

Site Name: _____

Form F. Non-tidal Wetland Data Form. WESPAK-SE version 2.0.

DIRECTIONS: Conduct an assessment only after reading the accompanying Manual and explanations in column E below. In the Data column, change the 0 (false) to a 1 (true) for the best choice, or for multiple choices where allowed and so indicated. Answer these questions primarily based on your onsite observations and interpretations. Do not write in shaded parts of this data form. Answering some questions accurately may require conferring with the landowner or other knowledgeable persons, and/or reviewing aerial imagery. For most wetlands, completing this field data form require 1-2 hours on a site. For a listing of functions to which each question pertains, see bracketed codes in column E. For detailed descriptions of each WESPAK-SE model, see Appendix F of the accompanying Manual. Codes for functions and values are: WS= Water Storage, SFS= Stream Flow Support, WC= Water Cooling, WW= Water Warming, SR= Sediment Retention, PR= Phosphorus Retention, NR= Nitrate Removal, CS= Carbon Sequestration, OE= Organic Export, INV= Invertebrates, FA= Anadromous Fish, FR= Resident Fish, AM= Amphibians, WBF= Feeding Waterbirds, WBN= Nesting Waterbirds, SBM= Songbirds, Mammals, & Raptors, POL= Pollinators, PH= Plant Habitat, PU= Public Use & Recognition, Subs= Subsistence, EC= Ecological Condition, Sen= Sensitivity, STR= Stressors.

| # | Indicator | Conditions | Data | Explanation/ Definitions |
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| F1 | Wetland Type | Most of the vegetated part of the AA (wetland Assessment Area) is a (select ONE): | | [AM, CS, FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PH, SEN, SFS, WBF, WBN] |
| F1.1 | | Forested Peatland | 0 | Nearly all the AA is moss-covered and/or the soils to a depth of at least 4 inches are organic (sometimes deeper if not rocky). More tall (>3 ft) woody cover than herbaceous. Trees often hemlock or cedar. Often with skunk cabbage (at least in seasonal channels), blueberries. Little or no open water. Includes shrubby fringes of open peatlands and fens. Not in active floodplain. |
| F1.2 | | Open Peatland | 0 | Nearly all the AA is moss-covered. Peat depth usually > 16 inches except where bedrock near surface. Tree cover is <5% and cover of tall (>3 ft) shrubs is <30%. Shore pine, Labrador tea, crowberry often occur. Often with small (<25 sq ft) scattered stair-step pools with acidic, stained water. Some examples are flat bogs, floating bogs, and sloping muskeg. |
| F1.3 | | Fen/ Marsh | 0 | Surface water is more extensive, at least seasonally. More emergent than tall (>3 ft) woody plant cover. Often sedges, deer cabbage, marsh marigold, horsetail, burreed, pond lily. If ground is moss-covered, it is mostly obscured by sedges or other herbaceous plants. Soils often muck or peat, seldom coarse unless created by excavation. Often beaver-created, or at base of steep slopes, or in depressions or adjoining larger water bodies. |
| F1.4 | | Floodplain Wetland | 0 | At least once annually, surface water in a channel that flows through or adjoins the AA causes the width of surface water in the AA (perpendicular to the channel) to more than double. The increased width is due mainly to that channel inflow, not to hillslope seepage or runoff. Soils are silt or coarser (little or no organic soil or peat). Vegetation can be woody or herbaceous: often alder, willow, devil's club. Includes some (not all) wetlands in mapped floodplains. Consult municipal maps of floodplains if available, and the online WESPAK-SE Wetlands Module: SEAK Hydro Stream. |
| F1.5 | | Uplift Meadow | 0 | Within a few miles of tidewater or a glacier, but nontidal, and mostly within 100 miles of Glacier Bay National Park. Little or no persistent surface water except in channels, which may be strongly downcut. Mostly sweetgale and/or herbaceous vegetation, e.g., silverweed, iris, Lyngbye's sedge. Tree cover usually <30%. Peat depth usually <16 inches. Resulted from uplift following isostatic rebound as a glacier receded within recent centuries. |
| F1.6 | | Tidal Marsh or Tidal Swamp. Do not continue. Use other spreadsheet. | 0 | Inundated by tide at least once annually and dominated by emergent herbaceous or woody plants. The level of surface water fluctuates every ~6 hours on a daily basis in response to tides. Do not include areas of beachgrass (<i>Leymus</i> or <i>Elymus mollis</i> , also called ryegrass) unless they are inundated at that frequency. Do not include areas that are entirely eelgrass or seaweeds. |

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| F2 | % Saturated Only | The percentage of the AA that lacks surface water during an average year (that is, except perhaps for a few hours after snowmelt or rainstorms), but which is still a wetland, is: | | This is the cumulative acreage of all areas lacking surface water in the AA. [AM, FA, FR, INV, NR, PH, PR, SBM, SEN, SRv, WBF, WBN, WC, WW] |
| | | less than 1%, or <0.01 acre (about 20 ft on a side) never has surface water. In other words, all or nearly all of the AA is inundated permanently or at least seasonally. | 0 | |
| | | 1-25% of the AA never contains surface water. | 0 | |
| | | 25-50% of the AA never contains surface water. | 0 | |
| | | 50-99% of the AA never contains surface water. | 0 | |
| | | >99% of the AA never contains surface water, except for water flowing in channels and/or in pools that occupy <1% of the AA. SKIP to F30. | 0 | |
| | | >99% of the AA never contains surface water, and AA is not intersected by channels that have flow, not even for a few days per year. SKIP to F30. | 0 | |
| F3 | % with Persistent Surface Water | The percentage of the AA that has surface water (either ponded or flowing, either open or obscured by vegetation) during all of the growing season during most years is: | | 0.01 acre is about 20 ft on a side if square. This is the <u>cumulative</u> acreage of all areas that have surface water. Sites fed by glaciers, or by unregulated streams that descend on north-facing slopes, tend to remain wet longer into the summer. Indicators of persistence may include fish, some dragonflies, beaver, and muskrat. In the local soil survey, the NRCS descriptions of the predominant soil types may include information on saturation persistence. [AM, CS, FA, FR, INV, NR, POL, PR, SBM, WBF, WBN] |
| | | less than 1%, or <0.01 acre (whichever is less). SKIP to F7. | 0 | |
| | | 1-25% of the AA, and mostly in narrow channels and/or small scattered pools. | 0 | |
| | | 1-25% of the AA, and mostly in a single large pool, pond, and/or channel. | 0 | |
| | | 25-50% of the AA | 0 | |
| | | 50-95% of the AA | 0 | |
| | | >95% of the AA | 0 | |
| F4 | Summertime Shading of Water | At mid-day during the warmest time when surface water is present, the area of water within the AA that is shaded by vegetation, incised channels, streambanks, or other features also present <u>within</u> the AA is: | | Consider the aspect and surrounding topographic relief as well as vegetation height and density. [FA, FR, WC, WW] |
| | | <5% of the water is shaded | 0 | |
| | | 5-25% of the water is shaded | 0 | |
| | | 25-50% of the water is shaded | 0 | |
| | | 50-75% of the water is shaded | 0 | |
| | | >75% of the water is shaded | 0 | |
| | | | | |
| F5 | Fringe Wetland | The AA adjoins a lake, stream, or river whose wetted width (not counting the AA's wetland) during mean annual conditions is greater than 50 ft and also more than 5 times the vegetated wetland's average width (measured perpendicular to upland). If true, enter "1" and continue. If false, leave the 0 and continue. | 0 | [SBM, WBF, WBN, WCv, WWv] |
| F6 | Lacustrine Wetland | The AA borders a body of ponded open water whose size (not counting the AA's wetland) exceeds 20 acres during most of the growing season. Enter "1" if true, "0" if false. | 0 | The "vegetated areas" should not include submersed or floating-leaved aquatics. [FA, FR, PR, WBF, WBN] |

