



Wetlands and streams are necessary components of a healthy ecosystem.



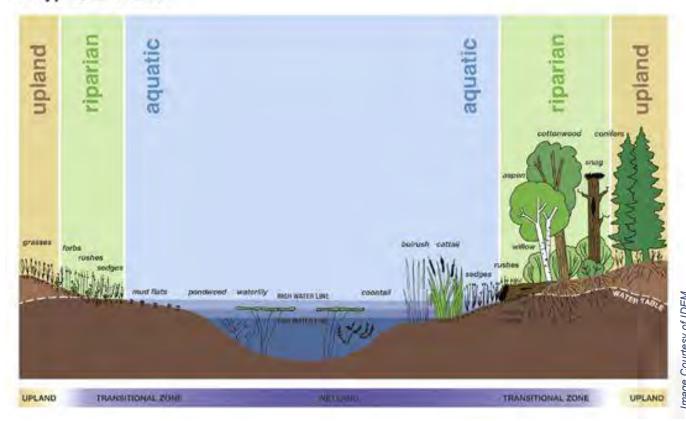




Photos Courtesy of IDEM

Wetlands - contain standing water or have water at or near the soil surface for part of, or all year, including the growing season

A Typical Wetland



Different from both dry land (upland) and deep water of lakes and streams, wetlands often occur in the transitional zones between these features.



Many different types of wetland ecosystems exist in Indiana



Floodplain Forest Wet Meadow Shallow Marsh Wet Prairie

How Wetlands Function

Wetlands develop in areas of poorly drained soils.

As these areas are flooded, often for prolonged periods of time, the water saturated-soils no longer produce oxygen.

How Wetlands Function



The process allows vegetation adapted to poorly drained soils to thrive.

How do I know if my land has wetlands?







Wetlands are defined by three criteria: vegetation, hydrology, & soils

Criteria 1: Vegetation







Nearly 5,000 different hydrophytic (water loving) plants occur in wetlands.

Criteria 2: Hydrology







Refers to the presence of water at or above the soil surface long enough to significantly influence the plant types & soils that occur in the area.

Criteria 3: Soils



Approximately 2,000 different types of hydric soils occur in wetlands across the United States.

Wetland Determinations & Delineations

Wetlands are identified through a process known as <u>determinations</u>.

<u>Delineations</u> are the process of using determination data points to identify and map the location & extent of a wetland at that time.

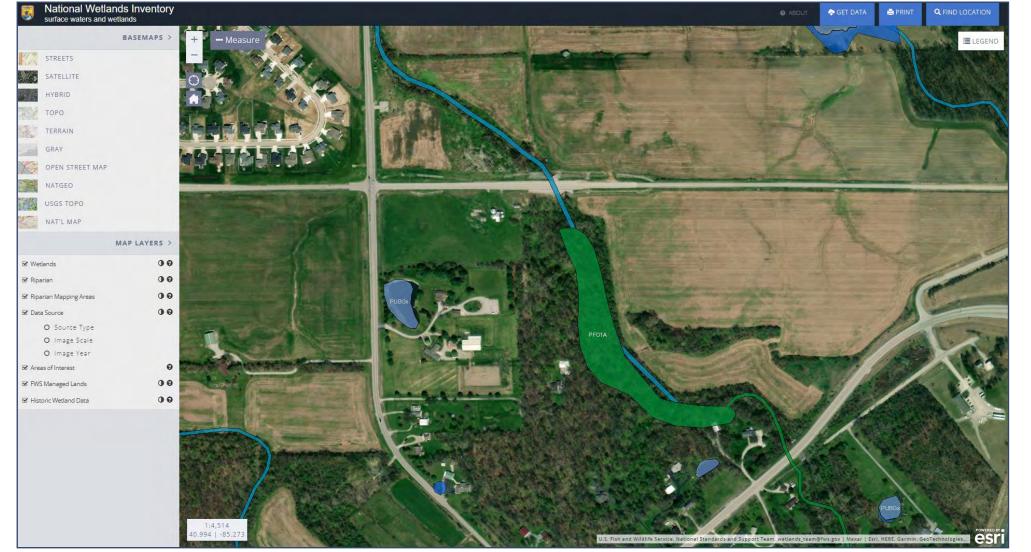
There are no known precise wetland maps!

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM - Midwest Region

Project/Site:	c	ity/County	:	Sampling Date:						
Applicant/Owner:				State: Sampling Point:						
Investigator(s): Section, Township, Range:										
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.):			Local relief ((concave, convex, none):						
Slope (%): Lat:	L	ong:		Datum:						
Soil Map Unit Name:				NWI or WWI classification:						
Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes No (If no, explain in Remarks.)										
Are Vegetation , Soil , or Hydrology si				Normal Circumstances" present? Yes No						
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)										
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.										
Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes No Hydric Soil Present? Yes No Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes No Remarks:		- 1	e Sampled in a Wetlan							
VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.										
Torra Charles and Charles	Absolute			Dominance Test worksheet:						
Tree Stratum (Plot size:) 1.	% Cover	Species?	Status	Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)						
2.			-							
3.			-	Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 0 (B)						
4.			-	(5)						
5.			•	Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A/B)						
		= Total Cov	/er	Prevalence Index worksheet:						
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)				Total % Cover of: Multiply by:						
2.	-		-	OBL species 0 x 1 = 0						
3.			· ·	FACW species 0 x 2 = 0						
4				FAC species 0 x 3 = 0						
5.	-			FACU species 0 x 4 = 0						
		= Total Cov		UPL species 0 x 5 = 0						
Herb Stratum (Plot size:)		10101 001		Column Totals: 0 (A) 0 (B)						
1			-							
2				Prevalence Index = B/A =0						
3				Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:						
4				Dominance Test is >50%						
5				Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹						
6				Morphological Adaptations (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)						
7	-			Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation (Explain)						
8										
9				¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must						
10		T		be present, unless disturbed or problematic.						
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)		= Total Cov	/er							
1			-	Hydrophytic						
2.			•	Vegetation Present? Yes No						
	-	Total Cov	/er	100						

