Site Name: ______________________ **Site Code:** __________

Last observed date and Sourcecode =>	**Date:** ______	**Source Code:** F ______	NHUS
Date format: yyyy-mm-dd	**Date:** ______	**Source Code:** F ______	NHUS
	Date: ______	**Source Code:** F ______	NHUS
	Date: ______	**Source Code:** F ______	NHUS

GENERAL INFORMATION

Surveyor(s):		NH town:
Photographer:		Ownership:

SITE SUMMARY
STATUS [Ex=exemplary; Local=locally signif; R=rare; Inv=invasive]

SYSTEM NAME (ASSESSMENT AREA):		State Rank		Hydro Regime	Soil Drain	Observation Point(s)
-----				----- ---	----- ---	
	NATURAL COMMUNITY/ RARE SP/ INVASIVE/ OTHER		%cov in sys			
-----				----- ---	----- ---	
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NATURAL COMMUNITY Hydrologic Regime [GS=growing seas; WT=water table]
In table above, abbreviate HR Type [1^{o} or 2^{o}] and SD Type [1^{o} or 2^{o}] Example: SPF 1^{o}, SF 2^{o} VPD 1^{o}

- Saturated: sat to surf for extended periods during GS; surf water seldom present
- Seas saturated: sat to surf but absent by end of most GS
- Perm flooded: water covers surf throughout yr in all yrs
- Semiperm flooded: surf water persists throughout GS in most yrs (exc drghts); when abs, WT usu at/very near surf
- Seas flooded: surf water is present early in GS, but absent end of season in most yrs; when abs, WT often near surf
- Temp flooded: surf water pres for brief periods in GS, but WT usu well below surf for most of seas; U&W plants pres
- Intermit flooded: flooded for variable periods wo detectable seas periodicity; wks, mths, or yrs may pass betw flds
- Never inundated
- Unknown

TIDAL: ☐ *Subtidal* ☐ *Irreg exposed* ☐ *Reg fl* ☐ *Irreg fl*

Soil Drainage
[SM=soil moisture; FC=field capacity]

- RD (Rapidly): SM seldom exceeds FC in any hor; no gleying entire profile; typ coarse text or on steep slope
- WD (Well): SM does not norm exceed FC in any hor (poss C); usu free of mottling in up 3'; B red, brown, or yellowish
- MWD (Moderately Well): SM in exc of FC for small but sig period of yr; commonly mottled in lower B & C or below 2'
- SPD (Somewhat Poorly): SM in excess of FC remains in horiz for mod long periods dur yr; commonly mottled in B & C
- PD (Poorly): SM in excess of FC in all horiz for lg part of yr; soils usu strongly gleyed
- VPD (Very Poorly): free water remains at or within 12" of surf most of yr; usu strongly gleyed

Site Name: **Site Code:** **Last Obs** (yyyy-mm-dd)**:2010-**

SYSTEM	SYSTEM	SYSTEM
HGM Class [modified][pick 1^0, 2^0 if needed]:	Water Source [at least 1^0, up to two 2^0]:	Hydrological Condition:
Riverine ---- Intermittent flow ---- High gradient: rapid flow ---- Middle gradient: fast-moderate ---- Low gradient: slow flow ---- Dammed reach: dammed but flows Depressional ---- Isolated ---- Throughflow ---- Inflow ---- Outflow ---- Slope ---- Lacustrine fringe ---- Estuarine fringe	---- Direct precipitation ---- Surface/overland flow: run-off ---- Groundwater ---- Discharge: released into wetland ---- Saturation: wetland near WT surf ---- Water body inundation: surf water form marsh/swamp due to adj to riv/lake ---- Overbank flow: flooding river/stream ---- Inbank flow: contained within river channel ---- Anthropogenic ---- Direct input: irrigation, pumped ---- Overland flow: urban, rural ---- Other (describe):	Evid of flooding: _____ Flood depth: Hydrology Comment:

SYSTEM Landform [office, field verify, as needed]:

☐ Outwash: deposit of sand, gravel carried by running water from melting ice	☐ Ablation till: loose till	☐ Bedrock:
☐ Ice contact: eskers, kames, and associated kettle depressions	☐ Basal till: compact till	☐ Marine sediments:
☐ Lake plain: former lake bottoms of clay, silt, sand	☐ Drumlin:	☐ Other:

SYSTEM Description [comment on landscape context, size, condition of U & W communities, vegetation, hydrology, soils, animals, unique features, human-related alterations, etc.]

