood based only on observations from terrestrial viewpoints are unreliable so should no
201 202		Little or none. Intermediate.	0	be attempted. [AM, FA, FR, INV]
202		Extensive.	0	
F40	Isolated Island	The AA contains (or is part of) an island or beaver lodge within a lake, pond, or river, and is isolated from the shore by water depths >1 m	0	[WBN]
		on all sides during an average June. The island may be solid, or it may be a floating vegetation mat that is sufficiently large and dense to support a waterbird nest.		
204 F41	Floating Algae &	At some time of the year, mats of algae and/or duckweed are likely to cover >50% of the AA's otherwise-unshaded water surface, or	0	[EC, PR, WBF]
	Duckweed	blanket >50% of the underwater substrate. If true, enter "1" in next column. If untrue or uncertain, enter "0".	0	
205 F42	Channel Connection &	The most persistent surface water connection (outlet channel or pipe, ditch, or overbank water exchange) between the AA and a		Consider the connection regardless of whether the surface water is frozen. The "downslope stream
	Outflow Duration	downslope stream network is: [Note: If the AA represents only part of a wetland, answer this according to whichever is the least		network" could consist of ditches, rivers, ponds, or lakes which eventually connect to the ocean. If
		permanent surface connection: the one between the AA and the rest of the wetland, or the surface connection between the wetland and the downslope stream network.]		this cannot be determined while visiting the AA, consult topographic maps perhaps by viewing these online with Toporama (http://atlas.nrcan.gc.ca/toporama/en/index.html) [CS, FA, FR, NR, OE, PR,
206		Persistent (surface water flows out for >9 months/year).	0	Sens, SFS, SR, WCv, WS]
207 208		Seasonal (surface water flows out for 14 days to 9 months/year, not necessarily consecutive).	0	
209		Temporary (surface water flows out for <14 days, not necessarily consecutive).	0	]
10		None but maps show a stream network downslope from the AA and within a distance that is less than the AA's length. SKIP to F47 (pH	0	
210		Measurement). No surface water flows out of the wetland except possibly during extreme events ( <once 10="" a="" flows="" into="" only="" or,="" per="" td="" water="" wetland,<="" years).=""><td>1</td><td></td></once>	1	
211		ditch, or lake that lacks an outlet. SKIP to F47 (pH Measurement).		
212 F43	Outflow Confinement	During major runoff events, in the places where surface water exits the AA or connected waters nearby, the water:		"Major runoff events" would include biennial high water caused by storms and/or rapid snowmelt. [CS, NR, OE, PR, Sens, SR, STR, WS]
213		Mostly passes through a pipe, culvert, narrowly breached dike, berm, beaver dam, or other partial obstruction (other than natural topography) that does not appear to drain the wetland artificially during most of the growing season.	0	
213		Leaves through natural exits (channels or diffuse outflow), not mainly through artificial or temporary features.	0	
15		Is exported more quickly than usual due to ditches or pipes within the AA or connected to its outlet, or within 10 m of the AA's edge, which	0	
215 F44	Tributary Channel	drain the wetland artificially, or water is pumped out of the AA. At least once annually, surface water from a tributary channel that is >100 m long moves into the AA. Or, surface water from a larger		If inlet tributaries cannot be searched for due to inaccessibility of part of the AA, follow suggestions i
	······································	permanent water body adjacent to the AA spills into the AA. If it enters only via a pipe, that pipe must be fed by a mapped stream or lake	0	F42 above. [NRv, PH, PRv, SRv]
216	les es et \A/ata e	further upslope. If no, SKIP to F47 (pH Measurement).		DA(c, )
F45	Input Water Temperature	Based on lack of shade, water source characteristics, or actual temperature measurements, the inflow is likely to be warmer than surface water in the AA during part of most years. Enter 1= yes, 0= no.	0	[WCv]
217				
F46 218	Throughflow Resistance	During its travel through the AA at the time of peak annual flow, water arriving in channels: [select only the ONE encountered by <b>most</b> of the incoming water].		[FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PR, SR, WS]
210	Resistance	Does not bump into many plant stems as it travels through the AA. Nearly all the water continues to travel in unvegetated (often incised)	0	
210		channels that have minimal contact with wetland vegetation, or through a zone of open water such as an instream pond or lake.		
219 220		Bumps into <b>herbaceous</b> vegetation but mostly remains in fairly straight channels.	0	1
		Bumps into herbaceous vegetation and mostly spreads throughout, or is in widely meandering, multi-branched, or braided channels.	0	1
221 222		Bumps into tree trunks and/or shrub stems but mostly remains in fairly straight channels.	0	4
		Bumps into tree trunks and/or shrub stems and follows a fairly indirect path from entrance to exit (meandering, multi-branched, or	0	1
223	n11 Magazina .	braided).		Droforably measure this is larger errors of sanded surface under which the A.A
224 +47	pH Measurement	The pH in most of the AA's surface water:		Preferably, measure this in larger areas of ponded surface water within the AA, or in streams that have passed through (not along) most of the AA. Unless surface water is completely absent, do not
225		Was measured, and is: [ <i>enter the reading in the column to the right</i> .] Was not measured but surface water is present and is darkly tea-coloured. Or if no surface water, then mosses and plants that indicate	0	dig holes or make depressions in peat in order to provide water for this measurement. Avoid
-	1	peatland (e.g., Labrador tea) are prevalent. Enter "1".	Ŭ	measuring near roads or in puddles formed only by recent rain. [AM, FA, FR, NR, WBF, PH, PR, Sens, WBF, WBN]
226				
227 E 4 9	TDS and/or	Neither of above. Enter "1". The TDS (total dissolved solids) or conductivity off the AA's surface water is: (select the first true row with information):	1	See above for measurement duidance. [ED_INV_NDv_DLL_DDv_Serve]
227 228 <sup>F48</sup>	TDS and/or Conductivity	The TDS (total dissolved solids) or conductivity off the AA's surface water is: (select the first true row with information):	1	See above for measurement guidance. [FR, INV, NRv, PH, PRv, Sens]
227 228 <sup>F48</sup> 229		The TDS (total dissolved solids) or conductivity off the AA's surface water is: (select the first true row with information): TDS is: [Enter the reading in ppm or mg/L in the column to the right, if measured, or answer next row.]	1	See above for measurement guidance. [FR, INV, NRv, PH, PRv, Sens]
227 228 F48 229 230 231		The TDS (total dissolved solids) or conductivity off the AA's surface water is: (select the first true row with information):	1  0	See above for measurement guidance. [FR, INV, NRv, PH, PRv, Sens]
227 228 229 230 231 232	Conductivity	The TDS (total dissolved solids) or conductivity off the AA's surface water is: (select the first true row with information): TDS is: [Enter the reading in ppm or mg/L in the column to the right, if measured, or answer next row.] Conductivity is [Enter the reading in µS/cm in the column to the right.] Was not measured, but plants that indicate saline conditions cover much of the vegetated AA. Enter "1". Neither of above	1 0 1	
227 228 F48 229 230 231		The TDS (total dissolved solids) or conductivity off the AA's surface water is: (select the first true row with information): TDS is: [Enter the reading in ppm or mg/L in the column to the right, if measured, or answer next row.] Conductivity is [Enter the reading in µS/cm in the column to the right.] Was not measured, but plants that indicate saline conditions cover much of the vegetated AA. Enter "1". Neither of above Use of the AA by beaver during the past 5 years is (select most applicable ONE):	1	See above for measurement guidance. [FR, INV, NRv, PH, PRv, Sens] [FA, FR, PH, SBM, Sens, WBF, WBN]
227 228 229 230 231 232 233 F49	Conductivity	The TDS (total dissolved solids) or conductivity off the AA's surface water is: (select the first true row with information): TDS is: [Enter the reading in ppm or mg/L in the column to the right, if measured, or answer next row.] Conductivity is [Enter the reading in µS/cm in the column to the right.] Was not measured, but plants that indicate saline conditions cover much of the vegetated AA. Enter "1". Neither of above Use of the AA by beaver during the past 5 years is (select most applicable ONE): Evident from direct observation or presence of gnawed limbs, dams, tracks, dens, lodges, or extensive stands of water-killed trees	1 0 1 0	
227 228 229 230 231 232 549	Conductivity	The TDS (total dissolved solids) or conductivity off the AA's surface water is: (select the first true row with information): TDS is: [Enter the reading in ppm or mg/L in the column to the right, if measured, or answer next row.] Conductivity is [Enter the reading in µS/cm in the column to the right.] Was not measured, but plants that indicate saline conditions cover much of the vegetated AA. Enter "1". Neither of above Use of the AA by beaver during the past 5 years is (select most applicable ONE):	1	
227 228 229 230 231 232 233 F49 234	Conductivity	The TDS (total dissolved solids) or conductivity off the AA's surface water is: (select the first true row with information): TDS is: [Enter the reading in ppm or mg/L in the column to the right, if measured, or answer next row.] Conductivity is [Enter the reading in µS/cm in the column to the right.] Was not measured, but plants that indicate saline conditions cover much of the vegetated AA. Enter "1". Neither of above Use of the AA by beaver during the past 5 years is (select most applicable ONE): Evident from direct observation or presence of gnawed limbs, dams, tracks, dens, lodges, or extensive stands of water-killed trees (snags). Likely based on known occurrence in the region and proximity to suitable habitat, which may include: (a) a persistent freshwater wetland, pond, or lake, or a perennial low or mid-gradient (<10%) channel, and (b) a corridor or multiple stands of hardwood trees and shrubs in	1 0	
227 228 229 230 231 232 233 F49	Conductivity	The TDS (total dissolved solids) or conductivity off the AA's surface water is: (select the first true row with information): TDS is: [Enter the reading in ppm or mg/L in the column to the right, if measured, or answer next row.] Conductivity is [Enter the reading in µS/cm in the column to the right.] Was not measured, but plants that indicate saline conditions cover much of the vegetated AA. Enter "1". Neither of above Use of the AA by beaver during the past 5 years is (select most applicable ONE): Evident from direct observation or presence of gnawed limbs, dams, tracks, dens, lodges, or extensive stands of water-killed trees (snags). Likely based on known occurrence in the region and proximity to suitable habitat, which may include: (a) a persistent freshwater wetland, pond, or lake, or a perennial low or mid-gradient (<10%) channel, and (b) a corridor or multiple stands of hardwood trees and shrubs in vegetated areas near surface water.	1 0	
227 228 229 230 231 232 233 F49 234	Conductivity	The TDS (total dissolved solids) or conductivity off the AA's surface water is: (select the first true row with information): TDS is: [Enter the reading in ppm or mg/L in the column to the right, if measured, or answer next row.] Conductivity is [Enter the reading in µS/cm in the column to the right.] Was not measured, but plants that indicate saline conditions cover much of the vegetated AA. Enter "1". Neither of above Use of the AA by beaver during the past 5 years is (select most applicable ONE): Evident from direct observation or presence of gnawed limbs, dams, tracks, dens, lodges, or extensive stands of water-killed trees (snags). Likely based on known occurrence in the region and proximity to suitable habitat, which may include: (a) a persistent freshwater wetland, pond, or lake, or a perennial low or mid-gradient (<10%) channel, and (b) a corridor or multiple stands of hardwood trees and shrubs in	1 0	
227 228 748 229 230 231 232 233 749 234 235	Conductivity Beaver Probability Groundwater Strength	The TDS (total dissolved solids) or conductivity off the AA's surface water is: (select the first true row with information): TDS is: [Enter the reading in ppm or mg/L in the column to the right, if measured, or answer next row.] Conductivity is [Enter the reading in µS/cm in the column to the right.] Was not measured, but plants that indicate saline conditions cover much of the vegetated AA. Enter "1". Neither of above Use of the AA by beaver during the past 5 years is (select most applicable ONE): Evident from direct observation or presence of gnawed limbs, dams, tracks, dens, lodges, or extensive stands of water-killed trees (snags). Likely based on known occurrence in the region and proximity to suitable habitat, which may include: (a) a persistent freshwater wetland, pond, or lake, or a perennial low or mid-gradient (<10%) channel, and (b) a corridor or multiple stands of hardwood trees and shrubs in vegetated areas near surface water.	1 0	[FA, FR, PH, SBM, Sens, WBF, WBN] Adhere to these criteria strictly do not use personal judgment based on fen conditions, pH, or othe
227 228 F48 229 230 231 232 233 F49 234 235 236 E50	Conductivity Beaver Probability	The TDS (total dissolved solids) or conductivity off the AA's surface water is: (select the first true row with information): TDS is: [Enter the reading in ppm or mg/L in the column to the right, if measured, or answer next row.] Conductivity is [Enter the reading in µS/cm in the column to the right.] Was not measured, but plants that indicate saline conditions cover much of the vegetated AA. Enter "1". Neither of above Use of the AA by beaver during the past 5 years is (select most applicable ONE): Evident from direct observation or presence of gnawed limbs, dams, tracks, dens, lodges, or extensive stands of water-killed trees (snags). Likely based on known occurrence in the region and proximity to suitable habitat, which may include: (a) a persistent freshwater wetland, pond, or lake, or a perennial low or mid-gradient (<10%) channel, and (b) a corridor or multiple stands of hardwood trees and shrubs in vegetated areas near surface water. Unlikely because site characteristics above are deficient, and/or this is a settled area or other area where beaver are routinely removed.	1 0	[FA, FR, PH, SBM, Sens, WBF, WBN]

	А	В	С	D	F
	n		Most of the AA has a slope of >5%, or is very close to the base of a natural slope longer than 100 and much steeper than the slope of the	0	
239			AA, AND the pH of surface water, if known, is >5.5. Neither of above is true, although some groundwater may discharge to or flow through the AA. Or groundwater influx is unknown.	1	
240			Neither of above is true, although some groundwater may discharge to or now through the AA. Of groundwater influx is unknown.	T	
	F51	Internal Gradient	The gradient along most of the flow path within the AA is:		This is not the same as the shoreline slope. It is the elevational difference between the AA's inlet and
241 242			<2% or the AA has no surface water outlet (not even seasonally).	0	outlet, divided by the flow-distance between them and converted to percent. If available, use a
243			2-5%.	1	clinometer to measure this. Free clinometer apps can be downloaded to smartphones. If the wetland is large (longer than ~1 km), this may be estimated using Google Earth to determine the minimum
244			6-10%.	0	and maximum elevation within the AA, then dividing by length and multiplying by 100. [CS, NR, OE
245	-		>10%.	0	PR, SR, WBF, WBN, WS]
			stions: If the AA lacks an upland edge, evaluate based on the AA's entire perimeter, and moving outward into whatever areas ons, these questions are best answered by measuring from aerial images.		
_	F52	Vegetated Buffer as	Within a zone extending 30 m laterally from the AA's edge with upland and/or other wetlands, the percentage that contains perennial		[AM, FA, FR, INV, NRv, PH, POL, PRv, SBM, Sens, SRv, STR, WBN]
247	1 02	% of Perimeter	vegetation cover (except lawns, row crops, heavily grazed land, conifer plantations) is:		
248			<5%.	0	]
249			5 to 30%.	0	
250 251			30 to 60%. 60 to 90%.	0	
251			>90%, or all the area within 30 m of the AA edge is other wetlands. SKIP to F55.	1	
	F53	Type of Cover in	Within 30 m upslope of where the wetland transitions to upland, the upland land cover that is NOT perennial vegetation is mostly (mark		[AM, FA, INV, NRv, PH, POL, SBM, STR, WBN]
253		Buffer	ONE):		
254 255			Impervious surface, e.g., paved road, parking lot, building, exposed rock.	0	
	F54	Buffer Slope	Bare or nearly bare pervious surface or managed vegetation, e.g., lawn, row crops, unpaved road, dike, landslide. The steepest and/or most disturbed part of the upland area that is within 30 m of the wetland and occupies >10% of that upland area has	0	[NRv, PRv, Sens, SRv]
256		5.000	a percent slope of:		
257			<1% (flat almost no noticeable slope) or all the area within 30 m of the AA edge is other wetlands.	0	
258			2-5%.	0	4
259 260			5-30%. >30%.	0	4
	F55	Cliffs or Steep Banks	In the AA or within 100 m, there are elevated terrestrial features such as cliffs, talus slopes, stream banks, or excavated pits (but not	-	Do not include upturned trees as potential den sites. [POL, SBM]
			riprap) that extend at least 2 m nearly vertically, are unvegetated, and potentially contain crevices or other substrate suitable for nesting or		
261	_	<b></b>	den areas. Enter 1 (yes) or 0 (no).		
	F56	New or Expanded	Human actions within or adjacent to the AA have persistently expanded a naturally occurring wetland or created a wetland where there previously was none (e.g., by excavation, impoundment):		Determine this using historical aerial photography, old maps, soil maps, or permit files as available [CS, NR, OE, PH, Sens]
262 263		Wetland	No	0	
263			Yes, and created or expanded 20 - 100 years ago.	0	
265			Yes, and created or expanded 3-20 years ago.	0	1
266			Yes, and created or expanded within last 3 years.	0	
267 268			Yes, but time of origin or expansion unknown.	1	
	F57	Burn History	Unknown if new or expanded within 20 years or not. More than 1% of the AA's previously vegetated area:	0	Look for charred soil or stumps (in multiple widely-spaced locations) or ask landowner. [CS, PH,
269	107	Burn History	Burned within past 5 years.	0	STR]
270 271			Burned 6-10 years ago.	0	
			Burned 11-30 years ago.	0	
272 273			Burned >30 years ago, or no evidence of a burn and no data.	1	
	F58	Visibility	The maximum percentage of the wetland that is visible from the best vantage point on public roads, public parking lots, public buildings, or		[PU, STR, WBFv]
274			public maintained trails that intersect, adjoin, or are within 100 m of the AA (select one) is: <25%.	1	
275 276			25-50%.	0	
277			>50%.	0	
278 <sup> </sup>	F59	Non-consumptive	Assuming access permission was granted, select ALL statements that are true of the AA as it currently exists:		[PU, STR]
		Uses - Actual or Potential	For an average person, walking is physically possible in (not just near) >5% of the AA during most of the growing season, e.g., free of	1	
279		T Otertilai	deep water and dense shrub thickets. Maintained roads, parking areas, or foot-trails are within 10 m of the AA, or the AA can be accessed part of the year by boats arriving via		
280				0	
			contiguous waters.	0	
281				0	
	F60	Unvisited Coro Area	contiguous waters. Within or near the AA, there is an interpretive center, trails with interpretive signs or brochures, and/or regular guided interpretive tours.		IAM FAV FRV PH PU SRM STR WRF WRN1
	F60	Unvisited Core Area	contiguous waters. Within or near the AA, there is an interpretive center, trails with interpretive signs or brochures, and/or regular guided interpretive tours. The percentage of the AA almost never visited by humans during an average growing season probably comprises: [Note: Only include the part actually walked or driven (not simply viewed from) with a vehicle or boat. Do not include visitors on trails outside of the AA unless		[AM, FAv, FRv, PH, PU, SBM, STR, WBF, WBN]
	F60	Unvisited Core Area	contiguous waters. Within or near the AA, there is an interpretive center, trails with interpretive signs or brochures, and/or regular guided interpretive tours. The percentage of the AA almost never visited by humans during an average growing season probably comprises: [Note: Only include the part actually walked or driven (not simply viewed from) with a vehicle or boat. Do not include visitors on trails outside of the AA unless more than half the wetland is visible from the trails and they are within 30 m of the wetland edge. In that case include only the area		[AM, FAv, FRv, PH, PU, SBM, STR, WBF, WBN]
282	F60	Unvisited Core Area	contiguous waters. Within or near the AA, there is an interpretive center, trails with interpretive signs or brochures, and/or regular guided interpretive tours. The percentage of the AA almost never visited by humans during an average growing season probably comprises: [Note: Only include the part actually walked or driven (not simply viewed from) with a vehicle or boat. Do not include visitors on trails outside of the AA unless more than half the wetland is visible from the trails and they are within 30 m of the wetland edge. In that case include only the area occupied by the trail.]	0	[AM, FAv, FRv, PH, PU, SBM, STR, WBF, WBN]
282 283	F60	Unvisited Core Area	contiguous waters. Within or near the AA, there is an interpretive center, trails with interpretive signs or brochures, and/or regular guided interpretive tours. The percentage of the AA almost never visited by humans during an average growing season probably comprises: [Note: Only include the part actually walked or driven (not simply viewed from) with a vehicle or boat. Do not include visitors on trails outside of the AA unless more than half the wetland is visible from the trails and they are within 30 m of the wetland edge. In that case include only the area occupied by the trail.] <5% and no inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA.	0	[AM, FAv, FRv, PH, PU, SBM, STR, WBF, WBN]
282 283 284	F60	Unvisited Core Area	contiguous waters.         Within or near the AA, there is an interpretive center, trails with interpretive signs or brochures, and/or regular guided interpretive tours.         The percentage of the AA almost never visited by humans during an average growing season probably comprises: [Note: Only include the part actually walked or driven (not simply viewed from) with a vehicle or boat. Do not include visitors on trails outside of the AA unless more than half the wetland is visible from the trails and they are within 30 m of the wetland edge. In that case include only the area occupied by the trail.]         <5% and no inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA.	0	[AM, FAv, FRv, PH, PU, SBM, STR, WBF, WBN]
282 283 284 285 286	F60	Unvisited Core Area	contiguous waters. Within or near the AA, there is an interpretive center, trails with interpretive signs or brochures, and/or regular guided interpretive tours. The percentage of the AA almost never visited by humans during an average growing season probably comprises: [Note: Only include the part actually walked or driven (not simply viewed from) with a vehicle or boat. Do not include visitors on trails outside of the AA unless more than half the wetland is visible from the trails and they are within 30 m of the wetland edge. In that case include only the area occupied by the trail.] <5% and no inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA.	0	[AM, FAv, FRv, PH, PU, SBM, STR, WBF, WBN]
282 283 284 285 286 287	F60	Unvisited Core Area	contiguous waters.         Within or near the AA, there is an interpretive center, trails with interpretive signs or brochures, and/or regular guided interpretive tours.         The percentage of the AA almost never visited by humans during an average growing season probably comprises: [Note: Only include the part actually walked or driven (not simply viewed from) with a vehicle or boat. Do not include visitors on trails outside of the AA unless more than half the wetland is visible from the trails and they are within 30 m of the wetland edge. In that case include only the area occupied by the trail.]         <5% and no inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA.	0 0 0 0 0	[AM, FAv, FRv, PH, PU, SBM, STR, WBF, WBN]
282 283 284 285 286 287 288			contiguous waters.         Within or near the AA, there is an interpretive center, trails with interpretive signs or brochures, and/or regular guided interpretive tours.         The percentage of the AA almost never visited by humans during an average growing season probably comprises: [Note: Only include the part actually walked or driven (not simply viewed from) with a vehicle or boat. Do not include visitors on trails outside of the AA unless more than half the wetland is visible from the trails and they are within 30 m of the wetland edge. In that case include only the area occupied by the trail.]         <5% and no inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
282 283 284 285 286 287 288	F60	Frequently Visited	contiguous waters. Within or near the AA, there is an interpretive center, trails with interpretive signs or brochures, and/or regular guided interpretive tours. The percentage of the AA almost never visited by humans during an average growing season probably comprises: [Note: Only include the part actually walked or driven (not simply viewed from) with a vehicle or boat. Do not include visitors on trails outside of the AA unless more than half the wetland is visible from the trails and they are within 30 m of the wetland edge. In that case include only the area occupied by the trail.] <5% and no inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA. <5% and inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA. 5-50% and inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA. 5-50% and inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA. 5-50% and inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA. 5-50% of the AA with or without inhabited building nearby. >95% of the AA with or without inhabited building nearby. The part of the AA visited by humans almost daily for several weeks during an average growing season probably comprises: <i>[See note</i>	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	[AM, FAv, FRv, PH, PU, SBM, STR, WBF, WBN] [AM, PH, PU, SBM, STR, WBF, WBN]
282 283 284 285 286 287 288			contiguous waters.         Within or near the AA, there is an interpretive center, trails with interpretive signs or brochures, and/or regular guided interpretive tours.         The percentage of the AA almost never visited by humans during an average growing season probably comprises: [Note: Only include the part actually walked or driven (not simply viewed from) with a vehicle or boat. Do not include visitors on trails outside of the AA unless more than half the wetland is visible from the trails and they are within 30 m of the wetland edge. In that case include only the area occupied by the trail.]         <5% and no inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 290 291		Frequently Visited	contiguous waters.         Within or near the AA, there is an interpretive center, trails with interpretive signs or brochures, and/or regular guided interpretive tours.         The percentage of the AA almost never visited by humans during an average growing season probably comprises: [Note: Only include the part actually walked or driven (not simply viewed from) with a vehicle or boat. Do not include visitors on trails outside of the AA unless more than half the wetland is visible from the trails and they are within 30 m of the wetland edge. In that case include only the area occupied by the trail.]         <5% and no inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0	
282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292		Frequently Visited	contiguous waters. Within or near the AA, there is an interpretive center, trails with interpretive signs or brochures, and/or regular guided interpretive tours. The percentage of the AA almost never visited by humans during an average growing season probably comprises: [Note: Only include the part actually walked or driven (not simply viewed from) with a vehicle or boat. Do not include visitors on trails outside of the AA unless more than half the wetland is visible from the trails and they are within 30 m of the wetland edge. In that case include only the area occupied by the trail.] <5% and no inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA. <5% and no inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA. 5-50% and inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA. 5-50% of the AA with or without inhabited building nearby. >95% of the AA visited by humans almost daily for several weeks during an average growing season probably comprises: [See note above.] <5%. If F60 was answered ">95%" (mostly never visited), SKIP to F64. 5-50%. 50-95%.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0	
282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293	F61	Frequently Visited Area	contiguous waters.         Within or near the AA, there is an interpretive center, trails with interpretive signs or brochures, and/or regular guided interpretive tours.         The percentage of the AA almost never visited by humans during an average growing season probably comprises: [Note: Only include the part actually walked or driven (not simply viewed from) with a vehicle or boat. Do not include visitors on trails outside of the AA unless more than half the wetland is visible from the trails and they are within 30 m of the wetland edge. In that case include only the area occupied by the trail.]         <5% and no inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	[AM, PH, PU, SBM, STR, WBF, WBN]
282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293	F61	Frequently Visited	contiguous waters. Within or near the AA, there is an interpretive center, trails with interpretive signs or brochures, and/or regular guided interpretive tours. The percentage of the AA almost never visited by humans during an average growing season probably comprises: [Note: Only include the part actually walked or driven (not simply viewed from) with a vehicle or boat. Do not include visitors on trails outside of the AA unless more than half the wetland is visible from the trails and they are within 30 m of the wetland edge. In that case include only the area occupied by the trail.] <5% and no inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA. <5% and no inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA. 5-50% and inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA. 5-50% of the AA with or without inhabited building nearby. >95% of the AA visited by humans almost daily for several weeks during an average growing season probably comprises: [See note above.] <5%. If F60 was answered ">95%" (mostly never visited), SKIP to F64. 5-50%. 50-95%.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0	
282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 293	F61 F62 F63	Frequently Visited Area	contiguous waters. Within or near the AA, there is an interpretive center, trails with interpretive signs or brochures, and/or regular guided interpretive tours. The percentage of the AA almost never visited by humans during an average growing season probably comprises: [ <i>Nole:</i> Only include the part actually walked or driven (not simply viewed from) with a vehicle or boat. Do not include visitors on trails outside of the AA unless more than half the wetland is visible from the trails and they are within 30 m of the wetland edge. In that case include only the area occupied by the trail.] <5% and no inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA. <550% and no inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA. <550% and no inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA. <550% and no inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA. <550% and no inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA. <50°95%, with or without inhabited building nearby. >95% of the AA with or without inhabited building nearby. >95% of the AA wisited by humans almost daily for several weeks during an average growing season probably comprises: <i>[See note above.]</i> <5%. If F60 was answered ">95%" (mostly never visited), SKIP to F64. <5.0%. 50°95%. >95% of the AA. Boardwalks, paved trails, fences or other infrastructure and/or well-enforced regulations appear to effectively prevent visitors from walking on soil within nearly all of the AA when the soil is unfrazen. Enter "1" if true. Fences, observation blinds, platforms, paved trails, exclusion periods, and/or well-enforced prohibitions on motorised boats, off-leash pets, and off road vehicles appear to effectively exclude or divert visitors and their pets from the AA at critical times in order to minimize	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	[AM, PH, PU, SBM, STR, WBF, WBN]
282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 293	F61 F62 F63	Frequently Visited Area BMP - Soils BMP - Wildlife	contiguous waters. Within or near the AA, there is an interpretive center, trails with interpretive signs or brochures, and/or regular guided interpretive tours. The percentage of the AA almost never visited by humans during an average growing season probably comprises: [ <u>Nole</u> : Only include the part actually walked or driven (not simply viewed from) with a vehicle or boat. Do not include visitors on trails outside of the AA unless more than half the wetland is visible from the trails and they are within 30 m of the wetland edge. In that case include only the area occupied by the trail.] <5% and no inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA. <5% and no inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA. <5% and no inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA. <5% of the AA without inhabited building nearby. >95% of the AA with or without inhabited building nearby. >95% of the AA with or without inhabited building nearby. System of the AA visited by humans almost daily for several weeks during an average growing season probably comprises: [See note above.] <5%. If F60 was answered ">95%" (mostly never visited), SKIP to F64. 5-50%. 50-95%. System of the AA. Boardwalks, paved trails, fences or other infrastructure and/or well-enforced regulations appear to effectively prevent visitors from walking on soil within nearly all of the AA when the soil is unfrozen. Enter "1" if true. Fences, observation blinds, platforms, paved trails, exclusion periods, and/or well-enforced prohibitions on motorised boats, off-leash pets,	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	[AM, PH, PU, SBM, STR, WBF, WBN] [PH, PU]
282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 291 292 293 294	F61 F62 F63	Frequently Visited Area BMP - Soils BMP - Wildlife Protection Consumptive Uses	contiguous waters. Within or near the AA, there is an interpretive center, trails with interpretive signs or brochures, and/or regular guided interpretive tours. The percentage of the AA almost never visited by humans during an average growing season probably comprises: [ <i>Nole:</i> Only include the part actually walked or driven (not simply viewed from) with a vehicle or boat. Do not include visitors on trails outside of the AA unless more than half the wetland is visible from the trails and they are within 30 m of the wetland edge. In that case include only the area occupied by the trail.] <5% and no inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA. <550% and no inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA. <550% and no inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA. <550% and no inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA. <550% and no inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA. <50°95%, with or without inhabited building nearby. >95% of the AA with or without inhabited building nearby. >95% of the AA wisited by humans almost daily for several weeks during an average growing season probably comprises: <i>[See note above.]</i> <5%. If F60 was answered ">95%" (mostly never visited), SKIP to F64. <5.0%. 50°95%. >95% of the AA. Boardwalks, paved trails, fences or other infrastructure and/or well-enforced regulations appear to effectively prevent visitors from walking on soil within nearly all of the AA when the soil is unfrazen. Enter "1" if true. Fences, observation blinds, platforms, paved trails, exclusion periods, and/or well-enforced prohibitions on motorised boats, off-leash pets, and off road vehicles appear to effectively exclude or divert visitors and their pets from the AA at critical times in order to minimize	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	[AM, PH, PU, SBM, STR, WBF, WBN] [PH, PU]
282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 293 294	F61 F62 F63	Frequently Visited Area BMP - Soils BMP - Wildlife Protection Consumptive Uses (Provisioning	contiguous waters.         Within or near the AA, there is an interpretive center, trails with interpretive signs or brochures, and/or regular guided interpretive tours.         The percentage of the AA almost never visited by humans during an average growing season probably comprises: [Note: Only include the part actually walked or driven (not simply viewed from) with a vehicle or boat. Do not include visitors on trails outside of the AA unless more than half the wetland is visible from the trails and they are within 30 m of the wetland edge. In that case include only the area occupied by the trail.]         c5% and no inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA.       5550% and no inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA.         5-50% and no inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA.       550% and inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA.         5-50% and no without inhabited building nearby.       >95% of the AA with or without inhabited building nearby.         >95% of the AA with or without inhabited building nearby.       >95% of the AA with or without inhabited building nearby.         >95% of the AA with or without inhabited building nearby.       >95% of the AA.         5-09%.           50°-95%.           >95% of the AA.           5-0%.           60%.           65%.       If F60 was answered ">95%" (mostly never visited), SKIP to F64.         5-0%.        <	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	[AM, PH, PU, SBM, STR, WBF, WBN] [PH, PU] [AM, PU, WBF, WBN]
282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 293 294 295 295 295 295	F61 F62 F63	Frequently Visited Area BMP - Soils BMP - Wildlife Protection Consumptive Uses	contiguous waters. Within or near the AA, there is an interpretive center, trails with interpretive signs or brochures, and/or regular guided interpretive tours. The percentage of the AA almost never visited by humans during an average growing season probably comprises: [ <i>Note: Only include</i> the part actually walked or driven (not simply viewed from) with a vehicle or boat. Do not include visitors on trails outside of the AA unless more than half the wetland is visible from the trails and they are within 30 m of the wetland edge. In that case include only the area occupied by the trail.] 25% and inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA. 550% and inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA. 550% and inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA. 550% with or without inhabited building nearby. 50% of the AA with or without inhabited building nearby. 75% of the AA with or without inhabited building nearby. 75%. If F60 was answered ">55%" (mostly never visited), SKIP to F64. 550%. 50-95%.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	[AM, PH, PU, SBM, STR, WBF, WBN] [PH, PU] [AM, PU, WBF, WBN]
282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 293 294 295 295 295 296 297 298 299	F61 F62 F63	Frequently Visited Area BMP - Soils BMP - Wildlife Protection Consumptive Uses (Provisioning	contiguous waters. Within or near the AA, there is an interpretive center, trails with interpretive signs or brochures, and/or regular guided interpretive tours. The percentage of the AA almost never visited by humans during an average growing season probably comprises: [ <i>Note: Only include</i> the part actually walked or driven (not simply viewed from) with a vehicle or boat. Do not include visitors on trails outside of the AA unless more than half the wetland is visible from the trails and they are within 30 m of the wetland edge. In that case include only the area accupied by the trail.] 5% and no inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA. 5% and no inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA. 5% and no inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA. 5% and no inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA. 5% of the AA with or without inhabited building nearby. 5% of the AA with or without inhabited building nearby. 5% of the AA visited by humans almost daily for several weeks during an average growing season probably comprises: [ <i>See note</i> <i>above.</i> ] 5%. 50.95%. 50.95%. 50.95%. 50.95%. 50.95%. 50.95%. 50.95%, 50.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	[AM, PH, PU, SBM, STR, WBF, WBN] [PH, PU] [AM, PU, WBF, WBN]
282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 293 294 295 295 296 297 298 299	F61 F62 F63	Frequently Visited Area BMP - Soils BMP - Wildlife Protection Consumptive Uses (Provisioning	contiguous waters. Within or near the AA, there is an interpretive center, trails with interpretive signs or brochures, and/or regular guided interpretive tours. The percentage of the AA almost never visited by humans during an average growing season probably comprises: [ <i>Note:</i> Only include the part actually walked or driven (not simply viewed from) with a vehicle or boat. Do not include visitors on trails outside of the AA unless more than half the wetland is visible from the trails and they are within 30 m of the wetland edge. In that case include only the area occupied by the trail.] <5% and inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA. <5% and inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA. <50% and no inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA. <50% and nihabited building is within 100 m of the AA. <50% and nihabited building is within 100 m of the AA. <50% of the AA with or without inhabited building nearby. <pre>&gt;95% of the AA with or without inhabited building nearby. <pre>&gt;95% of the AA with or without inhabited building nearby. <pre>&gt;16 part of the Avisited by humans almost daily for several weeks during an average growing season probably comprises: [See note above.] <pre><pre><pre><pre><pre><pre><pre><pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre>	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	[AM, PH, PU, SBM, STR, WBF, WBN] [PH, PU] [AM, PU, WBF, WBN]
282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 295 295 295 296 297 298 299 299 299 299 300 301	F61 F62 F63	Frequently Visited Area BMP - Soils BMP - Wildlife Protection Consumptive Uses (Provisioning	contiguous waters. Within or near the AA, there is an interpretive center, trails with interpretive signs or brochures, and/or regular guided interpretive tours. The percentage of the AA almost never visited by humans during an average growing season probably comprises: [ <i>Note:</i> Only include the part actually walked or driven (not simply viewed from) with a vehicle or boat. Do not include visitors on trails outside of the AA unless more than half the welland is visible from the trails and they are within 30 m of the wetland edge. In that case include only the area occupied by the trail.] <5% and inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA. <5% and inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA. <5% and inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA. <5% of the AA with or without inhabited building nearby. >95% of the AA with or without inhabited building nearby. >95% of the AA with or without inhabited building nearby. <5%. If F60 was answered ">95%" (mostly never visited), SKIP to F64. <5.0%. 50.95%. <50%. 50.95%. <50%. 50.95%. <50%. 50.95%. <50% of the AA. Boardwalks, paved trails, fences or other infrastructure and/or well-enforced regulations appear to effectively prevent visitors from walking on soli within nearly all of the AA when the soil is unfrozen. Enter "1" if true. Fences, observation blinds, platforms, paved trails, exclusion periods, and/or well-enforced prohibitions on motorised boals, off-leash pets, and of road vehicles appear to effectively exclude or diver visitors and their pets from the AA at critical times in order to minimize disturbance of wildlife (except during hunting seasons). Enter "1" if true. Recent evidence was found wilhin the AA of the following potentially-sustainable consumptive uses. Select ALL that apply. Low-impact commercial timber harvest (e.g., selective thinning). Commercial or traditional-use harvesting of native plants, their fruits, or mushrooms. Waterfowl hunting. Fishing. Frapping of furbearers.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	[AM, PH, PU, SBM, STR, WBF, WBN] [PH, PU] [AM, PU, WBF, WBN]
282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 293 294 295 295 296 297 298 299	F61 F62 F64	Frequently Visited Area BMP - Soils BMP - Wildlife Protection Consumptive Uses (Provisioning	contiguous waters. Within or near the AA, there is an interpretive center, trails with interpretive signs or brochures, and/or regular guided interpretive tours. The percentage of the AA almost never visited by humans during an average growing season probably comprises: [ <i>Note:</i> Only include the part actually walked or driven (not simply viewed from) with a vehicle or boat. Do not include visitors on trails outside of the AA unless more than half the wetland is visible from the trails and they are within 30 m of the wetland edge. In that case include only the area occupied by the trail.] <5% and inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA. <5% and inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA. <50% and no inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA. <50% and nihabited building is within 100 m of the AA. <50% and nihabited building is within 100 m of the AA. <50% of the AA with or without inhabited building nearby. <pre>&gt;95% of the AA with or without inhabited building nearby. <pre>&gt;95% of the AA with or without inhabited building nearby. <pre>&gt;16 part of the Avisited by humans almost daily for several weeks during an average growing season probably comprises: [See note above.] <pre><pre><pre><pre><pre><pre><pre><pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre>	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	[AM, PH, PU, SBM, STR, WBF, WBN] [PH, PU] [AM, PU, WBF, WBN]

	Α	В	С	D	E
30	5		100-500 m. away.	0	
30	6		>500 m. away, or no information.	1	
30	F66 7		The AA is, or is part of, a calcareous fen. See the Plants_Calcar worksheet in the accompanying SuppInfo file for list of plant indicators (calciphiles). Enter 1 If more than two Strong or more than five Moderate calciphile species are present; otherwise enter 0, but if not able to identify those <b>and</b> no information, change to <b>blank</b> .	0	[PH, PR]
30	8	-			

gator: Brady Leights and Tiffany MacAulay	Site Identifier: WL-2		Date: July 6, 2021							
essor (S) Data Form for Non-Tida	I Wetlands. WESP-AC for Nova	Scotia version 2.		Da						
Aberrant Timing of Water Inputs										
In the last column, place a check mark next to any item that is likely			muted (smaller or less frequent peaks spread over longer							
times, more temporal homogeneity of flow or water levels) or more fl Stormwater from impervious surfaces that drains directly to the wet		FK, INV, PH, STKJ								
Water subsidies from wastewater effluent, septic system leakage, snow storage areas, or irrigation.										
Regular removal of surface or groundwater for irrigation or other consumptive use.										
Flow regulation in tributaries or water level regulation in adjoining water body, or other control structure at water entry points that regulates inflow to the wetland.										
A dam, dike, levee, weir, berm, or fill within or downgradient from the wetland that interferes with surface or subsurface flow in/out of the AA (e.g., road fill, wellpads, pipelines).										
Excavation within the wetland, e.g., dugout, artificial pond, dead-en	d ditch.									
Artificial drains or ditches in or near the wetland. Accelerated downcutting or channelization of an adjacent or interna	a shapped (instead below the historical water table level)									
Logging within the wetland.										
Subsidence or compaction of the wetland's substrate as a result of	machinery, livestock, fire, drainage, or off road vehicles.									
Straightening, ditching, dredging, and/or lining of tributary channels	, ,									
If any items were checked above, then for each row of the table belo			of the AA, then leave the "0's" for the scores in the following							
rows. To estimate effects, contrast the current condition with the con			Mild (1 point)							
Spatial extent of timing shift within the wetland:	Severe (3 points) >95% of wetland.	Medium (2 points) 5-95% of wetland.	Mild (1 point) <5% of wetland.							
When most of the timing shift began:	<3 yrs ago.	3-9 yrs ago.	10-100 yrs ago.							
Score the following 2 rows only if the altered inputs began within pas			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·							
Input timing now vs. previously:	Shift of weeks.	Shift of days.	Shift of hours or minutes.							
Flashiness or muting:	Became very flashy or controlled.	Intermediate.	Became mildly flashy or controlled.							
			Sum	_						
			Stressor subscore	= 0						
Accelerated Inputs of Contaminants and/or	Salts									
In the last column, place a check mark next to any item occurring i	in either the wetland or its CA that is likely to have accelerated	the inputs of contaminants or salts to the AA. [AM, FA, PH, POL, S	TR]							
Stormwater or wastewater effluent (including failing septic systems)	), landfills, industrial facilities.									
Metals & chemical wastes from mining, shooting ranges, snow stor	age areas, oil/ gas extraction, other sources (download many loca	ations from National Pollutant Release Inventory and view KMZ over	erlay in Google Earth. https://www.ec.gc.ca/inrp-							
npri/default.asp?lang=En&n=B85A1846-1										
Road salt. Spraying of pesticides, as applied to lawns, croplands, roadsides, o	or other areas in the CA									
If any items were checked above, then for each row of the table belo		not cumulatively expose the AA to significantly higher levels of con	taminants and/or salts, then leave the "O's" for the scores in the							
following rows. To estimate effects, contrast the current condition with										
		nger present.								
	Severe (3 points)	Medium (2 points)	Mild (1 point)							
Usual toxicity of most toxic contaminants:		Medium (2 points) Cropland, managed landfill, pipeline or transmission rights-of-								
Usual toxicity of most toxic contaminants: Frequency & duration of input:	Severe (3 points)	Medium (2 points)	Mild (1 point)							
	Severe (3 points) Industrial effluent, mining waste, unmanaged landfill.	Medium (2 points) Cropland, managed landfill, pipeline or transmission rights-of- way.	Mild (1 point) Low density residential.							
Frequency & duration of input:	Severe (3 points) Industrial effluent, mining waste, unmanaged landfill. Frequent and year-round.	Medium (2 points) Cropland, managed landfill, pipeline or transmission rights-of- way. Frequent but mostly seasonal.	Mild (1 point) Low density residential. Infrequent & during high runoff events mainly.							
Frequency & duration of input:	Severe (3 points) Industrial effluent, mining waste, unmanaged landfill. Frequent and year-round.	Medium (2 points) Cropland, managed landfill, pipeline or transmission rights-of- way. Frequent but mostly seasonal.	Mild (1 point) Low density residential. Infrequent & during high runoff events mainly. In more distant part of contributing area.	=						
Frequency & duration of input:	Severe (3 points) Industrial effluent, mining waste, unmanaged landfill. Frequent and year-round.	Medium (2 points) Cropland, managed landfill, pipeline or transmission rights-of- way. Frequent but mostly seasonal.	Mild (1 point) Low density residential. Infrequent & during high runoff events mainly. In more distant part of contributing area. Sum	=						
Frequency & duration of input: AA proximity to main sources (actual or potential):	Severe (3 points) Industrial effluent, mining waste, unmanaged landfill. Frequent and year-round. 0 - 15 m.	Medium (2 points)         Cropland, managed landfill, pipeline or transmission rights-of-way.         Frequent but mostly seasonal.         15-100 m. or in groundwater.	Mild (1 point) Low density residential. Infrequent & during high runoff events mainly. In more distant part of contributing area. Sum	=						
Frequency & duration of input: AA proximity to main sources (actual or potential): Accelerated Inputs of Nutrients	Severe (3 points)         Industrial effluent, mining waste, unmanaged landfill.         Frequent and year-round.         0 - 15 m.	Medium (2 points)         Cropland, managed landfill, pipeline or transmission rights-of-way.         Frequent but mostly seasonal.         15-100 m. or in groundwater.	Mild (1 point) Low density residential. Infrequent & during high runoff events mainly. In more distant part of contributing area. Sum	=						
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Duration of sediment inputs to the wetland:	Frequent and year-round.	Frequent but mostly seasonal.	Infrequent & during high runoff events mainly.						
AA proximity to actual or potential sources:	0 - 15 m.	15-100 m.	In more distant part of contributing area.						
* high-intensity= extensive off-road vehicle use, plowing, grading soil or sediment.	g, excavation, erosion with or without veg removal; <b>low</b> -intensity= veg	removal only with little or no apparent erosion or disturbance of	Sum=						
			Stressor subscore=	0					
Soil or Sediment Alteration Within the Assessment Area									
In the last column, place a check mark next to any item present in the wetland that is likely to have compacted, eroded, or otherwise altered the wetland's soil. Consider only items occurring within past 100 years or since wetland was created or restored (whichever is less). [CS, INV, NR, PH, SR, STR]									
Compaction from machinery, off-road vehicles, livestock, or more	untain bikes, especially during wetter periods.								
Leveling or other grading not to the natural contour.									
Tillage, plowing (but excluding disking for enhancement of nativ	re plants).								
Fill or riprap, excluding small amounts of upland soils containing organic amendments (compost, etc.) or small amounts of topsoil imported from another wetland.									
Excavation.									
Ditch cleaning or dredging in or adjacent to the wetland.									
Boat traffic in or adjacent to the wetland and sufficient to cause	shore erosion or stir bottom sediments.								
Artificial water level or flow manipulations sufficient to cause erosion or stir bottom sediments.									
f any items were checked above, then for each row of the table l effects, contrast the current condition with the condition if the che	below, assign points. However, if you believe the checked items did n ecked items never occurred or were no longer present.	ot measurably alter the soil structure and/or topography, then leave	e the "0's" for the scores in the following rows. To estimate						
	Severe (3 points)	Medium (2 points)	Mild (1 point)						
Spatial extent of altered soil:	>95% of wetland or >95% of its upland edge (if any).	5-95% of wetland or 5-95% of its upland edge (if any).	<5% of wetland and <5% of its upland edge (if any).						
Recentness of significant soil alteration in wetland:	Current & ongoing.	1-12 months ago.	>1 yr ago.						
Duration:	Long-lasting, minimal veg recovery.	Long-lasting but mostly revegetated.	Short-term, revegetated, not intense.						
Fiming of soil alteration:	Frequent and year-round.	Frequent but mostly seasonal.	Mainly during one-time or scattered events.						
			Sum=						
			Stressor subscore=	(					

### FieldS form Non-tidal

# Assessment Area (AA) Results:

Wetland ID: Uniacke Quarry WL-2

Date: July 26, 2021

Observer: Brady Leights and Tiffany MacAulay

Latitude & Longitude (decimal degrees): 44.914279, -63.816340

Scores will appear below after data are entered in worksheets OF, F, and S. See Manual for definitions and descriptions of how scores were computed.

Wetland Functions or Other Attributes:	Function Score (Normalised)	Function Rating	Benefits Score (Normalised)	Benefits Rating	Function Score (raw)	Benefits Score (raw)
Water Storage & Delay (WS)	7.23	Moderate	10.00	Higher	7.34	4.53
Stream Flow Support (SFS)	0.00	Lower	0.00	Lower	0.00	0.00
Water Cooling (WC)	0.00	Lower	0.00	Lower	0.00	0.00
Sediment Retention & Stabilisation (SR)	2.17	Lower	3.29	Higher	3.89	1.61
Phosphorus Retention (PR)	0.00	Lower	2.57	Moderate	3.26	2.00
Nitrate Removal & Retention (NR)	10.00	Higher	6.67	Moderate	10.00	6.67
Carbon Sequestration (CS)	5.11	Moderate			7.61	
Organic Nutrient Export (OE)	6.57	Moderate			4.29	
Anadromous Fish Habitat (FA)	0.00	Lower	0.00	Lower	0.00	0.00
Resident Fish Habitat (FR)	0.00	Lower	0.00	Lower	0.00	0.00
Aquatic Invertebrate Habitat (INV)	3.98	Moderate	0.73	Lower	5.11	1.64
Amphibian & Turtle Habitat (AM)	2.54	Lower	2.06	Lower	4.46	3.46
Waterbird Feeding Habitat (WBF)	0.00	Lower	0.00	Lower	0.00	0.00
Waterbird Nesting Habitat (WBN)	0.00	Lower	0.00	Lower	0.00	0.00
Songbird, Raptor, & Mammal Habitat (SBM)	6.18	Moderate	5.00	Moderate	5.38	5.00
Pollinator Habitat (POL)	5.64	Moderate	3.33	Moderate	4.67	3.33
Native Plant Habitat (PH)	3.76	Moderate	4.46	Lower	5.40	4.46
Public Use & Recognition (PU)			1.82	Moderate		1.54
Wetland Sensitivity (Sens)			6.43	Moderate		4.00
Wetland Ecological Condition (EC)			3.04	Lower		6.67
Wetland Stressors (STR) (higher score means more stress)			7.69	Higher		3.87
Summary Ratings for Grouped Functions:						
HYDROLOGIC Group (WS)	7.23	Moderate	10.00	Higher	7.34	4.53
WATER QUALITY SUPPORT Group (max+avg/2 of SR, PR, NR, CS)	7.16	Higher	5.42	Moderate	8.10	5.05
AQUATIC SUPPORT Group (max+avg/2 of SFS, INV, OE, WC)	4.60	Moderate	0.49	Lower	3.73	1.09
AQUATIC HABITAT Group (max+avg/2 of FA, FR, AM, WBF, WBN)	1.53	Lower	1.24	Lower	2.67	2.08
TRANSITION HABITAT Group (max+avg/2 of SBM, PH, POL)	5.68	Moderate	4.63	Lower	5.28	4.63
WETLAND CONDITION (EC)			3.04	Lower		6.67
WETLAND RISK (average of Sensitivity & Stressors)			7.06	Higher		3.94
	means only th	e of 0 does not at this wetland Inction or bene	has a capacity	that is equal or	less than the lo	owest-scoring

ie, ioi that iun assessed previously.

## NOVA SCOTIA - Functional WSS Interpretation Tool

### 1. General Description of Tool:

This interpretive tool automatically determines whether the subject wetland will be regulated as a Wetland of Special Significance (WSS). This determination is made based on the WESP-AC functional results, per the Nova Scotia Wetland Conservation Policy.

A 'Function-Benefit Product' (FBP) is calculated based upon the Grouped Functions, and has a theoretical maximum of 100. Threshold values for the FBP are applied, in order to categorize the FBP scores into 'Low', 'Moderate' or 'High' scores. Thresholds are determined based upon the statistical distribution of WESP-AC scores compiled from various sites across the Province (N=442). These categories are subsequently used to apply various 'Functional WSS Rules', as described below.

For the purpose of defining and applying the Functional WSS rules, two supergroups are defined based on grouped functions, as follows: **(1)** Support Supergroup - includes Hydrologic, Water Quality Support, and Aquatic Support grouped functions. **(2)** Habitat Supergroup - includes Aquatic Habitat and Transition Habitat grouped functions.

### 2. Functional WSS Rule Definitions:

Habitat Rule: In consideration of the Habitat Supergroup, the subject wetland is a WSS if either of the following sub-rules are satisfied:

(HAB 1) Two 'High Scores' OR

(HAB 2) One 'High' and one 'Moderate' score

Support Rule: In consideration of the Support Supergroup, the subject wetland is a WSS if either of the following sub-rules are satisfied:

(SUP 1) Three 'High' scores OR

(SUP 2) Two 'High' and one 'Moderate' score

Habitat/Support Hybrid Rule: In consideration of both the Habitat and Support Supergroups, the subject wetland is a WSS if the following is satisfied: (HYB 1) One 'High' Habitat score AND Two or three 'High' Support scores

### **3. Functional WSS Interpretation Results**

Function-Benefit Product (FBP)	FBP SCORE	FBP SCORE CATEGORY
SUPPORT SUPERGROUP - HYDROLOGIC	72.32233966	High
SUPPORT SUPERGROUP - WATER QUALITY SUPPORT	38.81378551	Low
SUPPORT SUPERGROUP - AQUATIC SUPPORT	2.248966186	Low
HABITAT SUPERGROUP - AQUATIC HABITAT	1.885972252	Low
HABITAT SUPERGROUP - TRANSITION HABITAT	26.32723421	Low

3a. Functional WSS Determination: Automatic Method

Habitat Rule Satisfied?	NO
Support Rule Satisfied?	NO
Habitat/Support Hybrid Rule Satisfied?	NO
CONCLUSION:	Site is not a WSS

#### 3b. Functional WSS Determination - Manual Method Using Dichotomous Key

<b>1a.</b> (HAB) - One or more 'High' scores for AH or TH	2
<b>2a.</b> (HAB) - Two 'High' scores	
<b>2b.</b> (HAB) - One 'High' score	3
<b>3a.</b> (HAB) - Any combination of 'High' and 'Moderate' scores	wss
<b>3b.</b> (HAB) - Any combination of 'High' and 'Low' scores	4
<b>4a.</b> (SUP) One or more 'High' Scores for HYD, WQS, or AS	5
5a. (SUP) Two or Three 'High' scores	WSS
5b. (SUP) One 'High' score	6
<b>6a.</b> (SUP) Any combo of one 'High', two 'Mod' scores	WSS
<b>6b.</b> (SUP) One 'High', plus any other combo of scores	not WSS
<b>4b.</b> (SUP) Zero 'High' Scores for HYD, WQS, or AS	7
7a. (SUP) Three 'Moderate' scores	WSS
<b>7b.</b> (SUP) Any other combination of scores	not WSS
<b>1b.</b> (HAB) - Zero 'High' Scores for AH or TH	8
8a. (SUP) Three 'High' Scores	<b>W</b> SS
<b>8b.</b> (SUP) Less than three 'High' scores	
<b>9a.</b> (SUP) Two 'High' and one 'Moderate' score	
<b>9b.</b> (SUP) - Any other combination of scores	not WSS.

Cover Page: Basic Description of Assessment	WESP-AC version 2
Site Name:	Uniacke Quarry Wetland 3
Investigator Name:	Brady Leights and Tiffany MacAulay
Date of Field Assessment:	July 26 2021
Nearest Town:	Mount Uniacke, NS
Latitude (decimal degrees):	44.916001
Longitude (decimal degrees):	-63.815870
Is a map based on a formal on-site wetland delineation available?	Yes
Approximate size of the Assessment Area (AA, in hectares):	0.1
AA as percent of entire wetland (approx.). Attach sketch map if AA is smaller than the entire contiguous wetland.	100
What percent (approx.) of the <b>wetland</b> were you able to visit?	100
What percent (approx.) of the <b>AA</b> were you able to visit?	100
Were you able to ask the site owner/manager about any of the questions?	
Indicate here if you intentionally surveyed for rare plants, calciphile plants, or rare animals:	
Have you attended a WESP-AC training session? If so, indicate approximate month & year.	September, 2021
How many wetlands have you assessed previously using WESP-AC? (approx.)	<50
Comments about the site or this WESP-AC assessment (attach extra page if desired):	

	Α	В	С	D	Е
	Date: 2	1 July 2021	Site Identifier: WL-3	Investiga	tor: Brady Leights and Tiffany MacAulay
1					
			New tidel Matlend Date Form M/FCD AC warsion 2 for News Costie watlands		
	For	n OF (Office).	Non-tidal Wetland Data Form. WESP-AC version 2 for Nova Scotia wetlands	<u>oniy</u> .	DIRECTIONS: Conduct an assessment only after reading the accompanying
	<b>Manu</b>	al and the Explanatic	ons column of the data form. In the Data column, change the 0 (false) to a 1 (true) for the best choice, or for mult	tiple cho	ices where allowed and so indicated. Answering many of the questions below will
	requir	e using these online	map viewers:		
			tps://www.google.com/earth/download/gep/agree.html		
		-			
			e Viewer: https://nsgi.novascotia.ca/plv/		
	For m	ost wetlands, comple	eting this office data form will require 1-2 hours. For a list of functions to which each question pertains, see brack	keted ab	breviations in the Definitions/Explanations column. For detailed descriptions of
	each \	WESP-AC model, see	Appendix B of the accompanying Manual. Codes for functions and values are: WS= Water Storage, SFS= Stream I	Flow Su	pport, WC= Water Cooling, SR= Sediment Retention & Stabilisation, PR=
	Phosp	horus Retention, NR	= Nitrate Removal, CS= Carbon Sequestration, OE= Organic Nutrient Export, INV= Invertebrate Habitat, FA= Anad	dromous	Fish Habitat, FR= Resident Fish Habitat, AM= Amphibian & Reptile Habitat, WBF=
	Feedi	ng Waterbird Habitat	t, WBN= Nesting Waterbird Habitat, SBM= Songbird, Raptor, & Mammal Habitat, POL= Pollinator Habitat, PH= Na	ative Pla	nt Habitat, PU= Public Use & Recognition, EC= Ecological Condition, Sen= Wetland
		ivity, STR= Stressors.			
2	Schol				
				<b>.</b>	
3	#	Indicators	Condition Choices	Data	Definitions/Explanations
0	OF1	Province	Mark the province in which the AA is located by changing the 0 in the column next to it to a "1". Mark only one.		This determines to which province's calibration wetlands the raw score of any wetland is normalised.
4	OFT	FIUVILLE	Mark the province in which the AA is located by changing the o in the column next to it to a 1. Mark only one.		In the function and benefits models, it also triggers the automatic exclusion of indicators for which no
5			New Brunswick	0	
6			Nova Scotia	1	spatial data exists in a particular province.
7			Prince Edward Island	0	
/				÷	4
			Newfoundland-Labrador	0	
	OF2	Ponded Area Within 1	The area of surface water ponded during most of the growing season that is both (1) in or adjacent to the AA and (2) within 1 km is:		"Adjacent" means not separated from the AA by a wide expanse (>50 m) of upland (including roads
9		km.			>50 m wide). Include ponded areas likely to be hidden by wetland vegetation. If surface water
10	1		<0.01 hectare (about 10 m x 10 m).	0	extends beyond 1 km, include only the part within 1 km. Do not include tidal areas. Measure the
11			0.01 - 0.1 hectare.	0	area from aerial imagery using Google Earth Pro (click on Ruler icon in toolbar, then Polygon in pop-
12				0	up menu). [PH, SBM, WBN]
			0.1 - 1 hectare.	0	4
13			1 to 10 hectares.	1	
14			10 to 100 hectares.	0	
15			>100 hectares.	0	
	OF3	Ponded Water &	The area of wetlands and surface water ponded during most of the growing season that is both (1) in or adjacent to the AA and (2) within		See definition of adjacent in OF2. If the AA's wetland vegetation extends beyond 1 km, include only
16			1 km is:		the part within 1 km. "Ponded" means not flowing in rivers or streams. [Sens, WBF]
17			$0.01$ heaters (shout 10 m $\times$ 10 m)	0	
			<0.01 hectare (about 10 m x 10 m).	0	4
18			0.01 - 0.1 hectare.	0	
19			0.1 - 1 hectare.	0	
20			1 to 10 hectares.	0	
21	1		10 to 100 hectares.	1	
22			>100 hectares.	0	1
	OF4	Size of Largest Nearby	The largest vegetated patch or corridor that includes the AA's vegetation plus all <b>adjacent</b> upland vegetation that is not lawn, row crops,	0	See definition of adjacent in OF2. Use Google Earth Pro's polygon ruler (as described above).
		• •	heavily grazed lands, conifer plantation is:		Exclude conifer plantations only if it is obvious that trees were planted in rows. [AM, PH, SBM, Sens]
23		Vegetated Tract or Corridor		_	Licitude conner plantations only in it is obvious that trees were planted in rows. [Awi, Pri, SBM, Sens]
24 25 26		Comuoi	<0.01 hectare (about 10 m x 10 m).	0	
25			0.01 - 0.1 hectare.	0	
26	1		0.1 - 1 hectare.	0	
27			1 to 10 hectares.	0	1
27			10 to 100 hectares.	0	4
20				-	4
28 29 30			100 to 1000 hectares.	0	4
			>1000 hectares. [This is nearly always the answer in relatively undeveloped landscapes.]	1	
	OF5	Distance to Large	The minimum distance from the edge of the AA to the edge of the closest vegetated land (but excluding row crops, lawn, conifer		To measure distance, use Google Earth Pro (Ruler > Line tool). The 375-ha criterion is from the
31		Vegetated Tract	plantation) larger than 375 hectares (about 2 km on a side), is:		Fundy Model Forest Project. [AM, PH, POL, SBM, Sens]
	1		<50 m, and not separated from the 375-ha vegetated area by any width of paved roads, stretches of open water, row crops, bare ground,	1	
			lawn, or impervious surface. Or the AA itself contains >375 ha of vegetation. [This is often the answer in relatively undeveloped		
32			landscapes.]		
52	1		<50 m, but completely separated from the 375-ha vegetated area by those features, and AA does not contain >375 ha of vegetation.	0	1
33				Ŭ	
33 34	1		50-500 m, and <b>not</b> separated.	0	4
54				0	4
35			50-500 m, but separated by those features.	0	

				-	4
36			0.5 - 5 km, and <b>not</b> separated.	0	
37			0.5 - 5 km, but separated by those features.	0	
38			None of the above (the closest patches or corridors which are that large are >5 km away).	0	
	OF6	Herbaceous Uniqueness	The AA's vegetation cover is >10% herbaceous* but uplands within 5 km have <10% herbaceous cover. If so, enter "3" and continue to	1	For this question only, consider moss to be herbaceous vegetation. Determine the score by viewing
			OF7. If not, consider:		aerial imagery in Google Earth after successively drawing or estimating the boundaries of the buffers
			The AA's vegetation cover is >10% herbaceous* but uplands within 1 km have <10% herbaceous cover. If so enter "2" and continue to		of 5 km, 1 km, and 100 m radius focused on the center of the AA. Circles of specified radius can be
			OF7. If not, consider:		drawn in Google Earth Pro by clicking on the Ruler icon, then Circle in the pop-up menu. [AMv, PHv,
			The AA's vegetation cover is >10% herbaceous* but uplands within 100 m of the wetland edge have <10% herbaceous cover. If so, enter		POLv, SBMv, WBFv, WBNv]
			. [* NOTE: Evolude lawne, row grape, beauily grazed lands, forest, chrublands, include more as well as grasslike plants in this use of		
39			[* NOTE: Exclude lawns, row crops, heavily grazed lands, forest, shrublands. Include moss as well as grasslike plants in this use of "herbaceous vegetation"]		
	OF7	Woody Uniqueness	The AA's vegetation cover is >10% woody* but uplands within 5 km have <10% woody cover. If so, enter "3" and continue to OF8. If not,	0	See above. Do not consider conifer plantations to be forest if it is obvious that trees were planted in
		woody oniqueness	consider:	-	rows. [AMv, PHv, POLv, SBMv]
			The AA's vegetation is >10% woody* but uplands within 1 km have <10% woody cover. If so enter "2" and continue to OF8. If not,		
			consider:		
			The AA's vegetation is >10% woody* but uplands within 100 m of the wetland edge have <10% woody cover. If so, enter "1"		
40			[* NOTE: woody cover = trees & shrubs taller than 1 m.]		
	OF8	Local Vegetated Cover	Draw a 5-km radius circle measured from the center of the AA. Ignoring all permanent water in the circle, the percent of the remaining		In Google Earth, draw the 5 km buffer and then estimate land cover percentages, or do GIS analysis
		Percentage	area that is wooded or unmanaged herbaceous vegetation (NOT lawn, row crops, bare or heavily grazed land, clearcuts, or conifer		of an appropriate land cover layer. [AM, PH, POL, SBM, Sens]
41			plantations) is:		
42			<5% of the land.	0	
43			5 to 20% of the land.	0	
44			20 to 60% of the land.	0	
45			60 to 90% of the land.	1	
46			>90% of the land. SKIP to OF10.	0	
47	OF9	Type of Land Cover	Within the 5-km radius circle, and ignoring all permanent water, the land area that is bare or non-perennial cover is mostly:		[AM, SBM]
48		Alteration	Impervious surface, e.g., paved road, parking lot, building, exposed rock.	0	
49			Bare pervious surface, e.g., lawn, recent (<5 yrs ago) clearcut, dirt or gravel road, cropland, landslide, conifer plantation.	1	
	OF10	Distance by Road to	Measured along the maintained road nearest the AA, the distance to the nearest population center is:	·	"Population center" means a settled area with more than about 5 regularly- inhabited structures per
50	0.10	Nearest Population			square kilometer. In Google Earth Pro, click on the Ruler icon, then Path, and draw and measure the
51		Center	<100 m.	0	route. [FAv, FRv, NRv, PH, PU, SBM, WBFv]
52			100 - 500 m.	0	
53			0.5- 1 km.	0	
54			1 - 5 km.	1	
55			>5 km.	0	

56 OF11	В	С	D	E
50	Distance to Nearest	From the center of the AA, the distance to the nearest maintained public road (dirt or paved) is:		Determine this by viewing aerial imagery in Google Earth Pro and measuring with the Ruler>Line
57	Maintained Road	<10 m.	0	tool. [AM, FAv, FRv, NRv, PH, PU, SBM, STR, WBN]
58		10 - 25 m.	0	
59		25 - 50 m.	0	
0		50 - 100 m. 100 - 500 m.	0	
1 2		>500 m.	1	
	Wildlife Access	Draw a circle of radius of 5 km from the center of the AA. If mammals and amphibians can move from the center of the AA to ALL other		Draw the 5 km circle in Google Earth Pro using the Circle tool and search for roads and wetlands
3		separate wetlands and ponds located within the circle without being forced to cross pavement (any width), lawns, bare ground, and/or marine waters, mark 1= yes can move to all, 0= no. Change to <b>blank</b> if there are no other wetlands within 5 km.	0	within it, being alert for roads hidden under forest canopy. [AM, SBM, STR]
4 OF13		The distance from the AA center to the closest (but separate) ponded water body visible in GoogleEarth imagery is:		In Google Earth Pro, zoom in closely to examine the surrounding landscape for ponds, lakes, an
5	Water	<50 m, and not separated by any width of paved roads, stretches of open water, row crops, lawn, bare ground, or impervious surface.	0	wetlands that appear to be permanently flooded. [AM, PH, SBM, Sens, WBF, WBN]
6		<50 m, but completely separated by those features.	0	
7		50-500 m, and not separated.	0	
8		50-500 m, but separated by those features.	0	
9 0		0.5 - 1 km, and not separated. 0.5 - 1 km, but separated by those features.	0	
1		None of the above (the closest patches or corridors that large are >1 km away).	0	
OF14	Distance to Large	The distance from the AA center to the closest (but separate) non-tidal body of water that is ponded during most of the year and is larger		Determine this by viewing aerial imagery in Google Earth. [Sens, WBF, WBN]
2	Ponded Water	than 8 hectares during most of a normal year is:		
3		<100 m.	0	
4 5		100 m - 1 km. 1 -2 km.	0	1
5		2-5 km.	1	1
7	1	5-10 km.	0	1
3		>10 km.	0	
OF15	Tidal Proximity	The distance from the AA edge to the closest tidal water body (regardless of its salinity) is:		In Google Earth, measure the distance to the ocean (including Bay of Fundy) or tidal river, which is closer. If you need to see how far upriver a river is tidal, see the KMZ file provided with this
)		<100 m.	0	is closer. If you need to see how far upriver a river is tidal, see the KMZ file provided with this calculator for NS (NS Headtide). Points shown in those files are only an approximation, so local
L		100 m - 1 km.	0	information if available may be preferable. [FA, WBF]
2		1 - 5 km. 5-10 km.	0	4
3		5-10 km. 10-40 km.	0	
4 5		>40 km.	0	
	Upland Edge Contact	Select one:	-	[NR, SBM, Sens]
5		The AA has no upland edge (or upland is <1% of perimeter). The AA is entirely surrounded by (& contiguous with) other wetlands or	0	
7		water. 1-25% of the AA's perimeter abuts upland (including filled areas). The rest adjoins other wetlands or water that is mostly wider than the	0	
8		AA.		
9		25-50% of the AA's perimeter abuts upland. The rest adjoins other wetlands or water that is mostly wider than the AA. 50-75% of the AA's perimeter abuts upland. The rest adjoins other wetlands or water that is mostly wider than the AA.	0	
0		More than 75% of the AA's perimeter abuts upland. Any remainder adjoins other wetlands or water that is mostly wider than the AA. This will be true for most assessments done with WESP-AC.	1	
2 OF17	Flood Damage from Nor	Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice):		Contact local authories to determine if such maps exist. Where available, LiDAR imagery can
_	tidal Waters	Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm	0	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv]
3		surges.		
4		Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events.	0	
		Maps do <b>not</b> show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas ( <b>or no such mapping has been done locally</b> ) and there appears to be infrastructure	0	
5				
		vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.		
6		Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable	1	
	Relative Elevation in Watershed	Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the	1	[FA, NR, Sens, SFSv, WCv, WSv]
OF18 7	Watershed	Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min).		
OF18 7 OF19 3	Watershed Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area	Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no.	1 0.87 0	If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv]
OF18 7 0F19 8 0F20	Watershed Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area Degraded Water	Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals, hydrocarbons, nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic		If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh
OF18 7 0F19 3 0F20	Watershed Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area	Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no.		If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh
OF18 7 OF19 3 OF20 9 0	Watershed Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area Degraded Water	Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals, hydrocarbons, nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and:		If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N
OF18 7 0F19 8 0F20 9 00 11	Watershed Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area Degraded Water	Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals</b> , <b>hydrocarbons</b> , <b>nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within the AA. The condition is present in waters within 1 km that flow <b>into</b> the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing	0	If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N
OF18 7 0F19 8 0F20 9 00 11	Watershed Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area Degraded Water	Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals</b> , <b>hydrocarbons</b> , <b>nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within the AA. The condition is present in waters within 1 km that flow <b>into</b> the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters.	0 0 0	If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" she be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N
OF18 7 OF19 0F20 0 1 2	Watershed Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area Degraded Water	Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals</b> , <b>hydrocarbons</b> , <b>nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within the AA. The condition is present in waters within 1 km that flow <b>into</b> the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing	0 0 0	If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N
OF18 7 OF19 OF20 0 0 1 2 3 OF21	<ul> <li>Watershed</li> <li>Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area</li> <li>Degraded Water Upstream</li> <li>Degraded Water</li> </ul>	Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals, hydrocarbons, nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within the AA. The condition is present in waters within 1 km that flow <b>into</b> the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). <b>This is the situation for nearly</b>	0 0 0	If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N
OF18 7 OF19 3 OF20 9 0 1 2 3 4 OF21	<ul> <li>Watershed</li> <li>Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area</li> <li>Degraded Water Upstream</li> </ul>	Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals</b> , <b>hydrocarbons</b> , <b>nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present in waters within 1 km that flow <b>into</b> the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). <b>This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region</b> .	0 0 0	If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN]
OF18 7 OF19 3 OF20 9 0 11 2 3 4 OF21	<ul> <li>Watershed</li> <li>Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area</li> <li>Degraded Water Upstream</li> <li>Degraded Water</li> </ul>	Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals</b> , <b>hydrocarbons</b> , <b>nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present in waters within 1 km that flow <b>into</b> the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). <b>This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region</b> . The problem described above is <b>downslope from</b> the AA, and:	0 0 0 0 1	If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN]
OF18 7 OF19 0F20 0 1 2 3 4 0F21 5	<ul> <li>Watershed</li> <li>Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area</li> <li>Degraded Water Upstream</li> <li>Degraded Water</li> </ul>	Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals</b> , <b>hydrocarbons</b> , <b>nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within the AA. The condition is present in waters within 1 km that flow <b>into</b> the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmell) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). <b>This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region</b> . The condition is present within 1 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel.	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN]
OF18 7 OF19 0F19 0F20 0 0 1 2 3 4 0F21 3 6 6	<ul> <li>Watershed</li> <li>Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area</li> <li>Degraded Water Upstream</li> <li>Degraded Water</li> </ul>	Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals, hydrocarbons, nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within the AA. The condition is present in waters within 1 km that flow <b>into</b> the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). <b>This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region</b> . The condition is present within 1 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing channel.	0 0 0 0 1	If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN]
OF18 7 OF19 OF20 0 1 2 3 4 OF21 5 6 7	<ul> <li>Watershed</li> <li>Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area</li> <li>Degraded Water Upstream</li> <li>Degraded Water</li> </ul>	Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals</b> , <b>hydrocarbons</b> , <b>nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within 1 km that flow <b>into</b> the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling unig both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmell) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). <b>This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region</b> . The condition is present within 1 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmell) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmell) indicates no problems	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN]
OF18 7 OF19 8 OF20 9 00 01 02 03 04 OF21 03 05 06 07 08	<ul> <li>Watershed</li> <li>Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area</li> <li>Degraded Water Upstream</li> <li>Degraded Water Downstream</li> </ul>	Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals</b> , <b>hydrocarbons</b> , <b>nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within the AA. The condition is present in waters within 1 km that flow <b>into</b> the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). <b>This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region</b> . The condition is present within 1 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present wi	0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1	If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" she be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv]
OF18 7 OF19 0F20 0 0 1 2 3 4 OF20 0 1 1 2 3 4 0F21 5 6 6 7 8	<ul> <li>Watershed</li> <li>Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area</li> <li>Degraded Water Upstream</li> <li>Degraded Water</li> </ul>	Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals</b> , <b>hydrocarbons</b> , <b>nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within 1 km that flow <b>into</b> the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling unig both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmell) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). <b>This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region</b> . The condition is present within 1 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmell) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmell) indicates no problems	0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1	If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" she be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN]
OF18 7 OF19 0F20 0 0 1 2 3 0F20 0 1 2 3 0 7 8 0F21 8 0F22	Watershed         Water Quality Sensitive         Watershed or Area         Degraded Water         Upstream         Degraded Water         Downstream         Ownstream         Wetland as a % of Its         Contributing Area	Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals, hydrocarbons, nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within the AA. The condition is present within the AA. The condition is present within 1 km that flow into the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). <b>This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region</b> . The condition is present within 1 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. Th	0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1	If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv]
OF18 7 OF19 0F20 0 1 2 3 0F20 4 0F21 5 6 7 8 0F22 9	Watershed         Water Quality Sensitive         Watershed or Area         Degraded Water         Upstream         Degraded Water         Downstream         Ownstream         Wetland as a % of Its         Contributing Area	Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals</b> , <b>hydrocarbons</b> , <b>nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present in waters within 1 km that flow <b>into</b> the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. The condition is present within 1 km downslope from the AA, and: The condition is present within 5 km downslope from the AA, and: The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is prese	0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1	If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv] Topographic maps may be viewed online at the National Atlas of Canada (Toporama):
OF18 OF19 OF20 OF20 OF20 OF20 OF20 OF20 OF20 OF22 OF22 OF22 OF22 OF22	Watershed         Water Quality Sensitive         Watershed or Area         Degraded Water         Upstream         Degraded Water         Downstream         Ownstream         Wetland as a % of Its         Contributing Area	Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals, hydrocarbons, nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within the AA. The condition is present within the AA. The condition is present within 1 km that flow into the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). <b>This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region</b> . The condition is present within 1 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. Th	0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1	If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv]
OF18 OF19 8 OF20 9 0 10 12 13 14 OF21 15 16 07 18 OF22 19 06 07 10 05 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	Watershed         Water Quality Sensitive         Watershed or Area         Degraded Water         Upstream         Degraded Water         Downstream         Ownstream         Wetland as a % of Its         Contributing Area	Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals</b> , <b>hydrocarbons</b> , <b>nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present in waters within 1 km that flow <b>into</b> the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel, or within 1 km but not connected to the AA by a channel. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region. From a topographic map and field observations, estim	0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1	If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv]
OF18         7         OF19         8         OF20         9         01         02         03         04         0F21         04         07         08         07         08         07         08         071         08         071         08         091         011         022         033	Watershed         Water Quality Sensitive         Watershed or Area         Degraded Water         Upstream         Degraded Water         Downstream         Ownstream         Wetland as a % of Its         Contributing Area	Maps do not show Flood Žone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals</b> , <b>hydrocarbons</b> , <b>nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high themperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within the AA. The condition is present in waters within 1 km that flow into the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmet!) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region. The condition is present within 1 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel, or within 1 km but not connected to the AA by a channel. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmet!) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region. F	0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0	If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv] Topographic maps may be viewed online at the National Atlas of Canada (Toporama):
7         8         9         9000	WatershedWater Quality Sensitive Watershed or AreaDegraded Water UpstreamDegraded Water DownstreamDownstreamWetland as a % of Its Contributing Area (Catchment)	Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area, (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of metals, <b>hydrocarbons</b> , nutrients, or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present in waters within 1 km that flow into the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmetl) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region. The condition is present within 1 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope from the AA, and: The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmetl) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region. From a topographic map and field observations, es	0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0	If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv]
OF18         7         OF19         8         OF20         9         00         01         02         03         04         0F21         04         07         08         07         08         07         08         071         08         072         08         071         08         072         08         071         08         072         08         071         08         091         102         113         072	Watershed         Water Quality Sensitive         Watershed or Area         Degraded Water         Upstream         Degraded Water         Downstream         Wetland as a % of Its         Contributing Area         (Catchment)	Maps do not show Flood Žone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals</b> , <b>hydrocarbons</b> , <b>nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high themperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within the AA. The condition is present in waters within 1 km that flow into the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmet!) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region. The condition is present within 1 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel, or within 1 km but not connected to the AA by a channel. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmet!) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region. F	0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0	If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" she be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv]
OF18 OF19 OF20	<ul> <li>Watershed</li> <li>Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area</li> <li>Degraded Water Upstream</li> <li>Degraded Water Downstream</li> <li>Wetland as a % of Its Contributing Area (Catchment)</li> <li>Unvegetated Surface in</li> </ul>	Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ flie that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AX's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye all"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of metals, <b>hydrocarbons</b> , nutrients, or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aqualc life or humans, and: The condition is present in waters within 1 km that flow into the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmetl) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region. The condition is present within 1 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The con	0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0	If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" she be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, NI PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv]
OF18 OF19 OF20 OF21 OF22	<ul> <li>Watershed</li> <li>Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area</li> <li>Degraded Water Upstream</li> <li>Degraded Water Downstream</li> <li>Wetland as a % of Its Contributing Area (Catchment)</li> <li>Unvegetated Surface in</li> </ul>	Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of metals, hydrocarbons, nutrients, or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within the AA. The that flow into the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region. The condition is present within 1 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The soft of the substream). This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region. Form the AA, and: The condition is present within 1 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The soft of the area insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region. The described and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) in	0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0	If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sho be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, NI PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv]

	А	В	С	D	E
		5	A relatively large proportion of the precipitation that falls farther upslope in the CA reaches this wetland quickly as runoff (surface water),		E [NRv, PRv, SRv, WSv]
			as indicated by the following:		
			(a) input channel is present,		
			(b) input channels have been straightened,		
			(c) upslope wetlands have been ditched extensively,		
			(d) land cover is mostly non-forest, (e) CA slopes are steep, and/or		
			(f) most CA soils are shallow (bedrock near surface) and/or have high runoff coefficients.		
110			This statement is:		
118			Mostly true.	1	
119 120			Somewhat true.	0	
120			Mostly untrue.	0	
	OF25	Aspect	The overland flow direction of most surface water (in streams, rivers, or runoff) that enters the AA is:	0	[AM, NR, SFS, WC, WS]
122	01 20	rispoor			
123			Northward (N, NE). north-facing contributing area.	0	
124 125			Southward (S, SW). south-facing contributing area.	0	
	OF26	Internal Flow Distance	Other (E, SE, W, NW), or no detectable uphill slope or input channel (flat). The horizontal flow distance from the wetland's inlet to outlet is:	1	Identify inlate and outlate, if any from tanggraphic mane (yes slowations to determine which are inla
126	UF20	(Path Length)	The horizontal now distance from the wetland's milet to dutiet is:		Identify inlets and outlets, if any, from topographic maps (use elevations to determine which are inle and which are outlets) and augment by field inspection. With the Provincial Landscape Viewer, sele
127			<10 m.	1	Nova Scotia Topo as the Basemap. Also enable the layer Forestry>WAM Predicted Flow. Then
128			10 - 50 m.	0	measure the inlet-outlet distance. [NR, OE, PR, SR, WS]
129			50 - 100 m.	0	4
130 131			100 - 1000 m.	0	4
131			1-2 km.	0	4
132	0563	Out to D	>2 km, or wetland lacks an inlet and outlet.	0	
	UF27	Growing Degree Days	In Google Earth, open the KMZ file that accompanies this calculator, called NS_GrowingDegreeDays. Place your cursor over the AA and	2000	This layer was provided by Dr. Dan McKenney of the Canadian Forest Service [AM, CS, FR, INV, NR, OF, DH, DR, Sons, SR, WRF, WCV, WS1
133	0500		left-click. From the pop-up window, enter the GRIDCODE number in the next column.		NR, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SR, WBF, WCv, WS]
134	UF28	Fish Access or Use	According to agency biologists and/or your own observations, the AA. [Mark just the first choice that is true.]:		Regarding the last choice, if uncertain if an AA is fishless, consider the possibility its waters have been stocked. [AM, FA, FR, INV, WBF, WBN]
			Is known to support rearing and/or spawning by Atlantic salmon or other anadromous species or eels. Go to Provincial Landscape	0	DECH SIOCHEU. [MIVI, FA, FK, HVV, VVDF, VVDIV]
			Viewer>Wildlife>Significant Habitat>Species at Risk. Contact local fishery biologists, review the ACCDC report, and visit these websites:		
135			http://www.salmonatlas.com/atlanticsalmon/canada-east/index.1.html http://atlanticsalmonfederation.org/rivers/introduction.html		4
12-			Has not been documented to support Atlantic salmon rearing and/or spawning, but is connected to nearby waters likely to contain Atlantic	0	
136 137			salmon or other anadromous species or eels and is probably accessed by those during some conditions. Is probably is not accessed by any anadromous fish species but is known or likely to have <b>other fish</b> at least seasonally.	0	1
137			Is known or likely to be fishless (e.g., too small, dry, and/or not accessible even temporarily, and not stocked).	1	1
	OF29	Species of Conservation	Within the past 10 years, in the AA (or in its adjoining waters or wetland), qualified observers have documented [mark all applicable]:		Request information from ACCDC and/or conduct your own survey at an appropriate season using
139		Concern	water are past to years, in the real or in its adjoining waters or welland, quanned observers have documented [mark an appliedble].		an approved protocol. For birds, also check eBird.org. <b>NOTE for NS</b> : If your WESP-AC is being
107			Presence of one or more of the plant species listed in the Plants_Rare worksheet of the accompanying SuppInfo file, or the AA is within a	0	completed for a Wetland Alteration Application to NS-ECC, your ACCDC results and any taxon-
			mapped Atlantic Coastal Plain Flora Buffer (go to Provincial Landscape Viewer> Wildlife> Special Management Practice Zones).	Ũ	specific survey results must be submitted along with your WESP-AC results, and application. [AMv,
140					EC, PHv, POLv, SBMv, Sens, WBFv, WBNv]
			Presence of one or more of the amphibian or reptile species (AM) of conservation concern as listed in the Wildlife_Rare worksheet of the	0	
141			accompanying SuppInfo file.		
			Presence of one or more of the waterbird species (WBF, WBN) of conservation concern as listed in the Wildlife_Rare worksheet of the	0	
142			accompanying Supplnfo file.	0	
143			Presence of one or more of the nesting <b>songbird or raptor</b> species (SBM) of conservation concern as listed in the Wildlife_Rare worksheet of the accompanying SuppInfo file, during their nesting season (May-July for most species).	0	
143			None of the above, or no data.	1	1
	OF30	Important Bird Area	In Google Earth, open the KMZ file that accompanies this calculator, called IBAs_Canada. The AA is all or part of an officially designated	0	The source of this layer, which should be checked periodically for updates, is:
145			IBA. Enter 1= yes, 0= no.	Ť	http://www.ibacanada.com/mapviewer.jsp?lang=EN [SBMv, WBFv, WBNv]
	OF31		In Google Earth, open the KMZ file that accompanies this calculator, called BlackDuck. Adjust its alignment and opacity. Determine the	0	This was provided by Dr. David Leske. [WBNv]
			predicted density (pairs per 25 sq. km) of nesting American Black Duck in the AA's vicinity: <10 (enter 0), 10-20 (enter 1), 20-30 (enter 2),		
146			>30 (enter 3). If outside of region shown in map, change to <b>blank</b> .		
	OF32	0	If AA is on private land with no information, change to blank (not 0). Otherwise: With the Provincial Landscape Viewer, for Wintering	0	[SBM]
			Moose, go to Wildlife> Significant Habitat. For Mainland Moose Concentration Areas, go to Wildlife> Special Management Practice		
147			Zones. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0.		
(		Other Conservation	The AA is all or part of an area designated by government, First Nations, or the Nature Conservancy of Canada (NCC) for its exceptional	0	See: https://novascotia.ca/parksandprotectedareas/plan/interactive-map/ [PU]
		Designation	ecological features or highly intact natural conditions. With Provincial Landscape Viewer, see Protected Areas. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0.		
148	0563	0	If uncertain, consult NCC and agencies for more recent information.		
	UF34	Conservation Investment	The AA is part of or contiguous to a wetland on which public or private organizational funds were spent to preserve, create, restore, or enhance the wetland (oveluding mitigation wetlands). Ask the property owner, Enter: yes 1, pa 0, if no information, change to black (not	0	[PU]
1.40			enhance the wetland (excluding mitigation wetlands). Ask the property owner. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0. If no information, change to blank (not		
149		Mitigation Invoctment	The AA is all or part of a mitigation site used explicitly to offset impacts elsewhere. Ask the property owner. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0. If no	0	
150	UF 35	Mitigation Investment	I ne AA is all or part of a mitigation site used explicitly to offset impacts elsewhere. Ask the property owner. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0. If no information, change to blank.	0	[PU]
	0526			0	[PU]
	UF 30		Plants, animals, or water in the AA have been monitored for >2 years, unrelated to any regulatory requirements, and data are available to the public. Or the AA is part of an area that has been designated by an agency or institution as a benchmark, reference, or status-trends	U	լությ
151			monitoring area. Ask the property owner. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0. If no information, change to blank.		
151	0F37	Calcareous Region	The AA is <b>NOT</b> in a subregion that has been heavily exposed to acid precipitation. Enter "1" if true (green or yellow in map in Appendix A		[AM, FA, FR, INV, PH]
	0137	5	of the Manual). Enter "0" if false. If no information, change to blank.		
152				<b>I</b>	

	А	В	С	D	Е
1	Date: 2'	1 July 2021	Site Identifier: WL-3	Investiga	tor: Brady Leights and Tiffany MacAulay
	that is	proposed for alterat	n-tidal Wetland Data Form. WESP-AC version 2 for Nova Scotia. DIRECTIONS: Walk f tion. If no alteration is proposed, walk in a portion that appears to be most representative of the wetland overall and the Explanations column of the data form. In the Data column, change the 0 (false) to a 1 (true) for the best	. Walk o	nly where it is safe and legal to do so. Conduct the assessment only after reading
	and/o	r reviewing aerial im	isite observations and interpretations. Do not write in shaded parts of this data form. Answering some questions agery. For most wetlands, completing this field data form will require 1-2 hours on a site. For a list of functions to -AC model, see Appendix B of the accompanying Manual. Codes for functions and values are: WS= Water Storag	which o	each question pertains, see the accompanying Interpretations form. For detailed
	Reptile	e Habitat, WBF= Fee	rus Retention, NR= Nitrate Removal, CS= Carbon Sequestration, OE= Organic Nutrient Export, INV= Invertebrate ding Waterbird Habitat, WBN= Nesting Waterbird Habitat, SBM= Songbird, Raptor, & Mammal Habitat, POL= Pol ensitivity, STR= Stressors.		
2					
3	#	Indicators	Condition Choices	Data	Definitions/Explanations
4	-1	Wetland Type	Follow the key below and mark the ONE row that best describes MOST of the vegetated part of the AA: <b>A.</b> Moss and/or lichen cover <b>more than 25%</b> of the ground. Often dominated by ericaceous shrubs (e.g., Labrador tea) or other acid- tolerant plants (e.g., bog cranberry, pitcher plant, sundew, orchids). Substrate is mostly undecomposed peat. Choose between A1 and A2 and mark the choice with a 1 in their adjoining column. Otherwise go to B below.		<b>Ericaceous</b> shrubs are ones in the heather family (Ericaceae). Most have leathery evergreen leaves. They include rhododendron, azalea, swamp laurel, leatherleaf, Labrador tea, and others. Most require acidic soil. Although not in the family Ericaceae, sweetgale ( <i>Myrica gale</i> ) should be counted also. [AM, CS, FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PH, Sens, SFS, WBF, WBN]
6			A1. Surface water is usually absent or, if present, pH is typically <4.5 and conductivity is usually <100 µS/cm (<64 ppm TDS). Trees are absent or nearly so. Sedge cover usually sparse or absent but cottongrass and/or lichen cover may be extensive, as well as cloudberry, lingonberry, sheep laurel, and a sedge ( <i>Carex rariflor</i> a). Wetland surface and surrounding landscape are seldom sloping and wetland often is domed (convex). Inlet and outlet channels are usually absent. If known, pH of peat is <4.0.	0	
7			<ul> <li>A2. Not A1. Surface water, if present, has pH typically &gt;4.5 and conductivity is usually &gt;100 µS/cm (&gt;64 ppm TDS). Sedge cover is usually extensive, and/or tree and tall shrub cover is extensive. Sometimes at toe of slope or edge of water body. An exit channel is usually present. Wetter than A1 and peat depth may be shallower (&lt;2 m).</li> <li>B. Moss and/or lichen cover less than 25% of the ground. Soil is mineral or decomposed organic (muck). Choose between B1 and B2 and</li> </ul>	1	
8			mark the choice with a 1 in their adjoining column:		
9			B1. Trees and shrubs taller than 1 m comprise more than 25% of the vegetated cover. Surface water is mostly absent or inundates the vegetation only seasonally (e.g., vernal pools or floodplain).	0	
10			<b>B2.</b> Not B1. Tree & tall shrubs comprise <b>less than</b> than 25% of the vegetated cover. Vegetation is mostly herbaceous, e.g., cattail, bulrush, burreed, pond lily, horsetail. Surface water may be extensive and fluctuates seasonally, being either persistent or drying up partly or entirely. the AA should include all persistent waters in ponds smaller than 8 hectares (~283 m on a side) that are adjacent to the AA.	0	
	The AA should form, " the des	A should also include pa include the open water <b>adjacent</b> " is used synd scribed features along t	art of the water area of adjacent ponded water larger than 8 ha and adjacent rivers wider than 20 m. Specifically, the AA part adjacent to wetland vegetation and equal in width to the average width of that vegetated zone. Throughout this data onymously with abutting, adjoining, bordering, contiguous and means no upland (manmade or natural) completely separates heir directly shared edge. Features joined only by a channel are not necessarily considered to be adjacent a large portion he features do not have to be hydrologically connected in order to be considered adjacent.		
12		Wetland Types - Adjoining or Subordinate	If the AA is smaller than 1 ha, mark all <b>other</b> types that occupy more than 1% of the vegetated AA. If the AA is larger than 1 ha, mark all other types which are within or adjacent to the AA and occupy more than 1 ha, as visible from the AA or as interpreted from aerial imagery. Do not mark again the type marked in F1. A1.	0	1 hectare is 10,000 sq. m or about 2.5 acres. It could have dimensions of 100 m by 100 m, 1000 m by 10 m, or similar. [AM, INV, SBM, WBF]
13 14			A2.	0	
15 16			B1. B2.	0	
17 18		Woody Height & Form Diversity	Following EACH row below, indicate with a number code the percentage of the living vegetation in the AA which is occupied by that feature (6 if >95%, 5 if 75-95%, 4 if 50-75%, 3 if 25-50%, 2 if 5-25%, 1 if <5%, 0 if none). If the vegetated part of the AA is largely herbaceous (non-woody) vegetation, these percentages should not sum to 100%. coniferous trees (may include tamarack) taller than 3 m.	1	<b>Deciduous</b> shrubs in this region usually include buttonbush, Labrador tea, bayberry ( <i>Morella</i> ), huckleberry, cranberry, cloudberry, sweetgale, alder, willow, birch, ash, dogwood, and a few others. If you assigned a code of 3 or higher to any of the first four choices and the ground cover beneath the trees/shrubs is <25% moss, then question F1 might be "B1". [CS, INV, NR, PH, POL, SBM, Sens]
19 20 21			deciduous trees taller than 3 m. coniferous or ericaceous shrubs or trees 1-3 m tall not directly below the canopy of trees. deciduous shrubs or trees 1-3 m tall not directly below the canopy of trees.	1 3 3	
22 23			coniferous or ericaceous shrubs <1 m tall not directly below the canopy of taller vegetation. deciduous shrubs or trees <1 m tall (e.g., deciduous seedlings) not directly below the canopy of taller vegetation.	3 2	
24			n F3 was marked 2 or greater , SKIP to F9 (N fixers).		
25 26 27		Abundant Shrub Species	Determine which two woody plant species comprise the greatest portion of the low (<3 m) woody cover . Then choose one: those species together comprise > 50% of such cover. those species together do not comprise > 50% of such cover.	<b>1</b> 0	[PH, POL, SBM, Sens]
28 29		Woody Diameter Classes	Mark ALL the types that comprise >5% of the woody canopy cover in the AA or >5% of the wooded areas (if any) along its upland edge (perimeter). The edge should include only the trees whose canopies extend into the AA. coniferous, 1-9 cm diameter and >1 m tall.	1	Estimate the diameters at chest height. If small-diameter trees are overtopped (shaded) by larger ones, visualise a "subcanopy" at the average height of the smaller-dbh trees, to serve as a basis for the minimum 5% canopy requirement in this question. The trees and shrubs need not be wetland species. [AM, CS, POL, SBM, Sens, WBN]
30 31			broad-leaved deciduous 1-9 cm diameter and >1 m tall. coniferous, 10-19 cm diameter.	1 0	
32 33			broad-leaved deciduous 10-19 cm diameter. coniferous, 20-40 cm diameter.	0 0	
34 35			broad-leaved deciduous 20-40 cm diameter. coniferous, >40 cm diameter.	0	
35 36			broad-leaved deciduous >40 cm diameter.	0	
37		Height Class Interspersion	Follow the key below and mark the ONE row that best describes MOST of the AA: A. Neither the vegetation taller than 1 m nor the vegetation shorter than that comprise >70% of the vegetated part of the AA. They each comprise 30-70%. Choose between A1 and A2 and mark the choice with a 1 in the adjoining column. Otherwise go to B below.		[AM, INV, NR, PH, SBM, Sens]
38 39 40			<ul> <li>A1. The two height classes are mostly scattered and intermixed throughout the AA.</li> <li>A2. Not A1. The two height classes are mostly in separate zones or bands, or in proportionately large clumps.</li> <li>B. Either the vegetation shorter than 1 m comprises &gt;70% of the vegetated part of the AA, or the vegetation taller than that does. One</li> </ul>	<b>1</b> 0	
41 42			size class might even be totally absent. Choose between B1 and B2 and mark the choice with a 1 in the adjoining column: B1. The less prevalent height class is mostly scattered and intermixed within the prevalent one.	0	
43 44		Large Snags (Dead	<ul> <li>B2. Not B1. The less prevalent height class is mostly located apart from the prevalent one, in separate zones or clumps, or is completely absent.</li> <li>The number of large snags (diameter &gt;20 cm) in the AA plus adjacent upland area within 10 m of the wetland edge is:</li> </ul>	0	Snags are dead standing trees that often (not always) lack bark and foliage. Include only ones that are at least 2 m tall. [POL, SBM, WBN]
45 46		Standing Trees)	None, or fewer than 8/ hectare which exceed this diameter. Several ( >8/hectare) and a pond, lake, or slow-flowing water wider than 10 m is within 1 km.	<b>1</b> 0	מוס מרוסמסרב וודימוו. דר סב, סטויו, ייזטוין

	Δ	В	С	D	Е
47	Π	D	Several (>8/hectare) but above not true.	0	
48 <sup>F8</sup>	8	Downed Wood	The number of downed wood pieces longer than 2 m and with diameter >10 cm, and not persistently submerged, is:		Exclude temporary "burn piles." [AM, INV, POL, SBM]
49			Few or none that meet these criteria.	0	
50			Several (>5 if AA is >5 hectares, less for smaller AAs) meet these criteria.	1	
F9	9	N Fixers	The percentage of the AA's vegetated cover that contains nitrogen-fixing plants (e.g., alder, sweetgale, clover, lupine, alfalfa, other		Do not include N-fixing algae or lichens. [FA, FR, INV, NRv, OE, PH, SBM, Sens]
51			legumes) is:	0	
52 53			<1% or none. 1-25% of the vegetated cover, in the AA or along its water edge (whichever has more).	0	
54			25-50% of the vegetated cover, in the AA or along its water edge (whichever has more).	0	
55			50-75% of the vegetated cover, in the AA or along its water edge (whichever has more).	0	
56			>75% of the vegetated cover, in the AA or along its water edge (whichever has more).	0	
F1	10	Sphagnum Moss	The cover of <b>Sphagnum</b> moss (or any moss that forms a dense cushion many centimeters thick), including the moss obscured by taller		Exclude moss growing on trees and rocks. [CS, PH]
57		Extent	sedges and other plants rooted in it, is:	0	
58 59			<5% of the vegetated part of the AA. 5-25% of the vegetated part of the AA.	0	4
60			25-50% of the vegetated part of the AA.	0	
61			50-95% of the vegetated part of the AA.	1	
62			>95% of the vegetated part of the AA.	0	
F1	11	% Bare Ground &	Consider the parts of the AA that lack surface water at the driest time of the growing season. Viewed from directly above the ground layer,		Thatch is dead plant material (stems, leaves) resting on the ground surface. Bare ground that is
63		Thatch	the predominant condition in those areas at that time is: Little or no (<5%) bare ground is visible between erect stems or under canopy anywhere in the vegetated AA. Ground is extensively	1	present under a tree or shrub canopy should be counted. Boulders count as bare ground. Wetlands with mineral soils and that are heavily shaded or are dominated by annual plant species tend to have
			blanketed by dense thatch, moss, lichens, graminoids with great stem densities, or plants with ground-hugging foliage.	1	more extensive areas that are bare during the early growing season. [AM, EC, INV, NR, OE, POL,
64					PR, SBM, Sens]
			Slightly bare ground (5-20% bare between plants) is visible in places, but those areas comprise less than 5% of the unflooded parts of the	0	]
65			AA. Much hare ground (20 50% hare between plants) is visible in places, and these areas convertes more than 50% of the value to the	0	4
66			Much bare ground (20-50% bare between plants) is visible in places, and those areas comprise more than 5% of the unflooded parts of the AA.	0	
67			Other conditions.	0	]
68			Not applicable. Surface water (either open or obscured by emergent plants) covers all of the AA all the time.	0	
F1	12	Ground Irregularity	Imagine the AA without any living vegetation. Excluding the portion of the AA that is always under water, the number of hummocks, small		The depressions may be of human or natural origin. [AM, EC, INV, NR, PH, POL, PR, SBM, SR, WS]
			pits, raised mounds, animal burrows, ruts, gullies, natural levees, microdepressions, and other areas of peat or mineral soil that are raised or depressed >10 cm compared to most of the area within a few meters surrounding them is:		
69 70			Few or none (minimal microtopography; <1% of the land has such features, or entire AA is always water-covered).	0	
70			Intermediate.	1	
72			Several (extensive micro-topography).	0	
73 F1	13	Upland Inclusions	Within the AA, inclusions of upland are:		[AM, NR, SBM]
74			Few or none.	1	
75			Intermediate (1 - 10% of vegetated part of the AA).	0	
76			Many (e.g., wetland-upland "mosaic", >10% of the vegetated AA).	0	
F1	14	Soil Texture	In parts of the AA that lack persistent water, the texture of soil in the uppermost layer is mostly: [To determine this, use a trowel to check in at least 2 widely areas of leasting, and use the soil texture law (in Areandin A of the Manual)]		[CS, NR, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, WS]
77			in at least 3 widely spaced locations, and use the soil texture key (in Appendix A of the Manual).]	0	
78			Loamy: soils that may contain a little fine grit and do not make a "ribbon" longer than 2 cm when moistened, rolled, squeezed, and extended between thumb and forefinger.	0	
			Fines: includes silt, clay, silt, soils that make a ribbon longer than 2 cm when moistened, rolled, squeezed, and extended between thumb	0	
79			and forefinger.		
80 81			Deep Peat, to 40 cm depth or greater. Shallow Peat or organic <40 cm deep.	0	
81			Coarse: includes sand, loamy sand, gravel, cobble, soils that do not make a ribbon when moistened, rolled, squeezed, and extended	0	
82			between thumb and forefinger.		
F1	15	Shorebird Feeding	During any 2 consecutive weeks of the growing season, the extent of mudflats, bare unshaded saturated areas not covered by thatch, and		This addresses needs of many but not all migratory sandpipers, plovers, and related species. [WBF]
83		Habitats	unshaded waters shallower than 6 cm is: [Include also any area that is adjacent to the AA.]	1	
84 85			None, or <100 sq. m. 100-1000 sq. m.	1 0	
86			1000 – 10,000 sq. m.	0	
87			>10,000 sq. m.	0	
88 F1	16	Herbaceous % of	In aerial ("ducks eye") view, the maximum annual cover of herbaceous vegetation (all non-woody plants except moss) is:		[AM, WBF, WBN]
$\square$		Vegetated Wetland	<5% of the vegetated part of the AA or <0.01 hectare (whichever is less). Mark "1" here and SKIP to F20 (Invasive Plant Cover).	0	1
89					4
90 91			5-25% of the vegetated part of the AA.	0	4
91 92			25-50% of the vegetated part of the AA. 50-95% of the vegetated part of the AA.	0	4
92			>95% of the vegetated part of the AA.	0	1
			- · ·		Forbs are flowering plants. Do not include grasses, sedges, cattail, other graminoids, ferns,
<sub>94</sub> F1	17	Forb Cover	Within parts of the AA having herbaceous cover (excluding SAV), the areal cover of forbs reaches an annual maximum of:		
94 <sup>F1</sup> 95	17	Forb Cover		1	horsetails, or others that lack showy flowers. [POL]
94 F1 95 96	17	Forb Cover	Within parts of the AA having herbaceous cover (excluding SAV), the areal cover of <b>forbs</b> reaches an annual maximum of: <5% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA.	<b>1</b> 0	horsetails, or others that lack showy flowers. [POL]
95 96 97	17	Forb Cover	<5% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 25-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA.		horsetails, or others that lack showy flowers. [POL]
95 96 97 98	17	Forb Cover	<5% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 25-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 50-95% of the herbaceous part of the AA.	0 0 0	horsetails, or others that lack showy flowers. [POL]
95 96 97 98 99			<5% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 25-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 25-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 50-95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. >95% of the herbaceous part of the AA.	0	
95 96 97 98 99 100 <sup>F1</sup>		Forb Cover Sedge Cover	<5% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 25-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 50-95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. >95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. Sedges ( <i>Carex</i> spp.) and cottongrass ( <i>Eriophorum</i> spp.) occupy:	0 0 0	horsetails, or others that lack showy flowers. [POL]
95 96 97 98 99 100 <sup>F1</sup> 101			<5% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 25-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 50-95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. >95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. Sedges ( <i>Carex</i> spp.) and cottongrass ( <i>Eriophorum</i> spp.) occupy: <5% of the vegetated area, or none.	0 0 0 0	
95 96 97 98 99 100 <sup>F1</sup> 101 102			<5% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 25-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 50-95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. >95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. Sedges ( <i>Carex</i> spp.) and cottongrass ( <i>Eriophorum</i> spp.) occupy: <5% of the vegetated area, or none. 5-50% of the vegetated area.	0 0 0 0 0 1	
95 96 97 98 99 100 F1 101 102 103			<5% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 25-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 50-95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. >95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. Sedges ( <i>Carex</i> spp.) and cottongrass ( <i>Eriophorum</i> spp.) occupy: <5% of the vegetated area, or none. 5-50% of the vegetated area. 50-95% of the vegetated area.	0 0 0 0	
95 96 97 98 99 100 <sup>F1</sup> 101 102	18	Sedge Cover Dominance of Most	<5% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 25-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 50-95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. >95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. Sedges ( <i>Carex</i> spp.) and cottongrass ( <i>Eriophorum</i> spp.) occupy: <5% of the vegetated area, or none. 5-50% of the vegetated area. >95% of the vegetated area. Determine which two herbaceous species comprise the greatest portion of the herbaceous cover (excluding mosses and floating-leaved	0 0 0 0 0 1 0	
95 96 97 98 99 100 F1 101 102 103 104	18	Sedge Cover Dominance of Most Abundant Herbaceous	<5% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 25-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 50-95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. >95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. Sedges ( <i>Carex</i> spp.) and cottongrass ( <i>Eriophorum</i> spp.) occupy: <5% of the vegetated area, or none. 5-50% of the vegetated area. 50-95% of the vegetated area. >95% of the vegetated area. >0 couption of the herbaceous cover (excluding mosses and floating-leaved aquatic plants). Then choose one of the following:	0 0 0 0 0 1 0	[CS]
95           96           97           98           99           100           101           102           103           104	18	Sedge Cover Dominance of Most	<5% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 525% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 25-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 50-95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. >95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. Sedges ( <i>Carex</i> spp.) and cottongrass ( <i>Eriophorum</i> spp.) occupy: <5% of the vegetated area, or none. 5-50% of the vegetated area. 50-95% of the vegetated area. 50-95% of the vegetated area. >95% of the vegetated area. >95% of the vegetated area. >95% of the vegetated area. Determine which two herbaceous species comprise the greatest portion of the herbaceous cover (excluding mosses and floating-leaved aquatic plants). Then choose one of the following: those species together comprise > 50% of the areal cover of herbaceous plants at any time during the year.	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	[CS]
95 96 97 98 99 100 F1 101 102 103 104 F1 105	18	Sedge Cover Dominance of Most Abundant Herbaceous	<5% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 25-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 50-95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. >95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. Sedges ( <i>Carex</i> spp.) and cottongrass ( <i>Eriophorum</i> spp.) occupy: <5% of the vegetated area, or none. 5-50% of the vegetated area. 50-95% of the vegetated area. >95% of the vegetated area. >0 couption of the herbaceous cover (excluding mosses and floating-leaved aquatic plants). Then choose one of the following:	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0	[CS]
95 96 97 98 99 100 F1 101 102 103 104 F1 105 106	18	Sedge Cover Dominance of Most Abundant Herbaceous	Solution of the herbaceous part of the AA. 5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 25-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 50-95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 50-95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 50-95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. Sedges ( <i>Carex</i> spp.) and cottongrass ( <i>Eriophorum</i> spp.) occupy: <5% of the vegetated area, or none. 5-50% of the vegetated area. 50-95% of the vegetated area. 25% of the vegetated area. 25% of the vegetated area. Determine which two herbaceous species comprise the greatest portion of the herbaceous cover (excluding mosses and floating-leaved aquatic plants). Then choose one of the following: those species together comprise > 50% of the areal cover of herbaceous plants at any time during the year. How extensive is the cover of invasive plant species in the AA? For species, see Plants_invasive worksheet in the accompanying	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	[CS]
95           96           97           98           99           100           101           102           103           104           105           106           107           F2           108	18	Sedge Cover Dominance of Most Abundant Herbaceous Species	Solution of the herbaceous part of the AA. 5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 25-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 25-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 50-95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 595% of the herbaceous part of the AA. Sedges ( <i>Carex</i> spp.) and cottongrass ( <i>Eriophorum</i> spp.) occupy: <5% of the vegetated area, or none. 5-50% of the vegetated area. 50-95% of the vegetated area. 25% of the vegetated area. 25% of the vegetated area. 26% of the vegetated area. 295% of the vegetated area. 20-95% of the vegetated	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0	[CS] For this question, include ferns as well as graminoids and forbs. [EC, INV, PH, POL, Sens]
95         96         97         98         99         100         101         102         103         104         F1         105         106         107         F2	18	Sedge Cover Dominance of Most Abundant Herbaceous Species	25% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 25-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. Solve of the herbaceous part of the AA. Solve of the herbaceous part of the AA. Sedges ( <i>Carex</i> spp.) and cottongrass ( <i>Eriophorum</i> spp.) occupy: <5% of the vegetated area, or none. 5-50% of the vegetated area. 50% of the vegetated area. 50% of the vegetated area. >95% of the vegetated area. >0.0000000000000000000000000000000000	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0	[CS] For this question, include ferns as well as graminoids and forbs. [EC, INV, PH, POL, Sens]
95         96         97         98         99         100         101         102         103         104         105         106         107         F2         108         109	18	Sedge Cover Dominance of Most Abundant Herbaceous Species	<5% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 25-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. >95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. Sedges ( <i>Carex</i> spp.) and cottongrass ( <i>Eriophorum</i> spp.) occupy: <5% of the vegetated area, or none. 5-50% of the vegetated area. 50% of the vegetated area. 50% of the vegetated area. >95% of the vegetate area. >95% of the vegetate area. >95% of the vegetate area. >95% of the areal cover of herbaceous plants at any tim	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0	[CS] For this question, include ferns as well as graminoids and forbs. [EC, INV, PH, POL, Sens]
95           96           97           98           99           100           101           102           103           104           105           106           107           F2           108	18	Sedge Cover Dominance of Most Abundant Herbaceous Species	25% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 25-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. Solve of the herbaceous part of the AA. Solve of the herbaceous part of the AA. Sedges ( <i>Carex</i> spp.) and cottongrass ( <i>Eriophorum</i> spp.) occupy: <5% of the vegetated area, or none. 5-50% of the vegetated area. 50% of the vegetated area. 50% of the vegetated area. >95% of the vegetated area. >0.0000000000000000000000000000000000	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0	[CS] For this question, include ferns as well as graminoids and forbs. [EC, INV, PH, POL, Sens]
95         96         97         98         99         100         101         102         103         104         105         106         107         F2         108         109         110	18	Sedge Cover Dominance of Most Abundant Herbaceous Species	25% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 25-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. Solve of the vegetated area, or none. 5-50% of the vegetated area. 5-50% of the vegetated area. 5-50% of the vegetated area. 50% of the vegetated area. Solve of the vegetated area. Determine which two herbaceous species comprise the greatest portion of the herbaceous cover (excluding mosses and floating-leaved aquatic plants). Then choose one of the following: those species together comprise > 50% of the areal cover of herbaceous plants at any time during the year. How extensive is the cover of invasive plant species in the AA? For species, see Plants_invasive worksheet in the accompanying Supplinfo file. invasive species appear to be absent in the AA, or are present only in trace amount (a few individuals). invasive species are present in more than trace amounts, but comprise <5% of herbaceous cover (or woody cover, if the invasives are woody).	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0	[CS] For this question, include ferns as well as graminoids and forbs. [EC, INV, PH, POL, Sens]