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| F7 | % Flooded Only Seasonally | The percentage of the AA soil that is covered by surface water <u>only</u> during the wettest time of year, <u>and</u> for >2 continuous weeks during that time, is: | | 0.01 acre is about 20 ft on a side if square. This is the cumulative acreage of all areas in the AA that flood ONLY seasonally. Flood marks (algal mats, adventitious roots, debris lines, ice scour, etc.) are often evident when not 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 bankful height and visualizing where that would intercept the land along the river. Although useful only as a general guide, the NWI's water regime modifier code and NRCS soil survey descriptions of the predominant soil types usually include information on flooding frequency and saturation persistence. The wettest times in Southeast Alaska typically occur during late fall, during rain events after the ground is frozen, and/or during spring snowmelt. Near melting glaciers, surface water may be present mainly in summer. [CS, FA, INV, NR, OE, PH, SR, WBF, WBN, WS] |
| | | <1% or <0.01 acre, whichever is less. SKIP to F9. | 0 | |
| | | 1-25% | 0 | |
| | | 25-50% | 0 | |
| | | 50-95% | 0 | |
| | | >95% | 0 | |
| F8 | Annual Water Fluctuation Range | Where surface water is present in the AA at least seasonally, its annual fluctuation in most of that area is: | | [AM, CS, INV, NR, OE, PH, PR, SR, WBN, WS] |
| | | <0.5 ft | 0 | |
| | | 0.5 - 1 ft | 0 | |
| | | 1-3 ft | 0 | |
| | | > 3 ft | 0 | |
| F9 | Predominant Depth Class | During most of the growing season, surface water depth in most of the area where it is present is: <i>[Note: This is not asking for the maximum depth.]</i> | | If a boat is unavailable, estimate this by considering wetland size and local topography. Or if timing 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, SEN, SFS, SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WW] |
| | | <0.5 ft deep (but >0) | 0 | |
| | | 0.5 - 1 ft deep | 0 | |
| | | 1-2 ft deep | 0 | |
| | | 2-6 ft deep | 0 | |
| | | >6 ft deep. True for many fringe wetlands. | 0 | |
| F10 | Depth Class Distribution | When present, surface water in most of the AA usually consists of (select one): | | Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. See diagram in the manual. [FR, INV, WBF, WBN] |
| | | One depth class that comprises >90% of the AA's inundated area (use the classes in the question above). | 0 | |
| | | One depth class that comprises 50-90% of the AA's inundated area. | 0 | |
| | | Neither of above. Multiple depth classes; none occupy more than 50% of the AA. | 0 | |
| F11 | Open Water - Extent | During most of the growing season, the largest patch of open water that is in or bordering the AA is >1 acre and mostly deeper than 1 ft . If true enter "1" and continue, If false, enter "0" and SKIP to F15 . | 0 | Open water is water that is not obscured by vegetation in aerial ("duck's eye") view. It includes vegetation floating on the water surface or entirely submersed beneath it. It may be flowing or ponded. |

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| F12 | Flat Shoreline Extent | The length of the AA's shoreline (along its ponded open water) that is bordered by areas that are nearly flat (a slope less than about 5%) is: | | See diagram in the manual. If several isolated pools are present in early summer, estimate the percent of their collective shorelines that has such a gentle slope. [SR, WBN] |
| | | <1% of the shore length | 0 | |
| | | 1-25% | 0 | |
| | | 25-50% | 0 | |
| | | 50-75% | 0 | |
| | | >75% | 0 | |
| F13 | Width of AA's Vegetated Zone | At the driest time of year (or lowest water level), the width of vegetated area <u>in the AA</u> that separates adjoining uplands from most of the open water within or adjoining the AA is: | | "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. For most sites larger than 10 acres and with persistent water, measure the width using aerial imagery rather than estimate in the field. [AM, CS, NR, OE, PH, PR, SBM, SEN, SR, WBN] |
| | | 1-5 ft | 0 | |
| | | 5-25 ft | 0 | |
| | | 25-100 ft | 0 | |
| | | 100-300 ft | 0 | |
| | | >300 ft | 0 | |
| F14 | Non-vegetated Aquatic Cover | The cover for fish, aquatic invertebrates, and/or amphibians that is provided by horizontally incised banks, water deeper than 2 ft, and/or partly-submerged accumulations of wood thicker than 4 inches (NOT by living vegetation) is: | | For this question, do not consider herbaceous plants . Consider only the wood that is at or above the water surface. Estimates of underwater wood based only on observations from terrestrial viewpoints are unreliable so should not be attempted. [AM, FA, FR, INV] |
| | | Little or none, or all water is shallower than 2 ft most of the year. | 0 | |
| | | Intermediate, e.g., 500 - 2500 cu. ft of instream wood per 1000 ft of channel. | 0 | |
| | | Extensive | 0 | |

