

Wetland name or number Wetland A

WETLAND RATING FORM – WESTERN WASHINGTON
Version 2 – Updated July 2006 to increase accuracy and reproducibility among users

May Valley Park

Name of wetland : Parcels 022305-9011, and -9097 Date of site visit: July 23, 2008
N.Lund *Fall '05
Rated by: M. McManus Trained by Ecology? Yes No Date of Training Spring '08

SW ¼ SEC: 2 TOWNSHIP: 23N RANGE: 5E Is S/T/R in Appendix D? Yes No

*UW Extension Wetland Science & Management Certificate Program

SUMMARY OF RATING

Category based on FUNCTIONS provided by wetland

I II III IV

Category I = Score >70
Category II = Score 51-69
Category III = Score 30-50
Category IV = Score < 30

Score for Water Quality Functions	24
Score for Hydrologic Functions	8
Score for Habitat Functions	11
TOTAL score for functions	43

Category based on SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS of wetland

I II Does not Apply

Final Category (choose the “highest” category from above)

III

Check the appropriate type and class of wetland being rated.

Wetland Type		Wetland Class	
Estuarine		Depressional	x
Natural Heritage Wetland		Riverine	
Bog		Lake-fringe	
Mature Forest		Slope	
Old Growth Forest		Flats	
Coastal Lagoon		Freshwater Tidal	
Interdunal			
None of the above	x	Check if unit has multiple HGM classes present	

Does the wetland unit being rated meet any of the criteria below?

If you answer YES to any of the questions below you will need to protect the wetland according to the regulations regarding the special characteristics found in the wetland.

Check List for Wetlands That May Need Additional Protection (in addition to the protection recommended for its category)	YES	NO
SP1. <i>Has the wetland unit been documented as a habitat for any Federally listed Threatened or Endangered animal or plant species (T/E species)?</i> For the purposes of this rating system, “documented” means the wetland is on the appropriate state or federal database.		X*
SP2. <i>Has the wetland unit been documented as habitat for any State listed Threatened or Endangered animal species?</i> For the purposes of this rating system, “documented” means the wetland is on the appropriate state database. Note: Wetlands with State listed plant species are categorized as Category I Natural Heritage Wetlands (see p. 19 of data form).		X
SP3. <i>Does the wetland unit contain individuals of Priority species listed by the WDFW for the state?</i>		X
SP4. <i>Does the wetland unit have a local significance in addition to its functions?</i> For example, the wetland has been identified in the Shoreline Master Program, the Critical Areas Ordinance, or in a local management plan as having special significance.		X

** Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife Priority Habitats and Species Data have not been requested in the course of this initial review for this project.*

To complete the next part of the data sheet you will need to determine the Hydrogeomorphic Class of the wetland being rated.

The hydrogeomorphic classification groups wetlands into those that function in similar ways. Classifying the wetland first simplifies the questions needed to answer how it functions. The Hydrogeomorphic Class of a wetland can be determined using the key below. See p. 24 for more detailed instructions on classifying wetlands.

Classification of Wetland Units in Western Washington

If the hydrologic criteria listed in each question do not apply to the entire unit being rated, you probably have a unit with multiple HGM classes. In this case, identify which hydrologic criteria in Questions 1-7 apply, and go to Question 8.

1. Are the water levels in the wetland unit usually controlled by tides (i.e. except during floods)?
 NO – go to 2 YES – the wetland class is **Tidal Fringe**

If yes, is the salinity of the water during periods of annual low flow below 0.5 ppt (parts per thousand)? **YES – Freshwater Tidal Fringe** **NO – Saltwater Tidal Fringe (Estuarine)**

*If your wetland can be classified as a Freshwater Tidal Fringe use the forms for **Riverine** wetlands. If it is Saltwater Tidal Fringe it is rated as an **Estuarine** wetland. Wetlands that were called estuarine in the first and second editions of the rating system are called Salt Water Tidal Fringe in the Hydrogeomorphic Classification. Estuarine wetlands were categorized separately in the earlier editions, and this separation is being kept in this revision. To maintain consistency between editions, the term “Estuarine” wetland is kept. Please note, however, that the characteristics that define Category I and II estuarine wetlands have changed (see p.).*

2. The entire wetland unit is flat and precipitation is only source (>90%) of water to it. Groundwater and surface water runoff are NOT sources of water to the unit

NO – go to 3 YES – The wetland class is **Flats**

If your wetland can be classified as a “Flats” wetland, use the form for **Depressional** wetlands.