F	A	В	С	D	Е
I I	21	Invasive Cover Along	Along the wetland-upland boundary, the percent of the upland edge (within 3 m upslope from the wetland) that is occupied by invasive		If a plant cannot be identified to species (e.g., winter conditions) but its genus contains an exotic
114		Upland Edge	plant species is:		species, assume the unidentified plant to also be exotic. If vegetation is so senesced that exotic species cannot be identified, answer "none". [PH, STR]
115 116			none of the upland edge (invasives apparently absent), or AA has no upland edge. some (but <5%) of the upland edge.	1 0	
116			5-50% of the upland edge.	0	
118			most (>50%) of the upland edge.	0	
F 119	22	Fringe Wetland	During most of the year, open water within or adjacent to the vegetated part of the wetland is much wider than the maximum width of the vegetated zone within the wetland. Enter "1" if true, "0" if false.	0	[WBF, WBN, WCv]
F 120	23	Lacustrine Wetland	The vegetated part of the AA is within or adjacent to a body of non-tidal standing open water whose size exceeds 8 hectares during most of a normal year.	0	[FR, PR, PU, WBF, WBN]
F		% of AA Without Surface Water	The percentage of the AA that <u>never</u> contains <u>surface</u> water during an average year (that is, except perhaps for a few hours after snowmelt or rainstorms), but which is still a wetland, is:		1 hectare is 10,000 sq. m or about 2.5 acres. It could have dimensions of 100 m by 100 m, 1000 m by 10 m, or similar. [AM, FA, FR, INV, NR, PH, PR, SBM, Sens, SRv, WBF, WBN, WC ]
121 122			<1% . In other words, all or nearly all of the AA is covered by water permanently or at least seasonally.	0	
123 124			1-25% of the AA, or <1% but >0.01 ha never contains surface water. 25-50% of the AA never contains surface water.	0	4
124 125			50-75% of the AA never contains surface water.	0	
			75-99% of the AA never contains surface water, OR >99% and there is at least one persistently ponded water body larger than 1 ha in the	0	
126			AA. 99-100%. AND there is no persistently ponded water body larger than 1 ha within the AA. Enter "1" and SKIP to F42 (Channel	1	
127			Connection).		
F		% of AA with Persistent Surface	Identify the parts of the AA that still contain surface water (flowing or ponded, open or hidden beneath vegetation) even during the driest times of a normal year, i.e., when the AA's surface water is at its lowest annual level. At that time, the percentage of the AA that still		If you are unable to determine the condition at the driest time of year, ask the land owner or neighbors about it if possible. Indicators of persistence may include fish, some dragonflies, beaver,
128		Water	contains surface water is:		and muskrat. [AM, CS, FA, FR, INV, NR, POL, PR, SBM, WBF, WBN]
129			None. The AA dries up completely (no water in channels either) or never has surface water during most years. SKIP to F27.	0	
130			1-20% of the AA.	0	
131			20-50% of the AA. 50-95% of the AA.	0	4
32			50-95% of the AA. >95% of the AA. True for many fringe wetlands.	0	1
_		% of Summertime	At mid-day during the warmest time of year, the area of surface water within the AA that is shaded by vegetation and other features that	0	[FA, WC]
134			are <u>within</u> the AA at that time is:		
35			<5% of the water is shaded, or no surface water is present then.	0	4
36 37			5-25% of the water is shaded. 25-50% of the water is shaded.	0	4
.37			50-75% of the water is shaded.	0	
39			>75% of the water is shaded.	0	
40 F	27	% of AA that is	The percentage of the AA's area that is between the annual high water and the annual low water (surface water) is:		Flood marks (algal mats, adventitious roots, debris lines, ice scour, etc.) are often evident when no
41		Flooded Only	None, or <0.01 hectare and <1% of the AA. SKIP to F29.	0	-fully inundated. Also, such areas often have a larger proportion of upland and annual (vs. perennial plant species. In riverine systems, the extent of this zone can be estimated by multiplying by 2 the
42		Seasonally	1-20% of the AA, or <1% but >0.01 ha.	0	bankful height and visualising where that would intercept the land along the river. [CS, FA, INV, NR
43			20-50% of the AA.	0	OE, PH, SR, WBF, WBN, WS]
.44 .45			50-95% of the AA.	0	4
E	28	Annual Water	The annual fluctuation in surface water level within <b>most</b> of the parts of the AA that contain surface water at least temporarily is:	0	Look for flood marks (see above). Because the annual range of water levels is difficult to estimate
146 <sup>'</sup> 147		Fluctuation Range	<10 cm change (stable or nearly so).	0	without multiple visits, consider asking the land owner or neighbors about it. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE
148			10 cm - 50 cm change.	0	PH, PR, SR, WBN, WS]
149			0.5 - 1 m change.	0	1
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0	
150			1-2 m change.	0	
151	s the	A plus adjacent ponde	>2 m change.	-	
151  : 152 <mark>(</mark>	Conne	ection).	>2 m change. ed water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42	0 0 0	
151  : 152 <mark>(</mark> F		ection). Predominant Depth	>2 m change. ed water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42 During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the	0 0 0	
151 152 <mark>(</mark> 153	Conne	ection).	>2 m change. ed water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42	0 0 0	and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only
151  : 152 (   153 154   155	Conne	ection). Predominant Depth	>2 m change. ed water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42 During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is:	0 0 0	and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be
151  : 152 ( 153   154   155   156	Conne	ection). Predominant Depth	>2 m change. 2 m change. ed water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42 During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is: <10 cm deep (but >0). 10 - 50 cm deep. 0.5 - 1 m deep.	0 0 0 0	and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only
151  152 <mark>(</mark> 152 ( 153  154  155  156  157	Conne	ection). Predominant Depth	<ul> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>ed water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42</li> <li>During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is:</li> <li>&lt;10 cm deep (but &gt;0).</li> <li>10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>0.5 - 1 m deep.</li> <li>1 - 2 m deep.</li> </ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in
51 52 ( 53 54 55 56 57 58	<mark>Conn</mark> € 29	ection). Predominant Depth Class	>2 m change. 2 m change. ed water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42 During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is: <10 cm deep (but >0). 10 - 50 cm deep. 0.5 - 1 m deep.	0 0 0 0	and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR,
151 152 ( 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 F	29 29 30	ection). Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of	<ul> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deap.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deep.&lt;</li></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC]
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151 152 ( 152 ( 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161	<mark>29</mark> 30	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions	<ul> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deap (but &gt;0).</li> <li>&gt;10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>&gt;1 - 2 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;3 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;4 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;4 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;5 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;6 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;7 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;7 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;8 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;90% of the AA usually consists of (select one):</li> <li>One depth class that comprises &gt;90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above).</li> <li>One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area.</li> <li>Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy &gt;50%.</li> </ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN]
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51           52           53           53           54           55           56           57           58           59           60           61           62           63           64           65           66           67           68	29 29 30 31	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is Ponded (not Flowing)	<ul> <li>2 m change.</li> <li>2 m change.</li> <li>2 water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42</li> <li>During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is:</li> <li>&lt;10 cm deep (but &gt;0).</li> <li>10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>0.5 - 1 m deep.</li> <li>1 - 2 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deep. True for many fringe wetlands.</li> <li>When present, surface water in most of the AA usually consists of (select one):</li> <li>One depth class that comprises &gt;90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above).</li> <li>One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area.</li> <li>Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy &gt;50%.</li> <li>During most times when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) ponded (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) AND (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is:</li> <li>&lt;5% of the water, or it occupies &lt;100 sq.m cumulatively. Nearly all the surface water is flowing. SKIP to F34.</li> <li>5.30% of the water.</li> <li>&gt;95% of the water.</li> <li>&gt;95% of the water.</li> </ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS]
151         152         152         153         154         155         156         157         158         159         160         161         162         163         164         165         166         167         168	29 29 30 31 32	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is	<ul> <li>2 m change.</li> <li>3 m change.</li> <li></li></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN]
51 52 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 60 61 62 61 62 63 64 65 66 66 67 68 F	29 29 30 31 32	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is <b>Ponded</b> (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water -	<ul> <li>2 m charge.</li> <li>2 m charge.</li> <li>2 water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42</li> <li>During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is:</li> <li>&lt;10 cm deep (but &gt;0).</li> <li>10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>0.5 - 1 m deep.</li> <li>1 - 2 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deep. True for many fringe wetlands.</li> <li>When present, surface water in most of the AA usually consists of (select one):</li> <li>One depth class that comprises &gt;90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above).</li> <li>One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area.</li> <li>Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy &gt;50%.</li> <li>During most times when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) ponded (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) AND (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is:</li> <li>&lt;5% of the water.</li> <li>30-70% of the water.</li> <li>30-70% of the water.</li> <li>&gt;95% of the water.</li> <li>&gt;95% of the water.</li> <li>&gt;0.01 hectare (about 10 open water that is ponded and is in or bordering the AA is &gt;0.01 hectare (about</li> </ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS]
151       152       152       153       154       155       156       157       158       159       161       162       163       164       165       166       167       168       167       168       169	29 29 30 31 32	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is Ponded (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water - Minimum Size	<ul> <li>2 m charge.</li> <li>2 m charge.</li> <li>2 water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42</li> <li>During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is:</li> <li>4 10 cm deep (but &gt; 0).</li> <li>10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>0.5 - 1 m deep.</li> <li>1 - 2 m deep.</li> <li>2 m deep. True for many fringe wetlands.</li> <li>When present, surface water in most of the AA usually consists of (select one):</li> <li>One depth class that comprises 90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above).</li> <li>One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area.</li> <li>Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy &gt;50%.</li> <li>During most limes when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) ponded (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) AND (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is:</li> <li>&lt;5% of the water, or it occupies &lt;100 sq.m cumulatively. Nearly all the surface water is flowing. SKIP to F34.</li> <li>5.30% of the water.</li> <li>&gt;0.70% of th</li></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens, SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS] Open water is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation floating on the water surface or entirely submersed beneath it.
51         52         52         53         53         54         55         56         57         58         59         60         61         62         63         64         65         66         67         68         69	Conn€ 29 30 31 32 33	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is <b>Ponded</b> (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water -	<ul> <li>2 m charge.</li> <li>2 m charge.</li> <li>2 water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42</li> <li>During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is:</li> <li>&lt;10 cm deep (but &gt;0).</li> <li>10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>0.5 - 1 m deep.</li> <li>2 m deep. True for many fringe wetlands.</li> <li>When present, surface water in most of the AA usually consists of (select one):</li> <li>One depth class that comprises &gt;90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above).</li> <li>One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area.</li> <li>Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy &gt;50%.</li> <li>During most times when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) ponded (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) AND (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is:</li> <li>&lt;5% of the water.</li> <li>&gt;0.70% of the water.</li> <li>&gt;0.70% of the water.</li> <li>&gt;95% of the water.</li> <li>&gt;95% of the water.</li> <li>&gt;0.70% of th</li></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS]
151         152         152         153         154         155         156         157         158         160         161         162         163         164         165         166         167         168         167         168         167         168         167         168         167         168         169         170	Conn€ 29 30 31 32 33	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is Ponded (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water - Minimum Size % of Ponded Water	<ul> <li>2 m change.</li> <li>3 m change.</li> <li></li></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens, SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS] Open water is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation floating on the water surface or entirely submersed beneath it.
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151       I         152       I         153       I         154       I         155       I         156       I         157       I         158       I         160       I         161       I         162       I         163       I         164       I         165       I         166       I         167       I         168       I         169       I         1770       I         1771       I         172       I         173       I	Conn€ 29 30 31 32 33	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is Ponded (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water - Minimum Size % of Ponded Water	<ul> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>&gt;10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>&gt;0.5 - 1 m deep.</li> <li>1 - 2 m deep.</li> <li>1 - 2 m deep.</li> <li>2 m deep. True for many fringe wellands.</li> <li>When present, surface water in most of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above).</li> <li>One deepth class that comprises &gt;90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above).</li> <li>One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area.</li> <li>Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy &gt;50%.</li> <li>During most 1 most of the water is present, the percentage that is (1) ponded (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) AND (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is:</li> <li>&lt;5% of the water.</li> <li>&lt;0.70% of the water.</li> <li>&lt;0.70</li></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens, SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS] Open water is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation floating on the water surface or entirely submersed beneath it.
.51       .52       .52       .53       .54       .55       .56       .57       .58       .59       .60       .61       .62       .63       .64       .65       .66       .67       .68       .67       .68       .67       .68       .67       .68       .67       .68       .67       .68       .67       .70       .71       .72       .73	Conn€ 29 30 31 32 33	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is Ponded (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water - Minimum Size % of Ponded Water	<ul> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>&gt;2 unders maller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42</li> <li>&gt;2 During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is:</li> <li>&lt;10 cm deep (but &gt;0).</li> <li>10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>2.1 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deep. True for many fringe wetlands.</li> <li>When present, surface water in most of the AA usually consists of (select one):</li> <li>One depth class that comprises &gt;90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above).</li> <li>One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area.</li> <li>Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy &gt;50%.</li> <li>During most 1 mes when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) ponded (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) AND (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is:</li> <li>&lt;5% of the water.</li> <li>&lt;95% of t</li></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS] Open water is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation floating on the water surface or entirely submersed beneath it.
151       I         152       I         152       I         153       I         154       I         155       I         156       I         157       I         158       I         160       I         161       I         162       I         163       I         164       I         165       I         166       I         167       I         168       I         I       I	Conn€ 29 30 31 32 33	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is Ponded (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water - Minimum Size % of Ponded Water	<ul> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>&gt;10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>&gt;0.5 - 1 m deep.</li> <li>1 - 2 m deep.</li> <li>1 - 2 m deep.</li> <li>2 m deep. True for many fringe wellands.</li> <li>When present, surface water in most of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above).</li> <li>One deepth class that comprises &gt;90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above).</li> <li>One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area.</li> <li>Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy &gt;50%.</li> <li>During most 1 most of the water is present, the percentage that is (1) ponded (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) AND (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is:</li> <li>&lt;5% of the water.</li> <li>&lt;0.70% of the water.</li> <li>&lt;0.70</li></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS] Open water is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation floating on the water surface or entirely submersed beneath it.
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151       I         152       (         152       (         153       (         154       (         155       (         156       (         157       (         158       (         159       (         160       (         161       (         162       (         163       (         164       (         165       (         166       (         167       (         168       (         169       (         170       (         171       (         172       (         173       (         175       (	Conn€ 29 30 31 32 33	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is Ponded (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water - Minimum Size % of Ponded Water that is Open Width of Vegetated	<ul> <li><sup>3</sup>2 m change.</li> <li><sup>3</sup>2 m change.</li> <li><sup>3</sup>2 m change.</li> <li><sup>3</sup>2 m change.</li> <li><sup>3</sup>2 d water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42</li> <li><sup>3</sup>2 D uring most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is:</li> <li><sup>4</sup>10 cm deep.</li> <li><sup>5</sup>2 m deep.</li> <li><sup>6</sup>2 m deep.</li> <li></li></ul>	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens, SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS] Open water is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation floating on the water surface or entirely submersed beneath it. [AM, CS, FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PR, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] "Vegetated area" does not include underwater or floating-leaved plants, i.e., aquatic bed. Width may include wooded riparian areas if they have wetland soil or plant indicators. [AM, CS, NR, OE, PH,

A	В	С	D	E
F35	Flat Shoreline Extent	During most of the part of the growing season when water is present, the percentage of the AA's water edge length that is nearly flat (a		If several isolated pools are present in early summer, estimate the percent of their collective
184		slope less than about 5% measured within 5 m landward of the water) is: <1% of the water edge.	0	shorelines that has such a gentle slope. [SR, WBN]
185 186		<1% of the water edge. 1-25% of the water edge.	0	
187		25-50% of the water edge.	0	
188		50-75% of the water edge.	0	-
189 F36	Robust Emergents	>75% of the water edge. The percentage of the emergent vegetation cover in the AA that is cattail ( <i>Typha</i> spp.), common reed ( <i>Phragmites</i> ), or tall (>1m)	0	Emergent vegetation is herbaceous plants whose stems are partly above and partly below the
190	Robust Emergents	bulrush is:		water surface during most of the time water is present. [WBN]
191		<1% of the emergent vegetation, or emergent vegetation is absent. SKIP to F38.	0	
192 193		1-25% of the emergent vegetation. 25-75% of the emergent vegetation.	0	-
194		>75%, of the emergent vegetation.	0	
F37	Interspersion of	During most of the part of the growing season when water is present, the spatial pattern of emergent vegetation within the water is mostly:		[AM, FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PH, PR, SBM, SR, WBF, WBN]
195 196	Emergents & Open Water	Scattered. More than 30% of such vegetation forms small islands or corridors surrounded by water.	0	
190	water	Intermediate.	0	
		Clumped. More than 70% of such vegetation is in bands along the wetland perimeter or is clumped at one or a few sides of the surface	0	
198 F38	Persistent Deepwater	water area. If the deepest patch of surface water (flowing or ponded) in or directly adjacent to the AA is mostly deeper than 0.5 m for >2 weeks during	0	
199	Area	the growing season, enter "1" and continue. If not, enter "0" and SKIP to F42.(Connection).		
F39	Non-vegetated	During most of the growing season and in waters deeper than 0.5 m, the cover for fish, aquatic invertebrates, and/or amphibians that is		For this question, consider only the wood that is at or above the water surface. Estimates of
200	Aquatic Cover	provided NOT by living vegetation, but by accumulations of dead wood and undercut banks is:		underwater wood based only on observations from terrestrial viewpoints are unreliable so should no
201		Little or none.	0	be attempted. [AM, FA, FR, INV]
202 203		Intermediate. Extensive.	0	-
F40	Isolated Island	The AA contains (or is part of) an island or beaver lodge within a lake, pond, or river, and is isolated from the shore by water depths >1 m	•	[WBN]
		on all sides during an average June. The island may be solid, or it may be a floating vegetation mat that is sufficiently large and dense to		
204 E41	Electing Alass 9	support a waterbird nest. At some time of the year, mats of algae and/or duckwood are likely to cover $>50\%$ of the AA's otherwise unshaded water surface, or	0	
F41	Floating Algae & Duckweed	At some time of the year, mats of algae and/or duckweed are likely to cover >50% of the AA's otherwise-unshaded water surface, or blanket >50% of the underwater substrate. If true, enter "1" in next column. If untrue or uncertain, enter "0".	0	[EC, PR, WBF]
205 F42	Channel Connection 8	The most persistent surface water connection (outlet channel or pipe, ditch, or overbank water exchange) between the AA and a		Consider the connection regardless of whether the surface water is frozen. The "downslope stream
1 42	Outflow Duration	downslope stream network is: [Note: If the AA represents only part of a wetland, answer this according to whichever is the least		network" could consist of ditches, rivers, ponds, or lakes which eventually connect to the ocean. If
		permanent surface connection: the one between the AA and the rest of the wetland, or the surface connection between the wetland and		this cannot be determined while visiting the AA, consult topographic maps perhaps by viewing these
206		the downslope stream network.]		online with Toporama (http://atlas.nrcan.gc.ca/toporama/en/index.html) [CS, FA, FR, NR, OE, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WCv, WS]
207 208		Persistent (surface water flows out for >9 months/year). Seasonal (surface water flows out for 14 days to 9 months/year, not necessarily consecutive).	0	
208		Temporary (surface water flows out for <14 days to 9 months/year, not necessarily consecutive).	0	
		None but maps show a stream network downslope from the AA and within a distance that is less than the AA's length. SKIP to F47 (pH	0	
210		Measurement). No surface water flows out of the wetland except possibly during extreme events ( <once 10="" a="" flows="" into="" only="" or,="" per="" td="" water="" wetland,<="" years).=""><td>1</td><td></td></once>	1	
211		ditch, or lake that lacks an outlet. SKIP to F47 (pH Measurement).	-	
212 F43	Outflow Confinement	During major runoff events, in the places where surface water exits the AA or connected waters nearby, the water:		"Major runoff events" would include biennial high water caused by storms and/or rapid snowmelt.
		Mostly passes through a pipe, culvert, narrowly breached dike, berm, beaver dam, or other partial obstruction (other than natural	0	[CS, NR, OE, PR, Sens, SR, STR, WS]
213 214		topography) that does not appear to drain the wetland artificially during most of the growing season. Leaves through natural exits (channels or diffuse outflow), not mainly through artificial or temporary features.	0	4
214		Is exported more quickly than usual due to ditches or pipes within the AA or connected to its outlet, or within 10 m of the AA's edge, which	0	
215		drain the wetland artificially, or water is pumped out of the AA.		
F44	Tributary Channel	At least once annually, surface water from a tributary channel that is >100 m long moves into the AA. Or, surface water from a larger permanent water body adjacent to the AA spills into the AA. If it enters only via a pipe, that pipe must be fed by a mapped stream or lake	0	If inlet tributaries cannot be searched for due to inaccessibility of part of the AA, follow suggestions i F42 above. [NRv, PH, PRv, SRv]
216		further upslope. If no, SKIP to F47 (pH Measurement).	0	
F45	Input Water	Based on lack of shade, water source characteristics, or actual temperature measurements, the inflow is likely to be warmer than surface	0	[WCv]
217	Temperature	water in the AA during part of most years. Enter 1= yes, 0= no.		
F46	Throughflow	During its travel through the AA at the time of peak annual flow, water arriving in channels: [select only the ONE encountered by most of		[FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PR, SR, WS]
218	Resistance	the incoming water].		
		Does not bump into many plant stems as it travels through the AA. Nearly all the water continues to travel in unvegetated (often incised) channels that have minimal contact with wetland vegetation, or through a zone of open water such as an instream pond or lake.	0	
219				
220		Bumps into herbaceous vegetation but mostly remains in fairly straight channels. Bumps into herbaceous vegetation and mostly spreads throughout, or is in widely meandering, multi-branched, or braided channels.	0	-
221			Ŭ	
222		Bumps into tree trunks and/or shrub stems but mostly remains in fairly straight channels. Bumps into tree trunks and/or shrub stems and follows a fairly indirect path from entrance to exit (meandering, multi-branched, or	0	4
223		Bumps into tree trunks and/or shrub stems and follows a fairly <b>indirect</b> path from entrance to exit (meandering, multi-branched, or braided).	0	
224 F47	pH Measurement	The pH in most of the AA's surface water:		Preferably, measure this in larger areas of ponded surface water within the AA, or in streams that
225		Was measured, and is: [enter the reading in the column to the right.]		have passed through (not along) most of the AA. Unless surface water is completely absent, do not dig holes or make depressions in peat in order to provide water for this measurement. Avoid
		Was not measured but surface water is present and is darkly tea-coloured. Or if no surface water, then mosses and plants that indicate	0	measuring near roads or in puddles formed only by recent rain. [AM, FA, FR, NR, WBF, PH, PR,
226 227		peatland (e.g., Labrador tea) are prevalent. Enter "1". Neither of above. Enter "1".	1	Sens, WBF, WBN]
228 <sup>F48</sup>	TDS and/or	The TDS (total dissolved solids) or conductivity off the AA's surface water is: (select the first true row with information):		See above for measurement guidance. [FR, INV, NRv, PH, PRv, Sens]
228	Conductivity	TDS is: [Enter the reading in ppm or mg/L in the column to the right, if measured, or answer next row.]		
230		Conductivity is [Enter the reading in µS/cm in the column to the right.]		
231 232		Was not measured, but plants that indicate saline conditions cover much of the vegetated AA. Enter "1". Neither of above	0	
E10	Beaver Probability	Use of the AA by beaver during the past 5 years is (select most applicable ONE):	1	[FA, FR, PH, SBM, Sens, WBF, WBN]
233 47		Evident from direct observation or presence of gnawed limbs, dams, tracks, dens, lodges, or extensive stands of water-killed trees	0	
234		(snags).	Ŭ	
		Likely based on known occurrence in the region and proximity to suitable habitat, which may include: (a) a persistent freshwater wetland,	0	
1		pond, or lake, or a perennial low or mid-gradient (<10%) channel, and (b) a corridor or multiple stands of hardwood trees and shrubs in vegetated areas near surface water.		
235		Unlikely because site characteristics above are deficient, and/or this is a settled area or other area where beaver are routinely removed.	1	
235				
235				
	•	Select first applicable choice:		Adhere to these criteria strictly do not use personal judgment based on fen conditions, pH, or othe evidence. Consult topographic maps to detect breaks in slope described here. Rust deposits
236 E50	Groundwater Strength of Evidence	Select first applicable choice: Springs are known to be present within the AA, or if groundwater levels have been monitored, that has demonstrated that groundwater primarily discharges to the wetland for longer periods during the year than periods when the wetland recharges the groundwater.	0	Adhere to these criteria strictly do not use personal judgment based on fen conditions, pH, or othe evidence. Consult topographic maps to detect breaks in slope described here. Rust deposits associated with groundwater seeps may be most noticeable as orange discoloration in ice formation along streams during early winter. [AM, CS, FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PH, PRv, SFS, WC, WS]

	А	В	С	D	F
	А	<u>u</u>	Most of the AA has a slope of >5%, or is very close to the base of a natural slope longer than 100 and much steeper than the slope of the	0	
239			AA, AND the pH of surface water, if known, is >5.5. Neither of above is true, although some groundwater may discharge to or flow through the AA. Or groundwater influx is unknown.	1	
240				1	
241	F51	Internal Gradient	The gradient along most of the flow path within the AA is:		This is not the same as the shoreline slope. It is the elevational difference between the AA's inlet and
242			<2% or the AA has no surface water outlet (not even seasonally).	1	outlet, divided by the flow-distance between them and converted to percent. If available, use a clinometer to measure this. Free clinometer apps can be downloaded to smartphones. If the wetland
243			2-5%.	0	is large (longer than ~1 km), this may be estimated using Google Earth to determine the minimum
244 245			6-10%. >10%.	0	and maximum elevation within the AA, then dividing by length and multiplying by 100. [CS, NR, OE PR, SR, WBF, WBN, WS]
	Note f	or the next three que	stions: If the AA lacks an upland edge, evaluate based on the AA's entire perimeter, and moving outward into whatever areas	0	
			ons, these questions are best answered by measuring from aerial images.		
	F52	Vegetated Buffer as	Within a zone extending 30 m laterally from the AA's edge with upland and/or other wetlands, the percentage that contains perennial		[AM, FA, FR, INV, NRv, PH, POL, PRv, SBM, Sens, SRv, STR, WBN]
247		% of Perimeter	vegetation cover (except lawns, row crops, heavily grazed land, conifer plantations) is:	0	
248 249			<5%. 5 to 30%.	0	
250			30 to 60%.	0	
251 252			60 to 90%.	0	
	F53	Type of Cover in	>90%, or all the area within 30 m of the AA edge is other wetlands. SKIP to F55. Within 30 m upslope of where the wetland transitions to upland, the upland land cover that is NOT perennial vegetation is mostly (mark	1	[AM, FA, INV, NRv, PH, POL, SBM, STR, WBN]
253		Buffer	ONE):		
254			Impervious surface, e.g., paved road, parking lot, building, exposed rock.	0	-
255	F54	Buffer Slope	Bare or nearly bare pervious surface or managed vegetation, e.g., lawn, row crops, unpaved road, dike, landslide. The steepest and/or most disturbed part of the upland area that is within 30 m of the wetland and occupies >10% of that upland area has	0	[NRv, PRv, Sens, SRv]
256			a percent slope of:		
257			<1% (flat almost no noticeable slope) or all the area within 30 m of the AA edge is other wetlands.	0	4
258 259			2-5%. 5-30%.	0	4
260			>30%.	0	
I	F55	Cliffs or Steep Banks	In the AA or within 100 m, there are elevated terrestrial features such as cliffs, talus slopes, stream banks, or excavated pits (but not ripran) that extend at least 2 m pearly vertically, are unvegetated, and potentially contain crevices or other substrate suitable for pesting or	0	Do not include upturned trees as potential den sites. [POL, SBM]
261			riprap) that extend at least 2 m nearly vertically, are unvegetated, and potentially contain crevices or other substrate suitable for nesting or den areas. Enter 1 (yes) or 0 (no).		
	F56	New or Expanded	Human actions within or adjacent to the AA have persistently expanded a naturally occurring wetland or created a wetland where there		Determine this using historical aerial photography, old maps, soil maps, or permit files as available
262		Wetland	previously was none (e.g., by excavation, impoundment):		[CS, NR, OE, PH, Sens]
263			No. Yes, and created or expanded 20 - 100 years ago.	0	4
264 265			Yes, and created of expanded 3-20 years ago.	0	
266			Yes, and created or expanded within last 3 years.	0	
267			Yes, but time of origin or expansion unknown.	1	
268	F57	Burn History	Unknown if new or expanded within 20 years or not. More than 1% of the AA's previously vegetated area:	0	Look for charred soil or stumps (in multiple widely-spaced locations) or ask landowner. [CS, PH,
269 270		Daint inotory	Burned within past 5 years.	0	STR]
271			Burned 6-10 years ago.	0	
272 273			Burned 11-30 years ago.	0	
	F58	Visibility	Burned >30 years ago, or no evidence of a burn and no data. The maximum percentage of the wetland that is visible from the best vantage point on public roads, public parking lots, public buildings, or	1	[PU, STR, WBFv]
274		Visionity	public maintained trails that intersect, adjoin, or are within 100 m of the AA (select one) is:		
275			<25%.	1	
276 277			25-50%. >50%.	0	-
	F59	Non-consumptive	Assuming access permission was granted, select ALL statements that are true of the AA as it currently exists:		[PU, STR]
270		Uses - Actual or	For an average person, walking is physically possible in (not just near) >5% of the AA during most of the growing season, e.g., free of	1	
279		Potential	deep water and dense shrub thickets. Maintained roads, parking areas, or foot-trails are within 10 m of the AA, or the AA can be accessed part of the year by boats arriving via	0	
280			contiguous waters.	0	
			Within or near the AA, there is an interpretive center, trails with interpretive signs or brochures, and/or regular guided interpretive tours.	0	
281	F60	Unvisited Core Area	The percentage of the AA almost never visited by humans during an average growing season probably comprises: [ <u>Note:</u> Only include		[AM, FAv, FRv, PH, PU, SBM, STR, WBF, WBN]
	-		the part actually walked or driven (not simply viewed from) with a vehicle or boat. Do not include visitors on trails outside of the AA unless		
			more than half the wetland is visible from the trails and they are within 30 m of the wetland edge. In that case include only the area occupied by the trail.]		
282 283			<5% and no inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA.	0	
284			<5% and inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA.	0	1
285			5-50% and no inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA.	0	
286 287			5-50% and inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA. 50-95%, with or without inhabited building nearby.	0	4
287			<ul> <li>&gt;95% of the AA with or without inhabited building nearby.</li> </ul>	1	
	F61	Frequently Visited	The part of the AA visited by humans almost daily for several weeks during an average growing season probably comprises: [See note above ]		[AM, PH, PU, SBM, STR, WBF, WBN]
289 290		Area	above.] <5%. If F60 was answered ">95%" (mostly never visited), SKIP to F64.	1	
291			5-50%.	0	
292 293			50-95%. >95% of the AA.	0	4
	F62	BMP - Soils	>95% of the AA. Boardwalks, paved trails, fences or other infrastructure and/or well-enforced regulations appear to effectively prevent visitors from walking	0	[PH, PU]
			on soil within nearly all of the AA when the soil is unfrozen. Enter "1" if true.		
294	F(2	BMP - Wildlife	Fences, observation blinds, platforms, paved trails, exclusion periods, and/or well-enforced prohibitions on motorised boats, off-leash pets, and off road vehicles appear to effectively exclude or divert visitors and their pets from the AA at critical times in order to minimize disturbance of wildlife (except during hunting seasons). Enter "1" if true.	0	[AM, PU, WBF, WBN]
Ī		Protection		-	
295		Consumptive Uses	Recent evidence was found within the AA of the following potentially-sustainable consumptive uses. Select ALL that apply.		[FAv, FRv, WBFv]
295 296		Consumptive Uses (Provisioning	Recent evidence was found within the AA of the following potentially-sustainable consumptive uses. Select ALL that apply. Low-impact commercial timber harvest (e.g., selective thinning).	1	[FAv, FRv, WBFv]
295 296 297 298		Consumptive Uses	Low-impact commercial timber harvest (e.g., selective thinning). Commercial or traditional-use harvesting of native plants, their fruits, or mushrooms.	1 0	[FAv, FRv, WBFv]
295 296 297 298 299		Consumptive Uses (Provisioning	Low-impact commercial timber harvest (e.g., selective thinning). Commercial or traditional-use harvesting of native plants, their fruits, or mushrooms. Waterfowl hunting.	0	[FAv, FRv, WBFv]
295 296 297 298 299		Consumptive Uses (Provisioning	Low-impact commercial timber harvest (e.g., selective thinning). Commercial or traditional-use harvesting of native plants, their fruits, or mushrooms.	-	[FAv, FRv, WBFv]
295 296 297 298	F64	Consumptive Uses (Provisioning Services)	Low-impact commercial timber harvest (e.g., selective thinning). Commercial or traditional-use harvesting of native plants, their fruits, or mushrooms. Waterfowl hunting. Fishing. Trapping of furbearers. None of the above.	0	
295 296 297 298 299 300 301	F64	Consumptive Uses (Provisioning	Low-impact commercial timber harvest (e.g., selective thinning). Commercial or traditional-use harvesting of native plants, their fruits, or mushrooms. Waterfowl hunting. Fishing. Trapping of furbearers.	0 0 0	[FAv, FRv, WBFv]

	Α	В	С	D	E
30	5		100-500 m. away.	0	
30	6		>500 m. away, or no information.	1	
30	F66 7		The AA is, or is part of, a calcareous fen. See the Plants_Calcar worksheet in the accompanying SuppInfo file for list of plant indicators (calciphiles). Enter 1 If more than two Strong or more than five Moderate calciphile species are present; otherwise enter 0, but if not able to identify those <b>and</b> no information, change to <b>blank</b> .	0	[PH, PR]
30	8	-			

gator: Brady Leights and Tiffany MacAulay	Site Identifier: WL-3		Date: 26 July 2021	
essor (S) Data Form for Non-Tida	al Wetlands. WESP-AC for Nova	Scotia version 2.		Da
Aberrant Timing of Water Inputs				
In the last column, place a check mark next to any item that is likely			muted (smaller or less frequent peaks spread over longer	
times, more temporal homogeneity of flow or water levels) or more		FR, INV, PH, STR]		
Stormwater from impervious surfaces that drains directly to the we Water subsidies from wastewater effluent, septic system leakage,				
Regular removal of surface or groundwater for irrigation or other c				
Flow regulation in tributaries or water level regulation in adjoining		ulates inflow to the wetland.		
A dam, dike, levee, weir, berm, or fill within or downgradient from	5 51 6			
Excavation within the wetland, e.g., dugout, artificial pond, dead-end	nd ditch.			
Artificial drains or ditches in or near the wetland.				
Accelerated downcutting or channelization of an adjacent or intern	al channel (incised below the historical water table level).			
Logging within the wetland.				
Subsidence or compaction of the wetland's substrate as a result o				
Straightening, ditching, dredging, and/or lining of tributary channel				
If any items were checked above, then for each row of the table bel rows. To estimate effects, contrast the current condition with the co.			of the AA, then leave the "O's" for the scores in the following	
	Severe (3 points)	Medium (2 points)	Mild (1 point)	
Spatial extent of timing shift within the wetland:	>95% of wetland.	5-95% of wetland.	<5% of wetland.	
When most of the timing shift began:	<3 yrs ago.	3-9 yrs ago.	10-100 yrs ago.	
Score the following 2 rows only if the altered inputs began within pa	ast 10 years, and only for the part of the wetland that experiences t	hose.		
Input timing now vs. previously:	Shift of weeks.	Shift of days.	Shift of hours or minutes.	
Flashiness or muting:	Became very flashy or controlled.	Intermediate.	Became mildly flashy or controlled.	
ļ			Sum	_
			Stressor subscore	= 0
Accelerated Inputs of Contaminants and/or	r Salts			
In the last column, place a check mark next to any item occurring	in either the wetland or its CA that is likely to have accelerated i	the inputs of contaminants or salts to the AA. [AM, FA, PH, POL, S	STR]	
Stormwater or wastewater effluent (including failing septic systems	s), landfills, industrial facilities.			
Metals & chemical wastes from mining, shooting ranges, snow sto	rage areas, oil/ gas extraction, other sources (download many loca	ations from National Pollutant Release Inventory and view KMZ over	erlay in Google Earth. https://www.ec.gc.ca/inrp-	
npri/default.asp?lang=En&n=B85A1846-1		-		
Road salt.				
Spraying of pesticides, as applied to lawns, croplands, roadsides,				
	low, assign points. However, if you believe the checked items did r			
			taminants and/or salts, then leave the "O's" for the scores in the	2
	ith the condition if the checked items never occurred or were no lo	nger present.		, 
	vith the condition if the checked items never occurred or were no lo Severe (3 points)		Mild (1 point)	
Usual toxicity of most toxic contaminants:	vith the condition if the checked items never occurred or were no lo Severe (3 points) Industrial effluent, mining waste, unmanaged landfill.	nger present. Medium (2 points) Cropland, managed landfill, pipeline or transmission rights-of- way.	Mild (1 point) Low density residential.	
Usual toxicity of most toxic contaminants: Frequency & duration of input:	Vith the condition if the checked items never occurred or were no lo Severe (3 points) Industrial effluent, mining waste, unmanaged landfill. Frequent and year-round.	Inger present. Medium (2 points) Cropland, managed landfill, pipeline or transmission rights-of- way. Frequent but mostly seasonal.	Mild (1 point) Low density residential. Infrequent & during high runoff events mainly.	
Usual toxicity of most toxic contaminants:	vith the condition if the checked items never occurred or were no lo Severe (3 points) Industrial effluent, mining waste, unmanaged landfill.	nger present. Medium (2 points) Cropland, managed landfill, pipeline or transmission rights-of- way.	Mild (1 point) Low density residential. Infrequent & during high runoff events mainly. In more distant part of contributing area.	
Usual toxicity of most toxic contaminants: Frequency & duration of input:	Vith the condition if the checked items never occurred or were no lo Severe (3 points) Industrial effluent, mining waste, unmanaged landfill. Frequent and year-round.	Inger present. Medium (2 points) Cropland, managed landfill, pipeline or transmission rights-of- way. Frequent but mostly seasonal.	Mild (1 point) Low density residential. Infrequent & during high runoff events mainly. In more distant part of contributing area. Sum	
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Duration of sediment inputs to the wetland:	Frequent and year-round.	Frequent but mostly seasonal.	Infrequent & during high runoff events mainly.	
AA proximity to actual or potential sources:	0 - 15 m.	15-100 m.	In more distant part of contributing area.	
* high-intensity= extensive off-road vehicle use, plowing, grading soil or sediment.	g, excavation, erosion with or without veg removal; <b>low</b> -intensity= veg	removal only with little or no apparent erosion or disturbance of	Sum=	
			Stressor subscore=	0
Soil or Sediment Alteration Within the As	ssessment Area			
In the last column, place a check mark next to any item present i is less). [CS, INV, NR, PH, SR, STR]	in the wetland that is likely to have compacted, eroded, or otherwise a	Itered the wetland's soil. Consider only items occurring within past	100 years or since wetland was created or restored (whichever	
Compaction from machinery, off-road vehicles, livestock, or more	untain bikes, especially during wetter periods.			
Leveling or other grading not to the natural contour.				
Tillage, plowing (but excluding disking for enhancement of nativ	ve plants).			
Fill or riprap, excluding small amounts of upland soils containing	g organic amendments (compost, etc.) or small amounts of topsoil im	ported from another wetland.		
Excavation.				
Ditch cleaning or dredging in or adjacent to the wetland.				
Boat traffic in or adjacent to the wetland and sufficient to cause	shore erosion or stir bottom sediments.			
Artificial water level or flow manipulations sufficient to cause ero	osion or stir bottom sediments.			
f any items were checked above, then for each row of the table l effects, contrast the current condition with the condition if the che	below, assign points. However, if you believe the checked items did n ecked items never occurred or were no longer present.	ot measurably alter the soil structure and/or topography, then leave	e the "0's" for the scores in the following rows. To estimate	
	Severe (3 points)	Medium (2 points)	Mild (1 point)	
Spatial extent of altered soil:	>95% of wetland or >95% of its upland edge (if any).	5-95% of wetland or 5-95% of its upland edge (if any).	<5% of wetland and <5% of its upland edge (if any).	
Recentness of significant soil alteration in wetland:	Current & ongoing.	1-12 months ago.	>1 yr ago.	
Duration:	Long-lasting, minimal veg recovery.	Long-lasting but mostly revegetated.	Short-term, revegetated, not intense.	
Fiming of soil alteration:	Frequent and year-round.	Frequent but mostly seasonal.	Mainly during one-time or scattered events.	
			Sum=	
			Stressor subscore=	0

#### FieldS form Non-tidal

# Assessment Area (AA) Results:

Wetland ID: Uniacke Quarry Wetland 3

Date: 26 July 2021

Observer: Brady Leights and Tiffany MacAulay

Latitude & Longitude (decimal degrees): 44.916001, -63.815870

Scores will appear below after data are entered in worksheets OF, F, and S. See Manual for definitions and descriptions of how scores were computed.

Wetland Functions or Other Attributes:	Function Score (Normalised)	Function Rating	Benefits Score (Normalised)	Benefits Rating	Function Score (raw)	Benefits Score (raw)
Water Storage & Delay (WS)	8.52	Higher	10.00	Higher	8.30	4.68
Stream Flow Support (SFS)	0.00	Lower	0.00	Lower	0.00	0.00
Water Cooling (WC)	0.00	Lower	0.00	Lower	0.00	0.00
Sediment Retention & Stabilisation (SR)	5.02	Moderate	3.52	Higher	6.11	1.72
Phosphorus Retention (PR)	0.00	Lower	2.57	Moderate	3.54	2.00
Nitrate Removal & Retention (NR)	10.00	Higher	6.67	Moderate	10.00	6.67
Carbon Sequestration (CS)	6.72	Higher			8.38	
Organic Nutrient Export (OE)	4.93	Moderate			3.22	
Anadromous Fish Habitat (FA)	0.00	Lower	0.00	Lower	0.00	0.00
Resident Fish Habitat (FR)	0.00	Lower	0.00	Lower	0.00	0.00
Aquatic Invertebrate Habitat (INV)	4.54	Moderate	1.01	Lower	5.34	1.79
Amphibian & Turtle Habitat (AM)	2.92	Lower	2.35	Lower	4.65	3.69
Waterbird Feeding Habitat (WBF)	0.00	Lower	0.00	Lower	0.00	0.00
Waterbird Nesting Habitat (WBN)	0.00	Lower	0.00	Lower	0.00	0.00
Songbird, Raptor, & Mammal Habitat (SBM)	6.99	Moderate	5.00	Moderate	6.08	5.00
Pollinator Habitat (POL)	7.30	Moderate	3.33	Moderate	6.05	3.33
Native Plant Habitat (PH)	4.60	Moderate	5.15	Lower	5.74	5.15
Public Use & Recognition (PU)			1.82	Moderate		1.54
Wetland Sensitivity (Sens)			6.66	Moderate		4.07
Wetland Ecological Condition (EC)			4.78	Moderate		7.50
Wetland Stressors (STR) (higher score means more stress)			9.95	Higher		4.96
Summary Ratings for Grouped Functions:						
HYDROLOGIC Group (WS)	8.52	Higher	10.00	Higher	8.30	4.68
WATER QUALITY SUPPORT Group (max+avg/2 of SR, PR, NR, CS)	7.72	Higher	5.46	Moderate	8.50	5.06
AQUATIC SUPPORT Group (max+avg/2 of SFS, INV, OE, WC)	3.65	Moderate	0.68	Lower	3.74	1.19
AQUATIC HABITAT Group (max+avg/2 of FA, FR, AM, WBF, WBN)	1.75	Lower	1.41	Lower	2.79	2.22
TRANSITION HABITAT Group (max+avg/2 of SBM, PH, POL)	6.80	Higher	4.83	Lower	6.02	4.83
WETLAND CONDITION (EC)			4.78	Moderate		7.50
WETLAND RISK (average of Sensitivity & Stressors)			8.30	Higher		4.51
	means only th	e of 0 does not at this wetland l inction or benef	has a capacity	that is equal or		owest-scoring

one, for that function or benefit, from among assessed previously.

## **NOVA SCOTIA - Functional WSS Interpretation Tool**

### 1. General Description of Tool:

This interpretive tool automatically determines whether the subject wetland will be regulated as a Wetland of Special Significance (WSS). This determination is made based on the WESP-AC functional results, per the Nova Scotia Wetland Conservation Policy.

A 'Function-Benefit Product' (FBP) is calculated based upon the Grouped Functions, and has a theoretical maximum of 100. Threshold values for the FBP are applied, in order to categorize the FBP scores into 'Low', 'Moderate' or 'High' scores. Thresholds are determined based upon the statistical distribution of WESP-AC scores compiled from various sites across the Province (N=442). These categories are subsequently used to apply various 'Functional WSS Rules', as described below.

For the purpose of defining and applying the Functional WSS rules, two supergroups are defined based on grouped functions, as follows: **(1)** Support Supergroup - includes Hydrologic, Water Quality Support, and Aquatic Support grouped functions. **(2)** Habitat Supergroup - includes Aquatic Habitat and Transition Habitat grouped functions.

### 2. Functional WSS Rule Definitions:

Habitat Rule: In consideration of the Habitat Supergroup, the subject wetland is a WSS if either of the following sub-rules are satisfied:

(HAB 1) Two 'High Scores' OR

(HAB 2) One 'High' and one 'Moderate' score

Support Rule: In consideration of the Support Supergroup, the subject wetland is a WSS if either of the following sub-rules are satisfied:

(SUP 1) Three 'High' scores OR

(SUP 2) Two 'High' and one 'Moderate' score

Habitat/Support Hybrid Rule: In consideration of both the Habitat and Support Supergroups, the subject wetland is a WSS if the following is satisfied: (HYB 1) One 'High' Habitat score AND Two or three 'High' Support scores

### **3. Functional WSS Interpretation Results**

Function-Benefit Product (FBP)	FBP SCORE	FBP SCORE
SUPPORT SUPERGROUP - HYDROLOGIC	85.1674022	High
SUPPORT SUPERGROUP - WATER QUALITY SUPPORT	42.12611599	Low
SUPPORT SUPERGROUP - AQUATIC SUPPORT	2.463254229	Low
HABITAT SUPERGROUP - AQUATIC HABITAT	2.462579651	Low
HABITAT SUPERGROUP - TRANSITION HABITAT	32.79539615	Low

3a. Functional WSS Determination: Automatic Method

Habitat Rule Satisfied?	NO
Support Rule Satisfied?	NO
Habitat/Support Hybrid Rule Satisfied?	NO
CONCLUSION:	Site is not a WSS

#### 3b. Functional WSS Determination - Manual Method Using Dichotomous Key

<b>1a.</b> (HAB) - One or more 'High' scores for AH or TH	2
<b>2a.</b> (HAB) - Two 'High' scores	
<b>2b.</b> (HAB) - One 'High' score	
<b>3a.</b> (HAB) - Any combination of 'High' and 'Moderate' scores	WSS
<b>3b.</b> (HAB) - Any combination of 'High' and 'Low' scores	4
<b>4a.</b> (SUP) One or more 'High' Scores for HYD, WQS, or AS	5
5a. (SUP) Two or Three 'High' scores	WSS
5b. (SUP) One 'High' score	6
<b>6a.</b> (SUP) Any combo of one 'High', two 'Mod' scores	WSS
<b>6b.</b> (SUP) One 'High', plus any other combo of scores	not WSS
<b>4b.</b> (SUP) Zero 'High' Scores for HYD, WQS, or AS	7
7a. (SUP) Three 'Moderate' scores	WSS
<b>7b.</b> (SUP) Any other combination of scores	not WSS
<b>1b.</b> (HAB) - Zero 'High' Scores for AH or TH	8
8a. (SUP) Three 'High' Scores	<b>W</b> ss
<b>8b.</b> (SUP) Less than three 'High' scores	
<b>9a.</b> (SUP) Two 'High' and one 'Moderate' score	
<b>9b.</b> (SUP) - Any other combination of scores	not WSS

Cover Page: Basic Description of Assessment	WESP-AC version 2
Site Name:	
	Uniacke Quarry Wetland 4
Investigator Name:	Brady Leights and Tiffany MacAulay
Date of Field Assessment:	17 August 2021
Nearest Town:	Mount Uniacke, NS
Latitude (decimal degrees):	44.917231
Longitude (decimal degrees):	-63.816243
Is a map based on a formal on-site wetland delineation available?	Yes
Approximate size of the Assessment Area (AA, in hectares):	0.14
AA as percent of entire wetland (approx.). Attach sketch map if AA is smaller than the entire contiguous wetland.	100
What percent (approx.) of the <b>wetland</b> were you able to visit?	100
What percent (approx.) of the <b>AA</b> were you able to visit?	100
Were you able to ask the site owner/manager about any of the questions?	
Indicate here if you intentionally surveyed for rare plants, calciphile plants, or rare animals:	
Have you attended a WESP-AC training session? If so, indicate approximate month & year.	September, 2021
How many wetlands have you assessed previously using WESP-AC? (approx.)	
Comments about the site or this WESP-AC assessment (attach extra page if desired):	

	А	В	С	D	Е
	Date: 1	17 August 2021	Site Identifier: WL-4	Investiga	ator: Brady Leights and Tiffany MacAulay
1					
			New tidel Wetland Date Form WEED AC warsian 2 for News Costie watlands		
			Non-tidal Wetland Data Form. WESP-AC version 2 for Nova Scotia wetlands		
	Manu	al and the Explanatic	ons column of the data form. In the Data column, change the 0 (false) to a 1 (true) for the best choice, or for mult	tiple cho	ices where allowed and so indicated. Answering many of the questions below will
	requir	re using these online	map viewers:		
		Google Earth Pro: ht	tps://www.google.com/earth/download/gep/agree.html		
		-	e Viewer: https://nsgi.novascotia.ca/plv/		
					hus vistigns in the Definitions (Evaluations solvers). For detailed descriptions of
			eting this office data form will require 1-2 hours. For a list of functions to which each question pertains, see brack		
			Appendix B of the accompanying Manual. Codes for functions and values are: WS= Water Storage, SFS= Stream I		
			= Nitrate Removal, CS= Carbon Sequestration, OE= Organic Nutrient Export, INV= Invertebrate Habitat, FA= Anad		
	Feedir	<mark>ng Waterbird Habitat</mark>	t, WBN= Nesting Waterbird Habitat, SBM= Songbird, Raptor, & Mammal Habitat, POL= Pollinator Habitat, PH= Na	ative Plai	nt Habitat, PU= Public Use & Recognition, EC= Ecological Condition, Sen= Wetland
~	<b>Sensit</b>	tivity, STR= Stressors.			
2				-	
	#	Indicators	Condition Choices	Data	Definitions/Explanations
3		maloutors		Dutu	Dominiona/Explanationa
4	OF1	Province	Mark the province in which the AA is located by changing the 0 in the column next to it to a "1". Mark only one.		This determines to which province's calibration wetlands the raw score of any wetland is normalised.
4			New Development of	0	In the function and benefits models, it also triggers the automatic exclusion of indicators for which no
5			New Brunswick	0	spatial data exists in a particular province.
6			Nova Scotia	1	
7			Prince Edward Island	0	
8			Newfoundland-Labrador	0	
	OF2	Ponded Area Within 1	The area of surface water ponded during most of the growing season that is both (1) in or adjacent to the AA and (2) within 1 km is:		"Adjacent" means not separated from the AA by a wide expanse (>50 m) of upland (including roads
9		km.			>50 m wide). Include ponded areas likely to be hidden by wetland vegetation. If surface water
10			<0.01 hectare (about 10 m x 10 m).	0	extends beyond 1 km, include only the part within 1 km. Do not include tidal areas. Measure the
				0	area from aerial imagery using Google Earth Pro (click on Ruler icon in toolbar, then Polygon in pop-
11			0.01 - 0.1 hectare.	0	up menu). [PH, SBM, WBN]
12			0.1 - 1 hectare.	0	
13			1 to 10 hectares.	1	
14			10 to 100 hectares.	0	
15			>100 hectares.	0	1
	OF3	Ponded Water &	The area of wetlands and surface water ponded during most of the growing season that is both (1) in or adjacent to the AA and (2) within		See definition of adjacent in OF2. If the AA's wetland vegetation extends beyond 1 km, include only
16			1 km is:		the part within 1 km. "Ponded" means not flowing in rivers or streams. [Sens, WBF]
17				0	,,
			<0.01 hectare (about 10 m x 10 m).	0	-
18			0.01 - 0.1 hectare.	0	-
19			0.1 - 1 hectare.	0	
20			1 to 10 hectares.	0	
21			10 to 100 hectares.	1	
22			>100 hectares.	0	1
	OF4	Size of Largest Nearby	The largest vegetated patch or corridor that includes the AA's vegetation plus all adjacent upland vegetation that is not lawn, row crops,		See definition of adjacent in OF2. Use Google Earth Pro's polygon ruler (as described above).
		÷ ,	heavily grazed lands, conifer plantation is:		Exclude conifer plantations only if it is obvious that trees were planted in rows. [AM, PH, SBM, Sens]
23		Corridor		0	
24 25 26			<0.01 hectare (about 10 m x 10 m).	0	-
25			0.01 - 0.1 hectare.	0	-
26			0.1 - 1 hectare.	0	
27			1 to 10 hectares.	0	
28			10 to 100 hectares.	0	
29			100 to 1000 hectares.	0	1
28 29 30			>1000 hectares. [This is nearly always the answer in relatively undeveloped landscapes.]	1	1
	OF5	Distance to Large	The minimum distance from the edge of the AA to the edge of the closest <i>vegetated land</i> (but excluding row crops, lawn, conifer		To measure distance, use Google Earth Pro (Ruler > Line tool). The 375-ha criterion is from the
31		0	plantation) larger than 375 hectares (about 2 km on a side), is:		Fundy Model Forest Project. [AM, PH, POL, SBM, Sens]
		1	<50 m, and not separated from the 375-ha vegetated area by any width of <b>paved</b> roads, stretches of open water, row crops, bare ground,	1	
		1	lawn, or impervious surface. Or the AA itself contains >375 ha of vegetation. [This is often the answer in relatively undeveloped		
32		1	landscapes.]		
		1	<50 m, but completely separated from the 375-ha vegetated area by those features, and AA does not contain >375 ha of vegetation.	0	
33		1			
34		1	50-500 m, and <b>not</b> separated.	0	1
35		1	50-500 m, but separated by those features.	0	1
55		1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Ŭ,	

				-	4
36			0.5 - 5 km, and <b>not</b> separated.	0	
37			0.5 - 5 km, but separated by those features.	0	
38			None of the above (the closest patches or corridors which are that large are >5 km away).	0	
	OF6	Herbaceous Uniqueness	The AA's vegetation cover is >10% herbaceous* but uplands within 5 km have <10% herbaceous cover. If so, enter "3" and continue to	1	For this question only, consider moss to be herbaceous vegetation. Determine the score by viewing
			OF7. If not, consider:		aerial imagery in Google Earth after successively drawing or estimating the boundaries of the buffers
			The AA's vegetation cover is >10% herbaceous* but uplands within 1 km have <10% herbaceous cover. If so enter "2" and continue to		of 5 km, 1 km, and 100 m radius focused on the center of the AA. Circles of specified radius can be
			OF7. If not, consider:		drawn in Google Earth Pro by clicking on the Ruler icon, then Circle in the pop-up menu. [AMv, PHv,
			The AA's vegetation cover is >10% herbaceous* but uplands within 100 m of the wetland edge have <10% herbaceous cover. If so, enter		POLv, SBMv, WBFv, WBNv]
			. [* NOTE: Evolude lawne, row grape, beauily grazed lands, forest, chrublands, include more as well as grasslike plants in this use of		
39			[* NOTE: Exclude lawns, row crops, heavily grazed lands, forest, shrublands. Include moss as well as grasslike plants in this use of "herbaceous vegetation"]		
	OF7	Woody Uniqueness	The AA's vegetation cover is >10% woody* but uplands within 5 km have <10% woody cover. If so, enter "3" and continue to OF8. If not,	0	See above. Do not consider conifer plantations to be forest if it is obvious that trees were planted in
		woody oniqueness	consider:	-	rows. [AMv, PHv, POLv, SBMv]
			The AA's vegetation is >10% woody* but uplands within 1 km have <10% woody cover. If so enter "2" and continue to OF8. If not,		
			consider:		
			The AA's vegetation is >10% woody* but uplands within 100 m of the wetland edge have <10% woody cover. If so, enter "1"		
40			[* NOTE: woody cover = trees & shrubs taller than 1 m.]		
	OF8	Local Vegetated Cover	Draw a 5-km radius circle measured from the center of the AA. Ignoring all permanent water in the circle, the percent of the remaining		In Google Earth, draw the 5 km buffer and then estimate land cover percentages, or do GIS analysis
		Percentage	area that is wooded or unmanaged herbaceous vegetation (NOT lawn, row crops, bare or heavily grazed land, clearcuts, or conifer		of an appropriate land cover layer. [AM, PH, POL, SBM, Sens]
41			plantations) is:		
42			<5% of the land.	0	
43			5 to 20% of the land.	0	
44			20 to 60% of the land.	0	
45			60 to 90% of the land.	1	
46			>90% of the land. SKIP to OF10.	0	
47	OF9	Type of Land Cover	Within the 5-km radius circle, and ignoring all permanent water, the land area that is bare or non-perennial cover is mostly:		[AM, SBM]
48		Alteration	Impervious surface, e.g., paved road, parking lot, building, exposed rock.	0	
49			Bare pervious surface, e.g., lawn, recent (<5 yrs ago) clearcut, dirt or gravel road, cropland, landslide, conifer plantation.	1	
	OF10	Distance by Road to	Measured along the maintained road nearest the AA, the distance to the nearest population center is:	·	"Population center" means a settled area with more than about 5 regularly- inhabited structures per
50	0.10	Nearest Population			square kilometer. In Google Earth Pro, click on the Ruler icon, then Path, and draw and measure the
51		Center	<100 m.	0	route. [FAv, FRv, NRv, PH, PU, SBM, WBFv]
52			100 - 500 m.	0	
53			0.5- 1 km.	0	
54			1 - 5 km.	1	
55			>5 km.	0	

A	В	ſ	D	Е
OF11	Distance to Nearest	From the center of the AA, the distance to the nearest maintained public road (dirt or paved) is:	D	Determine this by viewing aerial imagery in Google Earth Pro and measuring with the Ruler>Line
6 7	Maintained Road	<10 m.	0	tool. [AM, FAv, FRv, NRv, PH, PU, SBM, STR, WBN]
58		10 - 25 m.	0	
i9		25 - 50 m.	0	
50		50 - 100 m.	0	
51 52		100 - 500 m. >500 m.	0	
	Wildlife Access	Draw a circle of radius of 5 km from the center of the AA. If mammals and amphibians can move from the center of the AA to ALL other		Draw the 5 km circle in Google Earth Pro using the Circle tool and search for roads and wetlands
		separate wetlands and ponds located within the circle without being forced to cross pavement (any width), lawns, bare ground, and/or	0	within it, being alert for roads hidden under forest canopy. [AM, SBM, STR]
3		marine waters, mark 1= yes can move to all, 0= no. Change to <b>blank</b> if there are no other wetlands within 5 km.		
4 OF13	Distance to Ponded Water	The distance from the AA center to the closest (but separate) ponded water body visible in GoogleEarth imagery is:		In Google Earth Pro, zoom in closely to examine the surrounding landscape for ponds, lakes, an wetlands that appear to be permanently flooded. [AM, PH, SBM, Sens, WBF, WBN]
55	water	< 50 m, and not separated by any width of paved roads, stretches of open water, row crops, lawn, bare ground, or impervious surface.	0	wettahus that appear to be permanently hooded. [AM, PH, SEIVI, SEIIS, WEF, WEN]
i6		<50 m, but completely separated by those features.	0	
57 58		50-500 m, and not separated. 50-500 m, but separated by those features.	0	
i9		0.5 - 1 km, and not separated.	1	
0		0.5 - 1 km, but separated by those features.	0	
1	24.4	None of the above (the closest patches or corridors that large are >1 km away).	0	
	Distance to Large Ponded Water	The distance from the AA center to the closest (but separate) non-tidal body of water that is ponded during most of the year and is larger than 8 hectares during most of a normal year is:		Determine this by viewing aerial imagery in Google Earth. [Sens, WBF, WBN]
2		<100 m.	0	
4		100 m - 1 km.	0	
5		1 -2 km.	0	]
6		2-5 km.	1	4
7 8		5-10 km. >10 km.	0	4
OE15	Tidal Proximity	> 10 km. The distance from the AA edge to the closest <b>tidal water</b> body (regardless of its salinity) is:	0	In Google Earth, measure the distance to the ocean (including Bay of Fundy) or tidal river, which
9		<100 m.	0	is closer. If you need to see how far upriver a river is tidal, see the KMZ file provided with this
0 1		< 100 m. 100 m - 1 km.	0	calculator for NS (NS Headtide). Points shown in those files are only an approximation, so local
2		1 - 5 km.	0	information if available may be preferable. [FA, WBF]
3		5-10 km.	0	
4		10-40 km.	1	
5	Upland Edge Contact	>40 km. Select one:	0	[NR, SBM, Sens]
6	Opianu Euge Contact			
7		The AA has no upland edge (or upland is <1% of perimeter). The AA is entirely surrounded by (& contiguous with) other wetlands or water.	0	
<u>,</u>		1-25% of the AA's perimeter abuts upland (including filled areas). The rest adjoins other wetlands or water that is mostly wider than the	0	
8				
89 90		25-50% of the AA's perimeter abuts upland. The rest adjoins other wetlands or water that is mostly wider than the AA. 50-75% of the AA's perimeter abuts upland. The rest adjoins other wetlands or water that is mostly wider than the AA.	0	
0		More than 75% of the AA's perimeter abuts upland. Any remainder adjoins other wetlands or water that is mostly wider than the AA. This	1	
		will be true for most assessments done with WESP-AC.		
OE17	ũ	will be true for most assessments done with WESP-AC. Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice):		Contact local authories to determine if such maps exist. Where available, LiDAR imagery can
2 OF17	Flood Damage from <b>Nor</b> tidal Waters	Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice): Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm	0	Contact local authories to determine if such maps exist. Where available, LiDAR imagery can provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv]
01 02 07 07 07	ũ	Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice): Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges.		
0F17	ũ	Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice): Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm	0	
OF17 03 04	ũ	Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice): Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges. Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events. Maps do <b>not</b> show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas ( <b>or no such mapping has been done locally</b> ) and there appears to be infrastructure		
0F17	ũ	Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice): Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges. Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events. Maps do <b>not</b> show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas ( <b>or no such mapping has been done locally</b> ) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.	0	
OF17 03 04	ũ	Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice): Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges. Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events. Maps do <b>not</b> show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas ( <b>or no such mapping has been done locally</b> ) and there appears to be infrastructure	0	
0F17 03 04 05 06	tidal Waters Relative Elevation in	<ul> <li>Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice):</li> <li>Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this</li> </ul>	0	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv]
OF17 03 04 05 06 OF18	tidal Waters	<ul> <li>Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice):</li> <li>Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the</li> </ul>	0	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv]
2 OF17 3 4 5 6 0F18 7	tidal Waters Relative Elevation in Watershed	<ul> <li>Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice):</li> <li>Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min).</li> </ul>	0 0 1 0.89	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv]
2 OF17 3 4 5 6 7 OF18 7 OF19	tidal Waters Relative Elevation in	<ul> <li>Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice):</li> <li>Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the</li> </ul>	0	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv] [FA, NR, Sens, SFSv, WCv, WSv]
2 OF17 3 4 5 6 0F18 7 0F19 8	tidal Waters Relative Elevation in Watershed Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area Degraded Water	<ul> <li>Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice):</li> <li>Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min).</li> <li>The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no.</li> <li>Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of metals, hydrocarbons, nutrients, or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic</li> </ul>	0 0 1 0.89	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv] [FA, NR, Sens, SFSv, WCv, WSv] If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh
2 OF17 3 4 5 6 0F18 7 0F19 8 OF19 8 OF20 9	tidal Waters Relative Elevation in Watershed Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area	<ul> <li>Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice):</li> <li>Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min).</li> <li>The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no.</li> <li>Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of metals, hydrocarbons, nutrients, or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and:</li> </ul>	0 0 1 0.89 0	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv] [FA, NR, Sens, SFSv, WCv, WSv] If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" she be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N
2 OF17 3 4 5 6 0F18 7 0F18 7 0F19 8 0F20 9 00	tidal Waters Relative Elevation in Watershed Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area Degraded Water	<ul> <li>Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice):</li> <li>Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min).</li> <li>The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural WaterShed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no.</li> <li>Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of metals, hydrocarbons, nutrients, or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperature</li></ul>	0 0 1 0.89 0	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv] [FA, NR, Sens, SFSv, WCv, WSv] If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh
2 OF17 3 4 5 6 0F18 7 0F18 7 0F19 8 0F20 9 00	tidal Waters Relative Elevation in Watershed Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area Degraded Water	Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice): Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges. Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of metals, hydrocarbons, nutrients, or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within 1 km that flow into the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself.	0 0 1 0.89 0	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv] [FA, NR, Sens, SFSv, WCv, WSv] If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" she be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N
2 OF17 3 4 5 6 0F18 7 0F19 8 0F19 8 0F20 9 00 01	tidal Waters Relative Elevation in Watershed Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area Degraded Water	Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice): Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges. Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events. Maps do <b>not</b> show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas ( <b>or no such mapping has been done locally</b> ) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals, hydrocarbons, nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within 1 km that flow <b>into</b> the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters.	0 0 1 0.89 0 0	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv] [FA, NR, Sens, SFSv, WCv, WSv] If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" she be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N
2 OF17 3 4 5 6 0F18 7 0F19 8 0F19 8 0F20 9 00 01 02	tidal Waters Relative Elevation in Watershed Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area Degraded Water	Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice): Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges. Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events. Maps do <b>not</b> show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas ( <b>or no such mapping has been done locally</b> ) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals, hydrocarbons, nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present in waters within 1 km that flow <b>into</b> the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high r	0 0 1 0.89 0 0	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv] [FA, NR, Sens, SFSv, WCv, WSv] If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" she be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N
2 OF17 3 4 5 6 0F18 7 OF19 8 OF19 8 OF20 9 00 01 02 03 0F21	tidal Waters Relative Elevation in Watershed Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area Degraded Water Upstream	Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice): Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges. Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events. Maps do <b>not</b> show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas ( <b>or no such mapping has been done locally</b> ) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals, hydrocarbons, nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within 1 km that flow <b>into</b> the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters.	0 0 1 0.89 0 0	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv] [FA, NR, Sens, SFSv, WCv, WSv] If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN]
2 OF17 3 4 5 6 0F18 7 0F18 7 0F19 8 0F19 8 0F20 9 00 01 02 0F20 9 00 01 02 0F21	tidal Waters Relative Elevation in Watershed Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area Degraded Water	Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice): Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges. Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1 = yes, 0 = no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals, hydrocarbons, nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present in waters within 1 km that flow <b>into</b> the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstrea	0 0 1 0.89 0 0 0 0 0 1	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv] [FA, NR, Sens, SFSv, WCv, WSv] If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" shi be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N
2 OF17 3 4 5 6 0F18 7 0F18 7 0F19 8 0F19 8 0F20 9 00 01 02 0F20 9 00 01 02 0F21	tidal Waters Relative Elevation in Watershed Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area Degraded Water Upstream Degraded Water	<ul> <li>Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice):</li> <li>Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min).</li> <li>The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1 = yes, 0 = no.</li> <li>Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of metals, hydrocarbons, nutrients, or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and:</li> <li>The condition is present in waters within 1 km that flow into the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself.</li> <li>Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters.</li> <li>Data are insufficient (no or</li></ul>	0 0 1 0.89 0 0	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv] [FA, NR, Sens, SFSv, WCv, WSv] If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN]
2 OF17 3 4 5 6 0F18 7 OF18 7 OF19 8 OF19 8 OF20 9 00 01 02 0521 03 OF21	tidal Waters Relative Elevation in Watershed Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area Degraded Water Upstream Degraded Water	Wilhin 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice): Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges. Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of metals, hydrocarbons, nutrients, or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within 1 km that flow into the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmet!) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). This is the si	0 0 1 0.89 0 0 0 0 0 1	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv] [FA, NR, Sens, SFSv, WCv, WSv] If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" she be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN]
2 OF17 3 4 5 7 6 0F18 7 0F19 8 0F19 8 0F20 9 00 1 05 0 0F21 0 5 0 6 0 0F21	tidal Waters Relative Elevation in Watershed Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area Degraded Water Upstream Degraded Water	<ul> <li>Wilhin 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice):</li> <li>Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the 'eye alt'). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min).</li> <li>The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ('NS Protected Water Supply Areas'). Enter 1= yes, 0= no.</li> <li>Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters.</li> <li>Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at &gt;1 km upstream). This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region.</li> <li>The condition is</li></ul>	0 0 1 0.89 0 0 0 0 0 1	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv] [FA, NR, Sens, SFSv, WCv, WSv] If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN]
2 OF17 3 4 5 6 0F18 7 0F19 8 0F19 8 0F20 9 00 01 02 0F20 9 00 01 02 0F21 05 06	tidal Waters Relative Elevation in Watershed Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area Degraded Water Upstream Degraded Water	Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice): Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges. Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals, hydrocarbons, nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within 1 km that flow <b>into</b> the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). <b>This is</b>	0 0 1 0.89 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv] [FA, NR, Sens, SFSv, WCv, WSv] If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN]
2 OF17 3 4 5 6 0 F18 7 OF18 7 OF19 8 OF19 8 OF20 9 0 1 OF20 9 0 1 OF20 9 0 1 OF21 0 3 0 6 0 7	tidal Waters Relative Elevation in Watershed Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area Degraded Water Upstream Degraded Water	<ul> <li>Wilhin 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice):</li> <li>Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the 'eye alt'). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min).</li> <li>The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ('NS Protected Water Supply Areas'). Enter 1= yes, 0= no.</li> <li>Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters.</li> <li>Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at &gt;1 km upstream). This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region.</li> <li>The condition is</li></ul>	0 0 1 0.89 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv] [FA, NR, Sens, SFSv, WCv, WSv] If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN]
2 OF17 3 4 5 7 6 0 7 0F18 7 0F19 8 0F19 8 0F20 9 00 1 0 2 0 3 0F21 0 5 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 7	tidal Waters Relative Elevation in Watershed Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area Degraded Water Upstream Degraded Water	Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice): Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges. Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Area). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals, hydrocarbons, nutrients,</b> or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within 1 km that flow into the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). <b>This is the</b>	0 0 1 0.89 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv] [FA, NR, Sens, SFSv, WCv, WSv] If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sho be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN]
2 OF17 3 4 5 6 0 OF18 7 OF19 8 OF19 8 OF20 9 00 1 OF20 9 00 1 OF20 9 00 1 OF20 9 00 0 OF21 0 OF	tidal Waters Relative Elevation in Watershed Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area Degraded Water Upstream Degraded Water Downstream Wetland as a % of Its Contributing Area	Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice): Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges. Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of metals, hydrocarbons, nutrients, or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present in waters within 1 km that flow into the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). This	0 0 1 0.89 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv] [FA, NR, Sens, SFSv, WCv, WSv] [FA, NR, Sens, SFSv, WCv, WSv] If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" she be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv]
2 OF17 3 4 5 6 0 OF18 7 OF19 8 OF19 8 OF20 9 00 1 02 0 0F20 9 00 1 02 0 0F21 0 0F21 0 0F21 0 0F21 0 0F21 0 0F21 0 0F21 0 0F21 0 0F21	tidal Waters Relative Elevation in Watershed Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area Degraded Water Upstream Degraded Water Downstream	Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice): Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by lidal storm surges. Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-lidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Googie Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1– yes, 0– no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals</b> , <b>hydrocarbons</b> , <b>nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within 1 km that flow into the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both how water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) Indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). This i	0 0 1 0.89 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv] [FA, NR, Sens, SFSv, WCv, WSv] If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv]
2 OF17 3 4 5 6 0 OF18 7 OF19 8 OF19 8 OF20 9 00 1 05 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0	tidal Waters Relative Elevation in Watershed Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area Degraded Water Upstream Degraded Water Downstream Wetland as a % of Its Contributing Area	Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice): Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges. Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of metals, hydrocarbons, nutrients, or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present in waters within 1 km that flow into the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). This	0 0 1 0.89 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv] [FA, NR, Sens, SFSv, WCv, WSv] If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv]
2 OF17 3 4 5 6 6 OF18 7 OF18 7 OF19 8 OF19 8 OF20 9 00 1 OF20 9 00 1 OF20 9 00 1 OF22 0 0 0 0 1 OF22 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	tidal Waters Relative Elevation in Watershed Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area Degraded Water Upstream Degraded Water Downstream Wetland as a % of Its Contributing Area	Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice): Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by lidal storm surges. Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-lidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. Maps do not show Flood zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals, hydrocarbons, nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aqualic life or humans, and: The condition is present within 1 km that flow <b>into</b> the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). <b>This is</b>	0 0 1 0.89 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv] [FA, NR, Sens, SFSv, WCv, WSv] If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv]
2 OF17 3 4 5 6 6 OF18 7 OF19 8 OF19 8 OF19 8 OF20 9 00 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0	tidal Waters Relative Elevation in Watershed Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area Degraded Water Upstream Degraded Water Downstream Wetland as a % of Its Contributing Area	Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice): Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges. Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may parity limit damage or risk from smaller events. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Area). Enter 1 = yes, 0 – no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of metals, hydrocarbons, nutrients, or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within the AA. The condition is present within the AA. The condition is present within 1 km that flow into the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmell) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region. From a topographic map and field observations, estimat	0 0 1 0.89 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv] [FA, NR, Sens, SFSv, WCv, WSv] If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv]
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	A 0F24	-	A relatively large proportion of the precipitation that falls farther upslope in the CA reaches this wetland quickly as runoff (surface water),	D	E [NRv, PRv, SRv, WSv]
ľ	5124		as indicated by the following:		
			(a) input channel is present,		
			(b) input channels have been straightened,		
			(c) upslope wetlands have been ditched extensively,		
			(d) land cover is mostly non-forest,		
			(e) CA slopes are steep, and/or		
			(f) most CA soils are shallow (bedrock near surface) and/or have high runoff coefficients.		
118			This statement is:		
			Mostly true	0	
119			Mostly true.	-	
120			Somewhat true.	0	
121			Mostly untrue.	1	
122	OF25	Aspect	The overland flow direction of most surface water (in streams, rivers, or runoff) that enters the AA is:		[AM, NR, SFS, WC, WS]
123			Northward (N, NE). north-facing contributing area.	0	
124			Southward (S, SW). south-facing contributing area.	1	
125			Other (E, SE, W, NW), or no detectable uphill slope or input channel (flat).	0	
	0E26	Internal Flow Distance	The horizontal flow distance from the wetland's inlet to outlet is:	0	Identify inlets and outlets, if any, from topographic maps (use elevations to determine which are inle
126	0120	(Path Length)			and which are outlets) and augment by field inspection. With the Provincial Landscape Viewer, sele
127			<10 m.	0	Nova Scotia Topo as the Basemap. Also enable the layer Forestry>WAM Predicted Flow. Then
128			10 - 50 m.	1	measure the inlet-outlet distance. [NR, OE, PR, SR, WS]
129			50 - 100 m.	0	
130			100 - 1000 m.	0	1
130			1- 2 km.	0	1
131			>2 km, or wetland lacks an inlet and outlet.	0	1
_	0507	Crowing Dograd David		U	This lower was provided by Dr. Den Mallenney of the Consider Forest Conder TAM, CC, FD, 1994
	UF2/	Growing Degree Days	In Google Earth, open the KMZ file that accompanies this calculator, called NS_GrowingDegreeDays. Place your cursor over the AA and	2000	This layer was provided by Dr. Dan McKenney of the Canadian Forest Service [AM, CS, FR, INV, ND, OF, DH, DD, Song, SD, WRF, WCV, WS1
133			left-click. From the pop-up window, enter the GRIDCODE number in the next column.		NR, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SR, WBF, WCv, WS]
134	OF28	Fish Access or Use	According to agency biologists and/or your own observations, the AA. [Mark just the first choice that is true.]:		Regarding the last choice, if uncertain if an AA is fishless, consider the possibility its waters have
			Is known to support rearing and/or spawning by Atlantic salmon or other anadromous species or eels. Go to Provincial Landscape	0	been stocked. [AM, FA, FR, INV, WBF, WBN]
			Viewer>Wildlife>Significant Habitat>Species at Risk. Contact local fishery biologists, review the ACCDC report, and visit these websites:	Ŭ	
135			http://www.salmonatlas.com/atlanticsalmon/canada-east/index.1.html http://atlanticsalmonfederation.org/rivers/introduction.html	1	
155			Has not been documented to support Atlantic salmon rearing and/or spawning, but is connected to nearby waters likely to contain Atlantic	0	
136			salmon or other anadromous species or eels and is probably accessed by those during some conditions.	0	
136 137			Is probably is not accessed by any anadromous fish species but is known or likely to have <b>other fish</b> at least seasonally.	0	
137			Is known or likely to be fishless (e.g., too small, dry, and/or not accessible even temporarily, and not stocked).	1	
	0500			1	
		•	Within the past 10 years, in the AA (or in its adjoining waters or wetland), qualified observers have documented [mark all applicable]:		Request information from ACCDC and/or conduct your own survey at an appropriate season using
139		Concern			an approved protocol. For birds, also check eBird.org. <b>NOTE for NS</b> : If your WESP-AC is being
			Presence of one or more of the plant species listed in the Plants_Rare worksheet of the accompanying SuppInfo file, or the AA is within a	0	completed for a Wetland Alteration Application to NS-ECC, your ACCDC results and any taxon-
			mapped Atlantic Coastal Plain Flora Buffer (go to Provincial Landscape Viewer> Wildlife> Special Management Practice Zones).		specific survey results <b>must</b> be submitted along with your WESP-AC results, and application. [AMv
140					EC, PHv, POLv, SBMv, Sens, WBFv, WBNv]
			Presence of one or more of the amphibian or reptile species (AM) of conservation concern as listed in the Wildlife_Rare worksheet of the	e 0	
141			accompanying SuppInfo file.		
			Presence of one or more of the waterbird species (WBF, WBN) of conservation concern as listed in the Wildlife_Rare worksheet of the	0	
142			accompanying SuppInfo file.		
			Presence of one or more of the nesting songbird or raptor species (SBM) of conservation concern as listed in the Wildlife_Rare	0	
143			worksheet of the accompanying SuppInfo file, during their nesting season (May-July for most species).		
144			None of the above, or no data.	1	
(	OF30	Important Bird Area	In Google Earth, open the KMZ file that accompanies this calculator, called IBAs_Canada. The AA is all or part of an officially designated	0	The source of this layer, which should be checked periodically for updates, is:
145		(IBA)	IBA. Enter 1= yes, 0= no.		http://www.ibacanada.com/mapviewer.jsp?lang=EN [SBMv, WBFv, WBNv]
	OF31	Black Duck Nesting Area	In Google Earth, open the KMZ file that accompanies this calculator, called BlackDuck. Adjust its alignment and opacity. Determine the	0	This was provided by Dr. David Leske. [WBNv]
Ì	0101	Black Back Nesting Area	predicted density (pairs per 25 sq. km) of nesting American Black Duck in the AA's vicinity: <10 (enter 0), 10-20 (enter 1), 20-30 (enter 2),	Ŭ	
140			>30 (enter 3). If outside of region shown in map, change to <b>blank</b> .		
146					
(		0	If AA is on private land with no information, change to <b>blank</b> (not 0). Otherwise: With the Provincial Landscape Viewer, for Wintering	0	[SBM]
			Moose, go to Wildlife> Significant Habitat. For Mainland Moose Concentration Areas, go to Wildlife> Special Management Practice	1	
147			Zones. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0.		
(	OF33	Other Conservation	The AA is all or part of an area designated by government, First Nations, or the Nature Conservancy of Canada (NCC) for its exceptional	0	See: https://novascotia.ca/parksandprotectedareas/plan/interactive-map/ [PU]
		Designation	ecological features or highly intact natural conditions. With Provincial Landscape Viewer, see Protected Areas. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0.	1	
148			If uncertain, consult NCC and agencies for more recent information.		
	OF34	Conservation Investment	The AA is part of or contiguous to a wetland on which public or private organizational funds were spent to preserve, create, restore, or	0	[PU]
(			enhance the wetland (excluding mitigation wetlands). Ask the property owner. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0. If no information, change to blank (not	t	
(				1	
			0).		
149	OF35	Mitigation Investment	0). The AA is all or part of a mitigation site used explicitly to offset impacts elsewhere. Ask the property owner. Enter: $ves=1$ , $n_0=0$ . If $n_0=0$ .	0	[PU]
149		Mitigation Investment	0). The AA is all or part of a mitigation site used explicitly to offset impacts elsewhere. Ask the property owner. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0. If no information, change to <b>blank</b> .	0	[PU]
149 150		5	information, change to <b>blank</b> .	Ŭ	
149 150		Sustained Scientific Use	information, change to <b>blank</b> . Plants, animals, or water in the AA have been monitored for >2 years, unrelated to any regulatory requirements, and data are available to	0	[PU] [PU]
149 150		Sustained Scientific Use	information, change to <b>blank</b> . Plants, animals, or water in the AA have been monitored for >2 years, unrelated to any regulatory requirements, and data are available to the public. Or the AA is part of an area that has been designated by an agency or institution as a benchmark, reference, or status-trends	Ŭ	
149 150 151	OF36	Sustained Scientific Use	information, change to <b>blank</b> . Plants, animals, or water in the AA have been monitored for >2 years, unrelated to any regulatory requirements, and data are available to the public. Or the AA is part of an area that has been designated by an agency or institution as a benchmark, reference, or status-trends monitoring area. Ask the property owner. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0. If no information, change to <b>blank</b> .	Ŭ	[PU]
149 150 151	OF36	Sustained Scientific Use	information, change to <b>blank</b> . Plants, animals, or water in the AA have been monitored for >2 years, unrelated to any regulatory requirements, and data are available to the public. Or the AA is part of an area that has been designated by an agency or institution as a benchmark, reference, or status-trends monitoring area. Ask the property owner. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0. If no information, change to <b>blank</b> . The AA is <b>NOT</b> in a subregion that has been heavily exposed to acid precipitation. Enter "1" if true (green or yellow in map in Appendix A	Ŭ	
149 150 151 151	OF36 OF37	Sustained Scientific Use Calcareous Region	information, change to <b>blank</b> . Plants, animals, or water in the AA have been monitored for >2 years, unrelated to any regulatory requirements, and data are available to the public. Or the AA is part of an area that has been designated by an agency or institution as a benchmark, reference, or status-trends monitoring area. Ask the property owner. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0. If no information, change to <b>blank</b> . The AA is <b>NOT</b> in a subregion that has been heavily exposed to acid precipitation. Enter "1" if true (green or yellow in map in Appendix A of the Manual). Enter "0" if false. If no information, change to <b>blank</b> .	Ŭ	[PU] [AM, FA, FR, INV, PH]
149 150 151 151	OF36 OF37	Sustained Scientific Use	information, change to <b>blank</b> . Plants, animals, or water in the AA have been monitored for >2 years, unrelated to any regulatory requirements, and data are available to the public. Or the AA is part of an area that has been designated by an agency or institution as a benchmark, reference, or status-trends monitoring area. Ask the property owner. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0. If no information, change to <b>blank</b> . The AA is <b>NOT</b> in a subregion that has been heavily exposed to acid precipitation. Enter "1" if true (green or yellow in map in Appendix A	Ŭ	[PU]
149 150 151 151	OF36 OF37	Sustained Scientific Use Calcareous Region	information, change to <b>blank</b> . Plants, animals, or water in the AA have been monitored for >2 years, unrelated to any regulatory requirements, and data are available to the public. Or the AA is part of an area that has been designated by an agency or institution as a benchmark, reference, or status-trends monitoring area. Ask the property owner. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0. If no information, change to <b>blank</b> . The AA is <b>NOT</b> in a subregion that has been heavily exposed to acid precipitation. Enter "1" if true (green or yellow in map in Appendix A of the Manual). Enter "0" if false. If no information, change to <b>blank</b> .	Ŭ	[PU] [AM, FA, FR, INV, PH]
149 150 151 151 152	OF36 OF37	Sustained Scientific Use Calcareous Region	information, change to <b>blank</b> . Plants, animals, or water in the AA have been monitored for >2 years, unrelated to any regulatory requirements, and data are available to the public. Or the AA is part of an area that has been designated by an agency or institution as a benchmark, reference, or status-trends monitoring area. Ask the property owner. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0. If no information, change to <b>blank</b> . The AA is <b>NOT</b> in a subregion that has been heavily exposed to acid precipitation. Enter "1" if true (green or yellow in map in Appendix A of the Manual). Enter "0" if false. If no information, change to <b>blank</b> . Select the ONE ownership that covers the most of the AA. In Google Earth, open KMZ file called NS_Crownlands.Use more recent	Ŭ	[PU] [AM, FA, FR, INV, PH] "Private lands" may include those owned or leased by non-governmental organizations, e.g.,
149 150 151 151 152	OF36 OF37	Sustained Scientific Use Calcareous Region	<ul> <li>information, change to blank.</li> <li>Plants, animals, or water in the AA have been monitored for &gt;2 years, unrelated to any regulatory requirements, and data are available to the public. Or the AA is part of an area that has been designated by an agency or institution as a benchmark, reference, or status-trends monitoring area. Ask the property owner. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0. If no information, change to blank.</li> <li>The AA is NOT in a subregion that has been heavily exposed to acid precipitation. Enter "1" if true (green or yellow in map in Appendix A of the Manual). Enter "0" if false. If no information, change to blank.</li> <li>Select the ONE ownership that covers the most of the AA. In Google Earth, open KMZ file called NS_Crownlands.Use more recent information if available.</li> </ul>	0	[PU] [AM, FA, FR, INV, PH] "Private lands" may include those owned or leased by non-governmental organizations, e.g.,
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149 (150 (151 (152 (153) (154	OF36 OF37	Sustained Scientific Use Calcareous Region	<ul> <li>information, change to blank.</li> <li>Plants, animals, or water in the AA have been monitored for &gt;2 years, unrelated to any regulatory requirements, and data are available to the public. Or the AA is part of an area that has been designated by an agency or institution as a benchmark, reference, or status-trends monitoring area. Ask the property owner. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0. If no information, change to blank.</li> <li>The AA is NOT in a subregion that has been heavily exposed to acid precipitation. Enter "1" if true (green or yellow in map in Appendix A of the Manual). Enter "0" if false. If no information, change to blank.</li> <li>Select the ONE ownership that covers the most of the AA. In Google Earth, open KMZ file called NS_Crownlands.Use more recent information if available.</li> <li>New timber harvest, roads, mineral extraction, and intensive summer recreation (e.g., off-road vehicles) are permanently prohibited. Includes many publicly-owned Protected Lands, and private lands under long-term (30+ year) legal agreements to maintain nearly-</li> </ul>	0	[PU] [AM, FA, FR, INV, PH] "Private lands" may include those owned or leased by non-governmental organizations, e.g.,
149 (150) (151) (152) (153)	OF36 OF37	Sustained Scientific Use Calcareous Region	<ul> <li>information, change to blank.</li> <li>Plants, animals, or water in the AA have been monitored for &gt;2 years, unrelated to any regulatory requirements, and data are available to the public. Or the AA is part of an area that has been designated by an agency or institution as a benchmark, reference, or status-trends monitoring area. Ask the property owner. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0. If no information, change to blank.</li> <li>The AA is NOT in a subregion that has been heavily exposed to acid precipitation. Enter "1" if true (green or yellow in map in Appendix A of the Manual). Enter "0" if false. If no information, change to blank.</li> <li>Select the ONE ownership that covers the most of the AA. In Google Earth, open KMZ file called NS_Crownlands.Use more recent information if available.</li> <li>New timber harvest, roads, mineral extraction, and intensive summer recreation (e.g., off-road vehicles) are permanently prohibited. Includes many publicly-owned Protected Lands, and private lands under long-term (30+ year) legal agreements to maintain nearly-unaltered conditions.</li> </ul>	0	[PU] [AM, FA, FR, INV, PH] "Private lands" may include those owned or leased by non-governmental organizations, e.g.,
149 (150 (151 (152 (153) (153) (154) (155)	OF36 OF37	Sustained Scientific Use Calcareous Region	<ul> <li>information, change to blank.</li> <li>Plants, animals, or water in the AA have been monitored for &gt;2 years, unrelated to any regulatory requirements, and data are available to the public. Or the AA is part of an area that has been designated by an agency or institution as a benchmark, reference, or status-trends monitoring area. Ask the property owner. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0. If no information, change to blank.</li> <li>The AA is NOT in a subregion that has been heavily exposed to acid precipitation. Enter "1" if true (green or yellow in map in Appendix A of the Manual). Enter "0" if false. If no information, change to blank.</li> <li>Select the ONE ownership that covers the most of the AA. In Google Earth, open KMZ file called NS_Crownlands.Use more recent information if available.</li> <li>New timber harvest, roads, mineral extraction, and intensive summer recreation (e.g., off-road vehicles) are permanently prohibited. Includes many publicly-owned Protected Lands, and private lands under long-term (30+ year) legal agreements to maintain nearly-unaltered conditions.</li> <li>Ownership is public (e.g., municipal, Crown Reservations/Notations) but some or all of the above activities are allowed.</li> </ul>	0	[PU] [AM, FA, FR, INV, PH] "Private lands" may include those owned or leased by non-governmental organizations, e.g.,
149 150 (151 151 (152 (153 154	OF36 OF37	Sustained Scientific Use Calcareous Region	<ul> <li>information, change to blank.</li> <li>Plants, animals, or water in the AA have been monitored for &gt;2 years, unrelated to any regulatory requirements, and data are available to the public. Or the AA is part of an area that has been designated by an agency or institution as a benchmark, reference, or status-trends monitoring area. Ask the property owner. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0. If no information, change to blank.</li> <li>The AA is NOT in a subregion that has been heavily exposed to acid precipitation. Enter "1" if true (green or yellow in map in Appendix A of the Manual). Enter "0" if false. If no information, change to blank.</li> <li>Select the ONE ownership that covers the most of the AA. In Google Earth, open KMZ file called NS_Crownlands.Use more recent information if available.</li> <li>New timber harvest, roads, mineral extraction, and intensive summer recreation (e.g., off-road vehicles) are permanently prohibited. Includes many publicly-owned Protected Lands, and private lands under long-term (30+ year) legal agreements to maintain nearly-unaltered conditions.</li> <li>Ownership is public (e.g., municipal, Crown Reservations/Notations) but some or all of the above activities are allowed.</li> </ul>	0	[PU] [AM, FA, FR, INV, PH] "Private lands" may include those owned or leased by non-governmental organizations, e.g.,

	A Date: 1	B 7 August 2021	C Site Identifier: WL-4	D Investiga	E tor: Brady Leights and Tiffany MacAulay
			n-tidal Wetland Data Form. WESP-AC version 2 for Nova Scotia. DIRECTIONS: Walk f ion. If no alteration is proposed, walk in a portion that appears to be most representative of the wetland overall		
	the ac	companying Manual	and the Explanations column of the data form. In the Data column, change the 0 (false) to a 1 (true) for the best isite observations and interpretations. Do not write in shaded parts of this data form. Answering some questions	choice,	or for multiple choices where allowed and so indicated. Answer these questions
		-	agery. For most wetlands, completing this field data form will require 1-2 hours on a site. For a list of functions to -AC model, see Appendix B of the accompanying Manual. Codes for functions and values are: WS= Water Storage		
	Reptil	e Habitat, WBF= Fee	rus Retention, NR= Nitrate Removal, CS= Carbon Sequestration, OE= Organic Nutrient Export, INV= Invertebrate I ding Waterbird Habitat, WBN= Nesting Waterbird Habitat, SBM= Songbird, Raptor, & Mammal Habitat, POL= Poll		
2	Condi	tion, Sen= Wetland S	ensitivity, STR= Stressors.		
2	#	Indicators	Condition Choices	Data	Definitions/Explanations
4	F1	Wetland Type	Follow the key below and mark the ONE row that best describes MOST of the vegetated part of the AA:		Ericaceous shrubs are ones in the heather family (Ericaceae). Most have leathery evergreen leaves. They include rhododendron, azalea, swamp laurel, leatherleaf, Labrador tea, and others.
5			A. Moss and/or lichen cover more than 25% of the ground. Often dominated by ericaceous shrubs (e.g., Labrador tea) or other acid- tolerant plants (e.g., bog cranberry, pitcher plant, sundew, orchids). Substrate is mostly undecomposed peat. Choose between A1 and A2 and mark the choice with a 1 in their adjoining column. Otherwise go to B below.		Most require acidic soil. Although not in the family Ericaceae, sweetgale ( <i>Myrica gale</i> ) should be counted also. [AM, CS, FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PH, Sens, SFS, WBF, WBN]
6			A1. Surface water is usually absent or, if present, pH is typically <4.5 and conductivity is usually <100 µS/cm (<64 ppm TDS). Trees are absent or nearly so. Sedge cover usually sparse or absent but cottongrass and/or lichen cover may be extensive, as well as cloudberry, lingonberry, sheep laurel, and a sedge ( <i>Carex rariflor</i> a). Wetland surface and surrounding landscape are seldom sloping and wetland often is domed (convex). Inlet and outlet channels are usually absent. If known, pH of peat is <4.0.	0	
7			A2. Not A1. Surface water, if present, has pH typically >4.5 and conductivity is usually >100 µS/cm (>64 ppm TDS). Sedge cover is usually extensive, and/or tree and tall shrub cover is extensive. Sometimes at toe of slope or edge of water body. An exit channel is usually present. Wetter than A1 and peat depth may be shallower (<2 m).	1	
8			B. Moss and/or lichen cover less than 25% of the ground. Soil is mineral or decomposed organic (muck). Choose between B1 and B2 and mark the choice with a 1 in their adjoining column:		
9			B1. Trees and shrubs taller than 1 m comprise more than 25% of the vegetated cover. Surface water is mostly absent or inundates the vegetation only seasonally (e.g., vernal pools or floodplain).	0	
10	-		<b>B2.</b> Not B1. Tree & tall shrubs comprise <b>less than</b> than 25% of the vegetated cover. Vegetation is mostly herbaceous, e.g., cattail, bulrush, burreed, pond lily, horsetail. Surface water may be extensive and fluctuates seasonally, being either persistent or drying up partly or entirely.	0	
	The AA	A should also include pa	the AA should include all persistent waters in ponds smaller than 8 hectares (~283 m on a side) that are adjacent to the AA. art of the water area of adjacent ponded water larger than 8 ha and adjacent rivers wider than 20 m. Specifically, the AA		
	form, " the des	adjacent " is used syne scribed features along t	part adjacent to wetland vegetation and equal in width to the average width of that vegetated zone. Throughout this data onymously with abutting, adjoining, bordering, contiguous and means no upland (manmade or natural) completely separates heir directly shared edge. Features joined only by a channel are not necessarily considered to be adjacent a large portion ne features do not have to be hydrologically connected in order to be considered adjacent.		
12		Wetland Types - Adjoining or Subordinate	If the AA is smaller than 1 ha, mark all <b>other</b> types that occupy more than 1% of the vegetated AA. If the AA is larger than 1 ha, mark all other types which are within or adjacent to the AA and occupy more than 1 ha, as visible from the AA or as interpreted from aerial imagery. Do not mark again the type marked in F1.		1 hectare is 10,000 sq. m or about 2.5 acres. It could have dimensions of 100 m by 100 m, 1000 m by 10 m, or similar. [AM, INV, SBM, WBF]
13			A1. A2.	0	
14 15 16			B1. B2.	0 0	
		Woody Height & Form Diversity	Following EACH row below, indicate with a number code the percentage of the living vegetation in the AA which is occupied by that feature (6 if >95%, 5 if 75-95%, 4 if 50-75%, 3 if 25-50%, 2 if 5-25%, 1 if <5%, 0 if none). If the vegetated part of the AA is largely		Deciduous shrubs in this region usually include buttonbush, Labrador tea, bayberry ( <i>Morella</i> ), huckleberry, cranberry, cloudberry, sweetgale, alder, willow, birch, ash, dogwood, and a few others.
17 18		-	herbaceous (non-woody) vegetation, these percentages should not sum to 100%. coniferous trees (may include tamarack) taller than 3 m.	4	If you assigned a code of 3 or higher to any of the first four choices and the ground cover beneath the trees/shrubs is <25% moss, then question F1 might be "B1". [CS, INV, NR, PH, POL, SBM,
19 20			deciduous trees taller than 3 m. coniferous or ericaceous shrubs or trees 1-3 m tall not directly below the canopy of trees.	2	Sens]
21 22			deciduous shrubs or trees 1-3 m tall not directly below the canopy of trees. coniferous or ericaceous shrubs <1 m tall not directly below the canopy of taller vegetation.	3	
23	N 1 - 4 -	16	deciduous shrubs or trees <1 m tall (e.g., deciduous seedlings) not directly below the canopy of taller vegetation.	2	
		If none of top 4 rows in Dominance of Most	The second secon		[PH, POL, SBM, Sens]
25 26 27		Abundant Shrub Species	those species together comprise > 50% of such cover. those species together do <b>not</b> comprise > 50% of such cover.	<b>1</b> 0	
28		Woody Diameter Classes	Mark ALL the types that comprise >5% of the woody canopy cover in the AA or >5% of the wooded areas (if any) along its upland edge (perimeter). The edge should include only the trees whose canopies extend into the AA.		Estimate the diameters at chest height. If small-diameter trees are overtopped (shaded) by larger ones, visualise a "subcanopy" at the average height of the smaller-dbh trees, to serve as a basis for the minimum 5% canopy requirement in this question. The trees and shrubs need not be wetland
29 30			coniferous, 1-9 cm diameter and >1 m tall. broad-leaved deciduous 1-9 cm diameter and >1 m tall.	1	species. [AM, CS, POL, SBM, Sens, WBN]
31 32			coniferous, 10-19 cm diameter. broad-leaved deciduous 10-19 cm diameter.	1 0	
33 34			coniferous, 20-40 cm diameter. broad-leaved deciduous 20-40 cm diameter.	<b>1</b> 0	
35 36			coniferous, >40 cm diameter. broad-leaved deciduous >40 cm diameter.	0	
36		Height Class	Follow the key below and mark the ONE row that best describes MOST of the AA:		[AM, INV, NR, PH, SBM, Sens]
38		Interspersion	A. Neither the vegetation taller than 1 m nor the vegetation shorter than that comprise >70% of the vegetated part of the AA. They each comprise 30-70%. Choose between A1 and A2 and mark the choice with a 1 in the adjoining column. Otherwise go to B below.		
39 40			<ul><li>A1. The two height classes are mostly scattered and intermixed throughout the AA.</li><li>A2. Not A1. The two height classes are mostly in separate zones or bands, or in proportionately large clumps.</li></ul>	<b>1</b> 0	
41			B. Either the vegetation shorter than 1 m comprises >70% of the vegetated part of the AA, or the vegetation taller than that does. One size class might even be totally absent. Choose between B1 and B2 and mark the choice with a 1 in the adjoining column:		
42			<ul> <li>B1. The less prevalent height class is mostly scattered and intermixed within the prevalent one.</li> <li>B2. Not B1. The less prevalent height class is mostly located apart from the prevalent one, in separate zones or clumps, or is</li> </ul>	0	
43	F7	Large Snags (Dead	completely absent. The number of large snags (diameter >20 cm) in the AA plus adjacent upland area within 10 m of the wetland edge is:		Snags are dead standing trees that often (not always) lack bark and foliage. Include only ones that
44 45		Standing Trees)	None, or fewer than 8/ hectare which exceed this diameter.	0	are at least 2 m tall. [POL, SBM, WBN]
46			Several ( >8/hectare) and a pond, lake, or slow-flowing water wider than 10 m is within 1 km.	1	

Δ	В	С	D	Е
47	Б	Several ( >8/hectare) but above not true.	0	L
48 <sup>F8</sup>	Downed Wood	The number of downed wood pieces longer than 2 m and with diameter >10 cm, and not persistently submerged, is:		Exclude temporary "burn piles." [AM, INV, POL, SBM]
49		Few or none that meet these criteria.	1	
50		Several (>5 if AA is >5 hectares, less for smaller AAs) meet these criteria.	0	
F9	N Fixers	The percentage of the AA's vegetated cover that contains nitrogen-fixing plants (e.g., alder, sweetgale, clover, lupine, alfalfa, other		Do not include N-fixing algae or lichens. [FA, FR, INV, NRv, OE, PH, SBM, Sens]
51		legumes) is:		
52		<1% or none.	0	
53 54		1-25% of the vegetated cover, in the AA or along its water edge (whichever has more). 25-50% of the vegetated cover, in the AA or along its water edge (whichever has more).	1 0	-
55		50-75% of the vegetated cover, in the AA or along its water edge (whichever has more).	0	-
56		>75% of the vegetated cover, in the AA or along its water edge (whichever has more).	0	-
F10	Sphagnum Moss	The cover of Sphagnum moss (or any moss that forms a dense cushion many centimeters thick), including the moss obscured by taller		Exclude moss growing on trees and rocks. [CS, PH]
57	Extent	sedges and other plants rooted in it, is:		
58		<5% of the vegetated part of the AA.	0	_
59 60		5-25% of the vegetated part of the AA. 25-50% of the vegetated part of the AA.	0	-
61		50-95% of the vegetated part of the AA.	0	-
62		>95% of the vegetated part of the AA.	1	
F11	% Bare Ground &	Consider the parts of the AA that lack surface water at the driest time of the growing season. Viewed from directly above the ground layer,		Thatch is dead plant material (stems, leaves) resting on the ground surface. Bare ground that is
63	Thatch	the predominant condition in those areas at that time is:		present under a tree or shrub canopy should be counted. Boulders count as bare ground. Wetlands
		Little or no (<5%) bare ground is visible between erect stems or under canopy anywhere in the vegetated AA. Ground is extensively	1	with mineral soils and that are heavily shaded or are dominated by annual plant species tend to have more extensive areas that are bare during the early growing season. [AM, EC, INV, NR, OE, POL,
64		blanketed by dense thatch, moss, lichens, graminoids with great stem densities, or plants with ground-hugging foliage.		PR, SBM, Sens]
04		Slightly bare ground (5-20% bare between plants) is visible in places, but those areas comprise less than 5% of the unflooded parts of the	0	
65		AA.		
		Much bare ground (20-50% bare between plants) is visible in places, and those areas comprise more than 5% of the unflooded parts of	0	
66 67		the AA. Other conditions.	0	-
67		Not applicable. Surface water (either open or obscured by emergent plants) covers all of the AA all the time.	0	-
F12	Ground Irregularity	Imagine the AA without any living vegetation. Excluding the portion of the AA that is always under water, the number of hummocks, small		The depressions may be of human or natural origin. [AM, EC, INV, NR, PH, POL, PR, SBM, SR, W
	,	pits, raised mounds, animal burrows, ruts, gullies, natural levees, microdepressions, and other areas of peat or mineral soil that are raised		
69		or depressed >10 cm compared to most of the area within a few meters surrounding them is:		
70		Few or none (minimal microtopography; <1% of the land has such features, or entire AA is always water-covered).	1	
71		Intermediate.	0	_
72 72 F13	Lipland Inclusions	Several (extensive micro-topography). Within the AA, inclusions of upland are:	0	[AM, NR, SBM]
13	Upland Inclusions			
74		Few or none.	1	
75 76		Intermediate (1 - 10% of vegetated part of the AA).	0	-
76 F14	Soil Texture	Many (e.g., wetland-upland "mosaic", >10% of the vegetated AA). In parts of the AA that lack persistent water, the texture of soil in the uppermost layer is mostly: [ <i>To determine this, use a trowel to check</i> ]	0	[CS, NR, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, WS]
77	Soli rexture	in at least 3 widely spaced locations, and use the soil texture key (in Appendix A of the Manual).]		
		Loamy: soils that may contain a little fine grit and do not make a "ribbon" longer than 2 cm when moistened, rolled, squeezed, and	0	
78		extended between thumb and forefinger.		
70		Fines: includes silt, clay, silt, soils that make a ribbon longer than 2 cm when moistened, rolled, squeezed, and extended between thumb	0	
79 80		and forefinger. Deep Peat, to 40 cm depth or greater.	1	
81		Shallow Peat or organic <40 cm deep.	0	
		Coarse: includes sand, loamy sand, gravel, cobble, soils that do not make a ribbon when moistened, rolled, squeezed, and extended	0	
82		between thumb and forefinger.		
F15	Shorebird Feeding Habitats	During any 2 consecutive weeks of the growing season, the extent of mudflats, bare unshaded saturated areas not covered by thatch, and unshaded waters shallower than 6 cm is: [Include also any area that is adjacent to the AA.]		This addresses needs of many but not all migratory sandpipers, plovers, and related species. [WBF
83 84	Παυιαις	None, or <100 sq. m.	1	
85		100-1000 sq. m.	0	
86		1000 – 10,000 sq. m.	0	-
87		>10,000 sq. m.	0	
88 F16	Herbaceous % of	In aerial ("ducks eye") view, the maximum annual cover of herbaceous vegetation (all non-woody plants except moss) is:		[AM, WBF, WBN]
	Vegetated Wetland	<5% of the vegetated part of the AA or <0.01 hectare (whichever is less). Mark "1" here and SKIP to F20 (Invasive Plant Cover).	0	7
89			-	-
90 91		5-25% of the vegetated part of the AA.	0	
91 92		25-50% of the vegetated part of the AA. 50-95% of the vegetated part of the AA.	1 0	
92		>95% of the vegetated part of the AA.	0	1
94 F17	Forb Cover	Within parts of the AA having herbaceous cover (excluding SAV), the areal cover of <b>forbs</b> reaches an annual maximum of:		Forbs are flowering plants. Do not include grasses, sedges, cattail, other graminoids, ferns,
94 95		<5% of the herbaceous part of the AA.	0	horsetails, or others that lack showy flowers. [POL]
95		5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA.	1	
97		25-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA.	0	
98		50-95% of the herbaceous part of the AA.	0	
99		>95% of the herbaceous part of the AA.	0	
100 F18	Sedge Cover	Sedges ( <i>Carex</i> spp.) and cottongrass ( <i>Eriophorum</i> spp.) occupy:		[CS]
101		<5% of the vegetated area, or none.	0	
102		5-50% of the vegetated area.	1	
103		50-95% of the vegetated area. >95% of the vegetated area.	0	4
104	Dominance of Most	>95% of the vegetated area. Determine which two herbaceous species comprise the greatest portion of the herbaceous cover (excluding mosses and floating-leaved	U	For this question, include ferns as well as graminoids and forbs. [EC, INV, PH, POL, Sens]
104 F19		aquatic plants). Then choose one of the following:		
F19		those species together comprise > 50% of the areal cover of herbaceous plants at any time during the year.	1	
F19 105		those species together comprise > 30% of the area cover of herbaceous plants at any time during the year.		
F19 105 106	Abundant Herbaceous	those species together do <b>not</b> comprise > 50% of the areal cover of herbaceous plants at any time during the year.	0	
F19 105 106 107	Abundant Herbaceous Species	those species together do not comprise > 50% of the areal cover of herbaceous plants at any time during the year.		[FC. PH. POL. Sens]
F19 105 106 107 F20	Abundant Herbaceous			[EC, PH, POL, Sens]
F19 105 106 107	Abundant Herbaceous Species	those species together do <b>not</b> comprise > 50% of the areal cover of herbaceous plants at any time during the year. How extensive is the cover of invasive plant species in the AA? For species, see Plants_invasive worksheet in the accompanying		[EC, PH, POL, Sens]
F19 105 106 107 F20 108 109	Abundant Herbaceous Species	those species together do <b>not</b> comprise > 50% of the areal cover of herbaceous plants at any time during the year. How extensive is the cover of invasive plant species in the AA? For species, see Plants_invasive worksheet in the accompanying SuppInfo file. invasive species appear to be absent in the AA, or are present only in trace amount (a few individuals). invasive species are present in more than trace amounts, but comprise <5% of herbaceous cover (or woody cover, if the invasives are	0	[EC, PH, POL, Sens]
F19 105 106 107 F20 108 109 110	Abundant Herbaceous Species	those species together do <b>not</b> comprise > 50% of the areal cover of herbaceous plants at any time during the year. How extensive is the cover of invasive plant species in the AA? For species, see Plants_invasive worksheet in the accompanying Supplnfo file. invasive species appear to be absent in the AA, or are present only in trace amount (a few individuals). invasive species are present in more than trace amounts, but comprise <5% of herbaceous cover (or woody cover, if the invasives are woody).	0 1 0	[EC, PH, POL, Sens]
F19 105 106 107 F20 108 109	Abundant Herbaceous Species	those species together do <b>not</b> comprise > 50% of the areal cover of herbaceous plants at any time during the year. How extensive is the cover of invasive plant species in the AA? For species, see Plants_invasive worksheet in the accompanying SuppInfo file. invasive species appear to be absent in the AA, or are present only in trace amount (a few individuals). invasive species are present in more than trace amounts, but comprise <5% of herbaceous cover (or woody cover, if the invasives are	0	[EC, PH, POL, Sens]

F	A	В	С	D	Е
I I	21	Invasive Cover Along	Along the wetland-upland boundary, the percent of the upland edge (within 3 m upslope from the wetland) that is occupied by invasive		If a plant cannot be identified to species (e.g., winter conditions) but its genus contains an exotic
114		Upland Edge	plant species is:		species, assume the unidentified plant to also be exotic. If vegetation is so senesced that exotic species cannot be identified, answer "none". [PH, STR]
115 116			none of the upland edge (invasives apparently absent), or AA has no upland edge. some (but <5%) of the upland edge.	1 0	
116			5-50% of the upland edge.	0	
118			most (>50%) of the upland edge.	0	
F 119	22	Fringe Wetland	During most of the year, open water within or adjacent to the vegetated part of the wetland is much wider than the maximum width of the vegetated zone within the wetland. Enter "1" if true, "0" if false.	0	[WBF, WBN, WCv]
F 120	23	Lacustrine Wetland	The vegetated part of the AA is within or adjacent to a body of non-tidal standing open water whose size exceeds 8 hectares during most of a normal year.	0	[FR, PR, PU, WBF, WBN]
F		% of AA Without Surface Water	The percentage of the AA that <u>never</u> contains <u>surface</u> water during an average year (that is, except perhaps for a few hours after snowmelt or rainstorms), but which is still a wetland, is:		1 hectare is 10,000 sq. m or about 2.5 acres. It could have dimensions of 100 m by 100 m, 1000 m by 10 m, or similar. [AM, FA, FR, INV, NR, PH, PR, SBM, Sens, SRv, WBF, WBN, WC ]
121 122			<1% . In other words, all or nearly all of the AA is covered by water permanently or at least seasonally.	0	
123 124			1-25% of the AA, or <1% but >0.01 ha never contains surface water. 25-50% of the AA never contains surface water.	0	4
124 125			50-75% of the AA never contains surface water.	0	
			75-99% of the AA never contains surface water, OR >99% and there is at least one persistently ponded water body larger than 1 ha in the	0	
126			AA. 99-100%. AND there is no persistently ponded water body larger than 1 ha within the AA. Enter "1" and SKIP to F42 (Channel	1	
127			Connection).		
F		% of AA with Persistent Surface	Identify the parts of the AA that still contain surface water (flowing or ponded, open or hidden beneath vegetation) even during the driest times of a normal year, i.e., when the AA's surface water is at its lowest annual level. At that time, the percentage of the AA that still		If you are unable to determine the condition at the driest time of year, ask the land owner or neighbors about it if possible. Indicators of persistence may include fish, some dragonflies, beaver,
128		Water	contains surface water is:		and muskrat. [AM, CS, FA, FR, INV, NR, POL, PR, SBM, WBF, WBN]
129			None. The AA dries up completely (no water in channels either) or never has surface water during most years. SKIP to F27.	0	
130			1-20% of the AA.	0	
131			20-50% of the AA. 50-95% of the AA.	0	4
32			50-95% of the AA. >95% of the AA. True for many fringe wetlands.	0	1
_		% of Summertime	At mid-day during the warmest time of year, the area of surface water within the AA that is shaded by vegetation and other features that	0	[FA, WC]
134			are <u>within</u> the AA at that time is:		
35			<5% of the water is shaded, or no surface water is present then.	0	4
36 37			5-25% of the water is shaded. 25-50% of the water is shaded.	0	4
.37			50-75% of the water is shaded.	0	
39			>75% of the water is shaded.	0	
40 F	27	% of AA that is	The percentage of the AA's area that is between the annual high water and the annual low water (surface water) is:		Flood marks (algal mats, adventitious roots, debris lines, ice scour, etc.) are often evident when no
41		Flooded Only	None, or <0.01 hectare and <1% of the AA. SKIP to F29.	0	-fully inundated. Also, such areas often have a larger proportion of upland and annual (vs. perennial plant species. In riverine systems, the extent of this zone can be estimated by multiplying by 2 the
42		Seasonally	1-20% of the AA, or <1% but >0.01 ha.	0	bankful height and visualising where that would intercept the land along the river. [CS, FA, INV, NR
43			20-50% of the AA.	0	OE, PH, SR, WBF, WBN, WS]
.44 .45			50-95% of the AA.	0	4
E	28	Annual Water	The annual fluctuation in surface water level within <b>most</b> of the parts of the AA that contain surface water at least temporarily is:	0	Look for flood marks (see above). Because the annual range of water levels is difficult to estimate
146 <sup>'</sup> 147		Fluctuation Range	<10 cm change (stable or nearly so).	0	without multiple visits, consider asking the land owner or neighbors about it. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE
148			10 cm - 50 cm change.	0	PH, PR, SR, WBN, WS]
149			0.5 - 1 m change.	0	1
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0	
150			1-2 m change.	0	
151	s the	A plus adjacent ponde	>2 m change.	-	
151  : 152 <mark>(</mark>	Conne	ection).	>2 m change. ed water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42	0 0 0	
151  : 152 <mark>(</mark> F		ection). Predominant Depth	>2 m change. ed water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42 During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the	0 0 0	
151 152 <mark>(</mark> 153	Conne	ection).	>2 m change. ed water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42	0 0 0	and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only
151  : 152 (   153 154   155	Conne	ection). Predominant Depth	>2 m change. ed water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42 During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is:	0 0 0	and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be
151  : 152 ( 153   154   155   156	Conne	ection). Predominant Depth	>2 m change. 2 m change. ed water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42 During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is: <10 cm deep (but >0). 10 - 50 cm deep. 0.5 - 1 m deep.	0 0 0 0	and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only
151  152 <mark>(</mark> 152 ( 153  154  155  156  157	Conne	ection). Predominant Depth	<ul> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>ed water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42</li> <li>During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is:</li> <li>&lt;10 cm deep (but &gt;0).</li> <li>10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>0.5 - 1 m deep.</li> <li>1 - 2 m deep.</li> </ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in
51 52 ( 53 54 55 56 57 58	<mark>Conn</mark> € 29	ection). Predominant Depth Class	>2 m change. 2 m change. ed water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42 During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is: <10 cm deep (but >0). 10 - 50 cm deep. 0.5 - 1 m deep.	0 0 0 0	and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR,
151 152 ( 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 F	29 29 30	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of	<ul> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deap.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deep.&lt;</li></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC]
151 152 ( 153 154 155 156 157 158	29 29 30	ection). Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes -	<ul> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>ed water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42</li> <li>During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is:</li> <li>&lt;10 cm deep (but &gt;0).</li> <li>10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>0.5 - 1 m deep.</li> <li>1 - 2 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deep. True for many fringe wetlands.</li> </ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV,
151 152 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161	<mark>29</mark> 30	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions	<ul> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deap (but &gt;0).</li> <li>&gt;10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>&gt;1 - 2 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;3 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;4 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;4 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;5 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;6 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;7 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;7 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;8 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;90% of the AA usually consists of (select one):</li> <li>One depth class that comprises &gt;90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above).</li> <li>One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area.</li> <li>Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy &gt;50%.</li> </ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN]
151 152 ( 152 ( 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162	29 29 30 31	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is	<ul> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deep (but &gt;0).</li> <li>10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>0.5 - 1 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;2 m de</li></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN]
51 52 52 53 54 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 60 61 62 63 63	29 29 30 31	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is	<ul> <li>2 m change.</li> <li>2 m change.</li> <li>ad water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42</li> <li>During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is:</li> <li>&lt;10 cm deep (but &gt;0).</li> <li>10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>0.5 - 1 m deep.</li> <li>2 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deep. True for many fringe wetlands.</li> <li>When present, surface water in most of the AA usually consists of (select one):</li> <li>One depth class that comprises &gt;90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above).</li> <li>One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area.</li> <li>Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy &gt;50%.</li> <li>During most times when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) ponded (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) AND (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is:</li> </ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN]
.51 .52 .52 .53 .54 .55 .55 .55 .55 .55 .55 .55	29 29 30 31	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is	<ul> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deep (but &gt;0).</li> <li>10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>0.5 - 1 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;2 m de</li></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN]
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51           52           53           53           54           55           56           57           58           59           60           61           62           63           64           65           66           67           68	29 29 30 31	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is Ponded (not Flowing)	<ul> <li>2 m change.</li> <li>2 m change.</li> <li>2 water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42</li> <li>During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is:</li> <li>&lt;10 cm deep (but &gt;0).</li> <li>10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>0.5 - 1 m deep.</li> <li>1 - 2 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deep. True for many fringe wetlands.</li> <li>When present, surface water in most of the AA usually consists of (select one):</li> <li>One depth class that comprises &gt;90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above).</li> <li>One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area.</li> <li>Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy &gt;50%.</li> <li>During most times when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) ponded (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) AND (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is:</li> <li>&lt;5% of the water, or it occupies &lt;100 sq.m cumulatively. Nearly all the surface water is flowing. SKIP to F34.</li> <li>5.30% of the water.</li> <li>&gt;95% of the water.</li> <li>&gt;95% of the water.</li> </ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS]
151         152         152         153         154         155         156         157         158         159         160         161         162         163         164         165         166         167         168	29 29 30 31 32	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is	<ul> <li>2 m change.</li> <li>3 m change.</li> <li></li></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN]
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151       152       152       153       154       155       156       157       158       159       161       162       163       164       165       166       167       168       167       168       169	29 29 30 31 32	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is Ponded (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water - Minimum Size	<ul> <li>2 m charge.</li> <li>2 m charge.</li> <li>2 water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42</li> <li>During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is:</li> <li>4 10 cm deep (but &gt; 0).</li> <li>10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>0.5 - 1 m deep.</li> <li>1 - 2 m deep.</li> <li>2 m deep. True for many fringe wetlands.</li> <li>When present, surface water in most of the AA usually consists of (select one):</li> <li>One depth class that comprises 90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above).</li> <li>One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area.</li> <li>Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy &gt;50%.</li> <li>During most limes when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) ponded (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) AND (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is:</li> <li>&lt;5% of the water, or it occupies &lt;100 sq.m cumulatively. Nearly all the surface water is flowing. SKIP to F34.</li> <li>5.30% of the water.</li> <li>&gt;0.70% of th</li></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens, SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS] Open water is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation floating on the water surface or entirely submersed beneath it.
51         52         52         53         54         55         56         57         58         59         60         61         62         63         64         65         66         67         68         69	Conn€ 29 30 31 32 33	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is <b>Ponded</b> (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water -	<ul> <li>2 m charge.</li> <li>2 m charge.</li> <li>2 water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42</li> <li>During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is:</li> <li>&lt;10 cm deep (but &gt;0).</li> <li>10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>0.5 - 1 m deep.</li> <li>2 m deep. True for many fringe wetlands.</li> <li>When present, surface water in most of the AA usually consists of (select one):</li> <li>One depth class that comprises &gt;90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above).</li> <li>One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area.</li> <li>Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy &gt;50%.</li> <li>During most times when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) ponded (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) AND (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is:</li> <li>&lt;5% of the water.</li> <li>30-70% of the water.</li> <li>&gt;95% of the water.</li> <li>&gt;95% of the water.</li> <li>&gt;95% of the water.</li> <li>&gt;00 ming most of the growing season, the largest patch of open water that is ponded and is in or bordering the AA is &gt;0.01 hectare (about 10 m by 10 m) and mostly deeper than 0.5 m. If true enter "1" and continue, if false, enter "0" and SKIP to F41 (Floating Algae &amp;</li> </ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS]
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.51       .52       .52       .53       .54       .55       .56       .57       .58       .59       .60       .61       .62       .63       .64       .65       .66       .67       .68       .67       .68       .67       .68       .67       .68       .67       .68       .67       .68       .67       .70       .71       .72       .73       .74	Conn€ 29 30 31 32 33	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is Ponded (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water - Minimum Size % of Ponded Water	<ul> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>&gt;2 unders maller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42</li> <li>&gt;2 During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is:</li> <li>&lt;10 cm deep (but &gt;0).</li> <li>10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>2.1 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deep. True for many fringe wetlands.</li> <li>When present, surface water in most of the AA usually consists of (select one):</li> <li>One depth class that comprises &gt;90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above).</li> <li>One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area.</li> <li>Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy &gt;50%.</li> <li>During most 1 mes when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) ponded (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) AND (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is:</li> <li>&lt;5% of the water.</li> <li>&lt;95% of t</li></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS] Open water is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation floating on the water surface or entirely submersed beneath it.
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A	В	С	D	E
F35	Flat Shoreline Extent	During most of the part of the growing season when water is present, the percentage of the AA's water edge length that is nearly flat (a		If several isolated pools are present in early summer, estimate the percent of their collective
184		slope less than about 5% measured within 5 m landward of the water) is: <1% of the water edge.	0	shorelines that has such a gentle slope. [SR, WBN]
185 186		<1% of the water edge. 1-25% of the water edge.	0	
187		25-50% of the water edge.	0	
188		50-75% of the water edge.	0	-
189 F36	Robust Emergents	>75% of the water edge. The percentage of the emergent vegetation cover in the AA that is cattail ( <i>Typha</i> spp.), common reed ( <i>Phragmites</i> ), or tall (>1m)	0	Emergent vegetation is herbaceous plants whose stems are partly above and partly below the
190	Robust Emergents	bulrush is:		water surface during most of the time water is present. [WBN]
191		<1% of the emergent vegetation, or emergent vegetation is absent. SKIP to F38.	0	
192 193		1-25% of the emergent vegetation. 25-75% of the emergent vegetation.	0	-
194		>75%, of the emergent vegetation.	0	
F37	Interspersion of	During most of the part of the growing season when water is present, the spatial pattern of emergent vegetation within the water is mostly:		[AM, FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PH, PR, SBM, SR, WBF, WBN]
195 196	Emergents & Open Water	Scattered. More than 30% of such vegetation forms small islands or corridors surrounded by water.	0	
190	water	Intermediate.	0	
		Clumped. More than 70% of such vegetation is in bands along the wetland perimeter or is clumped at one or a few sides of the surface	0	
198 F38	Persistent Deepwater	water area. If the deepest patch of surface water (flowing or ponded) in or directly adjacent to the AA is mostly deeper than 0.5 m for >2 weeks during	0	
199	Area	the growing season, enter "1" and continue. If not, enter "0" and SKIP to F42.(Connection).		
F39	Non-vegetated	During most of the growing season and in waters deeper than 0.5 m, the cover for fish, aquatic invertebrates, and/or amphibians that is		For this question, consider only the wood that is at or above the water surface. Estimates of
200	Aquatic Cover	provided NOT by living vegetation, but by accumulations of dead wood and undercut banks is:		underwater wood based only on observations from terrestrial viewpoints are unreliable so should no
201		Little or none.	0	be attempted. [AM, FA, FR, INV]
202 203		Intermediate. Extensive.	0	-
F40	Isolated Island	The AA contains (or is part of) an island or beaver lodge within a lake, pond, or river, and is isolated from the shore by water depths >1 m	•	[WBN]
		on all sides during an average June. The island may be solid, or it may be a floating vegetation mat that is sufficiently large and dense to		
204 E41	Electing Alass 9	support a waterbird nest. At some time of the year, mats of algae and/or duckwood are likely to cover $>50\%$ of the AA's otherwise unshaded water surface, or	0	
F41	Floating Algae & Duckweed	At some time of the year, mats of algae and/or duckweed are likely to cover >50% of the AA's otherwise-unshaded water surface, or blanket >50% of the underwater substrate. If true, enter "1" in next column. If untrue or uncertain, enter "0".	0	[EC, PR, WBF]
205 F42	Channel Connection 8	The most persistent surface water connection (outlet channel or pipe, ditch, or overbank water exchange) between the AA and a		Consider the connection regardless of whether the surface water is frozen. The "downslope stream
1 42	Outflow Duration	downslope stream network is: [Note: If the AA represents only part of a wetland, answer this according to whichever is the least		network" could consist of ditches, rivers, ponds, or lakes which eventually connect to the ocean. If
		permanent surface connection: the one between the AA and the rest of the wetland, or the surface connection between the wetland and		this cannot be determined while visiting the AA, consult topographic maps perhaps by viewing these
206		the downslope stream network.]		online with Toporama (http://atlas.nrcan.gc.ca/toporama/en/index.html) [CS, FA, FR, NR, OE, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WCv, WS]
207 208		Persistent (surface water flows out for >9 months/year). Seasonal (surface water flows out for 14 days to 9 months/year, not necessarily consecutive).	0	
208		Temporary (surface water flows out for <14 days to 9 months/year, not necessarily consecutive).	0	
		None but maps show a stream network downslope from the AA and within a distance that is less than the AA's length. SKIP to F47 (pH	0	
210		Measurement). No surface water flows out of the wetland except possibly during extreme events ( <once 10="" a="" flows="" into="" only="" or,="" per="" td="" water="" wetland,<="" years).=""><td>1</td><td></td></once>	1	
211		ditch, or lake that lacks an outlet. SKIP to F47 (pH Measurement).	1	
212 F43	Outflow Confinement	During major runoff events, in the places where surface water exits the AA or connected waters nearby, the water:		"Major runoff events" would include biennial high water caused by storms and/or rapid snowmelt.
		Mostly passes through a pipe, culvert, narrowly breached dike, berm, beaver dam, or other partial obstruction (other than natural	0	[CS, NR, OE, PR, Sens, SR, STR, WS]
213 214		topography) that does not appear to drain the wetland artificially during most of the growing season. Leaves through natural exits (channels or diffuse outflow), not mainly through artificial or temporary features.	0	4
214		Is exported more quickly than usual due to ditches or pipes within the AA or connected to its outlet, or within 10 m of the AA's edge, which	0	
215		drain the wetland artificially, or water is pumped out of the AA.		
F44	Tributary Channel	At least once annually, surface water from a tributary channel that is >100 m long moves into the AA. Or, surface water from a larger permanent water body adjacent to the AA spills into the AA. If it enters only via a pipe, that pipe must be fed by a mapped stream or lake	0	If inlet tributaries cannot be searched for due to inaccessibility of part of the AA, follow suggestions i F42 above. [NRv, PH, PRv, SRv]
216		further upslope. If no, SKIP to F47 (pH Measurement).	0	
F45	Input Water	Based on lack of shade, water source characteristics, or actual temperature measurements, the inflow is likely to be warmer than surface	0	[WCv]
217	Temperature	water in the AA during part of most years. Enter 1= yes, 0= no.		
F46	Throughflow	During its travel through the AA at the time of peak annual flow, water arriving in channels: [select only the ONE encountered by most of		[FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PR, SR, WS]
218	Resistance	the incoming water].		
		Does not bump into many plant stems as it travels through the AA. Nearly all the water continues to travel in unvegetated (often incised) channels that have minimal contact with wetland vegetation, or through a zone of open water such as an instream pond or lake.	0	
219				
220		Bumps into herbaceous vegetation but mostly remains in fairly straight channels. Bumps into herbaceous vegetation and mostly spreads throughout, or is in widely meandering, multi-branched, or braided channels.	0	-
221			Ŭ	
222		Bumps into tree trunks and/or shrub stems but mostly remains in fairly straight channels. Bumps into tree trunks and/or shrub stems and follows a fairly indirect path from entrance to exit (meandering, multi-branched, or	0	4
223		Bumps into tree trunks and/or shrub stems and follows a fairly <b>indirect</b> path from entrance to exit (meandering, multi-branched, or braided).	0	
224 F47	pH Measurement	The pH in most of the AA's surface water:		Preferably, measure this in larger areas of ponded surface water within the AA, or in streams that
225		Was measured, and is: [enter the reading in the column to the right.]		have passed through (not along) most of the AA. Unless surface water is completely absent, do not dig holes or make depressions in peat in order to provide water for this measurement. Avoid
		Was not measured but surface water is present and is darkly tea-coloured. Or if no surface water, then mosses and plants that indicate	0	measuring near roads or in puddles formed only by recent rain. [AM, FA, FR, NR, WBF, PH, PR,
226 227		peatland (e.g., Labrador tea) are prevalent. Enter "1". Neither of above. Enter "1".	1	Sens, WBF, WBN]
228 <sup>F48</sup>	TDS and/or	The TDS (total dissolved solids) or conductivity off the AA's surface water is: (select the first true row with information):		See above for measurement guidance. [FR, INV, NRv, PH, PRv, Sens]
228	Conductivity	TDS is: [Enter the reading in ppm or mg/L in the column to the right, if measured, or answer next row.]		
230		Conductivity is [Enter the reading in µS/cm in the column to the right.]		
231 232		Was not measured, but plants that indicate saline conditions cover much of the vegetated AA. Enter "1". Neither of above	0	
E10	Beaver Probability	Use of the AA by beaver during the past 5 years is (select most applicable ONE):	1	[FA, FR, PH, SBM, Sens, WBF, WBN]
233 47		Evident from direct observation or presence of gnawed limbs, dams, tracks, dens, lodges, or extensive stands of water-killed trees	0	
234		(snags).	Ŭ	
		Likely based on known occurrence in the region and proximity to suitable habitat, which may include: (a) a persistent freshwater wetland,	0	
1		pond, or lake, or a perennial low or mid-gradient (<10%) channel, and (b) a corridor or multiple stands of hardwood trees and shrubs in vegetated areas near surface water.		
235		Unlikely because site characteristics above are deficient, and/or this is a settled area or other area where beaver are routinely removed.	1	
235				
235				
	•	Select first applicable choice:		Adhere to these criteria strictly do not use personal judgment based on fen conditions, pH, or othe evidence. Consult topographic maps to detect breaks in slope described here. Rust deposits
236 E50	Groundwater Strength of Evidence	Select first applicable choice: Springs are known to be present within the AA, or if groundwater levels have been monitored, that has demonstrated that groundwater primarily discharges to the wetland for longer periods during the year than periods when the wetland recharges the groundwater.	0	Adhere to these criteria strictly do not use personal judgment based on fen conditions, pH, or othe evidence. Consult topographic maps to detect breaks in slope described here. Rust deposits associated with groundwater seeps may be most noticeable as orange discoloration in ice formation along streams during early winter. [AM, CS, FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PH, PRv, SFS, WC, WS]