SYSTEM Drawing [depict as needed vegetation structure and physical features, placement of plots, etc.]

Aerial View:

Transect / Topographic View

NH NATURAL HERITAGE - Rapid Recon Form	Site Code:	Date (yyyy-mm-dd):
Site Name:		Source Code: F12NIC____NHUS
Surveyor: Bill Nichols		Town:

Directions to OP(s) relative to a permanent landmark

SITE SUMMARY

Status	Interesting Feature	S-rank	%in sys	OP
		S		
		S		
		S		
		S		
		S		
		S		
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		S		
		S		
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X-Section (Scale________)

Site Map/Detail. Include OP(s)

NC Plot size:

Species	T1 T2 T3	S1 S2 S3	H
			N

Inch 0 OP:

Comments:

S:
C:
LC:
Rank:

T2 dbh ave	"				
T2 dbh range	"	**Area:**	6-12"	12-20"	>20"
T2 height	'	**20x20m**	E+-	Count	Count
Pit/Md (E+-)		Live stem			
Stand age est		Snags>6'			
Max age		Downed			

NC Plot size:

Species	T1 T2 T3	S1 S2 S3	H
			N

Inch 0 OP:

Comments:

S:
C:
LC:
Rank:

T2 dbh ave	"				
T2 dbh range	"	**Area:**	6-12"	12-20"	>20"
T2 height	'	**20x20m**	E+-	Count	Count
Pit/Md (E+-)		Live stem			
Stand age est		Snags>6'			
Max age		Downed			

NC Plot size:

Species	T1 T2 T3	S1 S2 S3	H
			N

Inch 0 OP:

Comments:

S:
C:
LC:
Rank:

T2 dbh ave	"				
T2 dbh range	"	**Area:**	6-12"	12-20"	>20"
T2 height	'	**20x20m**	E+-	Count	Count
Pit/Md (E+-)		Live stem			
Stand age est		Snags>6'			
Max age		Downed			

Stand age est (avg canopy age): Yg <60; Maturing 60-120; Mature 120-150; Old 150-200; OG >200

NC			Plot size:	Inch 0				OP:	
Species	T1 T2 T3	S1 S2 S3	H						
				Comments:					
									S:
									C:
									LC:
				T2 dbh ave	"				Rank:
				T2 dbh range	"	**Area:**	6-12"	12-20"	>20"
				T2 height	'	**20x20m**	E+-	Count	Count
				Pit/Md (E+-)		Live stem			
			N	Stand age est		Snags>6'			
				Max age		Downed			

NC			Plot size:	Inch 0				OP:	
Species	T1 T2 T3	S1 S2 S3	H						
				Comments:					
									S:
									C:
									LC:
				T2 dbh ave	"				Rank:
				T2 dbh range	"	**Area:**	6-12"	12-20"	>20"
				T2 height	'	**20x20m**	E+-	Count	Count
				Pit/Md (E+-)		Live stem			
			N	Stand age est		Snags>6'			
				Max age		Downed			

NC			Plot size:	Inch 0				OP:	
Species	T1 T2 T3	S1 S2 S3	H						
				Comments:					
									S:
									C:
									LC:
				T2 dbh ave	"				Rank:
				T2 dbh range	"	**Area:**	6-12"	12-20"	>20"
				T2 height	'	**20x20m**	E+-	Count	Count
				Pit/Md (E+-)		Live stem			
			N	Stand age est		Snags>6'			
				Max age		Downed			

NC			Plot size:	Inch 0				OP:	
Species	T1 T2 T3	S1 S2 S3	H						
				Comments:					
									S:
									C:
									LC:
				T2 dbh ave	"				Rank:
				T2 dbh range	"	**Area:**	6-12"	12-20"	>20"
				T2 height	'	**20x20m**	E+-	Count	Count
				Pit/Md (E+-)		Live stem			
			N	Stand age est		Snags>6'			
				Max age		Downed			