3. Does the entire wetland unit **meet both** of the following criteria?

The vegetated part of the wetland is on the shores of a body of open water (without any vegetation on the surface) at least 20 acres (8 ha) in size;
 At least 30% of the open water area is deeper than 6.6 ft (2 m)?
 NO – go to 4 YES – The wetland class is **Lake-fringe (Lacustrine Fringe)**

4. Does the entire wetland unit **meet all** of the following criteria?

The wetland is on a slope (*slope can be very gradual*),
 The water flows through the wetland in one direction (unidirectional) and usually comes from seeps. It may flow subsurface, as sheetflow, or in a swale without distinct banks.
 The water leaves the wetland **without being impounded?**

NOTE: Surface water does not pond in these types of wetlands except occasionally in very small and shallow depressions or behind hummocks (depressions are usually <3ft diameter and less than a foot deep).

NO – go to 5 YES – The wetland class is **Slope**

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5. Does the entire wetland unit **meet all** of the following criteria?

- The unit is in a valley, or stream channel, where it gets inundated by overbank flooding from that stream or river.
- The overbank flooding occurs at least once every two years

NOTE: The riverine unit can contain depressions that are filled with water when the river is not flooding.

NO - go to 6 YES – The wetland class is **Riverine**

6. Is the entire wetland unit in a topographic depression in which water ponds, or is saturated to the surface, at some time during the year. *This means that any outlet, if present, is higher than the interior of the wetland.*

NO – go to 7 YES – The wetland class is **Depressional**

7. Is the entire wetland unit located in a very flat area with no obvious depression and no overbank flooding. The unit does not pond surface water more than a few inches. The unit seems to be maintained by high groundwater in the area. The wetland may be ditched, but has no obvious natural outlet.

NO – go to 8 YES – The wetland class is **Depressional**

8. Your wetland unit seems to be difficult to classify and probably contains several different HGM classes. For example, seeps at the base of a slope may grade into a riverine floodplain, or a small stream within a depressional wetland has a zone of flooding along its sides. **GO BACK AND IDENTIFY WHICH OF THE HYDROLOGIC REGIMES DESCRIBED IN QUESTIONS 1-7 APPLY TO DIFFERENT AREAS IN THE UNIT** (make a rough sketch to help you decide). Use the following table to identify the appropriate class to use for the rating system if you have several HGM classes present within your wetland. **NOTE:** Use this table only if the class that is recommended in the second column represents 10% or more of the total area of the wetland unit being rated. If the area of the class listed in column 2 is less than 10% of the unit, classify the wetland using the class that represents more than 90% of the total area.

<i>HGM classes within the wetland unit being rated</i>	<i>HGM Class to Use in Rating</i>
Slope + Riverine	Riverine
Slope + Depressional	Depressional
Slope + Lake-fringe	Lake-fringe
Depressional + Riverine along stream within boundary	Depressional
Depressional + Lake-fringe	Depressional
Salt Water Tidal Fringe and any other class of freshwater wetland	Treat as ESTUARINE under wetlands with special characteristics

If you are unable still to determine which of the above criteria apply to your wetland, or you have more than 2 HGM classes within a wetland boundary, classify the wetland as **Depressional** for the rating.