	Δ	В	C	D	Е
	Α	D	Most of the AA has a slope of >5%, or is very close to the base of a natural slope longer than 100 and much steeper than the slope of the	0	E
239			AA, AND the pH of surface water, if known, is >5.5. Neither of above is true, although some groundwater may discharge to or flow through the AA. Or groundwater influx is unknown.	1	
240			nvenner of above is true, although some groundwater may discridige to or now through the AA. Or groundwater innux is unknown.	1	
241	F51	Internal Gradient	The gradient along most of the flow path within the AA is:		This is not the same as the shoreline slope. It is the elevational difference between the AA's inlet and
242			<2% or the AA has no surface water outlet (not even seasonally).	1	outlet, divided by the flow-distance between them and converted to percent. If available, use a clinometer to measure this. Free clinometer apps can be downloaded to smartphones. If the wetland
243 244			2-5%. 6-10%.	0	is large (longer than ~1 km), this may be estimated using Google Earth to determine the minimum
244 245			>10%.		and maximum elevation within the AA, then dividing by length and multiplying by 100. [CS, NR, OE, PR, SR, WBF, WBN, WS]
			stions: If the AA lacks an upland edge, evaluate based on the AA's entire perimeter, and moving outward into whatever areas		
			ons, these questions are best answered by measuring from aerial images. Within a zone extending 30 m laterally from the AA's edge with upland and/or other wetlands, the percentage that contains perennial		[AM, FA, FR, INV, NRv, PH, POL, PRv, SBM, Sens, SRv, STR, WBN]
247		Vegetated Buffer as % of Perimeter	vegetation cover (except lawns, row crops, heavily grazed land, conifer plantations) is:		[AWI, FA, FR, INV, NRV, PH, POL, PRV, SBIVI, SEIIS, SRV, STR, WBN]
248			<5%.	0	
249 250			5 to 30%. 30 to 60%.	0	
251			60 to 90%.	0	
252		Turne of Cours in	>90%, or all the area within 30 m of the AA edge is other wetlands. SKIP to F55.	1	
253	F53	Type of Cover in Buffer	Within 30 m upslope of where the wetland transitions to upland, the upland land cover that is NOT perennial vegetation is mostly (mark ONE):		[AM, FA, INV, NRv, PH, POL, SBM, STR, WBN]
254			Impervious surface, e.g., paved road, parking lot, building, exposed rock.	0	
255	F54	Buffer Slope	Bare or nearly bare pervious surface or managed vegetation, e.g., lawn, row crops, unpaved road, dike, landslide. The steepest and/or most disturbed part of the upland area that is within 30 m of the wetland and occupies >10% of that upland area has	0	[NRv, PRv, Sens, SRv]
256			a percent slope of:		
257			<1% (flat almost no noticeable slope) or all the area within 30 m of the AA edge is other wetlands.	0	
258 259			2-5%. 5-30%.	0	1
260			>30%.	0	1
	F55	Cliffs or Steep Banks	In the AA or within 100 m, there are elevated terrestrial features such as cliffs, talus slopes, stream banks, or excavated pits (but not riprap) that extend at least 2 m nearly vertically, are unvegetated, and potentially contain crevices or other substrate suitable for nesting or	0	Do not include upturned trees as potential den sites. [POL, SBM]
261			den areas. Enter 1 (yes) or 0 (no).		
	F56	New or Expanded	Human actions within or adjacent to the AA have persistently expanded a naturally occurring wetland or created a wetland where there previously was none (e.g., by excavation, impoundment):		Determine this using historical aerial photography, old maps, soil maps, or permit files as available [CS, NR, OE, PH, Sens]
262 263		Wetland	No.	0	[03, NK, OL, FH, 3018]
264			Yes, and created or expanded 20 - 100 years ago.	0	1
265			Yes, and created or expanded 3-20 years ago. Yes, and created or expanded within last 3 years.	0	4
266 267			Yes, but time of origin or expansion unknown.	0	
268			Unknown if new or expanded within 20 years or not.	1	
269	F57	Burn History	More than 1% of the AA's previously vegetated area:		Look for charred soil or stumps (in multiple widely-spaced locations) or ask landowner. [CS, PH, STR]
270 271			Burned within past 5 years. Burned 6-10 years ago.	0	
272			Burned 11-30 years ago.	0	1
273	EEO	Vicibility	Burned >30 years ago, or no evidence of a burn and no data.	1	[PU, STR, WBFv]
274	F58	Visibility	The maximum percentage of the wetland that is visible from the best vantage point on public roads, public parking lots, public buildings, or public maintained trails that intersect, adjoin, or are within 100 m of the AA (select one) is:		
275			<25%.	1	
276 277			25-50%. >50%.	0	4
	F59	Non-consumptive	Assuming access permission was granted, select ALL statements that are true of the AA as it currently exists:		[PU, STR]
		Uses - Actual or Potential	For an average person, walking is physically possible in (not just near) >5% of the AA during most of the growing season, e.g., free of	1	
279			deep water and dense shrub thickets. Maintained roads, parking areas, or foot-trails are within 10 m of the AA, or the AA can be accessed part of the year by boats arriving via	0	
280			contiguous waters.		
281			Within or near the AA, there is an interpretive center, trails with interpretive signs or brochures, and/or regular guided interpretive tours.	0	
	F60	Unvisited Core Area	The percentage of the AA almost never visited by humans during an average growing season probably comprises: [ <u>Note:</u> Only include the next set of the AA and the set of the AA		[AM, FAv, FRv, PH, PU, SBM, STR, WBF, WBN]
			the part actually walked or driven (not simply viewed from) with a vehicle or boat. Do not include visitors on trails outside of the AA unless more than half the wetland is visible from the trails and they are within 30 m of the wetland edge. In that case include only the area		
282			occupied by the trail.]		
283			<5% and no inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA.	0	
284 285			<5% and inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA. 5-50% and no inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA.	0	1
286			5-50% and inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA.	0	1
287 288			50-95%, with or without inhabited building nearby. >95% of the AA with or without inhabited building nearby.	0	
	F61	Frequently Visited	The part of the AA visited by humans almost daily for several weeks during an average growing season probably comprises: [See note	-	[AM, PH, PU, SBM, STR, WBF, WBN]
289 290		Area	above.] <5%. If F60 was answered ">95%" (mostly never visited), SKIP to F64.	1	
290 291			<5%. If FOU was answered >95% (mostly never visited), <b>SKIP to F04</b> . 5-50%.	0	
292			50-95%.	0	
293	F62	BMP - Soils	>95% of the AA. Boardwalks, paved trails, fences or other infrastructure and/or well-enforced regulations appear to effectively prevent visitors from walking	0	[PH, PU]
294			on soil within nearly all of the AA when the soil is unfrozen. Enter "1" if true.		
295		BMP - Wildlife Protection	Fences, observation blinds, platforms, paved trails, exclusion periods, and/or well-enforced prohibitions on motorised boats, off-leash pets, and off road vehicles appear to effectively exclude or divert visitors and their pets from the AA at critical times in order to minimize disturbance of wildlife (except during hunting seasons). Enter "1" if true.	0	[AM, PU, WBF, WBN]
	F64	Consumptive Uses	Recent evidence was found within the AA of the following potentially-sustainable consumptive uses. Select ALL that apply.		[FAv, FRv, WBFv]
297		(Provisioning Services)	Low-impact commercial timber harvest (e.g., selective thinning).	0	1
298			Commercial or traditional-use harvesting of native plants, their fruits, or mushrooms. Waterfowl hunting.	0	4
299 300			Waterfowl hunting. Fishing.	0	1
301			Trapping of furbearers.	0	]
302	F65	Domestic Wells	None of the above. The closest wells or water bodies that currently provide drinking water are:	1	[NRv]
303 304			Within 0-100 m. of the AA.	0	
				U	

	А	В	С	D	E
30	5		100-500 m. away.	0	
30	6		>500 m. away, or no information.	1	
30	F66 7		The AA is, or is part of, a calcareous fen. See the Plants_Calcar worksheet in the accompanying SuppInfo file for list of plant indicators (calciphiles). Enter 1 If more than two Strong or more than five Moderate calciphile species are present; otherwise enter 0, but if not able to identify those <b>and</b> no information, change to <b>blank</b> .	0	[PH, PR]
30	8				

gator: Brady Leights and Tiffany MacAulay	Site Identifier: WL-4		Date: 17 August 2021				
essor (S) Data Form for Non-Tid	al Wetlands. WESP-AC for Nova	Scotia version 2.		Da			
Aberrant Timing of Water Inputs							
	ly to have caused the timing of water inputs (but not necessarily the		muted (smaller or less frequent peaks spread over longer				
	e flashy (larger or more frequent spikes but over shorter times). [FA,	FR, INV, PH, STR]					
Stormwater from impervious surfaces that drains directly to the wetland. Water subsidies from wastewater effluent, septic system leakage, snow storage areas, or irrigation.							
Regular removal of surface or groundwater for irrigation or other							
	water body, or other control structure at water entry points that reg	ulates inflow to the wetland					
	om the wetland that interferes with surface or subsurface flow in/or						
Excavation within the wetland, e.g., dugout, artificial pond, dead-							
Artificial drains or ditches in or near the wetland.							
Accelerated downcutting or channelization of an adjacent or inter	nal channel (incised below the historical water table level).						
Logging within the wetland.							
Subsidence or compaction of the wetland's substrate as a result	of machinery, livestock, fire, drainage, or off road vehicles.						
Straightening, ditching, dredging, and/or lining of tributary channe							
	elow, assign points. However, if you believe the checked items had a ondition if the checked items never occurred or were no longer pres		of the AA, then leave the "0's" for the scores in the following				
	Severe (3 points)	Medium (2 points)	Mild (1 point)				
Spatial extent of timing shift within the wetland:	>95% of wetland.	5-95% of wetland.	<5% of wetland.				
When most of the timing shift began:	<3 yrs ago.	3-9 yrs ago.	10-100 yrs ago.				
Score the following 2 rows only if the altered inputs began within p	ast 10 years, and only for the part of the wetland that experiences t	hose.					
Input timing now vs. previously:	Shift of weeks.	Shift of days.	Shift of hours or minutes.				
Flashiness or muting:	Became very flashy or controlled.	Intermediate.	Became mildly flashy or controlled.				
			Sum	1=			
			Stressor subscore	e= (			
Accelerated Inputs of Contaminants and/c	or Salts						
In the last column, place a check mark next to any item occurrin	g in either the wetland or its CA that is likely to have accelerated t	he inputs of contaminants or salts to the AA. [AM, FA, PH, POL, S	TR]				
Stormwater or wastewater effluent (including failing septic system	ns), landfills, industrial facilities.						
Metals & chemical wastes from mining, shooting ranges, snow st	orage areas, oil/ gas extraction, other sources (download many loca	tions from National Pollutant Release Inventory and view KMZ over	erlay in Google Earth. https://www.ec.gc.ca/inrp-				
npri/default.asp?lang=En&n=B85A1846-1							
Road salt.							
Spraying of pesticides, as applied to lawns, croplands, roadsides	, or other areas in the CA.						
	elow, assign points. However, if you believe the checked items did r	ot cumulatively expose the AA to significantly higher levels of cont					
ionowing rows. To estimate enects, contrast the current condition	with the condition if the checked items never accurred or were no lo		aminants and/or salts, then leave the "0's" for the scores in the	2			
5	with the condition if the checked items never occurred or were no lo	nger present.					
	Severe (3 points)	nger present. Medium (2 points)	Mild (1 point)				
Usual toxicity of most toxic contaminants:		nger present. Medium (2 points) Cropland, managed landfill, pipeline or transmission rights-of- way.	Mild (1 point) Low density residential.				
Usual toxicity of most toxic contaminants: Frequency & duration of input:	Severe (3 points) Industrial effluent, mining waste, unmanaged landfill. Frequent and year-round.	nger present. Medium (2 points) Cropland, managed landfill, pipeline or transmission rights-of- way. Frequent but mostly seasonal.	Mild (1 point) Low density residential. Infrequent & during high runoff events mainly.				
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Usual toxicity of most toxic contaminants: Frequency & duration of input: AA proximity to main sources (actual or potential):	Severe (3 points) Industrial effluent, mining waste, unmanaged landfill. Frequent and year-round.	nger present. Medium (2 points) Cropland, managed landfill, pipeline or transmission rights-of- way. Frequent but mostly seasonal.	Mild (1 point) Low density residential. Infrequent & during high runoff events mainly. In more distant part of contributing area.				
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Usual toxicity of most toxic contaminants: Frequency & duration of input: AA proximity to main sources (actual or potential): Accelerated Inputs of Nutrients	Severe (3 points) Industrial effluent, mining waste, unmanaged landfill. Frequent and year-round.	Medium (2 points)         Cropland, managed landfill, pipeline or transmission rights-of-way.         Frequent but mostly seasonal.         15-100 m. or in groundwater.	Mild (1 point) Low density residential. Infrequent & during high runoff events mainly. In more distant part of contributing area. Sum				
Usual toxicity of most toxic contaminants: Frequency & duration of input: AA proximity to main sources (actual or potential): Accelerated Inputs of Nutrients	Severe (3 points)         Industrial effluent, mining waste, unmanaged landfill.         Frequent and year-round.         0 - 15 m.	Medium (2 points)         Cropland, managed landfill, pipeline or transmission rights-of-way.         Frequent but mostly seasonal.         15-100 m. or in groundwater.	Mild (1 point) Low density residential. Infrequent & during high runoff events mainly. In more distant part of contributing area. Sum				
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Usual toxicity of most toxic contaminants: Frequency & duration of input: AA proximity to main sources (actual or potential): Accelerated Inputs of Nutrients In the last column, place a check mark next to any item occurrin Stormwater or wastewater effluent (including failing septic system Fertilizers applied to lawns, ag lands, or other areas in the CA. Livestock, dogs. Artificial drainage of upslope lands. If any items were checked above, then for each row of the table bo effects, contrast the current condition with the condition if the check Type of loading: Frequency & duration of input: AA proximity to main sources (actual or potential): Excessive Sediment Loading from Contrik In the last column, place a check mark next to any item present in Erosion from plowed fields, fill, timber harvest, dirt roads, vegetat Erosion from off-road vehicles in the CA. Erosion from livestock or foot traffic in the CA. Stormwater or wastewater effluent. Sediment from road sanding, gravel mining, other mining, oil/ gas Accelerated channel downcutting or headcutting of tributaries du Other human-related disturbances within the CA. If any items were checked above, then for each row of the table bo	Severe (3 points)         Industrial effluent, mining waste, unmanaged landfill.         Frequent and year-round.         0 - 15 m.         g in either the wetland or its CA that is likely to have accelerated to ns), landfills.         elow, assign points. However, if you believe the checked items did miked items never occurred or were no longer present.         Severe (3 points)         High density of unmaintained septic, some types of industrial sources.         Frequent and year-round.         0 - 15 m.	Image present.       Medium (2 points)         Cropland, managed landfill, pipeline or transmission rights-of-way.       Frequent but mostly seasonal.         15-100 m. or in groundwater.       15-100 m. or in groundwater.         he inputs of nutrients to the wetland. [NRv, PRv, STR]       Image: New York of the secondary wastewater.         he inputs of nutrients to the wetland. [NRv, PRv, STR]       Image: New York of the secondary wastewater.         Medium (2 points)       Moderate density septic, cropland, secondary wastewater treatment plant.         Frequent but mostly seasonal.       15-100 m. or in groundwater.         15-100 m. or in groundwater.       Image: New York of the wetland from its CA. [FA, FR, INV, Page: New York of the wetland from its CA. [FA, FR, INV, Page: New York of the wetland from its CA. [FA, FR, INV, Page: New York of the wetland from its CA. [FA, FR, INV, Page: New York of the wetland from its CA. [FA, FR, INV, Page: New York of the wetland from its CA. [FA, FR, INV, Page: New York of the wetland from its CA. [FA, FR, INV, Page: New York of the wetland from its CA. [FA, FR, INV, Page: New York of the sediment reaching the wetland from its CA. [FA, FR, INV, Page: New York of the sediment reaching the wetland from its CA. [FA, FR, INV, Page: New York of the sediment reaching the wetland from its CA. [FA, FR, INV, Page: New York of the sediment reaching the checked items did not cumulatively acked items never occurred or were no longer present.	Mild (1 point)         Low density residential.         Infrequent & during high runoff events mainly.         In more distant part of contributing area.         Sum         Stressor subscore         Istressor for the scores in the following rows. To estimate         Mild (1 point)         Livestock, pets, low density residential.         Infrequent & during high runoff events mainly.         In more distant part of contributing area.         Sum         Stressor subscore         'H, SRv, STR'         Add significantly more sediment or suspended solids to the AA,				

Duration of sediment inputs to the wetland:	Frequent and year-round.	Frequent but mostly seasonal.	Infrequent & during high runoff events mainly.					
AA proximity to actual or potential sources:	0 - 15 m.	15-100 m.	In more distant part of contributing area.					
* high-intensity= extensive off-road vehicle use, plowing, grading soil or sediment.	, excavation, erosion with or without veg removal; <b>low</b> -intensity= veg	g removal only with little or no apparent erosion or disturbance of	Sum=	:				
			Stressor subscore=	0.				
Soil or Sediment Alteration Within the As	sessment Area							
In the last column, place a check mark next to any item present in the wetland that is likely to have compacted, eroded, or otherwise altered the wetland's soil. Consider only items occurring within past 100 years or since wetland was created or restored (whichever is less). [CS, INV, NR, PH, SR, STR]								
Compaction from machinery, off-road vehicles, livestock, or mountain bikes, especially during wetter periods.								
Leveling or other grading not to the natural contour.								
Tillage, plowing (but excluding disking for enhancement of nativ	e plants).							
Fill or riprap, excluding small amounts of upland soils containing organic amendments (compost, etc.) or small amounts of topsoil imported from another wetland.								
Excavation.								
Ditch cleaning or dredging in or adjacent to the wetland.								
Boat traffic in or adjacent to the wetland and sufficient to cause	shore erosion or stir bottom sediments.							
Artificial water level or flow manipulations sufficient to cause ero	sion or stir bottom sediments.							
If any items were checked above, then for each row of the table be effects, contrast the current condition with the condition if the che	pelow, assign points. However, if you believe the checked items did r pcked items never occurred or were no longer present.	not measurably alter the soil structure and/or topography, then leave	the "0's" for the scores in the following rows. To estimate					
	Severe (3 points)	Medium (2 points)	Mild (1 point)					
Spatial extent of altered soil:	>95% of wetland or >95% of its upland edge (if any).	5-95% of wetland or 5-95% of its upland edge (if any).	<5% of wetland and <5% of its upland edge (if any).					
Recentness of significant soil alteration in wetland:	Current & ongoing.	1-12 months ago.	>1 yr ago.					
Duration:	Long-lasting, minimal veg recovery.	Long-lasting but mostly revegetated.	Short-term, revegetated, not intense.					
Timing of soil alteration:	Frequent and year-round.	Frequent but mostly seasonal.	Mainly during one-time or scattered events.					
			Sum=					
			Stressor subscore=	0				

#### FieldS form Non-tidal

# Assessment Area (AA) Results:

Wetland ID: Uniacke Quarry Wetland 4

Date: 17 August 2021

Observer: Brady Leights and Tiffany MacAulay Latitude & Longitude (decimal degrees): 44.917231, -63.816243

Scores will appear below after data are entered in worksheets OF, F, and S. See Manual for definitions and descriptions of how scores were computed.

Benefits Score (Normalised)	Benefits Rating	Function Score (raw)	Benefits Score (raw)
5.02	Moderate	8.38	2.23
0.00	Lower	0.00	0.00
0.00	Lower	0.00	0.00
1.93	Moderate	5.56	0.94
1.29	Moderate	3.87	1.00
3.33	Lower	10.00	3.33
		8.98	
		3.71	
0.00	Lower	0.00	0.00
0.00	Lower	0.00	0.00
1.17	Moderate	5.56	1.87
2.52	Lower	4.73	3.84
0.00	Lower	0.00	0.00
0.00	Lower	0.00	0.00
5.00	Moderate	6.51	5.00
3.33	Moderate	5.59	3.33
5.14	Lower	5.74	5.14
1.82	Moderate		1.54
10.00	Higher		5.19
3.04	Lower		6.67
4.64	Moderate		2.41
5.02	Moderate	8.38	2.23
2.76	Lower	8.55	2.55
0.78	Lower	3.94	1.25
1.51	Lower	2.84	2.30
4.82	Lower	6.23	4.82
3.04	Lower		6.67
7.32	Higher		3.80
าส	7.32 nean the func as a capacity	7.32 Higher nean the function or benefit i as a capacity that is equal or	

assessed previously.

## NOVA SCOTIA - Functional WSS Interpretation Tool

## **1. General Description of Tool:**

This interpretive tool automatically determines whether the subject wetland will be regulated as a Wetland of Special Significance (WSS). This determination is made based on the WESP-AC functional results, per the Nova Scotia *Wetland Conservation Policy*.

A 'Function-Benefit Product' (FBP) is calculated based upon the Grouped Functions, and has a theoretical maximum of 100. Threshold values for the FBP are applied, in order to categorize the FBP scores into 'Low', 'Moderate' or 'High' scores. Thresholds are determined based upon the statistical distribution of WESP-AC scores compiled from various sites across the Province (N=442). These categories are subsequently used to apply various 'Functional WSS Rules', as described below.

For the purpose of defining and applying the Functional WSS rules, two supergroups are defined based on grouped functions, as follows: **(1)** Support Supergroup - includes Hydrologic, Water Quality Support, and Aquatic Support grouped functions. **(2)** Habitat Supergroup - includes Aquatic Habitat and Transition Habitat grouped functions.

### 2. Functional WSS Rule Definitions:

Habitat Rule: In consideration of the Habitat Supergroup, the subject wetland is a WSS if either of the following sub-rules are satisfied:

(HAB 1) Two 'High Scores' OR

(HAB 2) One 'High' and one 'Moderate' score

Support Rule: In consideration of the Support Supergroup, the subject wetland is a WSS if either of the following sub-rules are satisfied:

(SUP 1) Three 'High' scores OR

(SUP 2) Two 'High' and one 'Moderate' score

Habitat/Support Hybrid Rule: In consideration of both the Habitat and Support Supergroups, the subject wetland is a WSS if the following is satisfied: (HYB 1) One 'High' Habitat score AND Two or three 'High' Support scores

### **3. Functional WSS Interpretation Results**

Function-Benefit Product (FBP)	FBP SCORE	FBP SCORE CATEGORY
SUPPORT SUPERGROUP - HYDROLOGIC	43.30851007	Moderate
SUPPORT SUPERGROUP - WATER QUALITY SUPPORT	21.54325199	Low
SUPPORT SUPERGROUP - AQUATIC SUPPORT	3.25111015	Low
HABITAT SUPERGROUP - AQUATIC HABITAT	2.772049327	Low
HABITAT SUPERGROUP - TRANSITION HABITAT	33.12168968	Low

3a. Functional WSS Determination: Automatic Method

Habitat Rule Satisfied?	NO
Support Rule Satisfied?	NO
Habitat/Support Hybrid Rule Satisfied?	NO
CONCLUSION:	Site is not a WSS

#### 3b. Functional WSS Determination - Manual Method Using Dichotomous Key

<b>1a.</b> (HAB) - One or more 'High' scores for AH or TH <b>2</b>
2a. (HAB) - Two 'High' scoresWSS
<b>2b.</b> (HAB) - One 'High' score <b>3</b>
<b>3a.</b> (HAB) - Any combination of 'High' and 'Moderate' scores
<b>3b.</b> (HAB) - Any combination of 'High' and 'Low' scores <b>4</b>
<b>4a.</b> (SUP) One or more 'High' Scores for HYD, WQS, or AS
5a. (SUP) Two or Three 'High' scores
<b>5b.</b> (SUP) One 'High' score <b>6</b>
<b>6a.</b> (SUP) Any combo of one 'High', two 'Mod' scores <b>WSS</b>
<b>6b.</b> (SUP) One 'High', plus any other combo of scores <b>not WSS</b>
<b>4b.</b> (SUP) Zero 'High' Scores for HYD, WQS, or AS
<b>7a.</b> (SUP) Three 'Moderate' scores
<b>7b.</b> (SUP) Any other combination of scores
1b. (HAB) - Zero 'High' Scores for AH or TH
8a. (SUP) Three 'High' ScoresWSS
<b>8b.</b> (SUP) Less than three 'High' scores <b>9</b>
<b>9a.</b> (SUP) Two 'High' and one 'Moderate' score
<b>9b.</b> (SUP) - Any other combination of scores

WESP-AC version 2
Uniacke Quarry Wetland 5
Brady Leights and Tiffany MacAulay
26 July, 2021
Mount Uniacke
44.9151
-63.8161
Yes
0.04
100
100
100
September, 2021

	Α	В	С	D	Е
	Date: 2	6 July, 2021	Site Identifier: WL-5	Investiga	tor: Brady Leights and Tiffany MacAulay
1					
			New tidel Wetland Date Form, WECD AC yearing 2 for New Costie wetlands		
			Non-tidal Wetland Data Form. WESP-AC version 2 for Nova Scotia wetlands		
	<mark>Manu</mark>	al and the Explanatic	ons column of the data form. In the Data column, change the 0 (false) to a 1 (true) for the best choice, or for mult	tiple cho	ices where allowed and so indicated. Answering many of the questions below will
	requir	e using these online	map viewers:		
			tps://www.google.com/earth/download/gep/agree.html		
		-			
			e Viewer: https://nsgi.novascotia.ca/plv/		
			eting this office data form will require 1-2 hours. For a list of functions to which each question pertains, see brack		
	each \	WESP-AC model, see	Appendix B of the accompanying Manual. Codes for functions and values are: WS= Water Storage, SFS= Stream F	Flow Su	pport, WC= Water Cooling, SR= Sediment Retention & Stabilisation, PR=
	Phosp	horus Retention, NR	= Nitrate Removal, CS= Carbon Sequestration, OE= Organic Nutrient Export, INV= Invertebrate Habitat, FA= Anad	Iromous	Fish Habitat, FR= Resident Fish Habitat, AM= Amphibian & Reptile Habitat, WBF=
	Feedi	ng Waterbird Habitat	t, WBN= Nesting Waterbird Habitat, SBM= Songbird, Raptor, & Mammal Habitat, POL= Pollinator Habitat, PH= Na	ative Pla	nt Habitat, PU= Public Use & Recognition, EC= Ecological Condition, Sen= Wetland
		ivity, STR= Stressors.			
2	Sensie	.ivity, 5111– 5ti 655015.			
				- ·	
3	#	Indicators	Condition Choices	Data	Definitions/Explanations
0	OF1	Province	Mark the province in which the AA is located by changing the 0 in the column next to it to a "1". Mark only one.		This determines to which province's calibration wetlands the raw score of any wetland is normalised.
4	OFT	FIUVILLE	wark the province in which the AA is located by changing the o in the column next to it to a 11. Wark only one.		In the function and benefits models, it also triggers the automatic exclusion of indicators for which no
5			New Brunswick	0	
6			Nova Scotia	1	spatial data exists in a particular province.
0			Prince Edward Island	0	4
7				•	4
8			Newfoundland-Labrador	0	
	OF2	Ponded Area Within 1	The area of surface water ponded during most of the growing season that is both (1) in or adjacent to the AA and (2) within 1 km is:		"Adjacent" means not separated from the AA by a wide expanse (>50 m) of upland (including roads
9		km.			>50 m wide). Include ponded areas likely to be hidden by wetland vegetation. If surface water
10			<0.01 hectare (about 10 m x 10 m).	0	extends beyond 1 km, include only the part within 1 km. Do not include tidal areas. Measure the
11				0	area from aerial imagery using Google Earth Pro (click on Ruler icon in toolbar, then Polygon in pop-
			0.01 - 0.1 hectare.	0	up menu). [PH, SBM, WBN]
12			0.1 - 1 hectare.	0	
13			1 to 10 hectares.	1	
14			10 to 100 hectares.	0	
15			>100 hectares.	0	
	OF3	Ponded Water &	The area of wetlands and surface water ponded during most of the growing season that is both (1) in or adjacent to the AA and (2) within		See definition of adjacent in OF2. If the AA's wetland vegetation extends beyond 1 km, include only
			1 km is:		the part within 1 km. "Ponded" means not flowing in rivers or streams. [Sens, WBF]
16					
17			<0.01 hectare (about 10 m x 10 m).	0	
18			0.01 - 0.1 hectare.	0	
19			0.1 - 1 hectare.	0	
20			1 to 10 hectares.	0	
21			10 to 100 hectares.	1	4
21				1	4
		<b></b>	>100 hectares.	0	
	OF4	Size of Largest Nearby	The largest vegetated patch or corridor that includes the AA's vegetation plus all adjacent upland vegetation that is not lawn, row crops,		See definition of adjacent in OF2. Use Google Earth Pro's polygon ruler (as described above).
23		Vegetated Tract or	heavily grazed lands, conifer plantation is:		Exclude conifer plantations only if it is obvious that trees were planted in rows. [AM, PH, SBM, Sens]
23 24 25 26		Corridor	<0.01 hectare (about 10 m x 10 m).	0	
25			0.01 - 0.1 hectare.	0	
26			0.1 - 1 hectare.	0	4
27				0	4
27			1 to 10 hectares.	-	4
28			10 to 100 hectares.	0	
29			100 to 1000 hectares.	0	
28 29 30			>1000 hectares. [This is nearly always the answer in relatively undeveloped landscapes.]	1	
	OF5	Distance to Large	The minimum distance from the edge of the AA to the edge of the closest vegetated land (but excluding row crops, lawn, conifer		To measure distance, use Google Earth Pro (Ruler > Line tool). The 375-ha criterion is from the
31		0	plantation) larger than 375 hectares (about 2 km on a side), is:		Fundy Model Forest Project. [AM, PH, POL, SBM, Sens]
51			<50 m, and not separated from the 375-ha vegetated area by any width of paved roads, stretches of open water, row crops, bare ground,	1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
				I	
			lawn, or impervious surface. Or the AA itself contains >375 ha of vegetation. [This is often the answer in relatively undeveloped		
32	4		landscapes.]		4
			< 50 m, but completely separated from the 375-ha vegetated area by those features, and AA does not contain > 375 ha of vegetation.	0	
33 34					4
34			50-500 m, and <b>not</b> separated.	0	
35			50-500 m, but separated by those features.	0	

	4			Ū.	4
36			0.5 - 5 km, and <b>not</b> separated.	0	
37			0.5 - 5 km, but separated by those features.	0	
38			None of the above (the closest patches or corridors which are that large are >5 km away).	0	
	OF6	Herbaceous Uniqueness	The AA's vegetation cover is >10% herbaceous* but uplands within 5 km have <10% herbaceous cover. If so, enter "3" and continue to	1	For this question only, consider moss to be herbaceous vegetation. Determine the score by viewing
			OF7. If not, consider:		aerial imagery in Google Earth after successively drawing or estimating the boundaries of the buffers
			The AA's vegetation cover is >10% herbaceous* but uplands within 1 km have <10% herbaceous cover. If so enter "2" and continue to		of 5 km, 1 km, and 100 m radius focused on the center of the AA. Circles of specified radius can be
			OF7. If not, consider:		drawn in Google Earth Pro by clicking on the Ruler icon, then Circle in the pop-up menu. [AMv, PHv,
			The AA's vegetation cover is >10% herbaceous* but uplands within 100 m of the wetland edge have <10% herbaceous cover. If so, enter		POLv, SBMv, WBFv, WBNv]
			I [* NOTE: Exclude lawns, row crops, heavily grazed lands, forest, shrublands. Include moss as well as grasslike plants in this use of		
39			[ NOTE: Exclude favilis, fow crops, neavily grazed failus, forest, sinublatids. Include moss as well as grasslike plants in this use of "herbaceous vegetation"]		
	OF7	Woody Uniqueness	The AA's vegetation cover is >10% woody* but uplands within 5 km have <10% woody cover. If so, enter "3" and continue to OF8. If not,	0	See above. Do not consider conifer plantations to be forest if it is obvious that trees were planted in
	017	woody oniqueness	consider:		rows. [AMv, PHv, POLv, SBMv]
			The AA's vegetation is >10% woody* but uplands within 1 km have <10% woody cover. If so enter "2" and continue to OF8. If not,		
			consider:		
			The AA's vegetation is >10% woody* but uplands within 100 m of the wetland edge have <10% woody cover. If so, enter "1"		
40			[* NOTE: woody cover = trees & shrubs taller than 1 m.]		
	OF8	Local Vegetated Cover	Draw a 5-km radius circle measured from the center of the AA. Ignoring all permanent water in the circle, the percent of the remaining		In Google Earth, draw the 5 km buffer and then estimate land cover percentages, or do GIS analysis
		Percentage	area that is wooded or unmanaged herbaceous vegetation (NOT lawn, row crops, bare or heavily grazed land, clearcuts, or conifer		of an appropriate land cover layer. [AM, PH, POL, SBM, Sens]
41			plantations) is:		
42			<5% of the land.	0	
43			5 to 20% of the land.	0	
44			20 to 60% of the land.	0	
45			60 to 90% of the land.	1	
46			>90% of the land. SKIP to OF10.	0	
47	OF9	Type of Land Cover	Within the 5-km radius circle, and ignoring all permanent water, the land area that is bare or non-perennial cover is mostly:		[AM, SBM]
48		Alteration	Impervious surface, e.g., paved road, parking lot, building, exposed rock.	0	
49			Bare pervious surface, e.g., lawn, recent (<5 yrs ago) clearcut, dirt or gravel road, cropland, landslide, conifer plantation.	1	
	OF10	Distance by Road to	Measured <b>along</b> the maintained road nearest the AA, the distance to the nearest <b>population center</b> is:		"Population center" means a settled area with more than about 5 regularly- inhabited structures per
50		Nearest Population			square kilometer. In Google Earth Pro, click on the Ruler icon, then Path, and draw and measure the
51		Center	<100 m.	0	route. [FAv, FRv, NRv, PH, PU, SBM, WBFv]
52			100 - 500 m.	0	
53			0.5- 1 km.	0	
54			1 - 5 km.	1	
55			>5 km.	0	

A	В	ſ	D	Е
OF11	Distance to Nearest	From the center of the AA, the distance to the nearest maintained public road (dirt or paved) is:	D	Determine this by viewing aerial imagery in Google Earth Pro and measuring with the Ruler>Line
56 57	Maintained Road		0	tool. [AM, FAv, FRv, NRv, PH, PU, SBM, STR, WBN]
58		10 - 25 m.	0	
59		25 - 50 m.	0	]
50		50 - 100 m.	0	4
51 52		100 - 500 m. >500 m.	0	4
	Wildlife Access	Draw a circle of radius of 5 km from the center of the AA. If mammals and amphibians can move from the center of the AA to ALL other	1	Draw the 5 km circle in Google Earth Pro using the Circle tool and search for roads and wetlands
		separate wetlands and ponds located within the circle without being forced to cross pavement (any width), lawns, bare ground, and/or	0	within it, being alert for roads hidden under forest canopy. [AM, SBM, STR]
3		marine waters, mark 1= yes can move to all, 0= no. Change to <b>blank</b> if there are no other wetlands within 5 km.		
4 OF13	Distance to Ponded Water	The distance from the AA center to the closest (but separate) ponded water body visible in GoogleEarth imagery is:		In Google Earth Pro, zoom in closely to examine the surrounding landscape for ponds, lakes, an wetlands that appear to be permanently flooded. [AM, PH, SBM, Sens, WBF, WBN]
55	water	< 50 m, and not separated by any width of paved roads, stretches of open water, row crops, lawn, bare ground, or impervious surface.	0	wettalius that appear to be permanently hooded. [AM, PH, Sbivi, Sens, WBF, WBN]
i6		<50 m, but completely separated by those features.	0	4
57 58		50-500 m, and not separated. 50-500 m, but separated by those features.	0	4
i9		0.5 - 1 km, and not separated.	1	
0		0.5 - 1 km, but separated by those features.	0	
1	24.4	None of the above (the closest patches or corridors that large are >1 km away).	0	
	Distance to Large Ponded Water	The distance from the AA center to the closest (but separate) non-tidal body of water that is ponded during most of the year and is larger than 8 hectares during most of a normal year is:		Determine this by viewing aerial imagery in Google Earth. [Sens, WBF, WBN]
2	r unded water	<100 m.	0	
4		100 m - 1 km.	0	
5		1 -2 km.	0	]
6		2-5 km.	1	4
7 8		5-10 km. >10 km.	0	4
OE15	Tidal Proximity	> 10 km. The distance from the AA edge to the closest <b>tidal water</b> body (regardless of its salinity) is:	0	In Google Earth, measure the distance to the ocean (including Bay of Fundy) or tidal river, which
9		<100 m.	0	is closer. If you need to see how far upriver a river is tidal, see the KMZ file provided with this
0 1		< 100 m. 100 m - 1 km.	0	calculator for NS (NS Headtide). Points shown in those files are only an approximation, so local
2		1 - 5 km.	0	information if available may be preferable. [FA, WBF]
3		5-10 km.	0	
4		10-40 km.	1	
5	Upland Edge Contact	>40 km. Select one:	0	[NR, SBM, Sens]
6	Opianu Euge Contact			
7		The AA has no upland edge (or upland is <1% of perimeter). The AA is entirely surrounded by (& contiguous with) other wetlands or water.	0	
<u>,</u>		1-25% of the AA's perimeter abuts upland (including filled areas). The rest adjoins other wetlands or water that is mostly wider than the	0	1
8				4
89 90		25-50% of the AA's perimeter abuts upland. The rest adjoins other wetlands or water that is mostly wider than the AA. 50-75% of the AA's perimeter abuts upland. The rest adjoins other wetlands or water that is mostly wider than the AA.	0	4
0		More than 75% of the AA's perimeter abuts upland. Any remainder adjoins other wetlands or water that is mostly wider than the AA. This	1	4
01				
		will be true for most assessments done with WESP-AC.		
OE17	ũ	will be true for most assessments done with WESP-AC. Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice):		Contact local authories to determine if such maps exist. Where available, LiDAR imagery can
2 OF17	Flood Damage from <b>Nor</b> tidal Waters	Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice): Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm	0	Contact local authories to determine if such maps exist. Where available, LiDAR imagery can provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv]
0F17	ũ	Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice): Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges.	· ·	
	ũ	Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice): Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm	· ·	
OF17 03 04	ũ	Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice): Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges. Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events. Maps do <b>not</b> show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas ( <b>or no such mapping has been done locally</b> ) and there appears to be infrastructure	· ·	
0517 03	ũ	Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice): Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges. Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events. Maps do <b>not</b> show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas ( <b>or no such mapping has been done locally</b> ) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.	0	
OF17 03 04	ũ	Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice): Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges. Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events. Maps do <b>not</b> show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas ( <b>or no such mapping has been done locally</b> ) and there appears to be infrastructure	0	
0F17 03 04 05 06	tidal Waters Relative Elevation in	<ul> <li>Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice):</li> <li>Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this</li> </ul>	0	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv]
OF17 03 04 05 06 OF18	tidal Waters	<ul> <li>Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice):</li> <li>Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the</li> </ul>	0	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv]
2 OF17 3 4 5 6 0F18 7	tidal Waters Relative Elevation in Watershed	<ul> <li>Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice):</li> <li>Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min).</li> </ul>	0 0 1 0.86	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv]
2 OF17 3 4 5 6 7 OF18 7 OF19	tidal Waters Relative Elevation in	<ul> <li>Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice):</li> <li>Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the</li> </ul>	0	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv] [FA, NR, Sens, SFSv, WCv, WSv]
2 OF17 3 4 5 6 0F18 7 0F19 8	tidal Waters Relative Elevation in Watershed Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area Degraded Water	<ul> <li>Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice):</li> <li>Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min).</li> <li>The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no.</li> <li>Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of metals, hydrocarbons, nutrients, or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic</li> </ul>	0 0 1 0.86	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv] [FA, NR, Sens, SFSv, WCv, WSv] [f an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sho
2 OF17 3 4 5 6 0F18 7 0F19 8 0F20 9	tidal Waters Relative Elevation in Watershed Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area	<ul> <li>Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice):</li> <li>Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min).</li> <li>The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no.</li> <li>Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of metals, hydrocarbons, nutrients, or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and:</li> </ul>	0 0 1 0.86	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv] [FA, NR, Sens, SFSv, WCv, WSv] [f an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" she be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N
2 OF17 3 4 5 6 0F18 7 0F19 8 OF19 8 OF20 9 00	tidal Waters Relative Elevation in Watershed Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area Degraded Water	<ul> <li>Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice):</li> <li>Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min).</li> <li>The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural WaterShed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no.</li> <li>Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of metals, hydrocarbons, nutrients, or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperature</li></ul>	0 0 1 0.86 0	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv] [FA, NR, Sens, SFSv, WCv, WSv] [f an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sho
2 OF17 3 4 5 6 0F18 7 0F19 8 OF19 8 OF20 9 00	tidal Waters Relative Elevation in Watershed Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area Degraded Water	Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice): Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges. Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of metals, hydrocarbons, nutrients, or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within 1 km that flow into the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself.	0 0 1 0.86	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv] [FA, NR, Sens, SFSv, WCv, WSv] [f an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" she be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N
2 OF17 3 4 5 6 0F18 7 0F19 8 0F20 9 00 01	tidal Waters Relative Elevation in Watershed Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area Degraded Water	Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice): Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges. Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events. Maps do <b>not</b> show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas ( <b>or no such mapping has been done locally</b> ) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals, hydrocarbons, nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within 1 km that flow <b>into</b> the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters.	0 0 1 0.86 0	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv] [FA, NR, Sens, SFSv, WCv, WSv] [f an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" she be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N
2 OF17 3 4 5 6 0F18 7 0F19 8 0F19 8 0F20 9 00 01 02	tidal Waters Relative Elevation in Watershed Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area Degraded Water	Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice): Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges. Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events. Maps do <b>not</b> show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas ( <b>or no such mapping has been done locally</b> ) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals, hydrocarbons, nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present in waters within 1 km that flow <b>into</b> the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high r	0 0 1 0.86 0	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv] [FA, NR, Sens, SFSv, WCv, WSv] [f an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" she be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N
2 OF17 3 4 5 6 0F18 7 OF19 8 OF19 8 OF20 9 00 01 02 03 0F21	tidal Waters Relative Elevation in Watershed Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area Degraded Water Upstream	Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice): Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges. Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events. Maps do <b>not</b> show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas ( <b>or no such mapping has been done locally</b> ) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals, hydrocarbons, nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within 1 km that flow <b>into</b> the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters.	0 0 1 0.86 0	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv] [FA, NR, Sens, SFSv, WCv, WSv] If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN]
2 OF17 3 4 5 6 0F18 7 0F18 7 0F19 8 0F19 8 0F20 9 00 01 02 0F20 9 00 01 02 0F21	tidal Waters Relative Elevation in Watershed Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area Degraded Water	Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice): Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges. Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1 = yes, 0 = no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals, hydrocarbons, nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present in waters within 1 km that flow <b>into</b> the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstrea	0 0 1 0.86 0 0 0 0 0 1	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv] [FA, NR, Sens, SFSv, WCv, WSv] [f an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" she be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N
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2 OF17 3 4 5 7 6 0 7 0F18 7 0F19 8 0F19 8 0F20 9 00 1 0 2 0 3 0F21 0 5 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 7	tidal Waters Relative Elevation in Watershed Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area Degraded Water Upstream Degraded Water	Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice): Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges. Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Area). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals, hydrocarbons, nutrients,</b> or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within 1 km that flow into the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). <b>This is the</b>	0 0 1 0.86 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv] [FA, NR, Sens, SFSv, WCv, WSv] If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sho be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, NI PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN]
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2 OF17 3 4 5 6 0 OF18 7 OF19 8 OF19 8 OF20 9 00 1 02 0 0F20 9 00 1 02 0 0F21 0 0F	tidal Waters Relative Elevation in Watershed Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area Degraded Water Upstream Degraded Water Downstream	Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice): Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by lidal storm surges. Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-lidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Googie Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1– yes, 0– no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals</b> , <b>hydrocarbons</b> , <b>nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within 1 km that flow into the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both how water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) Indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). This i	0 0 1 0.86 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv] [FA, NR, Sens, SFSv, WCv, WSv] If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv] Topographic maps may be viewed online at the National Atlas of Canada (Toporama):
2 OF17 3 4 5 6 0 OF18 7 OF19 8 OF19 8 OF20 9 00 1 05 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0	tidal Waters Relative Elevation in Watershed Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area Degraded Water Upstream Degraded Water Downstream Wetland as a % of Its Contributing Area	Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice): Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges. Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of metals, hydrocarbons, nutrients, or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present in waters within 1 km that flow into the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). This	0 0 1 0.86 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv] [FA, NR, Sens, SFSv, WCv, WSv] If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv] Topographic maps may be viewed online at the National Atlas of Canada (Toporama):
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22       OF17         33       4         44       4         95       4         95       0         96       0         97       0         98       0         99       0         90       0         91       0         92       0         93       0         94       0         95       0         001       0         021       0         032       0         040       0         051       0         052       0         053       0         054       0         055       0         056       0         057       0         058       0         059       0         050       0         051       0         052       0         053       0         054       0         055       0         051       0         052       0         053       0	tidal Waters Relative Elevation in Watershed Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area Degraded Water Upstream Degraded Water Downstream Wetland as a % of Its Contributing Area (Catchment)	Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice): Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to fiver flooding not caused by tidal storm surges. Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. The Googlie Earth, enable the Terrain layer (ower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AX's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the 'eye alt'). Them move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ('NS Protected Water Supply Areas). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of metals, hydrocarbons, nutrients, or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aqualic life or humans, and: The condition is present within 1 the AA. The condition is present within the AA. The condition is present within 5 km downslope from the AA, and: The problem described above is <b>do</b>	0 0 1 0.86 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv] [FA, NR, Sens, SFSv, WCv, WSv] [FA, NR, Sens, SFSv, WCv, WSv] If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" shi be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, NI PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv] Topographic maps may be viewed online at the National Atlas of Canada (Toporama): http://atlas.gc.ca/toporama/en/index.html [NR, PR, Sens, SR, WS]
2 OF17 3 4 4 5 6 7 7 OF18 7 OF18 7 OF19 8 OF19 8 OF20 9 00 10 10 10 10 11 12 13 0F23	tidal Waters Relative Elevation in Watershed Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area Degraded Water Upstream Degraded Water Downstream Wetland as a % of Its Contributing Area (Catchment)	Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice): Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by Idal storm surges. Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-lidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to ther flooding unrelated to Idal istom surges. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to Idal istom surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain tayer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ Tile that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye all"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Area). Enter 1 = yes, 0 = no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of metals, hydrocarbons, nutrients, or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic waters. The condition is present within 1 km that flow into the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmeti) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region. From a topographic map and field obs	0 0 1 0.86 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv] [FA, NR, Sens, SFSv, WCv, WSv] [FA, NR, Sens, SFSv, WCv, WSv] If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" shi be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, NI PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv] Topographic maps may be viewed online at the National Atlas of Canada (Toporama): http://atlas.gc.ca/toporama/en/index.html [NR, PR, Sens, SR, WS]

	٨	D	C		E
$\vdash$	A OF24	B Transport From Upslope	C A relatively large proportion of the precipitation that falls farther upslope in the CA reaches this wetland quickly as runoff (surface water),	D	E [NRv, PRv, SRv, WSv]
	01 24		as indicated by the following:		
			(a) input channel is present,		
			(b) input channels have been straightened,		
			(c) upslope wetlands have been ditched extensively,		
			(d) land cover is mostly non-forest,		
			(e) CA slopes are steep, and/or		
			(f) most CA soils are shallow (bedrock near surface) and/or have high runoff coefficients.		
118			This statement is:		
119			Mostly true.	0	
120			Somewhat true.	0	
120			Mostly untrue.	0	
	OF25	Aspect	The overland flow direction of most surface water (in streams, rivers, or runoff) that enters the AA is:	0	[AM, NR, SFS, WC, WS]
122	0125	Азрессі	• • •		
123			Northward (N, NE). north-facing contributing area.	0	
124			Southward (S, SW). south-facing contributing area.	1	
125			Other (E, SE, W, NW), or no detectable uphill slope or input channel (flat).	0	
126	OF26	Internal Flow Distance	The horizontal flow distance from the wetland's inlet to outlet is:		Identify inlets and outlets, if any, from topographic maps (use elevations to determine which are inle
126 127		(Path Length)	<10 m.	0	and which are outlets) and augment by field inspection. With the Provincial Landscape Viewer, sele
127			10 - 50 m.	0	Nova Scotia Topo as the Basemap. Also enable the layer Forestry>WAM Predicted Flow. Then
128 129			50 - 100 m.	0	measure the inlet-outlet distance. [NR, OE, PR, SR, WS]
			100 - 1000 m.	0	
130			1- 2 km.	-	
131 132				0	
	0507	Crowing Dages - Dage	>2 km, or wetland lacks an inlet and outlet.		This lower was provided by Dr. Den Malleman of the Care-ther French Care to 1444, 00, FD, 1894
	UF2/	Growing Degree Days	In Google Earth, open the KMZ file that accompanies this calculator, called NS_GrowingDegreeDays. Place your cursor over the AA and loft click. From the pop up window, optor the CPIDCODE number in the port column.	2000	This layer was provided by Dr. Dan McKenney of the Canadian Forest Service [AM, CS, FR, INV, NR, OF, PH, PR, Sons, SP, WRF, WCV, WS]
133	0505		left-click. From the pop-up window, enter the GRIDCODE number in the next column.		NR, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SR, WBF, WCv, WS]
134	UF28	Fish Access or Use	According to agency biologists and/or your own observations, the AA. [Mark just the first choice that is true.]:		Regarding the last choice, if uncertain if an AA is fishless, consider the possibility its waters have
			Is known to support rearing and/or spawning by Atlantic salmon or other anadromous species or eels. Go to Provincial Landscape	0	been stocked. [AM, FA, FR, INV, WBF, WBN]
			Viewer>Wildlife>Significant Habitat>Species at Risk. Contact local fishery biologists, review the ACCDC report, and visit these websites:	1	
135			http://www.salmonatlas.com/atlanticsalmon/canada-east/index.1.html http://atlanticsalmonfederation.org/rivers/introduction.html		
			Has not been documented to support Atlantic salmon rearing and/or spawning, but is connected to nearby waters likely to contain Atlantic	0	
136			salmon or other anadromous species or eels and is probably accessed by those during some conditions.		
136 137			Is probably is not accessed by any anadromous fish species but is known or likely to have other fish at least seasonally.	0	
138			Is known or likely to be fishless (e.g., too small, dry, and/or not accessible even temporarily, and not stocked).	1	
	OF29	Species of Conservation	Within the past 10 years, in the AA (or in its adjoining waters or wetland), qualified observers have documented [mark all applicable]:		Request information from ACCDC and/or conduct your own survey at an appropriate season using
139		Concern			an approved protocol. For birds, also check eBird.org. NOTE for NS: If your WESP-AC is being
			Presence of one or more of the plant species listed in the Plants_Rare worksheet of the accompanying Supplnfo file, or the AA is within a	0	completed for a Wetland Alteration Application to NS-ECC, your ACCDC results and any taxon-
			mapped Atlantic Coastal Plain Flora Buffer (go to Provincial Landscape Viewer> Wildlife> Special Management Practice Zones).		specific survey results must be submitted along with your WESP-AC results, and application. [AMv
140					EC, PHv, POLv, SBMv, Sens, WBFv, WBNv]
			Presence of one or more of the amphibian or reptile species (AM) of conservation concern as listed in the Wildlife_Rare worksheet of the	0	
141			accompanying SuppInfo file.		
			Presence of one or more of the waterbird species (WBF, WBN) of conservation concern as listed in the Wildlife_Rare worksheet of the	0	
142			accompanying SuppInfo file.		
			Presence of one or more of the nesting songbird or raptor species (SBM) of conservation concern as listed in the Wildlife_Rare	0	
143			worksheet of the accompanying SuppInfo file, during their nesting season (May-July for most species).		
144			None of the above, or no data.	1	
	OF30	Important Bird Area	In Google Earth, open the KMZ file that accompanies this calculator, called <b>IBAs_Canada</b> . The AA is all or part of an officially designated	0	The source of this layer, which should be checked periodically for updates, is:
145		(IBA)	IBA. Enter 1= yes, 0= no.	-	http://www.ibacanada.com/mapviewer.jsp?lang=EN [SBMv, WBFv, WBNv]
	OF31	Black Duck Nesting Area	In Google Earth, open the KMZ file that accompanies this calculator, called BlackDuck. Adjust its alignment and opacity. Determine the	0	This was provided by Dr. David Leske. [WBNv]
			predicted density (pairs per 25 sq. km) of nesting American Black Duck in the AA's vicinity: <10 (enter 0), 10-20 (enter 1), 20-30 (enter 2),	1	
146			>30 (enter 3). If outside of region shown in map, change to <b>blank</b> .		
		0	If AA is on private land with no information, change to blank (not 0). Otherwise: With the Provincial Landscape Viewer, for Wintering	0	[SBM]
			Moose, go to Wildlife> Significant Habitat. For Mainland Moose Concentration Areas, go to Wildlife> Special Management Practice	1	
147			Zones. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0.		
	OF33	Other Conservation	The AA is all or part of an area designated by government, First Nations, or the Nature Conservancy of Canada (NCC) for its exceptional	0	See: https://novascotia.ca/parksandprotectedareas/plan/interactive-map/ [PU]
		Designation	ecological features or highly intact natural conditions. With Provincial Landscape Viewer, see Protected Areas. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0.		
110			If uncertain, consult NCC and agencies for more recent information.		
148			The AA is part of or contiguous to a wetland on which public or private organizational funds were spent to preserve, create, restore, or	0	[PU]
	UF 34	Conservation Investment			
	UF 34	Conservation Investment	enhance the wetland (excluding mitigation wetlands). Ask the property owner. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0. If no information, change to blank (not		
	UF 34	Conservation Investment			
149		Mitigation Investment	enhance the wetland (excluding mitigation wetlands). Ask the property owner. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0. If no information, change to <b>blank</b> (not 0). The AA is all or part of a mitigation site used explicitly to offset impacts elsewhere. Ask the property owner. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0. If no	0	[PU]
149	OF35	Mitigation Investment	enhance the wetland (excluding mitigation wetlands). Ask the property owner. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0. If no information, change to <b>blank</b> (not 0).		[PU]
149 150	OF35	Mitigation Investment	enhance the wetland (excluding mitigation wetlands). Ask the property owner. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0. If no information, change to <b>blank</b> (not 0). The AA is all or part of a mitigation site used explicitly to offset impacts elsewhere. Ask the property owner. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0. If no		[PU] [PU]
149 150	OF35	Mitigation Investment Sustained Scientific Use	enhance the wetland (excluding mitigation wetlands). Ask the property owner. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0. If no information, change to <b>blank</b> (not 0). The AA is all or part of a mitigation site used explicitly to offset impacts elsewhere. Ask the property owner. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0. If no information, change to <b>blank</b> . Plants, animals, or water in the AA have been monitored for >2 years, unrelated to any regulatory requirements, and data are available to the public. Or the AA is part of an area that has been designated by an agency or institution as a benchmark, reference, or status-trends	0	
149 150	OF35	Mitigation Investment Sustained Scientific Use	enhance the wetland (excluding mitigation wetlands). Ask the property owner. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0. If no information, change to <b>blank</b> (not 0). The AA is all or part of a mitigation site used explicitly to offset impacts elsewhere. Ask the property owner. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0. If no information, change to <b>blank</b> . Plants, animals, or water in the AA have been monitored for >2 years, unrelated to any regulatory requirements, and data are available to	0	
149 150 151	OF35 OF36	Mitigation Investment Sustained Scientific Use	enhance the wetland (excluding mitigation wetlands). Ask the property owner. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0. If no information, change to <b>blank</b> (not 0). The AA is all or part of a mitigation site used explicitly to offset impacts elsewhere. Ask the property owner. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0. If no information, change to <b>blank</b> . Plants, animals, or water in the AA have been monitored for >2 years, unrelated to any regulatory requirements, and data are available to the public. Or the AA is part of an area that has been designated by an agency or institution as a benchmark, reference, or status-trends	0	
149 150 151	OF35 OF36	Mitigation Investment Sustained Scientific Use	enhance the wetland (excluding mitigation wetlands). Ask the property owner. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0. If no information, change to <b>blank</b> (not 0). The AA is all or part of a mitigation site used explicitly to offset impacts elsewhere. Ask the property owner. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0. If no information, change to <b>blank</b> . Plants, animals, or water in the AA have been monitored for >2 years, unrelated to any regulatory requirements, and data are available to the public. Or the AA is part of an area that has been designated by an agency or institution as a benchmark, reference, or status-trends monitoring area. Ask the property owner. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0. If no information, change to <b>blank</b> .	0	[PU]
149 150 151 152	OF35 OF36 OF37	Mitigation Investment Sustained Scientific Use	<ul> <li>enhance the wetland (excluding mitigation wetlands). Ask the property owner. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0. If no information, change to blank (not 0).</li> <li>The AA is all or part of a mitigation site used explicitly to offset impacts elsewhere. Ask the property owner. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0. If no information, change to blank.</li> <li>Plants, animals, or water in the AA have been monitored for &gt;2 years, unrelated to any regulatory requirements, and data are available to the public. Or the AA is part of an area that has been designated by an agency or institution as a benchmark, reference, or status-trends monitoring area. Ask the property owner. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0. If no information, change to blank.</li> <li>The AA is NOT in a subregion that has been heavily exposed to acid precipitation. Enter "1" if true (green or yellow in map in Appendix A</li> </ul>	0	[PU] [AM, FA, FR, INV, PH]
149 150 151 152	OF35 OF36 OF37	Mitigation Investment Sustained Scientific Use Calcareous Region	<ul> <li>enhance the wetland (excluding mitigation wetlands). Ask the property owner. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0. If no information, change to blank (not 0).</li> <li>The AA is all or part of a mitigation site used explicitly to offset impacts elsewhere. Ask the property owner. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0. If no information, change to blank.</li> <li>Plants, animals, or water in the AA have been monitored for &gt;2 years, unrelated to any regulatory requirements, and data are available to the public. Or the AA is part of an area that has been designated by an agency or institution as a benchmark, reference, or status-trends monitoring area. Ask the property owner. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0. If no information, change to blank.</li> <li>The AA is NOT in a subregion that has been heavily exposed to acid precipitation. Enter "1" if true (green or yellow in map in Appendix A of the Manual). Enter "0" if false. If no information, change to blank.</li> </ul>	0	[PU]
149 150 151 152	OF35 OF36 OF37	Mitigation Investment Sustained Scientific Use Calcareous Region	enhance the wetland (excluding mitigation wetlands). Ask the property owner. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0. If no information, change to <b>blank</b> (not 0). The AA is all or part of a mitigation site used explicitly to offset impacts elsewhere. Ask the property owner. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0. If no information, change to <b>blank</b> . Plants, animals, or water in the AA have been monitored for >2 years, unrelated to any regulatory requirements, and data are available to the public. Or the AA is part of an area that has been designated by an agency or institution as a benchmark, reference, or status-trends monitoring area. Ask the property owner. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0. If no information, change to <b>blank</b> . The AA is <b>NOT</b> in a subregion that has been heavily exposed to acid precipitation. Enter "1" if true (green or yellow in map in Appendix A of the Manual). Enter "0" if false. If no information, change to <b>blank</b> . Select the ONE ownership that covers the most of the AA. In Google Earth, open KMZ file called NS_Crownlands.Use more recent information if available.	0	[PU] [AM, FA, FR, INV, PH] "Private lands" may include those owned or leased by non-governmental organizations, e.g.,
149 150 151 152	OF35 OF36 OF37	Mitigation Investment Sustained Scientific Use Calcareous Region	enhance the wetland (excluding mitigation wetlands). Ask the property owner. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0. If no information, change to <b>blank</b> (not 0). The AA is all or part of a mitigation site used explicitly to offset impacts elsewhere. Ask the property owner. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0. If no information, change to <b>blank</b> . Plants, animals, or water in the AA have been monitored for >2 years, unrelated to any regulatory requirements, and data are available to the public. Or the AA is part of an area that has been designated by an agency or institution as a benchmark, reference, or status-trends monitoring area. Ask the property owner. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0. If no information, change to <b>blank</b> . The AA is <b>NOT</b> in a subregion that has been heavily exposed to acid precipitation. Enter "1" if true (green or yellow in map in Appendix A of the Manual). Enter "0" if false. If no information, change to <b>blank</b> . Select the ONE ownership that covers the most of the AA. In Google Earth, open KMZ file called NS_Crownlands.Use more recent	0	[PU] [AM, FA, FR, INV, PH] "Private lands" may include those owned or leased by non-governmental organizations, e.g.,
149 150 151 152	OF35 OF36 OF37	Mitigation Investment Sustained Scientific Use Calcareous Region	enhance the wetland (excluding mitigation wetlands). Ask the property owner. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0. If no information, change to <b>blank</b> (not 0). The AA is all or part of a mitigation site used explicitly to offset impacts elsewhere. Ask the property owner. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0. If no information, change to <b>blank</b> . Plants, animals, or water in the AA have been monitored for >2 years, unrelated to any regulatory requirements, and data are available to the public. Or the AA is part of an area that has been designated by an agency or institution as a benchmark, reference, or status-trends monitoring area. Ask the property owner. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0. If no information, change to <b>blank</b> . The AA is <b>NOT</b> in a subregion that has been heavily exposed to acid precipitation. Enter "1" if true (green or yellow in map in Appendix A of the Manual). Enter "0" if false. If no information, change to <b>blank</b> . Select the ONE ownership that covers the most of the AA. In Google Earth, open KMZ file called NS_Crownlands.Use more recent information if available. New timber harvest, roads, mineral extraction, and intensive summer recreation (e.g., off-road vehicles) are permanently prohibited.	0	[PU] [AM, FA, FR, INV, PH] "Private lands" may include those owned or leased by non-governmental organizations, e.g.,
149 150 151 152 153	OF35 OF36 OF37	Mitigation Investment Sustained Scientific Use Calcareous Region	<ul> <li>enhance the wetland (excluding mitigation wetlands). Ask the property owner. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0. If no information, change to blank (not 0).</li> <li>The AA is all or part of a mitigation site used explicitly to offset impacts elsewhere. Ask the property owner. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0. If no information, change to blank.</li> <li>Plants, animals, or water in the AA have been monitored for &gt;2 years, unrelated to any regulatory requirements, and data are available to the public. Or the AA is part of an area that has been designated by an agency or institution as a benchmark, reference, or status-trends monitoring area. Ask the property owner. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0. If no information, change to blank.</li> <li>The AA is NOT in a subregion that has been heavily exposed to acid precipitation. Enter "1" if true (green or yellow in map in Appendix A of the Manual). Enter "0" if false. If no information, change to blank.</li> <li>Select the ONE ownership that covers the most of the AA. In Google Earth, open KMZ file called NS_Crownlands.Use more recent information if available.</li> <li>New timber harvest, roads, mineral extraction, and intensive summer recreation (e.g., off-road vehicles) are permanently prohibited. Includes many publicly-owned Protected Lands, and private lands under long-term (30+ year) legal agreements to maintain nearly-</li> </ul>	0	[PU] [AM, FA, FR, INV, PH] "Private lands" may include those owned or leased by non-governmental organizations, e.g.,
149 150 151 152 153 154	OF35 OF36 OF37	Mitigation Investment Sustained Scientific Use Calcareous Region	enhance the wetland (excluding mitigation wetlands). Ask the property owner. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0. If no information, change to <b>blank</b> (not 0). The AA is all or part of a mitigation site used explicitly to offset impacts elsewhere. Ask the property owner. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0. If no information, change to <b>blank</b> . Plants, animals, or water in the AA have been monitored for >2 years, unrelated to any regulatory requirements, and data are available to the public. Or the AA is part of an area that has been designated by an agency or institution as a benchmark, reference, or status-trends monitoring area. Ask the property owner. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0. If no information, change to <b>blank</b> . The AA is <b>NOT</b> in a subregion that has been heavily exposed to acid precipitation. Enter "1" if true (green or yellow in map in Appendix A of the Manual). Enter "0" if false. If no information, change to <b>blank</b> . Select the ONE ownership that covers the most of the AA. In Google Earth, open KMZ file called NS_Crownlands.Use more recent information if available. New timber harvest, roads, mineral extraction, and intensive summer recreation (e.g., off-road vehicles) are permanently prohibited. Includes many publicly-owned Protected Lands, and private lands under long-term (30+ year) legal agreements to maintain nearly-unaltered conditions.	0 0 0	[PU] [AM, FA, FR, INV, PH] "Private lands" may include those owned or leased by non-governmental organizations, e.g.,
149 150 151 152 153 154 155	OF35 OF36 OF37	Mitigation Investment Sustained Scientific Use Calcareous Region	enhance the wetland (excluding mitigation wetlands). Ask the property owner. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0. If no information, change to <b>blank</b> (not 0). The AA is all or part of a mitigation site used explicitly to offset impacts elsewhere. Ask the property owner. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0. If no information, change to <b>blank</b> . Plants, animals, or water in the AA have been monitored for >2 years, unrelated to any regulatory requirements, and data are available to the public. Or the AA is part of an area that has been designated by an agency or institution as a benchmark, reference, or status-trends monitoring area. Ask the property owner. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0. If no information, change to <b>blank</b> . The AA is <b>NOT</b> in a subregion that has been heavily exposed to acid precipitation. Enter "1" if true (green or yellow in map in Appendix A of the Manual). Enter "0" if false. If no information, change to <b>blank</b> . Select the ONE ownership that covers the most of the AA. In Google Earth, open KMZ file called NS_Crownlands.Use more recent information if available. New timber harvest, roads, mineral extraction, and intensive summer recreation (e.g., off-road vehicles) are permanently prohibited. Includes many publicly-owned Protected Lands, and private lands under long-term (30+ year) legal agreements to maintain nearly-unaltered conditions. Ownership is public (e.g., municipal, Crown Reservations/Notations) but some or all of the above activities are allowed.	0 0 0	[PU] [AM, FA, FR, INV, PH] "Private lands" may include those owned or leased by non-governmental organizations, e.g.,
149 150 151 152 153 154	OF35 OF36 OF37	Mitigation Investment Sustained Scientific Use Calcareous Region	enhance the wetland (excluding mitigation wetlands). Ask the property owner. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0. If no information, change to <b>blank</b> (not 0). The AA is all or part of a mitigation site used explicitly to offset impacts elsewhere. Ask the property owner. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0. If no information, change to <b>blank</b> . Plants, animals, or water in the AA have been monitored for >2 years, unrelated to any regulatory requirements, and data are available to the public. Or the AA is part of an area that has been designated by an agency or institution as a benchmark, reference, or status-trends monitoring area. Ask the property owner. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0. If no information, change to <b>blank</b> . The AA is <b>NOT</b> in a subregion that has been heavily exposed to acid precipitation. Enter "1" if true (green or yellow in map in Appendix A of the Manual). Enter "0" if false. If no information, change to <b>blank</b> . Select the ONE ownership that covers the most of the AA. In Google Earth, open KMZ file called NS_Crownlands.Use more recent information if available. New timber harvest, roads, mineral extraction, and intensive summer recreation (e.g., off-road vehicles) are permanently prohibited. Includes many publicly-owned Protected Lands, and private lands under long-term (30+ year) legal agreements to maintain nearly-unaltered conditions. Ownership is public (e.g., municipal, Crown Reservations/Notations) but some or all of the above activities are allowed.	0 0 0	[PU] [AM, FA, FR, INV, PH] "Private lands" may include those owned or leased by non-governmental organizations, e.g.,

	A Date: 26	B 5 July, 2021	C Site Identifier: WL-5	D Investiga	E tor: Brady Leights and Tiffany MacAulay
1		-		Ŭ	
	that is the acc primar and/or descrip Stabilis Reptile	proposed for alterat companying Manual rily based on your on r reviewing aerial im- ptions of each WESP sation, PR= Phospho e Habitat, WBF= Feed	n-tidal Wetland Data Form. WESP-AC version 2 for Nova Scotia. DIRECTIONS: Walk f tion. If no alteration is proposed, walk in a portion that appears to be most representative of the wetland overall and the Explanations column of the data form. In the Data column, change the 0 (false) to a 1 (true) for the best asite observations and interpretations. Do not write in shaded parts of this data form. Answering some questions agery. For most wetlands, completing this field data form will require 1-2 hours on a site. For a list of functions to -AC model, see Appendix B of the accompanying Manual. Codes for functions and values are: WS= Water Storage rus Retention, NR= Nitrate Removal, CS= Carbon Sequestration, OE= Organic Nutrient Export, INV= Invertebrate ding Waterbird Habitat, WBN= Nesting Waterbird Habitat, SBM= Songbird, Raptor, & Mammal Habitat, POL= Poll ensitivity, STR= Stressors.	. Walk o choice, accurate which e e & Dela Habitat,	nly where it is safe and legal to do so. Conduct the assessment only after reading or for multiple choices where allowed and so indicated. Answer these questions ely may require conferring with the landowner or other knowledgable persons, each question pertains, see the accompanying Interpretations form. For detailed y, SFS= Stream Flow Support, WC= Water Cooling, SR= Sediment Retention & FA= Anadromous Fish Habitat, FR= Resident Fish Habitat, AM= Amphibian &
2	"	la d'actore	Constituion Chairean	Dete	Definitions (Fundametians
3	<b>#</b> F1	Indicators Wetland Type	Condition Choices Follow the key below and mark the ONE row that best describes MOST of the vegetated part of the AA:	Data	Definitions/Explanations Ericaceous shrubs are ones in the heather family (Ericaceae). Most have leathery evergreen
4			<ul> <li>A. Moss and/or lichen cover more than 25% of the ground. Often dominated by ericaceous shrubs (e.g., Labrador tea) or other acid-tolerant plants (e.g., bog cranberry, pitcher plant, sundew, orchids). Substrate is mostly undecomposed peat. Choose between A1 and A2 and mark the choice with a 1 in their adjoining column. Otherwise go to B below.</li> <li>A1. Surface water is usually absent or, if present, pH is typically &lt;4.5 and conductivity is usually &lt;100 µS/cm (&lt;64 ppm TDS). Trees</li> </ul>	0	leaves. They include rhododendron, azalea, swamp laurel, leatherleaf, Labrador tea, and others. Most require acidic soil. Although not in the family Ericaceae, sweetgale ( <i>Myrica gale</i> ) should be counted also. [AM, CS, FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PH, Sens, SFS, WBF, WBN]
6			are absent or nearly so. Sedge cover usually sparse or absent but cottongrass and/or lichen cover may be extensive, as well as cloudberry, lingonberry, sheep laurel, and a sedge ( <i>Carex rariflor</i> a). Wetland surface and surrounding landscape are seldom sloping and wetland often is domed (convex). Inlet and outlet channels are usually absent. If known, pH of peat is <4.0. A2. Not A1. Surface water, if present, has pH typically >4.5 and conductivity is usually >100 µS/cm (>64 ppm TDS). Sedge cover is	0	
7			<ul> <li>usually extensive, and/or tree and tall shrub cover is extensive. Sometimes at toe of slope or edge of water body. An exit channel is usually present. Wetter than A1 and peat depth may be shallower (&lt;2 m).</li> <li>B. Moss and/or lichen cover less than 25% of the ground. Soil is mineral or decomposed organic (muck). Choose between B1 and B2 and</li> </ul>		
8			mark the choice with a 1 in their adjoining column: B1. Trees and shrubs taller than 1 m comprise more than 25% of the vegetated cover. Surface water is mostly absent or inundates the	0	
9 10			vegetation only seasonally (e.g., vernal pools or floodplain). <b>B2.</b> Not B1. Tree & tall shrubs comprise <b>less than</b> than 25% of the vegetated cover. Vegetation is mostly herbaceous, e.g., cattail, bulrush, burreed, pond lily, horsetail. Surface water may be extensive and fluctuates seasonally, being either persistent or drying up partly or entirely.	1	
	The AA should form, " the des of their	A should also include pa include the open water <b>adjacent</b> " is used synd cribed features along to edges must match. Th	the AA should include all persistent waters in ponds smaller than 8 hectares (~283 m on a side) that are adjacent to the AA. art of the water area of adjacent ponded water larger than 8 ha and adjacent rivers wider than 20 m. Specifically, the AA part adjacent to wetland vegetation and equal in width to the average width of that vegetated zone. Throughout this data onymously with abutting, adjoining, bordering, contiguous and means no upland (manmade or natural) completely separates heir directly shared edge. Features joined only by a channel are not necessarily considered to be adjacent a large portion ne features do not have to be hydrologically connected in order to be considered adjacent.		
12 13		Wetland Types - Adjoining or Subordinate	If the AA is smaller than 1 ha, mark all <b>other</b> types that occupy more than 1% of the vegetated AA. If the AA is larger than 1 ha, mark all other types which are within or adjacent to the AA and occupy more than 1 ha, as visible from the AA or as interpreted from aerial imagery. Do not mark again the type marked in F1.	0	1 hectare is 10,000 sq. m or about 2.5 acres. It could have dimensions of 100 m by 100 m, 1000 m by 10 m, or similar. [AM, INV, SBM, WBF]
14			A2.	0	
15 16			B1. B2.	0	
17 18 19 20 21			Following EACH row below, indicate with a number code the percentage of the living vegetation in the AA which is occupied by that feature (6 if >95%, 5 if 75-95%, 4 if 50-75%, 3 if 25-50%, 2 if 5-25%, 1 if <5%, 0 if none). If the vegetated part of the AA is largely herbaceous (non-woody) vegetation, these percentages should not sum to 100%. coniferous trees (may include tamarack) taller than 3 m. deciduous trees taller than 3 m. coniferous or ericaceous shrubs or trees 1-3 m tall not directly below the canopy of trees. deciduous shrubs or trees 1-3 m tall not directly below the canopy of trees.	1 1 2 3	<b>Deciduous</b> shrubs in this region usually include buttonbush, Labrador tea, bayberry ( <i>Morella</i> ), huckleberry, cranberry, cloudberry, sweetgale, alder, willow, birch, ash, dogwood, and a few others. If you assigned a code of 3 or higher to any of the first four choices and the ground cover beneath the trees/shrubs is <25% moss, then question F1 might be "B1". [CS, INV, NR, PH, POL, SBM, Sens]
22 23			coniferous or ericaceous shrubs <1 m tall not directly below the canopy of taller vegetation. deciduous shrubs or trees <1 m tall (e.g., deciduous seedlings) not directly below the canopy of taller vegetation.	3	
		If none of top 4 rows ir	n F3 was marked 2 or greater , SKIP to F9 (N fixers).		
25 26 27		Dominance of Most Abundant Shrub Species	Determine which two woody plant species comprise the greatest portion of the low (<3 m) woody cover . Then choose one: those species together comprise > 50% of such cover. those species together do not comprise > 50% of such cover.	<mark>1</mark> 0	[PH, POL, SBM, Sens]
28 29 30 31		Woody Diameter Classes	Mark ALL the types that comprise >5% of the woody canopy cover in the AA or >5% of the wooded areas (if any) along its upland edge (perimeter). The edge should include only the trees whose canopies extend into the AA. coniferous, 1-9 cm diameter and >1 m tall. broad-leaved deciduous 1-9 cm diameter and >1 m tall. coniferous, 10-19 cm diameter.	1 1 0	Estimate the diameters at chest height. If small-diameter trees are overtopped (shaded) by larger ones, visualise a "subcanopy" at the average height of the smaller-dbh trees, to serve as a basis for the minimum 5% canopy requirement in this question. The trees and shrubs need not be wetland species. [AM, CS, POL, SBM, Sens, WBN]
32 33			broad-leaved deciduous 10-19 cm diameter. coniferous, 20-40 cm diameter. broad-leaved deciduous 20-40 cm diameter.	0 0 0	
34 35 36			coniferous, >40 cm diameter. broad-leaved deciduous >40 cm diameter.	0	
37	F6	Height Class Interspersion	Follow the key below and mark the ONE row that best describes MOST of the AA: A. Neither the vegetation taller than 1 m nor the vegetation shorter than that comprise >70% of the vegetated part of the AA. They each comprise 30-70%. Choose between A1 and A2 and mark the choice with a 1 in the adjoining column. Otherwise go to B below.		[AM, INV, NR, PH, SBM, Sens]
38 39 40			<ul> <li>A1. The two height classes are mostly scattered and intermixed throughout the AA.</li> <li>A2. Not A1. The two height classes are mostly in separate zones or bands, or in proportionately large clumps.</li> </ul>	0	
41 42			<ul> <li>B. Either the vegetation shorter than 1 m comprises &gt;70% of the vegetated part of the AA, or the vegetation taller than that does. One size class might even be totally absent. Choose between B1 and B2 and mark the choice with a 1 in the adjoining column:</li> <li>B1. The less prevalent height class is mostly scattered and intermixed within the prevalent one.</li> </ul>	1	
43 44		Large Snags (Dead	<ul> <li>B2. Not B1. The less prevalent height class is mostly located apart from the prevalent one, in separate zones or clumps, or is completely absent.</li> <li>The number of large snags (diameter &gt;20 cm) in the AA plus adjacent upland area within 10 m of the wetland edge is:</li> </ul>	0	Snags are dead standing trees that often (not always) lack bark and foliage. Include only ones that
45 46		Standing Trees)	None, or fewer than 8/ hectare which exceed this diameter. Several ( >8/hectare) and a pond, lake, or slow-flowing water wider than 10 m is within 1 km.	<mark>1</mark> 0	are at least 2 m tall. [POL, SBM, WBN]

A	В	С	D	Е
47	D	Several ( >8/hectare) but above not true.	0	E
48 <sup>F8</sup>	Downed Wood	The number of downed wood pieces longer than 2 m and with diameter >10 cm, and not persistently submerged, is:		Exclude temporary "burn piles." [AM, INV, POL, SBM]
49		Few or none that meet these criteria.	0	
50		Several (>5 if AA is >5 hectares, less for smaller AAs) meet these criteria.	1	
	N Fixers	The percentage of the AA's vegetated cover that contains nitrogen-fixing plants (e.g., alder, sweetgale, clover, lupine, alfalfa, other		Do not include N-fixing algae or lichens. [FA, FR, INV, NRv, OE, PH, SBM, Sens]
51		legumes) is: <1% or none.	0	
52 53		<1% of none. 1-25% of the vegetated cover, in the AA or along its water edge (whichever has more).	0	
54		25-50% of the vegetated cover, in the AA or along its water edge (whichever has more).	0	
55		50-75% of the vegetated cover, in the AA or along its water edge (whichever has more).	0	
56		>75% of the vegetated cover, in the AA or along its water edge (whichever has more).	0	
F10	Sphagnum Moss	The cover of <b>Sphagnum</b> moss (or any moss that forms a dense cushion many centimeters thick), including the moss obscured by taller		Exclude moss growing on trees and rocks. [CS, PH]
57	Extent	sedges and other plants rooted in it, is: <5% of the vegetated part of the AA.	1	
58 59		5-25% of the vegetated part of the AA.	0	
60		25-50% of the vegetated part of the AA.	0	
61		50-95% of the vegetated part of the AA.	0	
62		>95% of the vegetated part of the AA.	0	
F11	% Bare Ground & Thatch	Consider the parts of the AA that lack surface water at the driest time of the growing season. Viewed from directly above the ground layer, the predominant condition in those areas at that time is:		Thatch is dead plant material (stems, leaves) resting on the ground surface. Bare ground that is present under a tree or shrub canopy should be counted. Boulders count as bare ground. Wetlands
63	Пасп	Little or no (<5%) bare ground is visible between erect stems or under canopy anywhere in the vegetated AA. Ground is extensively	1	with mineral soils and that are heavily shaded or are dominated by annual plant species tend to have
		blanketed by dense thatch, moss, lichens, graminoids with great stem densities, or plants with ground-hugging foliage.	-	more extensive areas that are bare during the early growing season. [AM, EC, INV, NR, OE, POL,
64				PR, SBM, Sens]
~ ~		Slightly bare ground (5-20% bare between plants) is visible in places, but those areas comprise less than 5% of the unflooded parts of the	0	
65		AA. Much bare ground (20-50% bare between plants) is visible in places, and those areas comprise more than 5% of the unflooded parts of	0	1
66		the AA.		
67		Other conditions.	0	1
68	One state in the	Not applicable. Surface water (either open or obscured by emergent plants) covers all of the AA all the time.	0	
F12	Ground Irregularity	Imagine the AA without any living vegetation. Excluding the portion of the AA that is always under water, the number of hummocks, small pits, raised mounds, animal burrows, ruts, gullies, natural levees, microdepressions, and other areas of peat or mineral soil that are raised		The depressions may be of human or natural origin. [AM, EC, INV, NR, PH, POL, PR, SBM, SR, WS
69		or depressed >10 cm compared to most of the area within a few meters surrounding them is:		
70		Few or none (minimal microtopography; <1% of the land has such features, or entire AA is always water-covered).	1	1
71		Intermediate.	0	
72		Several (extensive micro-topography).	0	
73 <sup>F13</sup>	Upland Inclusions	Within the AA, inclusions of upland are:		[AM, NR, SBM]
74		Few or none.	1	
75		Intermediate (1 - 10% of vegetated part of the AA).	0	
76		Many (e.g., wetland-upland "mosaic", >10% of the vegetated AA).	0	
F14	Soil Texture	In parts of the AA that lack persistent water, the texture of soil in the uppermost layer is mostly: [To determine this, use a trowel to check in at least 3 widely spaced locations, and use the soil texture key (in Appendix A of the Manual).]		[CS, NR, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, WS]
//		Loamy: soils that may contain a little fine grit and do not make a "ribbon" longer than 2 cm when moistened, rolled, squeezed, and	0	
78		extended between thumb and forefinger.	Ŭ	
		Fines: includes silt, clay, silt, soils that make a ribbon longer than 2 cm when moistened, rolled, squeezed, and extended between thumb	1	
79		and forefinger. Deep Peat, to 40 cm depth or greater.	0	
80 81		Shallow Peat or organic <40 cm deep.	0	
01		Coarse: includes sand, loamy sand, gravel, cobble, soils that do not make a ribbon when moistened, rolled, squeezed, and extended	0	
82		between thumb and forefinger.		
F15	Shorebird Feeding	During any 2 consecutive weeks of the growing season, the extent of mudflats, bare unshaded saturated areas not covered by thatch, and unshaded waters shallower than 6 cm is: [Include also any area that is adjacent to the AA.]		This addresses needs of many but not all migratory sandpipers, plovers, and related species. [WBF]
83 84	Habitats	None, or <100 sq. m.	1	
85		100-1000 sq. m.	0	
86		1000 – 10,000 sq. m.	0	
87		>10,000 sq. m.	0	
88 <sup>F16</sup>	Herbaceous % of	In aerial ("ducks eye") view, the maximum annual cover of herbaceous vegetation (all non-woody plants except moss) is:		[AM, WBF, WBN]
	Vegetated Wetland			
		<5% of the vegetated part of the AA or <0.01 hectare (whichever is less). Mark "1" here and SKIP to F20 (Invasive Plant Cover).	0	
89				
90		5-25% of the vegetated part of the AA.	0	
90 91			0	
90		5-25% of the vegetated part of the AA. 25-50% of the vegetated part of the AA. 50-95% of the vegetated part of the AA. >95% of the vegetated part of the AA.	0	
90 91 92	Forb Cover	5-25% of the vegetated part of the AA. 25-50% of the vegetated part of the AA. 50-95% of the vegetated part of the AA.	0 0 1	Forbs are flowering plants. Do not include grasses, sedges, cattail, other graminoids, ferns,
90 91 92 93 F17	Forb Cover	5-25% of the vegetated part of the AA. 25-50% of the vegetated part of the AA. 50-95% of the vegetated part of the AA. >95% of the vegetated part of the AA.	0 0 1	Forbs are flowering plants. Do not include grasses, sedges, cattail, other graminoids, ferns, horsetails, or others that lack showy flowers. [POL]
90 91 92 93 94 F17 95 95	Forb Cover	<ul> <li>5-25% of the vegetated part of the AA.</li> <li>25-50% of the vegetated part of the AA.</li> <li>50-95% of the vegetated part of the AA.</li> <li>&gt;95% of the vegetated part of the AA.</li> <li>Within parts of the AA having herbaceous cover (excluding SAV), the areal cover of forbs reaches an annual maximum of:</li> <li>&lt;5% of the herbaceous part of the AA.</li> <li>5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA.</li> </ul>	0 0 1 0 0 0 1	
90 91 92 93 94 F17 95 96 97	Forb Cover	<ul> <li>5-25% of the vegetated part of the AA.</li> <li>25-50% of the vegetated part of the AA.</li> <li>50-95% of the vegetated part of the AA.</li> <li>&gt;95% of the vegetated part of the AA.</li> <li>Within parts of the AA having herbaceous cover (excluding SAV), the areal cover of forbs reaches an annual maximum of:</li> <li>&lt;5% of the herbaceous part of the AA.</li> <li>5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA.</li> <li>25-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA.</li> </ul>	0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0	
90 91 92 93 94 F17 95 95 96 97 98	Forb Cover	<ul> <li>5-25% of the vegetated part of the AA.</li> <li>25-50% of the vegetated part of the AA.</li> <li>50-95% of the vegetated part of the AA.</li> <li>&gt;95% of the vegetated part of the AA.</li> <li>Within parts of the AA having herbaceous cover (excluding SAV), the areal cover of forbs reaches an annual maximum of:</li> <li>&lt;5% of the herbaceous part of the AA.</li> <li>5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA.</li> <li>25-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA.</li> <li>25-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA.</li> <li>50-95% of the herbaceous part of the AA.</li> </ul>	0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0	
90 91 92 93 94 717 95 96 97 98 99		<ul> <li>5-25% of the vegetated part of the AA.</li> <li>25-50% of the vegetated part of the AA.</li> <li>50-95% of the vegetated part of the AA.</li> <li>&gt;95% of the vegetated part of the AA.</li> <li>Within parts of the AA having herbaceous cover (excluding SAV), the areal cover of forbs reaches an annual maximum of:</li> <li>&lt;5% of the herbaceous part of the AA.</li> <li>5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA.</li> <li>25-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA.</li> <li>25-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA.</li> <li>&gt;95% of the herbaceous part of the AA.</li> <li>&gt;95% of the herbaceous part of the AA.</li> </ul>	0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0	horsetails, or others that lack showy flowers. [POL]
90 91 92 93 94 717 95 96 97 98 98 98 90 100	Forb Cover Sedge Cover	<ul> <li>5-25% of the vegetated part of the AA.</li> <li>25-50% of the vegetated part of the AA.</li> <li>50-95% of the vegetated part of the AA.</li> <li>&gt;95% of the vegetated part of the AA.</li> <li>Within parts of the AA having herbaceous cover (excluding SAV), the areal cover of forbs reaches an annual maximum of:</li> <li>&lt;5% of the herbaceous part of the AA.</li> <li>5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA.</li> <li>50-95% of the herbaceous part of the AA.</li> <li>Sedges (<i>Carex</i> spp.) and cottongrass (<i>Eriophorum</i> spp.) occupy:</li> </ul>	0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0	
90 91 92 93 94 95 95 96 97 98 99 100 F18		<ul> <li>5-25% of the vegetated part of the AA.</li> <li>25-50% of the vegetated part of the AA.</li> <li>50-95% of the vegetated part of the AA.</li> <li>&gt;95% of the vegetated part of the AA.</li> <li>Within parts of the AA having herbaceous cover (excluding SAV), the areal cover of forbs reaches an annual maximum of:</li> <li>&lt;5% of the herbaceous part of the AA.</li> <li>5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA.</li> <li>5-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA.</li> <li>5-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA.</li> <li>&gt;5% of the herbaceous part of the AA.</li> <li>Sedges (<i>Carex</i> spp.) and cottongrass (<i>Eriophorum</i> spp.) occupy:</li> <li>&lt;5% of the vegetated area, or none.</li> </ul>	0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0	horsetails, or others that lack showy flowers. [POL]
90 91 92 93 94 717 95 96 95 96 97 98 98 99 100 F18 101 102		<ul> <li>5-25% of the vegetated part of the AA.</li> <li>25-50% of the vegetated part of the AA.</li> <li>50-95% of the vegetated part of the AA.</li> <li>&gt;95% of the vegetated part of the AA.</li> <li>Within parts of the AA having herbaceous cover (excluding SAV), the areal cover of forbs reaches an annual maximum of:</li> <li>&lt;5% of the herbaceous part of the AA.</li> <li>5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA.</li> <li>50-95% of the herbaceous part of the AA.</li> <li>Sedges (<i>Carex</i> spp.) and cottongrass (<i>Eriophorum</i> spp.) occupy:</li> </ul>	0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	horsetails, or others that lack showy flowers. [POL]
90 91 92 93 94 95 95 96 97 98 99 100 F18		<ul> <li>5-25% of the vegetated part of the AA.</li> <li>25-50% of the vegetated part of the AA.</li> <li>50-95% of the vegetated part of the AA.</li> <li>&gt;95% of the vegetated part of the AA.</li> <li>&gt;95% of the vegetated part of the AA.</li> <li>Within parts of the AA having herbaceous cover (excluding SAV), the areal cover of forbs reaches an annual maximum of:</li> <li>&lt;5% of the herbaceous part of the AA.</li> <li>5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA.</li> <li>5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA.</li> <li>5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA.</li> <li>5-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA.</li> <li>&gt;95% of the herbaceous part of the AA.</li> <li>Sol-95% of the herbaceous part of the AA.</li> <li>&gt;95% of the vegetated area, or none.</li> <li>5-50% of the vegetated area.</li> </ul>	0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	horsetails, or others that lack showy flowers. [POL]
90 91 92 93 94 F17 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 F18 101 102 103	Sedge Cover Dominance of Most	5-25% of the vegetated part of the AA. 25-50% of the vegetated part of the AA. 50-95% of the vegetated part of the AA. >95% of the vegetated part of the AA. Within parts of the AA having herbaceous cover (excluding SAV), the areal cover of <b>forbs</b> reaches an annual maximum of: <5% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 52-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 50-95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 50-95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. >95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. Sedges ( <i>Carex</i> spp.) and cottongrass ( <i>Eriophorum</i> spp.) occupy: <5% of the vegetated area, or none. 5-50% of the vegetated area. 50-95% of the vegetated area.	0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0	horsetails, or others that lack showy flowers. [POL]
90 91 92 93 94 717 95 96 97 98 99 100 718 101 102 103 104 F18 105 F18 105	Sedge Cover Dominance of Most Abundant Herbaceous	5-25% of the vegetated part of the AA. 25-50% of the vegetated part of the AA. 50-95% of the vegetated part of the AA. >95% of the vegetated part of the AA. Within parts of the AA having herbaceous cover (excluding SAV), the areal cover of <b>forbs</b> reaches an annual maximum of: <5% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 5.25% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 5.50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 5.95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. Sedges ( <i>Carex</i> spp.) and cottongrass ( <i>Eriophorum</i> spp.) occupy: <5% of the vegetated area. 5.50% of the vegetated area. 5.50% of the vegetated area. 50-95% of t	0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	horsetails, or others that lack showy flowers. [POL]
90 91 92 93 94 F17 94 70 95 96 97 98 99 100 F18 101 102 103 104 F19	Sedge Cover Dominance of Most	<ul> <li>5-25% of the vegetated part of the AA.</li> <li>25-50% of the vegetated part of the AA.</li> <li>50-95% of the vegetated part of the AA.</li> <li>&gt;95% of the vegetated part of the AA.</li> <li>Within parts of the AA having herbaceous cover (excluding SAV), the areal cover of forbs reaches an annual maximum of:</li> <li>&lt;5% of the herbaceous part of the AA.</li> <li>5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA.</li> <li>525% of the herbaceous part of the AA.</li> <li>50-95% of the herbaceous part of the AA.</li> <li>50-95% of the herbaceous part of the AA.</li> <li>50-95% of the herbaceous part of the AA.</li> <li>Sedges (<i>Carex</i> spp.) and cottongrass (<i>Eriophorum</i> spp.) occupy:</li> <li>&lt;5% of the vegetated area.</li> <li>50-95% of the vegetated area.</li> &lt;</ul>	0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0	horsetails, or others that lack showy flowers. [POL]
90 91 92 93 94 717 95 96 97 98 99 100 718 101 102 103 104 F18 105 F18 105	Sedge Cover Dominance of Most Abundant Herbaceous	5-25% of the vegetated part of the AA. 25-50% of the vegetated part of the AA. 50-95% of the vegetated part of the AA. >95% of the vegetated part of the AA. Within parts of the AA having herbaceous cover (excluding SAV), the areal cover of <b>forbs</b> reaches an annual maximum of: <5% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 5.25% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 5.50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 5.95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. Sedges ( <i>Carex</i> spp.) and cottongrass ( <i>Eriophorum</i> spp.) occupy: <5% of the vegetated area. 5.50% of the vegetated area. 5.50% of the vegetated area. 50-95% of t	0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	horsetails, or others that lack showy flowers. [POL]
90 91 92 93 94 717 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 F18 101 102 103 104 F19 105 106	Sedge Cover Dominance of Most Abundant Herbaceous	<ul> <li>5-25% of the vegetated part of the AA.</li> <li>25-50% of the vegetated part of the AA.</li> <li>&gt;95% of the vegetated part of the AA.</li> <li>&gt;95% of the vegetated part of the AA.</li> <li>Within parts of the AA having herbaceous cover (excluding SAV), the areal cover of forbs reaches an annual maximum of:</li> <li>&lt;5% of the herbaceous part of the AA.</li> <li>525% of the herbaceous part of the AA.</li> <li>50-95% of the herbaceous part of the AA.</li> <li>50-95% of the herbaceous part of the AA.</li> <li>50-95% of the herbaceous part of the AA.</li> <li>Sedges (<i>Carex</i> spp.) and cottongrass (<i>Eriophorum</i> spp.) occupy:</li> <li>&lt;5% of the vegetated area, or none.</li> <li>50-95% of the vegetated area.</li> <li>50-95% of the vegetated area.&lt;</li></ul>	0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0	horsetails, or others that lack showy flowers. [POL]
90           91           92           93           94           717           95           96           97           98           99           100           718           101           102           103           104           705           105           106           107           108           109	Sedge Cover Dominance of Most Abundant Herbaceous Species	<ul> <li>5-25% of the vegetated part of the AA.</li> <li>25-50% of the vegetated part of the AA.</li> <li>&gt;95% of the vegetated part of the AA.</li> <li>&gt;95% of the vegetated part of the AA.</li> <li>Within parts of the AA having herbaceous cover (excluding SAV), the areal cover of <b>forbs</b> reaches an annual maximum of:</li> <li>&lt;5% of the herbaceous part of the AA.</li> <li>525% of the herbaceous part of the AA.</li> <li>50.95% of the herbaceous part of the AA.</li> <li>Sedges (<i>Carex</i> spp.) and cottongrass (<i>Eriophorum</i> spp.) occupy:</li> <li>&lt;5% of the vegetated area, or none.</li> <li>5.50% of the vegetated area.</li> <li>50.95% of the areal cover of herbaceous plants at any time duri</li></ul>	0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	horsetails, or others that lack showy flowers. [POL] [CS] For this question, include ferns as well as graminoids and forbs. [EC, INV, PH, POL, Sens]
90 91 92 93 94 71 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 F18 105 106 107	Sedge Cover Dominance of Most Abundant Herbaceous Species	5-25% of the vegetated part of the AA. 25-50% of the vegetated part of the AA. 50-95% of the vegetated part of the AA. >95% of the vegetated part of the AA. Within parts of the AA having herbaceous cover (excluding SAV), the areal cover of <b>forbs</b> reaches an annual maximum of: <5% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 25-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 50-95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 50-95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. Sedges ( <i>Carex</i> spp.) and cottongrass ( <i>Eriophorum</i> spp.) occupy: <5% of the vegetated area, or none. 5-50% of the vegetated area. 50-95% of the vegetated area. 50-95% of the vegetated area. 50-95% of the vegetated area. 50-95% of the vegetated area. Determine which two herbaceous species comprise the greatest portion of the herbaceous cover (excluding mosses and floating-leaved aquatic plants). Then choose one of the following: hose species together comprise > 50% of the areal cover of herbaceous plants at any time during the year. How extensive is the cover of invasive plant species in the AA? For species, see Plants_invasive worksheet in the accompanying Supplinfo file. invasive species appear to be absent in the AA, or are present only in trace amount (a few individuals).	0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	horsetails, or others that lack showy flowers. [POL] [CS] For this question, include ferns as well as graminoids and forbs. [EC, INV, PH, POL, Sens]
90           91           92           93           94           717           95           96           97           98           99           100           718           101           102           103           104           705           105           106           107           108           109	Sedge Cover Dominance of Most Abundant Herbaceous Species	<ul> <li>5-25% of the vegetated part of the AA.</li> <li>25-50% of the vegetated part of the AA.</li> <li>&gt;95% of the vegetated part of the AA.</li> <li>&gt;95% of the vegetated part of the AA.</li> <li>Within parts of the AA having herbaceous cover (excluding SAV), the areal cover of <b>forbs</b> reaches an annual maximum of:</li> <li>&lt;5% of the herbaceous part of the AA.</li> <li>525% of the herbaceous part of the AA.</li> <li>50.95% of the herbaceous part of the AA.</li> <li>Sedges (<i>Carex</i> spp.) and cottongrass (<i>Eriophorum</i> spp.) occupy:</li> <li>&lt;5% of the vegetated area, or none.</li> <li>5.50% of the vegetated area.</li> <li>50.95% of the areal cover of herbaceous plants at any time duri</li></ul>	0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	horsetails, or others that lack showy flowers. [POL] [CS] For this question, include ferns as well as graminoids and forbs. [EC, INV, PH, POL, Sens]
90           91           92           93           94           717           95           96           97           98           99           100           718           101           102           103           104           705           105           106           107           108           109	Sedge Cover Dominance of Most Abundant Herbaceous Species	<ul> <li>5-25% of the vegetated part of the AA.</li> <li>25-50% of the vegetated part of the AA.</li> <li>595% of the vegetated part of the AA.</li> <li>595% of the vegetated part of the AA.</li> <li>Within parts of the AA having herbaceous cover (excluding SAV), the areal cover of forbs reaches an annual maximum of:</li> <li>55% of the herbaceous part of the AA.</li> <li>5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA.</li> <li>5-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA.</li> <li>5-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA.</li> <li>50-95% of the herbaceous part of the AA.</li> <li>54% of the vegetated area, or none.</li> <li>55% of the vegetated area.</li> <li>55% of the vegetated area.</li> <li>50-95% of the vegetated area.</li> <li>50% of the vegetated area.</li> <li>55% of the vegetated area.</li> <li>50% of the areal cover of herbaceous plants at any time during the year.</li> <li>those species together comprise &gt; 50% of the areal cover of herbaceous plants at any time during the year.</li> <li>How extensive is the cover of invasive plant species in the AA? For species, see Plants_invasive worksheet in the accompanying Supplinfo file.</li> <li>invasive species are present in the AA, or are present only in trace amount (a few individuals).</li> <li>invasive species are present in more than trace amounts, but comprise &lt;5% of herbaceous cover (or woody cover, if the invasives are woody).</li> </ul>	0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	horsetails, or others that lack showy flowers. [POL] [CS] For this question, include ferns as well as graminoids and forbs. [EC, INV, PH, POL, Sens]
90           91           92           93           94           717           95           96           97           98           99           100           718           101           102           103           104           705           105           106           107           108           109	Sedge Cover Dominance of Most Abundant Herbaceous Species	<ul> <li>5-25% of the vegetated part of the AA.</li> <li>25-50% of the vegetated part of the AA.</li> <li>50-95% of the vegetated part of the AA.</li> <li>&gt;95% of the vegetated part of the AA.</li> <li>Within parts of the AA having herbaceous cover (excluding SAV), the areal cover of forbs reaches an annual maximum of:</li> <li>&lt;5% of the herbaceous part of the AA.</li> <li>5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA.</li> <li>5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA.</li> <li>5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA.</li> <li>50-95% of the herbaceous part of the AA.</li> <li>Sedges (<i>Carex</i> spp.) and coltongrass (<i>Eriophorum</i> spp.) occupy:</li> <li>&lt;5% of the vegetated area, or none.</li> <li>5-50% of the vegetated area.</li> <li>50-95% of the vegetated area.</li> <li>595% of the vegetated area.</li> <li>50% of the areal cover of herbaceous plants at any time during the year.</li> <li>those species together comprise &gt; 50% of the areal cover of herbaceous plants at any time during the year.</li> <li>those species together do not comprise &gt; 50% of the areal cover of herbaceous plants at any time during the year.</li> <li>How extensive is the cover of invasive plant species in the AA? For species, see Plants_invasive worksheet in the accompanying Suppling file.</li> <li>invasive species appear to be absent in the AA, or are present only in trace amount (a few individuals).</li> <li>invasives are present in more than trace amounts, but comprise &lt;5% of herbaceous cover (or woody cover, if the invasives are woody).</li></ul>	0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	horsetails, or others that lack showy flowers. [POL] [CS] For this question, include ferns as well as graminoids and forbs. [EC, INV, PH, POL, Sens]

