

Appendix B. Data Form F

FORM F: NATAK-SE version 1.0.			
Segment PHY_IDENT #:			
Q#	Indicator	Condition Choices	Mark "1" for Choice(s) Here
F1	Percent of Intertidal Flooded by High Tide (most days)	What percentage of the substrate downgradient of the annual HHW line is likely to be flooded by tide once daily during MOST days of the month?	
		<1%	
		1-9%	
		10-24%	
		25-49%	
		50-74%	
		75-89%	
		90-99%	
		>99%	
F2	Seaweed Cover: Percent of Intertidal	Within the part that is alternately flooded and unflooded daily (i.e., the lower elevations), how much appears to be covered by macro-algae (seaweed)? Estimate the cover as it would exist at its annual maximum.	
		<1%	
		1-9%	
		10-24%	
		25-49%	
		50-74%	
		75-89%	
		90-99%	
		>99%	
F3	Canopy Kelp & Seagrasses: Percent of Segment Length	What percent of the segment's length, measured parallel to the shore, is comprised of canopy kelps, eelgrass, and/or surfgrass? Estimate the cover as it would exist at the time of annual maximum growth.	
		none (absent or trace)	
		1-24%	
		25-49%	
		50-74%	
		>75%	

F4	Tide Pools	Does the segment contain tide pools, salt pannes, or tidal ponds? Include only those that contain some water of 2-12 inch depth at low tide.	
		No	
		Yes, but only a few	
		Yes, and numerous	
F5	Trees Fallen in Water	Does the segment's intertidal zone contain trees, still with branches, that have fallen into or been carried into this segment by currents? Do not include branchless driftwood or trees that have been cut.	
		No	
		Yes, but only a few	
		Yes, and numerous	
F6	Cloudy Water	Select one:	
		High confidence that the segment's water is cloudy most of the year as a result of nearby glacier meltwater, erosion, or mining.	
		Low confidence that the segment's water is cloudy most of the year (or high confidence that it is cloudy only infrequently) as a result of nearby glacier meltwater, erosion, or mining. These sediment sources are usually close to tidewater in this estuary.	
		The segment's water is almost never cloudy as a result of nearby glacier meltwater, erosion, or mining.	
F7	Human Use Indicators	Mark ALL features with likely impacts on the vegetation, sediments, water flow, water quality, or hazards to wildlife in a large portion of the segment. The features may be either in or out of the segment.	
		Maintained trails	
		Tire tracks or evidence of compaction by off-road machinery use	
		Docks or piers : with probable impact on longshore currents or waves	
		Docks or piers : with little/no impact on longshore currents or waves	
		Berms or dikes: with probable impact on tidal timing or amplitude in blocked area.	
		Berms or dikes: with little/no impact on tidal timing or amplitude in blocked area.	
		Log transfer facility	
		Marine debris (plastics, styrofoam, etc. carried in by water)	
		Litter (decay-resistant items left onsite by people)	
F8	Bulkheads, Seawalls, and Levees (Shoreline Armoring)	The percentage of this segment's Supratidal edge length that is armored (protected from erosion) by vertical bulkheads/ riprap, is:	
		none	
		less than half	
		more than half	

F9	Artificial Muting of Tidal Prism	Compared to historical conditions, does any tidal part of the segment receive tidal water less frequently, or with a time delay of minutes to hours, as a result of human alterations either within the segment or downgradient, e.g., berms, dikes, inadequate culverts, tidegates? Or, the daily tidal prism within the segment is now more muted (less amplitude than historically, delayed inflow outflow) as a result of human alterations?	
		no	
		yes, and alternating feature was installed more than 10 years ago	
		yes, and alternating feature was installed recently (<10 years ago)	
F10	Potential Disturbance of Wildlife by Boats	During late summer (waterbird molting time), motorized boat traffic in the vicinity of the segment is:	
		infrequent (few or none daily) and mostly distant (>300 ft) from the segment.	
		intermediate	
		frequent (multiple incursions per day) and/or within the segment.	
F11	Woody Diameter Classes	Mark all the classes of woody plants within the segment's 100-foot buffer, but only IF they comprise more than 5% of the woody canopy or subcanopy within the buffer.	
		evergreen 1-4" diameter and >3 ft tall	
		deciduous 1-4" diameter and >3 ft tall	
		evergreen 4-9" diameter	
		deciduous 4-9" diameter	
		evergreen 9-21" diameter	
		deciduous 9-21" diameter	
		deciduous >21" diameter	
F12	Alder & Sweetgale Cover	What percentage of the segment's 100-foot buffer contains alder or sweetgale?	
		<1%	
		1-24%	
		25-49%	
		50-75%	
		>75%	
F13	Berry Producers	What percentage of the segment's 100-foot buffer contains blueberry, salmonberry, or other woody plants with fleshy fruit?	
		<1%	
		1-24%	
		25-49%	
		50-75%	
		>75%	

F14	Wildlife Sign	Does the segment have cliffs or structures used by nesting seabirds, kingfishers, or swallows? Or are there signs of bear or deer visiting the segment, e.g., trails, scat, tracks, or sighting? Enter 1 if either is true, 0 if none observed.	
F15	Salinity	At or near high tide, the salinity of water at the segment's subtidal edge, in parts per thousand, is: [keep it blank if no measurement possible]	
F16	Notable Bird Concentrations	Enter a "1" for each of the following bird species if you know they have been documented at these levels by qualified wildlife biologists or your own survey in the segment, or in subtidal waters within 100 m, or in the upland buffer. Do not speculate. Exclude birds that only fly over and do not land in this segment.	
		Sandhill crane >10 individuals	
		Scoters >250, Goldeneye >150, or Harlequin Duck >100 individuals	
		Loons & Grebes >20 individuals	
		Snow Goose >100, Canada Goose >500, or Mallard >150 individuals	
		Shorebirds >100 individuals or any nesting Black Oystercatcher	
		Short-eared Owl (any)	
No information available			