D	Depressional and Flats Wetlands	Points
WATER QUALITY FUNCTIONS - Indicators that wetland functions to improve water quality		
D	D 1. Does the wetland have the potential to improve water quality?	<i>(see p. 38)</i>
D	D 1.1 Characteristics of surface water flows out of the wetland: Unit is a depression with no surface water leaving it (no outlet)..... points = 3 Unit has an intermittently flowing, or highly constricted permanently flowing outlet..... points = 2 Unit has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet (<i>permanently flowing</i>). points = 1 Unit is a “flat” depression (Q.7 on key), or in the Flats class, with permanent surface outflow and no obvious natural outlet, and/or outlet is a man-made ditch points = 1 (<i>If ditch is not permanently flowing treat unit as “intermittently flowing”</i>)	3
D	D 1.2 The soil 2 inches below the surface (or duff layer) is clay or organic (<i>use NRCS definitions</i>). YES points = 4 NO points = 0	0
D	D 1.3 Characteristics of persistent vegetation (<i>emergent, shrub, and/or forest Cowardin class</i>): Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, vegetation > = 95% of area points = 5 Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, vegetation > = 1/2 of area points = 3 Wetland has persistent, ungrazed vegetation > = 1/10 of area points = 1 Wetland has persistent, ungrazed vegetation < 1/10 of area..... points = 0 <i>Note: Per owner, field is periodically mowed, but grasses were over a foot tall at the time of our fieldwork.</i>	5
D	D1.4 Characteristics of seasonal ponding or inundation. <i>This is the area of the wetland unit that is ponded for at least 2 months, but dries out sometime during the year. Do not count the area that is permanently ponded. Estimate area as the average condition 5 out of 10 yrs.</i> Area seasonally ponded is > 1/2 total area of wetland..... points = 4 Area seasonally ponded is > 1/4 total area of wetland..... points = 2 Area seasonally ponded is < 1/4 total area of wetland..... points = 0 NOTE: See text for indicators of seasonal and permanent inundation.	4
D	Total for D 1	12
D	D 2. Does the wetland unit have the opportunity to improve water quality? Answer YES if you know or believe there are pollutants in groundwater or surface water coming into the wetland that would otherwise reduce water quality in streams, lakes or groundwater downgradient from the wetland? <i>Note which of the following conditions provide the sources of pollutants. A unit may have pollutants coming from several sources, but any single source would qualify as opportunity.</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Grazing in the wetland or within 150 ft <input type="checkbox"/> Untreated stormwater discharges to wetland <input type="checkbox"/> Tilled fields or orchards within 150 ft of wetland <input type="checkbox"/> A stream or culvert discharges into wetland that drains developed areas, residential areas, farmed fields, roads, or clear-cut logging <input type="checkbox"/> Residential, urban areas, golf courses are within 150 ft of wetland <input type="checkbox"/> Wetland is fed by groundwater high in phosphorus or nitrogen <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <u>adjacent to trail used by people, horses, and dogs</u> YES multiply score in D 1. by 2 NO multiply score in D 1. by 1	<i>(see p. 44)</i> multiplier <u>2</u>
D	TOTAL - Water Quality Functions Multiply the score from D1 by D2	24
<i>Add score to table on p. 1</i>		

D Depressional and Flats Wetlands		
HYDROLOGIC FUNCTIONS - Indicators that wetland functions to reduce flooding and stream degradation		
D	D 3. Does the wetland have the potential to reduce flooding and erosion? <i>(see p. 46)</i>	
D	D 3.1 Characteristics of surface water flows out of the wetland unit Unit is a depression with no surface water leaving it (no outlet)..... points = 4 Unit has an intermittently flowing, or highly constricted permanently flowing outlet..... points = 2 Unit has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet (<i>permanently flowing</i>). points = 1 Unit is a “flat” depression (Q.7 on key), or in the Flats class, with permanent surface outflow and no obvious natural outlet, and/or outlet is a man-made ditch points = 1 (<i>If ditch is not permanently flowing treat unit as “intermittently flowing”</i>) Unit has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet (<i>permanently flowing</i>). points = 0	4
D	D 3.2 Depth of storage during wet periods <i>Estimate the height of ponding above the bottom of the outlet For units with no outlet measure from the surface of permanent water or deepest part (if dry).</i> Marks of ponding are at least 3 ft or more above the surface or bottom of outlet..... points = 7 The wetland is a “headwater” wetland” points = 5 Marks of ponding between 2 ft to < 3 ft from surface or bottom of outlet..... points = 5 Marks are at least 0.5 ft to < 2 ft from surface or bottom of outlet points = 3 Unit is flat (yes to Q.2 or Q.7 on key) but has small depressions on the surface that trap water points = 1 Marks of ponding less than 0.5 ft..... points = 0	0
D	D 3.3 Contribution of wetland unit to storage in the watershed <i>Estimate the ratio of the area of upstream basin contributing surface water to the wetland to the area of the wetland unit itself.</i> The area of the basin is less than 10 times the area of the unit points = 5 The area of the basin is 10 to 100 times the area of the unit points = 3 The area of the basin is more than 100 times the area of the unit points = 0 Entire unit is in the FLATS class points = 5	0
D	Total for D 3 <i>Add the points in the boxes above</i>	4
D	D 4. Does the wetland unit have the opportunity to reduce flooding and erosion? <i>(see p. 49)</i> Answer YES if the unit is in a location in the watershed where the flood storage, or reduction in water velocity, it provides helps protect downstream property and aquatic resources from flooding or excessive and/or erosive flows. Answer NO if the water coming into the wetland is controlled by a structure such as flood gate, tide gate, flap valve, reservoir etc. OR you estimate that more than 90% of the water in the wetland is from groundwater in areas where damaging groundwater flooding does not occur. <i>Note which of the following conditions apply.</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Wetland is in a headwater of a river or stream that has flooding problems <input type="checkbox"/> Wetland drains to a river or stream that has flooding problems <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wetland has no outlet and impounds surface runoff water that might otherwise flow into a river or stream that has flooding problems <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES multiplier is 2 <input type="checkbox"/> NO multiplier is 1	multiplier <u>2</u>
D	TOTAL - Hydrologic Functions Multiply the score from D 3 by D 4 <i>Add score to table on p. 1</i>	8