F	A	В	С	D	Е
I I	21	Invasive Cover Along	Along the wetland-upland boundary, the percent of the upland edge (within 3 m upslope from the wetland) that is occupied by invasive		If a plant cannot be identified to species (e.g., winter conditions) but its genus contains an exotic
114		Upland Edge	plant species is:		species, assume the unidentified plant to also be exotic. If vegetation is so senesced that exotic species cannot be identified, answer "none". [PH, STR]
115 116			none of the upland edge (invasives apparently absent), or AA has no upland edge. some (but <5%) of the upland edge.	1 0	
116			5-50% of the upland edge.	0	
118			most (>50%) of the upland edge.	0	
F 119	22	Fringe Wetland	During most of the year, open water within or adjacent to the vegetated part of the wetland is much wider than the maximum width of the vegetated zone within the wetland. Enter "1" if true, "0" if false.	0	[WBF, WBN, WCv]
F 120	23	Lacustrine Wetland	The vegetated part of the AA is within or adjacent to a body of non-tidal standing open water whose size exceeds 8 hectares during most of a normal year.	0	[FR, PR, PU, WBF, WBN]
F		% of AA Without Surface Water	The percentage of the AA that <u>never</u> contains <u>surface</u> water during an average year (that is, except perhaps for a few hours after snowmelt or rainstorms), but which is still a wetland, is:		1 hectare is 10,000 sq. m or about 2.5 acres. It could have dimensions of 100 m by 100 m, 1000 m by 10 m, or similar. [AM, FA, FR, INV, NR, PH, PR, SBM, Sens, SRv, WBF, WBN, WC ]
121 122			<1% . In other words, all or nearly all of the AA is covered by water permanently or at least seasonally.	0	
123 124			1-25% of the AA, or <1% but >0.01 ha never contains surface water. 25-50% of the AA never contains surface water.	0	4
124 125			50-75% of the AA never contains surface water.	0	
			75-99% of the AA never contains surface water, OR >99% and there is at least one persistently ponded water body larger than 1 ha in the	0	
126			AA. 99-100%. AND there is no persistently ponded water body larger than 1 ha within the AA. Enter "1" and SKIP to F42 (Channel	1	
127			Connection).		
F		% of AA with Persistent Surface	Identify the parts of the AA that still contain surface water (flowing or ponded, open or hidden beneath vegetation) even during the driest times of a normal year, i.e., when the AA's surface water is at its lowest annual level. At that time, the percentage of the AA that still		If you are unable to determine the condition at the driest time of year, ask the land owner or neighbors about it if possible. Indicators of persistence may include fish, some dragonflies, beaver,
128		Water	contains surface water is:		and muskrat. [AM, CS, FA, FR, INV, NR, POL, PR, SBM, WBF, WBN]
129			None. The AA dries up completely (no water in channels either) or never has surface water during most years. SKIP to F27.	0	
130			1-20% of the AA.	0	
131			20-50% of the AA. 50-95% of the AA.	0	4
32			50-95% of the AA. >95% of the AA. True for many fringe wetlands.	0	1
_		% of Summertime	At mid-day during the warmest time of year, the area of surface water within the AA that is shaded by vegetation and other features that	0	[FA, WC]
134			are <u>within</u> the AA at that time is:		
35			<5% of the water is shaded, or no surface water is present then.	0	4
36 37			5-25% of the water is shaded. 25-50% of the water is shaded.	0	4
.37			50-75% of the water is shaded.	0	
39			>75% of the water is shaded.	0	
40 F	27	% of AA that is	The percentage of the AA's area that is between the annual high water and the annual low water (surface water) is:		Flood marks (algal mats, adventitious roots, debris lines, ice scour, etc.) are often evident when no
41		Flooded Only	None, or <0.01 hectare and <1% of the AA. SKIP to F29.	0	-fully inundated. Also, such areas often have a larger proportion of upland and annual (vs. perennial plant species. In riverine systems, the extent of this zone can be estimated by multiplying by 2 the
42		Seasonally	1-20% of the AA, or <1% but >0.01 ha.	0	bankful height and visualising where that would intercept the land along the river. [CS, FA, INV, NR
43			20-50% of the AA.	0	OE, PH, SR, WBF, WBN, WS]
.44 .45			50-95% of the AA.	0	4
E	28	Annual Water	The annual fluctuation in surface water level within <b>most</b> of the parts of the AA that contain surface water at least temporarily is:	0	Look for flood marks (see above). Because the annual range of water levels is difficult to estimate
146 <sup>'</sup> 147		Fluctuation Range	<10 cm change (stable or nearly so).	0	without multiple visits, consider asking the land owner or neighbors about it. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE
148			10 cm - 50 cm change.	0	PH, PR, SR, WBN, WS]
149			0.5 - 1 m change.	0	1
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0	
150			1-2 m change.	0	
151	s the /	A plus adjacent ponde	>2 m change.	-	
151  : 152 <mark>(</mark>	Conne	ection).	>2 m change. ed water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42	0 0 0	
151  : 152 <mark>(</mark> F		ection). Predominant Depth	>2 m change. ed water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42 During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the	0 0 0	
151 152 <mark>(</mark> 153	Conne	ection).	>2 m change. ed water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42	0 0 0	and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only
151  : 152 (   153 154   155	Conne	ection). Predominant Depth	>2 m change. ed water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42 During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is:	0 0 0	and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be
151  : 152 ( 153   154   155   156	Conne	ection). Predominant Depth	>2 m change. 2 m change. ed water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42 During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is: <10 cm deep (but >0). 10 - 50 cm deep. 0.5 - 1 m deep.	0 0 0 0	and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only
151  152 <mark>(</mark> 152 ( 153  154  155  156  157	Conne	ection). Predominant Depth	<ul> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>ed water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42</li> <li>During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is:</li> <li>&lt;10 cm deep (but &gt;0).</li> <li>10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>0.5 - 1 m deep.</li> <li>1 - 2 m deep.</li> </ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in
51 52 ( 53 54 55 56 57 58	<mark>Conn</mark> € 29	ection). Predominant Depth Class	>2 m change. 2 m change. ed water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42 During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is: <10 cm deep (but >0). 10 - 50 cm deep. 0.5 - 1 m deep.	0 0 0 0	and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR,
151 152 ( 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 F	29 29 30	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of	<ul> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deap.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deep.&lt;</li></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC]
151 152 ( 153 154 155 156 157 158	29 29 30	ection). Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes -	<ul> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>ed water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42</li> <li>During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is:</li> <li>&lt;10 cm deep (but &gt;0).</li> <li>10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>0.5 - 1 m deep.</li> <li>1 - 2 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deep. True for many fringe wetlands.</li> </ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV,
151 152 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161	<mark>29</mark> 30	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions	<ul> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deap (but &gt;0).</li> <li>&gt;10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>&gt;1 - 2 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;3 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;4 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;5 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;6 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;7 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;7 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;8 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above).</li> <li>One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area.</li> <li>Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy &gt;50%.</li> </ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN]
151 152 ( 152 ( 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162	29 29 30 31	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is	<ul> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deep (but &gt;0).</li> <li>10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>0.5 - 1 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;2 m de</li></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN]
51 52 52 53 54 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 60 61 62 63 63	29 29 30 31	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is	<ul> <li>2 m change.</li> <li>2 m change.</li> <li>ad water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42</li> <li>During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is:</li> <li>&lt;10 cm deep (but &gt;0).</li> <li>10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>0.5 - 1 m deep.</li> <li>2 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deep. True for many fringe wetlands.</li> <li>When present, surface water in most of the AA usually consists of (select one):</li> <li>One depth class that comprises &gt;90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above).</li> <li>One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area.</li> <li>Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy &gt;50%.</li> <li>During most times when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) ponded (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) AND (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is:</li> </ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN]
.51 .52 .52 .53 .54 .55 .55 .55 .55 .55 .55 .55	29 29 30 31	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is	<ul> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deep (but &gt;0).</li> <li>10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>0.5 - 1 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;2 m de</li></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN]
.51 .52 .52 .53 .54 .55 .55 .55 .55 .55 .55 .55	29 29 30 31	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is	<ul> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>&gt;2 water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42</li> <li>During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is:</li> <li>&lt;10 cm deep (but &gt;0).</li> <li>10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>0.5 - 1 m deep.</li> <li>1 - 2 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deep. True for many fringe wetlands.</li> <li>When present, surface water in most of the AA usually consists of (select one):</li> <li>One depth class that comprises &gt;90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above).</li> <li>One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area.</li> <li>Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy &gt;50%.</li> <li>During most times when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) ponded (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) AND (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is:</li> <li>&lt;5% of the water, or it occupies &lt;100 sq.m cumulatively. Nearly all the surface water is flowing. SKIP to F34.</li> </ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN]
.51 .52 .52 .53 .54 .55 .56 .57 .58 .59 .59 .50 .50 .50 .50 .50 .50 .50 .50	29 29 30 31	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is	<ul> <li>2 m change.</li> <li>3 m change.</li> <li></li></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN]
51           52           53           53           54           55           56           57           58           59           60           61           62           63           64           65           66           67           68	29 29 30 31	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is Ponded (not Flowing)	<ul> <li>2 m change.</li> <li>2 m change.</li> <li>2 water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42</li> <li>During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is:</li> <li>&lt;10 cm deep (but &gt;0).</li> <li>10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>0.5 - 1 m deep.</li> <li>1 - 2 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deep. True for many fringe wetlands.</li> <li>When present, surface water in most of the AA usually consists of (select one):</li> <li>One depth class that comprises &gt;90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above).</li> <li>One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area.</li> <li>Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy &gt;50%.</li> <li>During most times when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) ponded (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) AND (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is:</li> <li>&lt;5% of the water, or it occupies &lt;100 sq.m cumulatively. Nearly all the surface water is flowing. SKIP to F34.</li> <li>5.30% of the water.</li> <li>&gt;95% of the water.</li> <li>&gt;95% of the water.</li> </ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS]
151         152         152         153         154         155         156         157         158         159         160         161         162         163         164         165         166         167         168	29 29 30 31 32	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is	<ul> <li>2 m change.</li> <li>3 m change.</li> <li></li></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN]
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151       152       152       153       154       155       156       157       158       159       161       162       163       164       165       166       167       168       167       168       169	29 29 30 31 32	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is Ponded (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water - Minimum Size	<ul> <li>2 m charge.</li> <li>2 m charge.</li> <li>2 water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42</li> <li>During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is:</li> <li>(10 cm deep (but &gt; 0).</li> <li>10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>0.5 - 1 m deep.</li> <li>1 - 2 m deep.</li> <li>2 m deep. True for many fringe wetlands.</li> <li>When present, surface water in most of the AA usually consists of (select one):</li> <li>One depth class that comprises 90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above).</li> <li>One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area.</li> <li>Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy &gt;50%.</li> <li>During most limes when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) ponded (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) AND (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is:</li> <li>&lt;5% of the water, or it occupies &lt;100 sq.m cumulatively. Nearly all the surface water is flowing. SKIP to F34.</li> <li>5.30% of the water.</li> <li>&gt;0.70% of the</li></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens, SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS] Open water is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation floating on the water surface or entirely submersed beneath it.
51         52         60         53         54         55         56         57         58         59         60         61         62         63         64         65         66         67         68         69	Conn€ 29 30 31 32 33	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is <b>Ponded</b> (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water -	<ul> <li>2 m charge.</li> <li>2 m charge.</li> <li>2 water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42</li> <li>During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is:</li> <li>&lt;10 cm deep (but &gt;0).</li> <li>10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>0.5 - 1 m deep.</li> <li>2 m deep. True for many fringe wetlands.</li> <li>When present, surface water in most of the AA usually consists of (select one):</li> <li>One depth class that comprises &gt;90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above).</li> <li>One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area.</li> <li>Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy &gt;50%.</li> <li>During most times when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) ponded (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) AND (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is:</li> <li>&lt;5% of the water.</li> <li>&gt;0.70% of the water.</li> <li>&gt;0.70% of the water.</li> <li>&gt;95% of the water.</li> <li>&gt;95% of the water.</li> <li>&gt;0.70% of th</li></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS]
151       152       152       153       154       155       156       157       158       160       161       162       163       164       165       166       167       168       167       168       167       168       167       168       167       168       169       170	Conn€ 29 30 31 32 33	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is Ponded (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water - Minimum Size % of Ponded Water	<ul> <li>2 m change.</li> <li>3 m change.</li> <li></li></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens, SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS] Open water is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation floating on the water surface or entirely submersed beneath it.
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151       I         152       I         153       I         154       I         155       I         156       I         157       I         158       I         160       I         161       I         162       F         163       I         164       I         165       I         166       I         167       I         168       F         169       F         1770       I         1771       I         172       I         173       I	Conn€ 29 30 31 32 33	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is Ponded (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water - Minimum Size % of Ponded Water	<ul> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>&gt;10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>&gt;0.5 - 1 m deep.</li> <li>1 - 2 m deep.</li> <li>1 - 2 m deep.</li> <li>2 m deep. True for many fringe wellands.</li> <li>When present, surface water in most of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above).</li> <li>One deepth class that comprises &gt;90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above).</li> <li>One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area.</li> <li>Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy &gt;50%.</li> <li>During most 1 most of the water is present, the percentage that is (1) ponded (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) AND (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is:</li> <li>&lt;5% of the water.</li> <li>&lt;0.70% of the water.</li> <li>&lt;0.70</li></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens, SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS] Open water is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation floating on the water surface or entirely submersed beneath it.
.51         .52         .52         .53         .54         .55         .56         .57         .58         .59         .60         .61         .62         .63         .64         .65         .66         .67         .68         .67         .68         .67         .68         .67         .68         .67         .68         .67         .68         .67         .68         .67         .68         .67         .68         .67         .68         .67         .68         .67         .68         .69         .71         .72         .73         .74	Conn€ 29 30 31 32 33	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is Ponded (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water - Minimum Size % of Ponded Water	<ul> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>&gt;2 unders maller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42</li> <li>&gt;2 During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is:</li> <li>&lt;10 cm deep (but &gt;0).</li> <li>10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>2.1 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deep. True for many fringe wetlands.</li> <li>When present, surface water in most of the AA usually consists of (select one):</li> <li>One depth class that comprises &gt;90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above).</li> <li>One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area.</li> <li>Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy &gt;50%.</li> <li>During most 1 mes when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) ponded (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) AND (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is:</li> <li>&lt;5% of the water.</li> <li>&lt;95% of t</li></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS] Open water is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation floating on the water surface or entirely submersed beneath it.
151       I         152       I         152       I         153       I         154       I         155       I         156       I         157       I         158       I         160       I         161       I         162       I         163       I         164       I         165       I         166       I         167       I         168       I         I       I	Conn€ 29 30 31 32 33	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is Ponded (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water - Minimum Size % of Ponded Water	<ul> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>&gt;10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>&gt;0.5 - 1 m deep.</li> <li>1 - 2 m deep.</li> <li>1 - 2 m deep.</li> <li>2 m deep. True for many fringe wellands.</li> <li>When present, surface water in most of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above).</li> <li>One deepth class that comprises &gt;90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above).</li> <li>One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area.</li> <li>Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy &gt;50%.</li> <li>During most ilmes when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) ponded (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) AND (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is:</li> <li>&lt;530% of the water.</li> <li>&lt;0-70% of the water.</li> <l< td=""><td></td><td>and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS] Open water is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation floating on the water surface or entirely submersed beneath it.</td></l<></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS] Open water is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation floating on the water surface or entirely submersed beneath it.
151         152         152         153         154         155         156         157         158         159         150         156         157         158         159         150         160         161         162         163         164         165         166         167         168         167         168         171         172         173         174         175         176	Conn€ 29 30 31 32 33	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is Ponded (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water - Minimum Size % of Ponded Water that is Open Width of Vegetated	<ul> <li><sup>3</sup>2 m change.</li> <li><sup>3</sup>2 m change.</li> <li><sup>3</sup>2 m change.</li> <li><sup>3</sup>2 m change.</li> <li><sup>4</sup>2 d water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42</li> <li><sup>4</sup>2 During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the A, is:</li> <li><sup>4</sup>10 cm deep (but &gt;0).</li> <li><sup>5</sup>10 m deep.</li> <li><sup>5</sup>2 m deep.</li> <li><sup>6</sup>1 m exter</li> <li><sup>6</sup>1 m one coupy -50%.</li> </ul> During most lines when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) ponded (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) AMD (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is: <li><sup>5</sup>3% of the water.</li> <li><sup>5</sup>3% of the water.</li> <li><sup>5</sup>3% of the water.</li> <li><sup>5</sup>9% of the wa</li>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS] Open water is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation floating on the water surface or entirely submersed beneath it. [AM, CS, FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PR, SR, WBF, WBN, WC]
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A	В	С	D	E
F35	Flat Shoreline Extent	During most of the part of the growing season when water is present, the percentage of the AA's water edge length that is nearly flat (a		If several isolated pools are present in early summer, estimate the percent of their collective
184		slope less than about 5% measured within 5 m landward of the water) is: <1% of the water edge.	0	shorelines that has such a gentle slope. [SR, WBN]
185 186		<1% of the water edge. 1-25% of the water edge.	0	
187		25-50% of the water edge.	0	
188		50-75% of the water edge.	0	-
189 F36	Robust Emergents	>75% of the water edge. The percentage of the emergent vegetation cover in the AA that is cattail ( <i>Typha</i> spp.), common reed ( <i>Phragmites</i> ), or tall (>1m)	0	Emergent vegetation is herbaceous plants whose stems are partly above and partly below the
190	Robust Emergents	bulrush is:		water surface during most of the time water is present. [WBN]
191		<1% of the emergent vegetation, or emergent vegetation is absent. SKIP to F38.	0	
192 193		1-25% of the emergent vegetation. 25-75% of the emergent vegetation.	0	-
194		>75%, of the emergent vegetation.	0	
F37	Interspersion of	During most of the part of the growing season when water is present, the spatial pattern of emergent vegetation within the water is mostly:		[AM, FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PH, PR, SBM, SR, WBF, WBN]
195 196	Emergents & Open Water	Scattered. More than 30% of such vegetation forms small islands or corridors surrounded by water.	0	
190	water	Intermediate.	0	
		Clumped. More than 70% of such vegetation is in bands along the wetland perimeter or is clumped at one or a few sides of the surface	0	
198 F38	Persistent Deepwater	water area. If the deepest patch of surface water (flowing or ponded) in or directly adjacent to the AA is mostly deeper than 0.5 m for >2 weeks during	0	
199	Area	the growing season, enter "1" and continue. If not, enter "0" and SKIP to F42.(Connection).		
F39	Non-vegetated	During most of the growing season and in waters deeper than 0.5 m, the cover for fish, aquatic invertebrates, and/or amphibians that is		For this question, consider only the wood that is at or above the water surface. Estimates of
200	Aquatic Cover	provided NOT by living vegetation, but by accumulations of dead wood and undercut banks is:		underwater wood based only on observations from terrestrial viewpoints are unreliable so should no
201		Little or none.	0	be attempted. [AM, FA, FR, INV]
202 203		Intermediate. Extensive.	0	-
F40	Isolated Island	The AA contains (or is part of) an island or beaver lodge within a lake, pond, or river, and is isolated from the shore by water depths >1 m	•	[WBN]
		on all sides during an average June. The island may be solid, or it may be a floating vegetation mat that is sufficiently large and dense to		
204 E41	Electing Alass 9	support a waterbird nest. At some time of the year, mats of algae and/or duckwood are likely to cover $>50\%$ of the AA's otherwise unshaded water surface, or	0	
F41	Floating Algae & Duckweed	At some time of the year, mats of algae and/or duckweed are likely to cover >50% of the AA's otherwise-unshaded water surface, or blanket >50% of the underwater substrate. If true, enter "1" in next column. If untrue or uncertain, enter "0".	0	[EC, PR, WBF]
205 F42	Channel Connection 8	The most persistent surface water connection (outlet channel or pipe, ditch, or overbank water exchange) between the AA and a		Consider the connection regardless of whether the surface water is frozen. The "downslope stream
1 42	Outflow Duration	downslope stream network is: [Note: If the AA represents only part of a wetland, answer this according to whichever is the least		network" could consist of ditches, rivers, ponds, or lakes which eventually connect to the ocean. If
		permanent surface connection: the one between the AA and the rest of the wetland, or the surface connection between the wetland and		this cannot be determined while visiting the AA, consult topographic maps perhaps by viewing these
206		the downslope stream network.]		online with Toporama (http://atlas.nrcan.gc.ca/toporama/en/index.html) [CS, FA, FR, NR, OE, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WCv, WS]
207 208		Persistent (surface water flows out for >9 months/year). Seasonal (surface water flows out for 14 days to 9 months/year, not necessarily consecutive).	0	
208		Temporary (surface water flows out for <14 days to 9 months/year, not necessarily consecutive).	0	
		None but maps show a stream network downslope from the AA and within a distance that is less than the AA's length. SKIP to F47 (pH	0	
210		Measurement). No surface water flows out of the wetland except possibly during extreme events ( <once 10="" a="" flows="" into="" only="" or,="" per="" td="" water="" wetland,<="" years).=""><td>1</td><td></td></once>	1	
211		ditch, or lake that lacks an outlet. SKIP to F47 (pH Measurement).	1	
212 F43	Outflow Confinement	During major runoff events, in the places where surface water exits the AA or connected waters nearby, the water:		"Major runoff events" would include biennial high water caused by storms and/or rapid snowmelt.
		Mostly passes through a pipe, culvert, narrowly breached dike, berm, beaver dam, or other partial obstruction (other than natural	0	[CS, NR, OE, PR, Sens, SR, STR, WS]
213 214		topography) that does not appear to drain the wetland artificially during most of the growing season. Leaves through natural exits (channels or diffuse outflow), not mainly through artificial or temporary features.	0	4
214		Is exported more quickly than usual due to ditches or pipes within the AA or connected to its outlet, or within 10 m of the AA's edge, which	0	
215		drain the wetland artificially, or water is pumped out of the AA.		
F44	Tributary Channel	At least once annually, surface water from a tributary channel that is >100 m long moves into the AA. Or, surface water from a larger permanent water body adjacent to the AA spills into the AA. If it enters only via a pipe, that pipe must be fed by a mapped stream or lake	0	If inlet tributaries cannot be searched for due to inaccessibility of part of the AA, follow suggestions i F42 above. [NRv, PH, PRv, SRv]
216		further upslope. If no, SKIP to F47 (pH Measurement).	0	
F45	Input Water	Based on lack of shade, water source characteristics, or actual temperature measurements, the inflow is likely to be warmer than surface	0	[WCv]
217	Temperature	water in the AA during part of most years. Enter 1= yes, 0= no.		
F46	Throughflow	During its travel through the AA at the time of peak annual flow, water arriving in channels: [select only the ONE encountered by most of		[FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PR, SR, WS]
218	Resistance	the incoming water].		
		Does not bump into many plant stems as it travels through the AA. Nearly all the water continues to travel in unvegetated (often incised) channels that have minimal contact with wetland vegetation, or through a zone of open water such as an instream pond or lake.	0	
219				
220		Bumps into herbaceous vegetation but mostly remains in fairly straight channels. Bumps into herbaceous vegetation and mostly spreads throughout, or is in widely meandering, multi-branched, or braided channels.	0	-
221			Ľ	
222		Bumps into tree trunks and/or shrub stems but mostly remains in fairly straight channels. Bumps into tree trunks and/or shrub stems and follows a fairly indirect path from entrance to exit (meandering, multi-branched, or	0	4
223		Bumps into tree trunks and/or shrub stems and follows a fairly <b>indirect</b> path from entrance to exit (meandering, multi-branched, or braided).	0	
224 F47	pH Measurement	The pH in most of the AA's surface water:		Preferably, measure this in larger areas of ponded surface water within the AA, or in streams that
225		Was measured, and is: [enter the reading in the column to the right.]		have passed through (not along) most of the AA. Unless surface water is completely absent, do not dig holes or make depressions in peat in order to provide water for this measurement. Avoid
		Was not measured but surface water is present and is darkly tea-coloured. Or if no surface water, then mosses and plants that indicate	0	measuring near roads or in puddles formed only by recent rain. [AM, FA, FR, NR, WBF, PH, PR,
226 227		peatland (e.g., Labrador tea) are prevalent. Enter "1". Neither of above. Enter "1".	1	Sens, WBF, WBN]
228 <sup>F48</sup>	TDS and/or	The TDS (total dissolved solids) or conductivity off the AA's surface water is: (select the first true row with information):		See above for measurement guidance. [FR, INV, NRv, PH, PRv, Sens]
228	Conductivity	TDS is: [Enter the reading in ppm or mg/L in the column to the right, if measured, or answer next row.]		
230		Conductivity is [Enter the reading in µS/cm in the column to the right.]		
231 232		Was not measured, but plants that indicate saline conditions cover much of the vegetated AA. Enter "1". Neither of above	0	
E10	Beaver Probability	Use of the AA by beaver during the past 5 years is (select most applicable ONE):	1	[FA, FR, PH, SBM, Sens, WBF, WBN]
233 47		Evident from direct observation or presence of gnawed limbs, dams, tracks, dens, lodges, or extensive stands of water-killed trees	0	
234		(snags).	Ŭ	
		Likely based on known occurrence in the region and proximity to suitable habitat, which may include: (a) a persistent freshwater wetland,	0	
1		pond, or lake, or a perennial low or mid-gradient (<10%) channel, and (b) a corridor or multiple stands of hardwood trees and shrubs in vegetated areas near surface water.		
235		Unlikely because site characteristics above are deficient, and/or this is a settled area or other area where beaver are routinely removed.	1	
235				
235				
	•	Select first applicable choice:		Adhere to these criteria strictly do not use personal judgment based on fen conditions, pH, or othe evidence. Consult topographic maps to detect breaks in slope described here. Rust deposits
236 E50	Groundwater Strength of Evidence	Select first applicable choice: Springs are known to be present within the AA, or if groundwater levels have been monitored, that has demonstrated that groundwater primarily discharges to the wetland for longer periods during the year than periods when the wetland recharges the groundwater.	0	Adhere to these criteria strictly do not use personal judgment based on fen conditions, pH, or othe evidence. Consult topographic maps to detect breaks in slope described here. Rust deposits associated with groundwater seeps may be most noticeable as orange discoloration in ice formation along streams during early winter. [AM, CS, FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PH, PRv, SFS, WC, WS]

	٨	В	C	D	Е
	A	D	Most of the AA has a slope of >5%, or is very close to the base of a natural slope longer than 100 and much steeper than the slope of the	0	E
239			AA, AND the pH of surface water, if known, is >5.5. Neither of above is true, although some groundwater may discharge to or flow through the AA. Or groundwater influx is unknown.	1	
240			Neither of above is true, although some groundwater may discharge to of now through the AA. Or groundwater innux is unknown.	1	
	F51	Internal Gradient	The gradient along most of the flow path within the AA is:		This is not the same as the shoreline slope. It is the elevational difference between the AA's inlet and
241 242			<2% or the AA has no surface water outlet (not even seasonally).	1	outlet, divided by the flow-distance between them and converted to percent. If available, use a
243			2-5%.	0	clinometer to measure this. Free clinometer apps can be downloaded to smartphones. If the wetland is large (longer than ~1 km), this may be estimated using Google Earth to determine the minimum
244			6-10%.	0	and maximum elevation within the AA, then dividing by length and multiplying by 100. [CS, NR, OE,
245	Nete 6		>10%.	0	PR, SR, WBF, WBN, WS]
			stions: If the AA lacks an upland edge, evaluate based on the AA's entire perimeter, and moving outward into whatever areas ons, these questions are best answered by measuring from aerial images.		
		Vegetated Buffer as	Within a zone extending 30 m laterally from the AA's edge with upland and/or other wetlands, the percentage that contains perennial		[AM, FA, FR, INV, NRv, PH, POL, PRv, SBM, Sens, SRv, STR, WBN]
247		% of Perimeter	vegetation cover (except lawns, row crops, heavily grazed land, conifer plantations) is:		
248			<5%. 5 to 30%.	0	
249 250			30 to 60%.	0	
251			60 to 90%.	0	
252	552	Turne of Ocurrentin	>90%, or all the area within 30 m of the AA edge is other wetlands. SKIP to F55.	1	
253	F53	Type of Cover in Buffer	Within 30 m upslope of where the wetland transitions to upland, the upland land cover that is NOT perennial vegetation is mostly (mark ONE):		[AM, FA, INV, NRv, PH, POL, SBM, STR, WBN]
254		Danoi	Impervious surface, e.g., paved road, parking lot, building, exposed rock.	0	
255			Bare or nearly bare pervious surface or managed vegetation, e.g., lawn, row crops, unpaved road, dike, landslide.	0	
	F54	Buffer Slope	The steepest and/or most disturbed part of the upland area that is within 30 m of the wetland and occupies >10% of that upland area has a percent slope of:		[NRv, PRv, Sens, SRv]
256 257			< 21% (flat almost no noticeable slope) or all the area within 30 m of the AA edge is other wetlands.	0	
258			2-5%.	0	1
259			5-30%.	0	4
260	F55	Cliffs or Steep Banks	>30%. In the AA or within 100 m, there are elevated terrestrial features such as cliffs, talus slopes, stream banks, or excavated pits (but not	0	Do not include upturned trees as potential den sites. [POL, SBM]
	. 55		riprap) that extend at least 2 m nearly vertically, are unvegetated, and potentially contain crevices or other substrate suitable for nesting or	Ŭ	
261			den areas. Enter 1 (yes) or 0 (no).		
	F56	New or Expanded	Human actions within or adjacent to the AA have persistently expanded a naturally occurring wetland or created a wetland where there providually was none (e.g., by excavation, impoundment):		Determine this using historical aerial photography, old maps, soil maps, or permit files as available
262 263		Wetland	previously was none (e.g., by excavation, impoundment): No	0	[CS, NR, OE, PH, Sens]
263			Yes, and created or expanded 20 - 100 years ago.	0	
265			Yes, and created or expanded 3-20 years ago.	0	
266			Yes, and created or expanded within last 3 years.	0	
267 268			Yes, but time of origin or expansion unknown. Unknown if new or expanded within 20 years or not.	0	
269	F57	Burn History	More than 1% of the AA's previously vegetated area:		Look for charred soil or stumps (in multiple widely-spaced locations) or ask landowner. [CS, PH,
209		-	Burned within past 5 years.	0	STR]
271			Burned 6-10 years ago.	0	
272 273			Burned 11-30 years ago.	0	
	F58	Visibility	Burned >30 years ago, or no evidence of a burn and no data. The maximum percentage of the wetland that is visible from the best vantage point on public roads, public parking lots, public buildings, or	1	[PU, STR, WBFv]
274		Violonity	public maintained trails that intersect, adjoin, or are within 100 m of the AA (select one) is:		
275			<25%.	1	
276 277			25-50%. >50%.	0	
	F59	Non-consumptive	Assuming access permission was granted, select ALL statements that are true of the AA as it currently exists:	0	[PU, STR]
278		Uses - Actual or	For an average person, walking is physically possible <u>in</u> (not just near) >5% of the AA during most of the growing season, e.g., free of	1	
279		Potential	deep water and dense shrub thickets.		
280			Maintained roads, parking areas, or foot-trails are within 10 m of the AA, or the AA can be accessed part of the year by boats arriving via contiguous waters.	0	
200			Within or near the AA, there is an interpretive center, trails with interpretive signs or brochures, and/or regular guided interpretive tours.	0	
281	E40	Invisited Correction	The perceptage of the AA almost never visited by humans during an every require second methods by the factor of the factor		
	F60	Unvisited Core Area	The percentage of the AA almost never visited by humans during an average growing season probably comprises: [ <u>Note:</u> Only include the part actually walked or driven (not simply viewed from) with a vehicle or boat. Do not include visitors on trails outside of the AA unless		[AM, FAv, FRv, PH, PU, SBM, STR, WBF, WBN]
			more than half the wetland is visible from the trails and they are within 30 m of the wetland edge. In that case include only the area		
282			occupied by the trail.]		
283 284			<5% and no inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA. <5% and inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA.	0	4
284 285			<5% and inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA. 5-50% and no inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA.	0	
286			5-50% and inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA.	0	
287 288			50-95%, with or without inhabited building nearby.	0	
	F61	Frequently Visited	>95% of the AA with or without inhabited building nearby. The part of the AA visited by humans almost daily for several weeks during an average growing season probably comprises: [See note	1	[AM, PH, PU, SBM, STR, WBF, WBN]
289 290		Area	above.]		,
			<5%. If F60 was answered ">95%" (mostly never visited), SKIP to F64.	1	
291 292			5-50%. 50-95%.	0	4
292 293			>95% of the AA.	0	
	F62	BMP - Soils	Boardwalks, paved trails, fences or other infrastructure and/or well-enforced regulations appear to effectively prevent visitors from walking	0	[PH, PU]
294	EK3	BMP - Wildlife	on soil within nearly all of the AA when the soil is unfrozen. Enter "1" if true. Fences, observation blinds, platforms, paved trails, exclusion periods, and/or well-enforced prohibitions on motorised boats, off-leash pets,	0	
295		Protection	and off road vehicles appear to effectively exclude or divert visitors and their pets from the AA at critical times in order to minimize disturbance of wildlife (except during hunting seasons). Enter "1" if true.	0	[AM, PU, WBF, WBN]
	F64	Consumptive Uses	Recent evidence was found within the AA of the following potentially-sustainable consumptive uses. Select ALL that apply.		[FAv, FRv, WBFv]
296 297		(Provisioning	Low-impact commercial timber harvest (e.g., selective thinning).	1	
298		Services)	Commercial or traditional-use harvesting of native plants, their fruits, or mushrooms.	0	
299			Waterfowl hunting.	0	
300 301			Fishing. Trapping of furbearers.	0	4
302			None of the above.	0	
303	F65	Domestic Wells	The closest wells or water bodies that currently provide drinking water are:		[NRv]
304			Within 0-100 m. of the AA.	0	
			-		

	Α	В	С	D	E
30	5		100-500 m. away.	0	
30	6		>500 m. away, or no information.	1	
30	F66 7		The AA is, or is part of, a calcareous fen. See the Plants_Calcar worksheet in the accompanying SuppInfo file for list of plant indicators (calciphiles). Enter 1 If more than two Strong or more than five Moderate calciphile species are present; otherwise enter 0, but if not able to identify those <b>and</b> no information, change to <b>blank</b> .	0	[PH, PR]
30	8	-			

gator: Brady Leights and Tiffany MacAulay	Site Identifier: WL-5		Date: 26 July, 2021						
essor (S) Data Form for Non-Tida	al Wetlands. WESP-AC for Nova	Scotia version 2.		Da					
Aberrant Timing of Water Inputs									
In the last column, place a check mark next to any item that is likely			muted (smaller or less frequent peaks spread over longer						
times, more temporal homogeneity of flow or water levels) or more f		FR, INV, PH, STR]							
Stormwater from impervious surfaces that drains directly to the wetland. Water subsidies from wastewater effluent, septic system leakage, snow storage areas, or irrigation.									
Regular removal of surface or groundwater for irrigation or other co									
Flow regulation in tributaries or water level regulation in adjoining v	water body, or other control structure at water entry points that regu	ulates inflow to the wetland.							
A dam, dike, levee, weir, berm, or fill within or downgradient from	n the wetland that interferes with surface or subsurface flow in/or	ut of the AA (e.g., road fill, wellpads, pipelines).							
Excavation within the wetland, e.g., dugout, artificial pond, dead-er	nd ditch.								
Artificial drains or ditches in or near the wetland.									
Accelerated downcutting or channelization of an adjacent or international	al channel (incised below the historical water table level).								
Logging within the wetland. Subsidence or compaction of the wetland's substrate as a result of	machinony livesteck fire drainage or off read vehicles								
Straightening, ditching, dredging, and/or lining of tributary channels	, ,								
If any items were checked above, then for each row of the table belo		no measurable effect on the timing of water conditions in any part	of the AA, then leave the "0's" for the scores in the following						
rows. To estimate effects, contrast the current condition with the cor									
	Severe (3 points)	Medium (2 points)	Mild (1 point)						
Spatial extent of timing shift within the wetland:	>95% of wetland.	5-95% of wetland.	<5% of wetland.						
When most of the timing shift began: Score the following 2 rows only if the altered inputs began within part	<3 yrs ago. st 10 years, and only for the part of the wetland that experiences the	3-9 yrs ago.	10-100 yrs ago.						
Input timing now vs. previously:	Shift of weeks.	Shift of days.	Shift of hours or minutes.						
Flashiness or muting:	Became very flashy or controlled.	Intermediate.	Became mildly flashy or controlled.						
		·	Sum	=					
			Stressor subscore	= 0					
Accelerated Inputs of Contaminants and/or	Salts								
In the last column, place a check mark next to any item occurring	in either the wetland or its CA that is likely to have accelerated t	he inputs of contaminants or salts to the AA. IAM. FA. PH. POL. S	TRI						
Stormwater or wastewater effluent (including failing septic systems									
Metals & chemical wastes from mining, shooting ranges, snow stor		tions from National Pollutant Release Inventory and view KMZ ov	erlay in Google Farth, https://www.ec.gc.ca/inrp-						
npri/default.asp?lang=En&n=B85A1846-1									
Road salt.									
Spraying of pesticides, as applied to lawns, croplands, roadsides, o	or other areas in the CA.								
	ow, assign points. However, if you believe the checked items did n	Spraying of pesticides, as applied to lawns, croplands, roadsides, or other areas in the CA. If any items were checked above, then for each row of the table below, assign points. However, if you believe the checked items did not cumulatively expose the AA to significantly higher levels of contaminants and/or salts, then leave the "0's" for the scores in the							
	ith the condition if the checked items never occurred or were no lo		aminants and/or salts, then leave the "0's" for the scores in the						
tollowing rows. To estimate effects, contrast the current condition wi	ith the condition if the checked items never occurred or were no log Severe (3 points)	nger present.							
	Severe (3 points)		Mild (1 point)						
Usual toxicity of most toxic contaminants:	Severe (3 points) Industrial effluent, mining waste, unmanaged landfill.	nger present. Medium (2 points) Cropland, managed landfill, pipeline or transmission rights-of- way.	Mild (1 point) Low density residential.						
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Duration of sediment inputs to the wetland:	Frequent and year-round.	Frequent but mostly seasonal.	Infrequent & during high runoff events mainly.							
AA proximity to actual or potential sources:	0 - 15 m.	15-100 m.	In more distant part of contributing area.							
* high-intensity= extensive off-road vehicle use, plowing, grading soil or sediment.	Sum=									
			Stressor subscore=	0.						
Soil or Sediment Alteration Within the As	sessment Area									
In the last column, place a check mark next to any item present in the wetland that is likely to have compacted, eroded, or otherwise altered the wetland's soil. Consider only items occurring within past 100 years or since wetland was created or restored (whichever is less). [CS, INV, NR, PH, SR, STR]										
Compaction from machinery, off-road vehicles, livestock, or mountain bikes, especially during wetter periods.										
Leveling or other grading not to the natural contour.										
Tillage, plowing (but excluding disking for enhancement of native plants).										
Fill or riprap, excluding small amounts of upland soils containing organic amendments (compost, etc.) or small amounts of topsoil imported from another wetland.										
Excavation.										
Ditch cleaning or dredging in or adjacent to the wetland.										
Boat traffic in or adjacent to the wetland and sufficient to cause	shore erosion or stir bottom sediments.									
Artificial water level or flow manipulations sufficient to cause ero	sion or stir bottom sediments.									
If any items were checked above, then for each row of the table be effects, contrast the current condition with the condition if the che	pelow, assign points. However, if you believe the checked items did r ecked items never occurred or were no longer present.	not measurably alter the soil structure and/or topography, then leave	the "0's" for the scores in the following rows. To estimate							
	Severe (3 points)	Medium (2 points)	Mild (1 point)							
Spatial extent of altered soil:	>95% of wetland or >95% of its upland edge (if any).	5-95% of wetland or 5-95% of its upland edge (if any).	<5% of wetland and <5% of its upland edge (if any).							
Recentness of significant soil alteration in wetland:	ess of significant soil alteration in wetland: Current & ongoing. 1-12 months ago.									
Duration:	Long-lasting, minimal veg recovery.	Long-lasting but mostly revegetated.	Short-term, revegetated, not intense.							
Timing of soil alteration:	Frequent and year-round.	Frequent but mostly seasonal.	Mainly during one-time or scattered events.							
			Sum=							
			Stressor subscore=	0						

#### FieldS form Non-tidal

# Assessment Area (AA) Results:

Wetland ID: Uniacke Quarry Wetland 5

Date: 26 July, 2021

Observer: Brady Leights and Tiffany MacAulay Latitude & Longitude (decimal degrees): 44.9151, -63.8161

Scores will appear below after data are entered in worksheets OF, F, and S.

See Manual for definitions and descriptions of how scores were computed.

Wetland Functions or Other Attributes:	Function Score (Normalised)	Function Rating	Benefits Score (Normalised)	Benefits Rating	Function Score (raw)	Benefits Score (raw)
Water Storage & Delay (WS)	7.62	Moderate	4.85	Moderate	7.63	2.15
Stream Flow Support (SFS)	0.00	Lower	0.00	Lower	0.00	0.00
Water Cooling (WC)	0.00	Lower	0.00	Lower	0.00	0.00
Sediment Retention & Stabilisation (SR)	4.30	Moderate	2.27	Moderate	5.56	1.11
Phosphorus Retention (PR)	0.61	Lower	1.29	Moderate	4.13	1.00
Nitrate Removal & Retention (NR)	10.00	Higher	3.33	Lower	10.00	3.33
Carbon Sequestration (CS)	4.16	Moderate			7.17	
Organic Nutrient Export (OE)	6.01	Moderate			3.93	
Anadromous Fish Habitat (FA)	0.00	Lower	0.00	Lower	0.00	0.00
Resident Fish Habitat (FR)	0.00	Lower	0.00	Lower	0.00	0.00
Aquatic Invertebrate Habitat (INV)	3.41	Lower	1.15	Moderate	4.88	1.86
Amphibian & Turtle Habitat (AM)	4.85	Moderate	2.11	Lower	5.66	3.50
Waterbird Feeding Habitat (WBF)	0.00	Lower	0.00	Lower	0.00	0.00
Waterbird Nesting Habitat (WBN)	0.00	Lower	0.00	Lower	0.00	0.00
Songbird, Raptor, & Mammal Habitat (SBM)	6.33	Moderate	5.00	Moderate	5.51	5.00
Pollinator Habitat (POL)	6.89	Moderate	3.33	Moderate	5.71	3.33
Native Plant Habitat (PH)	3.23	Lower	4.85	Lower	5.19	4.85
Public Use & Recognition (PU)			1.82	Moderate		1.54
Wetland Sensitivity (Sens)			5.00	Moderate		3.60
Wetland Ecological Condition (EC)			3.04	Lower		6.67
Wetland Stressors (STR) (higher score means more stress)			9.99	Higher		4.98
Summary Ratings for Grouped Functions:						
HYDROLOGIC Group (WS)	7.62	Moderate	4.85	Moderate	7.63	2.15
WATER QUALITY SUPPORT Group (max+avg/2 of SR, PR, NR, CS)	7.38	Higher	2.81	Lower	8.36	2.57
AQUATIC SUPPORT Group (max+avg/2 of SFS, INV, OE, WC)	4.18	Moderate	0.76	Lower	3.54	1.24
AQUATIC HABITAT Group (max+avg/2 of FA, FR, AM, WBF, WBN)	2.91	Lower	1.27	Lower	3.40	2.10
TRANSITION HABITAT Group (max+avg/2 of SBM, PH, POL)	6.19	Moderate	4.70	Lower	5.59	4.70
WETLAND CONDITION (EC)			3.04	Lower		6.67
WETLAND RISK (average of Sensitivity & Stressors)			7.50	Higher		4.29
	means only th	e of 0 does not at this wetland unction or bene	has a capacity	that is equal or	less than the lo	owest-scoring

assessed previously.

# NOVA SCOTIA - Functional WSS Interpretation Tool

### 1. General Description of Tool:

This interpretive tool automatically determines whether the subject wetland will be regulated as a Wetland of Special Significance (WSS). This determination is made based on the WESP-AC functional results, per the Nova Scotia Wetland Conservation Policy.

A 'Function-Benefit Product' (FBP) is calculated based upon the Grouped Functions, and has a theoretical maximum of 100. Threshold values for the FBP are applied, in order to categorize the FBP scores into 'Low', 'Moderate' or 'High' scores. Thresholds are determined based upon the statistical distribution of WESP-AC scores compiled from various sites across the Province (N=442). These categories are subsequently used to apply various 'Functional WSS Rules', as described below.

For the purpose of defining and applying the Functional WSS rules, two supergroups are defined based on grouped functions, as follows: **(1)** Support Supergroup - includes Hydrologic, Water Quality Support, and Aquatic Support grouped functions. **(2)** Habitat Supergroup - includes Aquatic Habitat and Transition Habitat grouped functions.

## 2. Functional WSS Rule Definitions:

Habitat Rule: In consideration of the Habitat Supergroup, the subject wetland is a WSS if either of the following sub-rules are satisfied:

(HAB 1) Two 'High Scores' OR

(HAB 2) One 'High' and one 'Moderate' score

Support Rule: In consideration of the Support Supergroup, the subject wetland is a WSS if either of the following sub-rules are satisfied:

(SUP 1) Three 'High' scores OR

(SUP 2) Two 'High' and one 'Moderate' score

Habitat/Support Hybrid Rule: In consideration of both the Habitat and Support Supergroups, the subject wetland is a WSS if the following is satisfied: (HYB 1) One 'High' Habitat score AND Two or three 'High' Support scores

### **3. Functional WSS Interpretation Results**

Function-Benefit Product (FBP)		FBP SCORE
	FBP SCORE	CATEGORY
SUPPORT SUPERGROUP - HYDROLOGIC	36.97304562	Moderate
SUPPORT SUPERGROUP - WATER QUALITY SUPPORT	20.78553065	Low
SUPPORT SUPERGROUP - AQUATIC SUPPORT	3.196643645	Low
HABITAT SUPERGROUP - AQUATIC HABITAT	3.684511533	Low
HABITAT SUPERGROUP - TRANSITION HABITAT	29.07130533	Low

3a. Functional WSS Determination: Automatic Method

Habitat Rule Satisfied?	NO
Support Rule Satisfied?	NO
Habitat/Support Hybrid Rule Satisfied?	NO
CONCLUSION:	Site is not a WSS

#### 3b. Functional WSS Determination - Manual Method Using Dichotomous Key

<b>1a.</b> (HAB) - One or more 'High' scores for AH or TH <b>2</b>
2a. (HAB) - Two 'High' scoresWSS
2b. (HAB) - One 'High' score
<b>3a.</b> (HAB) - Any combination of 'High' and 'Moderate' scores
<b>3b.</b> (HAB) - Any combination of 'High' and 'Low' scores
<b>4a.</b> (SUP) One or more 'High' Scores for HYD, WQS, or AS
5a. (SUP) Two or Three 'High' scores
<b>5b.</b> (SUP) One 'High' score <b>6</b>
<b>6a.</b> (SUP) Any combo of one 'High', two 'Mod' scores <b>WSS</b>
<b>6b.</b> (SUP) One 'High', plus any other combo of scores <b>not WSS</b>
<b>4b.</b> (SUP) Zero 'High' Scores for HYD, WQS, or AS
<b>7a.</b> (SUP) Three 'Moderate' scores
7b. (SUP) Any other combination of scores
1b. (HAB) - Zero 'High' Scores for AH or TH
8a. (SUP) Three 'High' ScoresWSS
<b>8b.</b> (SUP) Less than three 'High' scores <b>9</b>
<b>9a.</b> (SUP) Two 'High' and one 'Moderate' score
<b>9b.</b> (SUP) - Any other combination of scores

Cover Page: Basic Description of Assessment	WESP-AC version 2
Site Name:	
	Uniacke Quarry Wetland 6
Investigator Name:	Brady Leights and Tiffany MacAulay
Date of Field Assessment:	26 July, 2021
Nearest Town:	Mount Uniacke
Latitude (decimal degrees):	44.9154
Longitude (decimal degrees):	-63.8159
Is a map based on a formal on-site wetland delineation available?	Yes
Approximate size of the Assessment Area (AA, in hectares):	0.09
AA as percent of entire wetland (approx.). Attach sketch map if AA is smaller than the entire contiguous wetland.	100
What percent (approx.) of the <b>wetland</b> were you able to visit?	100
What percent (approx.) of the <b>AA</b> were you able to visit?	100
Were you able to ask the site owner/manager about any of the questions?	
Indicate here if you intentionally surveyed for rare plants, calciphile plants, or rare animals:	
Have you attended a WESP-AC training session? If so, indicate approximate month & year.	September 2021
How many wetlands have you assessed previously using WESP-AC? (approx.)	
Comments about the site or this WESP-AC assessment (attach extra page if desired):	

	А	В	С	D	Е
	Date: 2	6 July, 2021	Site Identifier: WL-6	Investiga	ator: Brady Leights and Tiffany MacAulay
1					
			New tidel Wetland Date Form, WECD AC yearing 2 for New Costie wetlands		
			Non-tidal Wetland Data Form. WESP-AC version 2 for Nova Scotia wetlands		
	Manu	al and the Explanatic	ons column of the data form. In the Data column, change the 0 (false) to a 1 (true) for the best choice, or for mult	tiple cho	ices where allowed and so indicated. Answering many of the questions below will
	requir	e using these online	map viewers:		
			tps://www.google.com/earth/download/gep/agree.html		
		-			
			e Viewer: https://nsgi.novascotia.ca/plv/		a second a second s
			eting this office data form will require 1-2 hours. For a list of functions to which each question pertains, see brack		
	each \	WESP-AC model, see	Appendix B of the accompanying Manual. Codes for functions and values are: WS= Water Storage, SFS= Stream F	Flow Su	pport, WC= Water Cooling, SR= Sediment Retention & Stabilisation, PR=
	Phosp	horus Retention, NR	= Nitrate Removal, CS= Carbon Sequestration, OE= Organic Nutrient Export, INV= Invertebrate Habitat, FA= Anad	Iromous	Fish Habitat, FR= Resident Fish Habitat, AM= Amphibian & Reptile Habitat, WBF=
	Feedir	ng Waterbird Habitat	t, WBN= Nesting Waterbird Habitat, SBM= Songbird, Raptor, & Mammal Habitat, POL= Pollinator Habitat, PH= Na	ative Pla	nt Habitat, PU= Public Use & Recognition, EC= Ecological Condition, Sen= Wetland
		ivity, STR= Stressors.			
2	Sensie				
		la d'anterna	Over ditions Obvious	Data	Definitions/Functions
3	Ħ	Indicators	Condition Choices	Data	Definitions/Explanations
	OF1	Province	Mark the province in which the AA is located by changing the 0 in the column next to it to a "1". Mark only one.		This determines to which province's calibration wetlands the raw score of any wetland is normalised.
4	011	FIOVINCE	wark the province in which the AA is located by changing the onit the column next to it to a 11. Wark only one.		In the function and benefits models, it also triggers the automatic exclusion of indicators for which no
5			New Brunswick	0	spatial data exists in a particular province.
6			Nova Scotia	1	spallal data exists ill a particular province.
7			Prince Edward Island	0	4
8				0	-
-	0.50		Newfoundland-Labrador	0	
	OF2	Ponded Area Within 1	The area of surface water ponded during most of the growing season that is both (1) in or adjacent to the AA and (2) within 1 km is:		"Adjacent" means not separated from the AA by a wide expanse (>50 m) of upland (including roads
9		km.			>50 m wide). Include ponded areas likely to be hidden by wetland vegetation. If surface water
10			<0.01 hectare (about 10 m x 10 m).	0	extends beyond 1 km, include only the part within 1 km. Do not include tidal areas. Measure the
11			0.01 - 0.1 hectare.	0	area from aerial imagery using Google Earth Pro (click on Ruler icon in toolbar, then Polygon in pop-
12			0.1 - 1 hectare.	0	up menu). [PH, SBM, WBN]
				0	4
13			1 to 10 hectares.	1	-
14			10 to 100 hectares.	0	
15			>100 hectares.	0	
	OF3	Ponded Water &	The area of wetlands and surface water ponded during most of the growing season that is both (1) in or adjacent to the AA and (2) within		See definition of adjacent in OF2. If the AA's wetland vegetation extends beyond 1 km, include only
16		Wetland Within 1 km.	1 km is:		the part within 1 km. "Ponded" means not flowing in rivers or streams. [Sens, WBF]
17			<0.01 hectare (about 10 m x 10 m).	0	
17					4
18			0.01 - 0.1 hectare.	0	-
19			0.1 - 1 hectare.	0	
20			1 to 10 hectares.	0	
21			10 to 100 hectares.	1	
22			>100 hectares.	0	1
	OF4	Size of Largest Nearby	The largest vegetated patch or corridor that includes the AA's vegetation plus all <b>adjacent</b> upland vegetation that is not lawn, row crops,	Ŭ	See definition of adjacent in OF2. Use Google Earth Pro's polygon ruler (as described above).
	014	Vegetated Tract or	heavily grazed lands, conifer plantation is:		Exclude conifer plantations only if it is obvious that trees were planted in rows. [AM, PH, SBM, Sens]
23		Corridor			Exclude connet plantations only in it is obvious that trees were planted in tows. [Awi, FTI, SDW, Sens]
23 24 25 26		Comuoi	<0.01 hectare (about 10 m x 10 m).	0	
25			0.01 - 0.1 hectare.	0	
26			0.1 - 1 hectare.	0	
27			1 to 10 hectares.	0	1
28			10 to 100 hectares.	0	1
20			100 to 1000 hectares.	0	4
28 29 30				0	4
			>1000 hectares. [This is nearly always the answer in relatively undeveloped landscapes.]	1	
	OF5	Distance to Large	The minimum distance from the edge of the AA to the edge of the closest vegetated land (but excluding row crops, lawn, conifer		To measure distance, use Google Earth Pro (Ruler > Line tool). The 375-ha criterion is from the
31		Vegetated Tract	plantation) larger than 375 hectares (about 2 km on a side), is:		Fundy Model Forest Project. [AM, PH, POL, SBM, Sens]
			<50 m, and not separated from the 375-ha vegetated area by any width of paved roads, stretches of open water, row crops, bare ground,	1	1
			lawn, or impervious surface. Or the AA itself contains >375 ha of vegetation. [This is often the answer in relatively undeveloped		
32			landscapes.]		
54			<50 m, but completely separated from the 375-ha vegetated area by those features, and AA does not contain >375 ha of vegetation.	0	1
22			so m, but completely separated nom the oro na vegetated area by those reatures, and AA does not contain 2070 ha or vegetation.	0	
33 34			E0. E00 m. and not congreted	0	4
54			50-500 m, and <b>not</b> separated.	0	4
35			50-500 m, but separated by those features.	0	

	4			Ŭ	4
36			0.5 - 5 km, and <b>not</b> separated.	0	1
37			0.5 - 5 km, but separated by those features.	0	
38			None of the above (the closest patches or corridors which are that large are >5 km away).	0	
	OF6	Herbaceous Uniqueness	The AA's vegetation cover is >10% herbaceous* but uplands within 5 km have <10% herbaceous cover. If so, enter "3" and continue to	1	For this question only, consider moss to be herbaceous vegetation. Determine the score by viewing
			OF7. If not, consider:		aerial imagery in Google Earth after successively drawing or estimating the boundaries of the buffers
			The AA's vegetation cover is >10% herbaceous* but uplands within 1 km have <10% herbaceous cover. If so enter "2" and continue to		of 5 km, 1 km, and 100 m radius focused on the center of the AA. Circles of specified radius can be
			OF7. If not, consider:		drawn in Google Earth Pro by clicking on the Ruler icon, then Circle in the pop-up menu. [AMv, PHv,
			The AA's vegetation cover is >10% herbaceous* but uplands within 100 m of the wetland edge have <10% herbaceous cover. If so, enter		POLv, SBMv, WBFv, WBNv]
			1. I* NOTE: Evolude lowne, row grope, heavily grazed lande, forest, chryblande, heavide mess as well as grasslike plants in this use of		
39			[* NOTE: Exclude lawns, row crops, heavily grazed lands, forest, shrublands. Include moss as well as grasslike plants in this use of "herbaceous vegetation"]		
	OF7	Woody Uniqueness	The AA's vegetation cover is >10% woody* but uplands within 5 km have <10% woody cover. If so, enter "3" and continue to OF8. If not,	0	See above. Do not consider conifer plantations to be forest if it is obvious that trees were planted in
		woody oniqueness	consider:	0	rows. [AMv, PHv, POLv, SBMv]
			The AA's vegetation is >10% woody* but uplands within 1 km have <10% woody cover. If so enter "2" and continue to OF8. If not,		
			consider:		
			The AA's vegetation is >10% woody* but uplands within 100 m of the wetland edge have <10% woody cover. If so, enter "1"		
40			[* NOTE: woody cover = trees & shrubs taller than 1 m.]		
	OF8	Local Vegetated Cover	Draw a 5-km radius circle measured from the center of the AA. Ignoring all permanent water in the circle, the percent of the remaining		In Google Earth, draw the 5 km buffer and then estimate land cover percentages, or do GIS analysis
		Percentage	area that is wooded or unmanaged herbaceous vegetation (NOT lawn, row crops, bare or heavily grazed land, clearcuts, or conifer		of an appropriate land cover layer. [AM, PH, POL, SBM, Sens]
41			plantations) is:	-	
42			<5% of the land.	0	
43			5 to 20% of the land.	0	
44			20 to 60% of the land.	0	
45			60 to 90% of the land.	1	
46			>90% of the land. SKIP to OF10.	0	
47	OF9	Type of Land Cover	Within the 5-km radius circle, and ignoring all permanent water, the land area that is bare or non-perennial cover is mostly:		[AM, SBM]
48		Alteration	Impervious surface, e.g., paved road, parking lot, building, exposed rock.	0	
49			Bare pervious surface, e.g., lawn, recent (<5 yrs ago) clearcut, dirt or gravel road, cropland, landslide, conifer plantation.	1	
	OF10	Distance by Road to	Measured <b>along</b> the maintained road nearest the AA, the distance to the nearest <b>population center</b> is:	-	"Population center" means a settled area with more than about 5 regularly- inhabited structures per
50		Nearest Population		-	square kilometer. In Google Earth Pro, click on the Ruler icon, then Path, and draw and measure the
51		Center	<100 m.	0	route. [FAv, FRv, NRv, PH, PU, SBM, WBFv]
52			100 - 500 m.	0	4
53			0.5- 1 km.	0	4
54			1 - 5 km.	1	4
55			>5 km.	0	

56 OF11	В	С	D	E
50	Distance to Nearest	From the center of the AA, the distance to the nearest maintained public road (dirt or paved) is:		Determine this by viewing aerial imagery in Google Earth Pro and measuring with the Ruler>Line
57	Maintained Road	<10 m.	0	tool. [AM, FAv, FRv, NRv, PH, PU, SBM, STR, WBN]
58		10 - 25 m.	0	
59		25 - 50 m.	0	
0		50 - 100 m. 100 - 500 m.	0	
1 2		>500 m.	1	
	Wildlife Access	Draw a circle of radius of 5 km from the center of the AA. If mammals and amphibians can move from the center of the AA to ALL other		Draw the 5 km circle in Google Earth Pro using the Circle tool and search for roads and wetlands
3		separate wetlands and ponds located within the circle without being forced to cross pavement (any width), lawns, bare ground, and/or marine waters, mark 1= yes can move to all, 0= no. Change to <b>blank</b> if there are no other wetlands within 5 km.	0	within it, being alert for roads hidden under forest canopy. [AM, SBM, STR]
4 OF13		The distance from the AA center to the closest (but separate) ponded water body visible in GoogleEarth imagery is:		In Google Earth Pro, zoom in closely to examine the surrounding landscape for ponds, lakes, an
5	Water	<50 m, and not separated by any width of paved roads, stretches of open water, row crops, lawn, bare ground, or impervious surface.	0	wetlands that appear to be permanently flooded. [AM, PH, SBM, Sens, WBF, WBN]
6		<50 m, but completely separated by those features.	0	
7		50-500 m, and not separated.	0	
8		50-500 m, but separated by those features.	0	
9 0		0.5 - 1 km, and not separated. 0.5 - 1 km, but separated by those features.	0	
1		None of the above (the closest patches or corridors that large are >1 km away).	0	
OF14	Distance to Large	The distance from the AA center to the closest (but separate) non-tidal body of water that is ponded during most of the year and is larger		Determine this by viewing aerial imagery in Google Earth. [Sens, WBF, WBN]
2	Ponded Water	than 8 hectares during most of a normal year is:		
3		<100 m.	0	
4 5		100 m - 1 km. 1 -2 km.	0	1
5		2-5 km.	1	1
7	1	5-10 km.	0	1
3		>10 km.	0	
OF15	Tidal Proximity	The distance from the AA edge to the closest tidal water body (regardless of its salinity) is:		In Google Earth, measure the distance to the ocean (including Bay of Fundy) or tidal river, which is closer. If you need to see how far upriver a river is tidal, see the KMZ file provided with this
)		<100 m.	0	is closer. If you need to see how far upriver a river is tidal, see the KMZ file provided with this calculator for NS (NS Headtide). Points shown in those files are only an approximation, so local
L		100 m - 1 km.	0	information if available may be preferable. [FA, WBF]
2		1 - 5 km. 5-10 km.	0	4
3		5-10 km. 10-40 km.	0	
4 5		>40 km.	0	
	Upland Edge Contact	Select one:	-	[NR, SBM, Sens]
5		The AA has no upland edge (or upland is <1% of perimeter). The AA is entirely surrounded by (& contiguous with) other wetlands or	0	
7		water. 1-25% of the AA's perimeter abuts upland (including filled areas). The rest adjoins other wetlands or water that is mostly wider than the	0	
8		AA.		
9		25-50% of the AA's perimeter abuts upland. The rest adjoins other wetlands or water that is mostly wider than the AA. 50-75% of the AA's perimeter abuts upland. The rest adjoins other wetlands or water that is mostly wider than the AA.	0	
0		More than 75% of the AA's perimeter abuts upland. Any remainder adjoins other wetlands or water that is mostly wider than the AA. This will be true for most assessments done with WESP-AC.	1	
2 OF17	Flood Damage from Nor	Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice):		Contact local authories to determine if such maps exist. Where available, LiDAR imagery can
_	tidal Waters	Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm	0	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv]
3		surges.		
4		Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events.	0	
		Maps do <b>not</b> show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas ( <b>or no such mapping has been done locally</b> ) and there appears to be infrastructure	0	
5				
		vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.		
6		Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable	1	
	Relative Elevation in Watershed	Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the	1	[FA, NR, Sens, SFSv, WCv, WSv]
OF18 7	Watershed	Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min).		
OF18 7 OF19 3	Watershed Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area	Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no.	1 0.87 0	If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv]
OF18 7 0F19 8 0F20	Watershed Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area Degraded Water	Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals, hydrocarbons, nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic		If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh
OF18 7 0F19 3 0F20	Watershed Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area	Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no.		If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh
OF18 7 OF19 3 OF20 9 0	Watershed Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area Degraded Water	Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals, hydrocarbons, nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and:		If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N
OF18 7 0F19 8 0F20 9 00 11	Watershed Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area Degraded Water	Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals</b> , <b>hydrocarbons</b> , <b>nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within the AA. The condition is present in waters within 1 km that flow <b>into</b> the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing	0	If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N
OF18 7 0F19 8 0F20 9 00 11	Watershed Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area Degraded Water	Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals</b> , <b>hydrocarbons</b> , <b>nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within the AA. The condition is present in waters within 1 km that flow <b>into</b> the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters.	0 0 0	If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" she be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N
OF18 7 OF19 0F20 0 1 2	Watershed Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area Degraded Water	Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals</b> , <b>hydrocarbons</b> , <b>nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within the AA. The condition is present in waters within 1 km that flow <b>into</b> the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing	0 0 0	If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N
OF18 7 OF19 OF20 0 1 2 3 OF20	<ul> <li>Watershed</li> <li>Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area</li> <li>Degraded Water Upstream</li> <li>Degraded Water</li> </ul>	Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals, hydrocarbons, nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within the AA. The condition is present in waters within 1 km that flow <b>into</b> the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). <b>This is the situation for nearly</b>	0 0 0	If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N
OF18 7 OF19 3 OF20 9 0 1 2 3 4 OF21	<ul> <li>Watershed</li> <li>Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area</li> <li>Degraded Water Upstream</li> </ul>	Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals</b> , <b>hydrocarbons</b> , <b>nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present in waters within 1 km that flow <b>into</b> the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). <b>This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region</b> .	0 0 0	If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN]
OF18 7 OF19 3 OF20 9 0 11 2 3 4 OF21	<ul> <li>Watershed</li> <li>Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area</li> <li>Degraded Water Upstream</li> <li>Degraded Water</li> </ul>	Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals</b> , <b>hydrocarbons</b> , <b>nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present in waters within 1 km that flow <b>into</b> the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). <b>This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region</b> . The problem described above is <b>downslope from</b> the AA, and:	0 0 0 0 1	If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN]
OF18 7 OF19 0F20 0 1 2 3 4 0F21 5	<ul> <li>Watershed</li> <li>Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area</li> <li>Degraded Water Upstream</li> <li>Degraded Water</li> </ul>	Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals</b> , <b>hydrocarbons</b> , <b>nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within the AA. The condition is present in waters within 1 km that flow <b>into</b> the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmell) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). <b>This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region</b> . The condition is present within 1 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel.	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN]
OF18 7 OF19 0F19 0F20 0 0 1 2 3 4 0F21 3 6 6	<ul> <li>Watershed</li> <li>Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area</li> <li>Degraded Water Upstream</li> <li>Degraded Water</li> </ul>	Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals, hydrocarbons, nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within the AA. The condition is present in waters within 1 km that flow <b>into</b> the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). <b>This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region</b> . The condition is present within 1 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing schannel.	0 0 0 0 1	If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN]
OF18 7 OF19 OF20 0 1 2 3 4 OF21 5 6 7	<ul> <li>Watershed</li> <li>Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area</li> <li>Degraded Water Upstream</li> <li>Degraded Water</li> </ul>	Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals</b> , <b>hydrocarbons</b> , <b>nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within 1 km that flow <b>into</b> the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling unig both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmell) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). <b>This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region</b> . The condition is present within 1 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmell) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmell) indicates no problems	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN]
OF18 7 OF19 8 OF20 9 00 01 02 03 04 OF21 03 05 06 07 08	<ul> <li>Watershed</li> <li>Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area</li> <li>Degraded Water Upstream</li> <li>Degraded Water Downstream</li> </ul>	Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals</b> , <b>hydrocarbons</b> , <b>nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within the AA. The condition is present in waters within 1 km that flow <b>into</b> the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). <b>This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region</b> . The condition is present within 1 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present wi	0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1	If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" she be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv]
OF18 7 OF19 0F20 0 0 1 2 3 4 OF20 0 1 1 2 3 4 0F21 5 6 6 7 8	<ul> <li>Watershed</li> <li>Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area</li> <li>Degraded Water Upstream</li> <li>Degraded Water</li> </ul>	Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals</b> , <b>hydrocarbons</b> , <b>nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within 1 km that flow <b>into</b> the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling unig both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmell) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). <b>This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region</b> . The condition is present within 1 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmell) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmell) indicates no problems	0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1	If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" she be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN]
OF18 7 OF19 0F20 0 0 1 2 3 0F20 0 1 2 3 0 7 8 0F21 8 0F22	Watershed         Water Quality Sensitive         Watershed or Area         Degraded Water         Upstream         Degraded Water         Downstream         Ownstream         Wetland as a % of Its         Contributing Area	Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals, hydrocarbons, nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within the AA. The condition is present within the AA. The condition is present within 1 km that flow into the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). <b>This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region</b> . The condition is present within 1 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. Th	0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1	If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv] Topographic maps may be viewed online at the National Atlas of Canada (Toporama):
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OF18 OF19 8 OF20 9 0 10 12 13 14 OF21 15 16 07 18 OF22 19 06 07 10 05 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	Watershed         Water Quality Sensitive         Watershed or Area         Degraded Water         Upstream         Degraded Water         Downstream         Ownstream         Wetland as a % of Its         Contributing Area	Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals</b> , <b>hydrocarbons</b> , <b>nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present in waters within 1 km that flow <b>into</b> the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel, or within 1 km but not connected to the AA by a channel. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region. From a topographic map and field observations, estim	0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1	If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv] Topographic maps may be viewed online at the National Atlas of Canada (Toporama):
OF18         7         OF19         8         OF20         9         01         02         03         04         0F21         04         07         08         07         08         07         08         071         08         071         08         091         011         022         033	Watershed         Water Quality Sensitive         Watershed or Area         Degraded Water         Upstream         Degraded Water         Downstream         Ownstream         Wetland as a % of Its         Contributing Area	Maps do not show Flood Žone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals</b> , <b>hydrocarbons</b> , <b>nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high themperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within the AA. The condition is present in waters within 1 km that flow into the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmet!) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region. The condition is present within 1 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel, or within 1 km but not connected to the AA by a channel. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmet!) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region. F	0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0	If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv] Topographic maps may be viewed online at the National Atlas of Canada (Toporama):
7         8         9         90         90         90         90         90         90         91         92         93         94         95         96         97         98         97         98         99         90         91         92         93         94         95         96         97         98         99         90         91         92         93         94         95         96         97         98         99         90         91         92         93         94         95         96         97         98         99         90         101         12         13	Watershed         Water Quality Sensitive         Watershed or Area         Degraded Water         Upstream         Degraded Water         Downstream         Wetland as a % of Its         Contributing Area         (Catchment)	Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area, (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of metals, <b>hydrocarbons</b> , nutrients, or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present in waters within 1 km that flow into the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmetl) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region. The condition is present within 1 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope from the AA, and: The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmetl) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region. From a topographic map and field observations, es	0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0	If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv]
OF18         7         OF19         8         OF20         9         00         01         02         03         04         0F21         04         07         08         07         08         07         08         071         08         072         08         071         08         072         08         071         08         072         08         071         08         091         102         113         072	Watershed         Water Quality Sensitive         Watershed or Area         Degraded Water         Upstream         Degraded Water         Downstream         Wetland as a % of Its         Contributing Area         (Catchment)	Maps do not show Flood Žone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals</b> , <b>hydrocarbons</b> , <b>nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high themperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within the AA. The condition is present in waters within 1 km that flow into the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmet!) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region. The condition is present within 1 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel, or within 1 km but not connected to the AA by a channel. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmet!) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region. F	0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0	If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" she be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv]
OF18 OF19 OF20	<ul> <li>Watershed</li> <li>Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area</li> <li>Degraded Water Upstream</li> <li>Degraded Water Downstream</li> <li>Wetland as a % of Its Contributing Area (Catchment)</li> <li>Unvegetated Surface in</li> </ul>	Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ flie that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AX's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye all"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of metals, <b>hydrocarbons</b> , nutrients, or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aqualc life or humans, and: The condition is present nowater periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmet!) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region. The condition is present within 1 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The atopgraphic map and field observations, estimate the approximate boundaries of the calchment (CA) of the entire welland of which the AA may be only a part. Then adjust those boundaries if necessary based on your field observations of the surtoming terrain, ad/or by using procedures described in the Mau. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). This is the situation for nearly al	0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0	If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" she be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, NI PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv]
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	Δ.	р	C	D	E E
) I	A F24	B Transport From Upslope	C A relatively large proportion of the precipitation that falls farther upslope in the CA reaches this wetland quickly as runoff (surface water),	D	E [NRv, PRv, SRv, WSv]
01	1 24	папэрон поп орзоре	as indicated by the following:		
			(a) input channel is present,		
			(b) input channels have been straightened,		
			(c) upslope wetlands have been ditched extensively,		
			(d) land cover is mostly non-forest,		
			(e) CA slopes are steep, and/or		
			(f) most CA soils are shallow (bedrock near surface) and/or have high runoff coefficients.		
118			This statement is:		
119			Mostly true.	0	
120			Somewhat true.	0	
120			Mostly untrue.	1	
	F25	Aspect	The overland flow direction of most surface water (in streams, rivers, or runoff) that enters the AA is:	- 1	[AM, NR, SFS, WC, WS]
122	125	Лэрсск			
123			Northward (N, NE). north-facing contributing area.	0	
124			Southward (S, SW). south-facing contributing area.	1	
125			Other (E, SE, W, NW), or no detectable uphill slope or input channel (flat).	0	
126 OF		Internal Flow Distance	The horizontal flow distance from the wetland's inlet to outlet is:		Identify inlets and outlets, if any, from topographic maps (use elevations to determine which are inle
126 127		(Path Length)	<10 m.	0	and which are outlets) and augment by field inspection. With the Provincial Landscape Viewer, sele
127			10 - 50 m.	0	Nova Scotia Topo as the Basemap. Also enable the layer Forestry>WAM Predicted Flow. Then
128			50 - 100 m.	0	measure the inlet-outlet distance. [NR, OE, PR, SR, WS]
			100 - 100 m.	0	1
130			1- 2 km.	÷	1
131 132				0	4
_	E 2 7	Crowing Damas David	>2 km, or wetland lacks an inlet and outlet.	I	This lower was provided by Dr. Dep Malleman of the Care-ther French Care to 1444, 00, FD, 1894
	г∠/	Growing Degree Days	In Google Earth, open the KMZ file that accompanies this calculator, called NS_GrowingDegreeDays. Place your cursor over the AA and left click. From the paper up window, opter the CPUPCODE number in the payt column.	2000	This layer was provided by Dr. Dan McKenney of the Canadian Forest Service [AM, CS, FR, INV, NP, OF, PH, PP, Sons, SP, WRF, WCV, WS1
133	500		left-click. From the pop-up window, enter the GRIDCODE number in the next column.		NR, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SR, WBF, WCv, WS]
134 <sup>OF</sup>	F28	Fish Access or Use	According to agency biologists and/or your own observations, the AA. [Mark just the first choice that is true.]:		Regarding the last choice, if uncertain if an AA is fishless, consider the possibility its waters have
$\neg$			Is known to support rearing and/or spawning by Atlantic salmon or other anadromous species or eels. Go to Provincial Landscape	0	been stocked. [AM, FA, FR, INV, WBF, WBN]
			Viewer>Wildlife>Significant Habitat>Species at Risk. Contact local fishery biologists, review the ACCDC report, and visit these websites:		
135			http://www.salmonatlas.com/atlanticsalmon/canada-east/index.1.html http://atlanticsalmonfederation.org/rivers/introduction.html		
			Has not been documented to support Atlantic salmon rearing and/or spawning, but is connected to nearby waters likely to contain Atlantic	0	
136			salmon or other anadromous species or eels and is probably accessed by those during some conditions.		
136 137			Is probably is not accessed by any anadromous fish species but is known or likely to have other fish at least seasonally.	0	
138			Is known or likely to be fishless (e.g., too small, dry, and/or not accessible even temporarily, and not stocked).	1	
Of	F29	Species of Conservation	Within the past 10 years, in the AA (or in its adjoining waters or wetland), qualified observers have documented [mark all applicable]:		Request information from ACCDC and/or conduct your own survey at an appropriate season using
139	1	Concern			an approved protocol. For birds, also check eBird.org. NOTE for NS: If your WESP-AC is being
_			Presence of one or more of the plant species listed in the Plants_Rare worksheet of the accompanying SuppInfo file, or the AA is within a	0	completed for a Wetland Alteration Application to NS-ECC, your ACCDC results and any taxon-
			mapped Atlantic Coastal Plain Flora Buffer (go to Provincial Landscape Viewer> Wildlife> Special Management Practice Zones).		specific survey results must be submitted along with your WESP-AC results, and application. [AMv
140					EC, PHv, POLv, SBMv, Sens, WBFv, WBNv]
			Presence of one or more of the amphibian or reptile species (AM) of conservation concern as listed in the Wildlife_Rare worksheet of the	0	
141			accompanying Supplnfo file.		
			Presence of one or more of the waterbird species (WBF, WBN) of conservation concern as listed in the Wildlife_Rare worksheet of the	0	
142			accompanying Supplnfo file.		
			Presence of one or more of the nesting songbird or raptor species (SBM) of conservation concern as listed in the Wildlife_Rare	0	
143			worksheet of the accompanying SuppInfo file, during their nesting season (May-July for most species).		
144			None of the above, or no data.	1	
OF	F30		In Google Earth, open the KMZ file that accompanies this calculator, called IBAs_Canada. The AA is all or part of an officially designated	0	The source of this layer, which should be checked periodically for updates, is:
145		(IBA)	IBA. Enter 1= yes, 0= no.		http://www.ibacanada.com/mapviewer.jsp?lang=EN [SBMv, WBFv, WBNv]
OF	F31	Black Duck Nesting Area	In Google Earth, open the KMZ file that accompanies this calculator, called BlackDuck. Adjust its alignment and opacity. Determine the	0	This was provided by Dr. David Leske. [WBNv]
			predicted density (pairs per 25 sq. km) of nesting American Black Duck in the AA's vicinity: <10 (enter 0), 10-20 (enter 1), 20-30 (enter 2),		
146			>30 (enter 3). If outside of region shown in map, change to <b>blank</b> .		
OF	F32	Wintering Deer or Moose	If AA is on private land with no information, change to blank (not 0). Otherwise: With the Provincial Landscape Viewer, for Wintering	0	[SBM]
		Concentration Areas	Moose, go to Wildlife> Significant Habitat. For Mainland Moose Concentration Areas, go to Wildlife> Special Management Practice		
147			Zones. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0.		
	F33	Other Conservation	The AA is all or part of an area designated by government, First Nations, or the Nature Conservancy of Canada (NCC) for its exceptional	0	See: https://novascotia.ca/parksandprotectedareas/plan/interactive-map/ [PU]
		Designation	ecological features or highly intact natural conditions. With Provincial Landscape Viewer, see Protected Areas. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0.	-	
148		-	If uncertain, consult NCC and agencies for more recent information.		
	F34	Conservation Investment	The AA is part of or contiguous to a wetland on which public or private organizational funds were spent to preserve, create, restore, or	0	[PU]
			enhance the wetland (excluding mitigation wetlands). Ask the property owner. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0. If no information, change to blank (not		
149			0).		
	F35	Mitigation Investment	The AA is all or part of a mitigation site used explicitly to offset impacts elsewhere. Ask the property owner. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0. If no	0	[PU]
150		0	information, change to blank.		
	F36		Plants, animals, or water in the AA have been monitored for >2 years, unrelated to any regulatory requirements, and data are available to	0	[PU]
			the public. Or the AA is part of an area that has been designated by an agency or institution as a benchmark, reference, or status-trends	-	
151			monitoring area. Ask the property owner. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0. If no information, change to <b>blank</b> .		
	F37	Calcareous Region	The AA is <b>NOT</b> in a subregion that has been heavily exposed to acid precipitation. Enter "1" if true (green or yellow in map in Appendix A		[AM, FA, FR, INV, PH]
152		0	of the Manual). Enter "0" if false. If no information, change to <b>blank</b> .		
	F30		Select the ONE ownership that covers the most of the AA. In Google Earth, open KMZ file called NS_Crownlands.Use more recent		"Private lands" may include those owned or leased by non-dovernmental organizations, organizations
	rσα	Ownership	Select the ONE ownership that covers the most of the AA. In Google Earth, open KMZ file called NS_Crownlands.Use more recent information if available.		"Private lands" may include those owned or leased by non-governmental organizations, e.g., charitable conservation land trusts, DUC, TNC. [PU, STR]
153					Charland Conservation Janu (10515, DOC, 119C, [PU, STK]
			New timber harvest, roads, mineral extraction, and intensive summer recreation (e.g., off-road vehicles) are permanently prohibited.	0	
154			Includes many publicly-owned Protected Lands, and private lands under long-term (30+ year) legal agreements to maintain nearly- unaltered conditions		
154			unaltered conditions. Ownership is public (e.g., municipal, Crown Reservations/Notations) but some or all of the above activities are allowed.	0	1
155			Ownership is public (e.g., municipal, Crown Reservations/Notations) but some of all of the above activities are allowed. Ownership is private but public access is allowed, and/or a shorter-term conservation easement (whether renewable or not) is in place.	0	1
			очинстэний тэ интиате вис и илина ассеээ тэ аноиеи, анилог а эпонен-тенти сонзегиаций еазентени (whether renewable of hot) is in place.	U	1
	ļ				
156 157			Ownership is private and owner does not allow access, or access permission unknown, and not a conservation easement.	1	

	A Date: 20	B 6 July, 2021	C Site Identifier: WL-6	D Investiga	E tor: Brady Leights and Tiffany MacAulay
1		-		Ĵ	
	that is the acc primar and/or descrif Stabili Reptile	proposed for alterat companying Manual rily based on your or r reviewing aerial im ptions of each WESP sation, PR= Phospho e Habitat, WBF= Feed	n-tidal Wetland Data Form. WESP-AC version 2 for Nova Scotia. DIRECTIONS: Walk f tion. If no alteration is proposed, walk in a portion that appears to be most representative of the wetland overall and the Explanations column of the data form. In the Data column, change the 0 (false) to a 1 (true) for the best asite observations and interpretations. Do not write in shaded parts of this data form. Answering some questions agery. For most wetlands, completing this field data form will require 1-2 hours on a site. For a list of functions to -AC model, see Appendix B of the accompanying Manual. Codes for functions and values are: WS= Water Storage rus Retention, NR= Nitrate Removal, CS= Carbon Sequestration, OE= Organic Nutrient Export, INV= Invertebrate ding Waterbird Habitat, WBN= Nesting Waterbird Habitat, SBM= Songbird, Raptor, & Mammal Habitat, POL= Poll iensitivity, STR= Stressors.	l. Walk o choice, accurat o which o e & Dela Habitat,	nly where it is safe and legal to do so. Conduct the assessment only after reading or for multiple choices where allowed and so indicated. Answer these questions ely may require conferring with the landowner or other knowledgable persons, each question pertains, see the accompanying Interpretations form. For detailed y, SFS= Stream Flow Support, WC= Water Cooling, SR= Sediment Retention & FA= Anadromous Fish Habitat, FR= Resident Fish Habitat, AM= Amphibian &
2					
3	<b>#</b>		Condition Choices	Data	Definitions/Explanations
4	FI	Wetland Type	<ul> <li>Follow the key below and mark the ONE row that best describes MOST of the vegetated part of the AA:</li> <li>A. Moss and/or lichen cover more than 25% of the ground. Often dominated by ericaceous shrubs (e.g., Labrador tea) or other acid-tolerant plants (e.g., bog cranberry, pitcher plant, sundew, orchids). Substrate is mostly undecomposed peat. Choose between A1 and A2 and mark the choice with a 1 in their adjoining column. Otherwise go to B below.</li> <li>A1. Surface water is usually absent or, if present, pH is typically &lt;4.5 and conductivity is usually &lt;100 µS/cm (&lt;64 ppm TDS). Trees</li> </ul>	0	<b>Ericaceous</b> shrubs are ones in the heather family (Ericaceae). Most have leathery evergreen leaves. They include rhododendron, azalea, swamp laurel, leatherleaf, Labrador tea, and others. Most require acidic soil. Although not in the family Ericaceae, sweetgale ( <i>Myrica gale</i> ) should be counted also. [AM, CS, FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PH, Sens, SFS, WBF, WBN]
6			are absent or nearly so. Sedge cover usually sparse or absent but cottongrass and/or lichen cover may be extensive, as well as cloudberry, lingonberry, sheep laurel, and a sedge ( <i>Carex rariflor</i> a). Wetland surface and surrounding landscape are seldom sloping and wetland often is domed (convex). Inlet and outlet channels are usually absent. If known, pH of peat is <4.0. A2. Not A1. Surface water, if present, has pH typically >4.5 and conductivity is usually >100 µS/cm (>64 ppm TDS). Sedge cover is	0	
7			<ul> <li>usually extensive, and/or tree and tall shrub cover is extensive. Sometimes at toe of slope or edge of water body. An exit channel is usually present. Wetter than A1 and peat depth may be shallower (&lt;2 m).</li> <li>B. Moss and/or lichen cover less than 25% of the ground. Soil is mineral or decomposed organic (muck). Choose between B1 and B2 and</li> </ul>		
8			mark the choice with a 1 in their adjoining column: B1. Trees and shrubs taller than 1 m comprise more than 25% of the vegetated cover. Surface water is mostly absent or inundates the	0	
9 10			<ul> <li>vegetation only seasonally (e.g., vernal pools or floodplain).</li> <li>B2. Not B1. Tree &amp; tall shrubs comprise less than than 25% of the vegetated cover. Vegetation is mostly herbaceous, e.g., cattail, bulrush, burreed, pond lily, horsetail. Surface water may be extensive and fluctuates seasonally, being either persistent or drying up partly or entirely.</li> </ul>	1	
	The AA should form, " the des of their	A should also include pa include the open water <b>adjacent</b> " is used synd scribed features along to edges must match. Th	the AA should include all persistent waters in ponds smaller than 8 hectares (~283 m on a side) that are adjacent to the AA. art of the water area of adjacent ponded water larger than 8 ha and adjacent rivers wider than 20 m. Specifically, the AA part adjacent to wetland vegetation and equal in width to the average width of that vegetated zone. Throughout this data onymously with abutting, adjoining, bordering, contiguous and means no upland (manmade or natural) completely separates heir directly shared edge. Features joined only by a channel are not necessarily considered to be adjacent a large portion the features do not have to be hydrologically connected in order to be considered adjacent.		
12 13		Wetland Types - Adjoining or Subordinate	If the AA is smaller than 1 ha, mark all <b>other</b> types that occupy more than 1% of the vegetated AA. If the AA is larger than 1 ha, mark all other types which are within or adjacent to the AA and occupy more than 1 ha, as visible from the AA or as interpreted from aerial imagery. Do not mark again the type marked in F1.	0	1 hectare is 10,000 sq. m or about 2.5 acres. It could have dimensions of 100 m by 100 m, 1000 m by 10 m, or similar. [AM, INV, SBM, WBF]
14			A2.	0	
15 16			B1. B2.	0	
17 18 19 20 21		Woody Height & Form Diversity	Following EACH row below, indicate with a number code the percentage of the living vegetation in the AA which is occupied by that feature ( <b>6</b> if >95%, <b>5</b> if 75-95%, <b>4</b> if 50-75%, <b>3</b> if 25-50%, <b>2</b> if 5-25%, <b>1</b> if <5%, <b>0</b> if none). If the vegetated part of the AA is largely herbaceous (non-woody) vegetation, these percentages should not sum to 100%. coniferous trees (may include tamarack) taller than 3 m. deciduous trees taller than 3 m. coniferous or ericaceous shrubs or trees 1-3 m tall not directly below the canopy of trees. deciduous shrubs or trees 1-3 m tall not directly below the canopy of trees.	1 1 2 3	<b>Deciduous</b> shrubs in this region usually include buttonbush, Labrador tea, bayberry ( <i>Morella</i> ), huckleberry, cranberry, cloudberry, sweetgale, alder, willow, birch, ash, dogwood, and a few others. If you assigned a code of 3 or higher to any of the first four choices and the ground cover beneath the trees/shrubs is <25% moss, then question F1 might be "B1". [CS, INV, NR, PH, POL, SBM, Sens]
22 23			coniferous or ericaceous shrubs <1 m tall not directly below the canopy of taller vegetation. deciduous shrubs or trees <1 m tall (e.g., deciduous seedlings) not directly below the canopy of taller vegetation.	3	
	<u>Note</u> :		The shires of the second of th		
25 26 27		Dominance of Most Abundant Shrub Species	Determine which two woody plant species comprise the greatest portion of the low (<3 m) woody cover . Then choose one: those species together comprise > 50% of such cover. those species together do not comprise > 50% of such cover.	<b>1</b> 0	[PH, POL, SBM, Sens]
28 29 30 31		Woody Diameter Classes	Mark ALL the types that comprise >5% of the woody canopy cover in the AA or >5% of the wooded areas (if any) along its upland edge (perimeter). The edge should include only the trees whose canopies extend into the AA. coniferous, 1-9 cm diameter and >1 m tall. broad-leaved deciduous 1-9 cm diameter and >1 m tall. coniferous, 10-19 cm diameter.	1 1 0	Estimate the diameters at chest height. If small-diameter trees are overtopped (shaded) by larger ones, visualise a "subcanopy" at the average height of the smaller-dbh trees, to serve as a basis for the minimum 5% canopy requirement in this question. The trees and shrubs need not be wetland species. [AM, CS, POL, SBM, Sens, WBN]
32 33			broad-leaved deciduous 10-19 cm diameter. coniferous, 20-40 cm diameter. broad-leaved deciduous 20-40 cm diameter.	0 0 0	
34 35 36			coniferous, >40 cm diameter. broad-leaved deciduous >40 cm diameter.	0	
37	F6	Height Class Interspersion	Follow the key below and mark the ONE row that best describes MOST of the AA: A. Neither the vegetation taller than 1 m nor the vegetation shorter than that comprise >70% of the vegetated part of the AA. They each comprise 30-70%. Choose between A1 and A2 and mark the choice with a 1 in the adjoining column. Otherwise go to B below.		[AM, INV, NR, PH, SBM, Sens]
38 39 40			A1. The two height classes are mostly scattered and intermixed throughout the AA.         A2. Not A1. The two height classes are mostly in separate zones or bands, or in proportionately large clumps.	0	
41 42			<ul> <li>B. Either the vegetation shorter than 1 m comprises &gt;70% of the vegetated part of the AA, or the vegetation taller than that does. One size class might even be totally absent. Choose between B1 and B2 and mark the choice with a 1 in the adjoining column:</li> <li>B1. The less prevalent height class is mostly scattered and intermixed within the prevalent one.</li> <li>B2. Not B1. The less prevalent height class is mostly located apart from the prevalent one in separate zenes or clumps, or is</li> </ul>	1	
43 44		Large Snags (Dead Standing Trees)	<ul> <li>B2. Not B1. The less prevalent height class is mostly located apart from the prevalent one, in separate zones or clumps, or is completely absent.</li> <li>The number of large snags (diameter &gt;20 cm) in the AA plus adjacent upland area within 10 m of the wetland edge is:</li> </ul>	0	Snags are dead standing trees that often (not always) lack bark and foliage. Include only ones that are at least 2 m tall. [POL, SBM, WBN]
45 46		5/	None, or fewer than 8/ hectare which exceed this diameter. Several ( >8/hectare) and a pond, lake, or slow-flowing water wider than 10 m is within 1 km.	1 0	

	В	С	D	Е
47	Б	Several ( >8/hectare) but above not true.	0	E
48 <sup>F8</sup>	Downed Wood	The number of downed wood pieces longer than 2 m and with diameter >10 cm, and not persistently submerged, is:		Exclude temporary "burn piles." [AM, INV, POL, SBM]
49		Few or none that meet these criteria.	0	
50		Several (>5 if AA is >5 hectares, less for smaller AAs) meet these criteria.	1	
	N Fixers	The percentage of the AA's vegetated cover that contains nitrogen-fixing plants (e.g., alder, sweetgale, clover, lupine, alfalfa, other		Do not include N-fixing algae or lichens. [FA, FR, INV, NRv, OE, PH, SBM, Sens]
51		legumes) is: <1% or none.	0	
52 53		<1% of none. 1-25% of the vegetated cover, in the AA or along its water edge (whichever has more).	0	
54		25-50% of the vegetated cover, in the AA or along its water edge (whichever has more).	0	
55		50-75% of the vegetated cover, in the AA or along its water edge (whichever has more).	0	
56		>75% of the vegetated cover, in the AA or along its water edge (whichever has more).	0	
F10	Sphagnum Moss	The cover of <b>Sphagnum</b> moss (or any moss that forms a dense cushion many centimeters thick), including the moss obscured by taller		Exclude moss growing on trees and rocks. [CS, PH]
57	Extent	sedges and other plants rooted in it, is: <5% of the vegetated part of the AA.	1	
58 59		5-25% of the vegetated part of the AA.	0	
60		25-50% of the vegetated part of the AA.	0	
61		50-95% of the vegetated part of the AA.	0	
62		>95% of the vegetated part of the AA.	0	
F11	% Bare Ground & Thatch	Consider the parts of the AA that lack surface water at the driest time of the growing season. Viewed from directly above the ground layer, the predominant condition in those areas at that time is:		Thatch is dead plant material (stems, leaves) resting on the ground surface. Bare ground that is present under a tree or shrub canopy should be counted. Boulders count as bare ground. Wetlands
63	maich	Little or no (<5%) bare ground is visible between erect stems or under canopy anywhere in the vegetated AA. Ground is extensively	1	with mineral soils and that are heavily shaded or are dominated by annual plant species tend to have
		blanketed by dense thatch, moss, lichens, graminoids with great stem densities, or plants with ground-hugging foliage.	-	more extensive areas that are bare during the early growing season. [AM, EC, INV, NR, OE, POL,
64				PR, SBM, Sens]
		Slightly bare ground (5-20% bare between plants) is visible in places, but those areas comprise less than 5% of the unflooded parts of the	0	
65		AA. Much bare ground (20-50% bare between plants) is visible in places, and those areas comprise more than 5% of the unflooded parts of	0	1
66		the AA.	0	
67		Other conditions.	0	1
68	One word have been to be	Not applicable. Surface water (either open or obscured by emergent plants) covers all of the AA all the time.	0	
F12	Ground Irregularity	Imagine the AA without any living vegetation. Excluding the portion of the AA that is always under water, the number of hummocks, small pits, raised mounds, animal burrows, ruts, gullies, natural levees, microdepressions, and other areas of peat or mineral soil that are raised		The depressions may be of human or natural origin. [AM, EC, INV, NR, PH, POL, PR, SBM, SR, WS
69		or depressed >10 cm compared to most of the area within a few meters surrounding them is:		
70		Few or none (minimal microtopography; <1% of the land has such features, or entire AA is always water-covered).	1	1
70		Intermediate.	0	]
72		Several (extensive micro-topography).	0	
73 <sup>F13</sup>	Upland Inclusions	Within the AA, inclusions of upland are:		[AM, NR, SBM]
74		Few or none.	1	
75		Intermediate (1 - 10% of vegetated part of the AA).	0	
76	Coll Touton	Many (e.g., wetland-upland "mosaic", >10% of the vegetated AA).	0	
F14	Soil Texture	In parts of the AA that lack persistent water, the texture of soil in the uppermost layer is mostly: [To determine this, use a trowel to check in at least 3 widely spaced locations, and use the soil texture key (in Appendix A of the Manual).]		[CS, NR, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, WS]
//		Loamy: soils that may contain a little fine grit and do not make a "ribbon" longer than 2 cm when moistened, rolled, squeezed, and	0	
78		extended between thumb and forefinger.	Ŭ	
		Fines: includes silt, clay, silt, soils that make a ribbon longer than 2 cm when moistened, rolled, squeezed, and extended between thumb	1	
79 80		and forefinger. Deep Peat, to 40 cm depth or greater.	0	
80		Shallow Peat or organic <40 cm deep.	0	
01		Coarse: includes sand, loamy sand, gravel, cobble, soils that do not make a ribbon when moistened, rolled, squeezed, and extended	0	
82		between thumb and forefinger.		
F15	Shorebird Feeding Habitats	During any 2 consecutive weeks of the growing season, the extent of mudflats, bare unshaded saturated areas not covered by thatch, and unshaded waters shallower than 6 cm is: [Include also any area that is adjacent to the AA.]		This addresses needs of many but not all migratory sandpipers, plovers, and related species. [WBF]
83 84		None, or <100 sq. m.	1	
85		100-1000 sq. m.	0	
86		1000 – 10,000 sq. m.	0	
87		>10,000 sq. m.	0	
88 <sup>F16</sup>	Herbaceous % of	In aerial ("ducks eye") view, the maximum annual cover of herbaceous vegetation (all non-woody plants except moss) is:		[AM, WBF, WBN]
	Vegetated Wetland	<5% of the vegetated part of the AA or <0.01 hectare (whichever is less). Mark "1" here and SKIP to F20 (Invasive Plant Cover).	0	
89		5-25% of the vegetated part of the AA.	0	4
90 91		25-50% of the vegetated part of the AA.	0	1
92		50-95% of the vegetated part of the AA.	1	1
93		>95% of the vegetated part of the AA.	0	
	Forb Cover	Within parts of the AA having herbaceous cover (excluding SAV), the areal cover of forbs reaches an annual maximum of:		Forbs are flowering plants. Do not include grasses, sedges, cattail, other graminoids, ferns,
94 <sup>F17</sup>				horsetails, or others that lack showy flowers. [POL]
94 F17 95		<5% of the herbaceous part of the AA.	0	
95 96		5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA.	1	
95 96 97		5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 25-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA.	<b>1</b> 0	
95 96 97 98		5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 25-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 50-95% of the herbaceous part of the AA.	1 0 0	
95 96 97	Sedae Cover	5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 25-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 50-95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. >95% of the herbaceous part of the AA.	<b>1</b> 0	[CS]
95 96 97 98 99 100 <sup>F18</sup>	Sedge Cover	5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 25-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 50-95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. >95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. Sedges ( <i>Carex</i> spp.) and cottongrass ( <i>Eriophorum</i> spp.) occupy:	1 0 0 0	[CS]
95 96 97 98 99 100 F18 101	Sedge Cover	5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 25-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 50-95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. >95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. Sedges ( <i>Carex</i> spp.) and cottongrass ( <i>Eriophorum</i> spp.) occupy: <5% of the vegetated area, or none.	1 0 0	[CS]
95 96 97 98 99 100 <sup>F18</sup>	Sedge Cover	5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 25-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 50-95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. >95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. Sedges ( <i>Carex</i> spp.) and cottongrass ( <i>Eriophorum</i> spp.) occupy:	1 0 0 0	[CS]
95 96 97 98 99 100 F18 101 102	J	5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 25-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 50-95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. >95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. Sedges ( <i>Carex</i> spp.) and cottongrass ( <i>Eriophorum</i> spp.) occupy: <5% of the vegetated area, or none. 5-50% of the vegetated area. 50-95% of the vegetated area. >95% of the vegetated area.	1 0 0 0 0 1	
95 96 97 98 99 100 F18 101 102 103 104 F19	Dominance of Most	5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 25-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 50-95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. >95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. Sedges ( <i>Carex</i> spp.) and cottongrass ( <i>Eriophorum</i> spp.) occupy: <5% of the vegetated area, or none. 5-50% of the vegetated area. 50-95% of the vegetated area. 50-95% of the vegetated area. >95% of the vegetated area. >95% of the vegetated area.	1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0	[CS] For this question, include ferns as well as graminoids and forbs. [EC, INV, PH, POL, Sens]
95 96 97 98 99 100 F18 101 102 103 104 F19 105	Dominance of Most Abundant Herbaceous	5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 25-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 50-95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. >95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. Sedges ( <i>Carex</i> spp.) and cottongrass ( <i>Eriophorum</i> spp.) occupy: <5% of the vegetated area, or none. 5-50% of the vegetated area. 50-95% of the vegetated area. >95% of the vegetated area. Determine which two herbaceous species comprise the greatest portion of the herbaceous cover (excluding mosses and floating-leaved aquatic plants). Then choose one of the following:	1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0	
95 96 97 98 99 100 F18 101 102 103 104 F19	Dominance of Most	5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 25-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 50-95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. >95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. Sedges ( <i>Carex</i> spp.) and cottongrass ( <i>Eriophorum</i> spp.) occupy: <5% of the vegetated area, or none. 5-50% of the vegetated area. 50-95% of the vegetated area. >95% of the vegetated area. >95% of the vegetated area. Determine which two herbaceous species comprise the greatest portion of the herbaceous cover (excluding mosses and floating-leaved aquatic plants). Then choose one of the following: those species together comprise > <b>50%</b> of the areal cover of herbaceous plants at any time during the year.	1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	
95 96 97 98 99 100 F18 101 102 103 104 F19 105	Dominance of Most Abundant Herbaceous Species	5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 25-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 50-95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. >95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. Sedges ( <i>Carex</i> spp.) and cottongrass ( <i>Eriophorum</i> spp.) occupy: <5% of the vegetated area, or none. 5-50% of the vegetated area. 50-95% of the vegetated area. 50-95% of the vegetated area. >95% of the vegetated area. Determine which two herbaceous species comprise the greatest portion of the herbaceous cover (excluding mosses and floating-leaved aquatic plants). Then choose one of the following: those species together comprise > 50% of the areal cover of herbaceous plants at any time during the year.	1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0	For this question, include ferns as well as graminoids and forbs. [EC, INV, PH, POL, Sens]
95 96 97 98 99 100 F18 101 102 103 104 F19 105 106	Dominance of Most Abundant Herbaceous	5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 25-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 50-95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. >95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. Sedges ( <i>Carex</i> spp.) and cottongrass ( <i>Eriophorum</i> spp.) occupy: <5% of the vegetated area, or none. 5-50% of the vegetated area. 50-95% of the vegetated area. >95% of the vegetated area. How extensive is the cover of invasive plant species in the AA? For species, see Plants_invasive worksheet in the accompanying	1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	
95 96 97 98 99 100 F18 101 102 103 104 F19 105 106 107 F20 108	Dominance of Most Abundant Herbaceous Species	5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 25-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 50-95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. >95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. Sedges ( <i>Carex</i> spp.) and cottongrass ( <i>Eriophorum</i> spp.) occupy: <5% of the vegetated area, or none. 5-50% of the vegetated area. 50-95% of the vegetated area. >95% of the vegetated area. >95% of the vegetated area. >95% of the vegetated area. Determine which two herbaceous species comprise the greatest portion of the herbaceous cover (excluding mosses and floating-leaved aquatic plants). Then choose one of the following: those species together comprise > 50% of the areal cover of herbaceous plants at any time during the year. How extensive is the cover of invasive plant species in the AA? For species, see Plants_invasive worksheet in the accompanying Supplinfo file.	1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0	For this question, include ferns as well as graminoids and forbs. [EC, INV, PH, POL, Sens]
95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 F18 102 103 104 105 106	Dominance of Most Abundant Herbaceous Species	5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 25-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 50-95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. >95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. Sedges ( <i>Carex</i> spp.) and cottongrass ( <i>Eriophorum</i> spp.) occupy: <5% of the vegetated area, or none. 5-50% of the vegetated area. 50-95% of the vegetated area. >95% of the vegetated area. >95% of the vegetated area. >95% of the vegetated area. >95% of the vegetated area. Determine which two herbaceous species comprise the greatest portion of the herbaceous cover (excluding mosses and floating-leaved aquatic plants). Then choose one of the following: those species together comprise > 50% of the areal cover of herbaceous plants at any time during the year. How extensive is the cover of invasive plant species in the AA? For species, see Plants_invasive worksheet in the accompanying Supplnfo file. invasive species appear to be absent in the AA, or are present only in trace amount (a few individuals).	1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	For this question, include ferns as well as graminoids and forbs. [EC, INV, PH, POL, Sens]
95 96 97 98 99 100 F18 101 102 103 104 F19 105 106 107 F20 108	Dominance of Most Abundant Herbaceous Species	5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 25-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 50-95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. >95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. Sedges ( <i>Carex</i> spp.) and cottongrass ( <i>Eriophorum</i> spp.) occupy: <5% of the vegetated area, or none. 5-50% of the vegetated area. 50-95% of the vegetated area. >95% of the vegetated area. >95% of the vegetated area. >95% of the vegetated area. >95% of the vegetated area. 295% of the vegetated area. >95% of the vegetated area. >95% of the vegetated area. Petermine which two herbaceous species comprise the greatest portion of the herbaceous cover (excluding mosses and floating-leaved aquatic plants). Then choose one of the following: those species together comprise > 50% of the areal cover of herbaceous plants at any time during the year. those species together do <b>not</b> comprise > 50% of the areal cover of herbaceous plants at any time during the year. How extensive is the cover of invasive plant species in the AA? For species, see Plants_invasive worksheet in the accompanying Supplinfo file. invasive species appear to be absent in the AA, or are present only in trace amount (a few individuals). invasive species are present in more than trace amounts, but comprise <5% of herbaceous cover (or woody cover, if the invasives are woody).	1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0	For this question, include ferns as well as graminoids and forbs. [EC, INV, PH, POL, Sens]
95 96 97 98 99 100 F18 101 102 103 104 F19 105 106 107 F20 108	Dominance of Most Abundant Herbaceous Species	5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 25-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 50-95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. Sedges ( <i>Carex</i> spp.) and cottongrass ( <i>Eriophorum</i> spp.) occupy: <5% of the vegetated area, or none. 5-50% of the vegetated area. 50-95% of the vegetated area. 50-95% of the vegetated area. 295% of the vegetated area. 295% of the vegetated area. 205% of the sepace set of the following: 205% of the areal cover of herbaceous plants at any time during the year. 205% of the areal cover of herbaceous plants at any time during the year. 205% of the areal cover of herbaceous plants at any time during the year. 205% of the vegetate is the cover of invasive plant species in the AA? For species, see Plants_invasive worksheet in the accompanying 205% of the invasive species are present in more than trace amounts, but comprise <5% of herbaceous cover (or woody cover, if the invasives are 205% of the invasive species comprise 5-20% of the herb cover (or woody cover, if the invasives are woody).	1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0	For this question, include ferns as well as graminoids and forbs. [EC, INV, PH, POL, Sens]
95 96 97 98 99 100 F18 101 102 103 104 F19 105 106 107 F20 108	Dominance of Most Abundant Herbaceous Species	5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 25-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 50-95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. >95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. Sedges ( <i>Carex</i> spp.) and cottongrass ( <i>Eriophorum</i> spp.) occupy: <5% of the vegetated area, or none. 5-50% of the vegetated area. 50-95% of the vegetated area. >95% of the vegetated area. >95% of the vegetated area. >95% of the vegetated area. >95% of the vegetated area. 295% of the vegetated area. >95% of the vegetated area. >95% of the vegetated area. Petermine which two herbaceous species comprise the greatest portion of the herbaceous cover (excluding mosses and floating-leaved aquatic plants). Then choose one of the following: those species together comprise > 50% of the areal cover of herbaceous plants at any time during the year. those species together do <b>not</b> comprise > 50% of the areal cover of herbaceous plants at any time during the year. How extensive is the cover of invasive plant species in the AA? For species, see Plants_invasive worksheet in the accompanying Supplinfo file. invasive species appear to be absent in the AA, or are present only in trace amount (a few individuals). invasive species are present in more than trace amounts, but comprise <5% of herbaceous cover (or woody cover, if the invasives are woody).	1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0	For this question, include ferns as well as graminoids and forbs. [EC, INV, PH, POL, Sens]

F	A	В	С	D	Е
I I	21	Invasive Cover Along	Along the wetland-upland boundary, the percent of the upland edge (within 3 m upslope from the wetland) that is occupied by invasive		If a plant cannot be identified to species (e.g., winter conditions) but its genus contains an exotic
114		Upland Edge	plant species is:		species, assume the unidentified plant to also be exotic. If vegetation is so senesced that exotic species cannot be identified, answer "none". [PH, STR]
115 116			none of the upland edge (invasives apparently absent), or AA has no upland edge. some (but <5%) of the upland edge.	1 0	
116			5-50% of the upland edge.	0	
118			most (>50%) of the upland edge.	0	
F 119	22	Fringe Wetland	During most of the year, open water within or adjacent to the vegetated part of the wetland is much wider than the maximum width of the vegetated zone within the wetland. Enter "1" if true, "0" if false.	0	[WBF, WBN, WCv]
F 120	23	Lacustrine Wetland	The vegetated part of the AA is within or adjacent to a body of non-tidal standing open water whose size exceeds 8 hectares during most of a normal year.	0	[FR, PR, PU, WBF, WBN]
F		% of AA Without Surface Water	The percentage of the AA that <u>never</u> contains <u>surface</u> water during an average year (that is, except perhaps for a few hours after snowmelt or rainstorms), but which is still a wetland, is:		1 hectare is 10,000 sq. m or about 2.5 acres. It could have dimensions of 100 m by 100 m, 1000 m by 10 m, or similar. [AM, FA, FR, INV, NR, PH, PR, SBM, Sens, SRv, WBF, WBN, WC ]
121 122			<1% . In other words, all or nearly all of the AA is covered by water permanently or at least seasonally.	0	
123 124			1-25% of the AA, or <1% but >0.01 ha never contains surface water. 25-50% of the AA never contains surface water.	0	4
124 125			50-75% of the AA never contains surface water.	0	
			75-99% of the AA never contains surface water, OR >99% and there is at least one persistently ponded water body larger than 1 ha in the	0	
126			AA. 99-100%. AND there is no persistently ponded water body larger than 1 ha within the AA. Enter "1" and SKIP to F42 (Channel	1	
127			Connection).		
F		% of AA with Persistent Surface	Identify the parts of the AA that still contain surface water (flowing or ponded, open or hidden beneath vegetation) even during the driest times of a normal year, i.e., when the AA's surface water is at its lowest annual level. At that time, the percentage of the AA that still		If you are unable to determine the condition at the driest time of year, ask the land owner or neighbors about it if possible. Indicators of persistence may include fish, some dragonflies, beaver,
128		Water	contains surface water is:		and muskrat. [AM, CS, FA, FR, INV, NR, POL, PR, SBM, WBF, WBN]
129			None. The AA dries up completely (no water in channels either) or never has surface water during most years. SKIP to F27.	0	
130			1-20% of the AA.	0	
131			20-50% of the AA. 50-95% of the AA.	0	4
32			50-95% of the AA. >95% of the AA. True for many fringe wetlands.	0	1
_		% of Summertime	At mid-day during the warmest time of year, the area of surface water within the AA that is shaded by vegetation and other features that	0	[FA, WC]
134			are <u>within</u> the AA at that time is:		
35			<5% of the water is shaded, or no surface water is present then.	0	4
36 37			5-25% of the water is shaded. 25-50% of the water is shaded.	0	4
.37			50-75% of the water is shaded.	0	
39			>75% of the water is shaded.	0	
40 F	27	% of AA that is	The percentage of the AA's area that is between the annual high water and the annual low water (surface water) is:		Flood marks (algal mats, adventitious roots, debris lines, ice scour, etc.) are often evident when no
41		Flooded Only	None, or <0.01 hectare and <1% of the AA. SKIP to F29.	0	-fully inundated. Also, such areas often have a larger proportion of upland and annual (vs. perennial plant species. In riverine systems, the extent of this zone can be estimated by multiplying by 2 the
42		Seasonally	1-20% of the AA, or <1% but >0.01 ha.	0	bankful height and visualising where that would intercept the land along the river. [CS, FA, INV, NR
43			20-50% of the AA.	0	OE, PH, SR, WBF, WBN, WS]
.44 .45			50-95% of the AA.	0	4
E	28	Annual Water	The annual fluctuation in surface water level within <b>most</b> of the parts of the AA that contain surface water at least temporarily is:	0	Look for flood marks (see above). Because the annual range of water levels is difficult to estimate
146 <sup>'</sup> 147		Fluctuation Range	<10 cm change (stable or nearly so).	0	without multiple visits, consider asking the land owner or neighbors about it. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE
148			10 cm - 50 cm change.	0	PH, PR, SR, WBN, WS]
149			0.5 - 1 m change.	0	1
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0	
150			1-2 m change.	0	
151	s the	A plus adjacent ponde	>2 m change.	-	
151  : 152 <mark>(</mark>	Conne	ection).	>2 m change. ed water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42	0 0 0	
151  : 152 <mark>(</mark> F		ection). Predominant Depth	>2 m change. ed water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42 During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the	0 0 0	
151 152 <mark>(</mark> 153	Conne	ection).	>2 m change. ed water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42	0 0 0	and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only
151  : 152 (   153 154   155	Conne	ection). Predominant Depth	>2 m change. ed water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42 During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is:	0 0 0	and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be
151  : 152 ( 153   154   155   156	Conne	ection). Predominant Depth	>2 m change. 2 m change. ed water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42 During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is: <10 cm deep (but >0). 10 - 50 cm deep. 0.5 - 1 m deep.	0 0 0 0	and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only
151  152 <mark>(</mark> 152 ( 153  154  155  156  157	Conne	ection). Predominant Depth	<ul> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>ed water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42</li> <li>During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is:</li> <li>&lt;10 cm deep (but &gt;0).</li> <li>10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>0.5 - 1 m deep.</li> <li>1 - 2 m deep.</li> </ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in
51 52 ( 53 54 55 56 57 58	<mark>Conn</mark> € 29	ection). Predominant Depth Class	>2 m change. 2 m change. ed water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42 During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is: <10 cm deep (but >0). 10 - 50 cm deep. 0.5 - 1 m deep.	0 0 0 0	and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR,
151 152 ( 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 F	29 29 30	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of	<ul> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deap.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deep.&lt;</li></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC]
151 152 ( 153 154 155 156 157 158	29 29 30	ection). Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes -	<ul> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>ed water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42</li> <li>During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is:</li> <li>&lt;10 cm deep (but &gt;0).</li> <li>10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>0.5 - 1 m deep.</li> <li>1 - 2 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deep. True for many fringe wetlands.</li> </ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV,
151 152 ( 152 ( 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161	<mark>29</mark> 30	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions	<ul> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deap (but &gt;0).</li> <li>&gt;10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>&gt;1 - 2 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;3 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;4 m de</li></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN]
151 152 ( 152 ( 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162	29 29 30 31	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is	<ul> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deep (but &gt;0).</li> <li>10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>0.5 - 1 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;2 m de</li></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN]
51 52 52 53 54 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 60 61 62 63 63	29 29 30 31	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is	<ul> <li>2 m change.</li> <li>2 m change.</li> <li>ad water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42</li> <li>During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is:</li> <li>&lt;10 cm deep (but &gt;0).</li> <li>10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>0.5 - 1 m deep.</li> <li>2 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deep. True for many fringe wetlands.</li> <li>When present, surface water in most of the AA usually consists of (select one):</li> <li>One depth class that comprises &gt;90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above).</li> <li>One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area.</li> <li>Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy &gt;50%.</li> <li>During most times when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) ponded (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) AND (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is:</li> </ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN]
.51 .52 .52 .53 .54 .55 .55 .55 .55 .55 .55 .55	29 29 30 31	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is	<ul> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deep (but &gt;0).</li> <li>10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>0.5 - 1 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;2 m de</li></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN]
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51           52           53           53           54           55           56           57           58           59           60           61           62           63           64           65           66           67           68	29 29 30 31	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is Ponded (not Flowing)	<ul> <li>2 m change.</li> <li>2 m change.</li> <li>2 water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42</li> <li>During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is:</li> <li>&lt;10 cm deep (but &gt;0).</li> <li>10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>0.5 - 1 m deep.</li> <li>1 - 2 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deep. True for many fringe wetlands.</li> <li>When present, surface water in most of the AA usually consists of (select one):</li> <li>One depth class that comprises &gt;90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above).</li> <li>One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area.</li> <li>Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy &gt;50%.</li> <li>During most times when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) ponded (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) AND (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is:</li> <li>&lt;5% of the water, or it occupies &lt;100 sq.m cumulatively. Nearly all the surface water is flowing. SKIP to F34.</li> <li>5.30% of the water.</li> <li>&gt;95% of the water.</li> <li>&gt;95% of the water.</li> </ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS]
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.51       .52       .52       .53       .54       .55       .56       .57       .58       .59       .60       .61       .62       .63       .64       .65       .66       .67       .68       .67       .68       .67       .68       .67       .68       .67       .68       .67       .68       .67       .70       .71       .72       .73       .74	Conn€ 29 30 31 32 33	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is Ponded (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water - Minimum Size % of Ponded Water	<ul> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>&gt;2 unders maller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42</li> <li>&gt;2 During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is:</li> <li>&lt;10 cm deep (but &gt;0).</li> <li>10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>2.1 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deep. True for many fringe wetlands.</li> <li>When present, surface water in most of the AA usually consists of (select one):</li> <li>One depth class that comprises &gt;90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above).</li> <li>One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area.</li> <li>Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy &gt;50%.</li> <li>During most 1 mes when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) ponded (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) AND (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is:</li> <li>&lt;5% of the water.</li> <li>&lt;95% of t</li></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS] Open water is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation floating on the water surface or entirely submersed beneath it.
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A	В	С	D	E
F35	Flat Shoreline Extent	During most of the part of the growing season when water is present, the percentage of the AA's water edge length that is nearly flat (a		If several isolated pools are present in early summer, estimate the percent of their collective
184		slope less than about 5% measured within 5 m landward of the water) is: <1% of the water edge.	0	shorelines that has such a gentle slope. [SR, WBN]
185 186		<1% of the water edge. 1-25% of the water edge.	0	
187		25-50% of the water edge.	0	
188		50-75% of the water edge.	0	-
189 F36	Robust Emergents	>75% of the water edge. The percentage of the emergent vegetation cover in the AA that is cattail ( <i>Typha</i> spp.), common reed ( <i>Phragmites</i> ), or tall (>1m)	0	Emergent vegetation is herbaceous plants whose stems are partly above and partly below the
190	Robust Emergents	bulrush is:		water surface during most of the time water is present. [WBN]
191		<1% of the emergent vegetation, or emergent vegetation is absent. SKIP to F38.	0	
192 193		1-25% of the emergent vegetation. 25-75% of the emergent vegetation.	0	-
194		>75%, of the emergent vegetation.	0	
F37	Interspersion of	During most of the part of the growing season when water is present, the spatial pattern of emergent vegetation within the water is mostly:		[AM, FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PH, PR, SBM, SR, WBF, WBN]
195 196	Emergents & Open Water	Scattered. More than 30% of such vegetation forms small islands or corridors surrounded by water.	0	
190	water	Intermediate.	0	
		Clumped. More than 70% of such vegetation is in bands along the wetland perimeter or is clumped at one or a few sides of the surface	0	
198 F38	Persistent Deepwater	water area. If the deepest patch of surface water (flowing or ponded) in or directly adjacent to the AA is mostly deeper than 0.5 m for >2 weeks during	0	
199	Area	the growing season, enter "1" and continue. If not, enter "0" and SKIP to F42.(Connection).		
F39	Non-vegetated	During most of the growing season and in waters deeper than 0.5 m, the cover for fish, aquatic invertebrates, and/or amphibians that is		For this question, consider only the wood that is at or above the water surface. Estimates of
200	Aquatic Cover	provided NOT by living vegetation, but by accumulations of dead wood and undercut banks is:		underwater wood based only on observations from terrestrial viewpoints are unreliable so should no
201		Little or none.	0	be attempted. [AM, FA, FR, INV]
202 203		Intermediate. Extensive.	0	-
F40	Isolated Island	The AA contains (or is part of) an island or beaver lodge within a lake, pond, or river, and is isolated from the shore by water depths >1 m	•	[WBN]
		on all sides during an average June. The island may be solid, or it may be a floating vegetation mat that is sufficiently large and dense to		
204 E41	Electing Alass 9	support a waterbird nest. At some time of the year, mats of algae and/or duckwood are likely to cover $>50\%$ of the AA's otherwise unshaded water surface, or	0	
F41	Floating Algae & Duckweed	At some time of the year, mats of algae and/or duckweed are likely to cover >50% of the AA's otherwise-unshaded water surface, or blanket >50% of the underwater substrate. If true, enter "1" in next column. If untrue or uncertain, enter "0".	0	[EC, PR, WBF]
205 F42	Channel Connection 8	The most persistent surface water connection (outlet channel or pipe, ditch, or overbank water exchange) between the AA and a		Consider the connection regardless of whether the surface water is frozen. The "downslope stream
1 42	Outflow Duration	downslope stream network is: [Note: If the AA represents only part of a wetland, answer this according to whichever is the least		network" could consist of ditches, rivers, ponds, or lakes which eventually connect to the ocean. If
		permanent surface connection: the one between the AA and the rest of the wetland, or the surface connection between the wetland and		this cannot be determined while visiting the AA, consult topographic maps perhaps by viewing these
206		the downslope stream network.]		online with Toporama (http://atlas.nrcan.gc.ca/toporama/en/index.html) [CS, FA, FR, NR, OE, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WCv, WS]
207 208		Persistent (surface water flows out for >9 months/year). Seasonal (surface water flows out for 14 days to 9 months/year, not necessarily consecutive).	0	
208		Temporary (surface water flows out for <14 days to 9 months/year, not necessarily consecutive).	0	
		None but maps show a stream network downslope from the AA and within a distance that is less than the AA's length. SKIP to F47 (pH	0	
210		Measurement). No surface water flows out of the wetland except possibly during extreme events ( <once 10="" a="" flows="" into="" only="" or,="" per="" td="" water="" wetland,<="" years).=""><td>1</td><td></td></once>	1	
211		ditch, or lake that lacks an outlet. SKIP to F47 (pH Measurement).	-	
212 F43	Outflow Confinement	During major runoff events, in the places where surface water exits the AA or connected waters nearby, the water:		"Major runoff events" would include biennial high water caused by storms and/or rapid snowmelt.
		Mostly passes through a pipe, culvert, narrowly breached dike, berm, beaver dam, or other partial obstruction (other than natural	0	[CS, NR, OE, PR, Sens, SR, STR, WS]
213 214		topography) that does not appear to drain the wetland artificially during most of the growing season. Leaves through natural exits (channels or diffuse outflow), not mainly through artificial or temporary features.	0	4
214		Is exported more quickly than usual due to ditches or pipes within the AA or connected to its outlet, or within 10 m of the AA's edge, which	0	
215		drain the wetland artificially, or water is pumped out of the AA.		
F44	Tributary Channel	At least once annually, surface water from a tributary channel that is >100 m long moves into the AA. Or, surface water from a larger permanent water body adjacent to the AA spills into the AA. If it enters only via a pipe, that pipe must be fed by a mapped stream or lake	0	If inlet tributaries cannot be searched for due to inaccessibility of part of the AA, follow suggestions i F42 above. [NRv, PH, PRv, SRv]
216		further upslope. If no, SKIP to F47 (pH Measurement).	0	
F45	Input Water	Based on lack of shade, water source characteristics, or actual temperature measurements, the inflow is likely to be warmer than surface	0	[WCv]
217	Temperature	water in the AA during part of most years. Enter 1= yes, 0= no.		
F46	Throughflow	During its travel through the AA at the time of peak annual flow, water arriving in channels: [select only the ONE encountered by most of		[FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PR, SR, WS]
218	Resistance	the incoming water].		
		Does not bump into many plant stems as it travels through the AA. Nearly all the water continues to travel in unvegetated (often incised) channels that have minimal contact with wetland vegetation, or through a zone of open water such as an instream pond or lake.	0	
219				
220		Bumps into herbaceous vegetation but mostly remains in fairly straight channels. Bumps into herbaceous vegetation and mostly spreads throughout, or is in widely meandering, multi-branched, or braided channels.	0	-
221			Ŭ	
222		Bumps into tree trunks and/or shrub stems but mostly remains in fairly straight channels. Bumps into tree trunks and/or shrub stems and follows a fairly indirect path from entrance to exit (meandering, multi-branched, or	0	4
223		Bumps into tree trunks and/or shrub stems and follows a fairly <b>indirect</b> path from entrance to exit (meandering, multi-branched, or braided).	0	
224 F47	pH Measurement	The pH in most of the AA's surface water:		Preferably, measure this in larger areas of ponded surface water within the AA, or in streams that
225		Was measured, and is: [enter the reading in the column to the right.]		have passed through (not along) most of the AA. Unless surface water is completely absent, do not dig holes or make depressions in peat in order to provide water for this measurement. Avoid
		Was not measured but surface water is present and is darkly tea-coloured. Or if no surface water, then mosses and plants that indicate	0	measuring near roads or in puddles formed only by recent rain. [AM, FA, FR, NR, WBF, PH, PR,
226 227		peatland (e.g., Labrador tea) are prevalent. Enter "1". Neither of above. Enter "1".	1	Sens, WBF, WBN]
228 <sup>F48</sup>	TDS and/or	The TDS (total dissolved solids) or conductivity off the AA's surface water is: (select the first true row with information):		See above for measurement guidance. [FR, INV, NRv, PH, PRv, Sens]
228	Conductivity	TDS is: [Enter the reading in ppm or mg/L in the column to the right, if measured, or answer next row.]		
230		Conductivity is [Enter the reading in µS/cm in the column to the right.]		
231 232		Was not measured, but plants that indicate saline conditions cover much of the vegetated AA. Enter "1". Neither of above	0	
E10	Beaver Probability	Use of the AA by beaver during the past 5 years is (select most applicable ONE):	1	[FA, FR, PH, SBM, Sens, WBF, WBN]
233 47		Evident from direct observation or presence of gnawed limbs, dams, tracks, dens, lodges, or extensive stands of water-killed trees	0	
234		(snags).	Ŭ	
		Likely based on known occurrence in the region and proximity to suitable habitat, which may include: (a) a persistent freshwater wetland,	0	
1		pond, or lake, or a perennial low or mid-gradient (<10%) channel, and (b) a corridor or multiple stands of hardwood trees and shrubs in vegetated areas near surface water.		
235		Unlikely because site characteristics above are deficient, and/or this is a settled area or other area where beaver are routinely removed.	1	
235				
235				
	•	Select first applicable choice:		Adhere to these criteria strictly do not use personal judgment based on fen conditions, pH, or othe evidence. Consult topographic maps to detect breaks in slope described here. Rust deposits
236 E50	Groundwater Strength of Evidence	Select first applicable choice: Springs are known to be present within the AA, or if groundwater levels have been monitored, that has demonstrated that groundwater primarily discharges to the wetland for longer periods during the year than periods when the wetland recharges the groundwater.	0	Adhere to these criteria strictly do not use personal judgment based on fen conditions, pH, or othe evidence. Consult topographic maps to detect breaks in slope described here. Rust deposits associated with groundwater seeps may be most noticeable as orange discoloration in ice formation along streams during early winter. [AM, CS, FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PH, PRv, SFS, WC, WS]

	٨	В	C	D	Е
	A	D	Most of the AA has a slope of >5%, or is very close to the base of a natural slope longer than 100 and much steeper than the slope of the	0	E
239			AA, AND the pH of surface water, if known, is >5.5. Neither of above is true, although some groundwater may discharge to or flow through the AA. Or groundwater influx is unknown.	1	
240			Neither of above is true, although some groundwater may discharge to of now through the AA. Or groundwater innux is unknown.	1	
	F51	Internal Gradient	The gradient along most of the flow path within the AA is:		This is not the same as the shoreline slope. It is the elevational difference between the AA's inlet and
241 242			<2% or the AA has no surface water outlet (not even seasonally).	1	outlet, divided by the flow-distance between them and converted to percent. If available, use a
243			2-5%.	0	clinometer to measure this. Free clinometer apps can be downloaded to smartphones. If the wetland is large (longer than ~1 km), this may be estimated using Google Earth to determine the minimum
244			6-10%.	0	and maximum elevation within the AA, then dividing by length and multiplying by 100. [CS, NR, OE,
245	Nete 6		>10%.	0	PR, SR, WBF, WBN, WS]
			stions: If the AA lacks an upland edge, evaluate based on the AA's entire perimeter, and moving outward into whatever areas ons, these questions are best answered by measuring from aerial images.		
		Vegetated Buffer as	Within a zone extending 30 m laterally from the AA's edge with upland and/or other wetlands, the percentage that contains perennial	_	[AM, FA, FR, INV, NRv, PH, POL, PRv, SBM, Sens, SRv, STR, WBN]
247		% of Perimeter	vegetation cover (except lawns, row crops, heavily grazed land, conifer plantations) is:		
248			<5%. 5 to 30%.	0	
249 250			30 to 60%.	0	
251			60 to 90%.	0	
252	552	Turne of Ocurrentin	>90%, or all the area within 30 m of the AA edge is other wetlands. SKIP to F55.	1	
253	F53	Type of Cover in Buffer	Within 30 m upslope of where the wetland transitions to upland, the upland land cover that is NOT perennial vegetation is mostly (mark ONE):		[AM, FA, INV, NRv, PH, POL, SBM, STR, WBN]
254		Danoi	Impervious surface, e.g., paved road, parking lot, building, exposed rock.	0	
255			Bare or nearly bare pervious surface or managed vegetation, e.g., lawn, row crops, unpaved road, dike, landslide.	0	
	F54	Buffer Slope	The steepest and/or most disturbed part of the upland area that is within 30 m of the wetland and occupies >10% of that upland area has a percent slope of:		[NRv, PRv, Sens, SRv]
256 257			< 21% (flat almost no noticeable slope) or all the area within 30 m of the AA edge is other wetlands.	0	
258			2-5%.	0	1
259			5-30%.	0	4
260	F55	Cliffs or Steep Banks	>30%. In the AA or within 100 m, there are elevated terrestrial features such as cliffs, talus slopes, stream banks, or excavated pits (but not	0	Do not include upturned trees as potential den sites. [POL, SBM]
	. 55		riprap) that extend at least 2 m nearly vertically, are unvegetated, and potentially contain crevices or other substrate suitable for nesting or	Ŭ	
261			den areas. Enter 1 (yes) or 0 (no).		
	F56	New or Expanded	Human actions within or adjacent to the AA have persistently expanded a naturally occurring wetland or created a wetland where there providually was none (e.g., by excavation, impoundment):		Determine this using historical aerial photography, old maps, soil maps, or permit files as available
262 263		Wetland	previously was none (e.g., by excavation, impoundment): No	0	[CS, NR, OE, PH, Sens]
263			Yes, and created or expanded 20 - 100 years ago.	0	
265			Yes, and created or expanded 3-20 years ago.	0	
266			Yes, and created or expanded within last 3 years.	0	
267 268			Yes, but time of origin or expansion unknown. Unknown if new or expanded within 20 years or not.	0	
269	F57	Burn History	More than 1% of the AA's previously vegetated area:		Look for charred soil or stumps (in multiple widely-spaced locations) or ask landowner. [CS, PH,
209		-	Burned within past 5 years.	0	STR]
271			Burned 6-10 years ago.	0	
272 273			Burned 11-30 years ago.	0	
	F58	Visibility	Burned >30 years ago, or no evidence of a burn and no data. The maximum percentage of the wetland that is visible from the best vantage point on public roads, public parking lots, public buildings, or	1	[PU, STR, WBFv]
274		Violonity	public maintained trails that intersect, adjoin, or are within 100 m of the AA (select one) is:		
275			<25%.	1	
276 277			25-50%. >50%.	0	
	F59	Non-consumptive	Assuming access permission was granted, select ALL statements that are true of the AA as it currently exists:	0	[PU, STR]
278		Uses - Actual or	For an average person, walking is physically possible <u>in</u> (not just near) >5% of the AA during most of the growing season, e.g., free of	1	
279		Potential	deep water and dense shrub thickets.		
280			Maintained roads, parking areas, or foot-trails are within 10 m of the AA, or the AA can be accessed part of the year by boats arriving via contiguous waters.	0	
200			Within or near the AA, there is an interpretive center, trails with interpretive signs or brochures, and/or regular guided interpretive tours.	0	
281	E40	Invisited Correction	The perceptage of the AA almost never visited by humans during an every require excess which have been the following of the following the foll		
	F60	Unvisited Core Area	The percentage of the AA almost never visited by humans during an average growing season probably comprises: [ <u>Note:</u> Only include the part actually walked or driven (not simply viewed from) with a vehicle or boat. Do not include visitors on trails outside of the AA unless		[AM, FAv, FRv, PH, PU, SBM, STR, WBF, WBN]
			more than half the wetland is visible from the trails and they are within 30 m of the wetland edge. In that case include only the area		
282			occupied by the trail.]		
283 284			<5% and no inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA. <5% and inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA.	0	4
284 285			<5% and inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA. 5-50% and no inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA.	0	
286			5-50% and inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA.	0	
287 288			50-95%, with or without inhabited building nearby.	0	
	F61	Frequently Visited	>95% of the AA with or without inhabited building nearby. The part of the AA visited by humans almost daily for several weeks during an average growing season probably comprises: [See note	1	[AM, PH, PU, SBM, STR, WBF, WBN]
289 290		Area	above.]		,
			<5%. If F60 was answered ">95%" (mostly never visited), SKIP to F64.	1	
291 292			5-50%. 50-95%.	0	4
292 293			>95% of the AA.	0	
	F62	BMP - Soils	Boardwalks, paved trails, fences or other infrastructure and/or well-enforced regulations appear to effectively prevent visitors from walking	0	[PH, PU]
294	EK3	BMP - Wildlife	on soil within nearly all of the AA when the soil is unfrozen. Enter "1" if true. Fences, observation blinds, platforms, paved trails, exclusion periods, and/or well-enforced prohibitions on motorised boats, off-leash pets,	0	
295		Protection	and off road vehicles appear to effectively exclude or divert visitors and their pets from the AA at critical times in order to minimize disturbance of wildlife (except during hunting seasons). Enter "1" if true.	0	[AM, PU, WBF, WBN]
	F64	Consumptive Uses	Recent evidence was found within the AA of the following potentially-sustainable consumptive uses. Select ALL that apply.		[FAv, FRv, WBFv]
296 297		(Provisioning	Low-impact commercial timber harvest (e.g., selective thinning).	1	
298		Services)	Commercial or traditional-use harvesting of native plants, their fruits, or mushrooms.	0	
299			Waterfowl hunting.	0	
300 301			Fishing. Trapping of furbearers.	0	4
302			None of the above.	0	
303	F65	Domestic Wells	The closest wells or water bodies that currently provide drinking water are:		[NRv]
304			Within 0-100 m. of the AA.	0	
			-		

	Α	В	С	D	E
30	5		100-500 m. away.	0	
30	6		>500 m. away, or no information.	1	
30	F66 7		The AA is, or is part of, a calcareous fen. See the Plants_Calcar worksheet in the accompanying SuppInfo file for list of plant indicators (calciphiles). Enter 1 If more than two Strong or more than five Moderate calciphile species are present; otherwise enter 0, but if not able to identify those <b>and</b> no information, change to <b>blank</b> .	0	[PH, PR]
30	8	-			

gator: Brady Leights and Tiffany MacAulay	Site Identifier: WL-6		Date: 26 July, 2021					
essor (S) Data Form for Non-Tida	I Wetlands. WESP-AC for Nova	Scotia version 2.		Da				
Aberrant Timing of Water Inputs								
In the last column, place a check mark next to any item that is likely			muted (smaller or less frequent peaks spread over longer					
times, more temporal homogeneity of flow or water levels) or more fi		FR, INV, PH, STR]		_				
Stormwater from impervious surfaces that drains directly to the wetland. Water subsidies from wastewater effluent, septic system leakage, snow storage areas, or irrigation.								
Water subsidies from wastewater effluent, septic system leakage, snow storage areas, or irrigation. Regular removal of surface or groundwater for irrigation or other consumptive use.								
Flow regulation in tributaries or water level regulation in adjoining w		ulates inflow to the wetland.						
A dam, dike, levee, weir, berm, or fill within or downgradient from	5 51 6							
Excavation within the wetland, e.g., dugout, artificial pond, dead-en	d ditch.							
Artificial drains or ditches in or near the wetland.								
Accelerated downcutting or channelization of an adjacent or interna	al channel (incised below the historical water table level).							
Logging within the wetland.				_				
Subsidence or compaction of the wetland's substrate as a result of	, ,			_				
Straightening, ditching, dredging, and/or lining of tributary channels		no monourable offert on the timing of water conditions in one part	of the AA then leave the "No" for the second in the following					
If any items were checked above, then for each row of the table belo rows. To estimate effects, contrast the current condition with the corr			of the AA, then leave the "U's" for the scores in the following					
	Severe (3 points)	Medium (2 points)	Mild (1 point)					
Spatial extent of timing shift within the wetland:	>95% of wetland.	5-95% of wetland.	<5% of wetland.					
When most of the timing shift began:	<3 yrs ago.	3-9 yrs ago.	10-100 yrs ago.					
Score the following 2 rows only if the altered inputs began within pas								
Input timing now vs. previously:	Shift of weeks.	Shift of days.	Shift of hours or minutes.					
Flashiness or muting:	Became very flashy or controlled.	Intermediate.	Became mildly flashy or controlled.					
			Sum	_				
			Stressor subscore	= 0				
Accelerated Inputs of Contaminants and/or	Salts							
In the last column, place a check mark next to any item occurring	in either the wetland or its CA that is likely to have accelerated i	the inputs of contaminants or salts to the AA. [AM, FA, PH, POL, S	STR]					
Stormwater or wastewater effluent (including failing septic systems)	), landfills, industrial facilities.							
Metals & chemical wastes from mining, shooting ranges, snow stor	age areas, oil/ gas extraction, other sources (download many loca	ations from National Pollutant Release Inventory and view KMZ ov	erlay in Google Earth. https://www.ec.gc.ca/inrp-					
npri/default.asp?lang=En&n=B85A1846-1								
Road salt.				_				
Spraying of pesticides, as applied to lawns, croplands, roadsides, c								
If any items were checked above, then for each row of the table belo following rows. To estimate effects, contrast the current condition wi		not cumulatively expose the AA to significantly higher levels of com	taminants and/or salts, then leave the "N's" for the scores in the					
ionormig forter fo commute encode, contrate une current contaiter in	ит те сополотт пе спескео тенъ течегоссопео ог were по то	naer present.						
I loual toxicity of most toxic contaminants:	Severe (3 points)	nger present. Medium (2 points) Cropland, managed landfill, pipeline or transmission rights-of-	Mild (1 point)					
Usual toxicity of most toxic contaminants:	Severe (3 points) Industrial effluent, mining waste, unmanaged landfill.	Medium (2 points) Cropland, managed landfill, pipeline or transmission rights-of- way.	Mild (1 point) Low density residential.					
Frequency & duration of input:	Severe (3 points) Industrial effluent, mining waste, unmanaged landfill. Frequent and year-round.	Medium (2 points) Cropland, managed landfill, pipeline or transmission rights-of- way. Frequent but mostly seasonal.	Mild (1 point) Low density residential. Infrequent & during high runoff events mainly.					
	Severe (3 points) Industrial effluent, mining waste, unmanaged landfill.	Medium (2 points) Cropland, managed landfill, pipeline or transmission rights-of- way.	Mild (1 point) Low density residential. Infrequent & during high runoff events mainly. In more distant part of contributing area.					
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Frequency & duration of input: AA proximity to main sources (actual or potential):	Severe (3 points) Industrial effluent, mining waste, unmanaged landfill. Frequent and year-round.	Medium (2 points) Cropland, managed landfill, pipeline or transmission rights-of- way. Frequent but mostly seasonal.	Mild (1 point) Low density residential. Infrequent & during high runoff events mainly. In more distant part of contributing area.					
Frequency & duration of input: AA proximity to main sources (actual or potential): Accelerated Inputs of Nutrients	Severe (3 points) Industrial effluent, mining waste, unmanaged landfill. Frequent and year-round. 0 - 15 m.	Medium (2 points)         Cropland, managed landfill, pipeline or transmission rights-of-way.         Frequent but mostly seasonal.         15-100 m. or in groundwater.	Mild (1 point) Low density residential. Infrequent & during high runoff events mainly. In more distant part of contributing area. Sum	=				
Frequency & duration of input: AA proximity to main sources (actual or potential): ACcelerated Inputs of Nutrients In the last column, place a check mark next to any item occurring a	Severe (3 points)         Industrial effluent, mining waste, unmanaged landfill.         Frequent and year-round.         0 - 15 m.	Medium (2 points)         Cropland, managed landfill, pipeline or transmission rights-of-way.         Frequent but mostly seasonal.         15-100 m. or in groundwater.	Mild (1 point) Low density residential. Infrequent & during high runoff events mainly. In more distant part of contributing area. Sum	=				
Frequency & duration of input: AA proximity to main sources (actual or potential): ACcelerated Inputs of Nutrients In the last column, place a check mark next to any item occurring a Stormwater or wastewater effluent (including failing septic systems)	Severe (3 points)         Industrial effluent, mining waste, unmanaged landfill.         Frequent and year-round.         0 - 15 m.	Medium (2 points)         Cropland, managed landfill, pipeline or transmission rights-of-way.         Frequent but mostly seasonal.         15-100 m. or in groundwater.	Mild (1 point) Low density residential. Infrequent & during high runoff events mainly. In more distant part of contributing area. Sum	=				
Frequency & duration of input: AA proximity to main sources (actual or potential): Accelerated Inputs of Nutrients In the last column, place a check mark next to any item occurring a Stormwater or wastewater effluent (including failing septic systems) Fertilizers applied to lawns, ag lands, or other areas in the CA.	Severe (3 points)         Industrial effluent, mining waste, unmanaged landfill.         Frequent and year-round.         0 - 15 m.	Medium (2 points)         Cropland, managed landfill, pipeline or transmission rights-of-way.         Frequent but mostly seasonal.         15-100 m. or in groundwater.	Mild (1 point) Low density residential. Infrequent & during high runoff events mainly. In more distant part of contributing area. Sum	=				
Frequency & duration of input: AA proximity to main sources (actual or potential): Accelerated Inputs of Nutrients In the last column, place a check mark next to any item occurring Stormwater or wastewater effluent (including failing septic systems) Fertilizers applied to lawns, ag lands, or other areas in the CA. Livestock, dogs.	Severe (3 points)         Industrial effluent, mining waste, unmanaged landfill.         Frequent and year-round.         0 - 15 m.	Medium (2 points)         Cropland, managed landfill, pipeline or transmission rights-of-way.         Frequent but mostly seasonal.         15-100 m. or in groundwater.	Mild (1 point) Low density residential. Infrequent & during high runoff events mainly. In more distant part of contributing area. Sum	=				
Frequency & duration of input: AA proximity to main sources (actual or potential): ACcelerated Inputs of Nutrients In the last column, place a check mark next to any item occurring a Stormwater or wastewater effluent (including failing septic systems) Fertilizers applied to lawns, ag lands, or other areas in the CA. Livestock, dogs. Artificial drainage of upslope lands.	Severe (3 points)         Industrial effluent, mining waste, unmanaged landfill.         Frequent and year-round.         0 - 15 m.	Medium (2 points)         Cropland, managed landfill, pipeline or transmission rights-of-way.         Frequent but mostly seasonal.         15-100 m. or in groundwater.	Mild (1 point) Low density residential. Infrequent & during high runoff events mainly. In more distant part of contributing area. Sum Stressor subscore					
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Frequency & duration of input: AA proximity to main sources (actual or potential): ACcelerated Inputs of Nutrients In the last column, place a check mark next to any item occurring Stormwater or wastewater effluent (including failing septic systems) Fertilizers applied to lawns, ag lands, or other areas in the CA. Livestock, dogs. Artificial drainage of upslope lands. If any items were checked above, then for each row of the table below effects, contrast the current condition with the condition if the checked	Severe (3 points)         Industrial effluent, mining waste, unmanaged landfill.         Frequent and year-round.         0 - 15 m.	Medium (2 points)         Cropland, managed landfill, pipeline or transmission rights-of-way.         Frequent but mostly seasonal.         15-100 m. or in groundwater.         the inputs of nutrients to the wetland. [NRv, PRv, STR]         not cumulatively expose the AA to significantly more nutrients, then         Medium (2 points)         Medium (2 points)	Mild (1 point)         Low density residential.         Infrequent & during high runoff events mainly.         In more distant part of contributing area.         Sum         Stressor subscore         In leave the "0's" for the scores in the following rows. To estimate         Mild (1 point)					
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Duration of sediment inputs to the wetland:	Frequent and year-round.	Frequent but mostly seasonal.	Infrequent & during high runoff events mainly.					
AA proximity to actual or potential sources:	0 - 15 m.	15-100 m.	In more distant part of contributing area.					
* high-intensity= extensive off-road vehicle use, plowing, grading soil or sediment.	g, excavation, erosion with or without veg removal; <b>low</b> -intensity= veg	removal only with little or no apparent erosion or disturbance of	Sum=					
			Stressor subscore=	0				
Soil or Sediment Alteration Within the As	ssessment Area							
n the last column, place a check mark next to any item present i s less). [CS, INV, NR, PH, SR, STR]	n the wetland that is likely to have compacted, eroded, or otherwise a	Itered the wetland's soil. Consider only items occurring within past	100 years or since wetland was created or restored (whichever					
Compaction from machinery, off-road vehicles, livestock, or more	untain bikes, especially during wetter periods.							
Leveling or other grading not to the natural contour.								
Tillage, plowing (but excluding disking for enhancement of nativ	e plants).							
Fill or riprap, excluding small amounts of upland soils containing organic amendments (compost, etc.) or small amounts of topsoil imported from another wetland.								
Excavation.								
Ditch cleaning or dredging in or adjacent to the wetland.								
Boat traffic in or adjacent to the wetland and sufficient to cause	shore erosion or stir bottom sediments.							
Artificial water level or flow manipulations sufficient to cause erosion or stir bottom sediments.								
f any items were checked above, then for each row of the table l effects, contrast the current condition with the condition if the che	below, assign points. However, if you believe the checked items did n ecked items never occurred or were no longer present.	ot measurably alter the soil structure and/or topography, then leave	e the "O's" for the scores in the following rows. To estimate					
	Severe (3 points)	Medium (2 points)	Mild (1 point)					
Spatial extent of altered soil:	>95% of wetland or >95% of its upland edge (if any).	5-95% of wetland or 5-95% of its upland edge (if any).	<5% of wetland and <5% of its upland edge (if any).					
Recentness of significant soil alteration in wetland:	Current & ongoing.	1-12 months ago.	>1 yr ago.					
Duration:	Long-lasting, minimal veg recovery.	Long-lasting but mostly revegetated.	Short-term, revegetated, not intense.					
iming of soil alteration:	Frequent and year-round.	Frequent but mostly seasonal.	Mainly during one-time or scattered events.					
			Sum=					
			Stressor subscore=	C				

#### FieldS form Non-tidal

# Assessment Area (AA) Results:

Wetland ID: Uniacke Quarry Wetland 6

Date: 26 July, 2021

Observer: Brady Leights and Tiffany MacAulay

Latitude & Longitude (decimal degrees): 44.9154, -63.8159

Scores will appear below after data are entered in worksheets OF, F, and S. See Manual for definitions and descriptions of how scores were computed.