SOIL						Sampling Point:	
Profile Description: (Describe to the de	pth needed to docur	nent the	indicator	or confin	n the absence	of indicators.)	
Depth Matrix		x Feature		,			
(inches) Color (moist) %	Color (moist)	%	Type'	_Loc*	Texture	Remarks	
		-		-		-	
Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM	=Reduced Matrix, CS	S=Covere	d or Coate	d Sand G		cation: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.	
Hydric Soil Indicators:					Indicators	for Problematic Hydric Soils ³ :	
Histosol (A1)	Sandy (Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)			Coast Prairie Redox (A16)		
Histic Epipedon (A2)		Redox (S5			Iron-Manganese Masses (F12)		
Black Histic (A3)	Stripped	Stripped Matrix (S6)			Other (Explain in Remarks)		
Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)			neral (F1)				
Stratified Layers (A5)	Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)						
2 cm Muck (A10)		d Matrix (
Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) Thick Dark Surface (A12)		Dark Surfa	ice (F0) irface (F7)		3Indicate	of hydrophytic vegetation and	
Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)		o Dark St Depressio			³ Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and		
5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3)	Nedox I	Jepressio	115 (1-0)		wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.		
Restrictive Layer (if observed):							
Type:							
Depth (inches):						Present? Yes No	
Remarks:							
INDROLOGY							
YDROLOGY							
Wetland Hydrology Indicators:							
Primary Indicators (minimum of one is requ						ary Indicators (minimum of two required)	
Surface Water (A1)		Water-Stained Leaves (B9)			_	face Soil Cracks (B6)	
High Water Table (A2)		Aquatic Fauna (B13)				inage Patterns (B10)	
Saturation (A3)		True Aquatic Plants (B14)				-Season Water Table (C2)	
Water Marks (B1)	Hydrogen				_	yfish Burrows (C8)	
Sediment Deposits (B2)	Oxidized F			_		uration Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)	
Drift Deposits (B3)	Presence				_	nted or Stressed Plants (D1)	
Algal Mat or Crust (B4)	Recent Iro			d Soils (C		omorphic Position (D2)	
Iron Deposits (B5)	Thin Muck				FAC	C-Neutral Test (D5)	
Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (E							
Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface	(B8) Other (Exp	olain in Re	emarks)				
Field Observations:							
ACCOUNTS OF THE PARTY OF THE PA	No Depth (in						
Water Table Present? Yes							
	No Depth (in	ches):		Wet	land Hydrolog	y Present? Yes No	
(includes capillary fringe) Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, m	onitoring well, aerial	photos, pr	evious ins	pections)	if available:		
(======================================							
Remarks:							

National Wetland Inventory Map





Not for regulatory purposes; not field verified & not delineated

What a Wetland is Not

What a Wetland is NOT



Mosquito & monster-infested places from your worst nightmares



What a Wetland is NOT

Wetland
Life Thrives
Beyond
Mosquitos &
Monsters













What a Wetland is NOT: a Mosquito Sanctuary



Excessive mosquito populations are often a sign of stagnant water.

Things you can do:

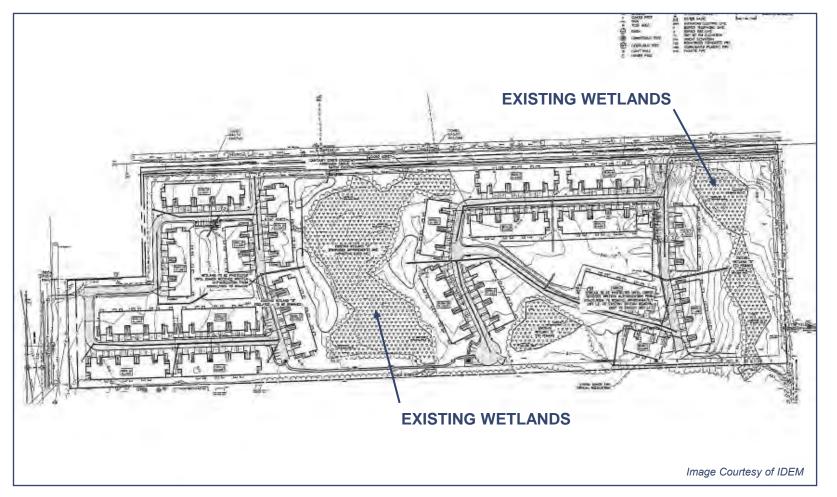
- Dispose of unwanted cans & tires
- Clean clogged roof gutters
- Drain flat roofs
- Flush sump pump pits regularly
- Change water in bird baths, fountains, & troughs twice / week
- Turn over unused wading pools
 & containers that collect
 rainwater

What a Wetland is NOT



- **Detention (dry) Basin** holds water temporarily after rain / storm events; slow release over time period
- Retention (wet) Pond holds water year-round; improves water quality
- Constructed Wetlands Artificial treatment systems that use natural processes involving wetland vegetation, soils, & their associated microbial assemblages to improve water quality (source: EPA)

What a Wetland is NOT



Myth:

Wetlands are a nuisance and an impediment to development.

Fact: Wetlands are an OPPORTUNITY.

This project development incorporated the site's existing wetlands into the surrounding greenspace.

Thank you!