Wetlands Overview

Wetlands Working For Your Community-Planning and Zoning For Clean Water Wednesday, December 4, 2013



Regulatory Definition of Wetlands

"those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas."

Source: http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/guidance/wetlands/definitions.cfm

Regulatory Definition of Wetlands

"Wetlands are lands transitional between terrestrial and aquatic systems where the water table is usually at or near the surface or the land is covered by shallow water. For the purposes of this classification wetlands must have one or more of the following three attributes: (1) at least periodically, the land supports predominantly hydrophytes; (2) the substrate is predominantly undrained hydric soil; and (3) the substrate is non-soil and is saturated with water or covered by shallow water at some time during the growing season of each year."

Source:

http://www.fws.gov/northeast/ecologicalservices/pdf/wetlands/Clarification%200f%20FWS%20Wetland%20Definition.pdf

What Does A Wetland Look Like?

Influencing Factors

- * Soils
- * Topography
- * Climate
- * Hydrology
- Water Chemistry
- * Vegetation
- * Disturbance



Dish: Wetland

Ingredients:

- Topography- 10 parts
- Climate- 3 parts
- Soils-5 parts
- Hydrology- 5 parts
- Vegetation- 2 parts
- Water Chemistry- 1 part
- Disturbance- to taste



Serves: 20 acres

Forested Wetland

- characterized by woody vegetation that is 5 m tall or taller
- normally possess an overstory of trees, an understory of young trees or shrubs, and a herbaceous layer
- most common in the eastern United States



Scrub/Shrub Wetland

- characterized by woody vegetation less than 5 m tall
- * includes true shrubs, young trees, and trees or shrubs that are small or stunted because of environmental conditions
- are one of the most widespread wetland classes in the United States



Emergent Wetland

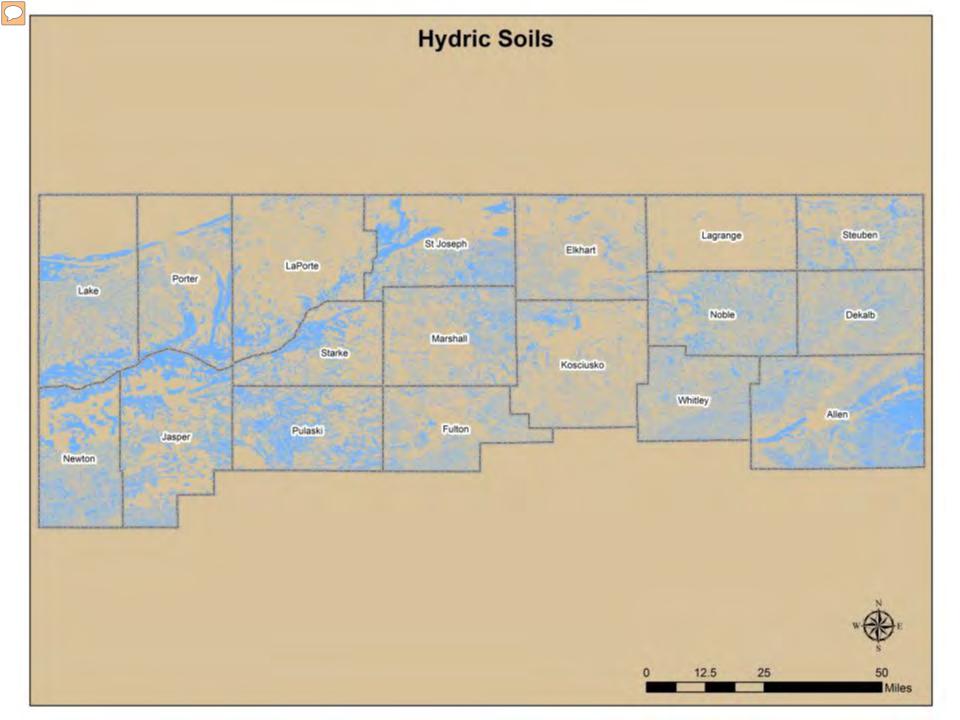
- * dominated by persistent emergent vascular plants, emergent mosses, or lichens
- * found throughout the United States