Wetland Functions or Other Attributes:	Function Score (Normalised)	Function Rating	Benefits Score (Normalised)	Benefits Rating	Function Score (raw)	Benefits Score (raw)
Water Storage & Delay (WS)	7.62	Moderate	4.91	Moderate	7.63	2.18
Stream Flow Support (SFS)	0.00	Lower	0.00	Lower	0.00	0.00
Water Cooling (WC)	0.00	Lower	0.00	Lower	0.00	0.00
Sediment Retention & Stabilisation (SR)	4.30	Moderate	2.16	Moderate	5.56	1.06
Phosphorus Retention (PR)	0.61	Lower	1.29	Moderate	4.13	1.00
Nitrate Removal & Retention (NR)	10.00	Higher	3.33	Lower	10.00	3.33
Carbon Sequestration (CS)	4.16	Moderate			7.17	
Organic Nutrient Export (OE)	6.01	Moderate			3.93	
Anadromous Fish Habitat (FA)	0.00	Lower	0.00	Lower	0.00	0.00
Resident Fish Habitat (FR)	0.00	Lower	0.00	Lower	0.00	0.00
Aquatic Invertebrate Habitat (INV)	3.52	Moderate	1.15	Moderate	4.93	1.86
Amphibian & Turtle Habitat (AM)	4.85	Moderate	2.11	Lower	5.66	3.50
Waterbird Feeding Habitat (WBF)	0.00	Lower	0.00	Lower	0.00	0.00
Waterbird Nesting Habitat (WBN)	0.00	Lower	0.00	Lower	0.00	0.00
Songbird, Raptor, & Mammal Habitat (SBM)	6.33	Moderate	5.00	Moderate	5.51	5.00
Pollinator Habitat (POL)	6.89	Moderate	3.33	Moderate	5.71	3.33
Native Plant Habitat (PH)	3.29	Lower	4.85	Lower	5.21	4.85
Public Use & Recognition (PU)			1.82	Moderate		1.54
Wetland Sensitivity (Sens)			5.01	Moderate		3.60
Wetland Ecological Condition (EC)			3.04	Lower		6.67
Wetland Stressors (STR) (higher score means more stress)			9.95	Higher		4.96
Summary Ratings for Grouped Functions:						
HYDROLOGIC Group (WS)	7.62	Moderate	4.91	Moderate	7.63	2.18
WATER QUALITY SUPPORT Group (max+avg/2 of SR, PR, NR, CS)	7.38	Higher	2.80	Lower	8.36	2.56
AQUATIC SUPPORT Group (max+avg/2 of SFS, INV, OE, WC)	4.20	Moderate	0.76	Lower	3.57	1.24
AQUATIC HABITAT Group (max+avg/2 of FA, FR, AM, WBF, WBN)	2.91	Lower	1.27	Lower	3.40	2.10
TRANSITION HABITAT Group (max+avg/2 of SBM, PH, POL)	6.20	Moderate	4.70	Lower	5.60	4.70
WETLAND CONDITION (EC)			3.04	Lower		6.67
WETLAND RISK (average of Sensitivity & Stressors)			7.48	Higher		4.28
	means only th	e of 0 does not at this wetland inction or bene	has a capacity	that is equal or	less than the lo	owest-scoring

assessed previously.

# NOVA SCOTIA - Functional WSS Interpretation Tool

### 1. General Description of Tool:

This interpretive tool automatically determines whether the subject wetland will be regulated as a Wetland of Special Significance (WSS). This determination is made based on the WESP-AC functional results, per the Nova Scotia Wetland Conservation Policy.

A 'Function-Benefit Product' (FBP) is calculated based upon the Grouped Functions, and has a theoretical maximum of 100. Threshold values for the FBP are applied, in order to categorize the FBP scores into 'Low', 'Moderate' or 'High' scores. Thresholds are determined based upon the statistical distribution of WESP-AC scores compiled from various sites across the Province (N=442). These categories are subsequently used to apply various 'Functional WSS Rules', as described below.

For the purpose of defining and applying the Functional WSS rules, two supergroups are defined based on grouped functions, as follows: **(1)** Support Supergroup - includes Hydrologic, Water Quality Support, and Aquatic Support grouped functions. **(2)** Habitat Supergroup - includes Aquatic Habitat and Transition Habitat grouped functions.

## 2. Functional WSS Rule Definitions:

Habitat Rule: In consideration of the Habitat Supergroup, the subject wetland is a WSS if either of the following sub-rules are satisfied:

(HAB 1) Two 'High Scores' OR

(HAB 2) One 'High' and one 'Moderate' score

Support Rule: In consideration of the Support Supergroup, the subject wetland is a WSS if either of the following sub-rules are satisfied:

(SUP 1) Three 'High' scores OR

(SUP 2) Two 'High' and one 'Moderate' score

Habitat/Support Hybrid Rule: In consideration of both the Habitat and Support Supergroups, the subject wetland is a WSS if the following is satisfied: (HYB 1) One 'High' Habitat score AND Two or three 'High' Support scores

### **3. Functional WSS Interpretation Results**

Function-Benefit Product (FBP)	FBP SCORE	FBP SCORE CATEGORY
SUPPORT SUPERGROUP - HYDROLOGIC	37.40296475	Moderate
SUPPORT SUPERGROUP - WATER QUALITY SUPPORT	20.64592857	Low
SUPPORT SUPERGROUP - AQUATIC SUPPORT	3.207477149	Low
HABITAT SUPERGROUP - AQUATIC HABITAT	3.684511533	Low
HABITAT SUPERGROUP - TRANSITION HABITAT	29.11325998	Low

3a. Functional WSS Determination: Automatic Method

Habitat Rule Satisfied?	NO
Support Rule Satisfied?	NO
Habitat/Support Hybrid Rule Satisfied?	NO
CONCLUSION:	Site is not a WSS

#### 3b. Functional WSS Determination - Manual Method Using Dichotomous Key

<b>1a.</b> (HAB) - One or more 'High' scores for AH or TH <b>2</b>
2a. (HAB) - Two 'High' scoresWSS
<b>2b.</b> (HAB) - One 'High' score <b>3</b>
<b>3a.</b> (HAB) - Any combination of 'High' and 'Moderate' scores
<b>3b.</b> (HAB) - Any combination of 'High' and 'Low' scores
<b>4a.</b> (SUP) One or more 'High' Scores for HYD, WQS, or AS
5a. (SUP) Two or Three 'High' scores
<b>5b.</b> (SUP) One 'High' score <b>6</b>
<b>6a.</b> (SUP) Any combo of one 'High', two 'Mod' scores <b>WSS</b>
<b>6b.</b> (SUP) One 'High', plus any other combo of scores <b>not WSS</b>
<b>4b.</b> (SUP) Zero 'High' Scores for HYD, WQS, or AS
<b>7a.</b> (SUP) Three 'Moderate' scores
<b>7b.</b> (SUP) Any other combination of scores
<b>1b.</b> (HAB) - Zero 'High' Scores for AH or TH <b>8</b>
8a. (SUP) Three 'High' ScoresWSS
<b>8b.</b> (SUP) Less than three 'High' scores <b>9</b>
<b>9a.</b> (SUP) Two 'High' and one 'Moderate' score
<b>9b.</b> (SUP) - Any other combination of scores

Cover Page: Basic Description of Assessment	WESP-AC version 2
Site Name:	
	Uniacke Quarry Wetland 7
Investigator Name:	Brady Leights
Date of Field Assessment:	27 July 2021
Nearest Town:	Mount Uniacke, NS
Latitude (decimal degrees):	44.914574
Longitude (decimal degrees):	-63.810150
Is a map based on a formal on-site wetland delineation available?	Yes
Approximate size of the Assessment Area (AA, in hectares):	0.4
AA as percent of entire wetland (approx.). Attach sketch map if AA is smaller than the entire contiguous wetland.	
What percent (approx.) of the <b>wetland</b> were you able to visit?	
What percent (approx.) of the <b>AA</b> were you able to visit?	
Were you able to ask the site owner/manager about any of the questions?	
Indicate here if you intentionally surveyed for rare plants, calciphile plants, or rare animals:	
Have you attended a WESP-AC training session? If so, indicate approximate month & year.	September 2021
How many wetlands have you assessed previously using WESP-AC? (approx.)	
Comments about the site or this WESP-AC assessment (attach extra page if desired):	

	Α	В	С	D	Е
	Date: J	uly 27, 2021	Site Identifier: WL-7	Investiga	tor: Brady Leights
1					
			New tidel Motland Date Forms, M/FCD, AC yearsian, 2 for News Costie wetlands		
			Non-tidal Wetland Data Form. WESP-AC version 2 for Nova Scotia wetlands		
	<mark>Manu</mark>	<mark>al and the Explanatic</mark>	ons column of the data form. In the Data column, change the 0 (false) to a 1 (true) for the best choice, or for mult	<mark>iple cho</mark>	ices where allowed and so indicated. Answering many of the questions below will
	requir	e using these online	map viewers:		
		Google Earth Pro: ht	tps://www.google.com/earth/download/gep/agree.html		
			e Viewer: https://nsgi.novascotia.ca/plv/		
			eting this office data form will require 1-2 hours. For a list of functions to which each question pertains, see brack	intering an	browistions in the Definitions /Evalenations column. For detailed descriptions of
			Appendix B of the accompanying Manual. Codes for functions and values are: WS= Water Storage, SFS= Stream		
			= Nitrate Removal, CS= Carbon Sequestration, OE= Organic Nutrient Export, INV= Invertebrate Habitat, FA= Anad		
	<mark>Feedi</mark>	ng Waterbird Habitat	:, WBN= Nesting Waterbird Habitat, SBM= Songbird, Raptor, & Mammal Habitat, POL= Pollinator Habitat, PH= Na	itive Plai	nt Habitat, PU= Public Use & Recognition, EC= Ecological Condition, Sen= Wetland
2	<mark>Sensit</mark>	ivity, STR= Stressors.			
Z					
	#	Indicators	Condition Choices	Data	Definitions/Explanations
3					
4	OF1	Province	Mark the province in which the AA is located by changing the 0 in the column next to it to a "1". Mark only one.		This determines to which province's calibration wetlands the raw score of any wetland is normalised.
+	-		New Brunswick	0	In the function and benefits models, it also triggers the automatic exclusion of indicators for which no
5	-			0	spatial data exists in a particular province.
6			Nova Scotia	1	
7			Prince Edward Island	0	
8			Newfoundland-Labrador	0	
	OF2	Ponded Area Within 1	The area of surface water ponded during most of the growing season that is both (1) in or adjacent to the AA and (2) within 1 km is:		"Adjacent" means not separated from the AA by a wide expanse (>50 m) of upland (including roads
9		km.			>50 m wide). Include ponded areas likely to be hidden by wetland vegetation. If surface water
10			<0.01 hectare (about 10 m x 10 m).	0	extends beyond 1 km, include only the part within 1 km. Do not include tidal areas. Measure the
	-			0	area from aerial imagery using Google Earth Pro (click on Ruler icon in toolbar, then Polygon in pop-
11			0.01 - 0.1 hectare.	Ŭ	up menu). [PH, SBM, WBN]
12			0.1 - 1 hectare.	0	
13			1 to 10 hectares.	1	
14			10 to 100 hectares.	0	
15			>100 hectares.	0	
		Ponded Water &	The area of wetlands and surface water ponded during most of the growing season that is both (1) in or adjacent to the AA and (2) within		See definition of adjacent in OF2. If the AA's wetland vegetation extends beyond 1 km, include only
16			1 km is:		the part within 1 km. "Ponded" means not flowing in rivers or streams. [Sens, WBF]
16				0	
17			<0.01 hectare (about 10 m x 10 m).	0	
18 19			0.01 - 0.1 hectare.	0	
19			0.1 - 1 hectare.	0	
20			1 to 10 hectares.	0	
21			10 to 100 hectares.	1	
22			>100 hectares.	0	
_	OF4	Size of Largest Nearby	The largest vegetated patch or corridor that includes the AA's vegetation plus all adjacent upland vegetation that is not lawn, row crops,	-	See definition of adjacent in OF2. Use Google Earth Pro's polygon ruler (as described above).
		Vegetated Tract or	heavily grazed lands, conifer plantation is:		Exclude conifer plantations only if it is obvious that trees were planted in rows. [AM, PH, SBM, Sens]
23	-	Corridor	<b>56</b>	0	
23 24 25 26		Corridor	<0.01 hectare (about 10 m x 10 m).	0	-
25			0.01 - 0.1 hectare.	0	
26			0.1 - 1 hectare.	0	
27			1 to 10 hectares.	0	
28			10 to 100 hectares.	0	
29			100 to 1000 hectares.	0	
28 29 30			>1000 hectares. [This is nearly always the answer in relatively undeveloped landscapes.]	1	
	OF5	Distance to Large	The minimum distance from the edge of the AA to the edge of the closest <i>vegetated land</i> (but excluding row crops, lawn, conifer	'	To measure distance, use Google Earth Pro (Ruler > Line tool). The 375-ha criterion is from the
31		Vegetated Tract	plantation) larger than 375 hectares (about 2 km on a side), is:		Fundy Model Forest Project. [AM, PH, POL, SBM, Sens]
			<50 m, and not separated from the 375-ha vegetated area by any width of <b>paved</b> roads, stretches of open water, row crops, bare ground, lawn, or impervious surface. Or the AA itself contains >375 ha of vegetation. [This is often the answer in relatively undeveloped	1	
32			landscapes.]		
	1		<50 m, but completely separated from the 375-ha vegetated area by those features, and AA does not contain >375 ha of vegetation.	0	1
33				÷	
33 34	]		50-500 m, and <b>not</b> separated.	0	]
35	1		50-500 m, but separated by those features.	0	

				-	4
36			0.5 - 5 km, and <b>not</b> separated.	0	
37			0.5 - 5 km, but separated by those features.	0	
38			None of the above (the closest patches or corridors which are that large are >5 km away).	0	
	OF6	Herbaceous Uniqueness	The AA's vegetation cover is >10% herbaceous* but uplands within 5 km have <10% herbaceous cover. If so, enter "3" and continue to	1	For this question only, consider moss to be herbaceous vegetation. Determine the score by viewing
			OF7. If not, consider:		aerial imagery in Google Earth after successively drawing or estimating the boundaries of the buffers
			The AA's vegetation cover is >10% herbaceous* but uplands within 1 km have <10% herbaceous cover. If so enter "2" and continue to		of 5 km, 1 km, and 100 m radius focused on the center of the AA. Circles of specified radius can be
			OF7. If not, consider:		drawn in Google Earth Pro by clicking on the Ruler icon, then Circle in the pop-up menu. [AMv, PHv,
			The AA's vegetation cover is >10% herbaceous* but uplands within 100 m of the wetland edge have <10% herbaceous cover. If so, enter		POLv, SBMv, WBFv, WBNv]
			. [* NOTE: Evolude lawne, row grape, beauily grazed lands, forest, chrublands, include more as well as grasslike plants in this use of		
39			[* NOTE: Exclude lawns, row crops, heavily grazed lands, forest, shrublands. Include moss as well as grasslike plants in this use of "herbaceous vegetation"]		
	OF7	Woody Uniqueness	The AA's vegetation cover is >10% woody* but uplands within 5 km have <10% woody cover. If so, enter "3" and continue to OF8. If not,	0	See above. Do not consider conifer plantations to be forest if it is obvious that trees were planted in
		woody oniqueness	consider:	-	rows. [AMv, PHv, POLv, SBMv]
			The AA's vegetation is >10% woody* but uplands within 1 km have <10% woody cover. If so enter "2" and continue to OF8. If not,		
			consider:		
			The AA's vegetation is >10% woody* but uplands within 100 m of the wetland edge have <10% woody cover. If so, enter "1"		
40			[* NOTE: woody cover = trees & shrubs taller than 1 m.]		
	OF8	Local Vegetated Cover	Draw a 5-km radius circle measured from the center of the AA. Ignoring all permanent water in the circle, the percent of the remaining		In Google Earth, draw the 5 km buffer and then estimate land cover percentages, or do GIS analysis
		Percentage	area that is wooded or unmanaged herbaceous vegetation (NOT lawn, row crops, bare or heavily grazed land, clearcuts, or conifer		of an appropriate land cover layer. [AM, PH, POL, SBM, Sens]
41			plantations) is:		
42			<5% of the land.	0	
43			5 to 20% of the land.	0	
44			20 to 60% of the land.	0	
45			60 to 90% of the land.	1	
46			>90% of the land. SKIP to OF10.	0	
47	OF9	Type of Land Cover	Within the 5-km radius circle, and ignoring all permanent water, the land area that is bare or non-perennial cover is mostly:		[AM, SBM]
48		Alteration	Impervious surface, e.g., paved road, parking lot, building, exposed rock.	0	
49			Bare pervious surface, e.g., lawn, recent (<5 yrs ago) clearcut, dirt or gravel road, cropland, landslide, conifer plantation.	1	
	OF10	Distance by Road to	Measured along the maintained road nearest the AA, the distance to the nearest population center is:	·	"Population center" means a settled area with more than about 5 regularly- inhabited structures per
50	0.10	Nearest Population			square kilometer. In Google Earth Pro, click on the Ruler icon, then Path, and draw and measure the
51		Center	<100 m.	0	route. [FAv, FRv, NRv, PH, PU, SBM, WBFv]
52			100 - 500 m.	0	
53			0.5- 1 km.	0	
54			1 - 5 km.	1	
55			>5 km.	0	

A OF11	В	С	D	E
56	Distance to Nearest	From the center of the AA, the distance to the nearest maintained public road (dirt or paved) is:	D	Determine this by viewing aerial imagery in Google Earth Pro and measuring with the Ruler>Line
57	Maintained Road	<10 m.	0	tool. [AM, FAv, FRv, NRv, PH, PU, SBM, STR, WBN]
58		10 - 25 m.	0	
59		25 - 50 m. 50 - 100 m.	0	
50 51		100 - 500 m.	0	
52		>500 m.	1	
OF12	Wildlife Access	Draw a circle of radius of 5 km from the center of the AA. If mammals and amphibians can move from the center of the AA to ALL other		Draw the 5 km circle in Google Earth Pro using the Circle tool and search for roads and wetlands
53		separate wetlands and ponds located within the circle without being forced to cross pavement (any width), lawns, bare ground, and/or marine waters, mark 1= yes can move to all, 0= no. Change to <b>blank</b> if there are no other wetlands within 5 km.	0	within it, being alert for roads hidden under forest canopy. [AM, SBM, STR]
_	Distance to Ponded	The distance from the AA center to the closest (but separate) ponded water body visible in GoogleEarth imagery is:		In Google Earth Pro, zoom in closely to examine the surrounding landscape for ponds, lakes, and
5 5	Water	<50 m, and not separated by any width of paved roads, stretches of open water, row crops, lawn, bare ground, or impervious surface.	0	wetlands that appear to be permanently flooded. [AM, PH, SBM, Sens, WBF, WBN]
i6		<50 m, but completely separated by those features.	0	
57		50-500 m, and not separated.	0	
i8 i9		50-500 m, but separated by those features. 0.5 - 1 km, and not separated.	0	
0		0.5 - 1 km, but separated by those features.	0	
'1		None of the above (the closest patches or corridors that large are >1 km away).	0	
	Distance to Large Ponded Water	The distance from the AA center to the closest (but separate) non-tidal body of water that is ponded during most of the year and is larger than 8 hectares during most of a normal year is:		Determine this by viewing aerial imagery in Google Earth. [Sens, WBF, WBN]
2 3		<100 m.	0	
4		100 m - 1 km.	0	
5	1	1 -2 km.	0	
6 7	1	2-5 km. 5-10 km.	1	
8		>10 km.	0	
9 OF15	Tidal Proximity	The distance from the AA edge to the closest tidal water body (regardless of its salinity) is:		In Google Earth, measure the distance to the ocean (including Bay of Fundy) or tidal river, which
0	1	<100 m.	0	is closer. If you need to see how far upriver a river is tidal, see the KMZ file provided with this calculator for NS (NS Headtide). Points shown in those files are only an approximation, so local
1	1	100 m - 1 km.	0	information if available may be preferable. [FA, WBF]
2		1 - 5 km. 5-10 km.	0	
3 4		10-40 km.	1	
5		>40 km.	0	
6 <sup>OF16</sup>	Upland Edge Contact	Select one:		[NR, SBM, Sens]
7		The AA has no upland edge (or upland is <1% of perimeter). The AA is entirely surrounded by (& contiguous with) other wetlands or	0	
7		water. 1-25% of the AA's perimeter abuts upland (including filled areas). The rest adjoins other wetlands or water that is mostly wider than the	0	
8		AA.		
9 0		25-50% of the AA's perimeter abuts upland. The rest adjoins other wetlands or water that is mostly wider than the AA. 50-75% of the AA's perimeter abuts upland. The rest adjoins other wetlands or water that is mostly wider than the AA.	0	
		More than 75% of the AA's perimeter abuts upland. Any remainder adjoins other wetlands or water that is mostly wider than the AA. This	1	
01		will be true for most assessments done with WESP-AC.		
0F17	Flood Damage from Nor tidal Waters	Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice):		Contact local authories to determine if such maps exist. Where available, LiDAR imagery can provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv]
3		Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges.	0	
5		Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases	0	
94		levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events. Maps do <b>not</b> show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas ( <b>or no such mapping has been done locally</b> ) and there appears to be infrastructure	0	
95		vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.	0	
		Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable	1	
96 OF18	Relative Elevation in	to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this		[FA, NR, Sens, SFSv, WCv, WSv]
7	Watershed	calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min).	0.85	
	Water Quality Sensitive			
· • •	5	The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1 = yes, 0 = no.	0	If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv]
	Watershed or Area	Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no.	0	
OF20	Watershed or Area		0	May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" she be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N
OF20 9 00	Watershed or Area Degraded Water	Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals</b> , <b>hydrocarbons</b> , <b>nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within the AA.	0	May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh
OF20 9 00	Watershed or Area Degraded Water	Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals</b> , <b>hydrocarbons</b> , <b>nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within the AA. The condition is present in waters within 1 km that flow <b>into</b> the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself.	0 0 0 0	May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N
OF20 9 00 01	Watershed or Area Degraded Water	Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals</b> , <b>hydrocarbons</b> , <b>nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within the AA. The condition is present in waters within 1 km that flow <b>into</b> the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters.	0	May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N
OF20 9 00 01 02	Watershed or Area Degraded Water	Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals</b> , <b>hydrocarbons</b> , <b>nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within the AA. The condition is present in waters within 1 km that flow <b>into</b> the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). <b>This is the situation for nearly</b>	0	May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N
OF20 9 00 01 02 03 0521	Watershed or Area Degraded Water Upstream	Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals</b> , <b>hydrocarbons</b> , <b>nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within the AA. The condition is present in waters within 1 km that flow <b>into</b> the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters.	0	May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" she be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N
OF20 9 00 01 02 03 04 OF21	Watershed or Area Degraded Water Upstream	Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals</b> , <b>hydrocarbons</b> , <b>nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within the AA. The condition is present in waters within 1 km that flow <b>into</b> the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). <b>This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region</b> .	0	May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" she be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN]
OF20 9 00 01 02 03 04 OF21	Watershed or Area Degraded Water Upstream Degraded Water	Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals</b> , <b>hydrocarbons</b> , <b>nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within the AA. The condition is present in waters within 1 km that flow <b>into</b> the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). <b>This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region</b> . The problem described above is <b>downslope from</b> the AA, and:	0 0 0 1	May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN]
OF20 9 00 01 02 03 03 05 0F21	Watershed or Area Degraded Water Upstream Degraded Water	Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals</b> , <b>hydrocarbons</b> , <b>nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within the AA. The condition is present in waters within 1 km that flow <b>into</b> the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). <b>This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region</b> . The condition is present within 1 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel, or within 1 km but not connected to the AA by a channel.	0 0 0 1 0 0 0	May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN]
OF20 9 00 01 02 03 04 0F21 05 06	Watershed or Area Degraded Water Upstream Degraded Water	Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals</b> , <b>hydrocarbons</b> , <b>nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within the AA. The condition is present in waters within 1 km that flow <b>into</b> the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). <b>This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region</b> . The condition is present within 1 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel.	0 0 0 1	May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN]
OF20 9 00 01 02 03 04 0F21 05 06 07	Watershed or Area Degraded Water Upstream Degraded Water	Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals</b> , <b>hydrocarbons</b> , <b>nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within the AA. The condition is present in waters within 1 km that flow <b>into</b> the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). <b>This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region</b> . The problem described above is <b>downslope from</b> the AA, and: The condition is present within 1 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel, or within 1 km but not connected to the AA by a channel. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing channel.	0 0 0 1 0 0 0	May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN]
OF20 0 1 2 3 4 0F21 5 6 7 8	Watershed or Area Degraded Water Upstream Degraded Water	Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals, hydrocarbons, nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within the AA. The condition is present in waters within 1 km that flow <b>into</b> the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). <b>This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region</b> . The condition is present within 1 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel, or within 1 km but not connected to the AA by a channel. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). <b>This is the situation for nearly</b> all wetlands in this region. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). <b>This is the situation for nearly</b> all wetlands in this region. From a topographic map and field observations, estimate the approximate boundaries of the catchment (CA) of the entire wetland of which the AA may be only a part. Then adjust those boundaries if necessary based on your field observations of the surrounding terrain, and/	0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0	May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN]
OF20 9 10 12 13 14 0F21 15 16 17 18 0F22	Watershed or Area Degraded Water Upstream Degraded Water Downstream Wetland as a % of Its Contributing Area	Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals</b> , <b>hydrocarbons</b> , <b>nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within the AA. The condition is present in waters within 1 km that flow <b>into</b> the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). <b>This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region</b> . The condition is present within 1 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). <b>This is the situation for nearly</b> all wetlands in this region. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). <b>This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region</b> . From a topographic map and field observations, estimate the approximate boundaries of the catchment (CA) of the entire wetland of which the AA may be only a part. Then adjust those boundaries if necessary based on your field observations of the	0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0	May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv] Topographic maps may be viewed online at the National Atlas of Canada (Toporama):
OF20 9 10 12 13 14 OF21 15 16 17 18 OF22 19 19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	Watershed or Area Degraded Water Upstream Degraded Water Downstream Wetland as a % of Its Contributing Area	Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals</b> , <b>hydrocarbons</b> , <b>nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within the AA. The condition is present in waters within 1 km that flow <b>into</b> the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). <b>This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region</b> . The problem described above is <b>downslope from</b> the AA, and: The condition is present within 1 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). <b>This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region</b> . From a topographic map and field observations, estimate the approximate boundaries of the catchment (CA) of the entire wetland of which the AA may be only a part. Then adjust those boundaries if necessary based on your field observations of the surrounding treain, and/or by using procedures described in the Manual. Divide the area of the wetland (not just the AA) by the approximate area of its catchment excluding the area of the wetland itself. When doing the calculation, if ponded water is adjacent to the wetland, include that in the wetland's area. The result is: 6.0.01, or ca	0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0	May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv] Topographic maps may be viewed online at the National Atlas of Canada (Toporama):
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OF20 9 00 1 1 02 03 04 0F21 05 06 07 08 0F22 09 09 00 1	Watershed or Area Degraded Water Upstream Degraded Water Downstream Wetland as a % of Its Contributing Area	Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals</b> , <b>hydrocarbons</b> , <b>nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present in waters within 1 km that flow <b>into</b> the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmell) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). <b>This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region</b> . The problem described above is <b>downslope from</b> the AA, and: The condition is present within 1 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). <b>This is the situation for nearly</b> all wetlands in <b>this region</b> . From a topographic map and field observations, estimate the approximate boundaries of the catchment (CA) of the entire wetland of which the AA may be only a part. Then adjust those boundaries if necessary based on your field observations of the surrounding terrain, and/or by using procedures described in the Manual. Divide the area of the wetland (not just the AA) by the approximate area of its catchment excluding the area of the wetland itself. When doing the calculation, if ponded water is adjacent to the wetland, include that in the wetland's area. The result is: <0.01, or catchment size unknown due to stormwater	0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0	May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv] Topographic maps may be viewed online at the National Atlas of Canada (Toporama):
OF20 9 00 01 02 03 04 0F21 05 06 07 08 0F22 09 10 11 12 13	Watershed or Area         Degraded Water         Upstream         Degraded Water         Downstream         Wetland as a % of Its         Contributing Area         (Catchment)	Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0- no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals, hydrocarbons, nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within the AA. The condition is present within the AA. The condition is present in waters within 1 km that flow into the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region. The problem described above is downslope from the AA, and: The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region. From a topographic map and field observations, estimate the approximate boundaries of the catchment (CA) of the entire wetland of which the AA may be only a part. Then adjust those boundaries if necessary based on your field observations of the surrounding terrain, and/or by using procedures described in the Manual. Divide the area of the wetland (not just the AA) by the approximate area of its catchment evaluad's area. The result is: <0.01, or catchment size unknown due to stormwater pipes that collect water from an indeterminate area. <0.01 to 0.1. <	0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0	May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv] Topographic maps may be viewed online at the National Atlas of Canada (Toporama): http://atlas.gc.ca/toporama/en/index.html [NR, PR, Sens, SR, WS]
OF20 9 00 11 02 03 04 0F21 05 06 07 08 0F22 09 10 11 12 13 0F23	Watershed or Area         Degraded Water         Upstream         Degraded Water         Downstream         Wetland as a % of Its         Contributing Area         (Catchment)         Unvegetated Surface in	Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0- no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals, hydrocarbons, nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within the AA. The condition is present in waters within 1 km that flow into the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region. From a togographic map and field observations, estimate the approximate boundaries of the catchment (CA) of the entire wetland of which the AA may be only a part. Then adjust those boundaries if necessary based on your field observations of the surrounding terrain, and/or by using procedures described in the Manual. Divide the area of the wetland (not just the AA) by the approximate area of its catchment excluding the area of the wetland itself. When doing the calculation, if ponded water is adjacent to the wetland, include that in the wetland's area. The result is: <.0.01 to 0.1. 0.1 to 1. >1 (wetland is larger than its catchment (e.g., wetland with flat surrounding terrain and no inlet, or is entirely isolated by dikes, or is a ra	0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0	May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv] Topographic maps may be viewed online at the National Atlas of Canada (Toporama):
OF20 9 00 1 1 02 03 04 0F21 05 06 07 08 0F22 09 00 1 1 1 2 1 3 0F23 14	Watershed or Area         Degraded Water         Upstream         Degraded Water         Downstream         Wetland as a % of Its         Contributing Area         (Catchment)	Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals</b> , <b>hydrocarbons</b> , <b>nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within the AA. The condition is present in waters within 1 km that flow into the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmet!) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmet!) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. From a topographic map and field observations, estimate the approximate boundaries of the catchment (CA) of the entire wetland of which the AA may be only a part. Then adjust those boundaries if necessary based on your field observations of the surrounding terrain, and/or by using procedures described in the Manual. Divide the area of the wetland (not just the AA) by the approximate area of its catchment excluding the area of the wetland tiself. When doing the calculation, if po	0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0	May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" she be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv] Topographic maps may be viewed online at the National Atlas of Canada (Toporama): http://atlas.gc.ca/toporama/en/index.html [NR, PR, Sens, SR, WS]
9         00         01         02         03         04         05         06         07         08         070         08         090         10         11         12         13	Watershed or Area         Degraded Water         Upstream         Degraded Water         Downstream         Wetland as a % of Its         Contributing Area         (Catchment)         Unvegetated Surface in	Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0- no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals, hydrocarbons, nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within the AA. The condition is present in waters within 1 km that flow into the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region. From a togographic map and field observations, estimate the approximate boundaries of the catchment (CA) of the entire wetland of which the AA may be only a part. Then adjust those boundaries if necessary based on your field observations of the surrounding terrain, and/or by using procedures described in the Manual. Divide the area of the wetland (not just the AA) by the approximate area of its catchment excluding the area of the wetland itself. When doing the calculation, if ponded water is adjacent to the wetland, include that in the wetland's area. The result is: <.0.01 to 0.1. 0.1 to 1. >1 (wetland is larger than its catchment (e.g., wetland with flat surrounding terrain and no inlet, or is entirely isolated by dikes, or is a ra	0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0	May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" she be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, NI PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv] http://atlas.gc.ca/toporama/en/index.html [NR, PR, Sens, SR, WS]

		р	C	D	E E
	A F24	B Transport From Upslope	C A relatively large proportion of the precipitation that falls farther upslope in the CA reaches this wetland quickly as runoff (surface water),	D	E [NRv, PRv, SRv, WSv]
01	1 24	папэрон попторзюре	as indicated by the following:		
			(a) input channel is present,		
			(b) input channels have been straightened,		
			(c) upslope wetlands have been ditched extensively,		
			(d) land cover is mostly non-forest,		
			(e) CA slopes are steep, and/or		
			(f) most CA soils are shallow (bedrock near surface) and/or have high runoff coefficients.		
118			This statement is:		
119			Mostly true.	0	
120			Somewhat true.	0	
120			Mostly untrue.	1	
	F25	Aspect	The overland flow direction of most surface water (in streams, rivers, or runoff) that enters the AA is:		[AM, NR, SFS, WC, WS]
122	125	пэрссі			
123			Northward (N, NE). north-facing contributing area.	0	
124			Southward (S, SW). south-facing contributing area.	1	
125			Other (E, SE, W, NW), or no detectable uphill slope or input channel (flat).	0	
126 OF		Internal Flow Distance	The horizontal flow distance from the wetland's inlet to outlet is:		Identify inlets and outlets, if any, from topographic maps (use elevations to determine which are inle
126 127		(Path Length)	<10 m.	0	and which are outlets) and augment by field inspection. With the Provincial Landscape Viewer, sele
127			10 - 50 m.	0	Nova Scotia Topo as the Basemap. Also enable the layer Forestry>WAM Predicted Flow. Then
128			50 - 100 m.	0	measure the inlet-outlet distance. [NR, OE, PR, SR, WS]
			100 - 100 m.	0	1
130				Ţ	4
131 132			1-2 km.	0	4
_	F 2 7	Crowing Desire D	>2 km, or wetland lacks an inlet and outlet.		This lower was provided by Dr. Dep Malfarray of the Operative Freedom in 1999 and 00, 55, 1994
	r2/	Growing Degree Days	In Google Earth, open the KMZ file that accompanies this calculator, called NS_GrowingDegreeDays. Place your cursor over the AA and left slick. From the papt up window, opter the CRIPCODE number in the payt column.	2000	This layer was provided by Dr. Dan McKenney of the Canadian Forest Service [AM, CS, FR, INV, NR, OF, DH, DR, Sons, SR, WRF, WCV, WS1
133	500		left-click. From the pop-up window, enter the GRIDCODE number in the next column.		NR, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SR, WBF, WCv, WS]
134 <sup>OF</sup>	F28	Fish Access or Use	According to agency biologists and/or your own observations, the AA. [Mark just the first choice that is true.]:		Regarding the last choice, if uncertain if an AA is fishless, consider the possibility its waters have
$\neg$			Is known to support rearing and/or spawning by Atlantic salmon or other anadromous species or eels. Go to Provincial Landscape	0	been stocked. [AM, FA, FR, INV, WBF, WBN]
			Viewer>Wildlife>Significant Habitat>Species at Risk. Contact local fishery biologists, review the ACCDC report, and visit these websites:		
135			http://www.salmonatlas.com/atlanticsalmon/canada-east/index.1.html http://atlanticsalmonfederation.org/rivers/introduction.html		
			Has not been documented to support Atlantic salmon rearing and/or spawning, but is connected to nearby waters likely to contain Atlantic	0	
136			salmon or other anadromous species or eels and is probably accessed by those during some conditions.		
136 137			Is probably is not accessed by any anadromous fish species but is known or likely to have other fish at least seasonally.	0	
138			Is known or likely to be fishless (e.g., too small, dry, and/or not accessible even temporarily, and not stocked).	1	
Of	F29	Species of Conservation	Within the past 10 years, in the AA (or in its adjoining waters or wetland), qualified observers have documented [mark all applicable]:		Request information from ACCDC and/or conduct your own survey at an appropriate season using
139		Concern			an approved protocol. For birds, also check eBird.org. NOTE for NS: If your WESP-AC is being
			Presence of one or more of the plant species listed in the Plants_Rare worksheet of the accompanying SuppInfo file, or the AA is within a	0	completed for a Wetland Alteration Application to NS-ECC, your ACCDC results and any taxon-
			mapped Atlantic Coastal Plain Flora Buffer (go to Provincial Landscape Viewer> Wildlife> Special Management Practice Zones).	-	specific survey results must be submitted along with your WESP-AC results, and application. [AMv
140					EC, PHv, POLv, SBMv, Sens, WBFv, WBNv]
1.10			Presence of one or more of the amphibian or reptile species (AM) of conservation concern as listed in the Wildlife_Rare worksheet of the	0	
141			accompanying Supplnfo file.	-	
			Presence of one or more of the waterbird species (WBF, WBN) of conservation concern as listed in the Wildlife_Rare worksheet of the	0	
142			accompanying Supplnfo file.		
			Presence of one or more of the nesting songbird or raptor species (SBM) of conservation concern as listed in the Wildlife_Rare	0	
143			worksheet of the accompanying SuppInfo file, during their nesting season (May-July for most species).		
144			None of the above, or no data.	1	
OF	F30		In Google Earth, open the KMZ file that accompanies this calculator, called IBAs_Canada. The AA is all or part of an officially designated	0	The source of this layer, which should be checked periodically for updates, is:
145		(IBA)	IBA. Enter 1= yes, 0= no.		http://www.ibacanada.com/mapviewer.jsp?lang=EN [SBMv, WBFv, WBNv]
OF	F31	Black Duck Nesting Area	In Google Earth, open the KMZ file that accompanies this calculator, called BlackDuck. Adjust its alignment and opacity. Determine the	0	This was provided by Dr. David Leske. [WBNv]
			predicted density (pairs per 25 sq. km) of nesting American Black Duck in the AA's vicinity: <10 (enter 0), 10-20 (enter 1), 20-30 (enter 2),		
146			>30 (enter 3). If outside of region shown in map, change to <b>blank</b> .		
	F32	Wintering Deer or Moose	If AA is on private land with no information, change to blank (not 0). Otherwise: With the Provincial Landscape Viewer, for Wintering	0	[SBM]
		0	Moose, go to Wildlife> Significant Habitat. For Mainland Moose Concentration Areas, go to Wildlife> Special Management Practice		
147			Zones. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0.		
	F33	Other Conservation	The AA is all or part of an area designated by government, First Nations, or the Nature Conservancy of Canada (NCC) for its exceptional	0	See: https://novascotia.ca/parksandprotectedareas/plan/interactive-map/ [PU]
		Designation	ecological features or highly intact natural conditions. With Provincial Landscape Viewer, see Protected Areas. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0.	-	
148		J	If uncertain, consult NCC and agencies for more recent information.		
	F34	Conservation Investment	The AA is part of or contiguous to a wetland on which public or private organizational funds were spent to preserve, create, restore, or	0	[PU]
			enhance the wetland (excluding mitigation wetlands). Ask the property owner. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0. If no information, change to <b>blank</b> (not	-	
149			0).		
	F35	Mitigation Investment	The AA is all or part of a mitigation site used explicitly to offset impacts elsewhere. Ask the property owner. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0. If no	0	[PU]
150	-	0	information, change to <b>blank.</b>		
	F36		Plants, animals, or water in the AA have been monitored for >2 years, unrelated to any regulatory requirements, and data are available to	0	[PU]
			the public. Or the AA is part of an area that has been designated by an agency or institution as a benchmark, reference, or status-trends	Ť	
151			monitoring area. Ask the property owner. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0. If no information, change to <b>blank</b> .		
	F37	Calcareous Region	The AA is <b>NOT</b> in a subregion that has been heavily exposed to acid precipitation. Enter "1" if true (green or yellow in map in Appendix A		[AM, FA, FR, INV, PH]
	. 57	0	of the Manual). Enter "0" if false. If no information, change to <b>blank</b> .		
152	E20				"Drivate lande" may include these owned or leased by non-deverpmental creatizations of a
	r JQ	Ownership	Select the ONE ownership that covers the most of the AA. In Google Earth, open KMZ file called NS_Crownlands.Use more recent information if available.		"Private lands" may include those owned or leased by non-governmental organizations, e.g., charitable conservation land trusts, DUC, TNC. [PU, STR]
153				-	המותמאוב נטווזבו עמוטוו ומווע וועזנז, סטכ, דועל. [דט, סדא]
			New timber harvest, roads, mineral extraction, and intensive summer recreation (e.g., off-road vehicles) are permanently prohibited.	0	
154			Includes many publicly-owned Protected Lands, and private lands under long-term (30+ year) legal agreements to maintain nearly- unaltered conditions		
154			unaltered conditions. Ownership is public (e.g., municipal, Crown Reservations/Notations) but some or all of the above activities are allowed.	0	1
155			Ownership is public (e.g., municipal, Crown Reservations/Notations) but some of all of the above activities are allowed. Ownership is private but public access is allowed, and/or a shorter-term conservation easement (whether renewable or not) is in place.	0	1
			ownership is private but public access is allowed, and/or a shorter-term conservation easement (whether renewable or not) is in place.	U	1
	ļ				
156 157			Ownership is private and owner does not allow access, or access permission unknown, and not a conservation easement.	1	

$\square$	A Dato: J	B Jy 27, 2021	C Site Identifier: WL-7	D	E tor: Brady Loights
1	Date: J	JIY 27, 2021	Site identifier: wL-7	investiga	tor: Brady Leights
	that is the ac prima and/o descri Stabili Reptile	proposed for alterat companying Manual rily based on your or r reviewing aerial im- ptions of each WESP sation, PR= Phospho e Habitat, WBF= Feed	n-tidal Wetland Data Form. WESP-AC version 2 for Nova Scotia. DIRECTIONS: Walk f tion. If no alteration is proposed, walk in a portion that appears to be most representative of the wetland overall and the Explanations column of the data form. In the Data column, change the 0 (false) to a 1 (true) for the best isite observations and interpretations. Do not write in shaded parts of this data form. Answering some questions agery. For most wetlands, completing this field data form will require 1-2 hours on a site. For a list of functions to -AC model, see Appendix B of the accompanying Manual. Codes for functions and values are: WS= Water Storage rus Retention, NR= Nitrate Removal, CS= Carbon Sequestration, OE= Organic Nutrient Export, INV= Invertebrate ding Waterbird Habitat, WBN= Nesting Waterbird Habitat, SBM= Songbird, Raptor, & Mammal Habitat, POL= Poll is ensitivity, STR= Stressors.	l. Walk o choice, accurate which e e & Dela Habitat,	nly where it is safe and legal to do so. Conduct the assessment only after reading or for multiple choices where allowed and so indicated. Answer these questions ely may require conferring with the landowner or other knowledgable persons, each question pertains, see the accompanying Interpretations form. For detailed y, SFS= Stream Flow Support, WC= Water Cooling, SR= Sediment Retention & FA= Anadromous Fish Habitat, FR= Resident Fish Habitat, AM= Amphibian &
2					
3	#	Indicators	Condition Choices	Data	Definitions/Explanations
4	F1	Wetland Type	<ul> <li>Follow the key below and mark the ONE row that best describes MOST of the vegetated part of the AA:</li> <li>A. Moss and/or lichen cover more than 25% of the ground. Often dominated by ericaceous shrubs (e.g., Labrador tea) or other acid-tolerant plants (e.g., bog cranberry, pitcher plant, sundew, orchids). Substrate is mostly undecomposed peat. Choose between A1 and A2 and mark the choice with a 1 in their adjoining column. Otherwise go to B below.</li> <li>A1. Surface water is usually absent or, if present, pH is typically &lt;4.5 and conductivity is usually &lt;100 µS/cm (&lt;64 ppm TDS). Trees</li> </ul>	0	<b>Ericaceous</b> shrubs are ones in the heather family (Ericaceae). Most have leathery evergreen leaves. They include rhododendron, azalea, swamp laurel, leatherleaf, Labrador tea, and others. Most require acidic soil. Although not in the family Ericaceae, sweetgale ( <i>Myrica gale</i> ) should be counted also. [AM, CS, FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PH, Sens, SFS, WBF, WBN]
6			are absent or nearly so. Sedge cover usually sparse or absent but cottongrass and/or lichen cover may be extensive, as well as cloudberry, lingonberry, sheep laurel, and a sedge ( <i>Carex rariflor</i> a). Wetland surface and surrounding landscape are seldom sloping and wetland often is domed (convex). Inlet and outlet channels are usually absent. If known, pH of peat is <4.0. A2. Not A1. Surface water, if present, has pH typically >4.5 and conductivity is usually >100 µS/cm (>64 ppm TDS). Sedge cover is	0	
7			<ul> <li>usually extensive, and/or tree and tall shrub cover is extensive. Sometimes at toe of slope or edge of water body. An exit channel is usually present. Wetter than A1 and peat depth may be shallower (&lt;2 m).</li> <li>B. Moss and/or lichen cover less than 25% of the ground. Soil is mineral or decomposed organic (muck). Choose between B1 and B2 and mark the choice with a 1 in their adjoining column:</li> </ul>		
9			<ul> <li>B1. Trees and shrubs taller than 1 m comprise more than 25% of the vegetated cover. Surface water is mostly absent or inundates the vegetation only seasonally (e.g., vernal pools or floodplain).</li> <li>B2. Not B1. Tree &amp; tall shrubs comprise less than than 25% of the vegetated cover. Vegetation is mostly herbaceous, e.g., cattail, bulrush, burreed, pond lily, horsetail. Surface water may be extensive and fluctuates seasonally, being either persistent or drying up partly or entirely.</li> </ul>	0	
	The AA should form, " the des	A should also include pa include the open water <b>adjacent</b> " is used synd scribed features along t	the AA should include all persistent waters in ponds smaller than 8 hectares (~283 m on a side) that are adjacent to the AA. art of the water area of adjacent ponded water larger than 8 ha and adjacent rivers wider than 20 m. Specifically, the AA part adjacent to wetland vegetation and equal in width to the average width of that vegetated zone. Throughout this data onymously with abutting, adjoining, bordering, contiguous and means no upland (manmade or natural) completely separates heir directly shared edge. Features joined only by a channel are not necessarily considered to be adjacent a large portion the features do not have to be hydrologically connected in order to be considered adjacent.		
12 13		Wetland Types - Adjoining or Subordinate	If the AA is smaller than 1 ha, mark all <b>other</b> types that occupy more than 1% of the vegetated AA. If the AA is larger than 1 ha, mark all other types which are within or adjacent to the AA and occupy more than 1 ha, as visible from the AA or as interpreted from aerial imagery. Do not mark again the type marked in F1. A1.	0	1 hectare is 10,000 sq. m or about 2.5 acres. It could have dimensions of 100 m by 100 m, 1000 m by 10 m, or similar. [AM, INV, SBM, WBF]
14 15 16			A2. B1.	0	
		Diversity	B2. Following EACH row below, indicate with a number code the percentage of the living vegetation in the AA which is occupied by that feature (6 if >95%, 5 if 75-95%, 4 if 50-75%, 3 if 25-50%, 2 if 5-25%, 1 if <5%, 0 if none). If the vegetated part of the AA is largely herbaceous (non-woody) vegetation, these percentages should not sum to 100%. coniferous trees (may include tamarack) taller than 3 m. deciduous trees taller than 3 m. coniferous or ericaceous shrubs or trees 1-3 m tall not directly below the canopy of trees. deciduous shrubs or trees 1-3 m tall not directly below the canopy of trees. coniferous or ericaceous shrubs <1 m tall not directly below the canopy of taller vegetation.	0 2 2 3 3 3 2	Deciduous shrubs in this region usually include buttonbush, Labrador tea, bayberry ( <i>Morella</i> ), huckleberry, cranberry, cloudberry, sweetgale, alder, willow, birch, ash, dogwood, and a few others. If you assigned a code of 3 or higher to any of the first four choices and the ground cover beneath the trees/shrubs is <25% moss, then question F1 might be "B1". [CS, INV, NR, PH, POL, SBM, Sens]
	Note :		deciduous shrubs or trees <1 m tall (e.g., deciduous seedlings) not directly below the canopy of taller vegetation. TF3 was marked 2 or greater , SKIP to F9 (N fixers).	2	
25 26 27	F4		Determine which two woody plant species comprise the greatest portion of the low (<3 m) woody cover . Then choose one: those species together comprise > 50% of such cover. those species together do not comprise > 50% of such cover.	<b>1</b> 0	[PH, POL, SBM, Sens]
28 29 30 31 32		Woody Diameter Classes	Mark ALL the types that comprise >5% of the woody canopy cover in the AA or >5% of the wooded areas (if any) along its upland edge (perimeter). The edge should include only the trees whose canopies extend into the AA. coniferous, 1-9 cm diameter and >1 m tall. broad-leaved deciduous 1-9 cm diameter and >1 m tall. coniferous, 10-19 cm diameter. broad-leaved deciduous 10-19 cm diameter.	1 1 0 0	Estimate the diameters at chest height. If small-diameter trees are overtopped (shaded) by larger ones, visualise a "subcanopy" at the average height of the smaller-dbh trees, to serve as a basis for the minimum 5% canopy requirement in this question. The trees and shrubs need not be wetland species. [AM, CS, POL, SBM, Sens, WBN]
33 34 35 36			coniferous, 20-40 cm diameter. broad-leaved deciduous 20-40 cm diameter. coniferous, >40 cm diameter. broad-leaved deciduous >40 cm diameter.	0 0 0 0	
37 38 39	F6	Height Class Interspersion	<ul> <li>Follow the key below and mark the ONE row that best describes MOST of the AA:</li> <li>A. Neither the vegetation taller than 1 m nor the vegetation shorter than that comprise &gt;70% of the vegetated part of the AA. They each comprise 30-70%. Choose between A1 and A2 and mark the choice with a 1 in the adjoining column. Otherwise go to B below.</li> <li>A1. The two height classes are mostly scattered and intermixed throughout the AA.</li> </ul>	0	[AM, INV, NR, PH, SBM, Sens]
40 41 42			<ul> <li>A2. Not A1. The two height classes are mostly in separate zones or bands, or in proportionately large clumps.</li> <li>B. Either the vegetation shorter than 1 m comprises &gt;70% of the vegetated part of the AA, or the vegetation taller than that does. One size class might even be totally absent. Choose between B1 and B2 and mark the choice with a 1 in the adjoining column:</li> <li>B1. The less prevalent height class is mostly scattered and intermixed within the prevalent one.</li> <li>B2. Not B1. The less prevalent height class is mostly located apart from the prevalent one, in separate zones or clumps, or is</li> </ul>	0 1 0	
43 44 45 46		Large Snags (Dead Standing Trees)	completely absent.         The number of large snags (diameter >20 cm) in the AA plus adjacent upland area within 10 m of the wetland edge is:         None, or fewer than 8/ hectare which exceed this diameter.         Several ( >8/hectare) and a pond, lake, or slow-flowing water wider than 10 m is within 1 km.	<mark>1</mark> 0	Snags are dead standing trees that often (not always) lack bark and foliage. Include only ones that are at least 2 m tall. [POL, SBM, WBN]

	٨	В	C	П	Е
47	A	В	Several ( >8/hectare) but above not true.	D 0	E
48 <sup>F8</sup>	3	Downed Wood	The number of downed wood pieces longer than 2 m and with diameter >10 cm, and not persistently submerged, is:		Exclude temporary "burn piles." [AM, INV, POL, SBM]
49			Few or none that meet these criteria.	0	
50			Several (>5 if AA is >5 hectares, less for smaller AAs) meet these criteria.	1	
F9	)	N Fixers	The percentage of the AA's vegetated cover that contains nitrogen-fixing plants (e.g., alder, sweetgale, clover, lupine, alfalfa, other		Do not include N-fixing algae or lichens. [FA, FR, INV, NRv, OE, PH, SBM, Sens]
51			legumes) is:		
52			<1% or none.	0	
53 54			1-25% of the vegetated cover, in the AA or along its water edge (whichever has more). 25-50% of the vegetated cover, in the AA or along its water edge (whichever has more).	0	-
55			50-75% of the vegetated cover, in the AA or along its water edge (whichever has more).	0	4
56			>75% of the vegetated cover, in the AA or along its water edge (whichever has more).	0	1
F1	10	Sphagnum Moss	The cover of Sphagnum moss (or any moss that forms a dense cushion many centimeters thick), including the moss obscured by taller		Exclude moss growing on trees and rocks. [CS, PH]
57		Extent	sedges and other plants rooted in it, is:		
58			<5% of the vegetated part of the AA. 5-25% of the vegetated part of the AA.	0	
59 60			25-50% of the vegetated part of the AA.	0	
61			50-95% of the vegetated part of the AA.	0	
62			>95% of the vegetated part of the AA.	0	
F1	11	% Bare Ground &	Consider the parts of the AA that lack surface water at the driest time of the growing season. Viewed from directly above the ground layer,		Thatch is dead plant material (stems, leaves) resting on the ground surface. Bare ground that is
63		Thatch	the predominant condition in those areas at that time is: Little or pa $(-5\%)$ have ground is visible between erset stems or under energy envythere in the vegetated AA. Ground is extensively	1	present under a tree or shrub canopy should be counted. Boulders count as bare ground. Wetlands with mineral soils and that are heavily shaded or are dominated by annual plant species tend to have
			Little or no (<5%) bare ground is visible between erect stems or under canopy anywhere in the vegetated AA. Ground is extensively blanketed by dense thatch, moss, lichens, graminoids with great stem densities, or plants with ground-hugging foliage.	1	more extensive areas that are bare during the early growing season. [AM, EC, INV, NR, OE, POL,
64					PR, SBM, Sens]
			Slightly bare ground (5-20% bare between plants) is visible in places, but those areas comprise less than 5% of the unflooded parts of the	0	
65			AA. Much here ground (20 E0% here between plants) is visible in places, and there are a sound to make the E0% of the		4
66			Much bare ground (20-50% bare between plants) is visible in places, and those areas comprise more than 5% of the unflooded parts of the AA.	0	
67			Other conditions.	0	1
68			Not applicable. Surface water (either open or obscured by emergent plants) covers all of the AA all the time.	0	
F1	12	Ground Irregularity	Imagine the AA without any living vegetation. Excluding the portion of the AA that is always under water, the number of hummocks, small		The depressions may be of human or natural origin. [AM, EC, INV, NR, PH, POL, PR, SBM, SR, WS]
60			pits, raised mounds, animal burrows, ruts, gullies, natural levees, microdepressions, and other areas of peat or mineral soil that are raised or depressed >10 cm compared to most of the area within a few meters surrounding them is:		
69 70			Few or none (minimal microtopography; <1% of the land has such features, or entire AA is always water-covered).	0	
70			Intermediate.	1	
72			Several (extensive micro-topography).	0	
73 <sup>F1</sup>	13	Upland Inclusions	Within the AA, inclusions of upland are:		[AM, NR, SBM]
74			Few or none.	1	
75			Intermediate (1 - 10% of vegetated part of the AA).	0	]
76			Many (e.g., wetland-upland "mosaic", >10% of the vegetated AA).	0	
F1	14	Soil Texture	In parts of the AA that lack persistent water, the texture of soil in the uppermost layer is mostly: [To determine this, use a trowel to check in at least 3 widely spaced locations, and use the soil texture key (in Appendix A of the Manual).]		[CS, NR, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, WS]
77			Loamy: soils that may contain a little fine grit and do not make a "ribbon" longer than 2 cm when moistened, rolled, squeezed, and	0	-
78			extended between thumb and forefinger.	Ŭ	
			Fines: includes silt, clay, silt, soils that make a ribbon longer than 2 cm when moistened, rolled, squeezed, and extended between thumb	1	
79			and forefinger. Deep Peat, to 40 cm depth or greater.	0	
80 81			Shallow Peat or organic <40 cm deep.	0	4
01			Coarse: includes sand, loamy sand, gravel, cobble, soils that do not make a ribbon when moistened, rolled, squeezed, and extended	0	1
82			between thumb and forefinger.		
F1	15	Shorebird Feeding Habitats	During any 2 consecutive weeks of the growing season, the extent of mudflats, bare unshaded saturated areas not covered by thatch, and unshaded waters shallower than 6 cm is: [Include also any area that is adjacent to the AA.]		This addresses needs of many but not all migratory sandpipers, plovers, and related species. [WBF]
83 84		Παριταιδ	None, or <100 sq. m.	1	
85			100-1000 sq. m.	0	
86			1000 – 10,000 sq. m.	0	]
87			>10,000 sq. m.	0	
88 <sup>F1</sup>	16	Herbaceous % of	In aerial ("ducks eye") view, the maximum annual cover of herbaceous vegetation (all non-woody plants except moss) is:		[AM, WBF, WBN]
		Vegetated Wetland	<5% of the vegetated part of the AA or <0.01 hectare (whichever is less). Mark "1" here and SKIP to F20 (Invasive Plant Cover).	0	
89 90			5-25% of the vegetated part of the AA.	0	4
90			25-50% of the vegetated part of the AA.	0	1
92			50-95% of the vegetated part of the AA.	1	
93			>95% of the vegetated part of the AA.	0	
94 <sup>F1</sup>	17	Forb Cover	Within parts of the AA having herbaceous cover (excluding SAV), the areal cover of <b>forbs</b> reaches an annual maximum of:		Forbs are flowering plants. Do not include grasses, sedges, cattail, other graminoids, ferns, horsetails, or others that lack showy flowers. [POL]
95			<5% of the herbaceous part of the AA.	0	THORSEGAILS, OF OLLIERS LITAL LACK SHOWY HOWERS. [FOL]
96			5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA.	1	4
97			25-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 50-95% of the herbaceous part of the AA.	0	4
98 99			>95% of the herbaceous part of the AA.	0	1
F1	18	Sedge Cover	Sedges ( <i>Carex</i> spp.) and cottongrass ( <i>Eriophorum</i> spp.) occupy:	Ť	[CS]
100 <sup>1</sup> 1 101		5	<5% of the vegetated area, or none.	0	4
101			5-50% of the vegetated area.	0	1
103			50-95% of the vegetated area.	1	
104			>95% of the vegetated area.	0	
F1	19		Determine which two herbaceous species comprise the greatest portion of the herbaceous cover (excluding mosses and floating-leaved aquatic plants). Then choose one of the following:		For this question, include ferns as well as graminoids and forbs. [EC, INV, PH, POL, Sens]
105 106			those species together comprise > 50% of the areal cover of herbaceous plants at any time during the year.	1	4
100			those species together do <b>not</b> comprise > 50% of the areal cover of herbaceous plants at any time during the year.	0	1
107	20	hunder DL 10			
F2 108	20		How extensive is the cover of invasive plant species in the AA? For species, see Plants_invasive worksheet in the accompanying Supplnfo file.		[EC, PH, POL, Sens]
108			invasive species appear to be absent in the AA, or are present only in trace amount (a few individuals).	1	
			invasive species are present in more than trace amounts, but comprise <5% of herbaceous cover (or woody cover, if the invasives are	0	1
110			woody).	-	4
111			invasive species comprise 5-20% of the herb cover (or woody cover, if the invasives are woody).	0	4
112 113			invasive species comprise 20-50% of the herb cover (or woody cover, if the invasives are woody). invasive species comprise >50% of the herb cover (or woody cover, if the invasives are woody).	0	4
115			1 $1$ $1$ $1$ $1$ $1$ $1$ $1$ $1$ $1$	Ŭ	

F	A	В	С	D	Е
I I	21	Invasive Cover Along	Along the wetland-upland boundary, the percent of the upland edge (within 3 m upslope from the wetland) that is occupied by invasive		If a plant cannot be identified to species (e.g., winter conditions) but its genus contains an exotic
114		Upland Edge	plant species is:		species, assume the unidentified plant to also be exotic. If vegetation is so senesced that exotic species cannot be identified, answer "none". [PH, STR]
115 116			none of the upland edge (invasives apparently absent), or AA has no upland edge. some (but <5%) of the upland edge.	1 0	
116			5-50% of the upland edge.	0	
118			most (>50%) of the upland edge.	0	
F 119	22	Fringe Wetland	During most of the year, open water within or adjacent to the vegetated part of the wetland is much wider than the maximum width of the vegetated zone within the wetland. Enter "1" if true, "0" if false.	0	[WBF, WBN, WCv]
F 120	23	Lacustrine Wetland	The vegetated part of the AA is within or adjacent to a body of non-tidal standing open water whose size exceeds 8 hectares during most of a normal year.	0	[FR, PR, PU, WBF, WBN]
F		% of AA Without Surface Water	The percentage of the AA that <u>never</u> contains <u>surface</u> water during an average year (that is, except perhaps for a few hours after snowmelt or rainstorms), but which is still a wetland, is:		1 hectare is 10,000 sq. m or about 2.5 acres. It could have dimensions of 100 m by 100 m, 1000 m by 10 m, or similar. [AM, FA, FR, INV, NR, PH, PR, SBM, Sens, SRv, WBF, WBN, WC ]
121 122			<1% . In other words, all or nearly all of the AA is covered by water permanently or at least seasonally.	0	
123 124			1-25% of the AA, or <1% but >0.01 ha never contains surface water. 25-50% of the AA never contains surface water.	0	4
124 125			50-75% of the AA never contains surface water.	0	
			75-99% of the AA never contains surface water, OR >99% and there is at least one persistently ponded water body larger than 1 ha in the	0	
126			AA. 99-100%. AND there is no persistently ponded water body larger than 1 ha within the AA. Enter "1" and SKIP to F42 (Channel	1	
127			Connection).		
F		% of AA with Persistent Surface	Identify the parts of the AA that still contain surface water (flowing or ponded, open or hidden beneath vegetation) even during the driest times of a normal year, i.e., when the AA's surface water is at its lowest annual level. At that time, the percentage of the AA that still		If you are unable to determine the condition at the driest time of year, ask the land owner or neighbors about it if possible. Indicators of persistence may include fish, some dragonflies, beaver,
128		Water	contains surface water is:		and muskrat. [AM, CS, FA, FR, INV, NR, POL, PR, SBM, WBF, WBN]
129			None. The AA dries up completely (no water in channels either) or never has surface water during most years. SKIP to F27.	0	
130			1-20% of the AA.	0	
131			20-50% of the AA. 50-95% of the AA.	0	4
32			50-95% of the AA. >95% of the AA. True for many fringe wetlands.	0	1
_		% of Summertime	At mid-day during the warmest time of year, the area of surface water within the AA that is shaded by vegetation and other features that	0	[FA, WC]
134			are <u>within</u> the AA at that time is:		
35			<5% of the water is shaded, or no surface water is present then.	0	4
36 37			5-25% of the water is shaded. 25-50% of the water is shaded.	0	4
.37			50-75% of the water is shaded.	0	
39			>75% of the water is shaded.	0	
40 F	27	% of AA that is	The percentage of the AA's area that is between the annual high water and the annual low water (surface water) is:		Flood marks (algal mats, adventitious roots, debris lines, ice scour, etc.) are often evident when no
41		Flooded Only	None, or <0.01 hectare and <1% of the AA. SKIP to F29.	0	-fully inundated. Also, such areas often have a larger proportion of upland and annual (vs. perennial plant species. In riverine systems, the extent of this zone can be estimated by multiplying by 2 the
42		Seasonally	1-20% of the AA, or <1% but >0.01 ha.	0	bankful height and visualising where that would intercept the land along the river. [CS, FA, INV, NR
43			20-50% of the AA.	0	OE, PH, SR, WBF, WBN, WS]
.44 .45			50-95% of the AA.	0	4
E	28	Annual Water	The annual fluctuation in surface water level within <b>most</b> of the parts of the AA that contain surface water at least temporarily is:	0	Look for flood marks (see above). Because the annual range of water levels is difficult to estimate
146 <sup>'</sup> 147		Fluctuation Range	<10 cm change (stable or nearly so).	0	without multiple visits, consider asking the land owner or neighbors about it. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE
148			10 cm - 50 cm change.	0	PH, PR, SR, WBN, WS]
149			0.5 - 1 m change.	0	1
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0	
150			1-2 m change.	0	
151	s the	A plus adjacent ponde	>2 m change.	-	
151  : 152 <mark>(</mark>	Conne	ection).	>2 m change. ed water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42	0 0 0	
151  : 152 <mark>(</mark> F		ection). Predominant Depth	>2 m change. ed water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42 During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the	0 0 0	
151 152 <mark>(</mark> 153	Conne	ection).	>2 m change. ed water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42	0 0 0	and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only
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151  : 152 ( 153   154   155   156	Conne	ection). Predominant Depth	<ul> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>ed water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42</li> <li>During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is:</li> <li><a 1"="" and="" column="" d="" f42<br="" href="https://www.column.co&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;0&lt;br&gt;0&lt;br&gt;0&lt;br&gt;0&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only&lt;/td&gt;&lt;/tr&gt;&lt;tr&gt;&lt;td&gt;151&lt;br&gt; 152 &lt;mark&gt;(&lt;/mark&gt;&lt;br&gt;152 (&lt;br&gt;153&lt;br&gt; 154&lt;br&gt; 155&lt;br&gt; 156&lt;br&gt; 157&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;Conne&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;ection).&lt;br&gt;Predominant Depth&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;&gt;2 m change.&lt;br&gt;ed water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter " in="" skip="" to="">During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is: &lt;10 cm deep (but &gt;0). 10 - 50 cm deep. 0.5 - 1 m deep. 1 - 2 m deep.</a></li></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in
51 52 ( 53 54 55 56 57 58	<mark>Conn</mark> € 29	ection). Predominant Depth Class	>2 m change. 2 m change. ed water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42 During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is: <10 cm deep (but >0). 10 - 50 cm deep. 0.5 - 1 m deep.	0 0 0 0	and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR,
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151 152 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161	<mark>29</mark> 30	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions	<ul> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deap (but &gt;0).</li> <li>&gt;10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>&gt;1 - 2 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;3 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;4 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;5 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above).</li> <li>One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area.</li> <li>Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy &gt;50%.</li> </ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN]
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51 52 52 53 54 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 60 61 62 63 63	29 29 30 31	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is	<ul> <li>2 m change.</li> <li>2 m change.</li> <li>ad water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42</li> <li>During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is:</li> <li>&lt;10 cm deep (but &gt;0).</li> <li>10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>0.5 - 1 m deep.</li> <li>2 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deep. True for many fringe wetlands.</li> <li>When present, surface water in most of the AA usually consists of (select one):</li> <li>One depth class that comprises &gt;90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above).</li> <li>One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area.</li> <li>Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy &gt;50%.</li> <li>During most times when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) ponded (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) AND (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is:</li> </ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN]
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51           52           53           53           54           55           56           57           58           59           60           61           62           63           64           65           66           67           68	29 29 30 31	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is Ponded (not Flowing)	<ul> <li>2 m change.</li> <li>2 m change.</li> <li>2 water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42</li> <li>During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is:</li> <li>&lt;10 cm deep (but &gt;0).</li> <li>10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>0.5 - 1 m deep.</li> <li>1 - 2 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deep. True for many fringe wetlands.</li> <li>When present, surface water in most of the AA usually consists of (select one):</li> <li>One depth class that comprises &gt;90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above).</li> <li>One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area.</li> <li>Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy &gt;50%.</li> <li>During most times when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) ponded (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) AND (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is:</li> <li>&lt;5% of the water, or it occupies &lt;100 sq.m cumulatively. Nearly all the surface water is flowing. SKIP to F34.</li> <li>5.30% of the water.</li> <li>&gt;95% of the water.</li> <li>&gt;95% of the water.</li> </ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS]
151         152         152         153         154         155         156         157         158         159         160         161         162         163         164         165         166         167         168	29 29 30 31 32	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is	<ul> <li>2 m change.</li> <li>3 m change.</li> <li></li></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN]
51 52 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 60 61 62 61 62 63 64 65 66 66 67 68 F	29 29 30 31 32	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is <b>Ponded</b> (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water -	<ul> <li>2 m charge.</li> <li>2 m charge.</li> <li>2 water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42</li> <li>During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is:</li> <li>&lt;10 cm deep (but &gt;0).</li> <li>10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>0.5 - 1 m deep.</li> <li>1 - 2 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deep. True for many fringe wetlands.</li> <li>When present, surface water in most of the AA usually consists of (select one):</li> <li>One depth class that comprises &gt;90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above).</li> <li>One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area.</li> <li>Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy &gt;50%.</li> <li>During most times when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) ponded (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) AND (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is:</li> <li>&lt;5% of the water.</li> <li>30-70% of the water.</li> <li>30-70% of the water.</li> <li>&gt;95% of the water.</li> <li>&gt;95% of the water.</li> <li>&gt;0.01 hectare (about 10 open water that is ponded and is in or bordering the AA is &gt;0.01 hectare (about 10 open water that is ponded and is in or bordering the AA is &gt;0.01 hectare (about 10 open water that is ponded and is in or bordering the AA is &gt;0.01 hectare (about 10 open water that is ponded and is in or bordering the AA is &gt;0.01 hectare (about 10 open water that is ponded and is in or bordering the AA is &gt;0.01 hectare (about 10 open water that is ponded and is in or bordering the AA is &gt;0.01 hectare (about 10 open water that is ponded and is in or bordering the AA is &gt;0.01 hectare (about 10 open water that is ponded and is in or bordering the AA is &gt;0.01 hectare (about 10 open water that is ponded and is in or bordering the AA is &gt;0.01 hectare (about 10 open water that is ponded and is in or bordering the AA i</li></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS]
151       152       152       153       154       155       156       157       158       159       161       162       163       164       165       166       167       168       167       168       169	29 29 30 31 32	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is Ponded (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water - Minimum Size	<ul> <li>2 m charge.</li> <li>2 m charge.</li> <li>2 water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42</li> <li>During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is:</li> <li>4 10 cm deep (but &gt; 0).</li> <li>10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>0.5 - 1 m deep.</li> <li>1 - 2 m deep.</li> <li>2 m deep. True for many fringe wetlands.</li> <li>When present, surface water in most of the AA usually consists of (select one):</li> <li>One depth class that comprises 90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above).</li> <li>One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area.</li> <li>Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy &gt;50%.</li> <li>During most limes when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) ponded (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) AND (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is:</li> <li>&lt;5% of the water, or it occupies &lt;100 sq.m cumulatively. Nearly all the surface water is flowing. SKIP to F34.</li> <li>5.30% of the water.</li> <li>&gt;0.70% of th</li></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens, SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS] Open water is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation floating on the water surface or entirely submersed beneath it.
51         52         60         53         54         55         56         57         58         59         60         61         62         63         64         65         66         67         68         69	Conn€ 29 30 31 32 33	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is <b>Ponded</b> (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water -	<ul> <li>2 m charge.</li> <li>2 m charge.</li> <li>2 water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42</li> <li>During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is:</li> <li>&lt;10 cm deep (but &gt;0).</li> <li>10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>0.5 - 1 m deep.</li> <li>2 m deep. True for many fringe wetlands.</li> <li>When present, surface water in most of the AA usually consists of (select one):</li> <li>One depth class that comprises &gt;90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above).</li> <li>One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area.</li> <li>Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy &gt;50%.</li> <li>During most times when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) ponded (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) AND (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is:</li> <li>&lt;5% of the water.</li> <li>&gt;0.70% of the water.</li> <li>&gt;0.70% of the water.</li> <li>&gt;95% of the water.</li> <li>&gt;95% of the water.</li> <li>&gt;0.70% of th</li></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS]
151       152       152       153       154       155       156       157       158       160       161       162       163       164       165       166       167       168       167       168       167       168       167       168       167       168       169       170	Conn€ 29 30 31 32 33	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is Ponded (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water - Minimum Size % of Ponded Water	<ul> <li>2 m change.</li> <li>3 m change.</li> <li></li></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens, SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS] Open water is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation floating on the water surface or entirely submersed beneath it.
51         52         60         53         54         55         56         57         58         59         60         61         62         63         64         65         66         67         68         69         71         72	Conn€ 29 30 31 32 33	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is Ponded (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water - Minimum Size % of Ponded Water	<ul> <li>2 m change.</li> <li></li></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS] Open water is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation floating on the water surface or entirely submersed beneath it.
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.51         .52         .52         .53         .54         .55         .56         .57         .58         .59         .60         .61         .62         .63         .64         .65         .66         .67         .68         .67         .68         .67         .68         .67         .68         .67         .68         .67         .68         .67         .68         .67         .68         .67         .68         .67         .68         .67         .68         .67         .68         .69         .71         .72         .73         .74	Conn€ 29 30 31 32 33	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is Ponded (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water - Minimum Size % of Ponded Water	<ul> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>&gt;2 unders maller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42</li> <li>&gt;2 During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is:</li> <li>&lt;10 cm deep (but &gt;0).</li> <li>10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>2.1 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deep. True for many fringe wetlands.</li> <li>When present, surface water in most of the AA usually consists of (select one):</li> <li>One depth class that comprises &gt;90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above).</li> <li>One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area.</li> <li>Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy &gt;50%.</li> <li>During most 1 mes when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) ponded (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) AND (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is:</li> <li>&lt;5% of the water.</li> <li>&lt;95% of t</li></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS] Open water is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation floating on the water surface or entirely submersed beneath it.
151       I         152       I         152       I         153       I         154       I         155       I         156       I         157       I         158       I         160       I         161       I         162       I         163       I         164       I         165       I         166       I         167       I         168       I         I       I	Conn€ 29 30 31 32 33	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is Ponded (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water - Minimum Size % of Ponded Water	<ul> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>&gt;10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>&gt;0.5 - 1 m deep.</li> <li>1 - 2 m deep.</li> <li>1 - 2 m deep.</li> <li>2 m deep. True for many fringe wellands.</li> <li>When present, surface water in most of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above).</li> <li>One deepth class that comprises &gt;90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above).</li> <li>One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area.</li> <li>Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy &gt;50%.</li> <li>During most 1 most of the water is present, the percentage that is (1) ponded (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) AND (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is:</li> <li>&lt;5% of the water.</li> <li>&lt;0.70% of the water.</li> <li>&lt;0.70</li></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS] Open water is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation floating on the water surface or entirely submersed beneath it.
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151         152         152         153         154         155         156         157         158         159         151         156         157         158         159         160         161         162         164         165         166         167         168         167         168         171         172         173         174         175         176         177         178	Conn€ 29 30 31 32 33	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is Ponded (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water - Minimum Size % of Ponded Water that is Open Width of Vegetated	<ul> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>d water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42</li> <li>During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is:</li> <li>&lt;10 m deep (but &gt;0). 10 - 50 cm deep. &lt;1 - 2 m deep. &lt;2 m deep. So m deep. &lt;2 m deep. &lt;2 m deep. So m deep. &lt;2 m deep. &lt;2</li></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens, SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS] Open water is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation floating on the water surface or entirely submersed beneath it. [AM, CS, FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PR, SR, WBF, WBN, WC]
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151       152       152       153       154       155       155       156       157       158       159       150       151       156       157       158       159       160       161       162       163       164       165       166       167       168       169       171       172       173       174       175       177       178       179       180	Conn€ 29 30 31 32 33	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is Ponded (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water - Minimum Size % of Ponded Water that is Open Width of Vegetated	<ul> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>d water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42</li> <li>During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is:</li> <li>&lt;10 m deep (but &gt;0). 10 - 50 cm deep. &lt;1 - 2 m deep. &lt;2 m deep. So m deep. &lt;2 m deep. &lt;2 m deep. So m deep. &lt;2 m deep. &lt;2</li></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens, SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS] Open water is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation floating on the water surface or entirely submersed beneath it. [AM, CS, FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PR, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] [AM, CS, FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PR, SR, WBF, WBN, WC]
151       I         152       (         152       (         153       I         154       I         155       I         156       I         157       I         158       I         159       I         160       I         161       I         162       I         163       I         164       I         165       I         166       I         167       I         168       I         170       I         171       I         172       I         173       I         174       I	Conn€ 29 30 31 32 33	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is Ponded (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water - Minimum Size % of Ponded Water that is Open Width of Vegetated	<ul> <li><sup>3</sup>2 m change.</li> <li><sup>3</sup>2 m change.</li> <li><sup>3</sup>2 m change.</li> <li><sup>3</sup>2 m change.</li> <li><sup>3</sup>2 d water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42</li> <li><sup>3</sup>2 D uring most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is:</li> <li><sup>4</sup>10 cm deep.</li> <li><sup>5</sup>2 m deep.</li> <li><sup>6</sup>2 m deep.</li> <li></li></ul>	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens, SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS] Open water is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation floating on the water surface or entirely submersed beneath it. [AM, CS, FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PR, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] "Vegetated area" does not include underwater or floating-leaved plants, i.e., aquatic bed. Width may include wooded riparian areas if they have wetland soil or plant indicators. [AM, CS, NR, OE, PH,

A	В	С	D	E
F35	Flat Shoreline Extent	During most of the part of the growing season when water is present, the percentage of the AA's water edge length that is nearly flat (a		If several isolated pools are present in early summer, estimate the percent of their collective
184		slope less than about 5% measured within 5 m landward of the water) is: <1% of the water edge.	0	shorelines that has such a gentle slope. [SR, WBN]
185 186		<1% of the water edge. 1-25% of the water edge.	0	
187		25-50% of the water edge.	0	
188		50-75% of the water edge.	0	-
189 F36	Robust Emergents	>75% of the water edge. The percentage of the emergent vegetation cover in the AA that is cattail ( <i>Typha</i> spp.), common reed ( <i>Phragmites</i> ), or tall (>1m)	0	Emergent vegetation is herbaceous plants whose stems are partly above and partly below the
190	Robust Emergents	bulrush is:		water surface during most of the time water is present. [WBN]
191		<1% of the emergent vegetation, or emergent vegetation is absent. SKIP to F38.	0	
192 193		1-25% of the emergent vegetation. 25-75% of the emergent vegetation.	0	-
194		>75%, of the emergent vegetation.	0	
F37	Interspersion of	During most of the part of the growing season when water is present, the spatial pattern of emergent vegetation within the water is mostly:		[AM, FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PH, PR, SBM, SR, WBF, WBN]
195 196	Emergents & Open Water	Scattered. More than 30% of such vegetation forms small islands or corridors surrounded by water.	0	
190	water	Intermediate.	0	
		Clumped. More than 70% of such vegetation is in bands along the wetland perimeter or is clumped at one or a few sides of the surface	0	
198 F38	Persistent Deepwater	water area. If the deepest patch of surface water (flowing or ponded) in or directly adjacent to the AA is mostly deeper than 0.5 m for >2 weeks during	0	
199	Area	the growing season, enter "1" and continue. If not, enter "0" and SKIP to F42.(Connection).		
F39	Non-vegetated	During most of the growing season and in waters deeper than 0.5 m, the cover for fish, aquatic invertebrates, and/or amphibians that is		For this question, consider only the wood that is at or above the water surface. Estimates of
200	Aquatic Cover	provided NOT by living vegetation, but by accumulations of dead wood and undercut banks is:		underwater wood based only on observations from terrestrial viewpoints are unreliable so should no
201		Little or none.	0	be attempted. [AM, FA, FR, INV]
202 203		Intermediate. Extensive.	0	-
F40	Isolated Island	The AA contains (or is part of) an island or beaver lodge within a lake, pond, or river, and is isolated from the shore by water depths >1 m	•	[WBN]
		on all sides during an average June. The island may be solid, or it may be a floating vegetation mat that is sufficiently large and dense to		
204 E41	Electing Alass 9	support a waterbird nest. At some time of the year, mats of algae and/or duckwood are likely to cover $>50\%$ of the AA's otherwise unshaded water surface, or	0	
F41	Floating Algae & Duckweed	At some time of the year, mats of algae and/or duckweed are likely to cover >50% of the AA's otherwise-unshaded water surface, or blanket >50% of the underwater substrate. If true, enter "1" in next column. If untrue or uncertain, enter "0".	0	[EC, PR, WBF]
205 F42	Channel Connection 8	The most persistent surface water connection (outlet channel or pipe, ditch, or overbank water exchange) between the AA and a		Consider the connection regardless of whether the surface water is frozen. The "downslope stream
1 42	Outflow Duration	downslope stream network is: [Note: If the AA represents only part of a wetland, answer this according to whichever is the least		network" could consist of ditches, rivers, ponds, or lakes which eventually connect to the ocean. If
		permanent surface connection: the one between the AA and the rest of the wetland, or the surface connection between the wetland and		this cannot be determined while visiting the AA, consult topographic maps perhaps by viewing these
206		the downslope stream network.]		online with Toporama (http://atlas.nrcan.gc.ca/toporama/en/index.html) [CS, FA, FR, NR, OE, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WCv, WS]
207 208		Persistent (surface water flows out for >9 months/year). Seasonal (surface water flows out for 14 days to 9 months/year, not necessarily consecutive).	0	
208		Temporary (surface water flows out for <14 days to 9 months/year, not necessarily consecutive).	0	
		None but maps show a stream network downslope from the AA and within a distance that is less than the AA's length. SKIP to F47 (pH	0	
210		Measurement). No surface water flows out of the wetland except possibly during extreme events ( <once 10="" a="" flows="" into="" only="" or,="" per="" td="" water="" wetland,<="" years).=""><td>1</td><td></td></once>	1	
211		ditch, or lake that lacks an outlet. SKIP to F47 (pH Measurement).	-	
212 F43	Outflow Confinement	During major runoff events, in the places where surface water exits the AA or connected waters nearby, the water:		"Major runoff events" would include biennial high water caused by storms and/or rapid snowmelt.
		Mostly passes through a pipe, culvert, narrowly breached dike, berm, beaver dam, or other partial obstruction (other than natural	0	[CS, NR, OE, PR, Sens, SR, STR, WS]
213 214		topography) that does not appear to drain the wetland artificially during most of the growing season. Leaves through natural exits (channels or diffuse outflow), not mainly through artificial or temporary features.	0	4
214		Is exported more quickly than usual due to ditches or pipes within the AA or connected to its outlet, or within 10 m of the AA's edge, which	0	
215		drain the wetland artificially, or water is pumped out of the AA.		
F44	Tributary Channel	At least once annually, surface water from a tributary channel that is >100 m long moves into the AA. Or, surface water from a larger permanent water body adjacent to the AA spills into the AA. If it enters only via a pipe, that pipe must be fed by a mapped stream or lake	0	If inlet tributaries cannot be searched for due to inaccessibility of part of the AA, follow suggestions i F42 above. [NRv, PH, PRv, SRv]
216		further upslope. If no, SKIP to F47 (pH Measurement).	0	
F45	Input Water	Based on lack of shade, water source characteristics, or actual temperature measurements, the inflow is likely to be warmer than surface	0	[WCv]
217	Temperature	water in the AA during part of most years. Enter 1= yes, 0= no.		
F46	Throughflow	During its travel through the AA at the time of peak annual flow, water arriving in channels: [select only the ONE encountered by most of		[FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PR, SR, WS]
218	Resistance	the incoming water].		
		Does not bump into many plant stems as it travels through the AA. Nearly all the water continues to travel in unvegetated (often incised) channels that have minimal contact with wetland vegetation, or through a zone of open water such as an instream pond or lake.	0	
219				
220		Bumps into herbaceous vegetation but mostly remains in fairly straight channels. Bumps into herbaceous vegetation and mostly spreads throughout, or is in widely meandering, multi-branched, or braided channels.	0	-
221			Ŭ	
222		Bumps into tree trunks and/or shrub stems but mostly remains in fairly straight channels. Bumps into tree trunks and/or shrub stems and follows a fairly indirect path from entrance to exit (meandering, multi-branched, or	0	4
223		Bumps into tree trunks and/or shrub stems and follows a fairly <b>indirect</b> path from entrance to exit (meandering, multi-branched, or braided).	0	
224 F47	pH Measurement	The pH in most of the AA's surface water:		Preferably, measure this in larger areas of ponded surface water within the AA, or in streams that
225		Was measured, and is: [enter the reading in the column to the right.]		have passed through (not along) most of the AA. Unless surface water is completely absent, do not dig holes or make depressions in peat in order to provide water for this measurement. Avoid
		Was not measured but surface water is present and is darkly tea-coloured. Or if no surface water, then mosses and plants that indicate	0	measuring near roads or in puddles formed only by recent rain. [AM, FA, FR, NR, WBF, PH, PR,
226 227		peatland (e.g., Labrador tea) are prevalent. Enter "1". Neither of above. Enter "1".	1	Sens, WBF, WBN]
228 <sup>F48</sup>	TDS and/or	The TDS (total dissolved solids) or conductivity off the AA's surface water is: (select the first true row with information):		See above for measurement guidance. [FR, INV, NRv, PH, PRv, Sens]
228	Conductivity	TDS is: [Enter the reading in ppm or mg/L in the column to the right, if measured, or answer next row.]		
230		Conductivity is [Enter the reading in µS/cm in the column to the right.]		
231 232		Was not measured, but plants that indicate saline conditions cover much of the vegetated AA. Enter "1". Neither of above	0	
E10	Beaver Probability	Use of the AA by beaver during the past 5 years is (select most applicable ONE):	1	[FA, FR, PH, SBM, Sens, WBF, WBN]
233 47		Evident from direct observation or presence of gnawed limbs, dams, tracks, dens, lodges, or extensive stands of water-killed trees	0	
234		(snags).	Ŭ	
		Likely based on known occurrence in the region and proximity to suitable habitat, which may include: (a) a persistent freshwater wetland,	0	
1		pond, or lake, or a perennial low or mid-gradient (<10%) channel, and (b) a corridor or multiple stands of hardwood trees and shrubs in vegetated areas near surface water.		
235		Unlikely because site characteristics above are deficient, and/or this is a settled area or other area where beaver are routinely removed.	1	
235				
235				
	•	Select first applicable choice:		Adhere to these criteria strictly do not use personal judgment based on fen conditions, pH, or othe evidence. Consult topographic maps to detect breaks in slope described here. Rust deposits
236 E50	Groundwater Strength of Evidence	Select first applicable choice: Springs are known to be present within the AA, or if groundwater levels have been monitored, that has demonstrated that groundwater primarily discharges to the wetland for longer periods during the year than periods when the wetland recharges the groundwater.	0	Adhere to these criteria strictly do not use personal judgment based on fen conditions, pH, or othe evidence. Consult topographic maps to detect breaks in slope described here. Rust deposits associated with groundwater seeps may be most noticeable as orange discoloration in ice formation along streams during early winter. [AM, CS, FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PH, PRv, SFS, WC, WS]

	٨	В	C	D	Е
	A	D	Most of the AA has a slope of >5%, or is very close to the base of a natural slope longer than 100 and much steeper than the slope of the	0	E
239			AA, AND the pH of surface water, if known, is >5.5. Neither of above is true, although some groundwater may discharge to or flow through the AA. Or groundwater influx is unknown.	1	
240			Neither of above is true, although some groundwater may discharge to of now through the AA. Or groundwater innux is unknown.	1	
	F51	Internal Gradient	The gradient along most of the flow path within the AA is:		This is not the same as the shoreline slope. It is the elevational difference between the AA's inlet and
241 242			<2% or the AA has no surface water outlet (not even seasonally).	1	outlet, divided by the flow-distance between them and converted to percent. If available, use a
243			2-5%.	0	clinometer to measure this. Free clinometer apps can be downloaded to smartphones. If the wetland is large (longer than ~1 km), this may be estimated using Google Earth to determine the minimum
244			6-10%.	0	and maximum elevation within the AA, then dividing by length and multiplying by 100. [CS, NR, OE,
245	Nete 6		>10%.	0	PR, SR, WBF, WBN, WS]
			stions: If the AA lacks an upland edge, evaluate based on the AA's entire perimeter, and moving outward into whatever areas ons, these questions are best answered by measuring from aerial images.		
		Vegetated Buffer as	Within a zone extending 30 m laterally from the AA's edge with upland and/or other wetlands, the percentage that contains perennial	_	[AM, FA, FR, INV, NRv, PH, POL, PRv, SBM, Sens, SRv, STR, WBN]
247		% of Perimeter	vegetation cover (except lawns, row crops, heavily grazed land, conifer plantations) is:		
248			<5%. 5 to 30%.	0	
249 250			30 to 60%.	0	
251			60 to 90%.	0	
252	552	Turne of Ocurrents	>90%, or all the area within 30 m of the AA edge is other wetlands. SKIP to F55.	1	
253	F53	Type of Cover in Buffer	Within 30 m upslope of where the wetland transitions to upland, the upland land cover that is NOT perennial vegetation is mostly (mark ONE):		[AM, FA, INV, NRv, PH, POL, SBM, STR, WBN]
254		Danoi	Impervious surface, e.g., paved road, parking lot, building, exposed rock.	0	
255			Bare or nearly bare pervious surface or managed vegetation, e.g., lawn, row crops, unpaved road, dike, landslide.	0	
	F54	Buffer Slope	The steepest and/or most disturbed part of the upland area that is within 30 m of the wetland and occupies >10% of that upland area has a percent slope of:		[NRv, PRv, Sens, SRv]
256 257			< 21% (flat almost no noticeable slope) or all the area within 30 m of the AA edge is other wetlands.	0	
258			2-5%.	0	1
259			5-30%.	0	4
260	F55	Cliffs or Steep Banks	>30%. In the AA or within 100 m, there are elevated terrestrial features such as cliffs, talus slopes, stream banks, or excavated pits (but not	0	Do not include upturned trees as potential den sites. [POL, SBM]
	. 55		riprap) that extend at least 2 m nearly vertically, are unvegetated, and potentially contain crevices or other substrate suitable for nesting or	Ŭ	
261			den areas. Enter 1 (yes) or 0 (no).		
	F56	New or Expanded	Human actions within or adjacent to the AA have persistently expanded a naturally occurring wetland or created a wetland where there previously was none (e.g., by excavation, impoundment):		Determine this using historical aerial photography, old maps, soil maps, or permit files as available [CS, NR, OE, PH, Sens]
262 263		Wetland	previously was none (e.g., by excavation, impoundment). No.	0	[US, NK, UL, FH, SCHS]
264			Yes, and created or expanded 20 - 100 years ago.	0	
265			Yes, and created or expanded 3-20 years ago.	0	
266			Yes, and created or expanded within last 3 years.	0	
267 268			Yes, but time of origin or expansion unknown. Unknown if new or expanded within 20 years or not.	0	
269	F57	Burn History	More than 1% of the AA's previously vegetated area:		Look for charred soil or stumps (in multiple widely-spaced locations) or ask landowner. [CS, PH,
209		-	Burned within past 5 years.	0	STR]
271			Burned 6-10 years ago.	0	
272 273			Burned 11-30 years ago.	0	
	F58	Visibility	Burned >30 years ago, or no evidence of a burn and no data. The maximum percentage of the wetland that is visible from the best vantage point on public roads, public parking lots, public buildings, or	1	[PU, STR, WBFv]
274		Violonity	public maintained trails that intersect, adjoin, or are within 100 m of the AA (select one) is:		
275			<25%.	1	
276 277			25-50%. >50%.	0	
	F59	Non-consumptive	Assuming access permission was granted, select ALL statements that are true of the AA as it currently exists:		[PU, STR]
278		Uses - Actual or	For an average person, walking is physically possible <u>in</u> (not just near) >5% of the AA during most of the growing season, e.g., free of	1	
279		Potential	deep water and dense shrub thickets.		
280			Maintained roads, parking areas, or foot-trails are within 10 m of the AA, or the AA can be accessed part of the year by boats arriving via contiguous waters.	0	
200			Within or near the AA, there is an interpretive center, trails with interpretive signs or brochures, and/or regular guided interpretive tours.	0	
281	E40	Invisited Orac Ar	The perceptage of the AA almost never visited by humans during an every require second methods by the factor of the factor		
	F60	Unvisited Core Area	The percentage of the AA almost never visited by humans during an average growing season probably comprises: [ <u>Note:</u> Only include the part actually walked or driven (not simply viewed from) with a vehicle or boat. Do not include visitors on trails outside of the AA unless		[AM, FAv, FRv, PH, PU, SBM, STR, WBF, WBN]
			more than half the wetland is visible from the trails and they are within 30 m of the wetland edge. In that case include only the area		
282			occupied by the trail.]	-	
283 284			<5% and no inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA. <5% and inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA.	0	4
284 285			5-50% and no inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA.	0	1
286			5-50% and inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA.	0	
287 288			50-95%, with or without inhabited building nearby.	0	
	F61	Frequently Visited	>95% of the AA with or without inhabited building nearby. The part of the AA visited by humans almost daily for several weeks during an average growing season probably comprises: [See note	1	[AM, PH, PU, SBM, STR, WBF, WBN]
289 290		Area	above.]		
			<5%. If F60 was answered ">95%" (mostly never visited), SKIP to F64.	1	
291 292			5-50%. 50-95%.	0	1
292 293			>95% of the AA.	0	
	F62	BMP - Soils	Boardwalks, paved trails, fences or other infrastructure and/or well-enforced regulations appear to effectively prevent visitors from walking	0	[PH, PU]
294	F63	BMP - Wildlife	on soil within nearly all of the AA when the soil is unfrozen. Enter "1" if true. Fences, observation blinds, platforms, paved trails, exclusion periods, and/or well-enforced prohibitions on motorised boats, off-leash pets,	0	[AM, PU, WBF, WBN]
		Protection	and off road vehicles appear to effectively exclude or divert visitors and their pets from the AA at critical times in order to minimize	0	
295		Cancerste	disturbance of wildlife (except during hunting seasons). Enter "1" if true.		
296	F64	Consumptive Uses (Provisioning	Recent evidence was found within the AA of the following potentially-sustainable consumptive uses. Select ALL that apply.		[FAv, FRv, WBFv]
297		Services)	Low-impact commercial timber harvest (e.g., selective thinning).	1	
298 299			Commercial or traditional-use harvesting of native plants, their fruits, or mushrooms. Waterfowl hunting.	0	
300			Fishing.	0	
301			Trapping of furbearers.	0	
302	F65	Domestic Wells	None of the above. The closest wells or water bodies that currently provide drinking water are:	0	[NRv]
303	1 00				
304			Within 0-100 m. of the AA.	0	

	А	В	С	D	E
30	5		100-500 m. away.	0	
30	6		>500 m. away, or no information.	1	
30	F66 7		The AA is, or is part of, a calcareous fen. See the Plants_Calcar worksheet in the accompanying SuppInfo file for list of plant indicators (calciphiles). Enter 1 If more than two Strong or more than five Moderate calciphile species are present; otherwise enter 0, but if not able to identify those <b>and</b> no information, change to <b>blank</b> .	0	[PH, PR]
30	8	-			

Investigator: Brady Leights	Site Identifier: WL-7	Date: July 27, 2021						
Stressor (S) Data Form for Non-Tidal	Wetlands. WESP-AC for Nova	Scotia version 2.		Data				
Aberrant Timing of Water Inputs								
	In the last column, place a check mark next to any item that is likely to have caused the timing of water inputs (but not necessarily their volume) to shift by hours, days, or weeks, becoming either more muted (smaller or less frequent peaks spread over longer times, more temporal homogeneity of flow or water levels) or more flashy (larger or more frequent spikes but over shorter times). [FA, FR, INV, PH, STR]							
Stormwater from impervious surfaces that drains directly to the wetla	Stormwater from impervious surfaces that drains directly to the wetland.							
Water subsidies from wastewater effluent, septic system leakage, sn	ow storage areas, or irrigation.							
Regular removal of surface or groundwater for irrigation or other cons	Regular removal of surface or groundwater for irrigation or other consumptive use.							
Flow regulation in tributaries or water level regulation in adjoining wa	Flow regulation in tributaries or water level regulation in adjoining water body, or other control structure at water entry points that regulates inflow to the wetland.							
A dam, dike, levee, weir, berm, or fill within or downgradient from the	he wetland that interferes with surface or subsurface flow in/o	ut of the AA (e.g., road fill, wellpads, pipelines).						
Excavation within the wetland, e.g., dugout, artificial pond, dead-end	ditch.							
Artificial drains or ditches in or near the wetland.								
Accelerated downcutting or channelization of an adjacent or internal	channel (incised below the historical water table level).							
Logging within the wetland.				1				
Subsidence or compaction of the wetland's substrate as a result of m	nachinery, livestock, fire, drainage, or off road vehicles.							
Straightening, ditching, dredging, and/or lining of tributary channels.	J.,			1				
If any items were checked above, then for each row of the table below			of the AA, then leave the "0's" for the scores in the following					
rows. To estimate effects, contrast the current condition with the cond	ition if the checked items never occurred or were no longer pres	sent.						
	Severe (3 points)	Medium (2 points)	Mild (1 point)					
Spatial extent of timing shift within the wetland:	>95% of wetland.	5-95% of wetland.	<5% of wetland.	3				
When most of the timing shift began:	10-100 yrs ago.	1						
When most of the timing shift began:       <3 yrs ago.								
Input timing now vs. previously:	Shift of hours or minutes.	2						
Flashiness or muting:	Became very flashy or controlled.	Intermediate.	Became mildly flashy or controlled.	2				
			Sum=	8				
			Stressor subscore=	0.67				
S2 Accelerated Inputs of Contaminants and/or S	Salts							
In the last column, place a check mark next to any item occurring in	either the wetland or its CA that is likely to have accelerated	the inputs of contaminants or salts to the AA. [AM, FA, PH, POL, S	STR]					
Stormwater or wastewater effluent (including failing septic systems),	landfills, industrial facilities.							
Metals & chemical wastes from mining, shooting ranges, snow storac npri/default.asp?lang=En&n=B85A1846-1	ge areas, oil/ gas extraction, other sources (download many loca	ations from National Pollutant Release Inventory and view KMZ ov	erlay in Google Earth. https://www.ec.gc.ca/inrp-					
Road salt.								
Spraying of pesticides, as applied to lawns, croplands, roadsides, or	other areas in the CA.							
If any items were checked above, then for each row of the table below following rows. To estimate effects, contrast the current condition with	v, assign points. However, if you believe the checked items did r		taminants and/or salts, then leave the "0's" for the scores in the					
Severe (3 points) Medium (2 points) Mild (1 point)								
Usual toxicity of most toxic contaminants:	Industrial effluent, mining waste, unmanaged landfill.	Cropland, managed landfill, pipeline or transmission rights-of- way.	Low density residential.	0				
Frequency & duration of input:	Frequent and year-round.	Frequent but mostly seasonal.	Infrequent & during high runoff events mainly.	0				
AA proximity to main sources (actual or potential):	0 - 15 m.	15-100 m. or in groundwater.	In more distant part of contributing area.	0				
			Sum=	. 0				
			Stressor subscore=	0.00				
S3 Accelerated Inputs of Nutrients								
In the last column, place a check mark next to any item occurring in	either the wetland or its $CA$ that is likely to have accelerated	the inputs of nutrients to the wetland INRy DRy STD						
	Stormwater or wastewater effluent (including failing septic systems), landfills.							

Stormwater or wastewater effluent (including failing septic systems), landfills.								
Fertilizers applied to lawns, ag lands, or other areas in the CA.								
Livestock, dogs.								
Artificial drainage of upslope lands.								
If any items were checked above, then for each row of the table below, assign points. However, if you believe the checked items did not cumulatively expose the AA to significantly more nutrients, then leave the "O's" for the scores in the following rows. To estimate effects, contrast the current condition with the condition if the checked items never occurred or were no longer present.								
	Medium (2 points)	Mild (1 point)						
Type of loading:	pe of loading: High density of unmaintained septic, some types of industrial sources. Moderate density septic, cropland, secondary wastewater treatment plant.		Livestock, pets, low density residential.					
Frequency & duration of input:	Frequent and year-round.	Frequent but mostly seasonal.	Infrequent & during high runoff events mainly.					
AA proximity to main sources (actual or potential):	0 - 15 m.	15-100 m. or in groundwater.	In more distant part of contributing area.					
			Sum=					
			Stressor subscore=	C				
Excessive Sediment Loading from Contributing Area								
In the last column, place a check mark next to any item present in the CA that is likely to have elevated the load of waterborne or windborne sediment reaching the wetland from its CA. [FA, FR, INV, PH, SRv, STR]								
Erosion from plowed fields, fill, timber harvest, dirt roads, vegetation clearing, fires.								
Erosion from construction, in-channel machinery in the CA.								
Erosion from off-road vehicles in the CA.								
Erosion from livestock or foot traffic in the CA.								
Stormwater or wastewater effluent.								
Sediment from road sanding, gravel mining, other mining, oil/ gas extraction.								
Accelerated channel downcutting or headcutting of tributaries due to altered land use.								
Other human-related disturbances within the CA.								
If any items were checked above, then for each row of the table below, assign points (3, 2, or 1 as shown in header) in the last column. However, if you believe the checked items did not cumulatively add significantly more sediment or suspended solids to the AA, then leave the "O's" for the scores in the following rows. To estimate effects, contrast the current condition with the condition if the checked items never occurred or were no longer present.								
	Severe (3 points)	Medium (2 points)	Mild (1 point)					
Erosion in CA:	Extensive evidence, high intensity.*	Potentially (based on high-intensity* land use) or scattered evidence.	Potentially (based on low-intensity* land use) with little or no direct evidence.					