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| F15 | All Ponded Water - Extent | During most of the growing season, the percentage of the AA that has ponded surface water (stagnant, or flows so slowly that fine sediment is not held in suspension) which is either open or shaded by emergent vegetation is: | | Nearly all wetlands with surface water have some ponded water. [CS, FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, SEN, SR, WBF, WBN, WC, WS, WW] |
| | | <1% or none, or occupies <100 sq. ft cumulatively. Enter "1" and SKIP to F20. | 0 | |
| | | 1-25% of the AA, and mainly in small fishless pools. Enter "1" and SKIP to F20. | 0 | |
| | | 1-25% of the AA, and mainly in a single large pool or pond, with or without fish access. | 0 | |
| | | 5-30% of the AA. | 0 | |
| | | 30-70% of the AA. | 0 | |
| | | 70-95% of the AA. | 0 | |
| | | >95% of the AA. | 0 | |
| F16 | Open Ponded Water - Extent | 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: | | Open water may have floating aquatic vegetation provided it does not usually extend above the water surface. [AM, CS, FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PR, SR, WBF, WBN, SBM, WC, WW] |
| | | <1% or none, or largest pool occupies <100 sq. ft. Enter "1" and SKIP to F20. | 0 | |
| | | 1-5% of the ponded water. Enter "1" and SKIP to F20. | 0 | |
| | | 5-30% of the ponded water. | 0 | |
| | | 30-70% of the ponded water. | 0 | |
| | | 70-99% of the ponded water. | 0 | |
| | | 100% of the ponded water. SKIP to F18. | 0 | |
| F17 | Emergent Vegetation - Distribution | During most of the growing season, the spatial pattern of herbaceous vegetation that has surface water beneath it (emergent vegetation -- NOT floating-leaved plants) is mostly: | | [AM, FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PH, PR, SBM, SR, WBF, WBN] |
| | | scattered in small clumps, islands, or patches throughout the surface water area. | 0 | |
| | | intermediate | 0 | |
| | | clumped along the margin of the surface water area, or mostly surrounds a channel or central area of open water, or such vegetation covers <100 sq ft and <1% of the AA. | 0 | |
| F18 | Floating Algae & Duckweed | At some time of the year, mats of algae and/or duckweed cover most of the AA's otherwise-unshaded water surface or blanket the underwater substrate. If true, enter "1" in next column. If untrue or uncertain, enter "0". | 0 | [EC, PR, WBF] |
| F19 | Ice Cover | Ice (not just snow) covers nearly all of the AA's water surface for more than 4 continuous weeks during most years, potentially altering the air-water exchange. If true, enter "1" in next column. If untrue, enter "0". | 0 | Available data suggest this ranking from shortest to longest ice duration based on location: Ketchikan, Annette, Sitka, Little Port Walter, Juneau, Yakutat, Annex Creek. However, local factors such as elevation, water body depth, and flow velocity should be considered. [AM, CS, FR, NR, OE, PR, SEN, SFS, SR, WBF, WS] |

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| F20 | Stained Surface Water | Most surface water is tea-colored (from tannins, not iron bacteria), and/or its pH is usually <5.5. If surface water not observed, enter "1" if organic soil depth exceeds 6 inches and vegetation is mostly moss and/or evergreens. | 0 | [FR, OE, AM, WBN] |
| F21 | Isolated Island | The AA contains (or is part of) an island within a lake, pond, or river, and is isolated from the shore by water depths >3 ft on all sides during an average June. The island may be solid, or it may be a floating vegetation mat suitable for nesting waterbirds. | 0 | [WBN] |
| F22 | Beaver | Use of the AA by beaver during the past 5 years is (select most applicable ONE): | | [FA, FR, PH, SBM, SEN, WBF, WBN] |
| | | evident from direct observation or presence of gnawed limbs, dams, tracks, dens, lodges, or extensive stands of water-killed trees (snags). | 0 | |
| | | 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. | 0 | |
| | | unlikely because site characteristics above are deficient, and/or this is a settled area or other area where beaver are routinely removed. But beaver occur in the region (i.e., within 10 miles, or on same island). | 0 | |
| | | none. Beaver are absent from the region and/or the island. | 0 | |
| F23 | Flowing Water - Extent | The percentage of the AA that has flowing water (flowing with enough force to keep sediment in suspension, and >1 inch deep and either open or shaded by emergent vegetation) for >2 continuous weeks at the wettest time of a typical year is: | | |
| | | None. (Topographic maps also show no intersecting channels or floodplains. However, if the AA is entirely a lake or pond, enter a "1" regardless of whether maps show a channel intersecting it). | 0 | |
| | | 1-25% of the AA (topo maps show one or more channels). Their wetted width does not expand >2x their width at annual low flow, e.g., many strongly incised or headwater channels. | 0 | |
| | | 1-25% of the AA, and in (or adjoining) one or more channels whose wetted width expands >2x their width at annual low flow. Typically not in headwaters. SEAK Hydro Process maps may show "Flood Plain" channel. | 0 | |
| | | 5-30% of the AA. | 0 | |
| | | 30-70% of the AA. | 0 | |
| | | 70-95% of the AA. | 0 | |
| | | >95% of the AA. | 0 | |
| F24 | Inflow | At least once annually, surface water moves into the AA from a tributary stream or ditch that is at least 300 ft long, or from a lake or river. Often shown as a channel on a topo map (consult the SEAK Hydro Streams layer of the WESPAK-SE web site). If true, enter 1 and continue. If false, enter 0 and SKIP to F30. | 0 | [NRv, PH, PRv, SRv] |