These questions apply to wetlands of all HGM classes. HABITAT FUNCTIONS - Indicators that wetland functions to provide important habitat	
H 1. Does the wetland have the potential to provide habitat for many species?	
<p>H 1.1 <u>Vegetation structure</u> (see p. 72) Check the types of vegetation classes present (as defined by Cowardin) if the class covers more than 10% of the area of the wetland or 1/4 acre.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic bed <input type="checkbox"/> Emergent plants <input type="checkbox"/> Scrub/shrub (areas where shrubs have >30% cover) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forested (areas where trees have >30% cover) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forested areas have 3 out of 5 strata (canopy, sub-canopy, shrubs, herbaceous, moss/ground-cover) <p>Add the number of vegetation types that qualify. If you have:</p> <p style="text-align: right;"> 4 types or more points = 4 3 types points = 2 2 types points = 1 1 type points = 0 </p>	1
<p>H 1.2. <u>Hydroperiods</u> (see p. 73) Check the types of water regimes (hydroperiods) present within the wetland. The water regime has to cover more than 10% of the wetland or 1/4 acre to count. (see text for descriptions of hydroperiods)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Permanently flooded or inundated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Seasonally flooded or inundated <input type="checkbox"/> Occasionally flooded or inundated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Saturated only <input type="checkbox"/> Permanently flowing stream or river in, or adjacent to, the wetland <input type="checkbox"/> Seasonally flowing stream in, or adjacent to, the wetland <input type="checkbox"/> Lake-fringe wetland = 2 points <input type="checkbox"/> Freshwater tidal wetland = 2 points <p style="text-align: right;"> 4 or more types present points = 3 3 types present points = 2 2 types present points = 1 1 types present points = 0 </p>	1
<p>H 1.3. <u>Richness of Plant Species</u> (see p. 75) Count the number of plant species in the wetland that cover at least 10 ft². (different patches of the same species can be combined to meet the size threshold) You do not have to name the species. Do not include Eurasian milfoil, reed canarygrass, purple loosestrife, Canadian thistle</p> <p style="text-align: right;"> If you counted: > 19 species points = 2 5 - 19 species points = 1 < 5 species points = 0 </p> <p>List species below if you want to:</p>	1