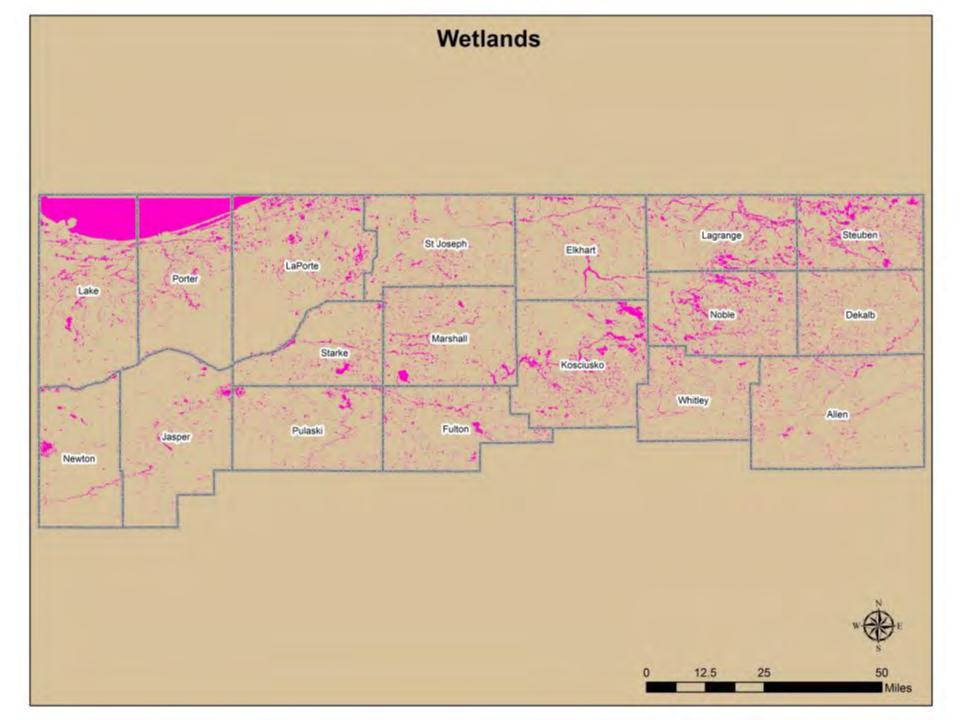


Wetland Functions/Benefits

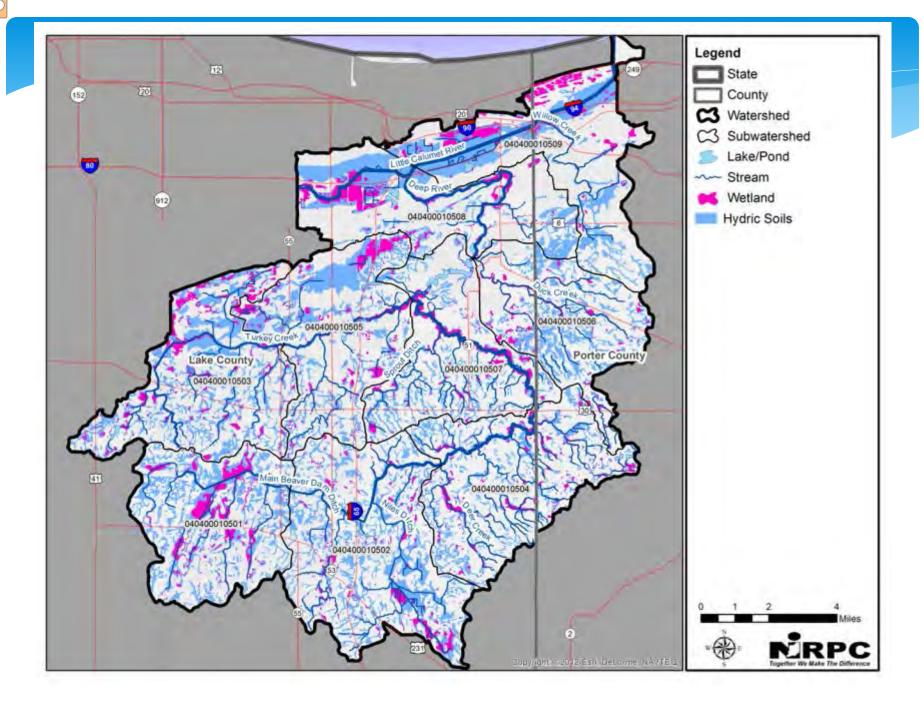
- Fish & Wildlife Habitat
- * Flood Attenuation
- * Water Quality Protection
- * Shoreline Protection
- * Groundwater Recharge & Streamflow Maintenance
- * Aesthetics, Recreation, Education, & Science







Hydric Soils & Wetlands Steuben Lagrange St Joseph Elkhart Porter Noble Dekalb Marshall Starke Kosciusko Whitley Fulton Pulaski Jasper Newton 25 12.5



Deep River-Portage Burns Waterway Wetland Loss

Name	HUC-12	Hydric Soils (Historic Wetland) (ac.)	% of Drainage Area	Existing Wetland (ac.)	% of Drainage Area	% Change (Wetland Loss)
Headwaters Main Beaver Dam Ditch	040400010501	4,540	39	1,146	9.8	-75
Main Beaver Dam Ditch-Deep River	040400010502	5,665	34	797	4.7	-86
Headwaters Turkey Creek	040400010503	4,922	36	1,189	8.7	-76
Deer Creek-Deep River	040400010504	3,588	26	1,024	7.4	-71
City of Merrillville-Turkey Creek	040400010505	4,278	34	1,016	8.1	-76
Duck Creek	040400010506	2,781	27	520	5.1	-81
Lake George-Deep River	040400010507	2,808	25	1,086	9.8	-61
Little Calumet River-Deep River	040400010508	4,025	33	1,246	10.3	-69
Willow Creek-Burns Ditch	040400010509	4,626	34	1,223	9.1	-74
	Watershed Total	37,233	32	9,247	8.0	-75