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| F25 | Input Water Temperature | Based on lack of shade upstream or source characteristics, the inflow is likely to be warmer than the AA's surface water during part of most years. Enter 1= yes, 0= no. | 0 | [WCv, WWv] |
| F26 | Input Stream Gradient | The gradient of the tributary with the largest inflow, averaged up to 300 ft from the AA (excluding any portion of the distance where water travels through a pipe) is: | | Estimate gradient by dividing the elevation difference by horizontal distance over 300 ft. [PRv, SRv] |
| | | <1% | 0 | |
| | | 1-5% | 0 | |
| | | 5-30% | 0 | |
| | | >30% | 0 | |
| F27 | Throughflow Complexity | During its travel through the AA at the time of peak annual flow, most of the flowing water [select ONE]: | | [FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PR, SR, WBF, WBN, WS] |
| | | Does not bump into plant stems. Nearly all the water travels in unvegetated (often incised) channels that have little contact with wetland vegetation, or through a zone of open water such as an instream pond or lake. | 0 | |
| | | bumps into herbaceous vegetation and follows a fairly straight path from entrance to exit (branched channels few or none, meandering slight or none). | 0 | |
| | | bumps into herbaceous vegetation and follows a fairly indirect path from entrance to exit (meandering, multi-branched, or braided) | 0 | |
| | | bumps into tree trunks and/or shrub stems and follows a fairly straight path from entrance to exit (branched channels few or none, meandering slight or none). | 0 | |
| | | bumps into tree trunks and/or shrub stems and follows a fairly indirect path from entrance to exit (meandering, multi-branched, or braided) | 0 | |
| F28 | Outflow Duration | The most persistent <u>surface</u> water connection (outlet channel or pipe, ditch, or overbank water exchange) between the AA and the closest off-site downslope water body is: | | Path length is the length of a wetland measured in a straight line from inlet to outlet, or from highest to lowest elevation within the wetland (i.e., in the direction of predominant downhill surface flow) -- see OF35. Consult the hydrography layer of the WESPAK-SE web site if uncertain if AA is intersected by or near a channel. A channel is defined as an observably incised landform that transports surface water in a downhill direction during some part of a normal year. A larger difference in elevation between the wetland-upland boundary and the bottom of the wetland outlet (if any) indicates shorter outflow duration. The frequencies given are only approximate and are for a "normal" year. The connection need not occur during the growing season. [CS, FA, FR, NR, OE, PR, SEN, SFS, SR, WCv, WS, WWv] |
| | | persistent (>9 months/year); almost always shown on stream maps, or determine from your dry-season observation. | 0 | |
| | | seasonal (14 days to 9 months/year, not necessarily consecutive); sometimes shown on stream maps. | 0 | |
| | | temporary (<14 days, not necessarily consecutive); seldom shown on stream maps. | 0 | |
| | | none -- but maps show a stream or other water body that is downslope from the AA and within a distance that is less than the AA's <i>path length</i> (see definition, OF35). If so, mark "1" here and SKIP TO F30 . | 0 | |
| | | no surface water flows out of the wetland except possibly during extreme events (less than once per 10 years). Or, water flows only into a wetland, ditch, or lake that lacks an outlet. If so, mark "1" here and SKIP TO F30 . | 0 | |

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| F29 | Outflow Confinement | During major runoff events, in the places where surface water in a channel exits the AA or connected waters nearby, it: | | "Major runoff events" would include biennial high water caused by storms and/or rapid snowmelt. [CS, NR, OE, PR, SEN, SR, STR, WS] |
| | | 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 | |
| | | leaves through natural exits, not mainly through artificial or temporary features | 0 | |
| | | 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 | |
| F30 | Groundwater: Strength of Evidence | Select first applicable choice. In the AA: | | Consult topographic maps to detect breaks in slope described here. Localized orange coloration associated with groundwater seeps may be most noticeable in ice formations along streams during early winter. [AM, CS, FA, FR, INV, NR, OE, PH, PRv, SFS, WC, WS, WW] |
| | | (a) springs are observed, OR (b) water is markedly cooler in summer and warmer in winter (e.g., later ice formation) than in other wetlands nearby, OR (c) water level measurements from shallow wells, or high salinity/conductivity in undisturbed wetlands distant from potential marine influence, suggest substantial groundwater discharge to the AA. | 0 | |
| | | (a) the upper end of the AA is located very close to the base of (but mostly not ON) a natural slope much steeper (usually >15%) than that within the AA and longer than 300 ft, OR (b) rust deposits ("iron floc"), colored precipitates, or dispersible natural oil sheen are prevalent in the AA, OR (c) AA water is remarkably clear in contrast to naturally stained or glacially-clouded waters typical in nearby wetlands, OR (d) AA is located at a geologic fault. | 0 | |
| | | Neither of above is true, although some groundwater may discharge to or flow through the AA, or groundwater influx is unknown. | 0 | |
| F31 | Woody Cover Extent | <u>Within</u> the entire vegetated part of the AA, the percentage occupied by woody plants taller than 3 feet (shrubs, trees) is: | | Do not count trees or shrubs if they merely hang into the wetland. They must be rooted in soils that are saturated for several weeks of the growing season. The "vegetated part" should not include floating-leaved or submersed aquatics. [NR, WBF, WBN] |
| | | <5% of the vegetated AA, or there is no woody vegetation in the AA. SKIP to F41. | 0 | |
| | | 5-25%. | 0 | |
| | | 25-50% | 0 | |
| | | 50-75% | 0 | |
| | | >75% | 0 | |