Duration of sediment inputs to the wetland:	Frequent and year-round.	Frequent but mostly seasonal.	Infrequent & during high runoff events mainly.					
AA proximity to actual or potential sources:	0 - 15 m.	15-100 m.	In more distant part of contributing area.					
* high-intensity= extensive off-road vehicle use, plowing, grading soil or sediment.	g, excavation, erosion with or without veg removal; <b>low</b> -intensity= veg	removal only with little or no apparent erosion or disturbance of	Sum=					
			Stressor subscore=	0				
Soil or Sediment Alteration Within the As	ssessment Area							
In the last column, place a check mark next to any item present i is less). [CS, INV, NR, PH, SR, STR]	in the wetland that is likely to have compacted, eroded, or otherwise a	Itered the wetland's soil. Consider only items occurring within past	100 years or since wetland was created or restored (whichever					
Compaction from machinery, off-road vehicles, livestock, or more	untain bikes, especially during wetter periods.							
Leveling or other grading not to the natural contour.								
Tillage, plowing (but excluding disking for enhancement of native plants).								
Fill or riprap, excluding small amounts of upland soils containing organic amendments (compost, etc.) or small amounts of topsoil imported from another wetland.								
Excavation.								
Ditch cleaning or dredging in or adjacent to the wetland.								
Boat traffic in or adjacent to the wetland and sufficient to cause shore erosion or stir bottom sediments.								
Artificial water level or flow manipulations sufficient to cause erosion or stir bottom sediments.								
f any items were checked above, then for each row of the table l effects, contrast the current condition with the condition if the che	below, assign points. However, if you believe the checked items did n ecked items never occurred or were no longer present.	ot measurably alter the soil structure and/or topography, then leave	e the "0's" for the scores in the following rows. To estimate					
	Severe (3 points)	Medium (2 points)	Mild (1 point)					
Spatial extent of altered soil:	>95% of wetland or >95% of its upland edge (if any).	5-95% of wetland or 5-95% of its upland edge (if any).	<5% of wetland and <5% of its upland edge (if any).					
Recentness of significant soil alteration in wetland:	Current & ongoing.	1-12 months ago.	>1 yr ago.					
Duration:	Long-lasting, minimal veg recovery.	Long-lasting but mostly revegetated.	Short-term, revegetated, not intense.					
Fiming of soil alteration:	Frequent and year-round.	Frequent but mostly seasonal.	Mainly during one-time or scattered events.					
			Sum=					
			Stressor subscore=	C				

#### FieldS form Non-tidal

# Assessment Area (AA) Results:

Wetland ID: Uniacke Quarry Wetland 7

Date: July 27, 2021

Observer: Brady Leights

## Latitude & Longitude (decimal degrees): 44.914574, -63.810150

Scores will appear below after data are entered in worksheets OF, F, and S. See Manual for definitions and descriptions of how scores were computed.

Wetland Functions or Other Attributes:	Function Score (Normalised)	Function Rating	Benefits Score (Normalised)	Benefits Rating	Function Score (raw)	Benefits Scor (raw)
Vater Storage & Delay (WS)	7.90	Higher	4.79	Moderate	7.84	2.13
Stream Flow Support (SFS)	0.00	Lower	0.00	Lower	0.00	0.00
Vater Cooling (WC)	0.00	Lower	0.00	Lower	0.00	0.00
Sediment Retention & Stabilisation (SR)	5.02	Moderate	2.16	Moderate	6.11	1.06
Phosphorus Retention (PR)	0.91	Lower	1.29	Moderate	4.31	1.00
Nitrate Removal & Retention (NR)	10.00	Higher	3.33	Lower	10.00	3.33
Carbon Sequestration (CS)	4.12	Moderate			7.14	
Drganic Nutrient Export (OE)	6.01	Moderate			3.93	
Anadromous Fish Habitat (FA)	0.00	Lower	0.00	Lower	0.00	0.00
Resident Fish Habitat (FR)	0.00	Lower	0.00	Lower	0.00	0.00
Aquatic Invertebrate Habitat (INV)	4.54	Moderate	1.29	Moderate	5.34	1.94
Amphibian & Turtle Habitat (AM)	4.97	Moderate	2.27	Lower	5.73	3.63
Vaterbird Feeding Habitat (WBF)	0.00	Lower	0.00	Lower	0.00	0.00
Vaterbird Nesting Habitat (WBN)	0.00	Lower	0.00	Lower	0.00	0.00
Songbird, Raptor, & Mammal Habitat (SBM)	6.78	Moderate	5.00	Moderate	5.90	5.00
Pollinator Habitat (POL)	6.89	Moderate	3.33	Moderate	5.71	3.33
Native Plant Habitat (PH)	3.77	Moderate	4.98	Lower	5.41	4.98
Public Use & Recognition (PU)			1.82	Moderate		1.54
Vetland Sensitivity (Sens)			5.58	Moderate		3.76
Vetland Ecological Condition (EC)			4.78	Moderate		7.50
Vetland Stressors (STR) (higher score means more stress)			9.95	Higher		4.96
Summary Ratings for Grouped Functions:						
IYDROLOGIC Group (WS)	7.90	Higher	4.79	Moderate	7.84	2.13
VATER QUALITY SUPPORT Group (max+avg/2 of SR, PR, NR, CS)	7.51	Higher	2.80	Lower	8.45	2.56
QUATIC SUPPORT Group (max+avg/2 of SFS, INV, OE, WC)	4.32	Moderate	0.86	Lower	3.83	1.29
QUATIC HABITAT Group (max+avg/2 of FA, FR, AM, WBF, WBN)	2.98	Moderate	1.36	Lower	3.44	2.18
RANSITION HABITAT Group (max+avg/2 of SBM, PH, POL)	6.35	Moderate	4.72	Lower	5.79	4.72
VETLAND CONDITION (EC)			4.78	Moderate		7.50
VETLAND RISK (average of Sensitivity & Stressors)			7.76	Higher		4.36

assessed previously.

# **NOVA SCOTIA - Functional WSS Interpretation Tool**

### **1. General Description of Tool:**

This interpretive tool automatically determines whether the subject wetland will be regulated as a Wetland of Special Significance (WSS). This determination is made based on the WESP-AC functional results, per the Nova Scotia *Wetland Conservation Policy*.

A 'Function-Benefit Product' (FBP) is calculated based upon the Grouped Functions, and has a theoretical maximum of 100. Threshold values for the FBP are applied, in order to categorize the FBP scores into 'Low', 'Moderate' or 'High' scores. Thresholds are determined based upon the statistical distribution of WESP-AC scores compiled from various sites across the Province (N=442). These categories are subsequently used to apply various 'Functional WSS Rules', as described below.

For the purpose of defining and applying the Functional WSS rules, two supergroups are defined based on grouped functions, as follows: **(1)** Support Supergroup - includes Hydrologic, Water Quality Support, and Aquatic Support grouped functions. **(2)** Habitat Supergroup - includes Aquatic Habitat and Transition Habitat grouped functions.

## 2. Functional WSS Rule Definitions:

Habitat Rule: In consideration of the Habitat Supergroup, the subject wetland is a WSS if either of the following sub-rules are satisfied:

(HAB 1) Two 'High Scores' OR

(HAB 2) One 'High' and one 'Moderate' score

Support Rule: In consideration of the Support Supergroup, the subject wetland is a WSS if either of the following sub-rules are satisfied:

(SUP 1) Three 'High' scores OR

(SUP 2) Two 'High' and one 'Moderate' score

Habitat/Support Hybrid Rule: In consideration of both the Habitat and Support Supergroups, the subject wetland is a WSS if the following is satisfied: (HYB 1) One 'High' Habitat score AND Two or three 'High' Support scores

### **3. Functional WSS Interpretation Results**

Function-Benefit Product (FBP)	FBP SCORE	FBP SCORE CATEGORY
SUPPORT SUPERGROUP - HYDROLOGIC	37.88171918	Moderate
SUPPORT SUPERGROUP - WATER QUALITY SUPPORT	20.98184305	Low
SUPPORT SUPERGROUP - AQUATIC SUPPORT	3.715525221	Low
HABITAT SUPERGROUP - AQUATIC HABITAT	4.066386496	Low
HABITAT SUPERGROUP - TRANSITION HABITAT	29.98370503	Low

3a. Functional WSS Determination: Automatic Method

Habitat Rule Satisfied?	NO
Support Rule Satisfied?	NO
Habitat/Support Hybrid Rule Satisfied?	NO
CONCLUSION:	Site is not a WSS

#### 3b. Functional WSS Determination - Manual Method Using Dichotomous Key

<b>1a.</b> (HAB) - One or more 'High' scores for AH or TH <b>2</b>
2a. (HAB) - Two 'High' scoresWSS
<b>2b.</b> (HAB) - One 'High' score <b>3</b>
<b>3a.</b> (HAB) - Any combination of 'High' and 'Moderate' scores
<b>3b.</b> (HAB) - Any combination of 'High' and 'Low' scores
<b>4a.</b> (SUP) One or more 'High' Scores for HYD, WQS, or AS
5a. (SUP) Two or Three 'High' scores
<b>5b.</b> (SUP) One 'High' score <b>6</b>
<b>6a.</b> (SUP) Any combo of one 'High', two 'Mod' scores <b>WSS</b>
<b>6b.</b> (SUP) One 'High', plus any other combo of scores <b>not WSS</b>
<b>4b.</b> (SUP) Zero 'High' Scores for HYD, WQS, or AS
<b>7a.</b> (SUP) Three 'Moderate' scores
<b>7b.</b> (SUP) Any other combination of scores
1b. (HAB) - Zero 'High' Scores for AH or TH
8a. (SUP) Three 'High' ScoresWSS
<b>8b.</b> (SUP) Less than three 'High' scores <b>9</b>
<b>9a.</b> (SUP) Two 'High' and one 'Moderate' score
<b>9b.</b> (SUP) - Any other combination of scores

Cover Page: Basic Description of Assessment	WESP-AC version 2
Site Name:	
	Uniacke Quarry Wetland 8
Investigator Name:	Brady Leights and Kyle d'Entremont
Date of Field Assessment:	27 July 2021
Nearest Town:	Mount Uniacke
Latitude (decimal degrees):	44.915128
Longitude (decimal degrees):	-63.810765
Is a map based on a formal on-site wetland delineation available?	Yes
Approximate size of the Assessment Area (AA, in hectares):	0.1
AA as percent of entire wetland (approx.). Attach sketch map if AA is smaller than the entire contiguous wetland.	100
What percent (approx.) of the <b>wetland</b> were you able to visit?	100
What percent (approx.) of the <b>AA</b> were you able to visit?	100
Were you able to ask the site owner/manager about any of the questions?	No
Indicate here if you intentionally surveyed for rare plants, calciphile plants, or rare animals:	Yes
Have you attended a WESP-AC training session? If so, indicate approximate month & year.	September 2021
How many wetlands have you assessed previously using WESP-AC? (approx.)	>100
Comments about the site or this WESP-AC assessment (attach extra page if desired):	

	Α	В	С	D	Е
	Date: 2	7 July 2021	Site Identifier: WL-8	Investiga	tor: Brady Leights and Kyle d'Entremont
1					
	<b>F</b>		New tidel Matley & Date Forms, M/FCD, A Counsies, 2 for News Continuetlands		
	For	n OF (Office).	Non-tidal Wetland Data Form. WESP-AC version 2 for Nova Scotia wetlands	<u>oniy</u> .	DIRECTIONS: Conduct an assessment only after reading the accompanying
	Manu	al and the Explanatic	ns column of the data form. In the Data column, change the 0 (false) to a 1 (true) for the best choice, or for mult	iple cho	ices where allowed and so indicated. Answering many of the questions below will
	requir	e using these online	map viewers:		
			tps://www.google.com/earth/download/gep/agree.html		
			e Viewer: https://nsgi.novascotia.ca/plv/		
	For m	ost wetlands, comple	eting this office data form will require 1-2 hours. For a list of functions to which each question pertains, see brack	keted ab	breviations in the Definitions/Explanations column. For detailed descriptions of
	each \	WESP-AC model, see	Appendix B of the accompanying Manual. Codes for functions and values are: WS= Water Storage, SFS= Stream I	Flow Տսլ	oport, WC= Water Cooling, SR= Sediment Retention & Stabilisation, PR=
	Phosp	horus Retention, NR	= Nitrate Removal, CS= Carbon Sequestration, OE= Organic Nutrient Export, INV= Invertebrate Habitat, FA= Anad	lromous	Fish Habitat, FR= Resident Fish Habitat, AM= Amphibian & Reptile Habitat, WBF=
	Feedi	ng Waterbird Habitat	, WBN= Nesting Waterbird Habitat, SBM= Songbird, Raptor, & Mammal Habitat, POL= Pollinator Habitat, PH= Na	itive Plai	nt Habitat, PU= Public Use & Recognition, EC= Ecological Condition, Sen= Wetland
		ivity, STR= Stressors.			
2	Sensit	.ivity, 511 - 5ti 635015.			
				- ·	
3	#	Indicators	Condition Choices	Data	Definitions/Explanations
0	OF1	Province	Mark the province in which the AA is located by changing the 0 in the column next to it to a "1". Mark only one.		This determines to which province's calibration wetlands the raw score of any wetland is normalised.
4	OFT	FIUVILLE	wark the province in which the AA is located by changing the o in the column next to it to a 1. Wark only one.		In the function and benefits models, it also triggers the automatic exclusion of indicators for which no
5			New Brunswick	0	
6			Nova Scotia	1	spatial data exists in a particular province.
7			Prince Edward Island	0	
/ 8				•	4
			Newfoundland-Labrador	0	
	OF2	Ponded Area Within 1	The area of surface water ponded during most of the growing season that is both (1) in or adjacent to the AA and (2) within 1 km is:		"Adjacent" means not separated from the AA by a wide expanse (>50 m) of upland (including roads
9		km.			>50 m wide). Include ponded areas likely to be hidden by wetland vegetation. If surface water
10	1		<0.01 hectare (about 10 m x 10 m).	0	extends beyond 1 km, include only the part within 1 km. Do not include tidal areas. Measure the
11			0.01 - 0.1 hectare.	0	area from aerial imagery using Google Earth Pro (click on Ruler icon in toolbar, then Polygon in pop-
12				0	up menu). [PH, SBM, WBN]
			0.1 - 1 hectare.	Ũ	
13			1 to 10 hectares.	0	
14			10 to 100 hectares.	1	
15			>100 hectares.	0	
	OF3	Ponded Water &	The area of wetlands and surface water ponded during most of the growing season that is both (1) in or adjacent to the AA and (2) within		See definition of adjacent in OF2. If the AA's wetland vegetation extends beyond 1 km, include only
16			1 km is:		the part within 1 km. "Ponded" means not flowing in rivers or streams. [Sens, WBF]
17			$0.01$ heaters (shout 10 m $\times$ 10 m)	0	
			<0.01 hectare (about 10 m x 10 m).	0	
18			0.01 - 0.1 hectare.	0	
19			0.1 - 1 hectare.	0	
20			1 to 10 hectares.	0	
21	1		10 to 100 hectares.	0	
22			>100 hectares.	1	
	OF4	Size of Largest Nearby	The largest vegetated patch or corridor that includes the AA's vegetation plus all <b>adjacent</b> upland vegetation that is not lawn, row crops,	1	See definition of adjacent in OF2. Use Google Earth Pro's polygon ruler (as described above).
		Vegetated Tract or	heavily grazed lands, conifer plantation is:		Exclude conifer plantations only if it is obvious that trees were planted in rows. [AM, PH, SBM, Sens]
23		0			Exclude conner plantations only if it is obvious that trees were planted in rows. [Alvi, PH, SDW, Sens]
24 25 26		Corridor	<0.01 hectare (about 10 m x 10 m).	0	1
25			0.01 - 0.1 hectare.	0	
26	1		0.1 - 1 hectare.	0	
27			1 to 10 hectares.	0	
27			10 to 100 hectares.	0	
28 29 30				-	4
29			100 to 1000 hectares.	0	4
			>1000 hectares. [This is nearly always the answer in relatively undeveloped landscapes.]	1	
	OF5	Distance to Large	The minimum distance from the edge of the AA to the edge of the closest vegetated land (but excluding row crops, lawn, conifer		To measure distance, use Google Earth Pro (Ruler > Line tool). The 375-ha criterion is from the
31		Vegetated Tract	plantation) larger than 375 hectares (about 2 km on a side), is:		Fundy Model Forest Project. [AM, PH, POL, SBM, Sens]
	1		<50 m, and not separated from the 375-ha vegetated area by any width of paved roads, stretches of open water, row crops, bare ground,	1	
			lawn, or impervious surface. Or the AA itself contains >375 ha of vegetation. [This is often the answer in relatively undeveloped		
32			landscapes.]		
52	1		< 50 m, but completely separated from the 375-ha vegetated area by those features, and AA does not contain >375 ha of vegetation.	0	1
33				U	
33 34	1		50-500 m, and <b>not</b> separated.	0	4
54				0	4
35			50-500 m, but separated by those features.	0	

				-	4
36			0.5 - 5 km, and <b>not</b> separated.	0	
37			0.5 - 5 km, but separated by those features.	0	
38			None of the above (the closest patches or corridors which are that large are >5 km away).	0	
	OF6	Herbaceous Uniqueness	The AA's vegetation cover is >10% herbaceous* but uplands within 5 km have <10% herbaceous cover. If so, enter "3" and continue to	1	For this question only, consider moss to be herbaceous vegetation. Determine the score by viewing
			OF7. If not, consider:		aerial imagery in Google Earth after successively drawing or estimating the boundaries of the buffers
			The AA's vegetation cover is >10% herbaceous* but uplands within 1 km have <10% herbaceous cover. If so enter "2" and continue to		of 5 km, 1 km, and 100 m radius focused on the center of the AA. Circles of specified radius can be
			OF7. If not, consider:		drawn in Google Earth Pro by clicking on the Ruler icon, then Circle in the pop-up menu. [AMv, PHv,
			The AA's vegetation cover is >10% herbaceous* but uplands within 100 m of the wetland edge have <10% herbaceous cover. If so, enter		POLv, SBMv, WBFv, WBNv]
			. [* NOTE: Evolude lawne, row grape, beauily grazed lands, forest, chrublands, include more as well as grasslike plants in this use of		
39			[* NOTE: Exclude lawns, row crops, heavily grazed lands, forest, shrublands. Include moss as well as grasslike plants in this use of "herbaceous vegetation"]		
	OF7	Woody Uniqueness	The AA's vegetation cover is >10% woody* but uplands within 5 km have <10% woody cover. If so, enter "3" and continue to OF8. If not,	0	See above. Do not consider conifer plantations to be forest if it is obvious that trees were planted in
		woody oniqueness	consider:	-	rows. [AMv, PHv, POLv, SBMv]
			The AA's vegetation is >10% woody* but uplands within 1 km have <10% woody cover. If so enter "2" and continue to OF8. If not,		
			consider:		
			The AA's vegetation is >10% woody* but uplands within 100 m of the wetland edge have <10% woody cover. If so, enter "1"		
40			[* NOTE: woody cover = trees & shrubs taller than 1 m.]		
	OF8	Local Vegetated Cover	Draw a 5-km radius circle measured from the center of the AA. Ignoring all permanent water in the circle, the percent of the remaining		In Google Earth, draw the 5 km buffer and then estimate land cover percentages, or do GIS analysis
		Percentage	area that is wooded or unmanaged herbaceous vegetation (NOT lawn, row crops, bare or heavily grazed land, clearcuts, or conifer		of an appropriate land cover layer. [AM, PH, POL, SBM, Sens]
41			plantations) is:		
42			<5% of the land.	0	
43			5 to 20% of the land.	0	
44			20 to 60% of the land.	0	
45			60 to 90% of the land.	1	
46			>90% of the land. SKIP to OF10.	0	
47	OF9	Type of Land Cover	Within the 5-km radius circle, and ignoring all permanent water, the land area that is bare or non-perennial cover is mostly:		[AM, SBM]
48		Alteration	Impervious surface, e.g., paved road, parking lot, building, exposed rock.	0	
49			Bare pervious surface, e.g., lawn, recent (<5 yrs ago) clearcut, dirt or gravel road, cropland, landslide, conifer plantation.	1	
	OF10	Distance by Road to	Measured along the maintained road nearest the AA, the distance to the nearest population center is:	·	"Population center" means a settled area with more than about 5 regularly- inhabited structures per
50	0.10	Nearest Population			square kilometer. In Google Earth Pro, click on the Ruler icon, then Path, and draw and measure the
51		Center	<100 m.	0	route. [FAv, FRv, NRv, PH, PU, SBM, WBFv]
52			100 - 500 m.	0	
53			0.5- 1 km.	0	
54			1 - 5 km.	1	
55			>5 km.	0	

56 OF11	В	С	D	E
50	Distance to Nearest	From the center of the AA, the distance to the nearest maintained public road (dirt or paved) is:		Determine this by viewing aerial imagery in Google Earth Pro and measuring with the Ruler>Line
57	Maintained Road	<10 m.	0	tool. [AM, FAv, FRv, NRv, PH, PU, SBM, STR, WBN]
58		10 - 25 m.	0	
59		25 - 50 m.	0	
0		50 - 100 m. 100 - 500 m.	0	
1 2		>500 m.	1	
	Wildlife Access	Draw a circle of radius of 5 km from the center of the AA. If mammals and amphibians can move from the center of the AA to ALL other		Draw the 5 km circle in Google Earth Pro using the Circle tool and search for roads and wetlands
3		separate wetlands and ponds located within the circle without being forced to cross pavement (any width), lawns, bare ground, and/or marine waters, mark 1= yes can move to all, 0= no. Change to <b>blank</b> if there are no other wetlands within 5 km.	0	within it, being alert for roads hidden under forest canopy. [AM, SBM, STR]
4 OF13		The distance from the AA center to the closest (but separate) ponded water body visible in GoogleEarth imagery is:		In Google Earth Pro, zoom in closely to examine the surrounding landscape for ponds, lakes, an
5	Water	<50 m, and not separated by any width of paved roads, stretches of open water, row crops, lawn, bare ground, or impervious surface.	0	wetlands that appear to be permanently flooded. [AM, PH, SBM, Sens, WBF, WBN]
6		<50 m, but completely separated by those features.	0	
7		50-500 m, and not separated.	0	
8		50-500 m, but separated by those features.	0	
9 0		0.5 - 1 km, and not separated. 0.5 - 1 km, but separated by those features.	0	
1		None of the above (the closest patches or corridors that large are >1 km away).	0	
OF14	Distance to Large	The distance from the AA center to the closest (but separate) non-tidal body of water that is ponded during most of the year and is larger		Determine this by viewing aerial imagery in Google Earth. [Sens, WBF, WBN]
2	Ponded Water	than 8 hectares during most of a normal year is:		
3		<100 m.	0	
4 5		100 m - 1 km. 1 -2 km.	0	1
5		2-5 km.	1	1
7	1	5-10 km.	0	1
3		>10 km.	0	
OF15	Tidal Proximity	The distance from the AA edge to the closest tidal water body (regardless of its salinity) is:		In Google Earth, measure the distance to the ocean (including Bay of Fundy) or tidal river, which is closer. If you need to see how far upriver a river is tidal, see the KMZ file provided with this
)		<100 m.	0	is closer. If you need to see how far upriver a river is tidal, see the KMZ file provided with this calculator for NS (NS Headtide). Points shown in those files are only an approximation, so local
L		100 m - 1 km.	0	information if available may be preferable. [FA, WBF]
2		1 - 5 km. 5-10 km.	0	4
3		5-10 km. 10-40 km.	0	
4 5		>40 km.	0	
	Upland Edge Contact	Select one:	-	[NR, SBM, Sens]
5		The AA has no upland edge (or upland is <1% of perimeter). The AA is entirely surrounded by (& contiguous with) other wetlands or	0	
7		water. 1-25% of the AA's perimeter abuts upland (including filled areas). The rest adjoins other wetlands or water that is mostly wider than the	0	
8		AA.		
9		25-50% of the AA's perimeter abuts upland. The rest adjoins other wetlands or water that is mostly wider than the AA. 50-75% of the AA's perimeter abuts upland. The rest adjoins other wetlands or water that is mostly wider than the AA.	0	
0		More than 75% of the AA's perimeter abuts upland. Any remainder adjoins other wetlands or water that is mostly wider than the AA. This will be true for most assessments done with WESP-AC.	1	
2 OF17	Flood Damage from Nor	Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice):		Contact local authories to determine if such maps exist. Where available, LiDAR imagery can
_	tidal Waters	Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm	0	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv]
3		surges.		
4		Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events.	0	
		Maps do <b>not</b> show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas ( <b>or no such mapping has been done locally</b> ) and there appears to be infrastructure	0	
5				
		vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.		
6		Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable	1	
	Relative Elevation in Watershed	Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the	1	[FA, NR, Sens, SFSv, WCv, WSv]
OF18 7	Watershed	Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min).		
OF18 7 OF19 3	Watershed Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area	Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no.	1 0.87 0	If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv]
OF18 7 0F19 8 0F20	Watershed Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area Degraded Water	Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals, hydrocarbons, nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic		If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh
OF18 7 0F19 3 0F20	Watershed Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area	Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no.		If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh
OF18 7 OF19 3 OF20 9 0	Watershed Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area Degraded Water	Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals, hydrocarbons, nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and:		If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N
OF18 7 0F19 8 0F20 9 00 11	Watershed Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area Degraded Water	Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals</b> , <b>hydrocarbons</b> , <b>nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within the AA. The condition is present in waters within 1 km that flow <b>into</b> the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing	0	If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N
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OF18 7 OF19 0F20 0 1 2	Watershed Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area Degraded Water	Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals</b> , <b>hydrocarbons</b> , <b>nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within the AA. The condition is present in waters within 1 km that flow <b>into</b> the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing	0 0 0	If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N
OF18 7 OF19 OF20 0 1 2 3 OF20	<ul> <li>Watershed</li> <li>Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area</li> <li>Degraded Water Upstream</li> <li>Degraded Water</li> </ul>	Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals, hydrocarbons, nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within the AA. The condition is present in waters within 1 km that flow <b>into</b> the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). <b>This is the situation for nearly</b>	0 0 0	If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N
OF18 7 OF19 3 OF20 9 0 1 2 3 4 OF21	<ul> <li>Watershed</li> <li>Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area</li> <li>Degraded Water Upstream</li> </ul>	Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals</b> , <b>hydrocarbons</b> , <b>nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present in waters within 1 km that flow <b>into</b> the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). <b>This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region</b> .	0 0 0	If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN]
OF18 7 OF19 3 OF20 9 0 11 2 3 4 OF21	<ul> <li>Watershed</li> <li>Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area</li> <li>Degraded Water Upstream</li> <li>Degraded Water</li> </ul>	Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals</b> , <b>hydrocarbons</b> , <b>nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present in waters within 1 km that flow <b>into</b> the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). <b>This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region</b> . The problem described above is <b>downslope from</b> the AA, and:	0 0 0 0 1	If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN]
OF18 7 OF19 0F20 0 1 2 3 4 0F21 5	<ul> <li>Watershed</li> <li>Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area</li> <li>Degraded Water Upstream</li> <li>Degraded Water</li> </ul>	Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals</b> , <b>hydrocarbons</b> , <b>nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within the AA. The condition is present in waters within 1 km that flow <b>into</b> the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmell) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). <b>This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region</b> . The condition is present within 1 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel.	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN]
OF18 7 OF19 0F19 0F20 0 0 1 2 3 4 0F21 3 6 6	<ul> <li>Watershed</li> <li>Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area</li> <li>Degraded Water Upstream</li> <li>Degraded Water</li> </ul>	Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals, hydrocarbons, nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within the AA. The condition is present in waters within 1 km that flow <b>into</b> the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). <b>This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region</b> . The condition is present within 1 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing channel.	0 0 0 0 1	If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN]
OF18 7 OF19 OF20 0 1 2 3 4 OF21 5 6 7	<ul> <li>Watershed</li> <li>Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area</li> <li>Degraded Water Upstream</li> <li>Degraded Water</li> </ul>	Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals</b> , <b>hydrocarbons</b> , <b>nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within 1 km that flow <b>into</b> the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling unig both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmell) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). <b>This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region</b> . The condition is present within 1 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmell) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmell) indicates no problems	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN]
OF18 7 OF19 8 OF20 9 00 01 02 03 04 OF21 03 05 06 07 08	<ul> <li>Watershed</li> <li>Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area</li> <li>Degraded Water Upstream</li> <li>Degraded Water Downstream</li> </ul>	Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals</b> , <b>hydrocarbons</b> , <b>nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within the AA. The condition is present in waters within 1 km that flow <b>into</b> the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). <b>This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region</b> . The condition is present within 1 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present wi	0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1	If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" she be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv]
OF18 7 OF19 0F20 0 0 1 2 3 4 OF20 0 1 1 2 3 4 0F21 5 6 6 7 8	<ul> <li>Watershed</li> <li>Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area</li> <li>Degraded Water Upstream</li> <li>Degraded Water</li> </ul>	Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals</b> , <b>hydrocarbons</b> , <b>nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within 1 km that flow <b>into</b> the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling unig both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmell) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). <b>This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region</b> . The condition is present within 1 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmell) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmell) indicates no problems	0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1	If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" she be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN]
OF18 7 OF19 0F20 0 0 1 2 3 0F20 0 1 2 3 0 7 8 0F21 8 0F22	Watershed         Water Quality Sensitive         Watershed or Area         Degraded Water         Upstream         Degraded Water         Downstream         Ownstream         Wetland as a % of Its         Contributing Area	Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals, hydrocarbons, nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within the AA. The condition is present within the AA. The condition is present within 1 km that flow into the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). <b>This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region</b> . The condition is present within 1 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. Th	0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1	If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv]
OF18 7 OF19 0F20 0 1 2 3 0F20 4 0F21 5 6 7 8 0F22 9	Watershed         Water Quality Sensitive         Watershed or Area         Degraded Water         Upstream         Degraded Water         Downstream         Ownstream         Wetland as a % of Its         Contributing Area	Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals</b> , <b>hydrocarbons</b> , <b>nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present in waters within 1 km that flow <b>into</b> the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. The condition is present within 1 km downslope from the AA, and: The condition is present within 5 km downslope from the AA, and: The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is prese	0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1	If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv] Topographic maps may be viewed online at the National Atlas of Canada (Toporama):
OF18 OF19 OF20 OF20 OF20 OF20 OF20 OF20 OF21 OF21 OF21 OF21 OF22 OF22 OF22 OF22	Watershed         Water Quality Sensitive         Watershed or Area         Degraded Water         Upstream         Degraded Water         Downstream         Ownstream         Wetland as a % of Its         Contributing Area	Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals, hydrocarbons, nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within the AA. The condition is present within the AA. The condition is present within 1 km that flow <b>into</b> the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). <b>This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region</b> . The condition is present within 1 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel.	0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1	If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv]
OF18 OF19 8 OF20 9 0 10 12 13 14 OF21 15 16 07 18 OF22 19 06 07 10 05 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	Watershed         Water Quality Sensitive         Watershed or Area         Degraded Water         Upstream         Degraded Water         Downstream         Ownstream         Wetland as a % of Its         Contributing Area	Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals</b> , <b>hydrocarbons</b> , <b>nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present in waters within 1 km that flow <b>into</b> the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel, or within 1 km but not connected to the AA by a channel. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region. From a topographic map and field observations, estim	0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1	If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv]
OF18         7         OF19         8         OF20         9         01         02         03         04         0F21         04         07         08         07         08         07         08         071         08         071         08         091         011         022         033	Watershed         Water Quality Sensitive         Watershed or Area         Degraded Water         Upstream         Degraded Water         Downstream         Ownstream         Wetland as a % of Its         Contributing Area	Maps do not show Flood Žone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals</b> , <b>hydrocarbons</b> , <b>nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high themperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within the AA. The condition is present in waters within 1 km that flow into the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmet!) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region. The condition is present within 1 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel, or within 1 km but not connected to the AA by a channel. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmet!) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region. F	0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0	If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv] Topographic maps may be viewed online at the National Atlas of Canada (Toporama):
7         8         9         9000	WatershedWater Quality Sensitive Watershed or AreaDegraded Water UpstreamDegraded Water DownstreamDownstreamWetland as a % of Its Contributing Area (Catchment)	Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area, (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of metals, <b>hydrocarbons</b> , nutrients, or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present in waters within 1 km that flow into the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmetl) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region. The condition is present within 1 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope from the AA, and: The condition is present within 1 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmetl) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region. From a topographic map and field observations, es	0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0	If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv]
OF18         7         OF19         8         OF20         9         00         01         02         03         04         0F21         04         07         08         07         08         07         08         071         08         072         08         071         08         072         08         071         08         072         08         071         08         091         102         113         072	Watershed         Water Quality Sensitive         Watershed or Area         Degraded Water         Upstream         Degraded Water         Downstream         Wetland as a % of Its         Contributing Area         (Catchment)	Maps do not show Flood Žone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals</b> , <b>hydrocarbons</b> , <b>nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high themperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within the AA. The condition is present in waters within 1 km that flow into the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmet!) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region. The condition is present within 1 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel, or within 1 km but not connected to the AA by a channel. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmet!) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region. F	0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0	If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" she be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv]
OF18 OF19 OF20	<ul> <li>Watershed</li> <li>Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area</li> <li>Degraded Water Upstream</li> <li>Degraded Water Downstream</li> <li>Wetland as a % of Its Contributing Area (Catchment)</li> <li>Unvegetated Surface in</li> </ul>	Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ flie that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AX's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye all"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of metals, <b>hydrocarbons</b> , nutrients, or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aqualc life or humans, and: The condition is present nowater periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmet!) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region. The condition is present within 1 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The atopgraphic map and field observations, estimate the approximate boundaries of the calchment (CA) of the entire welland of which the AA may be only a part. Then adjust those boundaries if necessary based on your field observations of the surtoming terrain, ad/or by using procedures described in the Mau. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). This is the situation for nearly al	0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0	If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" she be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, NI PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv]
OF18 OF19 OF20 OF21 OF22	<ul> <li>Watershed</li> <li>Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area</li> <li>Degraded Water Upstream</li> <li>Degraded Water Downstream</li> <li>Wetland as a % of Its Contributing Area (Catchment)</li> <li>Unvegetated Surface in</li> </ul>	Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of metals, hydrocarbons, nutrients, or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within the AA. The that flow into the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region. The condition is present within 1 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The soft of the substream). This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region. Form the AA, and: The condition is present within 1 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The soft of the area insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region. The described and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) in	0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0	If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sho be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, NI PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv]

		р	C	D	E E
	A F24	B Transport From Upslope	C A relatively large proportion of the precipitation that falls farther upslope in the CA reaches this wetland quickly as runoff (surface water),	D	E [NRv, PRv, SRv, WSv]
01	1 24	папэрон попторзюре	as indicated by the following:		
			(a) input channel is present,		
			(b) input channels have been straightened,		
			(c) upslope wetlands have been ditched extensively,		
			(d) land cover is mostly non-forest,		
			(e) CA slopes are steep, and/or		
			(f) most CA soils are shallow (bedrock near surface) and/or have high runoff coefficients.		
118			This statement is:		
119			Mostly true.	0	
120			Somewhat true.	0	
120			Mostly untrue.	1	
0	F25	Aspect	The overland flow direction of most surface water (in streams, rivers, or runoff) that enters the AA is:		[AM, NR, SFS, WC, WS]
122	125	пэрссі			
123			Northward (N, NE). north-facing contributing area.	0	
124			Southward (S, SW). south-facing contributing area.	1	
125			Other (E, SE, W, NW), or no detectable uphill slope or input channel (flat).	0	
126 OF		Internal Flow Distance	The horizontal flow distance from the wetland's inlet to outlet is:		Identify inlets and outlets, if any, from topographic maps (use elevations to determine which are inle
126 127		(Path Length)	<10 m.	0	and which are outlets) and augment by field inspection. With the Provincial Landscape Viewer, sele
127			10 - 50 m.	0	Nova Scotia Topo as the Basemap. Also enable the layer Forestry>WAM Predicted Flow. Then
128			50 - 100 m.	0	measure the inlet-outlet distance. [NR, OE, PR, SR, WS]
			100 - 100 m.	0	1
130				Ţ	4
131 132			1-2 km.	0	4
_	F 2 7	Crowing Desire D	>2 km, or wetland lacks an inlet and outlet.		This lower was provided by Dr. Dep Malfarray of the Operative Freedom in 1999 and 00, 55, 1994
	r2/	Growing Degree Days	In Google Earth, open the KMZ file that accompanies this calculator, called NS_GrowingDegreeDays. Place your cursor over the AA and left slick. From the papt up window, opter the CRIPCODE number in the payt column.	2000	This layer was provided by Dr. Dan McKenney of the Canadian Forest Service [AM, CS, FR, INV, NR, OF, DH, DR, Sons, SR, WRF, WCV, WS1
133	500		left-click. From the pop-up window, enter the GRIDCODE number in the next column.		NR, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SR, WBF, WCv, WS]
134 <sup>OF</sup>	F28	Fish Access or Use	According to agency biologists and/or your own observations, the AA. [Mark just the first choice that is true.]:		Regarding the last choice, if uncertain if an AA is fishless, consider the possibility its waters have
$\neg$			Is known to support rearing and/or spawning by Atlantic salmon or other anadromous species or eels. Go to Provincial Landscape	0	been stocked. [AM, FA, FR, INV, WBF, WBN]
			Viewer>Wildlife>Significant Habitat>Species at Risk. Contact local fishery biologists, review the ACCDC report, and visit these websites:		
135			http://www.salmonatlas.com/atlanticsalmon/canada-east/index.1.html http://atlanticsalmonfederation.org/rivers/introduction.html		
			Has not been documented to support Atlantic salmon rearing and/or spawning, but is connected to nearby waters likely to contain Atlantic	0	
136			salmon or other anadromous species or eels and is probably accessed by those during some conditions.		
136 137			Is probably is not accessed by any anadromous fish species but is known or likely to have other fish at least seasonally.	0	
138			Is known or likely to be fishless (e.g., too small, dry, and/or not accessible even temporarily, and not stocked).	1	
Of	F29	Species of Conservation	Within the past 10 years, in the AA (or in its adjoining waters or wetland), qualified observers have documented [mark all applicable]:		Request information from ACCDC and/or conduct your own survey at an appropriate season using
139		Concern			an approved protocol. For birds, also check eBird.org. NOTE for NS: If your WESP-AC is being
			Presence of one or more of the plant species listed in the Plants_Rare worksheet of the accompanying SuppInfo file, or the AA is within a	0	completed for a Wetland Alteration Application to NS-ECC, your ACCDC results and any taxon-
			mapped Atlantic Coastal Plain Flora Buffer (go to Provincial Landscape Viewer> Wildlife> Special Management Practice Zones).	-	specific survey results must be submitted along with your WESP-AC results, and application. [AMv
140			······································		EC, PHv, POLv, SBMv, Sens, WBFv, WBNv]
1.10			Presence of one or more of the amphibian or reptile species (AM) of conservation concern as listed in the Wildlife_Rare worksheet of the	0	
141			accompanying Supplnfo file.	-	
			Presence of one or more of the waterbird species (WBF, WBN) of conservation concern as listed in the Wildlife_Rare worksheet of the	0	
142			accompanying Supplnfo file.		
			Presence of one or more of the nesting songbird or raptor species (SBM) of conservation concern as listed in the Wildlife_Rare	0	
143			worksheet of the accompanying SuppInfo file, during their nesting season (May-July for most species).		
144			None of the above, or no data.	1	
OF	F30		In Google Earth, open the KMZ file that accompanies this calculator, called IBAs_Canada. The AA is all or part of an officially designated	0	The source of this layer, which should be checked periodically for updates, is:
145		(IBA)	IBA. Enter 1= yes, 0= no.		http://www.ibacanada.com/mapviewer.jsp?lang=EN [SBMv, WBFv, WBNv]
OF	F31	Black Duck Nesting Area	In Google Earth, open the KMZ file that accompanies this calculator, called BlackDuck. Adjust its alignment and opacity. Determine the	0	This was provided by Dr. David Leske. [WBNv]
			predicted density (pairs per 25 sq. km) of nesting American Black Duck in the AA's vicinity: <10 (enter 0), 10-20 (enter 1), 20-30 (enter 2),		
146			>30 (enter 3). If outside of region shown in map, change to <b>blank</b> .		
	F32	Wintering Deer or Moose	If AA is on private land with no information, change to blank (not 0). Otherwise: With the Provincial Landscape Viewer, for Wintering	0	[SBM]
		0	Moose, go to Wildlife> Significant Habitat. For Mainland Moose Concentration Areas, go to Wildlife> Special Management Practice		
147			Zones. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0.		
	F33	Other Conservation	The AA is all or part of an area designated by government, First Nations, or the Nature Conservancy of Canada (NCC) for its exceptional	0	See: https://novascotia.ca/parksandprotectedareas/plan/interactive-map/ [PU]
		Designation	ecological features or highly intact natural conditions. With Provincial Landscape Viewer, see Protected Areas. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0.	-	
148		J	If uncertain, consult NCC and agencies for more recent information.		
	F34	Conservation Investment	The AA is part of or contiguous to a wetland on which public or private organizational funds were spent to preserve, create, restore, or	0	[PU]
			enhance the wetland (excluding mitigation wetlands). Ask the property owner. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0. If no information, change to <b>blank</b> (not	-	
149			0).		
	F35	Mitigation Investment	The AA is all or part of a mitigation site used explicitly to offset impacts elsewhere. Ask the property owner. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0. If no	0	[PU]
150	-	0	information, change to <b>blank.</b>		
	F36		Plants, animals, or water in the AA have been monitored for >2 years, unrelated to any regulatory requirements, and data are available to	0	[PU]
			the public. Or the AA is part of an area that has been designated by an agency or institution as a benchmark, reference, or status-trends	Ť	
151			monitoring area. Ask the property owner. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0. If no information, change to <b>blank</b> .		
	F37	Calcareous Region	The AA is <b>NOT</b> in a subregion that has been heavily exposed to acid precipitation. Enter "1" if true (green or yellow in map in Appendix A		[AM, FA, FR, INV, PH]
	. 57	0	of the Manual). Enter "0" if false. If no information, change to <b>blank</b> .		
152	E20				"Drivate lande" may include these owned or leased by non-devertmental creatizations of a
	r JQ	Ownership	Select the ONE ownership that covers the most of the AA. In Google Earth, open KMZ file called NS_Crownlands.Use more recent information if available.		"Private lands" may include those owned or leased by non-governmental organizations, e.g., charitable conservation land trusts, DUC, TNC. [PU, STR]
153				-	המותמאוב נטווזבו עמוטוו ומווע וועזנז, סטכ, דועל. [דט, סדא]
			New timber harvest, roads, mineral extraction, and intensive summer recreation (e.g., off-road vehicles) are permanently prohibited.	0	
154			Includes many publicly-owned Protected Lands, and private lands under long-term (30+ year) legal agreements to maintain nearly- unaltered conditions		
154			unaltered conditions. Ownership is public (e.g., municipal, Crown Reservations/Notations) but some or all of the above activities are allowed.	0	1
155			Ownership is public (e.g., municipal, Crown Reservations/Notations) but some of all of the above activities are allowed. Ownership is private but public access is allowed, and/or a shorter-term conservation easement (whether renewable or not) is in place.	0	1
			ownership is private but public access is allowed, and/or a shorter-term conservation easement (whether renewable or not) is in place.	U	1
	ļ				
156 157			Ownership is private and owner does not allow access, or access permission unknown, and not a conservation easement.	1	

	A Data: 2	B 7 July 2021	C Site Identifier: WIL 0	D	E E
1	Date: 2	/ July 2021	Site Identifier: WL-8	investiga	tor: Brady Leights and Kyle d'Entremont
	that is the ac primai and/o	proposed for alterat companying Manual rily based on your or r reviewing aerial image	n-tidal Wetland Data Form. WESP-AC version 2 for Nova Scotia. DIRECTIONS: Walk f tion. If no alteration is proposed, walk in a portion that appears to be most representative of the wetland overall and the Explanations column of the data form. In the Data column, change the 0 (false) to a 1 (true) for the best isite observations and interpretations. Do not write in shaded parts of this data form. Answering some questions agery. For most wetlands, completing this field data form will require 1-2 hours on a site. For a list of functions to -AC model, see Appendix B of the accompanying Manual. Codes for functions and values are: WS= Water Storage	. Walk o choice, accurate which e	nly where it is safe and legal to do so. Conduct the assessment only after reading or for multiple choices where allowed and so indicated. Answer these questions ely may require conferring with the landowner or other knowledgable persons, each question pertains, see the accompanying Interpretations form. For detailed
	Stabili Reptilo	sation, PR= Phospho Habitat, WBF= Fee	rus Retention, NR= Nitrate Removal, CS= Carbon Sequestration, OE= Organic Nutrient Export, INV= Invertebrate I ding Waterbird Habitat, WBN= Nesting Waterbird Habitat, SBM= Songbird, Raptor, & Mammal Habitat, POL= Poll ensitivity, STR= Stressors.	Habitat,	FA= Anadromous Fish Habitat, FR= Resident Fish Habitat, AM= Amphibian &
2					
3	#	Indicators	Condition Choices	Data	Definitions/Explanations
4	F1	Wetland Type	Follow the key below and mark the ONE row that best describes MOST of the vegetated part of the AA: A. Moss and/or lichen cover more than 25% of the ground. Often dominated by ericaceous shrubs (e.g., Labrador tea) or other acid- tolerant plants (e.g., bog cranberry, pitcher plant, sundew, orchids). Substrate is mostly undecomposed peat. Choose between A1 and A2 and mark the choice with a 1 in their adjoining column. Otherwise go to B below.		<b>Ericaceous</b> shrubs are ones in the heather family (Ericaceae). Most have leathery evergreen leaves. They include rhododendron, azalea, swamp laurel, leatherleaf, Labrador tea, and others. Most require acidic soil. Although not in the family Ericaceae, sweetgale ( <i>Myrica gale</i> ) should be counted also. [AM, CS, FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PH, Sens, SFS, WBF, WBN]
6			A1. Surface water is usually absent or, if present, pH is typically <4.5 and conductivity is usually <100 µS/cm (<64 ppm TDS). Trees are absent or nearly so. Sedge cover usually sparse or absent but cottongrass and/or lichen cover may be extensive, as well as cloudberry, lingonberry, sheep laurel, and a sedge ( <i>Carex rariflor</i> a). Wetland surface and surrounding landscape are seldom sloping and wetland often is domed (convex). Inlet and outlet channels are usually absent. If known, pH of peat is <4.0.	0	
7			<ul> <li>A2. Not A1. Surface water, if present, has pH typically &gt;4.5 and conductivity is usually &gt;100 µS/cm (&gt;64 ppm TDS). Sedge cover is usually extensive, and/or tree and tall shrub cover is extensive. Sometimes at toe of slope or edge of water body. An exit channel is usually present. Wetter than A1 and peat depth may be shallower (&lt;2 m).</li> <li>B. Moss and/or lichen cover less than 25% of the ground. Soil is mineral or decomposed organic (muck). Choose between B1 and B2 and</li> </ul>	1	
8			mark the choice with a 1 in their adjoining column: B1. Trees and shrubs taller than 1 m comprise more than 25% of the vegetated cover. Surface water is mostly absent or inundates the	0	
9 10			<ul> <li>vegetation only seasonally (e.g., vernal pools or floodplain).</li> <li>B2. Not B1. Tree &amp; tall shrubs comprise less than than 25% of the vegetated cover. Vegetation is mostly herbaceous, e.g., cattail, bulrush, burreed, pond lily, horsetail. Surface water may be extensive and fluctuates seasonally, being either persistent or drying up partly or entirely.</li> </ul>	0	
	The AA should form, " the des	A should also include pa include the open water <b>adjacent</b> " is used synd scribed features along t	the AA should include all persistent waters in ponds smaller than 8 hectares (~283 m on a side) that are adjacent to the AA. art of the water area of adjacent ponded water larger than 8 ha and adjacent rivers wider than 20 m. Specifically, the AA part adjacent to wetland vegetation and equal in width to the average width of that vegetated zone. Throughout this data onymously with abutting, adjoining, bordering, contiguous and means no upland (manmade or natural) completely separates heir directly shared edge. Features joined only by a channel are not necessarily considered to be adjacent a large portion the features do not have to be hydrologically connected in order to be considered adjacent.		
12		Wetland Types - Adjoining or Subordinate	If the AA is smaller than 1 ha, mark all <b>other</b> types that occupy more than 1% of the vegetated AA. If the AA is larger than 1 ha, mark all other types which are within or adjacent to the AA and occupy more than 1 ha, as visible from the AA or as interpreted from aerial imagery. Do not mark again the type marked in F1. A1.	0	1 hectare is 10,000 sq. m or about 2.5 acres. It could have dimensions of 100 m by 100 m, 1000 m by 10 m, or similar. [AM, INV, SBM, WBF]
13 14			A2.	0	
15 16			B1. B2.	0	
17 18		Woody Height & Form Diversity	Following EACH row below, indicate with a number code the percentage of the living vegetation in the AA which is occupied by that feature (6 if >95%, 5 if 75-95%, 4 if 50-75%, 3 if 25-50%, 2 if 5-25%, 1 if <5%, 0 if none). If the vegetated part of the AA is largely herbaceous (non-woody) vegetation, these percentages should not sum to 100%. coniferous trees (may include tamarack) taller than 3 m.	3	<b>Deciduous</b> shrubs in this region usually include buttonbush, Labrador tea, bayberry ( <i>Morella</i> ), huckleberry, cranberry, cloudberry, sweetgale, alder, willow, birch, ash, dogwood, and a few others. If you assigned a code of 3 or higher to any of the first four choices and the ground cover beneath the trees/shrubs is <25% moss, then question F1 might be "B1". [CS, INV, NR, PH, POL, SBM,
19 20 21			deciduous trees taller than 3 m. coniferous or ericaceous shrubs or trees 1-3 m tall not directly below the canopy of trees. deciduous shrubs or trees 1-3 m tall not directly below the canopy of trees.	1 3 3	Sens]
22			coniferous or ericaceous shrubs <1 m tall not directly below the canopy of taller vegetation.	2	
23 24	<u>Note</u> :	If none of top 4 rows in	deciduous shrubs or trees <1 m tall (e.g., deciduous seedlings) not directly below the canopy of taller vegetation. TF3 was marked 2 or greater , SKIP to F9 (N fixers).	2	
25	F4	Dominance of Most Abundant Shrub	Determine which two woody plant species comprise the greatest portion of the low (<3 m) woody cover . Then choose one:		[PH, POL, SBM, Sens]
26 27		Species	those species together comprise > 50% of such cover. those species together do <b>not</b> comprise > 50% of such cover.	<b>1</b> 0	
28 29 30		Woody Diameter Classes	Mark ALL the types that comprise >5% of the woody canopy cover in the AA or >5% of the wooded areas (if any) along its upland edge (perimeter). The edge should include only the trees whose canopies extend into the AA. coniferous, 1-9 cm diameter and >1 m tall.	1	Estimate the diameters at chest height. If small-diameter trees are overtopped (shaded) by larger ones, visualise a "subcanopy" at the average height of the smaller-dbh trees, to serve as a basis for the minimum 5% canopy requirement in this question. The trees and shrubs need not be wetland species. [AM, CS, POL, SBM, Sens, WBN]
30 31 32 33			broad-leaved deciduous 1-9 cm diameter and >1 m tall. coniferous, 10-19 cm diameter. broad-leaved deciduous 10-19 cm diameter. coniferous, 20-40 cm diameter.	1 1 0 1	
34 35			broad-leaved deciduous 20-40 cm diameter. coniferous, >40 cm diameter.	0 0	
35 36	Γ/		broad-leaved deciduous >40 cm diameter.	0	IAM INV ND DLL CDM Come
37 38		Height Class Interspersion	Follow the key below and mark the ONE row that best describes MOST of the AA: A. Neither the vegetation taller than 1 m nor the vegetation shorter than that comprise >70% of the vegetated part of the AA. They <u>each</u> comprise 30-70%. Choose between A1 and A2 and mark the choice with a 1 in the adjoining column. Otherwise go to B below.		[AM, INV, NR, PH, SBM, Sens]
39 40			<ul> <li>A1. The two height classes are mostly scattered and intermixed throughout the AA.</li> <li>A2. Not A1. The two height classes are mostly in separate zones or bands, or in proportionately large clumps.</li> <li>B. Either the vegetation shorter than 1 m comprises &gt;70% of the vegetated part of the AA, or the vegetation taller than that does. One</li> </ul>	0	
41 42			size class might even be totally absent. Choose between B1 and B2 and mark the choice with a 1 in the adjoining column: B1. The less prevalent height class is mostly scattered and intermixed within the prevalent one. B2. Not B1. The less prevalent height class is mostly located apart from the prevalent one, in separate zones or clumps, or is	0	
43	F7	Large Snags (Dead	completely absent. The number of large snags (diameter >20 cm) in the AA plus adjacent upland area within 10 m of the wetland edge is:		Snags are dead standing trees that often (not always) lack bark and foliage. Include only ones that
44 45		Standing Trees)	None, or fewer than 8/ hectare which exceed this diameter.	0	are at least 2 m tall. [POL, SBM, WBN]
46			Several ( >8/hectare) and a pond, lake, or slow-flowing water wider than 10 m is within 1 km.	1	

	Δ	В	С	D	Е
47	Λ	D	Several (>8/hectare) but above not true.	0	
48 F8	8	Downed Wood	The number of downed wood pieces longer than 2 m and with diameter >10 cm, and not persistently submerged, is:		Exclude temporary "burn piles." [AM, INV, POL, SBM]
49			Few or none that meet these criteria.	1	
50			Several (>5 if AA is >5 hectares, less for smaller AAs) meet these criteria.	0	
FS	9	N Fixers	The percentage of the AA's vegetated cover that contains nitrogen-fixing plants (e.g., alder, sweetgale, clover, lupine, alfalfa, other		Do not include N-fixing algae or lichens. [FA, FR, INV, NRv, OE, PH, SBM, Sens]
51			legumes) is:	0	
52 53			<1% or none. 1-25% of the vegetated cover, in the AA or along its water edge (whichever has more).	0	
54			25-50% of the vegetated cover, in the AA or along its water edge (whichever has more).	0	
55			50-75% of the vegetated cover, in the AA or along its water edge (whichever has more).	0	
56			>75% of the vegetated cover, in the AA or along its water edge (whichever has more).	0	
F	10	Sphagnum Moss	The cover of <b>Sphagnum</b> moss (or any moss that forms a dense cushion many centimeters thick), including the moss obscured by taller		Exclude moss growing on trees and rocks. [CS, PH]
57		Extent	sedges and other plants rooted in it, is:	0	
58 59			<5% of the vegetated part of the AA. 5-25% of the vegetated part of the AA.	0	4
60			25-50% of the vegetated part of the AA.	0	
61			50-95% of the vegetated part of the AA.	0	
62			>95% of the vegetated part of the AA.	1	
F	11	% Bare Ground &	Consider the parts of the AA that lack surface water at the driest time of the growing season. Viewed from directly above the ground layer,		Thatch is dead plant material (stems, leaves) resting on the ground surface. Bare ground that is present under a tree or shrub canopy should be counted. Boulders count as bare ground. Wetlands
63		Thatch	the predominant condition in those areas at that time is: Little or no (<5%) <i>bare ground</i> is visible between erect stems or under canopy anywhere in the vegetated AA. Ground is extensively	1	with mineral soils and that are heavily shaded or are dominated by annual plant species tend to have
			blanketed by dense thatch, moss, lichens, graminoids with great stem densities, or plants with ground-hugging foliage.	1	more extensive areas that are bare during the early growing season. [AM, EC, INV, NR, OE, POL,
64					PR, SBM, Sens]
			Slightly bare ground (5-20% bare between plants) is visible in places, but those areas comprise less than 5% of the unflooded parts of the	0	]
65			AA. Much here ground (20 E0% here between plante) is visible in places and there are a sub-line with a E0% of the E		4
66			Much bare ground (20-50% bare between plants) is visible in places, and those areas comprise more than 5% of the unflooded parts of the AA.	0	
67			Other conditions.	0	1
68			Not applicable. Surface water (either open or obscured by emergent plants) covers all of the AA all the time.	0	
F	12	Ground Irregularity	Imagine the AA without any living vegetation. Excluding the portion of the AA that is always under water, the number of hummocks, small		The depressions may be of human or natural origin. [AM, EC, INV, NR, PH, POL, PR, SBM, SR, WS]
			pits, raised mounds, animal burrows, ruts, gullies, natural levees, microdepressions, and other areas of peat or mineral soil that are raised or depressed >10 cm compared to most of the area within a few meters surrounding them is:		
69 70			Few or none (minimal microtopography; <1% of the land has such features, or entire AA is always water-covered).	1	4
70			Intermediate.	0	
72			Several (extensive micro-topography).	0	
73 <sup>F*</sup>	13	Upland Inclusions	Within the AA, inclusions of upland are:		[AM, NR, SBM]
74			Few or none.	1	
75			Intermediate (1 - 10% of vegetated part of the AA).	0	
76			Many (e.g., wetland-upland "mosaic", >10% of the vegetated AA).	0	
	14	Soil Texture	In parts of the AA that lack persistent water, the texture of soil in the uppermost layer is mostly: [To determine this, use a trowel to check		[CS, NR, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, WS]
77			in at least 3 widely spaced locations, and use the soil texture key (in Appendix A of the Manual).] Loamy: soils that may contain a little fine grit and do not make a "ribbon" longer than 2 cm when moistened, rolled, squeezed, and	0	
78			extended between thumb and forefinger.	0	
			Fines: includes silt, clay, silt, soils that make a ribbon longer than 2 cm when moistened, rolled, squeezed, and extended between thumb	0	
79			and forefinger.		
80 81			Deep Peat, to 40 cm depth or greater. Shallow Peat or organic <40 cm deep.	1 0	
81			Coarse: includes sand, loamy sand, gravel, cobble, soils that do not make a ribbon when moistened, rolled, squeezed, and extended	0	
82			between thumb and forefinger.	÷	
	15	Shorebird Feeding	During any 2 consecutive weeks of the growing season, the extent of mudflats, bare unshaded saturated areas not covered by thatch, and		This addresses needs of many but not all migratory sandpipers, plovers, and related species. [WBF]
83		Habitats	unshaded waters shallower than 6 cm is: [Include also any area that is adjacent to the AA.]	1	
84 85			None, or <100 sq. m. 100-1000 sq. m.	1 0	
86			1000 – 10,000 sq. m.	0	
87			>10,000 sq. m.	0	
88 F	16	Herbaceous % of	In aerial ("ducks eye") view, the maximum annual cover of herbaceous vegetation (all non-woody plants except moss) is:		[AM, WBF, WBN]
<b>—</b>		Vegetated Wetland	<5% of the vegetated part of the AA or <0.01 hectare (whichever is less). Mark "1" here and SKIP to F20 (Invasive Plant Cover).	0	1
89					4
90 91			5-25% of the vegetated part of the AA.	0	4
91 92			25-50% of the vegetated part of the AA. 50-95% of the vegetated part of the AA.	0	4
92			>95% of the vegetated part of the AA.	0	1
L I			5		Forbs are flowering plants. Do not include grasses, sedges, cattail, other graminoids, ferns,
<sub>Ω∕1</sub> Γ΄	17	Forb Cover	Within parts of the AA having herbaceous cover (excluding SAV), the areal cover of forbs reaches an annual maximum of:		becaute the set of the state of the second flavore and the second flavore set of the second
94 <sup>F*</sup> 95	17	Forb Cover	Within parts of the AA having herbaceous cover (excluding SAV), the areal cover of <b>forbs</b> reaches an annual maximum of: <5% of the herbaceous part of the AA.	1	horsetails, or others that lack showy flowers. [POL]
94 F <sup>-</sup> 95 96	17	Forb Cover		<mark>1</mark> 0	norsetalis, or others that lack showy flowers. [POL]
95 96 97	17	Forb Cover	<5% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 25-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA.		norsetalis, or others that lack snowy flowers. [POL]
95 96 97 98	17	Forb Cover	<5% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 25-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 50-95% of the herbaceous part of the AA.	0 0 0	norsetalis, or others that lack snowy flowers. [POL]
95 96 97 98 99			<5% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 25-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 50-95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. >95% of the herbaceous part of the AA.	0 0	
95 96 97 98 99 100 F <sup>2</sup>		Forb Cover Sedge Cover	<5% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 25-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 50-95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. >95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. Sedges ( <i>Carex</i> spp.) and cottongrass ( <i>Eriophorum</i> spp.) occupy:	0 0 0	norsetalls, or others that lack showy flowers. [POL]
95 96 97 98 99 100 <sup>F<sup>-</sup></sup> 101			<5% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 25-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 50-95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. >95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. Sedges ( <i>Carex</i> spp.) and cottongrass ( <i>Eriophorum</i> spp.) occupy: <5% of the vegetated area, or none.	0 0 0 0	
95 96 97 98 99 100 F <sup>7</sup> 101 102			<5% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 25-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 50-95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. >95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. Sedges ( <i>Carex</i> spp.) and cottongrass ( <i>Eriophorum</i> spp.) occupy: <5% of the vegetated area, or none. 5-50% of the vegetated area.	0 0 0 0 0 1	
95 96 97 98 99 100 <sup>F<sup>-</sup></sup> 101			<5% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 25-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 50-95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. >95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. Sedges ( <i>Carex</i> spp.) and cottongrass ( <i>Eriophorum</i> spp.) occupy: <5% of the vegetated area, or none.	0 0 0 0	
95 96 97 98 99 100 F <sup>7</sup> 101 102 103 104		Sedge Cover Dominance of Most	<5% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 25-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 50-95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. >95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. Sedges ( <i>Carex</i> spp.) and cottongrass ( <i>Eriophorum</i> spp.) occupy: <5% of the vegetated area, or none. 5-50% of the vegetated area. 50-95% of the vegetated area. >95% of the vegetated area. Determine which two herbaceous species comprise the greatest portion of the herbaceous cover (excluding mosses and floating-leaved	0 0 0 0 0 1 0	
95 96 97 98 99 100 F <sup>7</sup> 101 102 103 104	18	Sedge Cover Dominance of Most Abundant Herbaceous	<5% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 25-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 50-95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. >95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. Sedges ( <i>Carex</i> spp.) and cottongrass ( <i>Eriophorum</i> spp.) occupy: <5% of the vegetated area, or none. 5-50% of the vegetated area. 50-95% of the vegetated area. 50-95% of the vegetated area. >95% of the vegetated area. >0.0000000000000000000000000000000000	0 0 0 0 0 1 0	[CS]
95 96 97 98 99 100 F <sup>*</sup> 101 102 103 104 F <sup>*</sup>	18	Sedge Cover Dominance of Most	c5% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 25-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 50-95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. >95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. Sedges ( <i>Carex</i> spp.) and cottongrass ( <i>Eriophorum</i> spp.) occupy: <5% of the vegetated area, or none. 5-50% of the vegetated area. 50-95% of the vegetated area. >95% of the vegetated area. Determine which two herbaceous species comprise the greatest portion of the herbaceous cover (excluding mosses and floating-leaved aquatic plants). Then choose one of the following: those species together comprise > 50% of the areal cover of herbaceous plants at any time during the year.	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	[CS]
95 96 97 98 99 100 F <sup>-</sup> 101 102 103 104 F <sup>-</sup>	18	Sedge Cover Dominance of Most Abundant Herbaceous	<5% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 25-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 50-95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. >95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. Sedges ( <i>Carex</i> spp.) and cottongrass ( <i>Eriophorum</i> spp.) occupy: <5% of the vegetated area, or none. 5-50% of the vegetated area. 50-95% of the vegetated area. 50-95% of the vegetated area. >95% of the vegetated area. >0.0000000000000000000000000000000000	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0	[CS]
95           96           97           98           99           100           F <sup>2</sup> 103           104           F <sup>2</sup> 105           106           107	18	Sedge Cover Dominance of Most Abundant Herbaceous	<5% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 25-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 50-95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 50-95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. Sedges ( <i>Carex</i> spp.) and cottongrass ( <i>Eriophorum</i> spp.) occupy: <5% of the vegetated area, or none. 5-50% of the vegetated area. 50-95% of the vegetated area. Determine which two herbaceous species comprise the greatest portion of the herbaceous cover (excluding mosses and floating-leaved aquatic plants). Then choose one of the following: those species together comprise > 50% of the areal cover of herbaceous plants at any time during the year. How extensive is the cover of invasive plant species in the AA? For species, see Plants_invasive worksheet in the accompanying	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	[CS]
95           96           97           98           99           100           F <sup>2</sup> 103           104           F <sup>2</sup> 105           106           107           F <sup>2</sup> 108	18	Sedge Cover Dominance of Most Abundant Herbaceous Species	<5% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 25-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 50-95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. >95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. >95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. Sedges ( <i>Carex</i> spp.) and cottongrass ( <i>Eriophorum</i> spp.) occupy: <5% of the vegetated area, or none. 5-50% of the vegetated area. 50-95% of the vegetated area. 50-95% of the vegetated area. 295% of the vegetated area. 205% of the areal cover of herba	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0	[CS] For this question, include ferns as well as graminoids and forbs. [EC, INV, PH, POL, Sens]
95 96 97 98 99 100 F <sup>-</sup> 101 102 103 104 F <sup>-</sup> 105 106 107 F <sup>2</sup>	18	Sedge Cover Dominance of Most Abundant Herbaceous Species	25% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 25-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. Sedges ( <i>Carex</i> spp.) and cottongrass ( <i>Eriophorum</i> spp.) occupy: <5% of the vegetated area, or none. 5-50% of the vegetated area. 50% of the areal cover of herbaceous cover (excluding mosses and floating-leaved aquatic plants). Then choose one of the following: those species together comprise > 50% of the areal cover of herbaceous plants at any time during the year. How extensive is the cover of invasive plant species in the AA? For species, see Plants_invasive worksheet in the accompanying Supplinfo file. invasive species appear to be absent in the AA, or are present only in trace amount (a few individuals).	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0	[CS] For this question, include ferns as well as graminoids and forbs. [EC, INV, PH, POL, Sens]
95 96 97 98 99 100 F <sup>-</sup> 101 102 103 104 F <sup>-</sup> 105 106 107 F <sup>2</sup> 108 109	18	Sedge Cover Dominance of Most Abundant Herbaceous Species	45% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 25-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. Sedges ( <i>Carex</i> spp.) and cottongrass ( <i>Eriophorum</i> spp.) occupy: <5% of the vegetated area, or none. 5-50% of the vegetated area. 50% of the areal cover of herbaceous cover (excluding mosses and floating-leaved aqualic plants). Then choose one of the following: those species together comprise > 50% of the areal cover of herbaceous plants at any time during the year. How extensive is the cover of invasive plant species in the AA? For species, see Plants_invasive worksheet in the accompanying Supplinfo file. invasive species appear to be absent in the AA, or are present only in trace amount (a few individuals). invasive species are present in more than trace amounts, but comprise <5% of herbaceous cover (or woody cover, if the invasives are	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0	[CS] For this question, include ferns as well as graminoids and forbs. [EC, INV, PH, POL, Sens]
95           96           97           98           99           100           F <sup>2</sup> 103           104           F <sup>2</sup> 105           106           107           F <sup>2</sup> 108	18	Sedge Cover Dominance of Most Abundant Herbaceous Species	25% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 25-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. Sedges ( <i>Carex</i> spp.) and cottongrass ( <i>Eriophorum</i> spp.) occupy: <5% of the vegetated area, or none. 5-50% of the vegetated area. 50% of the areal cover of herbaceous cover (excluding mosses and floating-leaved aquatic plants). Then choose one of the following: those species together comprise > 50% of the areal cover of herbaceous plants at any time during the year. How extensive is the cover of invasive plant species in the AA? For species, see Plants_invasive worksheet in the accompanying Supplinfo file. invasive species appear to be absent in the AA, or are present only in trace amount (a few individuals).	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0	[CS] For this question, include ferns as well as graminoids and forbs. [EC, INV, PH, POL, Sens]
95         96           97         98           99         100           101         102           103         104           105         106           107         F2           108         109           110         110	18	Sedge Cover Dominance of Most Abundant Herbaceous Species	25% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 25-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. Sedges ( <i>Carex</i> spp.) and cottongrass ( <i>Eriophorum</i> spp.) occupy: 25% of the vegetated area, or none. 5-50% of the vegetated area. 50% of the vegetated area. 50% of the vegetated area. 50% of the vegetated area. 25% of the vegetated area. 26% of the vegetated area. 26% of the vegetated area. 26% of the vegetated area. 27% of the vegetated area. 26% of the vegetated area. 27% of the vegetated area. 26% of the vegetated area. 27% of the vegetated area. 26% of the vegetated area. 26% of the vegetated area. 27% of the vegetated area. 26% of the vegetated area. 27% of the order area. 26% of the vegetated area. 27% of the vegetated area. 26% of the vegetated area. 26% of the vegetated area. 27% of the vegetated area. 26% of the vegetated area. 27% of the vegetated area. 28% of the vegetated area. 29% of the vegetated area. 29% of the vegetated area. 20% of the areal cover of herbaceous plants at any time during the year. How extensive is the cover of invasive plant species in the AA? For species, see Plants_invasive worksheet in the accompanying Suppling file. Invasive species appear to be absent in the AA, or are present only in trace amount (afew individuals). Invasive species are present in more than trace amounts, but comprise <5% of herbaceous cover (or woody cover, if the invasives are woody).	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0	[CS] For this question, include ferns as well as graminoids and forbs. [EC, INV, PH, POL, Sens]

F21	В	С	D	Е
	_	Along the wetland-upland boundary, the percent of the upland edge (within 3 m upslope from the wetland) that is occupied by invasive		If a plant cannot be identified to species (e.g., winter conditions) but its genus contains an exotic
	Upland Edge	plant species is:		species, assume the unidentified plant to also be exotic. If vegetation is so senesced that exotic species cannot be identified, answer "none". [PH, STR]
15		none of the upland edge (invasives apparently absent), or AA has no upland edge. some (but <5%) of the upland edge.	1	
16 17		5-50% of the upland edge.	0	
18		most (>50%) of the upland edge.	0	
F22 19	Fringe Wetland	During most of the year, open water within or adjacent to the vegetated part of the wetland is much wider than the maximum width of the vegetated zone within the wetland. Enter "1" if true, "0" if false.	0	[WBF, WBN, WCv]
F23 20	Lacustrine Wetland	The vegetated part of the AA is within or adjacent to a body of non-tidal standing open water whose size exceeds 8 hectares during most of a normal year.	0	[FR, PR, PU, WBF, WBN]
F24	% of AA Without Surface Water	The percentage of the AA that <u>never</u> contains <u>surface</u> water during an average year (that is, except perhaps for a few hours after snowmelt or rainstorms), but which is still a wetland, is:		1 hectare is 10,000 sq. m or about 2.5 acres. It could have dimensions of 100 m by 100 m, 1000 m by 10 m, or similar. [AM, FA, FR, INV, NR, PH, PR, SBM, Sens, SRv, WBF, WBN, WC ]
22		<1% . In other words, all or nearly all of the AA is covered by water permanently or at least seasonally.	0	
2 <u>3</u> 24		1-25% of the AA, or <1% but >0.01 ha never contains surface water. 25-50% of the AA never contains surface water.	0	4
25		50-75% of the AA never contains surface water.	1	
		75-99% of the AA never contains surface water, OR >99% and there is at least one persistently ponded water body larger than 1 ha in the	0	
26		AA. 99-100%. AND there is no persistently ponded water body larger than 1 ha within the AA. Enter "1" and SKIP to F42 (Channel	0	
27 F25	% of AA with	Connection). Identify the parts of the AA that still contain surface water (flowing or ponded, open or hidden beneath vegetation) even during the driest		If you are unable to determine the condition at the driest time of year, ask the land owner or
	Persistent Surface	times of a normal year, i.e., when the AA's surface water is at its lowest annual level. At that time, the percentage of the AA that still contains surface water is:		neighbors about it if possible. Indicators of persistence may include fish, some dragonflies, beaver, and muskrat. [AM, CS, FA, FR, INV, NR, POL, PR, SBM, WBF, WBN]
28 29	Water	None. The AA dries up completely (no water in channels either) or never has surface water during most years. SKIP to F27.	0	
30		1-20% of the AA.	1	
31		20-50% of the AA.	0	]
32		50-95% of the AA.	0	4
33 F26	% of Summertime	>95% of the AA. True for many fringe wetlands. At mid-day during the warmest time of year, the area of surface water <u>within</u> the AA that is shaded by vegetation and other features <b>that</b>	0	[FA, WC]
		are <u>within</u> the AA at that time is:		
35		<5% of the water is shaded, or no surface water is present then.	0	]
36		5-25% of the water is shaded.	1	4
37		25-50% of the water is shaded. 50-75% of the water is shaded.	0	4
38 39		>75% of the water is shaded.	0	
40 F27	% of AA that is	The percentage of the AA's area that is between the annual high water and the annual low water (surface water) is:		Flood marks (algal mats, adventitious roots, debris lines, ice scour, etc.) are often evident when no
41	Flooded Only	None, or <0.01 hectare and <1% of the AA. SKIP to F29.	0	-fully inundated. Also, such areas often have a larger proportion of upland and annual (vs. perennia plant species. In riverine systems, the extent of this zone can be estimated by multiplying by 2 the
+2	Seasonally	1-20% of the AA, or <1% but >0.01 ha.	0	bankful height and visualising where that would intercept the land along the river. [CS, FA, INV, NR
43		20-50% of the AA. 50-95% of the AA.	0	OE, PH, SR, WBF, WBN, WS]
14 15		>95% of the AA.	0	
	Annual Water	The annual fluctuation in surface water level within most of the parts of the AA that contain surface water at least temporarily is:		Look for flood marks (see above). Because the annual range of water levels is difficult to estimate
47	Fluctuation Range	<10 cm change (stable or nearly so).	1	without multiple visits, consider asking the land owner or neighbors about it. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE PH, PR, SR, WBN, WS]
48		10 cm - 50 cm change.	0	
19 50		0.5 - 1 m change.	0	4
50		1-2 m change. >2 m change.	0	
Is the A		ed water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42	0	
52 <mark>(Conne</mark> F29	Predominant Depth	During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the		If a boat is unavailable, estimate this by considering wetland size and local topography. Or if timing
53	Class	AA, is: <10 cm deep (but >0).	1	and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only
54 55		10 - 50 cm deep.	0	seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be
56		0.5 - 1 m deep.	0	based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR,
57		1 - 2 m deep.	0	WBF, WBN, WC]
58 - F30	Depth Classes -	>2 m deep. True for many fringe wetlands. When present, surface water in <b>most</b> of the AA usually consists of (select one):	0	Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV,
)9	Evenness of		1	WBF, WBN]
50	Proportions	One depth class that comprises >90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above).		
1	. Topolitorio	One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area.	0	
50 51 52		One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area. Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy >50%.	0	
51 52 F31	% of Water That Is	Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy >50%. During most times when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) <b>ponded</b> (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not	0	
51 52 F31 53	% of Water That Is	Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy >50%. During most times when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) <b>ponded</b> (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) <b>AND</b> (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is:	0	Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens, SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS]
51 52 F31 53 54	% of Water That Is	Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy >50%. During most times when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) <b>ponded</b> (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not	0	
51 52 F31 53 54 55 56	% of Water That Is	Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy >50%.         During most times when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) ponded (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) AND (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is:         <5% of the water, or it occupies <100 sq.m cumulatively. Nearly all the surface water is flowing. SKIP to F34.	0 0	
51 52 F31 53 54 55 56 57	% of Water That Is	Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy >50%. During most times when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) <b>ponded</b> (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) <b>AND</b> (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is: <5% of the water, or it occupies <100 sq.m cumulatively. Nearly all the surface water is flowing. <b>SKIP to F34</b> . 5-30% of the water. 30-70% of the water. 70-95% of the water.	0 0 0	
51 52 F31 53 54 55 56 57 58	% of Water That Is Ponded (not Flowing)	Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy >50%.         During most times when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) ponded (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) AND (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is:         <5% of the water, or it occupies <100 sq.m cumulatively. Nearly all the surface water is flowing. SKIP to F34.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS]
51 52 F31 53 54 55 56 57 58 F32	% of Water That Is	Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy >50%.         During most times when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) ponded (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) AND (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is:         <5% of the water, or it occupies <100 sq.m cumulatively. Nearly all the surface water is flowing. SKIP to F34.	0 0 0 0 0	
51 52 F31 53 54 55 56 57 58 F32 59	% of Water That Is <b>Ponded</b> (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water - Minimum Size	Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy >50%.         During most times when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) ponded (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) AND (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is:         <5% of the water, or it occupies <100 sq.m cumulatively. Nearly all the surface water is flowing. SKIP to F34.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS] Open water is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation floating on the water surface or entirely submersed beneath it.
51 52 F31 53 54 55 56 57 58 F32 59 F33	% of Water That Is Ponded (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water - Minimum Size % of Ponded Water	Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy >50%.         During most times when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) ponded (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) AND (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is:         <5% of the water, or it occupies <100 sq.m cumulatively. Nearly all the surface water is flowing. SKIP to F34.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS] Open water is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation
51 52 F31 53 54 55 56 57 58 F32 59 F33	% of Water That Is <b>Ponded</b> (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water - Minimum Size	Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy >50%. During most times when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) <b>ponded</b> (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) <b>AND</b> (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is: <5% of the water, or it occupies <100 sq.m cumulatively. Nearly all the surface water is flowing. <b>SKIP to F34</b> . 5-30% of the water. 30-70% of the water. 70-95% of the water. >95% of the water. During most of the growing season, the largest patch of <b>open water</b> that is ponded and is in or bordering the AA is >0.01 hectare (about 10 m by 10 m) and mostly deeper than 0.5 m. If true enter "1" and continue, If false, enter "0" and <b>SKIP to F41</b> (Floating Algae & Duckweed). In ducks-eye aerial view, the percentage of the ponded water that is <b>open</b> (lacking emergent vegetation during most of the growing	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS] Open water is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation floating on the water surface or entirely submersed beneath it.
51 52 F31 53 54 55 56 57 58 F32 59 F33 70 71 72	% of Water That Is Ponded (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water - Minimum Size % of Ponded Water	Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy >50%. During most times when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) <b>ponded</b> (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) <b>AND</b> (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is: <5% of the water, or it occupies <100 sq.m cumulatively. Nearly all the surface water is flowing. <b>SKIP to F34</b> . 5-30% of the water. 30-70% of the water. 30-70% of the water. 295% of the water. >95% of the water. During most of the growing season, the largest patch of <b>open water</b> that is ponded and is in or bordering the AA is >0.01 hectare (about 10 m by 10 m) and mostly deeper than 0.5 m. If true enter "1" and continue, If false, enter "0" and <b>SKIP to F41</b> (Floating Algae & Duckweed). In ducks-eye aerial view, the percentage of the ponded water that is <b>open</b> (lacking emergent vegetation during most of the growing season, and unhidden by a forest or shrub canopy) is: None, or <1% of the AA and largest pool occupies <0.01 hectares. Enter "1" and <b>SKIP to F41</b> (Floating Algae & Duckweed). 1-4% of the ponded water. Enter "1" and <b>SKIP to F41</b> (Floating Algae & Duckweed).	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0	SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS] Open water is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation floating on the water surface or entirely submersed beneath it.
51 52 F31 53 54 55 56 57 58 F32 59 F33 70 71 72 73	% of Water That Is Ponded (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water - Minimum Size % of Ponded Water	Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy >50%. During most times when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) <b>ponded</b> (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) <b>AND</b> (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is: <5% of the water, or it occupies <100 sq.m cumulatively. Nearly all the surface water is flowing. <b>SKIP to F34</b> . 5-30% of the water. 30-70% of the water. 30-70% of the water. 295% of the water. 295% of the water. During most of the growing season, the largest patch of <b>open water</b> that is ponded and is in or bordering the AA is >0.01 hectare (about 10 m by 10 m) and mostly deeper than 0.5 m. If true enter "1" and continue, If false, enter "0" and <b>SKIP to F41</b> (Floating Algae & Duckweed). In ducks-eye aerial view, the percentage of the ponded water that is <b>open</b> (lacking emergent vegetation during most of the growing season, and unhidden by a forest or shrub canopy) is: None, or <1% of the AA and largest pool occupies <0.01 hectares. Enter "1" and <b>SKIP to F41</b> (Floating Algae & Duckweed). 1-4% of the ponded water. Enter "1" and <b>SKIP to F41</b> (Floating Algae & Duckweed). 5-30% of the ponded water.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS] Open water is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation floating on the water surface or entirely submersed beneath it.
51 52 F31 53 54 55 56 57 58 F32 59 F33 70 71 72 73 74	% of Water That Is Ponded (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water - Minimum Size % of Ponded Water	Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy >50%.         During most times when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) <b>ponded</b> (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) <b>AND</b> (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is:         <5% of the water, or it occupies <100 sq.m cumulatively. Nearly all the surface water is flowing. <b>SKIP to F34</b> .         5-30% of the water.         30-70% of the water.         70-95% of the water.         >95% of the water.         During most of the growing season, the largest patch of <b>open water</b> that is ponded and is in or bordering the AA is >0.01 hectare (about 10 m by 10 m) and mostly deeper than 0.5 m. If true enter "1" and continue, If false, enter "0" and <b>SKIP to F41</b> (Floating Algae & Duckweed).         In ducks-eye aerial view, the percentage of the ponded water that is <b>open</b> (lacking emergent vegetation during most of the growing season, and unhidden by a forest or shrub canopy) is:         None, or <1% of the AA and largest pool occupies <0.01 hectares. Enter "1" and <b>SKIP to F41</b> (Floating Algae & Duckweed).         1-4% of the ponded water. Enter "1" and <b>SKIP to F41</b> (Floating Algae & Duckweed).         5-30% of the ponded water.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0	SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS] Open water is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation floating on the water surface or entirely submersed beneath it.
51 52 F31 53 54 55 56 57 58 F32 59 F33 70 71 72 73	% of Water That Is Ponded (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water - Minimum Size % of Ponded Water	Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy >50%. During most times when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) <b>ponded</b> (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) <b>AND</b> (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is: <5% of the water, or it occupies <100 sq.m cumulatively. Nearly all the surface water is flowing. <b>SKIP to F34</b> . 5-30% of the water. 30-70% of the water. 30-70% of the water. 295% of the water. 295% of the water. During most of the growing season, the largest patch of <b>open water</b> that is ponded and is in or bordering the AA is >0.01 hectare (about 10 m by 10 m) and mostly deeper than 0.5 m. If true enter "1" and continue, If false, enter "0" and <b>SKIP to F41</b> (Floating Algae & Duckweed). In ducks-eye aerial view, the percentage of the ponded water that is <b>open</b> (lacking emergent vegetation during most of the growing season, and unhidden by a forest or shrub canopy) is: None, or <1% of the AA and largest pool occupies <0.01 hectares. Enter "1" and <b>SKIP to F41</b> (Floating Algae & Duckweed). 1-4% of the ponded water. Enter "1" and <b>SKIP to F41</b> (Floating Algae & Duckweed). 5-30% of the ponded water.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS] Open water is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation floating on the water surface or entirely submersed beneath it.
51 52 53 53 54 55 56 57 58 58 59 59 59 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 F34	% of Water That Is <b>Ponded</b> (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water - Minimum Size % of Ponded Water that is Open Width of Vegetated	Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy >50%.         During most times when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) ponded (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) AND (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is:         <5% of the water, or it occupies <100 sq.m cumulatively. Nearly all the surface water is flowing. SKIP to F34.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS] Open water is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation floating on the water surface or entirely submersed beneath it. [AM, CS, FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PR, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] "Vegetated area" does not include underwater or floating-leaved plants, i.e., aquatic bed. Width ma
51         52         52         53         54         55         56         57         58         59         59         70         71         72         73         74         75         76         77	% of Water That Is <b>Ponded</b> (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water - Minimum Size % of Ponded Water that is Open	Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy >50%. During most times when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) <b>ponded</b> (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) <b>AND</b> (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is: <5% of the water, or it occupies <100 sq.m cumulatively. Nearly all the surface water is flowing. <b>SKIP to F34</b> . 5-30% of the water. 30-70% of the water. 70-95% of the water. 295% of the water. During most of the growing season, the largest patch of <b>open water</b> that is ponded and is in or bordering the AA is >0.01 hectare (about 10 m by 10 m) and mostly deeper than 0.5 m. If true enter "1" and continue, if false, enter "0" and <b>SKIP to F41</b> (Floating Algae & Duckweed). In ducks-eye aerial view, the percentage of the ponded water that is <b>open</b> (lacking emergent vegetation during most of the growing season, and unhidden by a forest or shrub canopy) is: None, or <1% of the AA and largest pool occupies <0.01 hectares. Enter "1" and <b>SKIP to F41</b> (Floating Algae & Duckweed). 5-30% of the ponded water. 30-70% of the ponded wa	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS] Open water is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation floating on the water surface or entirely submersed beneath it. [AM, CS, FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PR, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] "Vegetated area" does not include underwater or floating-leaved plants, i.e., aquatic bed. Width ma include wooded riparian areas if they have wetland soil or plant indicators. [AM, CS, NR, OE, PH,
51         52         52         53         54         55         56         57         58         69         70         71         72         73         74         75         76         77         78	% of Water That Is <b>Ponded</b> (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water - Minimum Size % of Ponded Water that is Open Width of Vegetated	Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy >50%.         During most times when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) ponded (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) AND (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is:         <5% of the water, or it occupies <100 sq.m cumulatively. Nearly all the surface water is flowing. SKIP to F34.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS] Open water is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation floating on the water surface or entirely submersed beneath it. [AM, CS, FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PR, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] "Vegetated area" does not include underwater or floating-leaved plants, i.e., aquatic bed. Width ma
51         52         52         53         54         55         56         57         58         59         70         71         72         73         74         75         76         77         78         79         30	% of Water That Is <b>Ponded</b> (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water - Minimum Size % of Ponded Water that is Open Width of Vegetated	Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy >50%. During most times when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) <b>ponded</b> (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) <b>AND</b> (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is: <5% of the water, or it occupies <100 sq.m cumulatively. Nearly all the surface water is flowing. <b>SKIP to F34</b> . 5-30% of the water. 30-70% of the water. 70-95% of the water. 295% of the water. During most of the growing season, the largest patch of <b>open water</b> that is ponded and is in or bordering the AA is >0.01 hectare (about 10 m by 10 m) and mostly deeper than 0.5 m. If true enter "1" and continue, If false, enter "0" and <b>SKIP to F41</b> (Floating Algae & Duckweed). In ducks-eye aerial view, the percentage of the ponded water that is <b>open</b> (lacking emergent vegetation during most of the growing season, and unhidden by a forest or shrub canopy) is: None, or <1% of the AA and largest pool occupies <0.01 hectares. Enter "1" and <b>SKIP to F41</b> (Floating Algae & Duckweed). 1-4% of the ponded water. 30-70% of the ponded wat	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Open water is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation floating on the water surface or entirely submersed beneath it. [AM, CS, FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PR, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] "Vegetated area" does not include underwater or floating-leaved plants, i.e., aquatic bed. Width majinclude wooded riparian areas if they have wetland soil or plant indicators. [AM, CS, NR, OE, PH,
51         52         53         53         54         55         56         57         58         59         70         71         72         73         74         75         76         77         78         79	% of Water That Is <b>Ponded</b> (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water - Minimum Size % of Ponded Water that is Open Width of Vegetated	Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy >50%. During most times when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) <b>ponded</b> (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) <b>AND</b> (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is: <5% of the water, or it occupies <100 sq.m cumulatively. Nearly all the surface water is flowing. <b>SKIP to F34</b> . 5-30% of the water. 30-70% of the water. 30-70% of the water. 30-70% of the water. 20-95% of the water. 20-95% of the water. 20-95% of the water. During most of the growing season, the largest patch of <b>open water</b> that is ponded and is in or bordering the AA is >0.01 hectare (about 10 m by 10 m) and mostly deeper than 0.5 m. If true enter "1" and continue, If false, enter "0" and <b>SKIP to F41</b> (Floating Algae & Duckweed). In ducks-eye aerial view, the percentage of the ponded water that is <b>open</b> (lacking emergent vegetation during most of the growing season, and unhidden by a forest or shrub canopy) is: None, or <1% of the AA and largest pool occupies <0.01 hectares. Enter "1" and <b>SKIP to F41</b> (Floating Algae & Duckweed). 5-30% of the ponded water. 30-70% of the ponded water. 41 the time during the growing season when the AA's water level is lowest, the average width of vegetated area <u>in the AA</u> that separates adjoining uplands from open water within the AA is: <1 m. 1 - 9 m.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS] Open water is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation floating on the water surface or entirely submersed beneath it. [AM, CS, FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PR, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] "Vegetated area" does not include underwater or floating-leaved plants, i.e., aquatic bed. Width maj include wooded riparian areas if they have wetland soil or plant indicators. [AM, CS, NR, OE, PH,

A	В	С	D	E
F35	Flat Shoreline Extent	During most of the part of the growing season when water is present, the percentage of the AA's water edge length that is nearly flat (a		If several isolated pools are present in early summer, estimate the percent of their collective
184		slope less than about 5% measured within 5 m landward of the water) is: <1% of the water edge.	0	shorelines that has such a gentle slope. [SR, WBN]
185 186		<1% of the water edge. 1-25% of the water edge.	0	
187		25-50% of the water edge.	0	
188		50-75% of the water edge.	0	-
189 F36	Robust Emergents	>75% of the water edge. The percentage of the emergent vegetation cover in the AA that is cattail ( <i>Typha</i> spp.), common reed ( <i>Phragmites</i> ), or tall (>1m)	0	Emergent vegetation is herbaceous plants whose stems are partly above and partly below the
190	Robust Emergents	bulrush is:		water surface during most of the time water is present. [WBN]
191		<1% of the emergent vegetation, or emergent vegetation is absent. SKIP to F38.	0	
192 193		1-25% of the emergent vegetation. 25-75% of the emergent vegetation.	0	-
194		>75%, of the emergent vegetation.	0	
F37	Interspersion of	During most of the part of the growing season when water is present, the spatial pattern of emergent vegetation within the water is mostly:		[AM, FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PH, PR, SBM, SR, WBF, WBN]
195 196	Emergents & Open Water	Scattered. More than 30% of such vegetation forms small islands or corridors surrounded by water.	0	
190	water	Intermediate.	0	
		Clumped. More than 70% of such vegetation is in bands along the wetland perimeter or is clumped at one or a few sides of the surface	0	
198 F38	Persistent Deepwater	water area. If the deepest patch of surface water (flowing or ponded) in or directly adjacent to the AA is mostly deeper than 0.5 m for >2 weeks during	0	
199	Area	the growing season, enter "1" and continue. If not, enter "0" and SKIP to F42.(Connection).		
F39	Non-vegetated	During most of the growing season and in waters deeper than 0.5 m, the cover for fish, aquatic invertebrates, and/or amphibians that is		For this question, consider only the wood that is at or above the water surface. Estimates of
200	Aquatic Cover	provided NOT by living vegetation, but by accumulations of dead wood and undercut banks is:		underwater wood based only on observations from terrestrial viewpoints are unreliable so should no
201		Little or none.	0	be attempted. [AM, FA, FR, INV]
202 203		Intermediate. Extensive.	0	-
F40	Isolated Island	The AA contains (or is part of) an island or beaver lodge within a lake, pond, or river, and is isolated from the shore by water depths >1 m	•	[WBN]
		on all sides during an average June. The island may be solid, or it may be a floating vegetation mat that is sufficiently large and dense to		
204 E41	Electing Alass 9	support a waterbird nest. At some time of the year, mats of algae and/or duckwood are likely to cover $>50\%$ of the AA's otherwise unshaded water surface, or	0	
F41	Floating Algae & Duckweed	At some time of the year, mats of algae and/or duckweed are likely to cover >50% of the AA's otherwise-unshaded water surface, or blanket >50% of the underwater substrate. If true, enter "1" in next column. If untrue or uncertain, enter "0".	0	[EC, PR, WBF]
205 F42	Channel Connection 8	The most persistent surface water connection (outlet channel or pipe, ditch, or overbank water exchange) between the AA and a		Consider the connection regardless of whether the surface water is frozen. The "downslope stream
1 42	Outflow Duration	downslope stream network is: [Note: If the AA represents only part of a wetland, answer this according to whichever is the least		network" could consist of ditches, rivers, ponds, or lakes which eventually connect to the ocean. If
		permanent surface connection: the one between the AA and the rest of the wetland, or the surface connection between the wetland and		this cannot be determined while visiting the AA, consult topographic maps perhaps by viewing these
206		the downslope stream network.]		online with Toporama (http://atlas.nrcan.gc.ca/toporama/en/index.html) [CS, FA, FR, NR, OE, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WCv, WS]
207 208		Persistent (surface water flows out for >9 months/year). Seasonal (surface water flows out for 14 days to 9 months/year, not necessarily consecutive).	0	
208		Temporary (surface water flows out for <14 days to 9 months/year, not necessarily consecutive).	0	
		None but maps show a stream network downslope from the AA and within a distance that is less than the AA's length. SKIP to F47 (pH	0	
210		Measurement). No surface water flows out of the wetland except possibly during extreme events ( <once 10="" a="" flows="" into="" only="" or,="" per="" td="" water="" wetland,<="" years).=""><td>1</td><td></td></once>	1	
211		ditch, or lake that lacks an outlet. SKIP to F47 (pH Measurement).	-	
212 F43	Outflow Confinement	During major runoff events, in the places where surface water exits the AA or connected waters nearby, the water:		"Major runoff events" would include biennial high water caused by storms and/or rapid snowmelt.
		Mostly passes through a pipe, culvert, narrowly breached dike, berm, beaver dam, or other partial obstruction (other than natural	0	[CS, NR, OE, PR, Sens, SR, STR, WS]
213 214		topography) that does not appear to drain the wetland artificially during most of the growing season. Leaves through natural exits (channels or diffuse outflow), not mainly through artificial or temporary features.	0	4
214		Is exported more quickly than usual due to ditches or pipes within the AA or connected to its outlet, or within 10 m of the AA's edge, which	0	
215		drain the wetland artificially, or water is pumped out of the AA.		
F44	Tributary Channel	At least once annually, surface water from a tributary channel that is >100 m long moves into the AA. Or, surface water from a larger permanent water body adjacent to the AA spills into the AA. If it enters only via a pipe, that pipe must be fed by a mapped stream or lake	0	If inlet tributaries cannot be searched for due to inaccessibility of part of the AA, follow suggestions i F42 above. [NRv, PH, PRv, SRv]
216		further upslope. If no, SKIP to F47 (pH Measurement).	0	
F45	Input Water	Based on lack of shade, water source characteristics, or actual temperature measurements, the inflow is likely to be warmer than surface	0	[WCv]
217	Temperature	water in the AA during part of most years. Enter 1= yes, 0= no.		
F46	Throughflow	During its travel through the AA at the time of peak annual flow, water arriving in channels: [select only the ONE encountered by most of		[FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PR, SR, WS]
218	Resistance	the incoming water].		
		Does not bump into many plant stems as it travels through the AA. Nearly all the water continues to travel in unvegetated (often incised) channels that have minimal contact with wetland vegetation, or through a zone of open water such as an instream pond or lake.	0	
219				
220		Bumps into herbaceous vegetation but mostly remains in fairly straight channels. Bumps into herbaceous vegetation and mostly spreads throughout, or is in widely meandering, multi-branched, or braided channels.	0	-
221			Ŭ	
222		Bumps into tree trunks and/or shrub stems but mostly remains in fairly straight channels. Bumps into tree trunks and/or shrub stems and follows a fairly indirect path from entrance to exit (meandering, multi-branched, or	0	4
223		Bumps into tree trunks and/or shrub stems and follows a fairly <b>indirect</b> path from entrance to exit (meandering, multi-branched, or braided).	0	
224 F47	pH Measurement	The pH in most of the AA's surface water:		Preferably, measure this in larger areas of ponded surface water within the AA, or in streams that
225		Was measured, and is: [enter the reading in the column to the right.]		have passed through (not along) most of the AA. Unless surface water is completely absent, do not dig holes or make depressions in peat in order to provide water for this measurement. Avoid
		Was not measured but surface water is present and is darkly tea-coloured. Or if no surface water, then mosses and plants that indicate	0	measuring near roads or in puddles formed only by recent rain. [AM, FA, FR, NR, WBF, PH, PR,
226 227		peatland (e.g., Labrador tea) are prevalent. Enter "1". Neither of above. Enter "1".	1	Sens, WBF, WBN]
228 <sup>F48</sup>	TDS and/or	The TDS (total dissolved solids) or conductivity off the AA's surface water is: (select the first true row with information):		See above for measurement guidance. [FR, INV, NRv, PH, PRv, Sens]
228	Conductivity	TDS is: [Enter the reading in ppm or mg/L in the column to the right, if measured, or answer next row.]		
230		Conductivity is [Enter the reading in µS/cm in the column to the right.]		
231 232		Was not measured, but plants that indicate saline conditions cover much of the vegetated AA. Enter "1". Neither of above	0	
E10	Beaver Probability	Use of the AA by beaver during the past 5 years is (select most applicable ONE):	1	[FA, FR, PH, SBM, Sens, WBF, WBN]
233 47		Evident from direct observation or presence of gnawed limbs, dams, tracks, dens, lodges, or extensive stands of water-killed trees	0	
234		(snags).	Ŭ	
		Likely based on known occurrence in the region and proximity to suitable habitat, which may include: (a) a persistent freshwater wetland,	0	
1		pond, or lake, or a perennial low or mid-gradient (<10%) channel, and (b) a corridor or multiple stands of hardwood trees and shrubs in vegetated areas near surface water.		
235		Unlikely because site characteristics above are deficient, and/or this is a settled area or other area where beaver are routinely removed.	1	
235				
235				
	•	Select first applicable choice:		Adhere to these criteria strictly do not use personal judgment based on fen conditions, pH, or othe evidence. Consult topographic maps to detect breaks in slope described here. Rust deposits
236 E50	Groundwater Strength of Evidence	Select first applicable choice: Springs are known to be present within the AA, or if groundwater levels have been monitored, that has demonstrated that groundwater primarily discharges to the wetland for longer periods during the year than periods when the wetland recharges the groundwater.	0	Adhere to these criteria strictly do not use personal judgment based on fen conditions, pH, or othe evidence. Consult topographic maps to detect breaks in slope described here. Rust deposits associated with groundwater seeps may be most noticeable as orange discoloration in ice formation along streams during early winter. [AM, CS, FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PH, PRv, SFS, WC, WS]

	Δ	В	C	D	Е
	Α	D	Most of the AA has a slope of >5%, or is very close to the base of a natural slope longer than 100 and much steeper than the slope of the	0	E
239			AA, AND the pH of surface water, if known, is >5.5. Neither of above is true, although some groundwater may discharge to or flow through the AA. Or groundwater influx is unknown.	1	
240			nvenner of above is true, although some groundwater may discridige to or now through the AA. Or groundwater innux is unknown.	1	
241	F51	Internal Gradient	The gradient along most of the flow path within the AA is:		This is not the same as the shoreline slope. It is the elevational difference between the AA's inlet and
242			<2% or the AA has no surface water outlet (not even seasonally).	1	outlet, divided by the flow-distance between them and converted to percent. If available, use a clinometer to measure this. Free clinometer apps can be downloaded to smartphones. If the wetland
243 244			2-5%. 6-10%.	0	is large (longer than ~1 km), this may be estimated using Google Earth to determine the minimum
244 245			>10%.		and maximum elevation within the AA, then dividing by length and multiplying by 100. [CS, NR, OE, PR, SR, WBF, WBN, WS]
			stions: If the AA lacks an upland edge, evaluate based on the AA's entire perimeter, and moving outward into whatever areas		
			ons, these questions are best answered by measuring from aerial images. Within a zone extending 30 m laterally from the AA's edge with upland and/or other wetlands, the percentage that contains perennial		[AM, FA, FR, INV, NRv, PH, POL, PRv, SBM, Sens, SRv, STR, WBN]
247		Vegetated Buffer as % of Perimeter	vegetation cover (except lawns, row crops, heavily grazed land, conifer plantations) is:		[AWI, FA, FR, INV, NRV, PH, POL, PRV, SBIVI, SEIIS, SRV, STR, WBN]
248			<5%.	0	
249 250			5 to 30%. 30 to 60%.	0	
251			60 to 90%.	0	
252		Turne of Cours in	>90%, or all the area within 30 m of the AA edge is other wetlands. SKIP to F55.	1	
253	F53	Type of Cover in Buffer	Within 30 m upslope of where the wetland transitions to upland, the upland land cover that is NOT perennial vegetation is mostly (mark ONE):		[AM, FA, INV, NRv, PH, POL, SBM, STR, WBN]
254			Impervious surface, e.g., paved road, parking lot, building, exposed rock.	0	
255	F54	Buffer Slope	Bare or nearly bare pervious surface or managed vegetation, e.g., lawn, row crops, unpaved road, dike, landslide. The steepest and/or most disturbed part of the upland area that is within 30 m of the wetland and occupies >10% of that upland area has	0	[NRv, PRv, Sens, SRv]
256			a percent slope of:		
257			<1% (flat almost no noticeable slope) or all the area within 30 m of the AA edge is other wetlands.	0	
258 259			2-5%. 5-30%.	0	1
260			>30%.	0	1
	F55	Cliffs or Steep Banks	In the AA or within 100 m, there are elevated terrestrial features such as cliffs, talus slopes, stream banks, or excavated pits (but not riprap) that extend at least 2 m nearly vertically, are unvegetated, and potentially contain crevices or other substrate suitable for nesting or	0	Do not include upturned trees as potential den sites. [POL, SBM]
261			den areas. Enter 1 (yes) or 0 (no).		
	F56	New or Expanded	Human actions within or adjacent to the AA have persistently expanded a naturally occurring wetland or created a wetland where there previously was none (e.g., by excavation, impoundment):		Determine this using historical aerial photography, old maps, soil maps, or permit files as available [CS, NR, OE, PH, Sens]
262 263		Wetland	No.	0	[03, NK, OL, FH, 3018]
264			Yes, and created or expanded 20 - 100 years ago.	0	1
265			Yes, and created or expanded 3-20 years ago. Yes, and created or expanded within last 3 years.	0	4
266 267			Yes, but time of origin or expansion unknown.	0	
268			Unknown if new or expanded within 20 years or not.	1	
269	F57	Burn History	More than 1% of the AA's previously vegetated area:		Look for charred soil or stumps (in multiple widely-spaced locations) or ask landowner. [CS, PH, STR]
270 271			Burned within past 5 years. Burned 6-10 years ago.	0	
272			Burned 11-30 years ago.	0	1
273	EEO	Vicibility	Burned >30 years ago, or no evidence of a burn and no data.	1	[PU, STR, WBFv]
274	F58	Visibility	The maximum percentage of the wetland that is visible from the best vantage point on public roads, public parking lots, public buildings, or public maintained trails that intersect, adjoin, or are within 100 m of the AA (select one) is:		
275			<25%.	1	
276 277			25-50%. >50%.	0	4
	F59	Non-consumptive	Assuming access permission was granted, select ALL statements that are true of the AA as it currently exists:		[PU, STR]
		Uses - Actual or Potential	For an average person, walking is physically possible in (not just near) >5% of the AA during most of the growing season, e.g., free of	1	
279			deep water and dense shrub thickets. Maintained roads, parking areas, or foot-trails are within 10 m of the AA, or the AA can be accessed part of the year by boats arriving via	0	
280			contiguous waters.		
281			Within or near the AA, there is an interpretive center, trails with interpretive signs or brochures, and/or regular guided interpretive tours.	0	
	F60	Unvisited Core Area	The percentage of the AA almost never visited by humans during an average growing season probably comprises: [ <u>Note:</u> Only include the next set of the AA and the set of the AA		[AM, FAv, FRv, PH, PU, SBM, STR, WBF, WBN]
			the part actually walked or driven (not simply viewed from) with a vehicle or boat. Do not include visitors on trails outside of the AA unless more than half the wetland is visible from the trails and they are within 30 m of the wetland edge. In that case include only the area		
282			occupied by the trail.]		
283			<5% and no inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA.	0	
284 285			<5% and inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA. 5-50% and no inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA.	0	1
286			5-50% and inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA.	0	1
287 288			50-95%, with or without inhabited building nearby. >95% of the AA with or without inhabited building nearby.	0	
	F61	Frequently Visited	The part of the AA visited by humans almost daily for several weeks during an average growing season probably comprises: [See note	-	[AM, PH, PU, SBM, STR, WBF, WBN]
289 290		Area	above.] <5%. If F60 was answered ">95%" (mostly never visited), SKIP to F64.	1	
290 291			<5%. If FOU was answered >95% (mostly never visited), <b>SKIP to F04</b> . 5-50%.	0	
292			50-95%.	0	
293	F62	BMP - Soils	>95% of the AA. Boardwalks, paved trails, fences or other infrastructure and/or well-enforced regulations appear to effectively prevent visitors from walking	0	[PH, PU]
294			on soil within nearly all of the AA when the soil is unfrozen. Enter "1" if true.		
295		BMP - Wildlife Protection	Fences, observation blinds, platforms, paved trails, exclusion periods, and/or well-enforced prohibitions on motorised boats, off-leash pets, and off road vehicles appear to effectively exclude or divert visitors and their pets from the AA at critical times in order to minimize disturbance of wildlife (except during hunting seasons). Enter "1" if true.	0	[AM, PU, WBF, WBN]
	F64	Consumptive Uses	Recent evidence was found within the AA of the following potentially-sustainable consumptive uses. Select ALL that apply.		[FAv, FRv, WBFv]
297		(Provisioning Services)	Low-impact commercial timber harvest (e.g., selective thinning).	0	1
298			Commercial or traditional-use harvesting of native plants, their fruits, or mushrooms. Waterfowl hunting.	0	4
299 300			Waterfowl hunting. Fishing.	0	1
301			Trapping of furbearers.	0	]
302	F65	Domestic Wells	None of the above. The closest wells or water bodies that currently provide drinking water are:	1	[NRv]
303 304			Within 0-100 m. of the AA.	0	
				U	

	Α	В	С	D	E
30	5		100-500 m. away.	0	
30	6		>500 m. away, or no information.	1	
30	F66 7		The AA is, or is part of, a calcareous fen. See the Plants_Calcar worksheet in the accompanying SuppInfo file for list of plant indicators (calciphiles). Enter 1 If more than two Strong or more than five Moderate calciphile species are present; otherwise enter 0, but if not able to identify those <b>and</b> no information, change to <b>blank</b> .	0	[PH, PR]
30	8	-			

gator: Brady Leights and Kyle d'Entremont	Site Identifier: WL-8		Date: 27 July 2021	
essor (S) Data Form for Non-Tid	lal Wetlands. WESP-AC for Nova	Scotia version 2.		Da
Aberrant Timing of Water Inputs				
	ly to have caused the timing of water inputs (but not necessarily the		muted (smaller or less frequent peaks spread over longer	
	e flashy (larger or more frequent spikes but over shorter times). [FA,	FR, INV, PH, STR]		
Stormwater from impervious surfaces that drains directly to the w				_
Water subsidies from wastewater effluent, septic system leakage Regular removal of surface or groundwater for irrigation or other				_
	g water body, or other control structure at water entry points that reg	ulates inflow to the wetland		-
	om the wetland that interferes with surface or subsurface flow in/ou			
Excavation within the wetland, e.g., dugout, artificial pond, dead-				
Artificial drains or ditches in or near the wetland.				
Accelerated downcutting or channelization of an adjacent or inter	rnal channel (incised below the historical water table level).			
Logging within the wetland.				
Subsidence or compaction of the wetland's substrate as a result	of machinery, livestock, fire, drainage, or off road vehicles.			
Straightening, ditching, dredging, and/or lining of tributary channels				
	elow, assign points. However, if you believe the checked items had a condition if the checked items never occurred or were no longer pres		of the AA, then leave the "0's" for the scores in the following	
	Severe (3 points)	Medium (2 points)	Mild (1 point)	
Spatial extent of timing shift within the wetland:	>95% of wetland.	5-95% of wetland.	<5% of wetland.	
When most of the timing shift began:	<3 yrs ago.	3-9 yrs ago.	10-100 yrs ago.	
5	past 10 years, and only for the part of the wetland that experiences to			
Input timing now vs. previously:	Shift of weeks.	Shift of days.	Shift of hours or minutes.	
Flashiness or muting:	Became very flashy or controlled.	Intermediate.	Became mildly flashy or controlled.	
			Sum	=
			Stressor subscore	= (
Accelerated Inputs of Contaminants and/o	or Salts			
In the last column, place a check mark next to any item occurrin	ng in either the wetland or its CA that is likely to have accelerated t	the inputs of contaminants or salts to the AA. [AM, FA, PH, POL, S	TR]	
Stormwater or wastewater effluent (including failing septic syster	ns), landfills, industrial facilities.			
Metals & chemical wastes from mining, shooting ranges, snow si	torage areas, oil/ gas extraction, other sources (download many loca	ations from National Pollutant Release Inventory and view KMZ over	erlay in Google Earth. https://www.ec.gc.ca/inrp-	
npri/default.asp?lang=En&n=B85A1846-1				
Road salt.				
Spraying of pesticides, as applied to lawns, croplands, roadsides	s, or other areas in the CA.			
	elow, assign points. However, if you believe the checked items did n		taminants and/or salts, then leave the "O's" for the scores in the	
	with the condition if the checked items never accurred or were no lo	ngor procont		
	with the condition if the checked items never occurred or were no lo.			
	Severe (3 points)	Medium (2 points)	Mild (1 point)	
Usual toxicity of most toxic contaminants:		Medium (2 points) Cropland, managed landfill, pipeline or transmission rights-of- way.	Mild (1 point) Low density residential.	
Usual toxicity of most toxic contaminants: Frequency & duration of input:	Severe (3 points) Industrial effluent, mining waste, unmanaged landfill. Frequent and year-round.	Medium (2 points) Cropland, managed landfill, pipeline or transmission rights-of- way. Frequent but mostly seasonal.	Mild (1 point) Low density residential. Infrequent & during high runoff events mainly.	
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Duration of sediment inputs to the wetland:	Frequent and year-round.	Frequent but mostly seasonal.	Infrequent & during high runoff events mainly.				
AA proximity to actual or potential sources:	0 - 15 m.	15-100 m.	In more distant part of contributing area.				
* high-intensity= extensive off-road vehicle use, plowing, grading soil or sediment.	, excavation, erosion with or without veg removal; low-intensity= veg	g removal only with little or no apparent erosion or disturbance of	Sum=				
			Stressor subscore=	0.			
Soil or Sediment Alteration Within the As	sessment Area						
In the last column, place a check mark next to any item present in is less). [CS, INV, NR, PH, SR, STR]	n the wetland that is likely to have compacted, eroded, or otherwise a	Itered the wetland's soil. Consider only items occurring within past	100 years or since wetland was created or restored (whichever				
Compaction from machinery, off-road vehicles, livestock, or more	intain bikes, especially during wetter periods.						
Leveling or other grading not to the natural contour.							
Tillage, plowing (but excluding disking for enhancement of nativ	e plants).						
Fill or riprap, excluding small amounts of upland soils containing organic amendments (compost, etc.) or small amounts of topsoil imported from another wetland.							
Excavation.							
Ditch cleaning or dredging in or adjacent to the wetland.							
Boat traffic in or adjacent to the wetland and sufficient to cause	shore erosion or stir bottom sediments.						
Artificial water level or flow manipulations sufficient to cause erosion or stir bottom sediments.							
If any items were checked above, then for each row of the table effects, contrast the current condition with the condition if the che	elow, assign points. However, if you believe the checked items did n cked items never occurred or were no longer present.	not measurably alter the soil structure and/or topography, then leave	the "0's" for the scores in the following rows. To estimate				
	Severe (3 points)	Medium (2 points)	Mild (1 point)				
Spatial extent of altered soil:	>95% of wetland or >95% of its upland edge (if any).	5-95% of wetland or 5-95% of its upland edge (if any).	<5% of wetland and <5% of its upland edge (if any).				
Recentness of significant soil alteration in wetland:	Current & ongoing.	1-12 months ago.	>1 yr ago.				
Duration:	Long-lasting, minimal veg recovery.	Long-lasting but mostly revegetated.	Short-term, revegetated, not intense.				
Timing of soil alteration:	Frequent and year-round.	Frequent but mostly seasonal.	Mainly during one-time or scattered events.				
			Sum=				
			Stressor subscore=	0			

#### FieldS form Non-tidal

# Assessment Area (AA) Results:

Wetland ID: Uniacke Quarry Wetland 8

Date: 27 July 2021

Observer: Brady Leights and Kyle d'Entremont

Latitude & Longitude (decimal degrees): 44.915128, -63.810765

Scores will appear below after data are entered in worksheets OF, F, and S. See Manual for definitions and descriptions of how scores were computed.

Wetland Functions or Other Attributes:	Function Score (Normalised)	Function Rating	Benefits Score (Normalised)	Benefits Rating	Function Score (raw)	Benefits Score (raw)
Water Storage & Delay (WS)	7.46	Moderate	4.91	Moderate	7.51	2.18
Stream Flow Support (SFS)	0.00	Lower	0.00	Lower	0.00	0.00
Water Cooling (WC)	2.13	Moderate	0.00	Lower	1.42	0.00
Sediment Retention & Stabilisation (SR)	10.00	Higher	1.13	Moderate	10.00	0.56
Phosphorus Retention (PR)	10.00	Higher	1.29	Moderate	10.00	1.00
Nitrate Removal & Retention (NR)	10.00	Higher	3.33	Lower	10.00	3.33
Carbon Sequestration (CS)	5.52	Moderate			7.81	
Organic Nutrient Export (OE)	6.08	Moderate			3.98	
Anadromous Fish Habitat (FA)	0.00	Lower	0.00	Lower	0.00	0.00
Resident Fish Habitat (FR)	0.00	Lower	0.00	Lower	0.00	0.00
Aquatic Invertebrate Habitat (INV)	1.99	Lower	4.85	Moderate	4.30	3.86
Amphibian & Turtle Habitat (AM)	6.28	Moderate	4.76	Moderate	6.42	5.68
Waterbird Feeding Habitat (WBF)	5.79	Moderate	5.00	Moderate	4.41	5.00
Waterbird Nesting Habitat (WBN)	6.45	Moderate	5.00	Higher	4.68	5.00
Songbird, Raptor, & Mammal Habitat (SBM)	8.78	Higher	5.00	Moderate	7.64	5.00
Pollinator Habitat (POL)	7.87	Moderate	3.33	Moderate	6.52	3.33
Native Plant Habitat (PH)	4.76	Moderate	5.83	Moderate	5.80	5.83
Public Use & Recognition (PU)			1.82	Moderate		1.54
Wetland Sensitivity (Sens)			7.96	Higher		4.44
Wetland Ecological Condition (EC)			3.04	Lower		6.67
Wetland Stressors (STR) (higher score means more stress)			6.38	Higher		3.25
Summary Ratings for Grouped Functions:						
HYDROLOGIC Group (WS)	7.46	Moderate	4.91	Moderate	7.51	2.18
WATER QUALITY SUPPORT Group (max+avg/2 of SR, PR, NR, CS)	9.44	Higher	2.63	Lower	9.73	2.48
AQUATIC SUPPORT Group (max+avg/2 of SFS, INV, OE, WC)	4.32	Moderate	3.24	Lower	3.36	2.57
AQUATIC HABITAT Group (max+avg/2 of FA, FR, AM, WBF, WBN)	5.08	Moderate	3.98	Moderate	4.76	4.41
TRANSITION HABITAT Group (max+avg/2 of SBM, PH, POL)	7.96	Higher	5.28	Lower	7.15	5.28
WETLAND CONDITION (EC)			3.04	Lower		6.67
WETLAND RISK (average of Sensitivity & Stressors)			7.17	Higher		3.84
	means only th	e of 0 does not at this wetland unction or bene	has a capacity	that is equal or	less than the lo	owest-scoring

one, for that function or benefit, from among all the NS calibration wetlands the assessed previously.

## NOVA SCOTIA - Functional WSS Interpretation Tool

### **1. General Description of Tool:**

This interpretive tool automatically determines whether the subject wetland will be regulated as a Wetland of Special Significance (WSS). This determination is made based on the WESP-AC functional results, per the Nova Scotia *Wetland Conservation Policy*.

A 'Function-Benefit Product' (FBP) is calculated based upon the Grouped Functions, and has a theoretical maximum of 100. Threshold values for the FBP are applied, in order to categorize the FBP scores into 'Low', 'Moderate' or 'High' scores. Thresholds are determined based upon the statistical distribution of WESP-AC scores compiled from various sites across the Province (N=442). These categories are subsequently used to apply various 'Functional WSS Rules', as described below.

For the purpose of defining and applying the Functional WSS rules, two supergroups are defined based on grouped functions, as follows: **(1)** Support Supergroup - includes Hydrologic, Water Quality Support, and Aquatic Support grouped functions. **(2)** Habitat Supergroup - includes Aquatic Habitat and Transition Habitat grouped functions.