NC			Plot size:	Inch 0				OP:	
Species	T1 T2 T3	S1 S2 S3	H						
				Comments:					
									S:
									C:
									LC:
				T2 dbh ave	"				Rank:
				T2 dbh range	"	**Area:**	6-12"	12-20"	>20"
				T2 height	'	**20x20m**	E+-	Count	Count
				Pit/Md (E+-)		Live stem			
			N	Stand age est		Snags>6'			
				Max age		Downed			

NC			Plot size:	Inch 0				OP:	
Species	T1 T2 T3	S1 S2 S3	H						
				Comments:					
									S:
									C:
									LC:
				T2 dbh ave	"				Rank:
				T2 dbh range	"	**Area:**	6-12"	12-20"	>20"
				T2 height	'	**20x20m**	E+-	Count	Count
				Pit/Md (E+-)		Live stem			
			N	Stand age est		Snags>6'			
				Max age		Downed			

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Stand age est (avg canopy age): Yg <60; Maturing 60-120; Mature 120-150; Old 150-200; OG >200

LEVEL 2.5 STRESSOR CHECKLIST

Site Name:		Site Code:		Last Obs (yyyy-mm-dd):	
System:				Surveyor:	

Stressors: *direct threats*; "the proximate (human) activities or processes that have caused, are causing, or may cause the destruction, degradation, and/or impairment of biodiversity and natural processes (e.g., ditching, logging, exotic pest diseases, septic tanks, or pesticide spray). Altered disturbance regime may be stressor (e.g., flooding, fire, or browse).

Some Important Points about Stressors Checklists.

1. Stressors checklists must be completed for Landscape Context (LC), Vegetation, Soils, and Hydrology.
2. Assessment of LC is for stressors found from system perimeter out to 250 m (not for stressors beyond 250 m or the degree to which LC stressors may impact the wetland system being evaluated).
3. Stressors for Vegetation, Soils, and Hydrology are assessed for the very same area for which the Level 2.5 metrics ratings are applied (i.e., to the **wetland system [WS]**).
4. Threat impact is calculated considering only present observed or inferred stressors (if inferred, the reason for the inference should be clearly stated).

SCOPE of threat: percent of LC or system affected [Assess for up to next 10 yrs]	
S1 = Small	Affects a small (1-10%) proportion of the total occurrence
S2 = Restricted	Affects some (11-30%) of the total occurrence
S3 = Large	Affects much (31-70%) of the total occurrence
S4 = Pervasive	Affects all or most (71-100%) of total occurrence
EXTENT or SEVERITY of degradation in scope [for Veg, Soil, Hydro] [Assess for up to next 10 yrs]	
E1 = Low	Likely to only slightly degrade/reduce occurrence
E2 = Moderate	Likely to moderately degrade/reduce occurrence
E3 = Serious	Likely to seriously degrade/reduce occurrence
E4 = Extreme	Likely to extremely degrade/destroy or eliminate occurrence