<p>H 1.4. Interspersion of habitats (see p. 76) Decided from the diagrams below whether interspersion between types of vegetation (described in H 1.1), or vegetation types and unvegetated areas (can include open water or mudflats) is high, medium, low, or none.</p> <p>NOTE: If you have four or more vegetation types or three vegetation types and open water the rating is always "high".</p>	0
<p>H 1.5. Special Habitat Features: (see p. 77) <i>Check the habitat features that are present in the wetland. The number of checks is the number of points you put into the next column.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Large, downed, woody debris within the wetland (>4in. diameter and 6 ft long). <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Standing snags (diameter at the bottom > 4 inches) in the wetland <input type="checkbox"/> Undercut banks are present for at least 6.6 ft (2m) and/or overhanging vegetation extends at least 3.3 ft (1m) over a stream for at least 33 ft (10m) <input type="checkbox"/> Stable steep banks of fine material that might be used by beaver or muskrat for denning (>30degree slope) OR signs of recent beaver activity are present <input type="checkbox"/> At least ¼ acre of thin-stemmed persistent vegetation or woody branches are present in areas that are permanently or seasonally inundated.(structures for egg-laying by amphibians) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Invasive plants cover less than 25% of the wetland area in each stratum of plants 	3
<p>H 1. TOTAL Score - potential for providing habitat <i>Add the scores from H1.1, H1.2, H1.3, H1.4, H1.5</i></p>	6

H 2. Does the wetland have the opportunity to provide habitat for many species?	
<p>H 2.1 Buffers (<i>see p. 80</i>) <i>Choose the description that best represents condition of buffer of wetland. The highest scoring criterion that applies to the wetland is to be used in the rating. See text for definition of "undisturbed."</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 100 m (330ft) of relatively undisturbed vegetated areas, rocky areas, or open water >95% of circumference. No developed areas within undisturbed part of buffer. (relatively undisturbed also means no-grazing) Points = 5</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 100 m (330 ft) of relatively undisturbed vegetated areas, rocky areas, or open water > 50% circumference..... Points = 4</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 50 m (170ft) of relatively undisturbed vegetated areas, rocky areas, or open water >95% circumference..... Points = 4</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 100 m (330ft) of relatively undisturbed vegetated areas, rocky areas, or open water > 25% circumference..... Points = 3</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 50 m (170ft) of relatively undisturbed vegetated areas, rocky areas, or open water for > 50% circumference..... Points = 3</p> <p style="text-align: center;">If buffer does not meet any of the criteria above</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No paved areas (except paved trails) or buildings within 25 m (80ft) of wetland > 95% circumference. Light to moderate grazing, or lawns are OK..... Points = 2</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No paved areas or buildings within 50m of wetland for >50% circumference. Light to moderate grazing, or lawns are OK..... Points = 2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Heavy grazing in buffer. Points = 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Vegetated buffers are <2m wide (6.6ft) for more than 95% of the circumference (e.g. tilled fields, paving, basalt bedrock extend to edge of wetland Points = 0</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Buffer does not meet any of the criteria above. Points = 1</p>	2
<p>H 2.2 Corridors and Connections (<i>see p. 81</i>)</p> <p>H 2.2.1 Is the wetland part of a relatively undisturbed and unbroken vegetated corridor (either riparian or upland) that is at least 150 ft wide, has at least 30% cover of shrubs, forest or native undisturbed prairie, that connects to estuaries, other wetlands or undisturbed uplands that are at least 250 acres in size? (<i>dams in riparian corridors, heavily used gravel roads, paved roads, are considered breaks in the corridor</i>).</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">YES = 4 points (<i>go to H 2.3</i>) NO = go to H 2.2.2</p> <p>H 2.2.2 Is the wetland part of a relatively undisturbed and unbroken vegetated corridor (either riparian or upland) that is at least 50ft wide, has at least 30% cover of shrubs or forest, and connects to estuaries, other wetlands or undisturbed uplands that are at least 25 acres in size? OR a Lake-fringe wetland, if it does not have an undisturbed corridor as in the question above?</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">YES = 2 points (<i>go to H 2.3</i>) NO = H 2.2.3</p> <p>H 2.2.3 Is the wetland:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">within 5 mi (8km) of a brackish or salt water estuary OR within 3 mi of a large field or pasture (>40 acres) OR within 1 mi of a lake greater than 20 acres?</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">YES = 1 point NO = 0 points</p>	0