### 2. Functional WSS Rule Definitions:

Habitat Rule: In consideration of the Habitat Supergroup, the subject wetland is a WSS if either of the following sub-rules are satisfied:

(HAB 1) Two 'High Scores' OR

(HAB 2) One 'High' and one 'Moderate' score

Support Rule: In consideration of the Support Supergroup, the subject wetland is a WSS if either of the following sub-rules are satisfied:

(SUP 1) Three 'High' scores OR

(SUP 2) Two 'High' and one 'Moderate' score

Habitat/Support Hybrid Rule: In consideration of both the Habitat and Support Supergroups, the subject wetland is a WSS if the following is satisfied: (HYB 1) One 'High' Habitat score AND Two or three 'High' Support scores

#### **3. Functional WSS Interpretation Results**

Function-Benefit Product (FBP)	FBP SCORE	FBP SCORE CATEGORY
SUPPORT SUPERGROUP - HYDROLOGIC	36.6186582	Moderate
SUPPORT SUPERGROUP - WATER QUALITY SUPPORT	24.78666998	Low
SUPPORT SUPERGROUP - AQUATIC SUPPORT	13.96327111	Low
HABITAT SUPERGROUP - AQUATIC HABITAT	20.19992025	Low
HABITAT SUPERGROUP - TRANSITION HABITAT	41.98302681	Low

3a. Functional WSS Determination: Automatic Method

Habitat Rule Satisfied?	NO
Support Rule Satisfied?	NO
Habitat/Support Hybrid Rule Satisfied?	NO
CONCLUSION:	Site is not a WSS

#### 3b. Functional WSS Determination - Manual Method Using Dichotomous Key

<b>1a.</b> (HAB) - One or more 'High' scores for AH or TH	2
<b>2a.</b> (HAB) - Two 'High' scores	
<b>2b.</b> (HAB) - One 'High' score	
<b>3a.</b> (HAB) - Any combination of 'High' and 'Moderate' scores	WSS
<b>3b.</b> (HAB) - Any combination of 'High' and 'Low' scores	4
<b>4a.</b> (SUP) One or more 'High' Scores for HYD, WQS, or AS	5
5a. (SUP) Two or Three 'High' scores	WSS
5b. (SUP) One 'High' score	6
<b>6a.</b> (SUP) Any combo of one 'High', two 'Mod' scores	WSS
<b>6b.</b> (SUP) One 'High', plus any other combo of scores	not WSS
<b>4b.</b> (SUP) Zero 'High' Scores for HYD, WQS, or AS	7
7a. (SUP) Three 'Moderate' scores	WSS
<b>7b.</b> (SUP) Any other combination of scores	not WSS
<b>1b.</b> (HAB) - Zero 'High' Scores for AH or TH	8
8a. (SUP) Three 'High' Scores	<b>W</b> ss
<b>8b.</b> (SUP) Less than three 'High' scores	
<b>9a.</b> (SUP) Two 'High' and one 'Moderate' score	
<b>9b.</b> (SUP) - Any other combination of scores	not WSS

Cover Page: Basic Description of Assessment	WESP-AC version 2
Site Name:	
	Uniacke Quarry Wetland 9
Investigator Name:	Brady Leights and Tiffany MacAulay
Date of Field Assessment:	27 July, 2021
Nearest Town:	Mount Uniacke, NS
Latitude (decimal degrees):	44.916062
Longitude (decimal degrees):	-63.813515
Is a map based on a formal on-site wetland delineation available?	Yes
Approximate size of the Assessment Area (AA, in hectares):	0.5
AA as percent of entire wetland (approx.). Attach sketch map if AA is smaller than the entire contiguous wetland.	100
What percent (approx.) of the <b>wetland</b> were you able to visit?	100
What percent (approx.) of the <b>AA</b> were you able to visit?	100
Were you able to ask the site owner/manager about any of the questions?	No
Indicate here if you intentionally surveyed for rare plants, calciphile plants, or rare animals:	Yes
Have you attended a WESP-AC training session? If so, indicate approximate month & year.	September 2021
How many wetlands have you assessed previously using WESP-AC? (approx.)	>100
Comments about the site or this WESP-AC assessment (attach extra page if desired):	

	Α	В	С	D	Е
	Date: 2	27 July, 2021	Site Identifier: WL-9	Investiga	ator: Brady Leights and Tiffany MacAulay
1					
	For	n OF (Office)	Non-tidal Wetland Data Form. WESP-AC version 2 for Nova Scotia wetlands	only	DIRECTIONS: Conduct an according the accompanying
			ons column of the data form. In the Data column, change the 0 (false) to a 1 (true) for the best choice, or for mult	tiple cho	lices where allowed and so indicated. Answering many of the questions below will
		re using these online			
			tps://www.google.com/earth/download/gep/agree.html		
	1	Provincial Landscape	e Viewer: https://nsgi.novascotia.ca/plv/		
	<mark>For m</mark>	ost wetlands, comple	eting this office data form will require 1-2 hours. For a list of functions to which each question pertains, see brack	<mark>keted</mark> ab	breviations in the Definitions/Explanations column. For detailed descriptions of
	<mark>each ۱</mark>	<mark>WESP-AC model, see</mark>	Appendix B of the accompanying Manual. Codes for functions and values are: WS= Water Storage, SFS= Stream I	Flow Su	pport, WC= Water Cooling, SR= Sediment Retention & Stabilisation, PR=
	<b>Phosp</b>	horus Retention, NR	R= Nitrate Removal, CS= Carbon Sequestration, OE= Organic Nutrient Export, INV= Invertebrate Habitat, FA= Anad	dromous	Fish Habitat, FR= Resident Fish Habitat, AM= Amphibian & Reptile Habitat, WBF=
	Feedii	ng Waterbird Habitat	t, WBN= Nesting Waterbird Habitat, SBM= Songbird, Raptor, & Mammal Habitat, POL= Pollinator Habitat, PH= Na	ative Pla	nt Habitat, PU= Public Use & Recognition, EC= Ecological Condition, Sen= Wetland
	<mark>Sensit</mark>	tivity, STR= Stressors.			
2				_	
3	#	Indicators	Condition Choices	Data	Definitions/Explanations
1	OF1	Province	Mark the province in which the AA is located by changing the 0 in the column next to it to a "1". Mark only one.		This determines to which province's calibration wetlands the raw score of any wetland is normalised.
4			New Brunswick	0	In the function and benefits models, it also triggers the automatic exclusion of indicators for which no
5				0	spatial data exists in a particular province.
6			Nova Scotia	1	-
7			Prince Edward Island	0	-
8			Newfoundland-Labrador	0	
	OF2	Ponded Area Within 1	The area of surface water ponded during most of the growing season that is both (1) in or adjacent to the AA and (2) within 1 km is:		"Adjacent" means not separated from the AA by a wide expanse (>50 m) of upland (including roads
9		km.			>50 m wide). Include ponded areas likely to be hidden by wetland vegetation. If surface water
10			<0.01 hectare (about 10 m x 10 m).	0	extends beyond 1 km, include only the part within 1 km. Do not include tidal areas. Measure the
11			0.01 - 0.1 hectare.	0	area from aerial imagery using Google Earth Pro (click on Ruler icon in toolbar, then Polygon in pop-
12			0.1 - 1 hectare.	0	up menu). [PH, SBM, WBN]
13			1 to 10 hectares.	1	1
14			10 to 100 hectares.	0	1
15			>100 hectares.	0	1
	OF3	Ponded Water &	The area of wetlands and surface water ponded during most of the growing season that is both (1) in or adjacent to the AA and (2) within		See definition of adjacent in OF2. If the AA's wetland vegetation extends beyond 1 km, include only
16			1 km is:		the part within 1 km. "Ponded" means not flowing in rivers or streams. [Sens, WBF]
17			<0.01 hectare (about 10 m x 10 m).	0	
19			0.01 - 0.1 hectare.	0	-
18 19				0	-
20			0.1 - 1 hectare.	0	-
20			1 to 10 hectares.	0	4
			10 to 100 hectares.		4
22			>100 hectares.	0	
	OF4	Size of Largest Nearby	The largest vegetated patch or corridor that includes the AA's vegetation plus all <b>adjacent</b> upland vegetation that is not lawn, row crops,		See definition of adjacent in OF2. Use Google Earth Pro's polygon ruler (as described above).
23		Vegetated Tract or	heavily grazed lands, conifer plantation is:		Exclude conifer plantations only if it is obvious that trees were planted in rows. [AM, PH, SBM, Sens]
23 24 25 26		Corridor	<0.01 hectare (about 10 m x 10 m).	0	
25			0.01 - 0.1 hectare.	0	
26			0.1 - 1 hectare.	0	
27			1 to 10 hectares.	0	
28			10 to 100 hectares.	0	
29			100 to 1000 hectares.	0	
28 29 30			>1000 hectares. [This is nearly always the answer in relatively undeveloped landscapes.]	1	
	OF5	Distance to Large	The minimum distance from the edge of the AA to the edge of the closest vegetated land (but excluding row crops, lawn, conifer		To measure distance, use Google Earth Pro (Ruler > Line tool). The 375-ha criterion is from the
31		Vegetated Tract	plantation) larger than 375 hectares (about 2 km on a side), is:		Fundy Model Forest Project. [AM, PH, POL, SBM, Sens]
		1	<50 m, and not separated from the 375-ha vegetated area by any width of paved roads, stretches of open water, row crops, bare ground,	1	]
		1	lawn, or impervious surface. Or the AA itself contains >375 ha of vegetation. [This is often the answer in relatively undeveloped		
32			landscapes.]		1
		1	<50 m, but completely separated from the 375-ha vegetated area by those features, and AA does not contain >375 ha of vegetation.	0	
33 34					4
34		1	50-500 m, and <b>not</b> separated.	0	1
35		1	50-500 m, but separated by those features.	0	

				-	4
36			0.5 - 5 km, and <b>not</b> separated.	0	
37			0.5 - 5 km, but separated by those features.	0	
38			None of the above (the closest patches or corridors which are that large are >5 km away).	0	
	OF6	Herbaceous Uniqueness	The AA's vegetation cover is >10% herbaceous* but uplands within 5 km have <10% herbaceous cover. If so, enter "3" and continue to	1	For this question only, consider moss to be herbaceous vegetation. Determine the score by viewing
			OF7. If not, consider:		aerial imagery in Google Earth after successively drawing or estimating the boundaries of the buffers
			The AA's vegetation cover is >10% herbaceous* but uplands within 1 km have <10% herbaceous cover. If so enter "2" and continue to		of 5 km, 1 km, and 100 m radius focused on the center of the AA. Circles of specified radius can be
			OF7. If not, consider:		drawn in Google Earth Pro by clicking on the Ruler icon, then Circle in the pop-up menu. [AMv, PHv,
			The AA's vegetation cover is >10% herbaceous* but uplands within 100 m of the wetland edge have <10% herbaceous cover. If so, enter		POLv, SBMv, WBFv, WBNv]
			. [* NOTE: Evolude lawne, row grape, beauily grazed lands, forest, chrublands, include more as well as grasslike plants in this use of		
39			[* NOTE: Exclude lawns, row crops, heavily grazed lands, forest, shrublands. Include moss as well as grasslike plants in this use of "herbaceous vegetation"]		
	OF7	Woody Uniqueness	The AA's vegetation cover is >10% woody* but uplands within 5 km have <10% woody cover. If so, enter "3" and continue to OF8. If not,	0	See above. Do not consider conifer plantations to be forest if it is obvious that trees were planted in
		woody oniqueness	consider:	-	rows. [AMv, PHv, POLv, SBMv]
			The AA's vegetation is >10% woody* but uplands within 1 km have <10% woody cover. If so enter "2" and continue to OF8. If not,		
			consider:		
			The AA's vegetation is >10% woody* but uplands within 100 m of the wetland edge have <10% woody cover. If so, enter "1"		
40			[* NOTE: woody cover = trees & shrubs taller than 1 m.]		
	OF8	Local Vegetated Cover	Draw a 5-km radius circle measured from the center of the AA. Ignoring all permanent water in the circle, the percent of the remaining		In Google Earth, draw the 5 km buffer and then estimate land cover percentages, or do GIS analysis
		Percentage	area that is wooded or unmanaged herbaceous vegetation (NOT lawn, row crops, bare or heavily grazed land, clearcuts, or conifer		of an appropriate land cover layer. [AM, PH, POL, SBM, Sens]
41			plantations) is:		
42			<5% of the land.	0	
43			5 to 20% of the land.	0	
44			20 to 60% of the land.	0	
45			60 to 90% of the land.	1	
46			>90% of the land. SKIP to OF10.	0	
47	OF9	Type of Land Cover	Within the 5-km radius circle, and ignoring all permanent water, the land area that is bare or non-perennial cover is mostly:		[AM, SBM]
48		Alteration	Impervious surface, e.g., paved road, parking lot, building, exposed rock.	0	
49			Bare pervious surface, e.g., lawn, recent (<5 yrs ago) clearcut, dirt or gravel road, cropland, landslide, conifer plantation.	1	
	OF10	Distance by Road to	Measured along the maintained road nearest the AA, the distance to the nearest population center is:	·	"Population center" means a settled area with more than about 5 regularly- inhabited structures per
50	0.10	Nearest Population			square kilometer. In Google Earth Pro, click on the Ruler icon, then Path, and draw and measure the
51	Center	<100 m.	0	route. [FAv, FRv, NRv, PH, PU, SBM, WBFv]	
52			100 - 500 m.	0	
53			0.5- 1 km.	0	
54			1 - 5 km.	1	
55			>5 km.	0	

A	В	С	D	E
0F11	Distance to Nearest	From the center of the AA, the distance to the nearest maintained public road (dirt or paved) is:		Determine this by viewing aerial imagery in Google Earth Pro and measuring with the Ruler>Line
57	Maintained Road	<10 m.	0	tool. [AM, FAv, FRv, NRv, PH, PU, SBM, STR, WBN]
8		10 - 25 m.	0	
59 50		25 - 50 m. 50 - 100 m.	0	
51		100 - 500 m.	0	
52		>500 m.	1	
OF12	Wildlife Access	Draw a circle of radius of 5 km from the center of the AA. If mammals and amphibians can move from the center of the AA to ALL other separate wetlands and ponds located within the circle without being forced to cross pavement (any width), lawns, bare ground, and/or	0	Draw the 5 km circle in Google Earth Pro using the Circle tool and search for roads and wetlands within it, being alert for roads hidden under forest canopy. [AM, SBM, STR]
3		marine waters, mark 1= yes can move to all, 0= no. Change to <b>blank</b> if there are no other wetlands within 5 km.	0	
_	Distance to Ponded	The distance from the AA center to the closest (but separate) ponded water body visible in GoogleEarth imagery is:		In Google Earth Pro, zoom in closely to examine the surrounding landscape for ponds, lakes, and
5	Water	<50 m, and not separated by any width of paved roads, stretches of open water, row crops, lawn, bare ground, or impervious surface.	0	wetlands that appear to be permanently flooded. [AM, PH, SBM, Sens, WBF, WBN]
6		<50 m, but completely separated by those features.	0	
67 68		50-500 m, and not separated. 50-500 m, but separated by those features.	0	
<u> </u>		0.5 - 1 km, and not separated.	1	
0		0.5 - 1 km, but separated by those features.	0	
1 OF14	Distance to Large	None of the above (the closest patches or corridors that large are >1 km away). The distance from the AA center to the closest (but separate) non-tidal body of water that is ponded during most of the year and is <b>larger</b>	0	Determine this by viewing aerial imagery in Google Earth. [Sens, WBF, WBN]
2	Ponded Water	than 8 hectares during most of a normal year is:		Determine this by viewing aerial imagery in Google Earth. [Sens, WBF, WBN]
3		<100 m.	0	
4		100 m - 1 km.	0	
5 6		1 -2 km. 2-5 km.	0	
7		5-10 km.	0	1
8		>10 km.	0	
9 OF15	Tidal Proximity	The distance from the AA edge to the closest tidal water body (regardless of its salinity) is:		In Google Earth, measure the distance to the ocean (including Bay of Fundy) or tidal river, which is closer. If you need to see how far upriver a river is tidal, see the KMZ file provided with this
0		<100 m.	0	calculator for NS (NS Headtide). Points shown in those files are only an approximation, so local
1		100 m - 1 km. 1 - 5 km.	0	information if available may be preferable. [FA, WBF]
3		5-10 km.	0	
4		10-40 km.	1	
5	Upland Edge Contact	>40 km. Select one:	0	[NR, SBM, Sens]
6	opiand Edge Contact		0	
7		The AA has no upland edge (or upland is <1% of perimeter). The AA is entirely surrounded by (& contiguous with) other wetlands or water.	0	
0		1-25% of the AA's perimeter abuts upland (including filled areas). The rest adjoins other wetlands or water that is mostly wider than the	0	
8 9		25-50% of the AA's perimeter abuts upland. The rest adjoins other wetlands or water that is mostly wider than the AA.	0	
0		50-75% of the AA's perimeter abuts upland. The rest adjoins other wetlands or water that is mostly wider than the AA.	0	
1		More than 75% of the AA's perimeter abuts upland. Any remainder adjoins other wetlands or water that is mostly wider than the AA. This will be true for most assessments done with WESP-AC.	1	
OE17	Flood Damage from Nor			Contract level and a determine if our level and a risk. Where an its label LIDAD is a series
2 OF17	0	Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice):		Contact local authories to determine if such maps exist. Where available, LiDAR imagery can
2	tidal Waters	Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice): Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm	0	contact local authories to determine if such maps exist. Where available, LIDAR imagery can provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv]
02	0	Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges.	Ŭ	
02 OF 17	0	Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm	0	
93 94	0	Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges. Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events. Maps do <b>not</b> show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas ( <b>or no such mapping has been done locally</b> ) and there appears to be infrastructure	Ŭ	
03	0	Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges. Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events. Maps do <b>not</b> show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas ( <b>or no such mapping has been done locally</b> ) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.	0	
93 94 95 96	tidal Waters	Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges. Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events. Maps do <b>not</b> show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas ( <b>or no such mapping has been done locally</b> ) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas ( <b>or no such mapping has been done locally</b> ) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.	0	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv]
2 3 4 5 6 OF18	0	Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges. Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events. Maps do <b>not</b> show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas ( <b>or no such mapping has been done locally</b> ) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable	0	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv] [FA, NR, Sens, SFSv, WCv, WSv]
2 3 4 5 6 0F18 7 0F19	tidal Waters Relative Elevation in Watershed Water Quality Sensitive	Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges. Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events. Maps do <b>not</b> show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas ( <b>or no such mapping has been done locally</b> ) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min).	0	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv] [FA, NR, Sens, SFSv, WCv, WSv]
2 3 4 5 6 0F18 7 8 0F19	tidal Waters Relative Elevation in Watershed Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area	Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges. Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events. Maps do <b>not</b> show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas ( <b>or no such mapping has been done locally</b> ) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas ( <b>or no such mapping has been done locally</b> ) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no.	0 0 1 0.90	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv] [FA, NR, Sens, SFSv, WCv, WSv] If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv]
2 3 4 5 6 0F18 7 7 0F19 8 0F20	tidal Waters Relative Elevation in Watershed Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area	Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges. Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events. Maps do <b>not</b> show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas ( <b>or no such mapping has been done locally</b> ) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min).	0 0 1 0.90	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv] [FA, NR, Sens, SFSv, WCv, WSv] If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" she be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N
2 3 4 5 6 0F18 7 0F19 8 0F20 9 00	tidal Waters Relative Elevation in Watershed Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area Degraded Water	Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges. Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events. Maps do <b>not</b> show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas ( <b>or no such mapping has been done locally</b> ) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals</b> , <b>hydrocarbons</b> , <b>nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within the AA.	0 0 1 0.90 0	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv] [FA, NR, Sens, SFSv, WCv, WSv] If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sho
2 3 4 5 6 0F18 7 0F19 8 0F20 9 900	tidal Waters Relative Elevation in Watershed Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area Degraded Water	<ul> <li>Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min).</li> <li>The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no.</li> <li>Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of metals, hydrocarbons, nutrients, or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and:</li> <li>The condition is present in waters within 1 km that flow into the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself.</li> </ul>	0 0 1 0.90	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv] [FA, NR, Sens, SFSv, WCv, WSv] If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" she be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N
2 3 4 5 6 0F18 7 0F19 8 0F19 8 0F20 9 00 01	tidal Waters Relative Elevation in Watershed Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area Degraded Water	Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges. Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events. Maps do <b>not</b> show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas ( <b>or no such mapping has been done locally</b> ) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas ( <b>or no such mapping has been done locally</b> ) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals</b> , <b>hydrocarbons</b> , <b>nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within 1 km that flow <b>into</b> the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters.	0 0 1 0.90 0	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv] [FA, NR, Sens, SFSv, WCv, WSv] If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N
2 3 4 5 6 0F18 7 0F19 3 0F20 9 10 12 12	tidal Waters Relative Elevation in Watershed Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area Degraded Water	Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges. Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events. Maps do <b>not</b> show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas ( <b>or no such mapping has been done locally</b> ) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals, hydrocarbons, nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within 1 km that flow <b>into</b> the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). <b>This is the situation for nearly</b>	0 0 1 0.90 0	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv] [FA, NR, Sens, SFSv, WCv, WSv] If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N
2 3 4 5 6 0F18 7 0F19 8 0F20 9 00 01 02 03 0F21	tidal Waters Relative Elevation in Watershed Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area Degraded Water	Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges. Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events. Maps do <b>not</b> show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas ( <b>or no such mapping has been done locally</b> ) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas ( <b>or no such mapping has been done locally</b> ) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals</b> , <b>hydrocarbons</b> , <b>nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within 1 km that flow <b>into</b> the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters.	0 0 1 0.90 0	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv] [FA, NR, Sens, SFSv, WCv, WSv] If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N
2 3 4 5 6 0F18 7 0F19 8 0F20 9 00 01 02 03 0F21	tidal Waters Relative Elevation in Watershed Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area Degraded Water Upstream	Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges. Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals, hydrocarbons, nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within 1 km that flow <b>into</b> the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). <b>This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region</b> .	0 0 1 0.90 0	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv] [FA, NR, Sens, SFSv, WCv, WSv] If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN]
2 3 4 5 6 0F18 7 0F19 8 0F20 9 00 01 02 03 0F21	tidal Waters Relative Elevation in Watershed Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area Degraded Water Upstream Degraded Water	Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges. Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0 – no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of metals, hydrocarbons, nutrients, or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within 1 km that flow into the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmett) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region. The problem described above is downslope fro	0 0 1 0.90 0 0 0 0 0 1	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv] [FA, NR, Sens, SFSv, WCv, WSv] If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN]
2 3 4 5 6 0F18 7 0F19 8 0F20 9 00 01 02 03 0F21 05 0F21	tidal Waters Relative Elevation in Watershed Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area Degraded Water Upstream Degraded Water	Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges. Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals, hydrocarbons, nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within the AA. The condition is present in waters within 1 km that flow <b>into</b> the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). This is the situation for nearly all wetlan	0 0 1 0.90 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv] [FA, NR, Sens, SFSv, WCv, WSv] If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN]
2 3 4 5 6 0F18 7 0F19 8 0F19 8 0F20 9 00 01 02 03 04 0F21 05 06	tidal Waters Relative Elevation in Watershed Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area Degraded Water Upstream Degraded Water	Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges. Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0 – no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of metals, hydrocarbons, nutrients, or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within 1 km that flow into the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmett) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region. The problem described above is downslope fro	0 0 1 0.90 0 0 0 0 0 1 1	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv] [FA, NR, Sens, SFSv, WCv, WSv] If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN]
2 3 4 5 6 0F18 7 0F19 8 0F19 8 0F20 9 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	tidal Waters Relative Elevation in Watershed Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area Degraded Water Upstream Degraded Water Downstream	Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges. Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1 – yes, 0 = no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals</b> , <b>hydrocarbons</b> , nutrients, or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present in waters within 1 km that flow into the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region. The condition is present wi	0 0 1 0.90 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv] [FA, NR, Sens, SFSv, WCv, WSv] If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv]
2 3 4 5 0 0 0 1 2 3 0 0 1 2 3 0 7 7 7 0 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	tidal Waters Relative Elevation in Watershed Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area Degraded Water Upstream Degraded Water	Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges. Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Googie Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Pretected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1 = yes, 0 = no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals, hydrocarbons, nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present in waters within 1 km that flow into the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmett) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. The condition is present within 1 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel, or within 1 km but	0 0 1 0.90 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv] [FA, NR, Sens, SFSv, WCv, WSv] If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN]
2 3 4 5 6 7 0F18 7 0F19 3 0F20 0 1 2 3 0F20 0 1 2 3 0F21 5 6 7 8 0F22	<ul> <li>tidal Waters</li> <li>Relative Elevation in Watershed</li> <li>Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area</li> <li>Degraded Water Upstream</li> <li>Degraded Water Downstream</li> <li>Wetland as a % of Its Contributing Area</li> </ul>	Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges. Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_WatershedS Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Naturai) Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Area," Leves. <sup>1</sup> ). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals, hydrocarbons, nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic waters, being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present in waters within 1 km that flow into the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). <b>This is the situation for nearly al wetlands in this region.</b> The condition is present wi	0 0 1 0.90 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv] [FA, NR, Sens, SFSv, WCv, WSv] If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv] Topographic maps may be viewed online at the National Atlas of Canada (Toporama):
2 3 4 5 6 0F18 7 0F19 8 0F19 8 0F20 9 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	<ul> <li>tidal Waters</li> <li>Relative Elevation in Watershed</li> <li>Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area</li> <li>Degraded Water Upstream</li> <li>Degraded Water Downstream</li> <li>Wetland as a % of Its Contributing Area</li> </ul>	Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by Iidal storm surges. Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-lidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaler events. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS, Watersheds Secondary KMZ flie that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the Ar's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye all"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of metals, hydrocarbors, nutrients, or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within 1 km that flow into the AA, but has not been documented in the AA liself. Sampling during both how water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmetl) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region. The problem described above is downslope from	0 0 1 0.90 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv] [FA, NR, Sens, SFSv, WCv, WSv] If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv] Topographic maps may be viewed online at the National Atlas of Canada (Toporama):
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2         3         4         5         6         7         6         7         8         0F18         77         8         0F19         8         90         01         02         03         04         051         052         03         04         05         06         07         08         070         08         09         01         02         03         04         05         06         07         08         09         01         02         03         04         05         06         07         08         09         01         12         13	<ul> <li>tidal Waters</li> <li>Relative Elevation in Watershed</li> <li>Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area</li> <li>Degraded Water Upstream</li> <li>Degraded Water Downstream</li> <li>Wetland as a % of Its Contributing Area (Catchment)</li> </ul>	Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges. Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, uprive dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. The doed in the super store store of the regeal (*). Then move cursor around to determine the valershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The name cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area (beging the Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) condition is present within the the A. The condition is present within 1 km that flow into the AA, but has not been documented in the AA iself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. The resent within 1 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 5 km downslope and connected to the AA by	0 0 1 0.90 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv] [FA, NR, Sens, SFSv, WCv, WSv] If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv] Topographic maps may be viewed online at the National Atlas of Canada (Toporama): http://atlas.gc.ca/toporama/en/index.html [NR, PR, Sens, SR, WS]
2 3 4 5 6 7 0F18 7 0F19 8 0F20 9 00 1 02 03 0F20 9 00 1 02 03 0F21 03 0F21 03 0F22 09 10 11 12 13 0F23	<ul> <li>tidal Waters</li> <li>Relative Elevation in Watershed</li> <li>Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area</li> <li>Degraded Water Upstream</li> <li>Degraded Water Downstream</li> <li>Wetland as a % of Its Contributing Area (Catchment)</li> </ul>	Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tildal storm surges. Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases tevese, uprive dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. The determine the AAs approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natual Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overtay ("NS Protected Water Supply Area) = 0.0. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals</b> , hydrocarbons, nutrients, or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aqualic life or humans, and: The condition is present within 14 km that flow into the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both tow water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmett) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region. The problem described above is downslope and connected to th	0 0 1 0.90 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv] [FA, NR, Sens, SFSv, WCv, WSv] If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv] Topographic maps may be viewed online at the National Atlas of Canada (Toporama):
2         3         4         5         6         7         6         7         8         0F18         77         8         0F19         8         90         01         02         03         04         051         052         03         04         05         06         07         08         070         08         09         01         02         03         04         05         06         07         08         09         01         02         03         04         05         06         07         08         09         01         12         13	<ul> <li>tidal Waters</li> <li>Relative Elevation in Watershed</li> <li>Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area</li> <li>Degraded Water Upstream</li> <li>Degraded Water Downstream</li> <li>Wetland as a % of Its Contributing Area (Catchment)</li> <li>Unvegetated Surface in</li> </ul>	Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges. Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, uprive dams, or other measures may parity limit damage or risk from smaller events. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ Tile that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "ye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply Area, a Katural Watersbed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Area). Enter 1 = yes, 0 = no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals</b> , hydrocarbors, nutrients, or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aqualic life or humans, and: The condition is present in waters within 1 Km that flow into the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmett) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 Km, or condition exists only at >1 Km upstream). This is the situation for nearly all wetlands in this region. The condition is present within 1 Km downslope and connected	0 0 1 0.90 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv] [FA, NR, Sens, SFSv, WCv, WSv] If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sho be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, NI PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv] Topographic maps may be viewed online at the National Atlas of Canada (Toporama): http://atlas.gc.ca/toporama/en/index.html [NR, PR, Sens, SR, WS]

		р	C	D	E E
	A F24	B Transport From Upslope	C A relatively large proportion of the precipitation that falls farther upslope in the CA reaches this wetland quickly as runoff (surface water),	D	E [NRv, PRv, SRv, WSv]
01	1 24	папэрон попторзюре	as indicated by the following:		
			(a) input channel is present,		
			(b) input channels have been straightened,		
			(c) upslope wetlands have been ditched extensively,		
			(d) land cover is mostly non-forest,		
			(e) CA slopes are steep, and/or		
			(f) most CA soils are shallow (bedrock near surface) and/or have high runoff coefficients.		
118			This statement is:		
119			Mostly true.	0	
120			Somewhat true.	0	
120			Mostly untrue.	1	
0	F25	Aspect	The overland flow direction of most surface water (in streams, rivers, or runoff) that enters the AA is:		[AM, NR, SFS, WC, WS]
122	125	пэрссі			
123			Northward (N, NE). north-facing contributing area.	0	
124			Southward (S, SW). south-facing contributing area.	1	
125			Other (E, SE, W, NW), or no detectable uphill slope or input channel (flat).	0	
126 OF		Internal Flow Distance	The horizontal flow distance from the wetland's inlet to outlet is:		Identify inlets and outlets, if any, from topographic maps (use elevations to determine which are inle
126 127		(Path Length)	<10 m.	0	and which are outlets) and augment by field inspection. With the Provincial Landscape Viewer, sele
127			10 - 50 m.	0	Nova Scotia Topo as the Basemap. Also enable the layer Forestry>WAM Predicted Flow. Then
128			50 - 100 m.	0	measure the inlet-outlet distance. [NR, OE, PR, SR, WS]
			100 - 100 m.	0	1
130				Ţ	4
131 132			1-2 km.	0	4
_	F 2 7	Crowing Desire D	>2 km, or wetland lacks an inlet and outlet.		This lower was provided by Dr. Dep Malfarray of the Operative Freedom in 1999 and 00, 55, 1994
	r2/	Growing Degree Days	In Google Earth, open the KMZ file that accompanies this calculator, called NS_GrowingDegreeDays. Place your cursor over the AA and left slick. From the papt up window, opter the CRIPCODE number in the payt column.	2000	This layer was provided by Dr. Dan McKenney of the Canadian Forest Service [AM, CS, FR, INV, NR, OF, DH, DR, Sons, SR, WRF, WCV, WS1
133	500		left-click. From the pop-up window, enter the GRIDCODE number in the next column.		NR, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SR, WBF, WCv, WS]
134 <sup>OF</sup>	F28	Fish Access or Use	According to agency biologists and/or your own observations, the AA. [Mark just the first choice that is true.]:		Regarding the last choice, if uncertain if an AA is fishless, consider the possibility its waters have
$\neg$			Is known to support rearing and/or spawning by Atlantic salmon or other anadromous species or eels. Go to Provincial Landscape	0	been stocked. [AM, FA, FR, INV, WBF, WBN]
			Viewer>Wildlife>Significant Habitat>Species at Risk. Contact local fishery biologists, review the ACCDC report, and visit these websites:		
135			http://www.salmonatlas.com/atlanticsalmon/canada-east/index.1.html http://atlanticsalmonfederation.org/rivers/introduction.html		
			Has not been documented to support Atlantic salmon rearing and/or spawning, but is connected to nearby waters likely to contain Atlantic	0	
136			salmon or other anadromous species or eels and is probably accessed by those during some conditions.		
136 137			Is probably is not accessed by any anadromous fish species but is known or likely to have other fish at least seasonally.	0	
138			Is known or likely to be fishless (e.g., too small, dry, and/or not accessible even temporarily, and not stocked).	1	
Of	F29	Species of Conservation	Within the past 10 years, in the AA (or in its adjoining waters or wetland), qualified observers have documented [mark all applicable]:		Request information from ACCDC and/or conduct your own survey at an appropriate season using
139		Concern			an approved protocol. For birds, also check eBird.org. NOTE for NS: If your WESP-AC is being
			Presence of one or more of the plant species listed in the Plants_Rare worksheet of the accompanying SuppInfo file, or the AA is within a	0	completed for a Wetland Alteration Application to NS-ECC, your ACCDC results and any taxon-
			mapped Atlantic Coastal Plain Flora Buffer (go to Provincial Landscape Viewer> Wildlife> Special Management Practice Zones).	-	specific survey results must be submitted along with your WESP-AC results, and application. [AMv
140			······································		EC, PHv, POLv, SBMv, Sens, WBFv, WBNv]
1.10			Presence of one or more of the amphibian or reptile species (AM) of conservation concern as listed in the Wildlife_Rare worksheet of the	0	
141			accompanying Supplnfo file.	-	
			Presence of one or more of the waterbird species (WBF, WBN) of conservation concern as listed in the Wildlife_Rare worksheet of the	0	
142			accompanying Supplnfo file.		
			Presence of one or more of the nesting songbird or raptor species (SBM) of conservation concern as listed in the Wildlife_Rare	0	
143			worksheet of the accompanying SuppInfo file, during their nesting season (May-July for most species).		
144			None of the above, or no data.	1	
OF	F30		In Google Earth, open the KMZ file that accompanies this calculator, called IBAs_Canada. The AA is all or part of an officially designated	0	The source of this layer, which should be checked periodically for updates, is:
145		(IBA)	IBA. Enter 1= yes, 0= no.		http://www.ibacanada.com/mapviewer.jsp?lang=EN [SBMv, WBFv, WBNv]
OF	F31	Black Duck Nesting Area	In Google Earth, open the KMZ file that accompanies this calculator, called BlackDuck. Adjust its alignment and opacity. Determine the	0	This was provided by Dr. David Leske. [WBNv]
			predicted density (pairs per 25 sq. km) of nesting American Black Duck in the AA's vicinity: <10 (enter 0), 10-20 (enter 1), 20-30 (enter 2),		
146			>30 (enter 3). If outside of region shown in map, change to <b>blank</b> .		
	F32	Wintering Deer or Moose	If AA is on private land with no information, change to blank (not 0). Otherwise: With the Provincial Landscape Viewer, for Wintering	0	[SBM]
		0	Moose, go to Wildlife> Significant Habitat. For Mainland Moose Concentration Areas, go to Wildlife> Special Management Practice		
147			Zones. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0.		
	F33	Other Conservation	The AA is all or part of an area designated by government, First Nations, or the Nature Conservancy of Canada (NCC) for its exceptional	0	See: https://novascotia.ca/parksandprotectedareas/plan/interactive-map/ [PU]
		Designation	ecological features or highly intact natural conditions. With Provincial Landscape Viewer, see Protected Areas. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0.	-	
148		J	If uncertain, consult NCC and agencies for more recent information.		
	F34	Conservation Investment	The AA is part of or contiguous to a wetland on which public or private organizational funds were spent to preserve, create, restore, or	0	[PU]
			enhance the wetland (excluding mitigation wetlands). Ask the property owner. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0. If no information, change to <b>blank</b> (not	-	
149			0).		
	F35	Mitigation Investment	The AA is all or part of a mitigation site used explicitly to offset impacts elsewhere. Ask the property owner. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0. If no	0	[PU]
150	-	0	information, change to <b>blank.</b>		
	F36		Plants, animals, or water in the AA have been monitored for >2 years, unrelated to any regulatory requirements, and data are available to	0	[PU]
			the public. Or the AA is part of an area that has been designated by an agency or institution as a benchmark, reference, or status-trends	Ť	
151			monitoring area. Ask the property owner. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0. If no information, change to <b>blank</b> .		
	F37	Calcareous Region	The AA is <b>NOT</b> in a subregion that has been heavily exposed to acid precipitation. Enter "1" if true (green or yellow in map in Appendix A		[AM, FA, FR, INV, PH]
	. 57	0	of the Manual). Enter "0" if false. If no information, change to <b>blank</b> .		
152	E20				"Drivate lande" may include these owned or leased by non-deverpmental creatizations of a
	r JQ	Ownership	Select the ONE ownership that covers the most of the AA. In Google Earth, open KMZ file called NS_Crownlands.Use more recent information if available.		"Private lands" may include those owned or leased by non-governmental organizations, e.g., charitable conservation land trusts, DUC, TNC. [PU, STR]
153					המותמאוב נטווזבו עמוטוו ומווע וועזנז, סטכ, דועל. [דט, סדא]
			New timber harvest, roads, mineral extraction, and intensive summer recreation (e.g., off-road vehicles) are permanently prohibited.	0	
154			Includes many publicly-owned Protected Lands, and private lands under long-term (30+ year) legal agreements to maintain nearly- unaltered conditions		
154			unaltered conditions. Ownership is public (e.g., municipal, Crown Reservations/Notations) but some or all of the above activities are allowed.	0	1
155			Ownership is public (e.g., municipal, Crown Reservations/Notations) but some of all of the above activities are allowed. Ownership is private but public access is allowed, and/or a shorter-term conservation easement (whether renewable or not) is in place.	0	1
			ownership is private but public access is allowed, and/or a shorter-term conservation easement (whether renewable or not) is in place.	U	1
	ļ				
156 157			Ownership is private and owner does not allow access, or access permission unknown, and not a conservation easement.	1	

F	A Date: 27	B 7 July, 2021	C Site Identifier: WL-9	D Investiga	E tor: Brady Leights and Tiffany MacAulay
	- orn	<mark>n F (Field). No</mark> r	n-tidal Wetland Data Form. WESP-AC version 2 for Nova Scotia. DIRECTIONS: Walk f	for no le	ss than 10 minutes from the wetland edge towards its core, in the part of the AA
t t	hat is he aco	proposed for alterat companying Manual	tion. If no alteration is proposed, walk in a portion that appears to be most representative of the wetland overall and the Explanations column of the data form. In the Data column, change the 0 (false) to a 1 (true) for the best	l. Walk o choice,	nly where it is safe and legal to do so. Conduct the assessment only after reading or for multiple choices where allowed and so indicated. Answer these questions
			isite observations and interpretations. Do not write in shaded parts of this data form. Answering some questions agery. For most wetlands, completing this field data form will require 1-2 hours on a site. For a list of functions to		
			-AC model, see Appendix B of the accompanying Manual. Codes for functions and values are: WS= Water Storage rus Retention, NR= Nitrate Removal, CS= Carbon Sequestration, OE= Organic Nutrient Export, INV= Invertebrate I		
F	Reptile	e Habitat, WBF= Feed	ding Waterbird Habitat, WBN= Nesting Waterbird Habitat, SBM= Songbird, Raptor, & Mammal Habitat, POL= Poll		
	Condit	ion, Sen= Wetland S	ensitivity, STR= Stressors.		
2	#	Indicators	Condition Choices	Data	Definitions/Explanations
3 4 F		Wetland Type	Follow the key below and mark the ONE row that best describes MOST of the vegetated part of the AA:		Ericaceous shrubs are ones in the heather family (Ericaceae). Most have leathery evergreen
5			A. Moss and/or lichen cover more than 25% of the ground. Often dominated by ericaceous shrubs (e.g., Labrador tea) or other acid- tolerant plants (e.g., bog cranberry, pitcher plant, sundew, orchids). Substrate is mostly undecomposed peat. Choose between A1 and A2 and mark the choice with a 1 in their adjoining column. Otherwise go to B below.		leaves. They include rhododendron, azalea, swamp laurel, leatherleaf, Labrador tea, and others. Most require acidic soil. Although not in the family Ericaceae, sweetgale ( <i>Myrica gale</i> ) should be counted also. [AM, CS, FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PH, Sens, SFS, WBF, WBN]
6			A1. Surface water is usually absent or, if present, pH is typically <4.5 and conductivity is usually <100 µS/cm (<64 ppm TDS). Trees are absent or nearly so. Sedge cover usually sparse or absent but cottongrass and/or lichen cover may be extensive, as well as cloudberry, lingonberry, sheep laurel, and a sedge ( <i>Carex rariflor</i> a). Wetland surface and surrounding landscape are seldom sloping and wetland often is domed (convex). Inlet and outlet channels are usually absent. If known, pH of peat is <4.0.	0	
7			A2. Not A1. Surface water, if present, has pH typically >4.5 and conductivity is usually >100 μS/cm (>64 ppm TDS). Sedge cover is usually extensive, and/or tree and tall shrub cover is extensive. Sometimes at toe of slope or edge of water body. An exit channel is usually present. Wetter than A1 and peat depth may be shallower (<2 m).	1	
Q			B. Moss and/or lichen cover less than 25% of the ground. Soil is mineral or decomposed organic (muck). Choose between B1 and B2 and mark the choice with a 1 in their adjoining column:		
0			B1. Trees and shrubs taller than 1 m comprise more than 25% of the vegetated cover. Surface water is mostly absent or inundates the	0	
9			vegetation only seasonally (e.g., vernal pools or floodplain). <b>B2.</b> Not B1. Tree & tall shrubs comprise <b>less than</b> than 25% of the vegetated cover. Vegetation is mostly herbaceous, e.g., cattail, bulrush, burreed, pond lily, horsetail. Surface water may be extensive and fluctuates seasonally, being either persistent or drying up partly or entirely.	0	
			partly or entirely. the AA should include all persistent waters in ponds smaller than 8 hectares (~283 m on a side) that are adjacent to the AA.		
s fi ti	should form, " a he des	include the open water adjacent " is used synd cribed features along ti	art of the water area of adjacent ponded water larger than 8 ha and adjacent rivers wider than 20 m. Specifically, the AA part adjacent to wetland vegetation and equal in width to the average width of that vegetated zone. Throughout this data conymously with abutting, adjoining, bordering, contiguous and means no upland (manmade or natural) completely separates heir directly shared edge. Features joined only by a channel are not necessarily considered to be adjacent a large portion he features do not have to be hydrologically connected in order to be considered adjacent.		
F		Wetland Types - Adjoining or Subordinate	If the AA is smaller than 1 ha, mark all <b>other</b> types that occupy more than 1% of the vegetated AA. If the AA is larger than 1 ha, mark all other types which are within or adjacent to the AA and occupy more than 1 ha, as visible from the AA or as interpreted from aerial imagery. Do not mark again the type marked in F1.		1 hectare is 10,000 sq. m or about 2.5 acres. It could have dimensions of 100 m by 100 m, 1000 m by 10 m, or similar. [AM, INV, SBM, WBF]
13			A1.	0	
14 15 16			A2. B1.	0	
16 F	3	Woody Height & Form	B2. Following EACH row below, indicate with a number code the percentage of the living vegetation in the AA which is occupied by that	0	Deciduous shrubs in this region usually include buttonbush, Labrador tea, bayberry (Morella),
17		Diversity	feature (6 if >95%, 5 if 75-95%, 4 if 50-75%, 3 if 25-50%, 2 if 5-25%, 1 if <5%, 0 if none). If the vegetated part of the AA is largely herbaceous (non-woody) vegetation, these percentages should not sum to 100%.		huckleberry, cranberry, cloudberry, sweetgale, alder, willow, birch, ash, dogwood, and a few others. If you assigned a code of 3 or higher to any of the first four choices and the ground cover beneath
18			coniferous trees (may include tamarack) taller than 3 m.	3	the trees/shrubs is <25% moss, then question F1 might be "B1". [CS, INV, NR, PH, POL, SBM, Sens]
19 20			deciduous trees taller than 3 m. coniferous or ericaceous shrubs or trees 1-3 m tall not directly below the canopy of trees.	3 2	
21 22			deciduous shrubs or trees 1-3 m tall not directly below the canopy of trees. coniferous or ericaceous shrubs <1 m tall not directly below the canopy of taller vegetation.	2	
23			deciduous shrubs or trees <1 m tall (e.g., deciduous seedlings) not directly below the canopy of taller vegetation.	2	
	_		TF3 was marked 2 or greater , SKIP to F9 (N fixers). Determine which two woody plant species comprise the greatest portion of the low (<3 m) woody cover . Then choose one:		[PH, POL, SBM, Sens]
25 <sup>г</sup> 26		Abundant Shrub	those species together comprise > 50% of such cover.	1	
27 F		Species Woody Diameter	those species together do <b>not</b> comprise > 50% of such cover. Mark <b>ALL</b> the types that comprise <b>&gt;5% of the woody canopy</b> cover <b>in the AA</b> or >5% of the <b>wooded areas</b> (if any) along its <b>upland</b>	0	Estimate the diameters at chest height. If small-diameter trees are overtopped (shaded) by larger
28		Classes	edge (perimeter). The edge should include only the trees whose canopies extend into the AA.		ones, visualise a "subcanopy" at the average height of the smaller-dbh trees, to serve as a basis for the minimum 5% canopy requirement in this question. The trees and shrubs need not be wetland
29 30			coniferous, 1-9 cm diameter and >1 m tall. broad-leaved deciduous 1-9 cm diameter and >1 m tall.	1	species. [AM, CS, POL, SBM, Sens, WBN]
31 32			coniferous, 10-19 cm diameter. broad-leaved deciduous 10-19 cm diameter.	1	
33			coniferous, 20-40 cm diameter.	1 0	
34 35			broad-leaved deciduous 20-40 cm diameter. coniferous, >40 cm diameter.	0	
35 36	- /		broad-leaved deciduous >40 cm diameter.	0	
37 <sup>F</sup>		Height Class Interspersion	Follow the key below and mark the ONE row that best describes MOST of the AA: A. Neither the vegetation taller than 1 m nor the vegetation shorter than that comprise >70% of the vegetated part of the AA. They each		[AM, INV, NR, PH, SBM, Sens]
38			comprise 30-70%. Choose between A1 and A2 and mark the choice with a 1 in the adjoining column. Otherwise go to B below.	0	
39 40			<ul> <li>A1. The two height classes are mostly scattered and intermixed throughout the AA.</li> <li>A2. Not A1. The two height classes are mostly in separate zones or bands, or in proportionately large clumps.</li> </ul>	0 0	
41			<b>B.</b> Either the vegetation shorter than 1 m comprises >70% of the vegetated part of the AA, or the vegetation taller than that does. One size class might even be totally absent. Choose between B1 and B2 and mark the choice with a 1 in the adjoining column:		
42			B1. The less prevalent height class is mostly scattered and intermixed within the prevalent one.	1	
			B2. Not B1. The less prevalent height class is mostly located apart from the prevalent one, in separate zones or clumps, or is completely absent.	0	
43					
43 44 45		Large Snags (Dead Standing Trees)	The number of large snags (diameter >20 cm) in the AA plus adjacent upland area within 10 m of the wetland edge is: None, or fewer than 8/ hectare which exceed this diameter.		Snags are dead standing trees that often (not always) lack bark and foliage. Include only ones that are at least 2 m tall. [POL, SBM, WBN]

	В	С	D	Е
47 A		Several ( >8/hectare) but above not true.	0	
48 <sup>F8</sup>	Downed Wood	The number of downed wood pieces longer than 2 m and with diameter >10 cm, and not persistently submerged, is:		Exclude temporary "burn piles." [AM, INV, POL, SBM]
49		Few or none that meet these criteria.	1	
50		Several (>5 if AA is >5 hectares, less for smaller AAs) meet these criteria.	0	
F9	N Fixers	The percentage of the AA's vegetated cover that contains nitrogen-fixing plants (e.g., alder, sweetgale, clover, lupine, alfalfa, other legumes) is:		Do not include N-fixing algae or lichens. [FA, FR, INV, NRv, OE, PH, SBM, Sens]
51 52		<1% or none.	0	
53		1-25% of the vegetated cover, in the AA or along its water edge (whichever has more).	0	
54		25-50% of the vegetated cover, in the AA or along its water edge (whichever has more).	1	
55		50-75% of the vegetated cover, in the AA or along its water edge (whichever has more).	0	
56 F10	Sphagnum Moss	>75% of the vegetated cover, in the AA or along its water edge (whichever has more). The cover of <b>Sphagnum</b> moss (or any moss that forms a dense cushion many centimeters thick), including the moss obscured by taller	0	Exclude moss growing on trees and rocks. [CS, PH]
57	Extent	sedges and other plants rooted in it, is:		
58		<5% of the vegetated part of the AA.	0	
59		5-25% of the vegetated part of the AA.	0	_
60 61		25-50% of the vegetated part of the AA. 50-95% of the vegetated part of the AA.	0	
62		>95% of the vegetated part of the AA.	0	
F11	% Bare Ground &	Consider the parts of the AA that lack surface water at the driest time of the growing season. Viewed from directly above the ground layer,		Thatch is dead plant material (stems, leaves) resting on the ground surface. Bare ground that is
63	Thatch	the predominant condition in those areas at that time is:		present under a tree or shrub canopy should be counted. Boulders count as bare ground. Wetlands with mineral soils and that are heavily shaded or are dominated by annual plant species tend to have
		Little or no (<5%) <i>bare ground</i> is visible between erect stems or under canopy anywhere in the vegetated AA. Ground is extensively blanketed by dense thatch, moss, lichens, graminoids with great stem densities, or plants with ground-hugging foliage.	1	more extensive areas that are bare during the early growing season. [AM, EC, INV, NR, OE, POL, PR, SBM, Sens]
64		Slightly bare ground (5-20% bare between plants) is visible in places, but those areas comprise less than 5% of the unflooded parts of the	0	
65		AA. Much bare ground (20-50% bare between plants) is visible in places, and those areas comprise more than 5% of the unflooded parts of	0	-
66 67		the AA. Other conditions.	0	-
68		Not applicable. Surface water (either open or obscured by emergent plants) covers all of the AA all the time.	0	1
F12	Ground Irregularity	Imagine the AA without any living vegetation. Excluding the portion of the AA that is always under water, the number of hummocks, small pits, raised mounds, animal burrows, ruts, gullies, natural levees, microdepressions, and other areas of peat or mineral soil that are raised		The depressions may be of human or natural origin. [AM, EC, INV, NR, PH, POL, PR, SBM, SR, W
69		or depressed >10 cm compared to most of the area within a few meters surrounding them is:		
70		Few or none (minimal microtopography; <1% of the land has such features, or entire AA is always water-covered).	1	
71 72		Intermediate. Several (extensive micro-topography).	0	-
E12	Upland Inclusions	Within the AA, inclusions of upland are:	Ŭ	[AM, NR, SBM]
73 <sup>F13</sup> 74	'	Few or none.	1	
75		Intermediate (1 - 10% of vegetated part of the AA).	0	
76		Many (e.g., wetland-upland "mosaic", >10% of the vegetated AA).	0	
F14	Soil Texture	In parts of the AA that lack persistent water, the texture of soil in the uppermost layer is mostly: [To determine this, use a trowel to check in at least 3 widely spaced locations, and use the soil texture key (in Appendix A of the Manual).]		[CS, NR, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, WS]
77		Loamy: soils that may contain a little fine grit and do not make a "ribbon" longer than 2 cm when moistened, rolled, squeezed, and	0	
78		extended between thumb and forefinger.	Ŭ	
70		Fines: includes silt, clay, silt, soils that make a ribbon longer than 2 cm when moistened, rolled, squeezed, and extended between thumb	1	
79 80		and forefinger. Deep Peat, to 40 cm depth or greater.	0	
81		Shallow Peat or organic <40 cm deep.	0	
		Coarse: includes sand, loamy sand, gravel, cobble, soils that do not make a ribbon when moistened, rolled, squeezed, and extended	0	
82 F15	Shorebird Feeding	between thumb and forefinger. During any 2 consecutive weeks of the growing season, the extent of mudflats, bare unshaded saturated areas not covered by thatch, and		This addresses needs of many but not all migratory sandpipers, plovers, and related species. [WBF
83	Habitats	unshaded waters shallower than 6 cm is: [Include also any area that is adjacent to the AA.]		
84		None, or <100 sq. m.	1	
85		100-1000 sq. m.	0	_
86 87		1000 – 10,000 sq. m. >10,000 sq. m.	0	-
F16	Herbaceous % of	In aerial ("ducks eye") view, the maximum annual cover of herbaceous vegetation (all non-woody plants except moss) is:	Ű	[AM, WBF, WBN]
88	Vegetated Wetland	<5% of the vegetated part of the AA or <0.01 hectare (whichever is less). Mark "1" here and SKIP to F20 (Invasive Plant Cover).	0	
89				
90		5-25% of the vegetated part of the AA.	0	
91 92		25-50% of the vegetated part of the AA. 50-95% of the vegetated part of the AA.	1 0	
93		>95% of the vegetated part of the AA.	0	-
94 F17	Forb Cover	Within parts of the AA having herbaceous cover (excluding SAV), the areal cover of forbs reaches an annual maximum of:		Forbs are flowering plants. Do not include grasses, sedges, cattail, other graminoids, ferns,
95		<5% of the herbaceous part of the AA.	1	horsetails, or others that lack showy flowers. [POL]
96		5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA.	0	_
97		25-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 50-95% of the herbaceous part of the AA.	0	-
98 99		>95% of the herbaceous part of the AA.	0	-1
100 F18	Sedge Cover	Sedges ( <i>Carex</i> spp.) and cottongrass ( <i>Eriophorum</i> spp.) occupy:		[CS]
100		<5% of the vegetated area, or none.	0	
102		5-50% of the vegetated area.	1	
103		50-95% of the vegetated area.	0	-
104	Dominance of Most	>95% of the vegetated area. Determine which two herbaceous species comprise the greatest portion of the herbaceous cover (excluding mosses and floating-leaved	0	For this question, include ferns as well as graminoids and forbs. [EC, INV, PH, POL, Sens]
104 F19		aquatic plants). Then choose one of the following:		
104 F19 105	Abundant Herbaceous	those species together comprise > 50% of the areal cover of herbaceous plants at any time during the year.	1	
F19	Abundant Herbaceous Species	inose species together comprise > 50 % of the arear cover of herbaceous plants at any time during the year.		
F19 105 106		those species together do <b>not</b> comprise > 50% of the areal cover of herbaceous plants at any time during the year.	0	
F19 105			0	[EC, PH, POL, Sens]
F19 105 106 107 108	Species Invasive Plant Cover	those species together do <b>not</b> comprise > 50% of the areal cover of herbaceous plants at any time during the year. How extensive is the cover of invasive plant species in the AA? For species, see Plants_invasive worksheet in the accompanying SuppInfo file.		[EC, PH, POL, Sens]
F19 105 106 107 F20	Species Invasive Plant Cover	those species together do <b>not</b> comprise > 50% of the areal cover of herbaceous plants at any time during the year. How extensive is the cover of invasive plant species in the AA? For species, see Plants_invasive worksheet in the accompanying Supplnfo file. invasive species appear to be absent in the AA, or are present only in trace amount (a few individuals).	1	[EC, PH, POL, Sens]
F19 105 106 107 F20 108 109	Species Invasive Plant Cover	those species together do <b>not</b> comprise > 50% of the areal cover of herbaceous plants at any time during the year. How extensive is the cover of invasive plant species in the AA? For species, see Plants_invasive worksheet in the accompanying SuppInfo file. invasive species appear to be absent in the AA, or are present only in trace amount (a few individuals). invasive species are present in more than trace amounts, but comprise <5% of herbaceous cover (or woody cover, if the invasives are		[EC, PH, POL, Sens]
F19 105 106 107 108	Species Invasive Plant Cover	those species together do <b>not</b> comprise > 50% of the areal cover of herbaceous plants at any time during the year. How extensive is the cover of invasive plant species in the AA? For species, see Plants_invasive worksheet in the accompanying Supplnfo file. invasive species appear to be absent in the AA, or are present only in trace amount (a few individuals). invasive species are present in more than trace amounts, but comprise <5% of herbaceous cover (or woody cover, if the invasives are woody). invasive species comprise 5-20% of the herb cover (or woody cover, if the invasives are woody).	1	[EC, PH, POL, Sens]
F19 105 106 107 F20 108 109 110	Species Invasive Plant Cover	those species together do <b>not</b> comprise > 50% of the areal cover of herbaceous plants at any time during the year. How extensive is the cover of invasive plant species in the AA? For species, see Plants_invasive worksheet in the accompanying Supplnfo file. invasive species appear to be absent in the AA, or are present only in trace amount (a few individuals). invasive species are present in more than trace amounts, but comprise <5% of herbaceous cover (or woody cover, if the invasives are woody).	1 0	[EC, PH, POL, Sens]

F	A	В	С	D	Е
I I	21	Invasive Cover Along	Along the wetland-upland boundary, the percent of the upland edge (within 3 m upslope from the wetland) that is occupied by invasive		If a plant cannot be identified to species (e.g., winter conditions) but its genus contains an exotic
114		Upland Edge	plant species is:		species, assume the unidentified plant to also be exotic. If vegetation is so senesced that exotic species cannot be identified, answer "none". [PH, STR]
115 116			none of the upland edge (invasives apparently absent), or AA has no upland edge. some (but <5%) of the upland edge.	1 0	
116			5-50% of the upland edge.	0	
118			most (>50%) of the upland edge.	0	
F 119	22	Fringe Wetland	During most of the year, open water within or adjacent to the vegetated part of the wetland is much wider than the maximum width of the vegetated zone within the wetland. Enter "1" if true, "0" if false.	0	[WBF, WBN, WCv]
F 120	23	Lacustrine Wetland	The vegetated part of the AA is within or adjacent to a body of non-tidal standing open water whose size exceeds 8 hectares during most of a normal year.	0	[FR, PR, PU, WBF, WBN]
F		% of AA Without Surface Water	The percentage of the AA that <u>never</u> contains <u>surface</u> water during an average year (that is, except perhaps for a few hours after snowmelt or rainstorms), but which is still a wetland, is:		1 hectare is 10,000 sq. m or about 2.5 acres. It could have dimensions of 100 m by 100 m, 1000 m by 10 m, or similar. [AM, FA, FR, INV, NR, PH, PR, SBM, Sens, SRv, WBF, WBN, WC ]
121 122			<1% . In other words, all or nearly all of the AA is covered by water permanently or at least seasonally.	0	
123 124			1-25% of the AA, or <1% but >0.01 ha never contains surface water. 25-50% of the AA never contains surface water.	0	4
124 125			50-75% of the AA never contains surface water.	0	
			75-99% of the AA never contains surface water, OR >99% and there is at least one persistently ponded water body larger than 1 ha in the	0	
126			AA. 99-100%. AND there is no persistently ponded water body larger than 1 ha within the AA. Enter "1" and SKIP to F42 (Channel	1	
127			Connection).		
F		% of AA with Persistent Surface	Identify the parts of the AA that still contain surface water (flowing or ponded, open or hidden beneath vegetation) even during the driest times of a normal year, i.e., when the AA's surface water is at its lowest annual level. At that time, the percentage of the AA that still		If you are unable to determine the condition at the driest time of year, ask the land owner or neighbors about it if possible. Indicators of persistence may include fish, some dragonflies, beaver,
128		Water	contains surface water is:		and muskrat. [AM, CS, FA, FR, INV, NR, POL, PR, SBM, WBF, WBN]
129			None. The AA dries up completely (no water in channels either) or never has surface water during most years. SKIP to F27.	0	
130			1-20% of the AA.	0	
131			20-50% of the AA. 50-95% of the AA.	0	4
32			50-95% of the AA. >95% of the AA. True for many fringe wetlands.	0	1
_		% of Summertime	At mid-day during the warmest time of year, the area of surface water within the AA that is shaded by vegetation and other features that	0	[FA, WC]
134			are <u>within</u> the AA at that time is:		
35			<5% of the water is shaded, or no surface water is present then.	0	4
36 37			5-25% of the water is shaded. 25-50% of the water is shaded.	0	4
.37			50-75% of the water is shaded.	0	
39			>75% of the water is shaded.	0	
40 F	27	% of AA that is	The percentage of the AA's area that is between the annual high water and the annual low water (surface water) is:		Flood marks (algal mats, adventitious roots, debris lines, ice scour, etc.) are often evident when no
41		Flooded Only	None, or <0.01 hectare and <1% of the AA. SKIP to F29.	0	-fully inundated. Also, such areas often have a larger proportion of upland and annual (vs. perennial plant species. In riverine systems, the extent of this zone can be estimated by multiplying by 2 the
42		Seasonally	1-20% of the AA, or <1% but >0.01 ha.	0	bankful height and visualising where that would intercept the land along the river. [CS, FA, INV, NR
43			20-50% of the AA.	0	OE, PH, SR, WBF, WBN, WS]
.44 .45			50-95% of the AA.	0	4
E	28	Annual Water	The annual fluctuation in surface water level within <b>most</b> of the parts of the AA that contain surface water at least temporarily is:	0	Look for flood marks (see above). Because the annual range of water levels is difficult to estimate
146 <sup>'</sup> 147		Fluctuation Range	<10 cm change (stable or nearly so).	0	without multiple visits, consider asking the land owner or neighbors about it. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE
148			10 cm - 50 cm change.	0	PH, PR, SR, WBN, WS]
149			0.5 - 1 m change.	0	1
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0	
150			1-2 m change.	0	
151	s the /	A plus adjacent ponde	>2 m change.	-	
151  : 152 <mark>(</mark>	Conne	ection).	>2 m change. ed water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42	0 0 0	
151  : 152 <mark>(</mark> F		ection). Predominant Depth	>2 m change. ed water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42 During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the	0 0 0	
151 152 <mark>(</mark> 153	Conne	ection).	>2 m change. ed water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42	0 0 0	and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only
151  : 152 (   153 154   155	Conne	ection). Predominant Depth	>2 m change. ed water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42 During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is:	0 0 0	and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be
151  : 152 ( 153   154   155   156	Conne	ection). Predominant Depth	>2 m change. 2 m change. ed water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42 During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is: <10 cm deep (but >0). 10 - 50 cm deep. 0.5 - 1 m deep.	0 0 0 0	and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only
151  152 <mark>(</mark> 152 ( 153  154  155  156  157	Conne	ection). Predominant Depth	<ul> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>ed water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42</li> <li>During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is:</li> <li>&lt;10 cm deep (but &gt;0).</li> <li>10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>0.5 - 1 m deep.</li> <li>1 - 2 m deep.</li> </ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in
51 52 ( 53 54 55 56 57 58	<mark>Conn</mark> € 29	ection). Predominant Depth Class	>2 m change. 2 m change. ed water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42 During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is: <10 cm deep (but >0). 10 - 50 cm deep. 0.5 - 1 m deep.	0 0 0 0	and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR,
151 152 ( 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 F	29 29 30	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of	<ul> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deap.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deep.&lt;</li></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC]
151 152 ( 153 154 155 156 157 158	29 29 30	ection). Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes -	<ul> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>ed water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42</li> <li>During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is:</li> <li>&lt;10 cm deep (but &gt;0).</li> <li>10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>0.5 - 1 m deep.</li> <li>1 - 2 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deep. True for many fringe wetlands.</li> </ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV,
151 152 ( 152 ( 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161	<mark>29</mark> 30	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions	<ul> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deap (but &gt;0).</li> <li>&gt;10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>&gt;1 - 2 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;3 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;4 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;4 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;5 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;6 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;7 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;7 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;8 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;90% of the AA usually consists of (select one):</li> <li>One depth class that comprises &gt;90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above).</li> <li>One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area.</li> <li>Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy &gt;50%.</li> </ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN]
151 152 ( 152 ( 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162	29 29 30 31	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is	<ul> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deep (but &gt;0).</li> <li>10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>0.5 - 1 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;2 m de</li></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN]
51 52 52 53 54 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 60 61 62 63 63	29 29 30 31	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is	<ul> <li>2 m change.</li> <li>2 m change.</li> <li>ad water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42</li> <li>During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is:</li> <li>&lt;10 cm deep (but &gt;0).</li> <li>10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>0.5 - 1 m deep.</li> <li>2 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deep. True for many fringe wetlands.</li> <li>When present, surface water in most of the AA usually consists of (select one):</li> <li>One depth class that comprises &gt;90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above).</li> <li>One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area.</li> <li>Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy &gt;50%.</li> <li>During most times when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) ponded (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) AND (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is:</li> </ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN]
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.51 .52 .52 .53 .54 .55 .56 .57 .58 .59 .59 .50 .50 .50 .50 .50 .50 .50 .50	29 29 30 31	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is	<ul> <li>2 m change.</li> <li>3 m change.</li> <li></li></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN]
51           52           53           53           54           55           56           57           58           59           60           61           62           63           64           65           66           67           68	29 29 30 31	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is Ponded (not Flowing)	<ul> <li>2 m change.</li> <li>2 m change.</li> <li>2 water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42</li> <li>During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is:</li> <li>&lt;10 cm deep (but &gt;0).</li> <li>10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>0.5 - 1 m deep.</li> <li>1 - 2 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deep. True for many fringe wetlands.</li> <li>When present, surface water in most of the AA usually consists of (select one):</li> <li>One depth class that comprises &gt;90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above).</li> <li>One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area.</li> <li>Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy &gt;50%.</li> <li>During most times when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) ponded (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) AND (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is:</li> <li>&lt;5% of the water, or it occupies &lt;100 sq.m cumulatively. Nearly all the surface water is flowing. SKIP to F34.</li> <li>5.30% of the water.</li> <li>&gt;95% of the water.</li> <li>&gt;95% of the water.</li> </ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS]
151         152         152         153         154         155         156         157         158         159         160         161         162         163         164         165         166         167         168	29 29 30 31 32	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is	<ul> <li>2 m change.</li> <li>3 m change.</li> <li></li></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN]
51 52 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 60 61 62 61 62 63 64 65 66 66 67 68 F	29 29 30 31 32	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is <b>Ponded</b> (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water -	<ul> <li>2 m charge.</li> <li>2 m charge.</li> <li>2 water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42</li> <li>During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is:</li> <li>&lt;10 cm deep (but &gt;0).</li> <li>10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>0.5 - 1 m deep.</li> <li>1 - 2 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deep. True for many fringe wetlands.</li> <li>When present, surface water in most of the AA usually consists of (select one):</li> <li>One depth class that comprises &gt;90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above).</li> <li>One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area.</li> <li>Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy &gt;50%.</li> <li>During most times when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) ponded (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) AND (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is:</li> <li>&lt;5% of the water.</li> <li>30-70% of the water.</li> <li>30-70% of the water.</li> <li>&gt;95% of the water.</li> <li>&gt;95% of the water.</li> <li>&gt;0.01 hectare (about 10 open water that is ponded and is in or bordering the AA is &gt;0.01 hectare (about</li> </ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS]
151       152       152       153       154       155       156       157       158       159       161       162       163       164       165       166       167       168       167       168       169	29 29 30 31 32	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is Ponded (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water - Minimum Size	<ul> <li>2 m charge.</li> <li>2 m charge.</li> <li>2 water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42</li> <li>During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is:</li> <li>4 10 cm deep (but &gt; 0).</li> <li>10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>0.5 - 1 m deep.</li> <li>1 - 2 m deep.</li> <li>2 m deep. True for many fringe wetlands.</li> <li>When present, surface water in most of the AA usually consists of (select one):</li> <li>One depth class that comprises 90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above).</li> <li>One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area.</li> <li>Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy &gt;50%.</li> <li>During most limes when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) ponded (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) AND (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is:</li> <li>&lt;5% of the water, or it occupies &lt;100 sq.m cumulatively. Nearly all the surface water is flowing. SKIP to F34.</li> <li>5.30% of the water.</li> <li>&gt;0.70% of th</li></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens, SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS] Open water is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation floating on the water surface or entirely submersed beneath it.
51         52         60         53         54         55         56         57         58         59         60         61         62         63         64         65         66         67         68         69	Conn€ 29 30 31 32 33	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is <b>Ponded</b> (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water -	<ul> <li>2 m charge.</li> <li>2 m charge.</li> <li>2 water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42</li> <li>During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is:</li> <li>&lt;10 cm deep (but &gt;0).</li> <li>10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>0.5 - 1 m deep.</li> <li>2 m deep. True for many fringe wetlands.</li> <li>When present, surface water in most of the AA usually consists of (select one):</li> <li>One depth class that comprises &gt;90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above).</li> <li>One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area.</li> <li>Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy &gt;50%.</li> <li>During most times when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) ponded (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) AND (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is:</li> <li>&lt;5% of the water.</li> <li>&gt;0.70% of the water.</li> <li>&gt;0.70% of the water.</li> <li>&gt;95% of the water.</li> <li>&gt;95% of the water.</li> <li>&gt;0.70% of th</li></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS]
151         152         152         153         154         155         156         157         158         160         161         162         163         164         165         166         167         168         167         168         167         168         167         168         167         168         169         170	Conn€ 29 30 31 32 33	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is Ponded (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water - Minimum Size % of Ponded Water	<ul> <li>2 m change.</li> <li>3 m change.</li> <li></li></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens, SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS] Open water is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation floating on the water surface or entirely submersed beneath it.
51         52         60         53         54         55         56         57         58         59         60         61         62         63         64         65         66         67         68         69         71         72	Conn€ 29 30 31 32 33	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is Ponded (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water - Minimum Size % of Ponded Water	<ul> <li>2 m change.</li> <li></li></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS] Open water is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation floating on the water surface or entirely submersed beneath it.
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.51       .52       .52       .53       .54       .55       .56       .57       .58       .59       .60       .61       .62       .63       .64       .65       .66       .67       .68       .67       .68       .67       .68       .67       .68       .67       .68       .67       .68       .67       .70       .71       .72       .73       .74	Conn€ 29 30 31 32 33	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is Ponded (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water - Minimum Size % of Ponded Water	<ul> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>&gt;2 unders maller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42</li> <li>&gt;2 During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is:</li> <li>&lt;10 cm deep (but &gt;0).</li> <li>10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>2.1 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deep. True for many fringe wetlands.</li> <li>When present, surface water in most of the AA usually consists of (select one):</li> <li>One depth class that comprises &gt;90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above).</li> <li>One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area.</li> <li>Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy &gt;50%.</li> <li>During most 1 mes when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) ponded (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) AND (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is:</li> <li>&lt;5% of the water.</li> <li>&lt;95% of t</li></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS] Open water is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation floating on the water surface or entirely submersed beneath it.
151       I         152       I         152       I         153       I         154       I         155       I         156       I         157       I         158       I         160       I         161       I         162       I         163       I         164       I         165       I         166       I         167       I         168       I         I       I	Conn€ 29 30 31 32 33	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is Ponded (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water - Minimum Size % of Ponded Water	<ul> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>&gt;10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>&gt;0.5 - 1 m deep.</li> <li>1 - 2 m deep.</li> <li>1 - 2 m deep.</li> <li>2 m deep. True for many fringe wellands.</li> <li>When present, surface water in most of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above).</li> <li>One deepth class that comprises &gt;90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above).</li> <li>One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area.</li> <li>Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy &gt;50%.</li> <li>During most 1 most of the water is present, the percentage that is (1) ponded (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) AND (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is:</li> <li>&lt;5% of the water.</li> <li>&lt;0.70% of the water.</li> <li>&lt;0.70</li></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS] Open water is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation floating on the water surface or entirely submersed beneath it.
151         152         152         153         154         155         156         157         158         159         150         156         157         158         159         150         160         161         162         163         164         165         166         167         168         167         168         171         172         173         174         175         176	Conn€ 29 30 31 32 33	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is Ponded (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water - Minimum Size % of Ponded Water that is Open Width of Vegetated	<ul> <li><sup>3</sup>2 m change.</li> <li><sup>3</sup>2 m change.</li> <li><sup>3</sup>2 m change.</li> <li><sup>3</sup>2 m change.</li> <li><sup>4</sup>2 d water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42</li> <li><sup>4</sup>2 During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the A, is:</li> <li><sup>4</sup>10 cm deep (but &gt;0).</li> <li><sup>5</sup>2 on deep.</li> <li><sup>5</sup>2 n deep.</li> <li><sup>5</sup>2 m deep.</li> <li><sup>6</sup>1 m deep.</li> <li><sup>6</sup>2 m deep.</li> <li><sup>6</sup>2 m deep.</li> <li><sup>6</sup>1 m deep.</li> <li><sup>6</sup>2 m deep.</li> <li><sup>6</sup>1 m deep.</li> <li><sup>6</sup>2 m deep.</li> <li><sup>6</sup>1 m deep.</li> <li><sup>6</sup>2 m deep.</li> <li><sup>6</sup>1 m deep.</li> <li><sup>6</sup>1 m deep.</li> <li><sup>6</sup>2 m deep.</li> <li><sup>6</sup>1 m deep.</li> <li><sup>6</sup>2 m deep.</li> <li><sup>6</sup>1 m deep.</li> <li><sup>6</sup>2 m deep.</li> <li><sup>6</sup>1 m deep.</li> <li><sup>6</sup>1 m deep.</li> <li><sup>6</sup>2 m deep.</li> <li><sup>6</sup>1 m deep.</li> <li><sup>6</sup>2 m deep.</li> <li><sup>6</sup>1 m deep.<!--</td--><td></td><td>and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS] Open water is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation floating on the water surface or entirely submersed beneath it. [AM, CS, FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PR, SR, WBF, WBN, WC]</td></li></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS] Open water is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation floating on the water surface or entirely submersed beneath it. [AM, CS, FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PR, SR, WBF, WBN, WC]
151         152         152         153         154         155         155         156         157         158         159         150         160         161         162         163         164         165         166         167         168         167         168         167         168         169         170         171         172         173         174         175         176         177	Conn€ 29 30 31 32 33	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is Ponded (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water - Minimum Size % of Ponded Water that is Open	<ul> <li><sup>3</sup>2 m change.</li> <li><sup>3</sup>2 m change.</li> <li><sup>3</sup>2 m change.</li> <li><sup>3</sup>2 m change.</li> <li><sup>3</sup>2 d water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42</li> <li><sup>4</sup>2 During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is:</li> <li><sup>4</sup>10 cm deep.</li> <li><sup>5</sup>2 m deep.</li> <li><sup>6</sup>1 cm deep.</li> <li><sup>6</sup>2 cm deep.</li> <li><sup>6</sup>2</li></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens, SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS] Open water is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation floating on the water surface or entirely submersed beneath it. [AM, CS, FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PR, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] [AM, CS, FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PR, SR, WBF, WBN, WC]
151         152         152         152         153         154         155         156         157         158         157         158         159         160         161         162         164         165         166         167         168         167         168         171         172         173         174         175         176         177         178	Conn€ 29 30 31 32 33	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is Ponded (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water - Minimum Size % of Ponded Water that is Open Width of Vegetated	<ul> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>d water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42</li> <li>During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is:</li> <li>&lt;10 m deep (but &gt;0). 10 - 50 cm deep. &lt;1 - 2 m deep. &lt;2 m deep. So m deep. &lt;2 m deep. &lt;2</li></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens, SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS] Open water is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation floating on the water surface or entirely submersed beneath it. [AM, CS, FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PR, SR, WBF, WBN, WC]
151       152       152       153       154       155       156       157       158       159       150       151       156       157       158       159       159       160       161       162       163       164       165       166       167       168       169       171       172       173       174       175       176       177       178       179	Conn€ 29 30 31 32 33	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is Ponded (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water - Minimum Size % of Ponded Water that is Open Width of Vegetated	<ul> <li><sup>3</sup> 2 m change.</li> <li><sup>3</sup> d water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42</li> <li><sup>3</sup> During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is:</li> <li><sup>4</sup> Com deep, Dut &gt;0).</li> <li><sup>5</sup> 5 On deep.</li> <li><sup>5</sup> 2 m deep.</li> <li><sup>5</sup> 2 m deep.</li> <li><sup>5</sup> 2 m deep.</li> <li><sup>5</sup> 2 m deep.</li> <li><sup>6</sup> Com mark of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is:</li> <li><sup>6</sup> Com deep.</li> <li><sup>6</sup> 5 - 1 m deep.</li> <li><sup>6</sup> 2 m deep.&lt;</li></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens, SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS] Open water is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation floating on the water surface or entirely submersed beneath it. [AM, CS, FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PR, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] [AM, CS, FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PR, SR, WBF, WBN, WC]
151       152       152       153       154       155       155       156       157       158       159       150       151       156       157       158       159       160       161       162       163       164       165       166       167       168       169       171       172       173       174       175       177       178       179       180	Conn€ 29 30 31 32 33	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is Ponded (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water - Minimum Size % of Ponded Water that is Open Width of Vegetated	<ul> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>d water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42</li> <li>During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is:</li> <li>&lt;10 m deep (but &gt;0). 10 - 50 cm deep. &lt;1 - 2 m deep. &lt;2 m deep. So m deep. &lt;2 m deep. &lt;2</li></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens, SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS] Open water is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation floating on the water surface or entirely submersed beneath it. [AM, CS, FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PR, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] [AM, CS, FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PR, SR, WBF, WBN, WC]
151       I         152       (         152       (         153       I         154       I         155       I         156       I         157       I         158       I         159       I         160       I         161       I         162       I         163       I         164       I         165       I         166       I         167       I         168       I         170       I         171       I         172       I         173       I         174       I	Conn€ 29 30 31 32 33	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is Ponded (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water - Minimum Size % of Ponded Water that is Open Width of Vegetated	<ul> <li><sup>3</sup>2 m change.</li> <li><sup>3</sup>2 m change.</li> <li><sup>3</sup>2 m change.</li> <li><sup>3</sup>2 m change.</li> <li><sup>3</sup>2 d water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42</li> <li><sup>3</sup>2 D uring most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is:</li> <li><sup>4</sup>10 cm deep.</li> <li><sup>5</sup>2 m deep.</li> <li><sup>6</sup>2 m deep.</li> <li></li></ul>		about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens, SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS] Open water is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation floating on the water surface or entirely submersed beneath it. [AM, CS, FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PR, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] "Vegetated area" does not include underwater or floating-leaved plants, i.e., aquatic bed. Width may include wooded riparian areas if they have wetland soil or plant indicators. [AM, CS, NR, OE, PH,

A	В	С	D	E
F35	Flat Shoreline Extent	During most of the part of the growing season when water is present, the percentage of the AA's water edge length that is nearly flat (a		If several isolated pools are present in early summer, estimate the percent of their collective
184		slope less than about 5% measured within 5 m landward of the water) is: <1% of the water edge.	0	shorelines that has such a gentle slope. [SR, WBN]
185 186		<1% of the water edge. 1-25% of the water edge.	0	
187		25-50% of the water edge.	0	
188		50-75% of the water edge.	0	-
189 F36	Robust Emergents	>75% of the water edge. The percentage of the emergent vegetation cover in the AA that is cattail ( <i>Typha</i> spp.), common reed ( <i>Phragmites</i> ), or tall (>1m)	0	Emergent vegetation is herbaceous plants whose stems are partly above and partly below the
190	Robust Emergents	bulrush is:		water surface during most of the time water is present. [WBN]
191		<1% of the emergent vegetation, or emergent vegetation is absent. SKIP to F38.	0	
192 193		1-25% of the emergent vegetation. 25-75% of the emergent vegetation.	0	-
194		>75%, of the emergent vegetation.	0	
F37	Interspersion of	During most of the part of the growing season when water is present, the spatial pattern of emergent vegetation within the water is mostly:		[AM, FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PH, PR, SBM, SR, WBF, WBN]
195 196	Emergents & Open Water	Scattered. More than 30% of such vegetation forms small islands or corridors surrounded by water.	0	
190	water	Intermediate.	0	
		Clumped. More than 70% of such vegetation is in bands along the wetland perimeter or is clumped at one or a few sides of the surface	0	
198 F38	Persistent Deepwater	water area. If the deepest patch of surface water (flowing or ponded) in or directly adjacent to the AA is mostly deeper than 0.5 m for >2 weeks during	0	
199	Area	the growing season, enter "1" and continue. If not, enter "0" and SKIP to F42.(Connection).		
F39	Non-vegetated	During most of the growing season and in waters deeper than 0.5 m, the cover for fish, aquatic invertebrates, and/or amphibians that is		For this question, consider only the wood that is at or above the water surface. Estimates of
200	Aquatic Cover	provided NOT by living vegetation, but by accumulations of dead wood and undercut banks is:		underwater wood based only on observations from terrestrial viewpoints are unreliable so should no
201		Little or none.	0	be attempted. [AM, FA, FR, INV]
202 203		Intermediate. Extensive.	0	-
F40	Isolated Island	The AA contains (or is part of) an island or beaver lodge within a lake, pond, or river, and is isolated from the shore by water depths >1 m	•	[WBN]
		on all sides during an average June. The island may be solid, or it may be a floating vegetation mat that is sufficiently large and dense to		
204 E41	Electing Alass 9	support a waterbird nest. At some time of the year, mats of algae and/or duckwood are likely to cover $>50\%$ of the AA's otherwise unshaded water surface, or	0	
F41	Floating Algae & Duckweed	At some time of the year, mats of algae and/or duckweed are likely to cover >50% of the AA's otherwise-unshaded water surface, or blanket >50% of the underwater substrate. If true, enter "1" in next column. If untrue or uncertain, enter "0".	0	[EC, PR, WBF]
205 F42	Channel Connection 8	The most persistent surface water connection (outlet channel or pipe, ditch, or overbank water exchange) between the AA and a		Consider the connection regardless of whether the surface water is frozen. The "downslope stream
1 42	Outflow Duration	downslope stream network is: [Note: If the AA represents only part of a wetland, answer this according to whichever is the least		network" could consist of ditches, rivers, ponds, or lakes which eventually connect to the ocean. If
		permanent surface connection: the one between the AA and the rest of the wetland, or the surface connection between the wetland and		this cannot be determined while visiting the AA, consult topographic maps perhaps by viewing these
206		the downslope stream network.]		online with Toporama (http://atlas.nrcan.gc.ca/toporama/en/index.html) [CS, FA, FR, NR, OE, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WCv, WS]
207 208		Persistent (surface water flows out for >9 months/year). Seasonal (surface water flows out for 14 days to 9 months/year, not necessarily consecutive).	0	
208		Temporary (surface water flows out for <14 days to 9 months/year, not necessarily consecutive).	0	
		None but maps show a stream network downslope from the AA and within a distance that is less than the AA's length. SKIP to F47 (pH	0	
210		Measurement). No surface water flows out of the wetland except possibly during extreme events ( <once 10="" a="" flows="" into="" only="" or,="" per="" td="" water="" wetland,<="" years).=""><td>1</td><td></td></once>	1	
211		ditch, or lake that lacks an outlet. SKIP to F47 (pH Measurement).	-	
212 F43	Outflow Confinement	During major runoff events, in the places where surface water exits the AA or connected waters nearby, the water:		"Major runoff events" would include biennial high water caused by storms and/or rapid snowmelt.
		Mostly passes through a pipe, culvert, narrowly breached dike, berm, beaver dam, or other partial obstruction (other than natural	0	[CS, NR, OE, PR, Sens, SR, STR, WS]
213 214		topography) that does not appear to drain the wetland artificially during most of the growing season. Leaves through natural exits (channels or diffuse outflow), not mainly through artificial or temporary features.	0	4
214		Is exported more quickly than usual due to ditches or pipes within the AA or connected to its outlet, or within 10 m of the AA's edge, which	0	
215		drain the wetland artificially, or water is pumped out of the AA.		
F44	Tributary Channel	At least once annually, surface water from a tributary channel that is >100 m long moves into the AA. Or, surface water from a larger permanent water body adjacent to the AA spills into the AA. If it enters only via a pipe, that pipe must be fed by a mapped stream or lake	0	If inlet tributaries cannot be searched for due to inaccessibility of part of the AA, follow suggestions i F42 above. [NRv, PH, PRv, SRv]
216		further upslope. If no, SKIP to F47 (pH Measurement).	0	
F45	Input Water	Based on lack of shade, water source characteristics, or actual temperature measurements, the inflow is likely to be warmer than surface	0	[WCv]
217	Temperature	water in the AA during part of most years. Enter 1= yes, 0= no.		
F46	Throughflow	During its travel through the AA at the time of peak annual flow, water arriving in channels: [select only the ONE encountered by most of		[FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PR, SR, WS]
218	Resistance	the incoming water].		
		Does not bump into many plant stems as it travels through the AA. Nearly all the water continues to travel in unvegetated (often incised) channels that have minimal contact with wetland vegetation, or through a zone of open water such as an instream pond or lake.	0	
219				
220		Bumps into herbaceous vegetation but mostly remains in fairly straight channels. Bumps into herbaceous vegetation and mostly spreads throughout, or is in widely meandering, multi-branched, or braided channels.	0	-
221			Ŭ	
222		Bumps into tree trunks and/or shrub stems but mostly remains in fairly straight channels. Bumps into tree trunks and/or shrub stems and follows a fairly indirect path from entrance to exit (meandering, multi-branched, or	0	4
223		Bumps into tree trunks and/or shrub stems and follows a fairly <b>indirect</b> path from entrance to exit (meandering, multi-branched, or braided).	0	
224 F47	pH Measurement	The pH in most of the AA's surface water:		Preferably, measure this in larger areas of ponded surface water within the AA, or in streams that
225		Was measured, and is: [enter the reading in the column to the right.]		have passed through (not along) most of the AA. Unless surface water is completely absent, do not dig holes or make depressions in peat in order to provide water for this measurement. Avoid
		Was not measured but surface water is present and is darkly tea-coloured. Or if no surface water, then mosses and plants that indicate	0	measuring near roads or in puddles formed only by recent rain. [AM, FA, FR, NR, WBF, PH, PR,
226 227		peatland (e.g., Labrador tea) are prevalent. Enter "1". Neither of above. Enter "1".	1	Sens, WBF, WBN]
228 <sup>F48</sup>	TDS and/or	The TDS (total dissolved solids) or conductivity off the AA's surface water is: (select the first true row with information):		See above for measurement guidance. [FR, INV, NRv, PH, PRv, Sens]
228	Conductivity	TDS is: [Enter the reading in ppm or mg/L in the column to the right, if measured, or answer next row.]		
230		Conductivity is [Enter the reading in µS/cm in the column to the right.]		
231 232		Was not measured, but plants that indicate saline conditions cover much of the vegetated AA. Enter "1". Neither of above	0	
F10	Beaver Probability	Use of the AA by beaver during the past 5 years is (select most applicable ONE):	1	[FA, FR, PH, SBM, Sens, WBF, WBN]
233 47		Evident from direct observation or presence of gnawed limbs, dams, tracks, dens, lodges, or extensive stands of water-killed trees	0	
234		(snags).	Ŭ	
		Likely based on known occurrence in the region and proximity to suitable habitat, which may include: (a) a persistent freshwater wetland,	0	
1		pond, or lake, or a perennial low or mid-gradient (<10%) channel, and (b) a corridor or multiple stands of hardwood trees and shrubs in vegetated areas near surface water.		
235		Unlikely because site characteristics above are deficient, and/or this is a settled area or other area where beaver are routinely removed.	1	
235				
235				
	•	Select first applicable choice:		Adhere to these criteria strictly do not use personal judgment based on fen conditions, pH, or othe evidence. Consult topographic maps to detect breaks in slope described here. Rust deposits
236 E50	Groundwater Strength of Evidence	Select first applicable choice: Springs are known to be present within the AA, or if groundwater levels have been monitored, that has demonstrated that groundwater primarily discharges to the wetland for longer periods during the year than periods when the wetland recharges the groundwater.	0	Adhere to these criteria strictly do not use personal judgment based on fen conditions, pH, or othe evidence. Consult topographic maps to detect breaks in slope described here. Rust deposits associated with groundwater seeps may be most noticeable as orange discoloration in ice formation along streams during early winter. [AM, CS, FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PH, PRv, SFS, WC, WS]

	Δ	В	C	D	Е
	А	D	Most of the AA has a slope of >5%, or is very close to the base of a natural slope longer than 100 and much steeper than the slope of the	0	E
239			AA, AND the pH of surface water, if known, is >5.5. Neither of above is true, although some groundwater may discharge to or flow through the AA. Or groundwater influx is unknown.	1	
240			nvenner of above is true, although some groundwater may discridige to or now through the AA. Or groundwater innux is unknown.	1	
241	F51	Internal Gradient	The gradient along most of the flow path within the AA is:		This is not the same as the shoreline slope. It is the elevational difference between the AA's inlet and
242			<2% or the AA has no surface water outlet (not even seasonally).	1	outlet, divided by the flow-distance between them and converted to percent. If available, use a clinometer to measure this. Free clinometer apps can be downloaded to smartphones. If the wetland
243 244			2-5%. 6-10%.	0	is large (longer than ~1 km), this may be estimated using Google Earth to determine the minimum
244 245			>10%.		and maximum elevation within the AA, then dividing by length and multiplying by 100. [CS, NR, OE, PR, SR, WBF, WBN, WS]
			stions: If the AA lacks an upland edge, evaluate based on the AA's entire perimeter, and moving outward into whatever areas		
			ons, these questions are best answered by measuring from aerial images. Within a zone extending 30 m laterally from the AA's edge with upland and/or other wetlands, the percentage that contains perennial		[AM, FA, FR, INV, NRv, PH, POL, PRv, SBM, Sens, SRv, STR, WBN]
247		Vegetated Buffer as % of Perimeter	vegetation cover (except lawns, row crops, heavily grazed land, conifer plantations) is:		[AWI, FA, FR, INV, NRV, PH, POL, PRV, SBIVI, SEIIS, SRV, STR, WBN]
248			<5%.	0	
249 250			5 to 30%. 30 to 60%.	0	
251			60 to 90%.	0	
252		Turne of Cours in	>90%, or all the area within 30 m of the AA edge is other wetlands. SKIP to F55.	1	
253	F53	Type of Cover in Buffer	Within 30 m upslope of where the wetland transitions to upland, the upland land cover that is NOT perennial vegetation is mostly (mark ONE):		[AM, FA, INV, NRv, PH, POL, SBM, STR, WBN]
254			Impervious surface, e.g., paved road, parking lot, building, exposed rock.	0	
255	F54	Buffer Slope	Bare or nearly bare pervious surface or managed vegetation, e.g., lawn, row crops, unpaved road, dike, landslide. The steepest and/or most disturbed part of the upland area that is within 30 m of the wetland and occupies >10% of that upland area has	0	[NRv, PRv, Sens, SRv]
256			a percent slope of:		
257			<1% (flat almost no noticeable slope) or all the area within 30 m of the AA edge is other wetlands.	0	
258 259			2-5%. 5-30%.	0	1
260			>30%.	0	1
	F55	Cliffs or Steep Banks	In the AA or within 100 m, there are elevated terrestrial features such as cliffs, talus slopes, stream banks, or excavated pits (but not riprap) that extend at least 2 m nearly vertically, are unvegetated, and potentially contain crevices or other substrate suitable for nesting or	0	Do not include upturned trees as potential den sites. [POL, SBM]
261			den areas. Enter 1 (yes) or 0 (no).		
	F56	New or Expanded	Human actions within or adjacent to the AA have persistently expanded a naturally occurring wetland or created a wetland where there previously was none (e.g., by excavation, impoundment):		Determine this using historical aerial photography, old maps, soil maps, or permit files as available [CS, NR, OE, PH, Sens]
262 263		Wetland	No.	0	[03, NK, OL, FH, 3018]
264			Yes, and created or expanded 20 - 100 years ago.	0	1
265			Yes, and created or expanded 3-20 years ago. Yes, and created or expanded within last 3 years.	0	4
266 267			Yes, but time of origin or expansion unknown.	0	
268			Unknown if new or expanded within 20 years or not.	1	
269	F57	Burn History	More than 1% of the AA's previously vegetated area:		Look for charred soil or stumps (in multiple widely-spaced locations) or ask landowner. [CS, PH, STR]
270 271			Burned within past 5 years. Burned 6-10 years ago.	0	
272			Burned 11-30 years ago.	0	1
273	EEO	Vicibility	Burned >30 years ago, or no evidence of a burn and no data.	1	[PU, STR, WBFv]
274	F58	Visibility	The maximum percentage of the wetland that is visible from the best vantage point on public roads, public parking lots, public buildings, or public maintained trails that intersect, adjoin, or are within 100 m of the AA (select one) is:		
275			<25%.	1	
276 277			25-50%. >50%.	0	4
	F59	Non-consumptive	Assuming access permission was granted, select ALL statements that are true of the AA as it currently exists:		[PU, STR]
		Uses - Actual or Potential	For an average person, walking is physically possible in (not just near) >5% of the AA during most of the growing season, e.g., free of	1	
279			deep water and dense shrub thickets. Maintained roads, parking areas, or foot-trails are within 10 m of the AA, or the AA can be accessed part of the year by boats arriving via	0	
280			contiguous waters.		
281			Within or near the AA, there is an interpretive center, trails with interpretive signs or brochures, and/or regular guided interpretive tours.	0	
	F60	Unvisited Core Area	The percentage of the AA almost never visited by humans during an average growing season probably comprises: [ <u>Note:</u> Only include the next set of the AA and the set of the AA		[AM, FAv, FRv, PH, PU, SBM, STR, WBF, WBN]
			the part actually walked or driven (not simply viewed from) with a vehicle or boat. Do not include visitors on trails outside of the AA unless more than half the wetland is visible from the trails and they are within 30 m of the wetland edge. In that case include only the area		
282			occupied by the trail.]		
283			<5% and no inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA.	0	
284 285			<5% and inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA. 5-50% and no inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA.	0	1
286			5-50% and inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA.	0	1
287 288			50-95%, with or without inhabited building nearby. >95% of the AA with or without inhabited building nearby.	0	
	F61	Frequently Visited	The part of the AA visited by humans almost daily for several weeks during an average growing season probably comprises: [See note	-	[AM, PH, PU, SBM, STR, WBF, WBN]
289 290		Area	above.] <5%. If F60 was answered ">95%" (mostly never visited), SKIP to F64.	1	
290 291			<5%. If FOU was answered >95% (mostly never visited), <b>SKIP to F04</b> . 5-50%.	0	
292			50-95%.	0	
293	F62	BMP - Soils	>95% of the AA. Boardwalks, paved trails, fences or other infrastructure and/or well-enforced regulations appear to effectively prevent visitors from walking	0	[PH, PU]
294			on soil within nearly all of the AA when the soil is unfrozen. Enter "1" if true.		
295		BMP - Wildlife Protection	Fences, observation blinds, platforms, paved trails, exclusion periods, and/or well-enforced prohibitions on motorised boats, off-leash pets, and off road vehicles appear to effectively exclude or divert visitors and their pets from the AA at critical times in order to minimize disturbance of wildlife (except during hunting seasons). Enter "1" if true.	0	[AM, PU, WBF, WBN]
	F64	Consumptive Uses	Recent evidence was found within the AA of the following potentially-sustainable consumptive uses. Select ALL that apply.		[FAv, FRv, WBFv]
297		(Provisioning Services)	Low-impact commercial timber harvest (e.g., selective thinning).	0	1
298			Commercial or traditional-use harvesting of native plants, their fruits, or mushrooms. Waterfowl hunting.	0	4
299 300			Waterfowl hunting. Fishing.	0	1
301			Trapping of furbearers.	0	]
302	F65	Domestic Wells	None of the above. The closest wells or water bodies that currently provide drinking water are:	1	[NRv]
303 304			Within 0-100 m. of the AA.	0	
				U	

	Α	В	С	D	E
30	5		100-500 m. away.	0	
30	6		>500 m. away, or no information.	1	
30	F66 7		The AA is, or is part of, a calcareous fen. See the Plants_Calcar worksheet in the accompanying SuppInfo file for list of plant indicators (calciphiles). Enter 1 If more than two Strong or more than five Moderate calciphile species are present; otherwise enter 0, but if not able to identify those <b>and</b> no information, change to <b>blank</b> .	0	[PH, PR]
30	8	-			

igator: Brady Leights and Tiffany MacAulay	Site Identifier: WL-9		Date: 27 July, 2021			
essor (S) Data Form for Non-Tida	al Wetlands. WESP-AC for Nova	Scotia version 2.		Da		
Aberrant Timing of Water Inputs						
In the last column, place a check mark next to any item that is likely			e muted (smaller or less frequent peaks spread over longer			
times, more temporal homogeneity of flow or water levels) or more f		, FR, INV, PH, STR]				
Stormwater from impervious surfaces that drains directly to the weil						
Water subsidies from wastewater effluent, septic system leakage, snow storage areas, or irrigation. Regular removal of surface or groundwater for irrigation or other consumptive use.						
Flow regulation in tributaries or water level regulation in adjoining v	•	ulates inflow to the wetland.				
A dam, dike, levee, weir, berm, or fill within or downgradient from	n the wetland that interferes with surface or subsurface flow in/or	ut of the AA (e.g., road fill, wellpads, pipelines).				
Excavation within the wetland, e.g., dugout, artificial pond, dead-er	nd ditch.					
Artificial drains or ditches in or near the wetland.						
Accelerated downcutting or channelization of an adjacent or interna	al channel (incised below the historical water table level).					
Logging within the wetland.						
Subsidence or compaction of the wetland's substrate as a result of	, ,					
Straightening, ditching, dredging, and/or lining of tributary channels If any items were checked above, then for each row of the table belo		no measurable effect on the timing of water conditions in any part	of the AA, then leave the "0's" for the scores in the following			
rows. To estimate effects, contrast the current condition with the con						
	Severe (3 points)	Medium (2 points)	Mild (1 point)			
Spatial extent of timing shift within the wetland:	>95% of wetland.	5-95% of wetland.	<5% of wetland.			
When most of the timing shift began:	<3 yrs ago.	3-9 yrs ago.	10-100 yrs ago.			
Score the following 2 rows only if the altered inputs began within partition input timing now vs. previously:	st 10 years, and only for the part of the wetland that experiences to Shift of weeks.	those. Shift of days.	Shift of hours or minutes.			
Flashiness or muting:	Became very flashy or controlled.	Shift of days. Intermediate.	Shift of nours or minutes. Became mildly flashy or controlled.			
r idoninicos or muting.	שבנמווה ערוץ וומצווץ טו נטוונוטוופע.	וווכווופטומופ.	Became mildly liasny or controlled.	=		
			Stressor subscore			
Accelerated Inputs of Contaminants and/or	Salts					
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						
In the last column, place a check mark next to any item occurring		the inputs of contaminants or salts to the AA. [AM, FA, PH, POL, S	STRJ			
Stormwater or wastewater effluent (including failing septic systems						
Metals & chemical wastes from mining, shooting ranges, snow stor npri/default.asp?lang=En&n=B85A1846-1	age areas, oil/ gas extraction, other sources (download many loca	ations from National Pollutant Release Inventory and view KMZ ov	erlay in Google Earth. https://www.ec.gc.ca/inrp-			
Road salt.						
Spraying of pesticides, as applied to lawns, croplands, roadsides, of	or other areas in the CA.					
If any items were checked above, then for each row of the table belo		not cumulatively expose the AA to significantly higher levels of con		_		
			taminants and/or salts, then leave the "0's" for the scores in the			
following rows. To estimate effects, contrast the current condition wi	ith the condition if the checked items never occurred or were no lo	onger present.				
following rows. To estimate effects, contrast the current condition wi		Medium (2 points)	taminants and/or salts, then leave the "0's" for the scores in the Mild (1 point)			
following rows. To estimate effects, contrast the current condition will be contrast the current condition will be contained by the current contained by the	ith the condition if the checked items never occurred or were no lo	onger present.         Medium (2 points)         Cropland, managed landfill, pipeline or transmission rights-of-				
	ith the condition if the checked items never occurred or were no lo Severe (3 points)	Medium (2 points)	Mild (1 point)			
Usual toxicity of most toxic contaminants:	ith the condition if the checked items never occurred or were no lo Severe (3 points) Industrial effluent, mining waste, unmanaged landfill.	Medium (2 points) Cropland, managed landfill, pipeline or transmission rights-of- way.	Mild (1 point) Low density residential.			
Usual toxicity of most toxic contaminants: Frequency & duration of input:	ith the condition if the checked items never occurred or were no lo         Severe (3 points)         Industrial effluent, mining waste, unmanaged landfill.         Frequent and year-round.	Medium (2 points)         Cropland, managed landfill, pipeline or transmission rights-of- way.         Frequent but mostly seasonal.	Mild (1 point) Low density residential. Infrequent & during high runoff events mainly.			
Usual toxicity of most toxic contaminants: Frequency & duration of input:	ith the condition if the checked items never occurred or were no lo         Severe (3 points)         Industrial effluent, mining waste, unmanaged landfill.         Frequent and year-round.	Medium (2 points)         Cropland, managed landfill, pipeline or transmission rights-of- way.         Frequent but mostly seasonal.	Mild (1 point) Low density residential. Infrequent & during high runoff events mainly. In more distant part of contributing area.			
Usual toxicity of most toxic contaminants: Frequency & duration of input:	ith the condition if the checked items never occurred or were no lo         Severe (3 points)         Industrial effluent, mining waste, unmanaged landfill.         Frequent and year-round.	Medium (2 points)         Cropland, managed landfill, pipeline or transmission rights-of- way.         Frequent but mostly seasonal.	Mild (1 point) Low density residential. Infrequent & during high runoff events mainly. In more distant part of contributing area. Sum:			
Usual toxicity of most toxic contaminants: Frequency & duration of input: AA proximity to main sources (actual or potential): Accelerated Inputs of Nutrients	ith the condition if the checked items never occurred or were no lo Severe (3 points) Industrial effluent, mining waste, unmanaged landfill. Frequent and year-round. 0 - 15 m.	Medium (2 points)         Cropland, managed landfill, pipeline or transmission rights-of-way.         Frequent but mostly seasonal.         15-100 m. or in groundwater.	Mild (1 point) Low density residential. Infrequent & during high runoff events mainly. In more distant part of contributing area. Sum:			
Usual toxicity of most toxic contaminants: Frequency & duration of input: AA proximity to main sources (actual or potential):	ith the condition if the checked items never occurred or were no lo         Severe (3 points)         Industrial effluent, mining waste, unmanaged landfill.         Frequent and year-round.         0 - 15 m.	Medium (2 points)         Cropland, managed landfill, pipeline or transmission rights-of-way.         Frequent but mostly seasonal.         15-100 m. or in groundwater.	Mild (1 point) Low density residential. Infrequent & during high runoff events mainly. In more distant part of contributing area. Sum:			
Usual toxicity of most toxic contaminants: Frequency & duration of input: AA proximity to main sources (actual or potential): ACcelerated Inputs of Nutrients In the last column, place a check mark next to any item occurring	ith the condition if the checked items never occurred or were no lo         Severe (3 points)         Industrial effluent, mining waste, unmanaged landfill.         Frequent and year-round.         0 - 15 m.	Medium (2 points)         Cropland, managed landfill, pipeline or transmission rights-of-way.         Frequent but mostly seasonal.         15-100 m. or in groundwater.	Mild (1 point) Low density residential. Infrequent & during high runoff events mainly. In more distant part of contributing area. Sum:			
Usual toxicity of most toxic contaminants: Frequency & duration of input: AA proximity to main sources (actual or potential): ACcelerated Inputs of Nutrients In the last column, place a check mark next to any item occurring Stormwater or wastewater effluent (including failing septic systems)	ith the condition if the checked items never occurred or were no lo         Severe (3 points)         Industrial effluent, mining waste, unmanaged landfill.         Frequent and year-round.         0 - 15 m.	Medium (2 points)         Cropland, managed landfill, pipeline or transmission rights-of-way.         Frequent but mostly seasonal.         15-100 m. or in groundwater.	Mild (1 point) Low density residential. Infrequent & during high runoff events mainly. In more distant part of contributing area. Sum:			
Usual toxicity of most toxic contaminants: Frequency & duration of input: AA proximity to main sources (actual or potential): Accelerated Inputs of Nutrients In the last column, place a check mark next to any item occurring Stormwater or wastewater effluent (including failing septic systems Fertilizers applied to lawns, ag lands, or other areas in the CA.	ith the condition if the checked items never occurred or were no lo         Severe (3 points)         Industrial effluent, mining waste, unmanaged landfill.         Frequent and year-round.         0 - 15 m.	Medium (2 points)         Cropland, managed landfill, pipeline or transmission rights-of-way.         Frequent but mostly seasonal.         15-100 m. or in groundwater.	Mild (1 point) Low density residential. Infrequent & during high runoff events mainly. In more distant part of contributing area. Sum:			
Usual toxicity of most toxic contaminants: Frequency & duration of input: AA proximity to main sources (actual or potential): Accelerated Inputs of Nutrients In the last column, place a check mark next to any item occurring Stormwater or wastewater effluent (including failing septic systems Fertilizers applied to lawns, ag lands, or other areas in the CA. Livestock, dogs. Artificial drainage of upslope lands. If any items were checked above, then for each row of the table below	ith the condition if the checked items never occurred or were no lo Severe (3 points) Industrial effluent, mining waste, unmanaged landfill. Frequent and year-round. 0 - 15 m. in either the wetland or its CA that is likely to have accelerated to ), landfills.	Medium (2 points)         Cropland, managed landfill, pipeline or transmission rights-of-way.         Frequent but mostly seasonal.         15-100 m. or in groundwater.	Mild (1 point) Low density residential. Infrequent & during high runoff events mainly. In more distant part of contributing area. Sume Stressor subscoree	= ()		
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Duration of sediment inputs to the wetland:	Frequent and year-round.	Frequent but mostly seasonal.	Infrequent & during high runoff events mainly.							
AA proximity to actual or potential sources:	0 - 15 m.	15-100 m.	In more distant part of contributing area.							
* high-intensity= extensive off-road vehicle use, plowing, grading soil or sediment.	, excavation, erosion with or without veg removal; low-intensity= veg	g removal only with little or no apparent erosion or disturbance of	Sum=							
			Stressor subscore=	0.						
Soil or Sediment Alteration Within the Assessment Area										
In the last column, place a check mark next to any item present in the wetland that is likely to have compacted, eroded, or otherwise altered the wetland's soil. Consider only items occurring within past 100 years or since wetland was created or restored (whichever is less). [CS, INV, NR, PH, SR, STR]										
Compaction from machinery, off-road vehicles, livestock, or mountain bikes, especially during wetter periods.										
Leveling or other grading not to the natural contour.										
Tillage, plowing (but excluding disking for enhancement of native plants).										
Fill or riprap, excluding small amounts of upland soils containing organic amendments (compost, etc.) or small amounts of topsoil imported from another wetland.										
Excavation.										
Ditch cleaning or dredging in or adjacent to the wetland.										
Boat traffic in or adjacent to the wetland and sufficient to cause s	shore erosion or stir bottom sediments.									
Artificial water level or flow manipulations sufficient to cause ero	sion or stir bottom sediments.									
If any items were checked above, then for each row of the table b effects, contrast the current condition with the condition if the che	elow, assign points. However, if you believe the checked items did n cked items never occurred or were no longer present.	not measurably alter the soil structure and/or topography, then leave	the "0's" for the scores in the following rows. To estimate							
	Severe (3 points)	Medium (2 points)	Mild (1 point)							
Spatial extent of altered soil:	>95% of wetland or >95% of its upland edge (if any).	5-95% of wetland or 5-95% of its upland edge (if any).	${<}5\%$ of wetland and ${<}5\%$ of its upland edge (if any).							
Recentness of significant soil alteration in wetland:	Current & ongoing.	1-12 months ago.	>1 yr ago.							
Duration:	uration:         Long-lasting, minimal veg recovery.         Long-lasting but mostly revegetated.									
Timing of soil alteration:	Frequent and year-round.	Frequent but mostly seasonal.	Mainly during one-time or scattered events.							
			Sum=							
			Stressor subscore=	0						

#### FieldS form Non-tidal

## Assessment Area (AA) Results:

Wetland ID: Uniacke Quarry Wetland 9

Date: 27 July, 2021

Observer: Brady Leights and Tiffany MacAulay

Latitude & Longitude (decimal degrees): 44.916062, -63.813515

Scores will appear below after data are entered in worksheets OF, F, and S. See Manual for definitions and descriptions of how scores were computed.

Wetland Functions or Other Attributes:	Function Score (Normalised)	Function Rating	Benefits Score (Normalised)	Benefits Rating	Function Score (raw)	Benefits Score (raw)
Water Storage & Delay (WS)	7.62	Moderate	5.08	Moderate	7.63	2.25
Stream Flow Support (SFS)	0.00	Lower	0.00	Lower	0.00	0.00
Water Cooling (WC)	0.00	Lower	0.00	Lower	0.00	0.00
Sediment Retention & Stabilisation (SR)	3.83	Moderate	1.81	Moderate	5.19	0.89
Phosphorus Retention (PR)	0.61	Lower	1.29	Moderate	4.13	1.00
Nitrate Removal & Retention (NR)	10.00	Higher	5.00	Moderate	10.00	5.00
Carbon Sequestration (CS)	6.54	Higher			8.29	
Organic Nutrient Export (OE)	6.44	Moderate			4.21	
Anadromous Fish Habitat (FA)	0.00	Lower	0.00	Lower	0.00	0.00
Resident Fish Habitat (FR)	0.00	Lower	0.00	Lower	0.00	0.00
Aquatic Invertebrate Habitat (INV)	3.81	Moderate	1.02	Lower	5.04	1.79
Amphibian & Turtle Habitat (AM)	2.88	Lower	2.36	Lower	4.63	3.71
Waterbird Feeding Habitat (WBF)	0.00	Lower	0.00	Lower	0.00	0.00
Waterbird Nesting Habitat (WBN)	0.00	Lower	0.00	Lower	0.00	0.00
Songbird, Raptor, & Mammal Habitat (SBM)	7.03	Moderate	5.00	Moderate	6.12	5.00
Pollinator Habitat (POL)	6.29	Moderate	3.33	Moderate	5.21	3.33
Native Plant Habitat (PH)	4.07	Moderate	4.89	Lower	5.53	4.89
Public Use & Recognition (PU)			1.82	Moderate		1.54
Wetland Sensitivity (Sens)			8.16	Higher		4.50
Wetland Ecological Condition (EC)			3.04	Lower		6.67
Wetland Stressors (STR) (higher score means more stress)			4.77	Moderate		2.48
Summary Ratings for Grouped Functions:						
HYDROLOGIC Group (WS)	7.62	Moderate	5.08	Moderate	7.63	2.25
WATER QUALITY SUPPORT Group (max+avg/2 of SR, PR, NR, CS)	7.62	Higher	3.85	Moderate	8.45	3.65
AQUATIC SUPPORT Group (max+avg/2 of SFS, INV, OE, WC)	4.50	Moderate	0.68	Lower	3.68	1.19
AQUATIC HABITAT Group (max+avg/2 of FA, FR, AM, WBF, WBN)	1.73	Lower	1.42	Lower	2.78	2.22
TRANSITION HABITAT Group (max+avg/2 of SBM, PH, POL)	6.42	Moderate	4.70	Lower	5.87	4.70
WETLAND CONDITION (EC)			3.04	Lower		6.67
WETLAND RISK (average of Sensitivity & Stressors)			6.46	Moderate		3.49

NOTE: A score of 0 does not mean the function or benefit is absent from the wetland. It means only that this wetland has a capacity that is equal or less than the lowest-scoring one, for that function or benefit, from among all the NS calibration wetlands that were assessed previously.

## **NOVA SCOTIA - Functional WSS Interpretation Tool**

## **1. General Description of Tool:**

This interpretive tool automatically determines whether the subject wetland will be regulated as a Wetland of Special Significance (WSS). This determination is made based on the WESP-AC functional results, per the Nova Scotia *Wetland Conservation Policy*.

A 'Function-Benefit Product' (FBP) is calculated based upon the Grouped Functions, and has a theoretical maximum of 100. Threshold values for the FBP are applied, in order to categorize the FBP scores into 'Low', 'Moderate' or 'High' scores. Thresholds are determined based upon the statistical distribution of WESP-AC scores compiled from various sites across the Province (N=442). These categories are subsequently used to apply various 'Functional WSS Rules', as described below.

For the purpose of defining and applying the Functional WSS rules, two supergroups are defined based on grouped functions, as follows: **(1) Support Supergroup** - includes Hydrologic, Water Quality Support, and Aquatic Support grouped functions. **(2) Habitat Supergroup** - includes Aquatic Habitat and Transition Habitat grouped functions.