		LC [250 m]			Vegetation [WS]			Soil/Substrate [WS]			Hydrology [WS]			
	STRESSORS CHECKLIST	Scope	Extent	Impact	Scope	Extent	Impact	Scope	Extent	Impact	Scope	Extent	Impact	Comments [LC=LandCon, V=Veg, S=Soil, H=Hydro]
DEVLOP	Residential													
	Industrial, commercial, military													
	Utility/powerline corridor													
	Sports field, golf course, urban parkland													
	Row-crop agriculture, orchard/nursery													
	Hay field													
	Roads (gravel, paved, highway), railroad													
	Livestock, grazing, excessive herbivory													
	Other [specify]:													
REC	Passive recreation (bird, hike, trample, camp)													
	Active recreation (ATV, mt bike, hunt, fish, boat)													
	Other [specify]:													
VEG	Woody resource extraction: logs, shrub cuts, debris													
	Vegetation management: cutting, mowing													
	Excessive animal herbivory or insect damage													
	Invasive exotic plant species													
	Herb-Pesticide, vector control, chemicals (give evid)													
	Other [specify]:													
ND	Altered nat disturb regime [specify expected regime]													
	Other [specify]:													
SOIL	Incr sediment/org debris, erosion, gully (logged sites)													
	Filling, spoils, excavation													
	Soil disturbance: trampling, vehicle, pugging, skidding													
	Grading, compaction, plowing, discing													
	Physical resource extraction: rock, sand, gravel, etc													
	Trash or refuse dumping													
	Other [specify]:													
HYDROLOGY	Dam, ditch, diversion, dike, levee, unnat inflow, reser													
	Water extraction (lake/groundwat; wat table lowered)													
	Flow obstructions (culverts, paved stream crossings)													
	Engineered channel (riprap, armored bank, bed)													
	Actively managed hydrology (controlled lake level)													
	Tide gate, weir/drop structure, dredged inlet/channel													
	PS Discharge: treatmt water, non-storm disch, septic													
	NPS Discharge: urban runoff, farm drainage													
	Other [specify]:													
	Other [specify]:													
	Overall Stressor Impact													

Site Name: **Site Code:** **Last Obs** (yyyy-mm-dd)**:**
System: **Surveyor:**

***NOTE: Assess Land Use, Buffer Length, & Buffer Condition only if the Land Use Index not calculated using GIS.**

***LAND USE** [your field impression guided by aerial]	0 – 50 m: A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐	50 – 250 m: A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐	250 – 500 m: A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐	Overall land use score: A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐

***BUFFER LENGTH** [length of "*natural buffer*" using a 5 m min buffer width & length]		***BUFFER CONDITION** Estimate condition of vegetation cover within natural buffer length [see left]; if Buffer Length is 30% of perimeter & 15 m wide, assess condition only in that area [BL="D"; BC if excellent="A", very poor="E"][assess out to 50 m]	
Buffer is 90 – 100% of occurrence perimeter [minimum buffer width of 5 m for A – E]	**A** ☐	Abundant (>95%) cover native vegetation, little or no (<5%) cover of non-native plants, intact soils, AND very little or no trash or refuse	**A** ☐
Buffer is 75 – 90%	**B** ☐	Substantial (85–95%) cover of native vegetation, low (5–15%) cover of non-native plants, minimally disrupted soils, minimal trash, OR minor intensity of human visitation or recreation	**B** ☐
Buffer is 50 – 75%	**C** ☐	Moderate (50–85%) cover of native plants, moderate (15–50%) cover of non-native plants, moderate soil disruption, moderate amounts of trash refuse, OR moderate intensity of human visitation or recreation	**C** ☐
Buffer is 25 – 50%	**D** ☐	Low/moderate (25–50%) cover of native plants, substantial (50–75%) cover of non-native plants, extensive barren ground and highly compacted or otherwise disrupted soils, moderate or greater amounts of trash or refuse, moderate or greater intensity of human visitation or recreation	**D** ☐
Buffer is <25%	**E** ☐	Low (<25%) cover of native plants, dominant (>75%) cover of non-native plants, extensive barren ground and highly compacted or otherwise disrupted soils, moderate or greater amounts of trash or refuse, moderate or greater intensity of human visitation or recreation, OR no buffer at all	**E** ☐
Average natural buffer width in 1st 50 m		Comment:	
"Natural buffer" includes natural communities, roads not hazardous to wildlife, trails, lightly grazed pastures (no longer buffer if agricultural, busy road, RR, lawn, heavily grazed pastures, etc)		Land Use: Buffer Length: Buffer Condition:	