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| F32 | Tall Woody Cover Extent | Within the vegetated part of the AA, just the woody plants (trees) that are taller than 20 ft occupy: | | Do not count trees if they merely hang into the wetland. They must be rooted in soils that are saturated for several weeks of the growing season. The "vegetated part" should not include floating-leaved or submersed aquatics. [PH, SBM, SEN] |
| | | <1% of the vegetated AA, or the AA lacks trees. Enter "1" and SKIP to F38. | 0 | |
| | | 1-25% of the vegetated AA | 0 | |
| | | 25-50% of the vegetated AA | 0 | |
| | | 50-95% of the vegetated AA | 0 | |
| | | >95% of the vegetated part of the AA | 0 | |
| F33 | Deciduous Trees | Within the vegetated part of the AA, just the deciduous trees that are taller than 20 ft occupy: | | Do not count trees if they merely hang into the wetland. They must be rooted in soils that are saturated for several weeks of the growing season. The "vegetated part" should not include floating-leaved or submersed aquatics. |
| | | <1% of the vegetated AA | 0 | |
| | | 1-25% of the vegetated AA | 0 | |
| | | 25-50% of the vegetated AA | 0 | |
| | | 50-95% of the vegetated AA | 0 | |
| | | >95% of the vegetated part of the AA | 0 | |
| F34 | Woody Diameter Classes | Mark all the classes of woody plants within the AA, but only IF they comprise more than 5% of the woody canopy <u>within</u> the AA. Do not count trees that adjoin but are not within the AA. | | The trees and shrubs need not be wetland species. Measurements are the d.b.h., the diameter of the tree measured at 4.5 ft above the ground. [AM, CS, POL, SBM, SEN, WBN] |
| | | evergreen 1-4" diameter and >3 ft tall | 0 | |
| | | deciduous 1-4" diameter and >3 ft tall | 0 | |
| | | evergreen 4-9" diameter | 0 | |
| | | deciduous 4-9" diameter | 0 | |
| | | evergreen 9-21" diameter | 0 | |
| | | deciduous 9-21" diameter | 0 | |
| | | evergreen >21" diameter | 0 | |
| | | deciduous >21" diameter | 0 | |
| | | | 0 | |
| F35 | Snags | The number of large snags (diameter >8") in the AA plus the area within 100 ft uphill of the closest upland to the wetland edge is: | | Snags are standing trees at least 10 ft tall that are mainly without bark or foliage. [POL, SBM, WBN] |
| | | Several (>2/acre) and a pond or lake of at least 1 acre is within 1 mile. | 0 | |
| | | Several (>2/acre) but above not true. | 0 | |
| | | Few or none | 0 | |
| F36 | Downed Wood | The number of downed wood pieces longer than 6 ft and with diameter >6" , and not persistently submerged , is: | | Exclude temporary "burn piles." [, AM, INV, POL, SBM] |
| | | Several (>5 if AA is >10 acres, or >2 for smaller AAs) | 0 | |
| | | Few or none | 0 | |

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| F37 | Exposed Shrub Canopy | Woody vegetation 3 to 20 ft tall that is not under the drip line of trees is: | | The "vegetated part" may include moss, but it should not include floating-leaved or submersed aquatics. [AM, PH, SBM] |
| | | <5% of the vegetated AA and (if a fringe wetland) <5% of its water edge. Or <0.01 acre. SKIP to F41. | 0 | |
| | | 5-25% of the vegetated AA or (if a fringe wetland) 5-25% of the water edge -- whichever is greater. | 0 | |
| | | 25-50% of the vegetated AA or the water edge, whichever is greater. | 0 | |
| | | 50-95% of the vegetated AA or the water edge, whichever is greater. | 0 | |
| | | >95% of the vegetated part of the AA or the water edge, whichever is greater. | 0 | |
| F38 | Shrub Species Dominance | Determine which two native shrub species (3 to 20 ft tall) comprise the greatest portion of the native shrub cover. Then choose one: | | [EC, PH, SBM, SEN] |
| | | those species together comprise > 50% of the areal cover of native shrub species. | 0 | |
| | | those species together do not comprise > 50% of the areal cover of native shrub species. | 0 | |
| F39 | Woody-Herbaceous Interspersion | In "ducks-eye view", the distribution pattern of woody vegetation (including low shrubs) VS. unshaded herbaceous/moss vegetation within the AA is: | | In larger forested wetlands, patchiness is best interpreted from aerial imagery. Images that show "coarse-grained" forests indicate presence of multiple age classes and/or numerous small openings, whereas those that show "fine-grained" forests suggest more even-aged, even-sized forest with little interspersion. [SBM, SEN] |
| | | (a) Woody cover and herbaceous/moss cover EACH comprise 30-70% of the vegetated part of the AA, AND (b) There are <u>many</u> patches of woody vegetation scattered widely within herbaceous/moss vegetation, or many patches of herbaceous vegetation scattered widely within woody vegetation. | 0 | |
| | | (a) Woody cover and herbaceous/moss EACH comprise 30-70% of the vegetated AA, AND (b) There are <u>few</u> patches ("islands") of woody vegetation scattered widely within herbaceous vegetation, or <u>few</u> patches of herbaceous/moss vegetation ("gaps") scattered widely within woody vegetation. | 0 | |
| | | (a) Woody cover OR herbaceous/moss comprise >70% of the vegetated AA, AND (b) There are several patches of the other scattered within it. (e.g., forested AAs with patches -- not limited to corridors -- of skunk cabbage, or muskeg with scattered shrubs). | 0 | |
| | | (a) Woody over OR herbaceous/moss comprise >70% of the vegetated AA, AND (b) The other is absent or is mostly in a single area or distinct zone with almost no intermixing of woody and unshaded herbaceous/moss vegetation. | 0 | |
| F40 | Deciduous Shrubs | Woody vegetation in the 3 to 20 ft height class which is deciduous (e.g., blueberry, menziesia, alder) comprises: | | Select only the first true statement. The trees or shrubs do not have to be wetland species, as long as they are in the AA or overhang its water. Deciduous shrubs are especially likely to occur on mineral soils with little moss ground cover, such as burns, clearcuts, landslides, avalanche paths, abandoned beaver flowages, areas of recent glacial rebound or deglaciation, heavily grazed or drained lands, and floodplains. [CS, INV, OE, PH, SBM] |
| | | <1% of the AA's vegetated area, or largest patch occupies less than 400 sq. ft | 0 | |
| | | 1-25% of the vegetated area | 0 | |
| | | 25-50% of the vegetated area | 0 | |
| | | 50-75% of the vegetated area | 0 | |
| | | >75% of the vegetated area | 0 | |