### 2. Functional WSS Rule Definitions:

Habitat Rule: In consideration of the Habitat Supergroup, the subject wetland is a WSS if either of the following sub-rules are satisfied:

(HAB 1) Two 'High Scores' OR

(HAB 2) One 'High' and one 'Moderate' score

Support Rule: In consideration of the Support Supergroup, the subject wetland is a WSS if either of the following sub-rules are satisfied:

(SUP 1) Three 'High' scores OR

(SUP 2) Two 'High' and one 'Moderate' score

Habitat/Support Hybrid Rule: In consideration of both the Habitat and Support Supergroups, the subject wetland is a WSS if the following is satisfied: (HYB 1) One 'High' Habitat score AND Two or three 'High' Support scores

#### **3. Functional WSS Interpretation Results**

Function-Benefit Product (FBP)	FBP SCORE	FBP SCORE CATEGORY
SUPPORT SUPERGROUP - HYDROLOGIC	38.69272216	0/11200111
SUPPORT SUPERGROUP - WATER QUALITY SUPPORT	29.34941113	Low
SUPPORT SUPERGROUP - AQUATIC SUPPORT	3.053828646	Low
HABITAT SUPERGROUP - AQUATIC HABITAT	2.447171126	Low
HABITAT SUPERGROUP - TRANSITION HABITAT	30.17868968	Low

3a. Functional WSS Determination: Automatic Method

Habitat Rule Satisfied?	NO
Support Rule Satisfied?	NO
Habitat/Support Hybrid Rule Satisfied?	NO
CONCLUSION:	Site is not a WSS

3b. Functional WSS Determination - Manual Method Using Dichotomous Key

<b>1a.</b> (HAB) - One or more 'High' scores for AH or TH	2
<b>2a.</b> (HAB) - Two 'High' scores	
<b>2b.</b> (HAB) - One 'High' score	
<b>3a.</b> (HAB) - Any combination of 'High' and 'Moderate' scores	WSS
<b>3b.</b> (HAB) - Any combination of 'High' and 'Low' scores	4
<b>4a.</b> (SUP) One or more 'High' Scores for HYD, WQS, or AS	5
5a. (SUP) Two or Three 'High' scores	WSS
<b>5b.</b> (SUP) One 'High' score	6
<b>6a.</b> (SUP) Any combo of one 'High', two 'Mod' scores	WSS
<b>6b.</b> (SUP) One 'High', plus any other combo of scores <b>n</b>	not WSS
<b>4b.</b> (SUP) Zero 'High' Scores for HYD, WQS, or AS	7
<b>7a.</b> (SUP) Three 'Moderate' scores	WSS
<b>7b.</b> (SUP) Any other combination of scores	not WSS
<b>1b.</b> (HAB) - Zero 'High' Scores for AH or TH	8
8a. (SUP) Three 'High' Scores	<b>WSS</b>
<b>8b.</b> (SUP) Less than three 'High' scores	9
<b>9a.</b> (SUP) Two 'High' and one 'Moderate' score	<b>W</b> SS
<b>9b.</b> (SUP) - Any other combination of scores	not WSS

Cover Page: Basic Description of Assessment	WESP-AC version 2
Site Name:	
	Uniacke Quarry Wetland 10
Investigator Name:	Brady Leights
Date of Field Assessment:	27 July, 2021
Nearest Town:	Mount Uniacke, NS
Latitude (decimal degrees):	44.917385
Longitude (decimal degrees):	-63.815004
Is a map based on a formal on-site wetland delineation available?	Yes
Approximate size of the Assessment Area (AA, in hectares):	0.6
AA as percent of entire wetland (approx.). Attach sketch map if AA is smaller than the entire contiguous wetland.	100
What percent (approx.) of the <b>wetland</b> were you able to visit?	100
What percent (approx.) of the <b>AA</b> were you able to visit?	100
Were you able to ask the site owner/manager about any of the questions?	100
Indicate here if you intentionally surveyed for rare plants, calciphile plants, or rare animals:	Yes
Have you attended a WESP-AC training session? If so, indicate approximate month & year.	September 2021
How many wetlands have you assessed previously using WESP-AC? (approx.)	>100
Comments about the site or this WESP-AC assessment (attach extra page if desired):	

	Α	В	С	D	Е
	Date: 2	27 July, 2021	Site Identifier: WL-10	Investiga	tor: Brady Leights
1					
			New tidel Matlend Date Form, M/FCD, AC warsian 2 for News Costie watlands		
	For	n OF (Office).	Non-tidal Wetland Data Form. WESP-AC version 2 for Nova Scotia wetlands	<u>oniy</u> .	DIRECTIONS: Conduct an assessment only after reading the accompanying
	<b>Manu</b>	al and the Explanatio	ons column of the data form. In the Data column, change the 0 (false) to a 1 (true) for the best choice, or for mult	iple cho	ices where allowed and so indicated. Answering many of the questions below will
	requir	re using these online	map viewers:		
			tps://www.google.com/earth/download/gep/agree.html		
			e Viewer: https://nsgi.novascotia.ca/plv/		
	For m	ost wetlands, comple	eting this office data form will require 1-2 hours. For a list of functions to which each question pertains, see brack	keted ab	breviations in the Definitions/Explanations column. For detailed descriptions of
	each \	WESP-AC model, see	Appendix B of the accompanying Manual. Codes for functions and values are: WS= Water Storage, SFS= Stream I	Flow Su	oport, WC= Water Cooling, SR= Sediment Retention & Stabilisation, PR=
	Phosp	horus Retention, NR	= Nitrate Removal, CS= Carbon Sequestration, OE= Organic Nutrient Export, INV= Invertebrate Habitat, FA= Anad	lromous	Fish Habitat, FR= Resident Fish Habitat, AM= Amphibian & Reptile Habitat, WBF=
	Feedi	ng Waterbird Habitat	t, WBN= Nesting Waterbird Habitat, SBM= Songbird, Raptor, & Mammal Habitat, POL= Pollinator Habitat, PH= Na	itive Plai	nt Habitat, PU= Public Use & Recognition, EC= Ecological Condition, Sen= Wetland
		tivity, STR= Stressors.			, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
2	Schol				
				<b>.</b>	
3	#	Indicators	Condition Choices	Data	Definitions/Explanations
0	OF1	Province	Mark the province in which the AA is located by changing the 0 in the column next to it to a "1". Mark only one.		This determines to which province's calibration wetlands the raw score of any wetland is normalised.
4	OFT	FIUVILLE	wark the province in which the AA is located by changing the o in the column next to it to a 11. Wark only one.		In the function and benefits models, it also triggers the automatic exclusion of indicators for which no
5			New Brunswick	0	
6			Nova Scotia	1	spatial data exists in a particular province.
7			Prince Edward Island	0	
/				÷	
			Newfoundland-Labrador	0	
	OF2	Ponded Area Within 1	The area of surface water ponded during most of the growing season that is both (1) in or adjacent to the AA and (2) within 1 km is:		"Adjacent" means not separated from the AA by a wide expanse (>50 m) of upland (including roads
9		km.			>50 m wide). Include ponded areas likely to be hidden by wetland vegetation. If surface water
10	1		<0.01 hectare (about 10 m x 10 m).	0	extends beyond 1 km, include only the part within 1 km. Do not include tidal areas. Measure the
11			0.01 - 0.1 hectare.	0	area from aerial imagery using Google Earth Pro (click on Ruler icon in toolbar, then Polygon in pop-
12				0	up menu). [PH, SBM, WBN]
			0.1 - 1 hectare.	0	
13			1 to 10 hectares.	1	
14			10 to 100 hectares.	0	
15			>100 hectares.	0	
	OF3	Ponded Water &	The area of wetlands and surface water ponded during most of the growing season that is both (1) in or adjacent to the AA and (2) within		See definition of adjacent in OF2. If the AA's wetland vegetation extends beyond 1 km, include only
16			1 km is:		the part within 1 km. "Ponded" means not flowing in rivers or streams. [Sens, WBF]
17			$0.01$ heaters (shout 10 m $\times$ 10 m)	0	
17			<0.01 hectare (about 10 m x 10 m).	0	
18			0.01 - 0.1 hectare.	0	
19			0.1 - 1 hectare.	0	
20			1 to 10 hectares.	0	
21	1		10 to 100 hectares.	1	
22			>100 hectares.	0	
_	OF4	Size of Largest Nearby	The largest vegetated patch or corridor that includes the AA's vegetation plus all <b>adjacent</b> upland vegetation that is not lawn, row crops,	Ū	See definition of adjacent in OF2. Use Google Earth Pro's polygon ruler (as described above).
		Vegetated Tract or	heavily grazed lands, conifer plantation is:		Exclude conifer plantations only if it is obvious that trees were planted in rows. [AM, PH, SBM, Sens]
23 24 25 26		0			Exclude conner plantations only if it is obvious that trees were planted in rows. [Awi, PH, SBW, Sens]
24		Corridor	<0.01 hectare (about 10 m x 10 m).	0	
25			0.01 - 0.1 hectare.	0	
26	1		0.1 - 1 hectare.	0	
27			1 to 10 hectares.	0	
27			10 to 100 hectares.	0	
28 29 30				-	
29			100 to 1000 hectares.	0	
			>1000 hectares. [This is nearly always the answer in relatively undeveloped landscapes.]	1	
	OF5	Distance to Large	The minimum distance from the edge of the AA to the edge of the closest vegetated land (but excluding row crops, lawn, conifer		To measure distance, use Google Earth Pro (Ruler > Line tool). The 375-ha criterion is from the
31		Vegetated Tract	plantation) larger than 375 hectares (about 2 km on a side), is:		Fundy Model Forest Project. [AM, PH, POL, SBM, Sens]
	1		<50 m, and not separated from the 375-ha vegetated area by any width of paved roads, stretches of open water, row crops, bare ground,	1	
			lawn, or impervious surface. Or the AA itself contains >375 ha of vegetation. [This is often the answer in relatively undeveloped		
32			landscapes.]		
52	1		<50 m, but completely separated from the 375-ha vegetated area by those features, and AA does not contain >375 ha of vegetation.	0	1
22				U	
33 34	1		E0. E00 m. and not congrated	0	4
54			50-500 m, and <b>not</b> separated.	0	4
35			50-500 m, but separated by those features.	0	

				-	4
36			0.5 - 5 km, and <b>not</b> separated.	0	
37			0.5 - 5 km, but separated by those features.	0	
38			None of the above (the closest patches or corridors which are that large are >5 km away).	0	
	OF6	Herbaceous Uniqueness	The AA's vegetation cover is >10% herbaceous* but uplands within 5 km have <10% herbaceous cover. If so, enter "3" and continue to	1	For this question only, consider moss to be herbaceous vegetation. Determine the score by viewing
			OF7. If not, consider:		aerial imagery in Google Earth after successively drawing or estimating the boundaries of the buffers
			The AA's vegetation cover is >10% herbaceous* but uplands within 1 km have <10% herbaceous cover. If so enter "2" and continue to		of 5 km, 1 km, and 100 m radius focused on the center of the AA. Circles of specified radius can be
			OF7. If not, consider:		drawn in Google Earth Pro by clicking on the Ruler icon, then Circle in the pop-up menu. [AMv, PHv,
			The AA's vegetation cover is >10% herbaceous* but uplands within 100 m of the wetland edge have <10% herbaceous cover. If so, enter		POLv, SBMv, WBFv, WBNv]
			. [* NOTE: Evolude lawne, row grape, beauily grazed lands, forest, chrublands, include more as well as grasslike plants in this use of		
39			[* NOTE: Exclude lawns, row crops, heavily grazed lands, forest, shrublands. Include moss as well as grasslike plants in this use of "herbaceous vegetation"]		
	OF7	Woody Uniqueness	The AA's vegetation cover is >10% woody* but uplands within 5 km have <10% woody cover. If so, enter "3" and continue to OF8. If not,	0	See above. Do not consider conifer plantations to be forest if it is obvious that trees were planted in
		woody oniqueness	consider:	-	rows. [AMv, PHv, POLv, SBMv]
			The AA's vegetation is >10% woody* but uplands within 1 km have <10% woody cover. If so enter "2" and continue to OF8. If not,		
			consider:		
			The AA's vegetation is >10% woody* but uplands within 100 m of the wetland edge have <10% woody cover. If so, enter "1"		
40			[* NOTE: woody cover = trees & shrubs taller than 1 m.]		
	OF8	Local Vegetated Cover	Draw a 5-km radius circle measured from the center of the AA. Ignoring all permanent water in the circle, the percent of the remaining		In Google Earth, draw the 5 km buffer and then estimate land cover percentages, or do GIS analysis
		Percentage	area that is wooded or unmanaged herbaceous vegetation (NOT lawn, row crops, bare or heavily grazed land, clearcuts, or conifer		of an appropriate land cover layer. [AM, PH, POL, SBM, Sens]
41			plantations) is:		
42			<5% of the land.	0	
43			5 to 20% of the land.	0	
44			20 to 60% of the land.	0	
45			60 to 90% of the land.	1	
46			>90% of the land. SKIP to OF10.	0	
47	OF9	Type of Land Cover	Within the 5-km radius circle, and ignoring all permanent water, the land area that is bare or non-perennial cover is mostly:		[AM, SBM]
48		Alteration	Impervious surface, e.g., paved road, parking lot, building, exposed rock.	0	
49			Bare pervious surface, e.g., lawn, recent (<5 yrs ago) clearcut, dirt or gravel road, cropland, landslide, conifer plantation.	1	
	OF10	Distance by Road to	Measured along the maintained road nearest the AA, the distance to the nearest population center is:	·	"Population center" means a settled area with more than about 5 regularly- inhabited structures per
50	0.10	Nearest Population			square kilometer. In Google Earth Pro, click on the Ruler icon, then Path, and draw and measure the
51		Center	<100 m.	0	route. [FAv, FRv, NRv, PH, PU, SBM, WBFv]
52			100 - 500 m.	0	
53			0.5- 1 km.	0	
54			1 - 5 km.	1	
55			>5 km.	0	

A	В	C C	D	Е
OF11	Distance to Nearest	From the center of the AA, the distance to the nearest maintained public road (dirt or paved) is:	D	Determine this by viewing aerial imagery in Google Earth Pro and measuring with the Ruler>Line
56	Maintained Road	<10 m.	0	tool. [AM, FAv, FRv, NRv, PH, PU, SBM, STR, WBN]
58		10 - 25 m.	0	
59		25 - 50 m.	0	
50		50 - 100 m.	0	4
51 52		100 - 500 m. >500 m.	0	
	Wildlife Access	Draw a circle of radius of 5 km from the center of the AA. If mammals and amphibians can move from the center of the AA to ALL other		Draw the 5 km circle in Google Earth Pro using the Circle tool and search for roads and wetlands
		separate wetlands and ponds located within the circle without being forced to cross pavement (any width), lawns, bare ground, and/or	0	within it, being alert for roads hidden under forest canopy. [AM, SBM, STR]
53		marine waters, mark 1= yes can move to all, 0= no. Change to <b>blank</b> if there are no other wetlands within 5 km.		
64 OF13		The distance from the AA center to the closest (but separate) ponded water body visible in GoogleEarth imagery is:		In Google Earth Pro, zoom in closely to examine the surrounding landscape for ponds, lakes, and
55	Water	<50 m, and not separated by any width of paved roads, stretches of open water, row crops, lawn, bare ground, or impervious surface.	0	wetlands that appear to be permanently flooded. [AM, PH, SBM, Sens, WBF, WBN]
56		<50 m, but completely separated by those features.	0	
57		50-500 m, and not separated. 50-500 m, but separated by those features.	0	
i8 i9		0.5 - 1 km, and not separated.	1	
<i>'</i> 0		0.5 - 1 km, but separated by those features.	0	
'1		None of the above (the closest patches or corridors that large are >1 km away).	0	
	Distance to Large Ponded Water	The distance from the AA center to the closest (but separate) non-tidal body of water that is ponded during most of the year and is larger than 8 hectares during most of a normal year is:		Determine this by viewing aerial imagery in Google Earth. [Sens, WBF, WBN]
23		<100 m.	0	
4		100 m - 1 km.	0	
5		1 -2 km.	1	
6		2-5 km.	0	4
7 8		5-10 km. >10 km.	0	4
OE15	Tidal Proximity	> 10 km. The distance from the AA edge to the closest tidal water body (regardless of its salinity) is:	0	In Google Earth, measure the distance to the ocean (including Bay of Fundy) or tidal river, which
9		<100 m.	0	is closer. If you need to see how far upriver a river is tidal, see the KMZ file provided with this
0 1		<100 m. 100 m - 1 km.	0	calculator for NS (NS Headtide). Points shown in those files are only an approximation, so local
2		1 - 5 km.	0	information if available may be preferable. [FA, WBF]
3		5-10 km.	0	
4		10-40 km.	1	4
5 OF16	Upland Edge Contact	>40 km. Select one:	0	[NR, SBM, Sens]
6	Opiand Edge Contact		0	
7		The AA has no upland edge (or upland is <1% of perimeter). The AA is entirely surrounded by (& contiguous with) other wetlands or water.	0	
		1-25% of the AA's perimeter abuts upland (including filled areas). The rest adjoins other wetlands or water that is mostly wider than the	0	
8		AA. 25-50% of the AA's perimeter abuts upland. The rest adjoins other wetlands or water that is mostly wider than the AA.	0	
9 90		50-75% of the AA's perimeter abuts upland. The rest adjoins other wetlands or water that is mostly wider than the AA.	0	
		More than 75% of the AA's perimeter abuts upland. Any remainder adjoins other wetlands or water that is mostly wider than the AA. This	1	
01		will be true for most assessments done with WESP-AC.		
	Elecal Demonstration New			Contract level with size to determine Knuch many with Milerer surileble. L'DAD in any con
OE17	Flood Damage from <b>Nor</b> tidal Waters	Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice):		Contact local authories to determine if such maps exist. Where available, LiDAR imagery can provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv]
0F17	Ū.	Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice): Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm	0	Contact local authories to determine if such maps exist. Where available, LiDAR imagery can provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv]
0F17	Ū.	Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice):	0	
0517 03	Ū.	Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice): Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges. Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events.	0	
	Ū.	Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice): Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges. Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events. Maps do <b>not</b> show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas ( <b>or no such mapping has been done locally</b> ) and there appears to be infrastructure		
OF17 03 04	Ū.	Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice): Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges. Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events.	0	
OF17 03 04 05 06	tidal Waters	Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice): Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges. Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events. Maps do <b>not</b> show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas ( <b>or no such mapping has been done locally</b> ) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas ( <b>or no such mapping has been done locally</b> ) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.	0	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv]
2 OF17 3 4 5 6	Ū.	Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice): Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges. Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this	0	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv]
OF17 3 4 5 06 OF18	tidal Waters Relative Elevation in	Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice): Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges. Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events. Maps do <b>not</b> show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas ( <b>or no such mapping has been done locally</b> ) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas ( <b>or no such mapping has been done locally</b> ) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.	0	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv]
2 OF17 3 4 5 6 0F18 7	tidal Waters Relative Elevation in Watershed Water Quality Sensitive	<ul> <li>Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice):</li> <li>Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min).</li> <li>The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or</li> </ul>	0	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv]
2 OF17 3 4 5 6 0F18 7 0F19 8	tidal Waters Relative Elevation in Watershed Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area	<ul> <li>Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice):</li> <li>Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min).</li> <li>The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no.</li> </ul>	0 0 1 0.94	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv] [FA, NR, Sens, SFSv, WCv, WSv] If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv]
2 OF17 3 4 5 0F18 7 0F18 7 0F19 8 0F20	tidal Waters Relative Elevation in Watershed Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area Degraded Water	<ul> <li>Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice):</li> <li>Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min).</li> <li>The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no.</li> <li>Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of metals, hydrocarbons, nutrients, or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic</li> </ul>	0 0 1 0.94	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv] [FA, NR, Sens, SFSv, WCv, WSv] If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sho
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2 OF17 3 4 5 6 0F18 7 OF19 8 OF19 8 OF20 9 00 01 02 03 0F21	tidal Waters Relative Elevation in Watershed Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area Degraded Water Upstream Degraded Water	Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice): Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges. Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events. Maps do <b>not</b> show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas ( <b>or no such mapping has been done locally</b> ) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals, hydrocarbons, nutrients</b> , or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within 1 km that flow <b>into</b> the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). <b>Thi</b>	0 0 1 0.94 0 0	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv] [FA, NR, Sens, SFSv, WCv, WSv] If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" she be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N
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2 OF17 3 4 5 6 0F18 7 0F19 8 0F19 8 0F20 9 00 01 02 0F20 9 00 01 02 0F20 9 00 01 05 0F21 05 0F21	tidal Waters Relative Elevation in Watershed Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area Degraded Water Upstream Degraded Water	<ul> <li>Wilhin 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice):</li> <li>Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges.</li> <li>In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min).</li> <li>The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1 = yes, 0 - no.</li> <li>Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of metals, hydrocarbons, nutrients, or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and:</li> <li>The condition is present within 1 km that flow into the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself.</li> <li>Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmell) Indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters.</li> <li>Data are insufficient (no or inadequate</li></ul>	0 0 1 0.94 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv] [FA, NR, Sens, SFSv, WCv, WSv] If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" she be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN]
2 OF17 3 4 5 6 6 OF18 7 OF19 8 OF19 8 OF20 9 0 10 11 12 13 14 0F20 9 0 11 12 13 14 0F20 9 0 11 12 13 14 0F20 9 0 11 12 13 14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	tidal Waters Relative Elevation in Watershed Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area Degraded Water Upstream Degraded Water	Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice): Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by tidal storm surges. Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Google Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. Then determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT the "eye alt"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Areas"). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals, hydrocarbons, nutrients,</b> or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within 1 km that flow into the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). This is th	0 0 1 0.94 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv] [FA, NR, Sens, SFSv, WCv, WSv] If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sho be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN]
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2 OF17 3 4 5 6 6 OF18 7 OF18 7 OF19 8 OF19 8 OF20 9 00 1 OF20 9 00 1 OF20 9 00 1 OF21 1 OF21 1 OF21 1 OF21 1 OF22 1 OF22 1 OF22 1 OF22	tidal Waters Relative Elevation in Watershed Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area Degraded Water Upstream Degraded Water Downstream Wetland as a % of Its Contributing Area	Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice): Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by lidal storm surges. Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-lidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or <b>no such mapping has been done locally</b> ) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to lidal storm surges. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. In Googie Earth, enable the Terrain layer (lower left menu) and open the NS_Watersheds Secondary KMZ file that accompanies this calculator. The determine the AA's approximate elevation (bottom right, NOT Ine "'oye atl"). Then move cursor around to determine the watershed's maximum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ('NS Protected Water Supply Areas'). Enter 1= yes, 0= no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of <b>metals</b> , hydrocarbons, nutrients, or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aquatic life or humans, and: The condition is present within 1 km that flow into the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both how water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at >1 km upstream). This is	0 0 1 0.94 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv] [FA, NR, Sens, SFSv, WCv, WSv] If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sh be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, N PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv]
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2       OF17         3          4          4          4          4          4          4          4          4          4          4          4          4          4          4          4          4          4          5          6          7          7          9          90          91          92          93          94          95          96          97          98          99          91          92          93          94          95 <td>tidal Waters Relative Elevation in Watershed Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area Degraded Water Upstream Degraded Water Downstream Wetland as a % of Its Contributing Area</td> <td>Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice): Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by Idal storm surges. Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-Idal river. 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22       OF17         33       4         44       4         45       4         46       4         47       0F18         47       0F19         48       0F20         49       0F20         49       0F21         403       0F21         404       0F22         405       0F22         406       0F22         407       0F22         408       0F22         409       0F22         409 <td>tidal Waters Relative Elevation in Watershed Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area Degraded Water Upstream Degraded Water Downstream Wetland as a % of Its Contributing Area</td> <td>Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice): Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by Itdal storm surges. Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. 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The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area (accriding to the provided KMZ overlay ('NS Protected Water Supply Area), the T = yes, 0 = no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of metals, hydrocarbons, nutrients, or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic water, high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aqualic life or humans, and: The condition is present in waters within 1 km that flow into the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoff (storms, snowmelt) indicates no problems in either the AA or inflowing waters. Data are insufficient (no or inadequate sampling within 1 km, or condition exists only at &gt;1 km upstream)</td> <td>0 0 1 0.94 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0</td> <td>provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv] [FA, NR, Sens, SFSv, WCv, WSv] If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sho be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, NI PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv] Topographic maps may be viewed online at the National Atlas of Canada (Toporama):</td>	tidal Waters Relative Elevation in Watershed Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area Degraded Water Upstream Degraded Water Downstream Wetland as a % of Its Contributing Area	Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice): Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by Itdal storm surges. Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to tiver flooding unrelated to tidal storm surges. 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2 OF17 3 4 4 5 6 7 7 OF18 7 OF18 7 OF19 8 OF19 8 OF20 9 00 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 12 1 3	tidal Waters Relative Elevation in Watershed Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area Degraded Water Upstream Degraded Water Downstream Wetland as a % of Its Contributing Area (Catchment)	Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice): Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to fiver flooding not caused by Idal storm surges. Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to Idal storm surges. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to Idal storm surges. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to Idal storm surges. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to Idal storm surges. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to Idal storm surges. Maps to not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is <b>no infrastructure</b> vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to Idal storm surges. Maps to not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there substances (excluding bacteria, acidic waters high temperatures) being present at levels harmful to aqualic life or humans, and: The condition is present within 1 km A. The condition is present within the A. The condition is present within 1 km that flow into the AA by a channel. The condition is present within 1 km downslope and connected to the AA by a c	0 0 1 0.94 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv] [FA, NR, Sens, SFSv, WCv, WSv] [FA, NR, Sens, SFSv, WCv, WSv] If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sho be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, NI PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv] Topographic maps may be viewed online at the National Atlas of Canada (Toporama): http://atlas.gc.ca/toporama/en/index.html [NR, PR, Sens, SR, WS]
2 OF17 3 4 4 5 6 7 7 OF18 7 OF18 7 OF19 8 OF19 8 OF20 9 00 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0	tidal Waters Relative Elevation in Watershed Water Quality Sensitive Watershed or Area Degraded Water Upstream Degraded Water Downstream Wetland as a % of Its Contributing Area (Catchment)	Within 5 km downstream or downslope of the AA (select first true choice): Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding not caused by itidal storm surges. Maps show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas, but infrastructure is absent or is not vulnerable to floods from a non-tidal river. In some cases levees, upriver dams, or other measures may partly limit damage or risk from smaller events. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there appears to be infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelated to tidal istorm surges. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelate to tidal istorm surges. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelate to tidal istorm surges. Maps do not show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable to river flooding unrelate to tidal istorm surges. Maps dan on show Flood Zone or Flood Risk areas (or no such mapping has been done locally) and there is no infrastructure vulnerable advaters. that frammum and minimum elevation. Divide the AA's elevation by the (max-min). The AA is in a Protected Water Supply area (Designated Water Supply Area, Natural Watershed Municipal Surface Water Supply Area, or Municipal Water Supply Area) according to the provided KMZ overlay ("NS Protected Water Supply Area). There 1 = yes, 0 = no. Sampling indicates a problem with concentrations of metals, hydrocarbons, nutrients, or other substances (excluding bacteria, acidic waters. but the region. The condition is present within 1 km that flow into the AA, but has not been documented in the AA itself. Sampling during both low water periods and times with high runoft (storms, snowmelt) in	0 0 1 0.94 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0	provide finer elevational resolution useful for flood modeling. [WSv] [FA, NR, Sens, SFSv, WCv, WSv] [FA, NR, Sens, SFSv, WCv, WSv] If an ACCDC report is available for this AA, it also may contain such information. [NRv] May use existing data, or sample those waters as part of this wetland assessment. "Harmful" sho be evaluated with regard to current federal or provincial water quality standards. [AM, FA, FR, NI PRv, SRv, STR, WBF, WBN] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv] May use existing data, or monitor waters as part of this wetland assessment. [NRv, PRv, SRv] Topographic maps may be viewed online at the National Atlas of Canada (Toporama): http://atlas.gc.ca/toporama/en/index.html [NR, PR, Sens, SR, WS]

		р	C	D	E E
		B Transport From Upslope	C A relatively large proportion of the precipitation that falls farther upslope in the CA reaches this wetland quickly as runoff (surface water),	D	E [NRv, PRv, SRv, WSv]
01	1 24	папэрон попторзюре	as indicated by the following:		
			(a) input channel is present,		
			(b) input channels have been straightened,		
			(c) upslope wetlands have been ditched extensively,		
			(d) land cover is mostly non-forest,		
			(e) CA slopes are steep, and/or		
			(f) most CA soils are shallow (bedrock near surface) and/or have high runoff coefficients.		
118			This statement is:		
119			Mostly true.	0	
120			Somewhat true.	0	
120	8       9       1         9       0       1         1       0       1         12       0       1         12       0       1         12       0       1         13       0       1         14       0       1         15       0       1         16       0       1         17       0       1         18       0       1         19       0       1         14       0       1         15       0       1         16       0       1         17       0       1         18       0       1         19       0       1         11       0       1         12       0       1         13      0       1         14       0       1         15       0       1         16       0       1         17       0       1         18       0       1         19       0       1         10       0		Mostly untrue.	1	
0	OF24       Transition         OF24       Transition         OF25       Aspending         OF26       Integration         OF27       Contraction         OF28       Fision         OF29       Spending         OF30       Imperding         OF31       Blan         OF33       Other         OF34       Contraction         OF35       Mittion         OF36       Contraction         OF33       Other         OF33       Other <tr< td=""><td>Asnect</td><td>The overland flow direction of most surface water (in streams, rivers, or runoff) that enters the AA is:</td><td></td><td>[AM, NR, SFS, WC, WS]</td></tr<>	Asnect	The overland flow direction of most surface water (in streams, rivers, or runoff) that enters the AA is:		[AM, NR, SFS, WC, WS]
122	125	пэрссі			
123			Northward (N, NE). north-facing contributing area.	0	
124			Southward (S, SW). south-facing contributing area.	1	
125			Other (E, SE, W, NW), or no detectable uphill slope or input channel (flat).	0	
126 OF		Internal Flow Distance	The horizontal flow distance from the wetland's inlet to outlet is:		Identify inlets and outlets, if any, from topographic maps (use elevations to determine which are inle
126 127		(Path Length)	<10 m.	0	and which are outlets) and augment by field inspection. With the Provincial Landscape Viewer, sele
127			10 - 50 m.	0	Nova Scotia Topo as the Basemap. Also enable the layer Forestry>WAM Predicted Flow. Then
128			50 - 100 m.	0	measure the inlet-outlet distance. [NR, OE, PR, SR, WS]
			100 - 100 m.	0	1
130				Ţ	4
131 132			1-2 km.	0	4
_	F 2 7	Crowing Desire D	>2 km, or wetland lacks an inlet and outlet.		This lower was provided by Dr. Dep Malfarray of the Operative Freedom in 1999 and 00, 55, 1994
	r2/	Growing Degree Days	In Google Earth, open the KMZ file that accompanies this calculator, called NS_GrowingDegreeDays. Place your cursor over the AA and left slick. From the papt up window, opter the CRIPCODE number in the payt column.	2000	This layer was provided by Dr. Dan McKenney of the Canadian Forest Service [AM, CS, FR, INV, NR, OF, DH, DR, Sons, SR, WRF, WCV, WS1
133	500		left-click. From the pop-up window, enter the GRIDCODE number in the next column.		NR, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SR, WBF, WCv, WS]
134 <sup>OF</sup>	F28	Fish Access or Use	According to agency biologists and/or your own observations, the AA. [Mark just the first choice that is true.]:		Regarding the last choice, if uncertain if an AA is fishless, consider the possibility its waters have
$\neg$			Is known to support rearing and/or spawning by Atlantic salmon or other anadromous species or eels. Go to Provincial Landscape	0	been stocked. [AM, FA, FR, INV, WBF, WBN]
			Viewer>Wildlife>Significant Habitat>Species at Risk. Contact local fishery biologists, review the ACCDC report, and visit these websites:		
135			http://www.salmonatlas.com/atlanticsalmon/canada-east/index.1.html http://atlanticsalmonfederation.org/rivers/introduction.html		
			Has not been documented to support Atlantic salmon rearing and/or spawning, but is connected to nearby waters likely to contain Atlantic	0	
136			salmon or other anadromous species or eels and is probably accessed by those during some conditions.		
136 137			Is probably is not accessed by any anadromous fish species but is known or likely to have other fish at least seasonally.	0	
138			Is known or likely to be fishless (e.g., too small, dry, and/or not accessible even temporarily, and not stocked).	1	
Of	F29	Species of Conservation	Within the past 10 years, in the AA (or in its adjoining waters or wetland), qualified observers have documented [mark all applicable]:		Request information from ACCDC and/or conduct your own survey at an appropriate season using
139		Concern			an approved protocol. For birds, also check eBird.org. NOTE for NS: If your WESP-AC is being
			Presence of one or more of the plant species listed in the Plants_Rare worksheet of the accompanying SuppInfo file, or the AA is within a	0	completed for a Wetland Alteration Application to NS-ECC, your ACCDC results and any taxon-
			mapped Atlantic Coastal Plain Flora Buffer (go to Provincial Landscape Viewer> Wildlife> Special Management Practice Zones).	-	specific survey results must be submitted along with your WESP-AC results, and application. [AMv
140			······································		EC, PHv, POLv, SBMv, Sens, WBFv, WBNv]
1.10			Presence of one or more of the amphibian or reptile species (AM) of conservation concern as listed in the Wildlife_Rare worksheet of the	0	
141			accompanying Supplnfo file.	-	
			Presence of one or more of the waterbird species (WBF, WBN) of conservation concern as listed in the Wildlife_Rare worksheet of the	0	
142			accompanying Supplnfo file.		
			Presence of one or more of the nesting songbird or raptor species (SBM) of conservation concern as listed in the Wildlife_Rare	0	
143			worksheet of the accompanying SuppInfo file, during their nesting season (May-July for most species).		
144			None of the above, or no data.	1	
OF	F30		In Google Earth, open the KMZ file that accompanies this calculator, called IBAs_Canada. The AA is all or part of an officially designated	0	The source of this layer, which should be checked periodically for updates, is:
145		(IBA)	IBA. Enter 1= yes, 0= no.		http://www.ibacanada.com/mapviewer.jsp?lang=EN [SBMv, WBFv, WBNv]
OF	F31	Black Duck Nesting Area	In Google Earth, open the KMZ file that accompanies this calculator, called BlackDuck. Adjust its alignment and opacity. Determine the	0	This was provided by Dr. David Leske. [WBNv]
			predicted density (pairs per 25 sq. km) of nesting American Black Duck in the AA's vicinity: <10 (enter 0), 10-20 (enter 1), 20-30 (enter 2),		
146			>30 (enter 3). If outside of region shown in map, change to <b>blank</b> .		
	F32	Wintering Deer or Moose	If AA is on private land with no information, change to blank (not 0). Otherwise: With the Provincial Landscape Viewer, for Wintering	0	[SBM]
		0	Moose, go to Wildlife> Significant Habitat. For Mainland Moose Concentration Areas, go to Wildlife> Special Management Practice		
147			Zones. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0.		
	F33	Other Conservation	The AA is all or part of an area designated by government, First Nations, or the Nature Conservancy of Canada (NCC) for its exceptional	0	See: https://novascotia.ca/parksandprotectedareas/plan/interactive-map/ [PU]
		Designation	ecological features or highly intact natural conditions. With Provincial Landscape Viewer, see Protected Areas. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0.	-	
148		J	If uncertain, consult NCC and agencies for more recent information.		
	F34	Conservation Investment	The AA is part of or contiguous to a wetland on which public or private organizational funds were spent to preserve, create, restore, or	0	[PU]
			enhance the wetland (excluding mitigation wetlands). Ask the property owner. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0. If no information, change to <b>blank</b> (not	-	
149			0).		
	F35	Mitigation Investment	The AA is all or part of a mitigation site used explicitly to offset impacts elsewhere. Ask the property owner. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0. If no	0	[PU]
150	-	0	information, change to <b>blank.</b>		
	F36		Plants, animals, or water in the AA have been monitored for >2 years, unrelated to any regulatory requirements, and data are available to	0	[PU]
			the public. Or the AA is part of an area that has been designated by an agency or institution as a benchmark, reference, or status-trends	Ť	
151			monitoring area. Ask the property owner. Enter: yes= 1, no= 0. If no information, change to <b>blank</b> .		
	F37	Calcareous Region	The AA is <b>NOT</b> in a subregion that has been heavily exposed to acid precipitation. Enter "1" if true (green or yellow in map in Appendix A		[AM, FA, FR, INV, PH]
	. 57	0	of the Manual). Enter "0" if false. If no information, change to <b>blank</b> .		
152	E20				"Drivate lande" may include these owned or leased by non-devertmental creatizations of a
	r JQ	Ownership	Select the ONE ownership that covers the most of the AA. In Google Earth, open KMZ file called NS_Crownlands.Use more recent information if available.		"Private lands" may include those owned or leased by non-governmental organizations, e.g., charitable conservation land trusts, DUC, TNC. [PU, STR]
153					המותמאוב נטווזבו עמוטוו ומווע וועזנז, סטכ, דועל. [דט, סדא]
	OF26       In (P         OF27       G         OF28       Fit         OF29       Sr         OF30       Im (P         OF31       B         OF33       O         OF34       C         OF35       M         OF36       Su         OF37       C         OF33       O         OF34       C         OF37       C		New timber harvest, roads, mineral extraction, and intensive summer recreation (e.g., off-road vehicles) are permanently prohibited.	0	
154			Includes many publicly-owned Protected Lands, and private lands under long-term (30+ year) legal agreements to maintain nearly- unaltered conditions		
154			unaltered conditions. Ownership is public (e.g., municipal, Crown Reservations/Notations) but some or all of the above activities are allowed.	0	1
155			Ownership is public (e.g., municipal, Crown Reservations/Notations) but some of all of the above activities are allowed. Ownership is private but public access is allowed, and/or a shorter-term conservation easement (whether renewable or not) is in place.	0	1
			ownership is private but public access is allowed, and/or a shorter-term conservation easement (whether renewable or not) is in place.	U	1
	ļ				
156 157			Ownership is private and owner does not allow access, or access permission unknown, and not a conservation easement.	1	

	A Date: 2	B 7 July, 2021	C Site Identifier: WL-10	D Investiga	E tor: Brady Leights
1		-		-	
	that is the acc primar and/or descrif Stabili Reptile	proposed for alterat companying Manual rily based on your or r reviewing aerial im- ptions of each WESP sation, PR= Phospho e Habitat, WBF= Feed	n-tidal Wetland Data Form. WESP-AC version 2 for Nova Scotia. DIRECTIONS: Walk f tion. If no alteration is proposed, walk in a portion that appears to be most representative of the wetland overall and the Explanations column of the data form. In the Data column, change the 0 (false) to a 1 (true) for the best issite observations and interpretations. Do not write in shaded parts of this data form. Answering some questions agery. For most wetlands, completing this field data form will require 1-2 hours on a site. For a list of functions to -AC model, see Appendix B of the accompanying Manual. Codes for functions and values are: WS= Water Storage rus Retention, NR= Nitrate Removal, CS= Carbon Sequestration, OE= Organic Nutrient Export, INV= Invertebrate I ding Waterbird Habitat, WBN= Nesting Waterbird Habitat, SBM= Songbird, Raptor, & Mammal Habitat, POL= Poll tensitivity, STR= Stressors.	l. Walk o choice, accurat which o e & Dela Habitat,	nly where it is safe and legal to do so. Conduct the assessment only after reading or for multiple choices where allowed and so indicated. Answer these questions ely may require conferring with the landowner or other knowledgable persons, each question pertains, see the accompanying Interpretations form. For detailed y, SFS= Stream Flow Support, WC= Water Cooling, SR= Sediment Retention & FA= Anadromous Fish Habitat, FR= Resident Fish Habitat, AM= Amphibian &
2	#	Indicators	Condition Choices	Data	Definitions/Explanations
3		Wetland Type	Follow the key below and mark the ONE row that best describes MOST of the vegetated part of the AA:		Ericaceous shrubs are ones in the heather family (Ericaceae). Most have leathery evergreen
5			<ul> <li>A. Moss and/or lichen cover more than 25% of the ground. Often dominated by ericaceous shrubs (e.g., Labrador tea) or other acid-tolerant plants (e.g., bog cranberry, pitcher plant, sundew, orchids). Substrate is mostly undecomposed peat. Choose between A1 and A2 and mark the choice with a 1 in their adjoining column. Otherwise go to B below.</li> <li>A1. Surface water is usually absent or, if present, pH is typically &lt;4.5 and conductivity is usually &lt;100 µS/cm (&lt;64 ppm TDS). Trees</li> </ul>	0	leaves. They include rhododendron, azalea, swamp laurel, leatherleaf, Labrador tea, and others. Most require acidic soil. Although not in the family Ericaceae, sweetgale ( <i>Myrica gale</i> ) should be counted also. [AM, CS, FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PH, Sens, SFS, WBF, WBN]
6			are absent or nearly so. Sedge cover usually sparse or absent but cottongrass and/or lichen cover may be extensive, as well as cloudberry, lingonberry, sheep laurel, and a sedge ( <i>Carex rariflor</i> a). Wetland surface and surrounding landscape are seldom sloping and wetland often is domed (convex). Inlet and outlet channels are usually absent. If known, pH of peat is <4.0. A2. Not A1. Surface water, if present, has pH typically >4.5 and conductivity is usually >100 µS/cm (>64 ppm TDS). Sedge cover is	1	
7			<ul> <li>usually extensive, and/or tree and tall shrub cover is extensive. Sometimes at toe of slope or edge of water body. An exit channel is usually present. Wetter than A1 and peat depth may be shallower (&lt;2 m).</li> <li>B. Moss and/or lichen cover less than 25% of the ground. Soil is mineral or decomposed organic (muck). Choose between B1 and B2 and mark the choice with a 1 in their adjoining column:</li> </ul>		
0			B1. Trees and shrubs taller than 1 m comprise more than 25% of the vegetated cover. Surface water is mostly absent or inundates the	0	
9 10			<ul> <li>vegetation only seasonally (e.g., vernal pools or floodplain).</li> <li>B2. Not B1. Tree &amp; tall shrubs comprise less than than 25% of the vegetated cover. Vegetation is mostly herbaceous, e.g., cattail, bulrush, burreed, pond lily, horsetail. Surface water may be extensive and fluctuates seasonally, being either persistent or drying up partly or entirely.</li> </ul>	0	
	The AA should form, " the des of their	A should also include pa include the open water <b>adjacent</b> " is used synd scribed features along to edges must match. Th	the AA should include all persistent waters in ponds smaller than 8 hectares (~283 m on a side) that are adjacent to the AA. art of the water area of adjacent ponded water larger than 8 ha and adjacent rivers wider than 20 m. Specifically, the AA part adjacent to wetland vegetation and equal in width to the average width of that vegetated zone. Throughout this data onymously with abutting, adjoining, bordering, contiguous and means no upland (manmade or natural) completely separates heir directly shared edge. Features joined only by a channel are not necessarily considered to be adjacent a large portion the features do not have to be hydrologically connected in order to be considered adjacent.		
12		Wetland Types - Adjoining or Subordinate	If the AA is smaller than 1 ha, mark all <b>other</b> types that occupy more than 1% of the vegetated AA. If the AA is larger than 1 ha, mark all other types which are within or adjacent to the AA and occupy more than 1 ha, as visible from the AA or as interpreted from aerial imagery. Do not mark again the type marked in F1. A1.	0	1 hectare is 10,000 sq. m or about 2.5 acres. It could have dimensions of 100 m by 100 m, 1000 m by 10 m, or similar. [AM, INV, SBM, WBF]
13 14			A1. A2.	0	
15 16			B1. B2.	0	
17 18 19 20 21		Woody Height & Form Diversity	Following EACH row below, indicate with a number code the percentage of the living vegetation in the AA which is occupied by that feature (6 if >95%, 5 if 75-95%, 4 if 50-75%, 3 if 25-50%, 2 if 5-25%, 1 if <5%, 0 if none). If the vegetated part of the AA is largely herbaceous (non-woody) vegetation, these percentages should not sum to 100%. coniferous trees (may include tamarack) taller than 3 m. deciduous trees taller than 3 m. coniferous or ericaceous shrubs or trees 1-3 m tall not directly below the canopy of trees. deciduous shrubs or trees 1-3 m tall not directly below the canopy of trees.	1 2 1 3	<b>Deciduous</b> shrubs in this region usually include buttonbush, Labrador tea, bayberry ( <i>Morella</i> ), huckleberry, cranberry, cloudberry, sweetgale, alder, willow, birch, ash, dogwood, and a few others. If you assigned a code of 3 or higher to any of the first four choices and the ground cover beneath the trees/shrubs is <25% moss, then question F1 might be "B1". [CS, INV, NR, PH, POL, SBM, Sens]
22 23			coniferous or ericaceous shrubs <1 m tall not directly below the canopy of taller vegetation. deciduous shrubs or trees <1 m tall (e.g., deciduous seedlings) not directly below the canopy of taller vegetation.	1	
	Note :		n F3 was marked 2 or greater , SKIP to F9 (N fixers).		
	F4	Dominance of Most	Determine which two woody plant species comprise the greatest portion of the low (<3 m) woody cover . Then choose one:		[PH, POL, SBM, Sens]
25 26 27		Abundant Shrub Species	those species together comprise > 50% of such cover. those species together do not comprise > 50% of such cover. Mark ALL the types that comprise >5% of the woody canopy cover in the AA or >5% of the wooded areas (if any) along its upland	1 0	Estimate the diameters at chest height. If small-diameter trees are overtopped (shaded) by larger
28 29 30 31		Woody Diameter Classes	edge (perimeter). The edge should include only the trees whose canopies extend into the AA. coniferous, 1-9 cm diameter and >1 m tall. broad-leaved deciduous 1-9 cm diameter and >1 m tall. coniferous, 10-19 cm diameter.	1 1 1	ones, visualise a "subcanopy" at the average height of the smaller-dbh trees, to serve as a basis for the minimum 5% canopy requirement in this question. The trees and shrubs need not be wetland species. [AM, CS, POL, SBM, Sens, WBN]
32			broad-leaved deciduous 10-19 cm diameter.	1	
33 34			coniferous, 20-40 cm diameter. broad-leaved deciduous 20-40 cm diameter.	0	
34 35 36			coniferous, >40 cm diameter.	0	
36 37	F6	Height Class	broad-leaved deciduous >40 cm diameter. Follow the key below and mark the ONE row that best describes MOST of the AA:	0	[AM, INV, NR, PH, SBM, Sens]
38		Interspersion	A. Neither the vegetation taller than 1 m nor the vegetation shorter than that comprise >70% of the vegetated part of the AA. They each comprise 30-70%. Choose between A1 and A2 and mark the choice with a 1 in the adjoining column. Otherwise go to B below.		
39 40			<ul> <li>A1. The two height classes are mostly scattered and intermixed throughout the AA.</li> <li>A2. Not A1. The two height classes are mostly in separate zones or bands, or in proportionately large clumps.</li> </ul>	0	
41			B. Either the vegetation shorter than 1 m comprises >70% of the vegetated part of the AA, or the vegetation taller than that does. One size class might even be totally absent. Choose between B1 and B2 and mark the choice with a 1 in the adjoining column:		
42 43			<ul> <li>B1. The less prevalent height class is mostly scattered and intermixed within the prevalent one.</li> <li>B2. Not B1. The less prevalent height class is mostly located apart from the prevalent one, in separate zones or clumps, or is completely absent.</li> </ul>	0	
44 45		Large Snags (Dead Standing Trees)	The number of large snags (diameter >20 cm) in the AA plus adjacent upland area within 10 m of the wetland edge is: None, or fewer than 8/ hectare which exceed this diameter.	1	Snags are dead standing trees that often (not always) lack bark and foliage. Include only ones that are at least 2 m tall. [POL, SBM, WBN]
46			Several ( >8/hectare) and a pond, lake, or slow-flowing water wider than 10 m is within 1 km.	0	l

	Δ	В	С	D	Е
47	Λ	D	Several (>8/hectare) but above not true.	0	
48 F8	8	Downed Wood	The number of downed wood pieces longer than 2 m and with diameter >10 cm, and not persistently submerged, is:		Exclude temporary "burn piles." [AM, INV, POL, SBM]
49			Few or none that meet these criteria.	1	
50			Several (>5 if AA is >5 hectares, less for smaller AAs) meet these criteria.	0	
	9	N Fixers	The percentage of the AA's vegetated cover that contains nitrogen-fixing plants (e.g., alder, sweetgale, clover, lupine, alfalfa, other		Do not include N-fixing algae or lichens. [FA, FR, INV, NRv, OE, PH, SBM, Sens]
51			legumes) is:	0	
52 53			<1% or none. 1-25% of the vegetated cover, in the AA or along its water edge (whichever has more).	0	
55			25-50% of the vegetated cover, in the AA or along its water edge (whichever has more).	0	
55			50-75% of the vegetated cover, in the AA or along its water edge (whichever has more).	0	
56			>75% of the vegetated cover, in the AA or along its water edge (whichever has more).	0	
	10	Sphagnum Moss	The cover of <b>Sphagnum</b> moss (or any moss that forms a dense cushion many centimeters thick), including the moss obscured by taller		Exclude moss growing on trees and rocks. [CS, PH]
57		Extent	sedges and other plants rooted in it, is:	0	
58 59			<5% of the vegetated part of the AA. 5-25% of the vegetated part of the AA.	0	4
60			25-50% of the vegetated part of the AA.	0	
61			50-95% of the vegetated part of the AA.	1	
62			>95% of the vegetated part of the AA.	0	
F	11		Consider the parts of the AA that lack surface water at the driest time of the growing season. Viewed from directly above the ground layer,		Thatch is dead plant material (stems, leaves) resting on the ground surface. Bare ground that is
63		Inatch	the predominant condition in those areas at that time is: Little or no (<5%) bare ground is visible between erect stems or under canopy anywhere in the vegetated AA. Ground is extensively	1	present under a tree or shrub canopy should be counted. Boulders count as bare ground. Wetlands with mineral soils and that are heavily shaded or are dominated by annual plant species tend to have
			blanketed by dense thatch, moss, lichens, graminoids with great stem densities, or plants with ground-hugging foliage.	1	more extensive areas that are bare during the early growing season. [AM, EC, INV, NR, OE, POL,
64					PR, SBM, Sens]
			Slightly bare ground (5-20% bare between plants) is visible in places, but those areas comprise less than 5% of the unflooded parts of the	0	
65	18       F8       Downed Wood         19       F8       Downed Wood         19       F9       N Fixers         11       F1       N Fixers         12       F1       Sphagnum Moss         17       F1       Sphagnum Moss         18       F1       Sphagnum Moss         19       N       Fixers         10       Thatch       Thatch         14       N       Stendent Stenden		AA. Much here ground (20 E0% here between elente) is visible is elegged and there are a sub-the ES( _5).		4
66			Much bare ground (20-50% bare between plants) is visible in places, and those areas comprise more than 5% of the unflooded parts of the AA.	0	
67			Other conditions.	0	1
68			Not applicable. Surface water (either open or obscured by emergent plants) covers all of the AA all the time.	0	
F	12	Ground Irregularity	Imagine the AA without any living vegetation. Excluding the portion of the AA that is always under water, the number of hummocks, small		The depressions may be of human or natural origin. [AM, EC, INV, NR, PH, POL, PR, SBM, SR, WS]
			pits, raised mounds, animal burrows, ruts, gullies, natural levees, microdepressions, and other areas of peat or mineral soil that are raised or depressed >10 cm compared to most of the area within a few meters surrounding them is:		
			Few or none (minimal microtopography; <1% of the land has such features, or entire AA is always water-covered).	1	4
			Intermediate.	0	
72			Several (extensive micro-topography).	0	
73 F	13	Upland Inclusions	Within the AA, inclusions of upland are:		[AM, NR, SBM]
			Few or none.	1	
75			Intermediate (1 - 10% of vegetated part of the AA).	0	
			Many (e.g., wetland-upland "mosaic", >10% of the vegetated AA).	0	
	14	Soil Texture	In parts of the AA that lack persistent water, the texture of soil in the uppermost layer is mostly: [To determine this, use a trowel to check		[CS, NR, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, WS]
77			in at least 3 widely spaced locations, and use the soil texture key (in Appendix A of the Manual).] Loamy: soils that may contain a little fine grit and do not make a "ribbon" longer than 2 cm when moistened, rolled, squeezed, and	0	
78			extended between thumb and forefinger.	0	
			Fines: includes silt, clay, silt, soils that make a ribbon longer than 2 cm when moistened, rolled, squeezed, and extended between thumb	0	
79			and forefinger.		
			Deep Peat, to 40 cm depth or greater. Shallow Peat or organic <40 cm deep.	1 0	
81			Coarse: includes sand, loamy sand, gravel, cobble, soils that do not make a ribbon when moistened, rolled, squeezed, and extended	0	
82			between thumb and forefinger.	Ū	
	15	5	During any 2 consecutive weeks of the growing season, the extent of mudflats, bare unshaded saturated areas not covered by thatch, and		This addresses needs of many but not all migratory sandpipers, plovers, and related species. [WBF]
		Habitats	unshaded waters shallower than 6 cm is: [Include also any area that is adjacent to the AA.]	1	
			None, or <100 sq. m. 100-1000 sq. m.	1 0	
			1000 – 10,000 sq. m.	0	
87			>10,000 sq. m.	0	
88 F	Extent 11 % Bare Groun 11 % Bare Groun 11 % Bare Groun 11 % Bare Groun 12 Ground Irregu 12 Ground Irregu 13 Upland Inclusi 13 Upland Inclusi 14 Soil Texture 14 Soil Texture 15 Shorebird Fee Habitats 16 Herbaceous % Vegetated We 17 Forb Cover 18 Sedge Cover 19 Dominance of Abundant Herl		In aerial ("ducks eye") view, the maximum annual cover of herbaceous vegetation (all non-woody plants except moss) is:		[AM, WBF, WBN]
<u> </u>	ExtentF11% Bare Ground & ThatchF11% Bare Ground & ThatchF12Ground IrregularityF13Upland InclusionsF14Soil TextureF15Shorebird Feeding HabitatsF15Shorebird Feeding HabitatsF16Herbaceous % of Vegetated WetlandF17Forb CoverF18Sedge CoverF19Dominance of Mos Species	Vegetated Wetland	<5% of the vegetated part of the AA or <0.01 hectare (whichever is less). Mark "1" here and SKIP to F20 (Invasive Plant Cover).	0	1
89	F10       Spr Extension         F10       Spr Extension         F10       Spr Extension         F11       % E				4
			5-25% of the vegetated part of the AA.	0	4
			25-50% of the vegetated part of the AA. 50-95% of the vegetated part of the AA.	0	1
92			>95% of the vegetated part of the AA.	0	1
				-	Forbs are flowering plants. Do not include grasses, sedges, cattail, other graminoids, ferns,
	17	Forb Cover	Within parts of the AA having herbaceous cover (excluding SAV), the areal cover of forbs reaches an annual maximum of:		
94 <sup>F*</sup>	17	Forb Cover	Within parts of the AA having herbaceous cover (excluding SAV), the areal cover of <b>forbs</b> reaches an annual maximum of: <5% of the herbaceous part of the AA.	1	horsetails, or others that lack showy flowers. [POL]
	17	Forb Cover		<b>1</b> 0	horsetails, or others that lack showy flowers. [POL]
94 F <sup>-</sup> 95 96 97	17	Forb Cover	<5% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 25-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA.		horsetails, or others that lack showy flowers. [POL]
94 95 96 97 98	17	Forb Cover	<5% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 25-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 50-95% of the herbaceous part of the AA.	0 0 0	horsetails, or others that lack showy flowers. [POL]
94 95 96 97 98 99			<5% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 25-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 50-95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. >95% of the herbaceous part of the AA.	0	
94 95 96 97 98 99 100			<5% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 25-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 50-95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. >95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. Sedges ( <i>Carex</i> spp.) and cottongrass ( <i>Eriophorum</i> spp.) occupy:	0 0 0	horsetails, or others that lack showy flowers. [POL]
94 95 96 97 98 99 100 F			<5% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 25-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 50-95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. >95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. Sedges ( <i>Carex</i> spp.) and cottongrass ( <i>Eriophorum</i> spp.) occupy: <5% of the vegetated area, or none.	0 0 0 0	
94 95 96 97 98 99 100 F <sup>-</sup> 101 102			<5% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 25-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 50-95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. >95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. Sedges ( <i>Carex</i> spp.) and cottongrass ( <i>Eriophorum</i> spp.) occupy: <5% of the vegetated area, or none. 5-50% of the vegetated area.	0 0 0 0 0 0 1	
94 95 96 97 98 99 100 F <sup>+</sup> 101 102 103			<5% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 25-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 50-95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. >95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. Sedges ( <i>Carex</i> spp.) and cottongrass ( <i>Eriophorum</i> spp.) occupy: <5% of the vegetated area, or none. 5-50% of the vegetated area. 50-95% of the vegetated area.	0 0 0 0	
94 95 96 97 98 99 100 F <sup>-</sup> 101 102 103 104	18	Sedge Cover Dominance of Most	<5% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 25-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 50-95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. >95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. Sedges ( <i>Carex</i> spp.) and cottongrass ( <i>Eriophorum</i> spp.) occupy: <5% of the vegetated area, or none. 5-50% of the vegetated area. >95% of the vegetated area. Determine which two herbaceous species comprise the greatest portion of the herbaceous cover (excluding mosses and floating-leaved	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0	
94 95 96 97 98 99 100 F <sup>-</sup> 101 102 103 104	18	Sedge Cover Dominance of Most Abundant Herbaceous	<5% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 25-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 50-95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. >95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. Sedges ( <i>Carex</i> spp.) and cottongrass ( <i>Eriophorum</i> spp.) occupy: <5% of the vegetated area, or none. 5-50% of the vegetated area. 50-95% of the vegetated area. 50-95% of the vegetated area. >95% of the vegetated area. >95% of the vegetated area. Determine which two herbaceous species comprise the greatest portion of the herbaceous cover (excluding mosses and floating-leaved aquatic plants). Then choose one of the following:	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0	[CS]
94 95 96 97 98 99 100 F <sup>*</sup> 101 102 103 104 F <sup>*</sup>	18	Sedge Cover Dominance of Most Abundant Herbaceous	<5% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 25-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 50-95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. >95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. Sedges ( <i>Carex</i> spp.) and cottongrass ( <i>Eriophorum</i> spp.) occupy: <5% of the vegetated area, or none. 5-50% of the vegetated area. 50-95% of the vegetated area. >95% of the vegetated area. >00-95% of the vegetated area. >00-	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0	[CS]
94         F <sup>+</sup> 95         96           97         98           99         100           101         102           103         104           105         F <sup>+</sup>	18	Sedge Cover Dominance of Most Abundant Herbaceous	<5% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 25-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 50-95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. >95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. Sedges ( <i>Carex</i> spp.) and cottongrass ( <i>Eriophorum</i> spp.) occupy: <5% of the vegetated area, or none. 5-50% of the vegetated area. 50-95% of the vegetated area. 50-95% of the vegetated area. >95% of the vegetated area. >95% of the vegetated area. Determine which two herbaceous species comprise the greatest portion of the herbaceous cover (excluding mosses and floating-leaved aquatic plants). Then choose one of the following:	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	[CS]
94         F <sup>+</sup> 95         96           97         98           99         100           101         102           103         104           105         106           107         107	18	Sedge Cover Dominance of Most Abundant Herbaceous	Solution of the herbaceous part of the AA. 5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 25-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 50-95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. Sedges ( <i>Carex</i> spp.) and cottongrass ( <i>Eriophorum</i> spp.) occupy: <5% of the vegetated area, or none. 5-50% of the vegetated area. 50-95% of the vegetated area. 25% of the vegetated area. Determine which two herbaceous species comprise the greatest portion of the herbaceous cover (excluding mosses and floating-leaved aquatic plants). Then choose one of the following: those species together comprise > 50% of the areal cover of herbaceous plants at any time during the year. How extensive is the cover of invasive plant species in the AA? For species, see Plants_invasive worksheet in the accompanying	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0	[CS]
94 95 96 97 98 99 100 F <sup>7</sup> 101 102 103 104 F <sup>7</sup> 105 106 107 F <sup>7</sup>	18	Sedge Cover Dominance of Most Abundant Herbaceous Species	Solution of the herbaceous part of the AA. 5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 25-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 25-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 50-95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 595% of the herbaceous part of the AA. Sedges ( <i>Carex</i> spp.) and cottongrass ( <i>Eriophorum</i> spp.) occupy: <5% of the vegetated area, or none. 5-50% of the vegetated area. 50-95% of the vegetated area. 25% of the vegetated area. 25% of the vegetated area. 26% of the vegetated area. 295% of the vegetated area. 20-95% of the vegetated	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0	[CS] For this question, include ferns as well as graminoids and forbs. [EC, INV, PH, POL, Sens]
94         F <sup>+</sup> 95         96           97         98           99         100           101         101           102         103           104         F <sup>+</sup> 105         106           107         F <sup>2</sup>	F11         63         64         65         66         67         68         67         68         70         71         72         73         74         75         76         77         78         79         80         81         72         73         74         75         76         77         78         81         82         81         82         83         84         85         86         87         90         91         92         93         94         717         95         96         97         98         99         91         92         93         94         710         724         735	Sedge Cover Dominance of Most Abundant Herbaceous Species	25% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 25-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. Solve of the herbaceous part of the AA. Solve of the herbaceous part of the AA. Sedges ( <i>Carex</i> spp.) and cottongrass ( <i>Eriophorum</i> spp.) occupy: <5% of the vegetated area, or none. 5-50% of the vegetated area. >50% of the vegetated area. >100000000000000000000000000000000000	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	[CS] For this question, include ferns as well as graminoids and forbs. [EC, INV, PH, POL, Sens]
94         F <sup>+</sup> 95         96           97         98           99         100           101         101           102         103           104         F <sup>+</sup> 105         106           107         F <sup>2</sup> 108         109	18	Sedge Cover Dominance of Most Abundant Herbaceous Species	<5% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 25-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. >95% of the herbaceous part of the AA. Sedges ( <i>Carex</i> spp.) and cottongrass ( <i>Eriophorum</i> spp.) occupy: <5% of the vegetated area, or none. 5-50% of the vegetated area. 50% of the vegetated area. >95% of the vegetate comprise > 50% of the areal cover of herbaceous plants at any time during the year. How extensive is the cover of invasive plant	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0	[CS] For this question, include ferns as well as graminoids and forbs. [EC, INV, PH, POL, Sens]
94 95 96 97 98 99 100 F <sup>1</sup> 101 102 103 104 F <sup>2</sup> 105 106 107 F <sup>2</sup> 108 109 110	18	Sedge Cover Dominance of Most Abundant Herbaceous Species	25% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 25-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. Solve of the herbaceous part of the AA. Solve of the herbaceous part of the AA. Sedges ( <i>Carex</i> spp.) and cottongrass ( <i>Eriophorum</i> spp.) occupy: <5% of the vegetated area, or none. 5-50% of the vegetated area. >50% of the vegetated area. >100000000000000000000000000000000000	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	[CS] For this question, include ferns as well as graminoids and forbs. [EC, INV, PH, POL, Sens]
94 95 96 97 98 99 100 F <sup>1</sup> 101 102 103 104 F <sup>2</sup> 105 106 107 F <sup>2</sup> 108 109 110	18	Sedge Cover Dominance of Most Abundant Herbaceous Species	25% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 5-25% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 25-50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 50% of the herbaceous part of the AA. 25% of the herbaceous part of the AA. Sedges ( <i>Carex</i> spp.) and cottongrass ( <i>Eriophorum</i> spp.) occupy: <5% of the vegetated area, or none. 5-50% of the vegetated area. 50% of the vegetated area. 50% of the vegetated area. 25% of the vegetated area. Determine which two herbaceous species comprise the greatest portion of the herbaceous cover (excluding mosses and floating-leaved aquatic plants). Then choose one of the following: those species together comprise > 50% of the areal cover of herbaceous plants at any time during the year. How extensive is the cover of invasive plant species in the AA? For species, see Plants_invasive worksheet in the accompanying Supplnfo file. invasive species appear to be absent in the AA, or are present only in trace amount (a few individuals). invasive species are present in more than trace amounts, but comprise <5% of herbaceous cover (or woody cover, if the invasives are woody).	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0	[CS] For this question, include ferns as well as graminoids and forbs. [EC, INV, PH, POL, Sens]

F	A	В	С	D	Е
I I	21	Invasive Cover Along	Along the wetland-upland boundary, the percent of the upland edge (within 3 m upslope from the wetland) that is occupied by invasive		If a plant cannot be identified to species (e.g., winter conditions) but its genus contains an exotic
114		Upland Edge	plant species is:		species, assume the unidentified plant to also be exotic. If vegetation is so senesced that exotic species cannot be identified, answer "none". [PH, STR]
115			none of the upland edge (invasives apparently absent), or AA has no upland edge. some (but <5%) of the upland edge.	1 0	
116			5-50% of the upland edge.	0	
118			most (>50%) of the upland edge.	0	
F 119	22	Fringe Wetland	During most of the year, open water within or adjacent to the vegetated part of the wetland is much wider than the maximum width of the vegetated zone within the wetland. Enter "1" if true, "0" if false.	0	[WBF, WBN, WCv]
	23	Lacustrine Wetland	The vegetated part of the AA is within or adjacent to a body of non-tidal standing open water whose size exceeds 8 hectares during most of a normal year.	0	[FR, PR, PU, WBF, WBN]
F		% of AA Without Surface Water	The percentage of the AA that <u>never</u> contains <u>surface</u> water during an average year (that is, except perhaps for a few hours after snowmelt or rainstorms), but which is still a wetland, is:		1 hectare is 10,000 sq. m or about 2.5 acres. It could have dimensions of 100 m by 100 m, 1000 m by 10 m, or similar. [AM, FA, FR, INV, NR, PH, PR, SBM, Sens, SRv, WBF, WBN, WC ]
122			<1% . In other words, all or nearly all of the AA is covered by water permanently or at least seasonally.	0	
123			1-25% of the AA, or <1% but >0.01 ha never contains surface water. 25-50% of the AA never contains surface water.	0	4
			50-75% of the AA never contains surface water.	0	
			75-99% of the AA never contains surface water, OR >99% and there is at least one persistently ponded water body larger than 1 ha in the	0	
126			AA. 99-100%. AND there is no persistently ponded water body larger than 1 ha within the AA. Enter "1" and SKIP to F42 (Channel	1	
	16         17         17         18         19         19         19         19         19         19         10         11         120         121         122         123         124         125         126         127         128         129         120         121         122         123         124         125         126         127         128         129         130         131         132         133         140         121         132         133         141         152         141         153         154         155         156		Connection).		
F		% of AA with Persistent Surface	Identify the parts of the AA that still contain surface water (flowing or ponded, open or hidden beneath vegetation) even during the driest times of a normal year, i.e., when the AA's surface water is at its lowest annual level. At that time, the percentage of the AA that still		If you are unable to determine the condition at the driest time of year, ask the land owner or neighbors about it if possible. Indicators of persistence may include fish, some dragonflies, beaver,
128		Water	contains surface water is:		and muskrat. [AM, CS, FA, FR, INV, NR, POL, PR, SBM, WBF, WBN]
129			None. The AA dries up completely (no water in channels either) or never has surface water during most years. SKIP to F27.	0	
			1-20% of the AA.	0	
			20-50% of the AA. 50-95% of the AA.	0	4
			50-95% of the AA. >95% of the AA. True for many fringe wetlands.	0	1
_		% of Summertime	At mid-day during the warmest time of year, the area of surface water within the AA that is shaded by vegetation and other features that	0	[FA, WC]
			are <u>within</u> the AA at that time is:		
			<5% of the water is shaded, or no surface water is present then.	0	4
			5-25% of the water is shaded. 25-50% of the water is shaded.	0	4
			50-75% of the water is shaded.	0	
39			>75% of the water is shaded.	0	
40 F	27	% of AA that is	The percentage of the AA's area that is between the annual high water and the annual low water (surface water) is:		Flood marks (algal mats, adventitious roots, debris lines, ice scour, etc.) are often evident when no
41		Flooded Only	None, or <0.01 hectare and <1% of the AA. SKIP to F29.	0	-fully inundated. Also, such areas often have a larger proportion of upland and annual (vs. perennial plant species. In riverine systems, the extent of this zone can be estimated by multiplying by 2 the
42		Seasonally	1-20% of the AA, or <1% but >0.01 ha.	0	bankful height and visualising where that would intercept the land along the river. [CS, FA, INV, NR
43			20-50% of the AA.	0	OE, PH, SR, WBF, WBN, WS]
44			50-95% of the AA.	0	4
E	28	Annual Water	The annual fluctuation in surface water level within <b>most</b> of the parts of the AA that contain surface water at least temporarily is:	0	Look for flood marks (see above). Because the annual range of water levels is difficult to estimate
		Fluctuation Range	<10 cm change (stable or nearly so).	0	without multiple visits, consider asking the land owner or neighbors about it. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE
			10 cm - 50 cm change.	0	PH, PR, SR, WBN, WS]
149			0.5 - 1 m change.	0	1
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0	
150			1-2 m change.	0	
151	s the	A plus adjacent ponde	>2 m change.	-	
151  : 152 <mark>(</mark>	Conne	ection).	>2 m change. ed water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42	0 0 0	
151  : 152 <mark>(</mark> F	19 50 51 Is the A 52 (Conne F29	ection). Predominant Depth	>2 m change. ed water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42 During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the	0 0 0	
	ection).	>2 m change. ed water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42	0 0 0	and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only	
	ection). Predominant Depth	>2 m change. ed water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42 During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is:	0 0 0	and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be	
151  : 152 ( 153   154   155   156	49 50 51 Is the A 52 (Conne F29 F 53 54 55	ection). Predominant Depth	>2 m change. 2 m change. ed water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42 During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is: <10 cm deep (but >0). 10 - 50 cm deep. 0.5 - 1 m deep.	0 0 0 0	and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only
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51 52 ( 53 54 55 56 57 58	<mark>Conn</mark> € 29	ection). Predominant Depth Class	>2 m change. 2 m change. ed water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42 During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is: <10 cm deep (but >0). 10 - 50 cm deep. 0.5 - 1 m deep.	0 0 0 0	and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR,
151 152 ( 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 F	29 29 30	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of	<ul> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deap.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deep.&lt;</li></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC]
151 152 ( 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 F 160	29 29 30	ection). Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes -	<ul> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>ed water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42</li> <li>During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is:</li> <li>&lt;10 cm deep (but &gt;0).</li> <li>10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>0.5 - 1 m deep.</li> <li>1 - 2 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deep. True for many fringe wetlands.</li> </ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV,
151 152 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161	<mark>29</mark> 30	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions	<ul> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deap (but &gt;0).</li> <li>&gt;10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>&gt;1 - 2 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;3 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;4 m de</li></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN]
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I52         (Connection           F29         Pre           153         Cla           154         Cla           155         Cla           156         Eve           157         Eve           159         F30         Dep           160         Eve         Pro           161         F31         % cla           163         F31         % cla           164         F31         Poi           165         Intervention         Fail           164         F31         % cla           164         F31         % cla           165         F31         % cla           164         F31         % cla           165         F31         % cla	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is	<ul> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>&gt;2 water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42</li> <li>During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is:</li> <li>&lt;10 cm deep (but &gt;0).</li> <li>10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>0.5 - 1 m deep.</li> <li>1 - 2 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deep. True for many fringe wetlands.</li> <li>When present, surface water in most of the AA usually consists of (select one):</li> <li>One depth class that comprises &gt;90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above).</li> <li>One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area.</li> <li>Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy &gt;50%.</li> <li>During most times when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) ponded (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) AND (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is:</li> <li>&lt;5% of the water, or it occupies &lt;100 sq.m cumulatively. Nearly all the surface water is flowing. SKIP to F34.</li> </ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN]	
.51 .52 .52 .53 .54 .55 .56 .57 .58 .59 .59 .50 .50 .50 .50 .50 .50 .50 .50	29 29 30 31	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is	<ul> <li>2 m change.</li> <li>3 m change.</li> <li></li></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN]
51           52           53           53           54           55           56           57           58           59           60           61           62           63           64           65           66           67           68	29 29 30 31	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is Ponded (not Flowing)	<ul> <li>2 m change.</li> <li>2 m change.</li> <li>2 water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42</li> <li>During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is:</li> <li>&lt;10 cm deep (but &gt;0).</li> <li>10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>0.5 - 1 m deep.</li> <li>1 - 2 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deep. True for many fringe wetlands.</li> <li>When present, surface water in most of the AA usually consists of (select one):</li> <li>One depth class that comprises &gt;90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above).</li> <li>One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area.</li> <li>Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy &gt;50%.</li> <li>During most times when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) ponded (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) AND (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is:</li> <li>&lt;5% of the water, or it occupies &lt;100 sq.m cumulatively. Nearly all the surface water is flowing. SKIP to F34.</li> <li>5.30% of the water.</li> <li>&gt;95% of the water.</li> <li>&gt;95% of the water.</li> </ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS]
151         152         152         153         154         155         156         157         158         159         160         161         162         163         164         165         166         167         168	29 29 30 31 32	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is	<ul> <li>2 m change.</li> <li>3 m change.</li> <li></li></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN]
51 52 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 60 61 62 61 62 63 64 65 66 66 67 68 F	29 29 30 31 32	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is <b>Ponded</b> (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water -	<ul> <li>2 m charge.</li> <li>2 m charge.</li> <li>2 water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42</li> <li>During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is:</li> <li>&lt;10 cm deep (but &gt;0).</li> <li>10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>0.5 - 1 m deep.</li> <li>1 - 2 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deep. True for many fringe wetlands.</li> <li>When present, surface water in most of the AA usually consists of (select one):</li> <li>One depth class that comprises &gt;90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above).</li> <li>One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area.</li> <li>Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy &gt;50%.</li> <li>During most times when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) ponded (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) AND (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is:</li> <li>&lt;5% of the water.</li> <li>30-70% of the water.</li> <li>30-70% of the water.</li> <li>&gt;95% of the water.</li> <li>&gt;95% of the water.</li> <li>&gt;0.01 hectare (about 10 open water that is ponded and is in or bordering the AA is &gt;0.01 hectare (about</li> </ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS]
151       152       152       153       154       155       156       157       158       159       161       162       163       164       165       166       167       168       167       168       169	29 29 30 31 32	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is Ponded (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water - Minimum Size	<ul> <li>2 m charge.</li> <li>2 m charge.</li> <li>2 water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42</li> <li>During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is:</li> <li>4 10 cm deep (but &gt; 0).</li> <li>10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>0.5 - 1 m deep.</li> <li>1 - 2 m deep.</li> <li>2 m deep. True for many fringe wetlands.</li> <li>When present, surface water in most of the AA usually consists of (select one):</li> <li>One depth class that comprises 90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above).</li> <li>One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area.</li> <li>Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy &gt;50%.</li> <li>During most limes when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) ponded (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) AND (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is:</li> <li>&lt;5% of the water, or it occupies &lt;100 sq.m cumulatively. Nearly all the surface water is flowing. SKIP to F34.</li> <li>5.30% of the water.</li> <li>&gt;0.70% of th</li></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens, SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS] Open water is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation floating on the water surface or entirely submersed beneath it.
51         52         60         53         54         55         56         57         58         59         60         61         62         63         64         65         66         67         68         69	Conn€ 29 30 31 32 33	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is <b>Ponded</b> (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water -	<ul> <li>2 m charge.</li> <li>2 m charge.</li> <li>2 water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42</li> <li>During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is:</li> <li>&lt;10 cm deep (but &gt;0).</li> <li>10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>0.5 - 1 m deep.</li> <li>2 m deep. True for many fringe wetlands.</li> <li>When present, surface water in most of the AA usually consists of (select one):</li> <li>One depth class that comprises &gt;90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above).</li> <li>One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area.</li> <li>Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy &gt;50%.</li> <li>During most times when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) ponded (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) AND (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is:</li> <li>&lt;5% of the water.</li> <li>&gt;0.70% of the water.</li> <li>&gt;0.70% of the water.</li> <li>&gt;95% of the water.</li> <li>&gt;95% of the water.</li> <li>&gt;0.70% of th</li></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS]
151       152       152       153       154       155       156       157       158       160       161       162       163       164       165       166       167       168       167       168       167       168       167       168       167       168       169       170	Conn€ 29 30 31 32 33	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is Ponded (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water - Minimum Size % of Ponded Water	<ul> <li>2 m change.</li> <li>3 m change.</li> <li>4 m change.</li> <li>4 m change.</li> <li>5 m change.</li> <li></li></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens, SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS] Open water is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation floating on the water surface or entirely submersed beneath it.
51         52         60         53         54         55         56         57         58         59         60         61         62         63         64         65         66         67         68         69         71         72	Conn€ 29 30 31 32 33	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is Ponded (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water - Minimum Size % of Ponded Water	<ul> <li>2 m change.</li> <li></li></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS] Open water is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation floating on the water surface or entirely submersed beneath it.
151       I         152       I         153       I         154       I         155       I         156       I         157       I         158       I         160       I         161       I         162       F         163       I         164       I         165       I         166       I         167       I         168       F         169       F         1770       I         1771       I         172       I         173       I	Conn€ 29 30 31 32 33	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is Ponded (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water - Minimum Size % of Ponded Water	<ul> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>&gt;10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>&gt;0.5 - 1 m deep.</li> <li>1 - 2 m deep.</li> <li>1 - 2 m deep.</li> <li>2 m deep. True for many fringe wellands.</li> <li>When present, surface water in most of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above).</li> <li>One deepth class that comprises &gt;90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above).</li> <li>One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area.</li> <li>Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy &gt;50%.</li> <li>During most I most of the water is present, the percentage that is (1) ponded (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) AND (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is:</li> <li>&lt;5% of the water.</li> <li>&lt;0.70% of the water.</li> <li>&lt;0.70</li></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens, SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS] Open water is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation floating on the water surface or entirely submersed beneath it.
32     33       33     F26       34     F23       35     F36       36     F27       38     F27       39     F27       40     F27       41     F28       440     F28       441     F28       443     F28       444     F28       445     F28       446     F28       447     F29       50     F29       51     F29       52     F29       53     F30       54     F31       559     F30       566     F31       57     F33       63     F31       64     F33       653     F33       64     F33       654     F33       655     F33       64     F33       65     F33	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is Ponded (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water - Minimum Size % of Ponded Water	<ul> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>&gt;2 unders maller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42</li> <li>&gt;2 During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is:</li> <li>&lt;10 cm deep (but &gt;0).</li> <li>10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>2.1 m deep.</li> <li>&gt;2 m deep. True for many fringe wetlands.</li> <li>When present, surface water in most of the AA usually consists of (select one):</li> <li>One depth class that comprises &gt;90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above).</li> <li>One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area.</li> <li>Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy &gt;50%.</li> <li>During most 1 mes when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) ponded (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) AND (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is:</li> <li>&lt;5% of the water.</li> <li>&lt;95% of t</li></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS] Open water is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation floating on the water surface or entirely submersed beneath it.	
151       I         152       I         152       I         153       I         154       I         155       I         156       I         157       I         158       I         160       I         161       I         162       I         163       I         164       I         165       I         166       I         167       I         168       I         I       I	14         14         15         16         17         18         19         10         11         12         13         14         15         16         17         18         19         19         10         11         12         13         14         15         16         17         18         19         11         12         14         15         16         17         18         19         11         12         13         14         15         16         17         18         19         11         12         13         14         15         16         17         18         19         10	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is Ponded (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water - Minimum Size % of Ponded Water	<ul> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>&gt;10 - 50 cm deep.</li> <li>&gt;0.5 - 1 m deep.</li> <li>1 - 2 m deep.</li> <li>1 - 2 m deep.</li> <li>2 m deep. True for many fringe wellands.</li> <li>When present, surface water in most of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above).</li> <li>One deepth class that comprises &gt;90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above).</li> <li>One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area.</li> <li>Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy &gt;50%.</li> <li>During most I most of the water is present, the percentage that is (1) ponded (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) AND (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is:</li> <li>&lt;5% of the water.</li> <li>&lt;0.70% of the water.</li> <li>&lt;0.70</li></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS] Open water is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation floating on the water surface or entirely submersed beneath it.
151       152       152       153       154       155       156       157       158       159       150       151       156       157       158       159       150       160       161       162       163       164       165       166       167       168       169       171       172       173       174       175       176	F24         1         12         23         24         25         26         27         28         29         20         21         22         23         24         25         26         27         28         29         30         21         22         33         34         35         36         37         38         39         40         41         42         43         44         56         57         58         50         50         51         52         53         54         55         56         57         58         59         50         50         51         52         53         54	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is Ponded (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water - Minimum Size % of Ponded Water that is Open Width of Vegetated	<ul> <li><sup>3</sup>2 m change.</li> <li><sup>3</sup>2 m change.</li> <li><sup>3</sup>2 m change.</li> <li><sup>3</sup>2 m change.</li> <li><sup>4</sup>2 d water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42</li> <li><sup>4</sup>2 During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the A, is:</li> <li><sup>4</sup>10 cm deep (but &gt;0).</li> <li><sup>5</sup>10 m deep.</li> <li><sup>5</sup>2 m deep.</li> <li><sup>6</sup>10 m by 10 mb (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is:</li> <li><sup>5</sup>30% of the water.</li> <li><sup>5</sup>30% of the water.</li> <li><sup>5</sup>30% of the water.</li> <li><sup>5</sup>30% of the water.</li> <li><sup>5</sup>95% of the water.</li> <li><sup>5</sup>96% of the water.</li> <li><sup>5</sup>97 m deepe than 0.5 m. If true enter "1</li></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS] Open water is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation floating on the water surface or entirely submersed beneath it. [AM, CS, FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PR, SR, WBF, WBN, WC]
127       F25       % c         F25       % c         128       Wa         129       Wa         130       Wa         131       Wa         132       Wa         133       Wa         134       Wa         135       Wa         136       Wa         137       Wa         138       Wa         139       Wa         140       F27       % c         141       Sea       Flou         142       Sea       Flou         144       Ma       Sea         144       Ma       Sea         144       Ma       Ma         145       Ma       Sea         144       Ma       Ma         145       Ma       Sea         144       Ma       Ma         145       Ma       Sea         146       F28       Ann         147       F29       Pre         150       Sea       Cla         151       Sea       Cla         155       Sea       Cla         156	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is Ponded (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water - Minimum Size % of Ponded Water that is Open	<ul> <li><sup>3</sup>2 m change.</li> <li><sup>3</sup>2 m change.</li> <li><sup>3</sup>2 m change.</li> <li><sup>3</sup>2 m change.</li> <li><sup>3</sup>2 d water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42</li> <li><sup>4</sup>2 During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is:</li> <li><sup>4</sup>10 cm deep.</li> <li><sup>5</sup>2 m deep.</li> <li><sup>6</sup>1 cm deep.</li> <li><sup>6</sup>2 cm deep.</li> <li><sup>6</sup>2</li></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens, SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS] Open water is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation floating on the water surface or entirely submersed beneath it. [AM, CS, FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PR, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] [AM, CS, FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PR, SR, WBF, WBN, WC]	
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	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is Ponded (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water - Minimum Size % of Ponded Water that is Open Width of Vegetated	<ul> <li><sup>3</sup> 2 m change.</li> <li><sup>3</sup> d water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42</li> <li><sup>3</sup> During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is:</li> <li><sup>4</sup> Clo cm deep, 0.0.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.</li></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens, SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS] Open water is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation floating on the water surface or entirely submersed beneath it. [AM, CS, FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PR, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] [AM, CS, FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PR, SR, WBF, WBN, WC]	
151         152         152         153         154         155         156         157         158         159         150         151         156         157         158         159         160         161         162         163         164         165         166         167         168         167         170         171         172         173         174         175         177         178         179         180	Conn€ 29 30 31 32 33	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is Ponded (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water - Minimum Size % of Ponded Water that is Open Width of Vegetated	<ul> <li>&gt;2 m change.</li> <li>d water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42</li> <li>During most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is:</li> <li>&lt;10 m deep (but &gt;0). 10 - 50 cm deep. &lt;1 - 2 m deep. &lt;2 m deep, True for many fringe wetlands. When present, surface water in most of the AA sized area (use the classes in the question above). One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above). One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area. Neither of above. There are 3 or more depth classes and none occupy &gt;50%. During most times when surface water is present, the percentage that is (1) ponded (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) AND (2) is likely to be deeper than 0.5 m in some places, is: &lt;5% of the water. &gt;20% of the ponded water. &gt;20% of the ponded water. &gt;20% of the water. &gt;20% of the ponded water. &gt;20%</li></ul>		and safety allow, depths may be measured by drilling through winter ice. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens, SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS] Open water is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation floating on the water surface or entirely submersed beneath it. [AM, CS, FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PR, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] [AM, CS, FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PR, SR, WBF, WBN, WC]
151       I         152       I         152       I         153       I         154       I         155       I         156       I         157       I         158       I         159       I         160       I         161       I         162       I         163       I         164       I         165       I         166       I         167       I         168       I         177       I         173       I         174       I         175       I         176       I         177       I         178       I         179       I         180       I	Conn€ 29 30 31 32 33	Predominant Depth Class Depth Classes - Evenness of Proportions % of Water That Is Ponded (not Flowing) Ponded Open Water - Minimum Size % of Ponded Water that is Open Width of Vegetated	<ul> <li><sup>3</sup>2 m change.</li> <li><sup>3</sup>2 m change.</li> <li><sup>3</sup>2 m change.</li> <li><sup>3</sup>2 m change.</li> <li><sup>3</sup>2 d water smaller than 0.01 hectare (about 10m x 10m, or 1m x 100 m)? If so, enter "1" in column D and SKIP TO F42</li> <li><sup>3</sup>2 D uring most of the time when surface water is present during the growing season, its depth, averaged over the entire inundated part of the AA, is:</li> <li><sup>4</sup>10 cm deep.</li> <li><sup>5</sup>2 m deep.</li> <li><sup>6</sup>2 m deep.</li> <li></li></ul>	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the wetland is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the wetland. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. [CS, FA, FR, INV, OE, PH, PR, Sens, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PR, Sens, SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS] Open water is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation floating on the water surface or entirely submersed beneath it. [AM, CS, FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PR, SR, WBF, WBN, WC] "Vegetated area" does not include underwater or floating-leaved plants, i.e., aquatic bed. Width may include wooded riparian areas if they have wetland soil or plant indicators. [AM, CS, NR, OE, PH,

۸	В	C	П	Ę
A F35	Flat Shoreline Extent	C During most of the part of the growing season when water is present, the percentage of the AA's water edge length that is nearly flat (a	D	E If several isolated pools are present in early summer, estimate the percent of their collective
184		slope less than about 5% measured within 5 m landward of the water) is:		shorelines that has such a gentle slope. [SR, WBN]
185		<1% of the water edge.	0	
186 187		1-25% of the water edge. 25-50% of the water edge.	0	-
188		50-75% of the water edge.	0	
189		>75% of the water edge.	0	
F36	Robust Emergents	The percentage of the emergent vegetation cover in the AA that is cattail ( <i>Typha</i> spp.), common reed ( <i>Phragmites</i> ), or tall (>1m)		Emergent vegetation is herbaceous plants whose stems are partly above and partly below the
190 191		bulrush is: <1% of the emergent vegetation, or emergent vegetation is absent. SKIP to F38.	0	water surface during most of the time water is present. [WBN]
191		1-25% of the emergent vegetation.	0	
193		25-75% of the emergent vegetation.	0	
194		>75%, of the emergent vegetation.	0       0         0, or tall (>1m)       Emergent vegetation is herbaceous plants whose stems are partly above and part water surface during most of the time water is present. [WBN]         0       0         0       0         0       0         0       0         0       0         0       0         0       0         0       0         0       0         0       0         0       0         0       0         10       0         0       0         0       0         10       0         10       0         11       0         11       0         11       0         12       0         0       0         0       0         0       0         12       0         13       0         14       0         14       0         14       0         14       0         14       0         14       0         14       0      1	
F37 195	Interspersion of	During most of the part of the growing season when water is present, the spatial pattern of emergent vegetation within the water is mostly:		[AM, FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PH, PR, SBM, SR, WBF, WBN]
195	Emergents & Open Water	Scattered. More than 30% of such vegetation forms small islands or corridors surrounded by water.	0	
197	W dtol	Intermediate.	0	
100		Clumped. More than 70% of such vegetation is in bands along the wetland perimeter or is clumped at one or a few sides of the surface	0	
198 F38	Persistent Deepwater	water area. If the deepest patch of surface water (flowing or ponded) in or directly adjacent to the AA is mostly deeper than 0.5 m for >2 weeks during	0	
199	Area	the growing season, enter "1" and continue. If not, enter "0" and SKIP to F42.(Connection).	Ŭ	
F39	Non-vegetated	During most of the growing season and in waters deeper than 0.5 m, the cover for fish, aquatic invertebrates, and/or amphibians that is		For this guestion, consider only the wood that is at or above the water surface. Estimates of
200	Aquatic Cover	provided NOT by living vegetation, but by accumulations of <b>dead wood and undercut banks</b> is:		underwater wood based only on observations from terrestrial viewpoints are unreliable so should no
201		Little or none.	0	be attempted. [AM, FA, FR, INV]
202		Intermediate.	-	
203 F40	Isolated Island	Extensive. The AA contains (or is part of) an island or beaver lodge within a lake, pond, or river, and is isolated from the shore by water depths >1 m	÷	[W/BN]
F40	ISUIALEU ISIAIIU	on all sides during an average June. The island may be solid, or it may be a floating vegetation mat that is sufficiently large and dense to	0	
204		support a waterbird nest.		
F41	Floating Algae &	At some time of the year, mats of algae and/or duckweed are likely to cover >50% of the AA's otherwise-unshaded water surface, or	0	[EC, PR, WBF]
205	Duckweed	blanket >50% of the underwater substrate. If true, enter "1" in next column. If untrue or uncertain, enter "0".		
F42		The most persistent surface water connection (outlet channel or pipe, ditch, or overbank water exchange) between the AA and a		Consider the connection regardless of whether the surface water is frozen. The "downslope stream
	Outflow Duration	downslope stream network is: [Note: If the AA represents only part of a wetland, answer this according to whichever is the least permanent surface connection: the one between the AA and the rest of the wetland, or the surface connection between the wetland and		network" could consist of ditches, rivers, ponds, or lakes which eventually connect to the ocean. If
201		the downslope stream network.]		online with Toporama (http://atlas.nrcan.gc.ca/toporama/en/index.html) [CS, FA, FR, NR, OE, PR,
206 207		Persistent (surface water flows out for >9 months/year).	0	
207		Seasonal (surface water flows out for 14 days to 9 months/year, not necessarily consecutive).	Ū	
209		Temporary (surface water flows out for <14 days, not necessarily consecutive).	1	
• 1 0		None but maps show a stream network downslope from the AA and within a distance that is less than the AA's length. SKIP to F47 (pH	0	
210		Measurement). No surface water flows out of the wetland except possibly during extreme events ( <once 10="" a="" flows="" into="" only="" or,="" per="" td="" water="" wetland,<="" years).=""><td>0</td><td>-</td></once>	0	-
211		ditch, or lake that lacks an outlet. SKIP to F47 (pH Measurement).	Ŭ	
212 F43	Outflow Confinement	During major runoff events, in the places where surface water exits the AA or connected waters nearby, the water:		"Major runoff events" would include biennial high water caused by storms and/or rapid snowmelt.
		Mostly passes through a pipe, culvert, narrowly breached dike, berm, beaver dam, or other partial obstruction (other than natural	0	[CS, NR, OE, PR, Sens, SR, STR, WS]
213		topography) that does not appear to drain the wetland artificially during most of the growing season.	1	
214		Leaves through natural exits (channels or diffuse outflow), not mainly through artificial or temporary features. Is exported more quickly than usual due to ditches or pipes within the AA or connected to its outlet, or within 10 m of the AA's edge, which	0	
215		drain the wetland artificially, or water is pumped out of the AA.	Ŭ	
F44	Tributary Channel	At least once annually, surface water from a tributary channel that is >100 m long moves into the AA. Or, surface water from a larger		If inlet tributaries cannot be searched for due to inaccessibility of part of the AA, follow suggestions in the tributaries cannot be searched for due to inaccessibility of part of the AA, follow suggestions in the tributaries cannot be searched for due to inaccessibility of part of the AA, follow suggestions in the tributaries cannot be searched for due to inaccessibility of part of the AA, follow suggestions in the tributaries cannot be searched for due to inaccessibility of part of the AA, follow suggestions in the tributaries cannot be searched for due to inaccessibility of part of the AA, follow suggestions in the tributaries cannot be searched for due to inaccessibility of part of the AA, follow suggestions in the tributaries cannot be searched for due to inaccessibility of part of the AA, follow suggestions in the tributaries cannot be searched for due to inaccessibility of part of the AA, follow suggestions in the tributaries cannot be searched for due to inaccessibility of part of the AA, follow suggestions in the tributaries cannot be searched for due to inaccessibility of part of the AA, follow suggestions in the tributaries cannot be searched for due to inaccessibility of part of the AA, follow suggestions in the tributaries cannot be searched for due to inaccessibility of part of the tributaries cannot be searched for due to inaccessibility of part of the tributaries cannot be searched for due to inaccessibility of part of the tributaries cannot be searched for due to inaccessibility of part of the tributaries cannot be searched for due to inaccessibility of part of the tributaries cannot be searched for due to inaccessibility of part of the tributaries cannot be searched for due to inaccessibility of part of the tributaries cannot be searched for due to inaccessibility of part of the tributaries cannot be searched for due to inaccessibility of part of the tributaries cannot be searched for due to inaccessibility of part of the tributaries cannot be searched for due to inaccessibility of part of th
216		permanent water body adjacent to the AA spills into the AA. If it enters only via a pipe, that pipe must be fed by a mapped stream or lake further upslope. If no, <b>SKIP to F47</b> (pH Measurement).	0	F42 above. [NRv, PH, PRv, SRv]
216 F45	Input Water	Based on lack of shade, water source characteristics, or actual temperature measurements, the inflow is likely to be warmer than surface	0	[WCv]
	Temperature	water in the AA during part of most years. Enter 1= yes, 0= no.	Ŭ	
217	TI I I I			
F46 218	Throughflow Resistance	During its travel through the AA at the time of peak annual flow, water arriving in channels: [select only the ONE encountered by <b>most</b> of the incoming water].		[FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PR, SR, WS]
210	Resistance	Does not bump into many plant stems as it travels through the AA. Nearly all the water continues to travel in unvegetated (often incised)	0	
		channels that have minimal contact with wetland vegetation, or through a zone of open water such as an instream pond or lake.		
219		Bumps into herbaceous vegetation but mostly remains in fairly straight channels.	0	-
220		Bumps into herbaceous vegetation but mostly remains in rainy straight channels. Bumps into herbaceous vegetation and mostly spreads throughout, or is in widely meandering, multi-branched, or braided channels.	0	1
221			ļ	4
222		Bumps into tree trunks and/or shrub stems but mostly remains in fairly straight channels.	0	
223		Bumps into tree trunks and/or shrub stems and follows a fairly <b>indirect</b> path from entrance to exit (meandering, multi-branched, or braided).	1	
223 224 <sup>F47</sup>	pH Measurement	The pH in most of the AA's surface water:		Preferably, measure this in larger areas of ponded surface water within the AA, or in streams that
224 225		Was measured, and is: [enter the reading in the column to the right.]		have passed through (not along) most of the AA. Unless surface water is completely absent, do not
		Was not measured but surface water is present and is darkly tea-coloured. Or if no surface water, then mosses and plants that indicate	0	dig holes or make depressions in peat in order to provide water for this measurement. Avoid measuring near roads or in puddles formed only by recent rain. [AM, FA, FR, NR, WBF, PH, PR,
226		peatland (e.g., Labrador tea) are prevalent. Enter "1".		Sens, WBF, WBN]
227 F48	TDS and/or	Neither of above. Enter "1". The TDS (total dissolved solids) or conductivity off the AA's surface water is: (select the first true row with information):	1	See above for measurement guidance. [FR, INV, NRv, PH, PRv, Sens]
228	Conductivity			
	,	TDS is: [Enter the reading <b>in ppm or mg/L</b> in the column to the right, if measured, or answer next row.] Conductivity is [Enter the reading <b>in µS/cm</b> in the column to the right.]		4
229 230	1	Was not measured, but plants that indicate saline conditions cover much of the vegetated AA. Enter "1".	0	1
230 231		Neither of above	1	
				[FA, FR, PH, SBM, Sens, WBF, WBN]
230 231	Beaver Probability	Use of the AA by beaver during the past 5 years is (select most applicable ONE):		
230 231 232	Beaver Probability	Use of the AA by beaver during the past 5 years is (select most applicable ONE): Evident from direct observation or presence of gnawed limbs, dams, tracks, dens, lodges, or extensive stands of water-killed trees	0	
230 231 232	Beaver Probability	Use of the AA by beaver during the past 5 years is (select most applicable ONE): Evident from direct observation or presence of gnawed limbs, dams, tracks, dens, lodges, or extensive stands of water-killed trees (snags).	_	
230 231 232 233 F49	Beaver Probability	Use of the AA by beaver during the past 5 years is (select most applicable ONE): Evident from direct observation or presence of gnawed limbs, dams, tracks, dens, lodges, or extensive stands of water-killed trees (snags). Likely based on known occurrence in the region and proximity to suitable habitat, which may include: (a) a persistent freshwater wetland,	0	-
230 231 232 233 F49 234	Beaver Probability	Use of the AA by beaver during the past 5 years is (select most applicable ONE): Evident from direct observation or presence of gnawed limbs, dams, tracks, dens, lodges, or extensive stands of water-killed trees (snags).	_	
230 231 232 233 F49 234 235	Beaver Probability	Use of the AA by beaver during the past 5 years is (select most applicable ONE): Evident from direct observation or presence of gnawed limbs, dams, tracks, dens, lodges, or extensive stands of water-killed trees (snags). Likely based on known occurrence in the region and proximity to suitable habitat, which may include: (a) a persistent freshwater wetland, pond, or lake, or a perennial low or mid-gradient (<10%) channel, and (b) a corridor or multiple stands of hardwood trees and shrubs in	_	
230 231 232 233 F49 234		Use of the AA by beaver during the past 5 years is (select most applicable ONE): Evident from direct observation or presence of gnawed limbs, dams, tracks, dens, lodges, or extensive stands of water-killed trees (snags). Likely based on known occurrence in the region and proximity to suitable habitat, which may include: (a) a persistent freshwater wetland, pond, or lake, or a perennial low or mid-gradient (<10%) channel, and (b) a corridor or multiple stands of hardwood trees and shrubs in vegetated areas near surface water. Unlikely because site characteristics above are deficient, and/or this is a settled area or other area where beaver are routinely removed.	_	
230 231 232 233 F49 234 235	Groundwater Strength	Use of the AA by beaver during the past 5 years is (select most applicable ONE): Evident from direct observation or presence of gnawed limbs, dams, tracks, dens, lodges, or extensive stands of water-killed trees (snags). Likely based on known occurrence in the region and proximity to suitable habitat, which may include: (a) a persistent freshwater wetland, pond, or lake, or a perennial low or mid-gradient (<10%) channel, and (b) a corridor or multiple stands of hardwood trees and shrubs in vegetated areas near surface water. Unlikely because site characteristics above are deficient, and/or this is a settled area or other area where beaver are routinely removed. Select first applicable choice:	0	
230 231 232 233 F49 234 235 235 236		Use of the AA by beaver during the past 5 years is (select most applicable ONE): Evident from direct observation or presence of gnawed limbs, dams, tracks, dens, lodges, or extensive stands of water-killed trees (snags). Likely based on known occurrence in the region and proximity to suitable habitat, which may include: (a) a persistent freshwater wetland, pond, or lake, or a perennial low or mid-gradient (<10%) channel, and (b) a corridor or multiple stands of hardwood trees and shrubs in vegetated areas near surface water. Unlikely because site characteristics above are deficient, and/or this is a settled area or other area where beaver are routinely removed.	_	Adhere to these criteria strictly do not use personal judgment based on fen conditions, pH, or othe evidence. Consult topographic maps to detect breaks in slope described here. Rust deposits associated with groundwater seeps may be most noticeable as orange discoloration in ice formatior along streams during early winter. [AM, CS, FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PH, PRv, SFS, WC, WS]

	Δ	В	C	D	Е
	Α	D	Most of the AA has a slope of >5%, or is very close to the base of a natural slope longer than 100 and much steeper than the slope of the	0	E
239			AA, AND the pH of surface water, if known, is >5.5. Neither of above is true, although some groundwater may discharge to or flow through the AA. Or groundwater influx is unknown.	1	
240			nvenner of above is true, although some groundwater may discridige to or now through the AA. Or groundwater innux is unknown.	1	
241	F51	Internal Gradient	The gradient along most of the flow path within the AA is:		This is not the same as the shoreline slope. It is the elevational difference between the AA's inlet and
242			<2% or the AA has no surface water outlet (not even seasonally).	1	outlet, divided by the flow-distance between them and converted to percent. If available, use a clinometer to measure this. Free clinometer apps can be downloaded to smartphones. If the wetland
243 244			2-5%. 6-10%.	0	is large (longer than ~1 km), this may be estimated using Google Earth to determine the minimum
244 245			>10%.		and maximum elevation within the AA, then dividing by length and multiplying by 100. [CS, NR, OE, PR, SR, WBF, WBN, WS]
			stions: If the AA lacks an upland edge, evaluate based on the AA's entire perimeter, and moving outward into whatever areas		
			ons, these questions are best answered by measuring from aerial images. Within a zone extending 30 m laterally from the AA's edge with upland and/or other wetlands, the percentage that contains perennial		[AM, FA, FR, INV, NRv, PH, POL, PRv, SBM, Sens, SRv, STR, WBN]
247		Vegetated Buffer as % of Perimeter	vegetation cover (except lawns, row crops, heavily grazed land, conifer plantations) is:		[AWI, FA, FR, INV, NRV, PH, POL, PRV, SBIVI, SEIIS, SRV, STR, WBN]
248			<5%.	0	
249 250			5 to 30%. 30 to 60%.	0	
251			60 to 90%.	0	
252		Turne of Cours in	>90%, or all the area within 30 m of the AA edge is other wetlands. SKIP to F55.	1	
253		Type of Cover in Buffer	Within 30 m upslope of where the wetland transitions to upland, the upland land cover that is NOT perennial vegetation is mostly (mark ONE):		[AM, FA, INV, NRv, PH, POL, SBM, STR, WBN]
254			Impervious surface, e.g., paved road, parking lot, building, exposed rock.	0	
255	F54	Buffer Slope	Bare or nearly bare pervious surface or managed vegetation, e.g., lawn, row crops, unpaved road, dike, landslide. The steepest and/or most disturbed part of the upland area that is within 30 m of the wetland and occupies >10% of that upland area has	0	[NRv, PRv, Sens, SRv]
256			a percent slope of:		
257			<1% (flat almost no noticeable slope) or all the area within 30 m of the AA edge is other wetlands.	0	
258 259			2-5%. 5-30%.	0	1
260			>30%.	0	1
	F55	Cliffs or Steep Banks	In the AA or within 100 m, there are elevated terrestrial features such as cliffs, talus slopes, stream banks, or excavated pits (but not riprap) that extend at least 2 m nearly vertically, are unvegetated, and potentially contain crevices or other substrate suitable for nesting or	0	Do not include upturned trees as potential den sites. [POL, SBM]
261			den areas. Enter 1 (yes) or 0 (no).		
	F56	New or Expanded	Human actions within or adjacent to the AA have persistently expanded a naturally occurring wetland or created a wetland where there previously was none (e.g., by excavation, impoundment):		Determine this using historical aerial photography, old maps, soil maps, or permit files as available [CS, NR, OE, PH, Sens]
262 263		Wetland	No.	0	[03, NK, OL, FH, 3018]
264			Yes, and created or expanded 20 - 100 years ago.	0	1
265			Yes, and created or expanded 3-20 years ago. Yes, and created or expanded within last 3 years.	0	4
266 267			Yes, but time of origin or expansion unknown.	0	
268			Unknown if new or expanded within 20 years or not.	1	
269	F57	Burn History	More than 1% of the AA's previously vegetated area:		Look for charred soil or stumps (in multiple widely-spaced locations) or ask landowner. [CS, PH, STR]
270 271			Burned within past 5 years. Burned 6-10 years ago.	0	
272			Burned 11-30 years ago.	0	1
273	EEO	Vicibility	Burned >30 years ago, or no evidence of a burn and no data.	1	[PU, STR, WBFv]
274	1.90	יאווועוני	The maximum percentage of the wetland that is visible from the best vantage point on public roads, public parking lots, public buildings, or public maintained trails that intersect, adjoin, or are within 100 m of the AA (select one) is:		
275			<25%.	1	
276 277			25-50%. >50%.	0	4
	F59		Assuming access permission was granted, select ALL statements that are true of the AA as it currently exists:		[PU, STR]
	F59 Non-consump	Uses - Actual or Potential	For an average person, walking is physically possible in (not just near) >5% of the AA during most of the growing season, e.g., free of	1	
279			deep water and dense shrub thickets. Maintained roads, parking areas, or foot-trails are within 10 m of the AA, or the AA can be accessed part of the year by boats arriving via	0	
280			contiguous waters.		
281			Within or near the AA, there is an interpretive center, trails with interpretive signs or brochures, and/or regular guided interpretive tours.	0	
	F60	Unvisited Core Area	The percentage of the AA almost never visited by humans during an average growing season probably comprises: [ <u>Note:</u> Only include the next set of the AA and the set of the AA		[AM, FAv, FRv, PH, PU, SBM, STR, WBF, WBN]
			the part actually walked or driven (not simply viewed from) with a vehicle or boat. Do not include visitors on trails outside of the AA unless more than half the wetland is visible from the trails and they are within 30 m of the wetland edge. In that case include only the area		
282	F59 Non-consumptive Uses - Actual or Potential F60 Unvisited Core Area	occupied by the trail.]			
283			<5% and no inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA.	0	
284 285			<5% and inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA. 5-50% and no inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA.	0	1
286			5-50% and inhabited building is within 100 m of the AA.	0	1
287 288			50-95%, with or without inhabited building nearby. >95% of the AA with or without inhabited building nearby.	0	
	F61	Frequently Visited	The part of the AA visited by humans almost daily for several weeks during an average growing season probably comprises: [See note	-	[AM, PH, PU, SBM, STR, WBF, WBN]
289 290		Area	above.] <5%. If F60 was answered ">95%" (mostly never visited), SKIP to F64.	1	
290 291			<5%. If FOU was answered >95% (mostly never visited), <b>SKIP to F04</b> . 5-50%.	0	
292			50-95%.	0	
293	F62	BMP - Soils	>95% of the AA. Boardwalks, paved trails, fences or other infrastructure and/or well-enforced regulations appear to effectively prevent visitors from walking	0	[PH, PU]
294			on soil within nearly all of the AA when the soil is unfrozen. Enter "1" if true.		
295		BMP - Wildlife Protection	Fences, observation blinds, platforms, paved trails, exclusion periods, and/or well-enforced prohibitions on motorised boats, off-leash pets, and off road vehicles appear to effectively exclude or divert visitors and their pets from the AA at critical times in order to minimize disturbance of wildlife (except during hunting seasons). Enter "1" if true.	0	[AM, PU, WBF, WBN]
	F64	Consumptive Uses	Recent evidence was found within the AA of the following potentially-sustainable consumptive uses. Select ALL that apply.		[FAv, FRv, WBFv]
297	F55         F56         F57         F58         F59         F61         F62         F63         F64	(Provisioning Services)	Low-impact commercial timber harvest (e.g., selective thinning).	0	1
298	are adja         F52         F53         F53         F54         F55         F56         F57         F58         F59         F60         F63         F64		Commercial or traditional-use harvesting of native plants, their fruits, or mushrooms. Waterfowl hunting.	0	4
299 300			Waterfowl hunting. Fishing.	0	1
301			Trapping of furbearers.	0	]
302	F65	Domestic Wells	None of the above. The closest wells or water bodies that currently provide drinking water are:	1	[NRv]
303 304			Within 0-100 m. of the AA.	0	
				U	

	Α	В	С	D	Е
305	5		100-500 m. away.	0	
306	5		>500 m. away, or no information.	0	
307	F66 7		The AA is, or is part of, a calcareous fen. See the Plants_Calcar worksheet in the accompanying SuppInfo file for list of plant indicators (calciphiles). Enter 1 If more than two Strong or more than five Moderate calciphile species are present; otherwise enter 0, but if not able to identify those <b>and</b> no information, change to <b>blank</b> .	0	[PH, PR]
08	3	-			

Invest	igator: Brady Leights	Site Identifier: WL-10		Date: 27 July, 2021	
Str	essor (S) Data Form for Non-Tida	I Wetlands. WESP-AC for Nova	a Scotia version 2.		Data
S1	Aberrant Timing of Water Inputs				
	In the last column, place a check mark next to any item that is likely t times, more temporal homogeneity of flow or water levels) or more fla			e muted (smaller or less frequent peaks spread over longer	
	Stormwater from impervious surfaces that drains directly to the wetle	and.			
	Water subsidies from wastewater effluent, septic system leakage, si	now storage areas, or irrigation.			
	Regular removal of surface or groundwater for irrigation or other cor	nsumptive use.			
	Flow regulation in tributaries or water level regulation in adjoining wa	ater body, or other control structure at water entry points that rec	gulates inflow to the wetland.		
	A dam, dike, levee, weir, berm, or fill within or downgradient from	the wetland that interferes with surface or subsurface flow in/c	out of the AA (e.g., road fill, wellpads, pipelines).		
	Excavation within the wetland, e.g., dugout, artificial pond, dead-end	d ditch.			
	Artificial drains or ditches in or near the wetland.				
	Accelerated downcutting or channelization of an adjacent or internal	channel (incised below the historical water table level).			
	Logging within the wetland.				
	Subsidence or compaction of the wetland's substrate as a result of r	nachinery, livestock, fire, drainage, or off road vehicles.			
	Straightening, ditching, dredging, and/or lining of tributary channels.				
	If any items were checked above, then for each row of the table below rows. To estimate effects, contrast the current condition with the cond	w, assign points. However, if you believe the checked items had		of the AA, then leave the "0's" for the scores in the following	
		Severe (3 points)	Medium (2 points)	Mild (1 point)	
	Spatial extent of timing shift within the wetland:	>95% of wetland.	5-95% of wetland.	<5% of wetland.	0
	When most of the timing shift began:	<3 yrs ago.	3-9 yrs ago.	10-100 yrs ago.	0
	Score the following 2 rows only if the altered inputs began within past	t 10 years, and only for the part of the wetland that experiences	those.		
	Input timing now vs. previously:	Shift of weeks.	Shift of days.	Shift of hours or minutes.	0
	Flashiness or muting:	Became very flashy or controlled.	Intermediate.	Became mildly flashy or controlled.	0
				Sum=	0
				Stressor subscore=	0.00
S2	Accelerated Inputs of Contaminants and/or	Salts			
	In the last column, place a check mark next to any item occurring in	n either the wetland or its CA that is likely to have accelerated	the inputs of contaminants or salts to the AA. [AM, FA, PH, POL, S	STR]	
	Stormwater or wastewater effluent (including failing septic systems)	, landfills, industrial facilities.			
	Metals & chemical wastes from mining, shooting ranges, snow stora npri/default.asp?lang=En&n=B85A1846-1	age areas, oil/ gas extraction, other sources (download many loc	ations from National Pollutant Release Inventory and view KMZ ov	erlay in Google Earth. https://www.ec.gc.ca/inrp-	
	Road salt.				
	Spraying of pesticides, as applied to lawns, croplands, roadsides, or	r other areas in the CA.			
	If any items were checked above, then for each row of the table below following rows. To estimate effects, contrast the current condition with	w, assign points. However, if you believe the checked items did		taminants and/or salts, then leave the "0's" for the scores in the	
		Severe (3 points)	Medium (2 points)	Mild (1 point)	
	Usual toxicity of most toxic contaminants:	Industrial effluent, mining waste, unmanaged landfill.	Cropland, managed landfill, pipeline or transmission rights-of- way.	Low density residential.	0
	Frequency & duration of input:	Frequent and year-round.	Frequent but mostly seasonal.	Infrequent & during high runoff events mainly.	0
	AA proximity to main sources (actual or potential):	0 - 15 m.	15-100 m. or in groundwater.	In more distant part of contributing area.	0
		•	·	Sum=	0
				Stressor subscore=	0.00
S3	Accelerated Inputs of Nutrients				
	In the last column, place a check mark next to any item occurring in	n either the wetland or its CA that is likelv to have accelerated	the inputs of nutrients to the wetland. INRv. PRv. STRI		
	Stormwater or wastewater effluent (including failing septic systems)	5			

Stormwater or wastewater effluent (including failing septic syster	ns), iandiliis.							
Fertilizers applied to lawns, ag lands, or other areas in the CA.								
Livestock, dogs.								
Artificial drainage of upslope lands.								
If any items were checked above, then for each row of the table below, assign points. However, if you believe the checked items did not cumulatively expose the AA to significantly more nutrients, then leave the "0's" for the scores in the following rows. To estimate effects, contrast the current condition with the condition if the checked items never occurred or were no longer present.								
	Severe (3 points) Medium (2 points)							
Type of loading:	High density of unmaintained septic, some types of industrial sources.	Moderate density septic, cropland, secondary wastewater treatment plant.	Livestock, pets, low density residential.					
Frequency & duration of input:	Frequent and year-round.	Frequent but mostly seasonal.	Infrequent & during high runoff events mainly.					
AA proximity to main sources (actual or potential):	0 - 15 m.	15-100 m. or in groundwater.	In more distant part of contributing area.					
			Sum=					
			Stressor subscore=	(				
Excessive Sediment Loading from Contri	buting Area							
In the last column, place a check mark next to any item present in	the CA that is likely to have elevated the load of waterborne or windb	porne sediment reaching the wetland from its CA. [FA, FR, INV, I	PH, SRv, STR]					
Erosion from plowed fields, fill, timber harvest, dirt roads, vegeta	tion clearing, fires.							
Erosion from construction, in-channel machinery in the CA.								
Erosion from off-road vehicles in the CA.								
Erosion from livestock or foot traffic in the CA.								
Stormwater or wastewater effluent.								
Sediment from road sanding, gravel mining, other mining, oil/ ga	s extraction.							
Accelerated channel downcutting or headcutting of tributaries du	e to altered land use.							
Other human-related disturbances within the CA.								
	elow, assign points (3, 2, or 1 as shown in header) in the last column. ate effects, contrast the current condition with the condition if the chec		add significantly more sediment or suspended solids to the AA,					
	Severe (3 points)	Medium (2 points)	Mild (1 point)					
Erosion in CA:	Extensive evidence, high intensity.*	Potentially (based on high-intensity* land use) or scattered evidence.	Potentially (based on low-intensity* land use) with little or no direct evidence.					
Recentness of significant soil disturbance in the CA:								

Duration of sediment inputs to the wetland:	Frequent and year-round.	Frequent but mostly seasonal.	Infrequent & during high runoff events mainly.				
AA proximity to actual or potential sources:	0 - 15 m.	15-100 m.	In more distant part of contributing area.				
* high-intensity= extensive off-road vehicle use, plowing, grading soil or sediment.	Sum=						
			Stressor subscore=	0.			
Soil or Sediment Alteration Within the As	sessment Area						
In the last column, place a check mark next to any item present in the wetland that is likely to have compacted, eroded, or otherwise altered the wetland's soil. Consider only items occurring within past 100 years or since wetland was created or restored (whichever is less). [CS, INV, NR, PH, SR, STR]							
Compaction from machinery, off-road vehicles, livestock, or mountain bikes, especially during wetter periods.							
Leveling or other grading not to the natural contour.							
Tillage, plowing (but excluding disking for enhancement of nativ	e plants).						
Fill or riprap, excluding small amounts of upland soils containing organic amendments (compost, etc.) or small amounts of topsoil imported from another wetland.							
Excavation.							
Ditch cleaning or dredging in or adjacent to the wetland.							
Boat traffic in or adjacent to the wetland and sufficient to cause	shore erosion or stir bottom sediments.						
Artificial water level or flow manipulations sufficient to cause ero	sion or stir bottom sediments.						
If any items were checked above, then for each row of the table effects, contrast the current condition with the condition if the che	pelow, assign points. However, if you believe the checked items did r cked items never occurred or were no longer present.	not measurably alter the soil structure and/or topography, then leave	the "0's" for the scores in the following rows. To estimate				
	Severe (3 points)	Medium (2 points)	Mild (1 point)				
Spatial extent of altered soil:	red soil: >95% of wetland or >95% of its upland edge (if any). 5-95% of wetland or 5-95% of its upland edge (if any).		<5% of wetland and <5% of its upland edge (if any).				
Recentness of significant soil alteration in wetland:	Current & ongoing.	1-12 months ago.	>1 yr ago.				
Duration:	Long-lasting, minimal veg recovery.	Long-lasting but mostly revegetated.	Short-term, revegetated, not intense.				
Timing of soil alteration:	Frequent and year-round.	Frequent but mostly seasonal.	Mainly during one-time or scattered events.				
			Sum=				
			Stressor subscore=				

#### FieldS form Non-tidal

# Assessment Area (AA) Results:

Wetland ID: Uniacke Quarry Wetland 10

Date: 27 July, 2021

Observer: Brady Leights

### Latitude & Longitude (decimal degrees): 44.917385, -63.815004

Scores will appear below after data are entered in worksheets OF, F, and S. See Manual for definitions and descriptions of how scores were computed.

Wetland Functions or Other Attributes:	Function Score (Normalised)	Function Rating	Benefits Score (Normalised)	Benefits Rating	Function Score (raw)	Benefits Scor (raw)
Water Storage & Delay (WS)	5.28	Moderate	5.30	Moderate	5.88	2.35
Stream Flow Support (SFS)	2.07	Moderate	8.46	Higher	1.67	5.63
Water Cooling (WC)	0.00	Lower	0.00	Lower	0.00	0.00
Sediment Retention & Stabilisation (SR)	4.30	Moderate	1.36	Moderate	5.56	0.67
Phosphorus Retention (PR)	1.68	Lower	1.29	Moderate	4.80	1.00
Nitrate Removal & Retention (NR)	3.98	Moderate	3.33	Lower	5.65	3.33
Carbon Sequestration (CS)	5.96	Moderate			8.02	
Drganic Nutrient Export (OE)	9.41	Higher			6.15	
Anadromous Fish Habitat (FA)	0.00	Lower	0.00	Lower	0.00	0.00
Resident Fish Habitat (FR)	0.00	Lower	0.00	Lower	0.00	0.00
Aquatic Invertebrate Habitat (INV)	5.09	Moderate	0.97	Lower	5.57	1.77
Amphibian & Turtle Habitat (AM)	3.00	Lower	2.28	Lower	4.70	3.64
Naterbird Feeding Habitat (WBF)	0.00	Lower	0.00	Lower	0.00	0.00
Vaterbird Nesting Habitat (WBN)	0.00	Lower	0.00	Lower	0.00	0.00
Songbird, Raptor, & Mammal Habitat (SBM)	6.79	Moderate	5.00	Moderate	5.91	5.00
Pollinator Habitat (POL)	5.89	Moderate	3.33	Moderate	4.88	3.33
Native Plant Habitat (PH)	4.40	Moderate	4.71	Lower	5.66	4.71
Public Use & Recognition (PU)			1.82	Moderate		1.54
Vetland Sensitivity (Sens)			6.65	Moderate		4.07
Vetland Ecological Condition (EC)			3.04	Lower		6.67
Wetland Stressors (STR) (higher score means more stress)			4.42	Moderate		2.31
Summary Ratings for Grouped Functions:						
HYDROLOGIC Group (WS)	5.28	Moderate	5.30	Moderate	5.88	2.35
NATER QUALITY SUPPORT Group (max+avg/2 of SR, PR, NR, CS)	4.97	Moderate	2.66	Lower	7.01	2.50
AQUATIC SUPPORT Group (max+avg/2 of SFS, INV, OE, WC)	6.78	Higher	5.80	Moderate	4.75	4.05
AQUATIC HABITAT Group (max+avg/2 of FA, FR, AM, WBF, WBN)	1.80	Lower	1.37	Lower	2.82	2.18
RANSITION HABITAT Group (max+avg/2 of SBM, PH, POL)	6.24	Moderate	4.67	Lower	5.70	4.67
VETLAND CONDITION (EC)			3.04	Lower		6.67
WETLAND RISK (average of Sensitivity & Stressors)			5.53	Moderate		3.19
	means only th	e of 0 does not at this wetland l inction or benef	has a capacity	that is equal or	less than the lo	owest-scorin

assessed previously.

## NOVA SCOTIA - Functional WSS Interpretation Tool

#### **1. General Description of Tool:**

This interpretive tool automatically determines whether the subject wetland will be regulated as a Wetland of Special Significance (WSS). This determination is made based on the WESP-AC functional results, per the Nova Scotia *Wetland Conservation Policy*.

A 'Function-Benefit Product' (FBP) is calculated based upon the Grouped Functions, and has a theoretical maximum of 100. Threshold values for the FBP are applied, in order to categorize the FBP scores into 'Low', 'Moderate' or 'High' scores. Thresholds are determined based upon the statistical distribution of WESP-AC scores compiled from various sites across the Province (N=442). These categories are subsequently used to apply various 'Functional WSS Rules', as described below.

For the purpose of defining and applying the Functional WSS rules, two supergroups are defined based on grouped functions, as follows: **(1)** Support Supergroup - includes Hydrologic, Water Quality Support, and Aquatic Support grouped functions. **(2)** Habitat Supergroup - includes Aquatic Habitat and Transition Habitat grouped functions.

#### 2. Functional WSS Rule Definitions:

Habitat Rule: In consideration of the Habitat Supergroup, the subject wetland is a WSS if either of the following sub-rules are satisfied:

(HAB 1) Two 'High Scores' OR

(HAB 2) One 'High' and one 'Moderate' score

Support Rule: In consideration of the Support Supergroup, the subject wetland is a WSS if either of the following sub-rules are satisfied:

(SUP 1) Three 'High' scores OR

(SUP 2) Two 'High' and one 'Moderate' score

Habitat/Support Hybrid Rule: In consideration of both the Habitat and Support Supergroups, the subject wetland is a WSS if the following is satisfied: (HYB 1) One 'High' Habitat score AND Two or three 'High' Support scores

#### **3. Functional WSS Interpretation Results**

Function-Benefit Product (FBP)	FBP SCORE	FBP SCORE CATEGORY
SUPPORT SUPERGROUP - HYDROLOGIC	27.97765997	Low
SUPPORT SUPERGROUP - WATER QUALITY SUPPORT	13.23627026	Low
SUPPORT SUPERGROUP - AQUATIC SUPPORT	39.30617239	Low
HABITAT SUPERGROUP - AQUATIC HABITAT	2.459812173	Low
HABITAT SUPERGROUP - TRANSITION HABITAT	29.17235143	Low

3a. Functional WSS Determination: Automatic Method

Habitat Rule Satisfied?	NO
Support Rule Satisfied?	NO
Habitat/Support Hybrid Rule Satisfied?	NO
CONCLUSION:	Site is not a WSS

#### 3b. Functional WSS Determination - Manual Method Using Dichotomous Key

<b>1a.</b> (HAB) - One or more 'High' scores for AH or TH <b>2</b>	
2a. (HAB) - Two 'High' scoresWSS	
<b>2b.</b> (HAB) - One 'High' score <b>3</b>	
<b>3a.</b> (HAB) - Any combination of 'High' and 'Moderate' scores	
<b>3b.</b> (HAB) - Any combination of 'High' and 'Low' scores	
<b>4a.</b> (SUP) One or more 'High' Scores for HYD, WQS, or AS	
5a. (SUP) Two or Three 'High' scores	
<b>5b.</b> (SUP) One 'High' score <b>6</b>	
<b>6a.</b> (SUP) Any combo of one 'High', two 'Mod' scores <b>WSS</b>	
<b>6b.</b> (SUP) One 'High', plus any other combo of scores <b>not WSS</b>	
<b>4b.</b> (SUP) Zero 'High' Scores for HYD, WQS, or AS	
<b>7a.</b> (SUP) Three 'Moderate' scores	
<b>7b.</b> (SUP) Any other combination of scores	
<b>1b.</b> (HAB) - Zero 'High' Scores for AH or TH <b>8</b>	
8a. (SUP) Three 'High' ScoresWSS	
<b>8b.</b> (SUP) Less than three 'High' scores <b>9</b>	
<b>9a.</b> (SUP) Two 'High' and one 'Moderate' score	
<b>9b.</b> (SUP) - Any other combination of scores	