VEGETATION STRUCTURE [see vegetation plot data]					
FLOODPLAIN & SWAMP FOREST		**BOG & FEN**		**SHRUB SWAMP, MEADOW MARSH, AQUATIC OPEN RIPARIAN-CHANNEL, OTHER_____**	
Canopy a mosaic of patches of different sizes; gap sizes also vary; # of live stems 12-20" and >20" dbh well within expected range OR vegetation structure minimally to undisturbed	**A** ☐	Peatland supports vegetation typical of minimally or undisturbed conditions	**AB** ☐	Vegetation structure is at minimally or undisturbed conditions; no or few structural indicators of degradation evident	**AB** ☐
Canopy largely variable in size; some gap size variation; # of live stems 12-20" and >20" dbh within or very near expected range OR vegetation structure somewhat disturbed	**B** ☐	Peatland vegetation moderately degraded by anthropogenic factors; expected structural classes may not all be present; recovery possible if degrading influence removed	**C** ☐	Vegetation structure is moderately degraded/altered by anthropogen factors; several structural indicators of degradation evident	**C** ☐
Canopy somewhat homogeneous in density and age; # of live stems 12-20" and >20"dbh somewhat below expected range OR vegetation structure moderately disturbed	**C** ☐	Vegetation signif degraded by anthropogenic factors; expected structural classes poorly represented or absent; existing veg structure in poor condition, unnaturally sparse, or depauperate; recovery questionable without restoration or will take decades	**D** ☐	Vegetation structure is significantly degraded/altered by anthropogenic factors; many structural indicators of degradation evident	**D** ☐
Canopy very homogeneous in size; # of live stems 12-20" and >20" dbh well below expected range OR veg struct signif disturbed	**D** ☐	Comment:		Comment:	
Comment:					

ORGANIC MATTER ACCUMULATION [see vegetation plot data]					
FLOODPLAIN & SWAMP FOREST		**BOG & FEN**		**SHRUB SWAMP, MEADOW MARSH, AQUATIC OPEN RIPARIAN-CHANNEL, OTHER_____**	
Wide size-class diversity of standing snags and downed CWD (logs) in various stages of decay; larger size class (>12" dbh and >6' long) with 5 or more snags per 2.5 ac (1 ha)	**AB** ☐	Characterized by an accumulation of peaty, hummocky organic matter, and organic matter of various sizes, some very old	**AB** ☐	At or near expected or if applicable, characterized by mod amt of fine organic matter, occasional CWD of various sizes, but new materials seem more prevalent than old; litter and duff layers and leaf piles in pools or topographic lows are thin	**AB** ☐
Moderate size-class diversity of downed CWD and snags; logs in various stages of decay; larger size class with 1-4 snags per 2.5 ac	**C** ☐	Characterized by some areas lacking an accumulation of peaty, hummocky organic matter, and size of organic matter does not vary greatly, or appear very old	**C** ☐	Moderately altered or if applicable, site is characterized by either patchy areas of little to no fine organic matter or somewhat excessive amts of fine org matter or CWD	**C** ☐
Low size-class diversity of downed CWD and snags; logs mostly in early stages of decay; larger size class with <1 snag per 2.5 ac	**D** ☐	Characterized by large areas without peaty, hummocky organic matter, and size of organic matter is similar and relatively young	**D** ☐	Greatly altered or if applicable, site lacks or contains excessive amounts of organic matter	**D** ☐
Comment:		Comment:		Comment:	

COVER OF NATIVE PLANT INCREASERS			EVIDENCE List of increaser species at site. If a B, C, or D rating is assigned, list sp and cover. Ex: some members of *Acer, Betula, Toxicodendron, Rubus, Rhus, Typha, Dennstaedtia*	
Absent or incidental: <1% cover	A ☐			
Occasional: 1-10% cover	B ☐			
Common: 11-20% cover	C ☐			
Dominant: >20% cover	D ☐			
Comment:				

RELATIVE COVER OF NATIVE PLANT SPECIES [non-native cover = both invasive and non-invasive taxa] [see vegetation plot data]		COVER OF EXOTIC INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES [see vegetation plot data]		VEGETATION REGENERATION Floodplain & Swamp Forest only [see vegetation plot data]	
Relative cover of native plants >99%	A ☐	Exotic invasive plant species absent	A ☐	Native saplings and/or seedlings diagnostic of the sys type in expected amts; obvious regen	A ☐
Relative cover of native plants 97 to 99%	B ☐	Exotic invasive plant species present, but sporadic (<3% absolute cover)	B ☐	Native saplings and/or seedlings diagnostic of the system type somewhat less than expected	B ☐
Relative cover of native plants 90 to 96%	C ☐	Exotic invasive plant species prevalent (3–10% cover)	C ☐	Native saplings and/or seedling diagnostic of the sys type in low amounts; little regen	C ☐
Relative cover of native plants 50 to 89%	D ☐	Exotic invasive plant species abundant (>10% cover)	D ☐	No reproduction of native tree species diagnostic of the system type	D ☐
Relative cover of native plant species <50%	E ☐	Comment:		Comment:	
Comment:					