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| F41 | N Fixers | The percent of the AA's shrub plus ground cover that is nitrogen-fixing plants (e.g., alder, sweetgale, arctic rush, lupine, clover, other legumes) is: | | "Ground cover" includes both moss and herbaceous vegetation. Do not include N-fixing algae or lichens. Select only the first true statement. [FA, FR, INV, NRv, OE, PH, SBM, SEN] |
| | | <1% or none | 0 | |
| | | 1-25% of the shrub plus ground cover, in the AA or along its water edge (whichever has more). | 0 | |
| | | 25-50% of the shrub plus ground cover, in the AA or along its water edge (whichever has more). | 0 | |
| | | 50-75% of the shrub plus ground cover, in the AA or along its water edge (whichever has more). | 0 | |
| | | >75% of the shrub plus ground cover, in the AA or along its water edge (whichever has more). | 0 | |
| F42 | Moss Extent | The cover of peat-forming moss is: | | Exclude moss growing on trees or rocks. [CS, PH] |
| | | <5% of the vegetated ground cover. | 0 | |
| | | 5-25% of the vegetated ground cover. | 0 | |
| | | 25-50% of the vegetated ground cover. | 0 | |
| | | 50-95% of the vegetated ground cover. | 0 | |
| | | >95% of the vegetated ground cover. | 0 | |
| F43 | Bare Ground & Accumulated Plant Litter | Consider the parts of the AA that lack surface water at some time of the year. Viewed from 6 inches above the soil surface, the condition in the part of that area that is most likely to be exposed to flowing water, runoff, or wind near the end of the growing season, or is otherwise more likely to erode (e.g., due to slope, land use practices) 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. [AM, EC, INV, NR, OE, POL, PR, SBM, SEN, SR] |
| | | Little or no (<5%) <i>bare ground</i> is visible between erect stems or under canopy <u>and</u> ground surface is extensively blanketed by moss, lichens, graminoids with great stem densities, or plants with ground-hugging foliage. | 0 | |
| | | 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 more than 5% of the unflooded parts of the AA. | 0 | |
| | | Mostly (>50%) bare ground or ground covered mainly with thatch at that time. | 0 | |
| | | Not applicable. Surface water (either open or obscured by emergent plants) covers all of the AA all the time. | 0 | |
| F44 | Ground Irregularity (microtopography) | Consider the parts of the AA that lack surface water at some time of the year. Excluding slash from logging, the number of small pits, raised mounds, hummocks, boulders, upturned trees, animal burrows, gullies, natural levees, wide soil cracks, and microdepressions is: | | "Microtopography" refers mainly to the patchiness of vertical relief of >6 inches and is represented only by inorganic features, except where living plants have created depressions or mounds (hummocks) of soil. Do not count incised channels and other "macro" features. If parts of the AA are flat but others have substantial microtopography, base your answer on which condition predominates in the parts of the AA that lack persistent water. [AM, EC, INV, NR, PH, POL, PR, SBM, SR, WS] |
| | | Few or none (minimal microtopography; <1% of that area) | 0 | |
| | | Intermediate | 0 | |
| | | Several (extensive micro-topography) | 0 | |

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| F45 | Upland Inclusions | Within the AA, inclusions of upland that individually are >100 sq. ft. are: | | Inclusions are slightly elevated "islands" or "pockets" dominated by upland vegetation and soils. Do not count as inclusions the elevated roots of trees or logs unless supported by a mound of mineral soil meeting the size threshold. Upland inclusions may sometimes be created by fill. [AM, NR, SBM] |
| | | Few or none | 0 | |
| | | Intermediate (1 - 10% of vegetated part of the AA). | 0 | |
| | | Many (e.g., wetland-upland "mosaic", >10% of the vegetated AA). | 0 | |
| F46 | Soil Texture | In most parts of the AA that lack persistent water, the texture of soil in the uppermost layer is: <i>[To determine this, use a trowel to check in at least 3 widely spaced locations, and use the soil texture key in Appendix C of the Manual. If organic, use shovel to dig down to 16" depth or until hitting mineral soil, whichever is first, then measure.]</i> | | "Organic" includes muck, mucky peat, peat, and mucky mineral soils that comprise the "Oi" horizon. These soils are much less common in floodplains. Do not include duff (loose organic surface material, e.g., dead plant leaves and stems). If texture varies greatly, base your answer on which texture predominates in the parts of the AA that lack persistent water. [CS, NR, OE, PH, PR, SEN, SFS, WS] |
| | | Loamy: includes loam, silty loam, sandy loam | 0 | |
| | | Fines: includes silt, glacial flour, clay, clay loam, silty clay, silty clay loam, sandy clay, sandy clay loam. | 0 | |
| | | Organic, from surface to within 4 inches of surface only. Exclude live roots unless from moss. | 0 | |
| | | Organic, from surface to within 16 inches of surface only. Exclude live roots unless from moss. | 0 | |
| | | Organic, from surface to greater than 16 inch depth. Exclude live roots unless from moss. | 0 | |
| | | Coarse: includes sand, loamy sand, gravel, cobble, stones, boulders, fluvents, fluvaquents, riverwash. | 0 | |
| F47 | Shorebird Feeding Habitats | Within the AA, the extent of mudflats, and/or non-acidic ponded areas shallower than 2 inches, and/or unwooded shortgrass areas that meet the definition of shorebird habitat (column E) is usually: | | This addresses needs of many but not all migratory sandpipers, plovers, and related species. [WBF] |
| | | none, or <100 sq. ft within the AA. | 0 | |
| | | 100-1000 sq. ft. within the AA. | 0 | |
| | | 1000 – 10,000 sq. ft. within the AA. | 0 | |
| | | >10,000 sq. ft within the AA. | 0 | |
| F48 | Largest Herbaceous Patch | The area of the largest patch of herbaceous vegetation (e.g., sedges, grasses, skunk cabbage & other forbs -- excluding mosses and submerged and floating aquatics) within the AA is: <i>[Note: Do not include areas where the herbaceous canopy is so thin that moss is visible beneath it during the peak of the growing season].</i> | | 0.1 acre is about 66 ft on a side if square. If the AA is smaller than the wetland within which it is located, extend the patch to include contiguous herbaceous vegetation in the same wetland (but a different AA) and revise the area estimate. Include herbaceous patches that are under a forest canopy as well as those visible in aerial imagery. [PH, SBM, Sens, WBF, WBN] |
| | | <0.1 acre. SKIP to F54. | 0 | |
| | | 0.1 - 1 acre | 0 | |
| | | 1 to 10 acres | 0 | |
| | | 10 to 100 acres | 0 | |
| | | 100 to 1000 acres | 0 | |
| | | >1000 acres | 0 | |