<p>H 2.3 <u>Near or adjacent to other priority habitats listed by WDFW (see p. 82)</u> Which of the following priority habitats are within 330ft (100m) of the wetland? (see text for a more detailed description of these priority habitats)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Riparian: The area adjacent to aquatic systems with flowing water that contains elements of both aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems which mutually influence each other.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Aspen Stands: Pure or mixed stands of aspen greater than 0.8 ha (2 acres).</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Cliffs: Greater than 7.6 m (25 ft) high and occurring below 5000 ft.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Old-growth forests: (Old-growth west of Cascade crest) Stands of at least 2 tree species, forming a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 20 trees/ha (8 trees/acre) > 81 cm (32 in) dbh or > 200 years of age.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mature forests: Stands with average diameters exceeding 53 cm (21 in) dbh; crown cover may be less than 100%; crown cover may be less than 100%; decay, decadence, numbers of snags, and quantity of large downed material is generally less than that found in old-growth; 80 - 200 years old west of the Cascade crest.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Prairies: Relatively undisturbed areas (as indicated by dominance of native plants) where grasses and/or forbs form the natural climax plant community.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Talus: Homogenous areas of rock rubble ranging in average size 0.15 - 2.0 m (0.5 - 6.5 ft), composed of basalt, andesite, and/or sedimentary rock, including riprap slides and mine tailings. May be associated with cliffs.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Caves: A naturally occurring cavity, recess, void, or system of interconnected passages</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Oregon white Oak: Woodlands Stands of pure oak or oak/conifer associations where canopy coverage of the oak component of the stand is 25%.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Urban Natural Open Space: A priority species resides within or is adjacent to the open space and uses it for breeding and/or regular feeding; and/or the open space functions as a corridor connecting other <i>priority habitats</i>, especially those that would otherwise be isolated; and/or the open space is an isolated remnant of natural habitat larger than 4 ha (10 acres) and is surrounded by urban development.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Estuary/Estuary-like: Deepwater tidal habitats and adjacent tidal wetlands, usually semi-enclosed by land but with open, partly obstructed or sporadic access to the open ocean, and in which ocean water is at least occasionally diluted by freshwater runoff from the land. The salinity may be periodically increased above that of the open ocean by evaporation. Along some low-energy coastlines there is appreciable dilution of sea water. Estuarine habitat extends upstream and landward to where ocean-derived salts measure less than 0.5% during the period of average annual low flow. Includes both estuaries and lagoons.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Marine/Estuarine Shorelines: Shorelines include the intertidal and subtidal zones of beaches, and may also include the backshore and adjacent components of the terrestrial landscape (e.g., cliffs, snags, mature trees, dunes, meadows) that are important to shoreline associated fish and wildlife and that contribute to shoreline function (e.g., sand/rock/log recruitment, nutrient contribution, erosion control).</p> <p>If wetland has 3 or more priority habitats = 4 points If wetland has 2 priority habitats = 3 points <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> If wetland has 1 priority habitat = 1 point No habitats = 0 points</p> <p><i>Note: All vegetated wetland are by definition a priority habitat but are not included in this list. Nearby wetlands are addressed in question H2.4.</i></p>	<p>1</p>
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Wetland name or number Wetland A

<p>H 2.4 <u>Wetland Landscape</u> (<i>choose the one description of the landscape around the wetland that best fits</i>) <i>(see p. 84)</i> There are at least 3 other wetlands within ½ mile, and the connections between them are relatively undisturbed (light grazing between wetlands OK, as is lake shore with some boating, but connections should NOT be bisected by paved roads, fill, fields, or other development. points = 5 The wetland is Lake-fringe on a lake with little disturbance and there are 3 other lake-fringe wetlands within ½ mile points = 5 There are at least 3 other wetlands within ½ mile, BUT the connections between them are disturbed points = 3 The wetland is Lake-fringe on a lake with disturbance and there are 3 other lake-fringe wetland within ½ mile points = 3 There is at least 1 wetland within ½ mile points = 2 There are no wetlands within ½ mile points = 0</p>	<p>2</p>
<p>H 2. TOTAL Score - opportunity for providing habitat <i>Add the scores from H2.1, H2.2, H2.3, H2.4</i></p>	<p>5</p>
<p>TOTAL for H1 from page 14</p>	<p>6</p>
<p>Total Score for Habitat Functions – add the points for H 1, H 2 and record the result on p. 1</p>	<p>11</p>