VEGETATION COMPOSITION [partially integrates related metrics above; also see vegetation plot data]	
Vegetation composition minimally to not disturbed; native species sensitive to anthropogenic degradation are present; functional groups indicative of anthropogenic disturbance (increasers, weedy or ruderal species) absent to minor; full range of diagnostic species present	A ☐
Vegetation composition with minor disturbed conditions; some native species indicative of anthropogenic disturbance (increasers, weedy or ruderal species) are present but minor, and some diagnostic species absent	B ☐
Vegetation composition with moderately disturbed conditions; species are still largely native and characteristic of the type, but they also include increasers, weedy or ruderal species; many diagnostic species absent	C ☐
Vegetation composition with severely disturbed conditions; species from entire strata may be absent or species are dominated by ruderal ("weedy") species, or comprised of planted stands of non-characteristic species, or unnaturally dominated by single species; most or all diagnostic species absent	D ☐
Comment:	

WATER SOURCE [FRESH & ESTUARINE] [assess alteration of natural water source – runoff, discharge, groundwater, riverine flows]	
Non-tidal source is natural or naturally lacks water in the growing season; no indication of direct artificial water sources	A ☐
Non-tidal source is mostly natural, but directly receives occasional or small amounts of inflow from anthropogenic sources (indicators include < 20% of core landscape is agricultural or developed land, storm drains etc.)	B ☐
Non-tidal source is primarily urban runoff, direct irrigation, pumped water, artificial impounded water, or other artificial hydrology (indicators include >20% of core landscape is agricultural or developed land, major point sources of discharge, etc)	C ☐
Non-tidal water flow has been substantially diminished by human activity	D ☐
Comment:	