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| F49 | Unshaded Herbaceous Extent | As visible in birds-eye view , herbaceous vegetation (excluding mosses and submerged and floating aquatics) comprises: | | "Birds-eye view" means vertical view from about 500 ft above the wetland surface, and thus excludes herbaceous vegetation hidden beneath a tree or shrub canopy. [WBF, WBN, POL] |
| | | <5% of the vegetated part of the AA (including moss-covered parts). Mark "1" here and SKIP to F54 . | 0 | |
| | | 5-25% of the vegetated AA | 0 | |
| | | 25-50% of the vegetated AA | 0 | |
| | | 50-95% of the vegetated AA | 0 | |
| | | >95% of the vegetated AA | 0 | |
| F50 | Forb Cover | The percent of the vegetated ground cover that is forbs (e.g., skunk cabbage, buckbean, wildflowers) reaches an annual maximum of: | | forbs = flowering non-woody vascular plants (excludes grasses, sedges, ferns, mosses). Exclude horsetail (<i>Equisetum</i>) even though technically it is a forb. [POL, CS] |
| | | <5% of the vegetated ground cover | 0 | |
| | | 5-25% of the vegetated ground cover | 0 | |
| | | 25-50% of the vegetated ground cover | 0 | |
| | | 50-95% of the vegetated ground cover | 0 | |
| | | >95% of the vegetated ground cover. SKIP to F52 . | 0 | |
| F51 | Sedge Cover | Sedges (<i>Carex</i> spp.) and/or cottongrass (<i>Eriophorum angustifolium</i>) occupy: | | [CS] |
| | | <5% of the vegetated ground cover, or <0.01 acre | 0 | |
| | | 5-50% of the vegetated ground cover | 0 | |
| | | 50-95% of the vegetated ground cover | 0 | |
| | | >95% of the vegetated ground cover | 0 | |
| F52 | Herbaceous Species Dominance | Determine which two native herbaceous (forb, graminoid, fern) species comprise the greatest portion of the herbaceous cover that is unshaded by a woody canopy. Then choose one: | | [EC, INV, PH, POL, SEN] |
| | | those species together comprise > 50% of the areal cover of native herbaceous plants at any time during the year. | 0 | |
| | | those species together do not comprise > 50% of the areal cover of native herbaceous plants at any time during the year. | 0 | |
| F53 | Invasive Plant Cover | Invasive plants in this region may include (for example): creeping buttercup, reed canary grass, orange hawkweed, annual blue grass, timothy grass, Canadian thistle, field sow-thistle, Japanese knotweed, European mountain ash, white clover, alsike clover, others noted in PlantList worksheet. | | [EC, PH, POL, SEN] |
| | | apparently no invasive species are present <u>in</u> the AA. | 0 | |
| | | Invasive species are present but comprise <5% of the herbaceous and <5% of the shrub cover. | 0 | |
| | | Invasive species comprise 5-20% of the herb or shrub cover. | 0 | |
| | | Invasive species comprise 20-50% of the herb or shrub cover. | 0 | |
| | | Invasive species comprise >50% of the herb or shrub cover. | 0 | |

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| F54 | Weed Source Along Upland Edge | Along the wetland-upland boundary, the percent of the upland edge (within 10 ft of wetland) that is occupied by plant species that are considered invasive is: (see list in preceding question or in Table B-3 of the manual) | | If the wetland has no upland edge, or upland edge is <10% of wetland's perimeter, then answer for the portion of the upland closest to the wetland. If a plant cannot be identified to species (e.g., winter conditions) but its genus contains an invasive species, assume the unidentified plant to also be invasive. If vegetation is so senesced that invasive species cannot be identified, answer "none". [PH, STR] |
| | | none of the upland edge (invasives apparently absent) | 0 | |
| | | some (but <5%) of the upland edge | 0 | |
| | | 5-50% of the upland edge | 0 | |
| | | most (>50%) of the upland edge | 0 | |
| F55 | Natural Cover in Buffer | Along the wetland-upland edge and extending 100 ft upslope, the percentage of the upland that contains natural (not necessarily native -- see column E) land cover taller than 6 inches is: | | Natural land cover includes wooded areas, peatlands, vegetated wetlands, and most other areas of perennial vegetation. It does not include water, glaciers, annual crops, residential areas, golf courses, recreational fields, fields mowed >1x per year, pavement, bare soil, rock, bare sand, or gravel or dirt roads. Natural land cover is not the same as native vegetation. It can include areas with invasive plants. If the AA does not adjoin upland, base your answer on the closest upland. [AM, FA, FR, INV, NRv, PH, PRv, SBM, SEN, SRv, STR, WBN] |
| | | <5% | 0 | |
| | | 5 to 30% | 0 | |
| | | 30 to 60% | 0 | |
| | | 60 to 90% | 0 | |
| | | >90%. SKIP to F58. | 0 | |
| F56 | Type of Cover in Buffer | Within 100 ft upslope of the wetland-upland edge closest to the AA, the upland land cover that is NOT unmanaged vegetation or water is mostly (mark ONE): | | [AM, FA, INV, NRv, PH, SBM, STR, WBN] |
| | | impervious surface, e.g., paved road, parking lot, building, exposed rock. | 0 | |
| | | bare or nearly bare pervious surface or managed vegetation, e.g., lawn, mostly-unvegetated clearcut, landslide, unpaved road, dike. | 0 | |
| F57 | Upland Slope | The average percent slope of the land, measured from the AA's wetland-upland edge and extending uphill 100 ft, or to the greatest source of pollution (whichever is closer), is: | | Disturbance feature = building, paved area, recently cleared area, dirt road, lawn, annually-harvested row crops. Use judgment to decide if extent or proximity is more influential for a noted disturbance. If the AA is only part of a wetland and does not have an upland edge, evaluate this along the upland edge closest to the AA. Estimate slope by dividing the elevation difference (between the wetland and disturbed area) by their horizontal distance apart. [NRv, PRv, SEN, SRv] |
| | | <1% (flat -- almost no noticeable slope) | 0 | |
| | | 2-5% | 0 | |
| | | 5-30% | 0 | |
| | | >30% | 0 | |
| F58 | Cliffs, Banks, Beaver, Muskrat | In the AA or within 300 ft, there are (a) muskrat houses or beaver lodges, or (b) mineral licks, or (c) elevated terrestrial features such as cliffs, talus slopes, stream banks, or excavated pits (but not riprap) that extend at least 6 ft nearly vertically, are unvegetated, and potentially contain crevices or other substrate suitable for nesting or den areas. Enter 1 (yes) or 0 (no). | 0 | Do not include upturned trees as potential den sites. [POL, SBM] |