RIVERINE/LACUSTRINE [channels, shores, open to forested floodplains]		NON-RIVERINE ENRICHED [rich swamps, med-rich fens, drainage marshes]		POOR ISOLATED WETLANDS [bogs & poor fens, poor swamps, basin marshes]		ESTUARINE [salt marsh, flats, subtidal] [or coastal salt pond marsh]	
HYDROPERIOD							
Nat channel/shore; no evidence of unnatural aggradation/ degradation; inund/drawdown within expected range	**A** ☐	Natural patterns of saturation or inundation/drawdown	**A** ☐	Natural patterns of saturation or inundation/ drawdown	**A** ☐	Area is subject to the full tidal prism, with two daily tidal minima and maxima; or restricted to natural tidal inflow during storm surge	**A** ☐
Channel/shore has some unnatural aggrad/degrad; minor alteration to expected range of inund/drawdown	**B** ☐	Sat patterns or inundation/ drawdown are of a somewhat > magnitude and <or> duration than natural conditions	**B** ☐	Minor alteration to natural patterns of sat or inundation/ drawdown (e.g., from ditches, runoff, etc.)	**B** ☐	Area is subj to reduced or muted tidal prism, although two daily minima and maxima are observed; or somewhat subj to inputs more or less often than expected under natural conditions, due to artificial alteration of berm ht	**B** ☐
Channel/shore has mod levels of unnatural aggrad/degrad; mod alteration to expected range of inundation/drawdown	**C** ☐	Sat patterns or inundation/ drawdown subject to more rapid or extreme drawdown or vice versa	**C** ☐	Mod alteration to natural patterns of sat or inundation/ drawdown (e.g., from ditches, runoff, etc.)	**C** ☐	Area is subj to muted tidal prism, with tidal fluctuations evident only in relation to extreme daily highs or spring tides; or significantly subj to inputs more or less often than expected under natural conditions, due to artificial alteration of berm ht	**C** ☐
Concrete or artificially hardened channels through most of site; substantial alteration to inund/drawdn	**D** ☐	Sat patterns or inundation/ drawdown substantially deviate (<or>) from natural conditions	**D** ☐	Substantial alteration to natural patterns of sat or inund/drawdown (e.g., from ditches, runoff, etc.)	**D** ☐	Area is subj to muted tidal prism, plus there is inadequate drainage, such that the marsh plain tends to remain flooded during low tide; or berm routinely breached/never breached, due to artificial alteration of berm ht	**D** ☐
Comment:							
HYDROLOGIC CONNECTIVITY							
Completely connected to floodplain/shore; no modifications made to contemporary floodplain/shore	**A** ☐	No obstruction to the expected natural range of lateral water movement with upland; no unnatural restrictions to natural drainage back to wetland	**A** ☐	No obstruction to the expected natural range of lateral water movement with upland; no unnatural restr to natural flow back to wetland	**A** ☐	Tidal channel sinuosity reflects natural processes; absence of channelization; marsh receives unimpeded tidal flooding; total absence of tide gates, flaps, dikes culverts, or human-made channels; or natural breach zone unimpeded	**A** ☐
Minor disconnection from floodplain/shore; <25% of bank/shore is affected	**B** ☐	Minor restrictions to natural lateral movement; <25% of site restricted by unnatural barriers to drainage back to wetland	**B** ☐	Minor restrictions to natural lat movement; <25% of site restricted by unnatural barriers to flow back to wetl	**B** ☐	Tidal channel sinuosity minimally altered; marsh receives essentially unimpeded tidal flooding, with few tidal channels blocked by dikes or tide gates, & few human-made channels; culvert, if present, is of lg dia & does not significantly change tidal flow, as evidenced by similar vegetation on either side of the culvert; or natural breach zone somewhat impeded or lowered	**B** ☐
Mod disconnection from floodplain/shore due to multiple modifications; 25-75% of bank/shore is affected	**C** ☐	Mod restriction to natural lateral movement; 25-75% of site restricted by unnatural barriers to drainage back to wetland	**C** ☐	Mod restriction to natural lateral movement; 25-75% of site restricted by unnatural barriers to flow back to wetl	**C** ☐	Tidal channel sinuosity moderately altered; marsh channels are frequently blocked by dikes or tide gates; tidal flooding is somewhat impeded by small culvert size, as evidenced in obvious differences in vegetation on either side of the culvert; or natural breach zone significantly impeded or lowered	**C** ☐
Substantially disconnected from floodplain/shore; >75% of bank/shore is affected	**D** ☐	Little hydrologic connection to upland; most water stages contained; >75% of wetl is restricted by barriers to drainage back to wetl	**D** ☐	Little hydro connect to upl; most water stages contained; >75% of wetland is restr by barriers to flow back to wetl	**D** ☐	Tidal channel sinuosity extensively altered; tidal channels are extensively blocked by dikes and tide gates; evidence of extensive human channelization; tidal flooding is totally or almost totally impeded by tidal gates or obstructed culverts; or natural breach zone artificially disconnected with flooding during storms or lowered and routinely flooded by spring tides	**D** ☐
Comment:							

SOIL / SUBSTRATE CONDITION			
Disturbance		**Water Quality** [leave blank if unsure]	
Bare soil areas are limited to naturally caused disturbances such as flood deposition or game trails	**A** ☐	No evidence of degraded water quality; water is clear; no strong green tint or sheen	**A** ☐
Some bare soil due to human causes but the extent and impact is minimal; depth of disturbance is limited to only a few inches and does not show evidence of ponding or channeling water	**B** ☐	Some negative water quality indicators are present, but limited to small and localized areas; water may have a minimal greenish tint or cloudiness, or sheen	**B** ☐
Bare soil areas due to human causes are common; there may be livestock pugging resulting in several inches of soil disturbance; ORVs or other machinery may have left some shallow ruts	**C** ☐	Negative indicators or wetland species that respond to high nutrient levels are common; water may have a moderate greenish tint, sheen or other turbidity with common algae	**C** ☐
Bare soil areas substantial & contribute to altered hydrology or other long-lasting impacts; deep ruts from ORVs or machinery may be present, or livestock pugging and/or trails are widespread; water will be channeled or ponded	**D** ☐	Widespread evidence of negative indicators; algae mats may be extensive; water may have a strong greenish tint, sheen or turbidity; bottom difficult to see during due to surface algal mats and other vegetation blocking light to the bottom	**D** ☐
Comment:		Comment:	