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| F59 | New Wetland | The AA is (or is within, or contains) a "new" wetland resulting from human actions (e.g., excavation, impoundment) or debris or lava flows, receding glacier, sea level rise, or other factors affecting what once was upland (non-hydric) soil . | | Do not include wetlands created by beaver dams except for the part where flooding affected uplands (not just existing wetlands and streams). Determine this using historical aerial photography, old maps, soil maps, or permit files as available [CS, NR, OE, PH, PRv, SEN, SRv] |
| | | No | 0 | |
| | | yes, and most recently created, deglaciated, or uplifted 20 - 100 years ago | 0 | |
| | | yes, and most recently created, deglaciated, or uplifted 3-20 years ago | 0 | |
| | | yes, and most recently created, deglaciated, or uplifted within last 3 years | 0 | |
| | | yes, but time of origin unknown | 0 | |
| | | unknown if new within 20 years or not | 0 | |
| F60 | Visibility | The maximum percent of the AA that is visible from the best vantage point on public roads, public parking lots, public buildings, or well-defined public trails that intersect, adjoin, or are within 300 ft of the wetland (select one) is: | | [PU, STR, WBFv] |
| | | <25% | 0 | |
| | | 25-50% | 0 | |
| | | >50% | 0 | |
| F61 | Ownership | Most of the AA is (select one): | | In the online WESPAK Wetlands Module, generalized ownership category can be viewed but consult local tax maps if possible. [PU, STR] |
| | | publicly owned conservation lands that exclude new timber harvest, roads, mineral extraction, and intensive summer recreation (e.g., off-road vehicles). | 0 | |
| | | publicly owned resource use lands (allowed activities such as timber harvest, mining, or intensive recreation), or unknown. | 0 | |
| | | owned by non-profit conservation organization or lease holder who allows public access. | 0 | |
| | | other private ownership, including Tribes. | 0 | |
| F62 | Non-consumptive Uses - Actual or Potential | Assuming access permission was granted, select ALL statements that are true of the AA as it currently exists: | | Some trails, roads, and Interpretive centers are shown in the online WESPAK Wetlands Module. Enable the Recreation layer > Recreation Facilities. [PU, STR] |
| | | Walking is physically possible <u>in</u> (not just near) >5% of the AA during most of year, e.g., free of deep water and dense shrub thickets. | 0 | |
| | | Maintained roads, parking areas, or foot-trails are within 30 ft of the AA, or the AA can be accessed part of the year by boats arriving via 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 | |
| | | The AA contains or adjoins a public boat dock or ramp, or is within 0.5 mile of a ferry terminal, airstrip, public lodge, campsite, snowmobile park, or picnic area. | 0 | |

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| F63 | Core Area 1 | The percentage of the AA almost never visited by humans during an average growing season probably comprises: [Note: 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 100 ft of the wetland edge. In that case add only the area occupied by the trail.] | | Include visits by foot, canoe, kayak, or any non-motorized mode. Judge this based on proximity to population centers, roads, trails, accessibility of the wetland to the public, wetland size, usual water depth, and physical evidence of human visitation. Exclude visits that are not likely to continue and/or that are not an annual occurrence, e.g., by construction or monitoring crews. [AM, FAv, FRv, PH, PU, SBM, STR, WBF, WBN] |
| | | <5% and no inhabited building is within 300 ft of the AA | 0 | |
| | | <5% and inhabited building is within 300 ft of the AA | 0 | |
| | | 5-50% and no inhabited building is within 300 ft of the AA | 0 | |
| | | 5-50% and inhabited building is within 300 ft of the AA | 0 | |
| | | 50-95% | 0 | |
| | | >95% of the AA | 0 | |
| F64 | Core Area 2 | The percentage of the AA visited by humans almost daily for several weeks during an average growing season probably comprises: [Note: 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 100 ft of the wetland edge. In that case add only the area occupied by the trail]. | | Include visits by foot, canoe, kayak, or any non-motorized mode. Exclude visits that are not likely to continue and/or that are not an annual occurrence, e.g., by construction or monitoring crews. [AM, PH, PU, SBM, STR, WBF, WBN] |
| | | <5%. If F64 was answered ">95%", SKIP to F67. | 0 | |
| | | 5-50% | 0 | |
| | | 50-95% | 0 | |
| | | >95% of the AA | 0 | |
| F65 | BMP - Soils | Boardwalks, paved trails, fences or other infrastructure and/or well-enforced regulations appear to effectively prevent visitors from walking on unfrozen soils within nearly all of the AA. Enter "1" if true. | 0 | [PH, PU] |
| F66 | BMP - Wildlife Protection | Fences, observation blinds, platforms, paved trails, exclusion periods, and/or well-enforced prohibitions on motorized 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] |
| F67 | Consumptive Uses (Provisioning Services) | Recent evidence was found within the AA of the following potentially-sustainable consumptive uses. Select all that apply. | | "Low impact" means adherence to Best Management Practices such as those defined by certification groups. Evidence of these consumptive uses may consist of direct observation, or presence of physical evidence (e.g., recently cut stumps, fishing lures, shell cases), or might be obtained from communication with the land owner or manager. [FAv, FRv, PHv, Subsis, WBFv] |
| | | Low-impact commercial timber harvest (e.g., selective thinning) | 0 | |
| | | Commercial or subsistence-based harvesting of native plants or mushrooms | 0 | |
| | | Hunting | 0 | |
| | | Furbearer trapping | 0 | |
| | | Fishing | 0 | |
| | | None of the above | 0 | |
| F68 | Domestic Wells | Wells or water bodies that currently provide drinking water are: | | If unknown, assume this is true if there is an inhabited structure within the specified distance and the neighborhood is known to not be connected to a municipal drinking water system (e.g., is outside a densely settled area). [NRv] |
| | | Within 500 ft of the AA | 0 | |
| | | 500-1000 ft away | 0 | |
| | | >1000 ft away, or no information | 0 | |