SOIL / SUBSTRATE CONDITION	
Physical Patch Type Diversity [see Physical Patch Type Table for reference] [assess based on the expected patch types possible at the site [not in general for the type]]	
Physical patch types expected at site are present	**AB** ☐
Some physical patch types at site are lacking (give evidence)	**C** ☐
Many physical patch types at site are lacking (give evidence)	**D** ☐
Comment:	

PHYSICAL PATCH TYPE TABLE **[assess based on the expected patch types possible at the site, not in general for the type]**

Select wetland type and code patch type frequency as follows:

E = expected

E+ = greater than expected

E– = less than expected

A = absent but expected at the site [leave blank if patch type absent but not expected at the site]

Add new wetland types or patch types as needed

RIVER/STREAM CHANNEL or POND/LAKE SHORE					
Pool / riffle complex		Debris jams / woody debris		Beaver dam	
Riverbank outcrop		Point bars / other bars		Bank	
Riverbank seep		Tributary / secondary channels		Mudflats	
River bluff		Beaver pond		Sandy beach	
				Berm	
FLOODPLAIN					
Low and high forested floodplain		Backswamp		Tip-up mounds / pits	
Open floodplain		Upland pockets on floodplain		Adjacent or onsite seeps	
Terrace		Riverwash plain and dunes		Deposional or erosional scour features	
Levee		Vernal pools		Deposited woody debris	
Oxbow / backwater channel		Swales			
BOGS & FENS					
Plant hummocks		Mudbottoms		Bog eye / pond	
Hollows		Beaver dams / canals		Fen windows	
Flarks / strings		Moat		Rivulets	
				Seeps	
MARSH & SHRUBLAND **[drainage, basin, pondshore]**					
Pond or lake		Mudflats		Animal mounds and burrows	
Pools		Beaver dams / canals		Adjacent or onsite seeps	
Stream		Plant Hummocks		Sandy shore	
Beaver pond / natural depression		Hollows		Sandy berm	
SWAMP FOREST					
Plant hummocks		Tip-up mounds / pits		Beaver dams / canals	
Hollows		Stream		Adjacent or onsite seeps	
ESTUARY					
Pannes		Tidal creeks		Intertidal rocky shore	
Pools		Mudflat		Sandy shore	
		Breach zones on berm		Subtidal channel-bay bottom	
OTHER_____					

SIZE **[office metrics, field checked]**

Relative Size		**Size Condition** **[degree, if any, reduced in size due to human activity]**	
Very large compared to other examples of the same type (e.g., top 10% based on known and historic occurrences, or area-sensitive indicator species very abundant)	**A** ☐	Occurrence is at or only minimally reduced (<3%) from its original natural extent	**A** ☐
Large compared to other examples of the same type (e.g. within 10-30%, based on known and historic occurrences, or most area-sensitive indicator species moderately abundant)	**B** ☐	Occurrence is only modestly reduced (3-10%) from its original natural extent	**B** ☐
Moderate compared to other examples of the same type, (e.g., within 30-70% of known or historic sizes; or many area-sensitive indicator species are able to sustain a minimally viable population, or many characteristic species are sparse but present)	**C** ☐	Occurrence is substantially reduced (10-30%) from its original natural extent	**C** ☐
Too small to sustain full diversity and full function of the type. (e.g., smallest 30% of known or historic occurrences, or both key area-sensitive indicator species and characteristic species are sparse to absent)	**D** ☐	Occurrence is heavily reduced (>30%) from its original natural extent	**D** ☐
Comment:		Comment:	