* Cottet is smale that drains to beach. Not flow ATTACHMENT 6 VISIT

Wetland name or number <u></u>

DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS	
Water Quality Functions - Indicators that the site functions to improve water quality	
D 1.0. Does the site have the potential to improve water quality?	
D 1.1. Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland:	
Wetland is a depression or flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key) with no surface water leaving it (no outlet).	
points = 3	
Wetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly constricted permanently flowing outlet.	12
Points 2 Points 2 Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet that is permanently flowing points = 1	
Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a permanently flowing ditch. points = 1	*
D 1.2. The soil 2 in below the surface (or duff layer) is true clay or true organic (use NRCS definitions). Yes = 4 No +0)	0
D 1.3. Characteristics and distribution of persistent plants (Emergent, Scrub-shrub, and/or Forested Cowardin classes):	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, plants > 95% of area points = 5	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants > 1/2 of area Grazed case grazed by grazed by grazed by	3
points = 1	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed plants $< \frac{1}{10}$ of area points = 0	
D 1.4. Characteristics of seasonal ponding or inundation:	
This is the area that is ponded for at least 2 months. See description in manual.	and the state of t
Area seasonally ponded is > ½ total area of wetland points = 4 Area seasonally ponded is > ½ total area of wetland points = 2	\bigcirc
	_
The title points in the society described in t	5
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12-16 = H 6-11 = M 0-5 = L Record the rating on the first po	ige
D 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the water quality function of the site?	
D 2.1. Does the wetland unit receive stormwater discharges? Yes 1 No = 0	1
D 2.2. Is > 10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate pollutants? Yes = 1 No-0	0
D 2.3. Are there septic systems within 250 ft of the wetland? Yes = 1 No \neq 0	0
D 2.4. Are there other sources of pollutants coming into the wetland that are not listed in questions D 2.1-D 2.3?	0
Source Yes = 1 No €0	
Total for D 2 Add the points in the boxes above	
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 or 4 = H 1 or 2 = M 0 = L Record the rating on the file	st page
D 3.0. Is the water quality improvement provided by the site valuable to society?	FAR B.
D 3.1. Does the wetland discharge directly (i.e., within 1 mi) to a stream, river, lake, or marine water that is on the	
303(d) list? Lake WA in this area is listed for bucteria. Yes=1) No=0	\ \
D 3.2. Is the wetland in a basin or sub-basin where an aquatic resource is on the 303(d) list? * Yes =1 No = 0	1
D 3.3. Has the site been identified in a watershed or local plan as important for maintaining water quality (answer YES if there is a TMDL for the basin in which the unit is found)? None downstream Yes = 2 No (0)	0
Total for D 3 Add the points in the boxes above	2
Rating of Value If score is: 2-4 = H1 = M0 = L Record the rating on the first page	

** Lake Union is downstream & within same HUC, & listed on 303d.

DEPRESSIONAL AND FLATS WETLANDS	
Hydrologic Functions - Indicators that the site functions to reduce flooding and stream degradati	on
D 4.0. Does the site have the potential to reduce flooding and erosion?	
D 4.1. Characteristics of surface water outflows from the wetland: Wetland is a depression or flat depression with no surface water leaving it (no outlet) Wetland has an intermittently flowing stream or ditch, OR highly constricted permanently flowing outletpoints 2 Wetland is a flat depression (QUESTION 7 on key), whose outlet is a permanently flowing ditch Wetland has an unconstricted, or slightly constricted, surface outlet that is permanently flowing points = 0	2
D 4.2. Depth of storage during wet periods: Estimate the height of ponding above the bottom of the outlet. For wetlands with no outlet, measure from the surface of permanent water or if dry, the deepest part. Marks of ponding are 3 ft or more above the surface or bottom of outlet points = 7 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 The wetland is a "headwater" wetland points = 3 Wetland is flat but has small depressions on the surface that trap water points = 1 Marks of ponding less than 0.5 ft (6 in)	
D 4.3. Contribution of the wetland to storage in the watershed: Estimate the ratio of the area of upstream hasin contributing surface water to the wetland to the area of the wetland unit itself. The area of the basin is less than 10 times the area of the unit The area of the basin is 10 to 100 times the area of the unit The area of the basin is more than 100 times the area of the unit Entire wetland is in the Flats class	3
Total for D 4 Add the points in the boxes above	5
Rating of Site Potential If score is: 12-16 = H 6-11 = M 0-5 = L Record the rating on the	first page
D 5.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support hydrologic functions of the site?	
D 5.1. Does the wetland receive stormwater discharges? Yes 1 No = 0	1
D 5.2. Is >10% of the area within 150 ft of the wetland in land uses that generate excess runoff? Yes (1)No = 0	1
D 5.3. Is more than 25% of the contributing basin of the wetland covered with intensive human land uses (residential at >1 residence/ac, urban, commercial, agriculture, etc.)? Parking Lot payed evidar. Yes 1 No = 0	ŀ
Total for D 5 Add the points in the boxes above	3
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 3 = H1 or 2 = M0 = L Record the rating on the	first page
D 6.0. Are the hydrologic functions provided by the site valuable to society?	and plane part
D 6.1. The unit is in a landscape that has flooding problems. Choose the description that best matches conditions around the wetland unit being rated. Do not add points. Choose the highest score if more than one condition is met. The wetland captures surface water that would otherwise flow down-gradient into areas where flooding has damaged human or natural resources (e.g., houses or salmon redds): Flooding occurs in a sub-basin that is immediately down-gradient of unit. Surface flooding problems are in a sub-basin farther down-gradient. Flooding from groundwater is an issue in the sub-basin. The existing or potential outflow from the wetland is so constrained by human or natural conditions that the water stored by the wetland cannot reach areas that flood. Explain why	0
D 6.2. Has the site been identified as important for flood storage or flood conveyance in a regional flood control plan? Yes = 2 No = 0	0
Total for D 6 Add the points in the boxes above	0
Rating of Value If score is: 2-4 = H 1 = M 0 = L Record the rating on the	first page
Wetland Rating System for Western WA: 2014 Update Rating Form – Effective January 1, 2015	

* Contributing basin assessment assumes stormwater from NE Juanita Drive is not directed on site.

These questions apply to wetlands of all HGM classes.	To see the T
HABITAT FUNCTIONS Indicators that site functions to provide important habitat	
H 1.0. Does the site have the potential to provide habitat?	
H 1.1. Structure of plant community: Indicators are Cowardin classes and strata within the Forested class. Check the Cowardin plant classes in the wetland. Up to 10 patches may be combined for each class to meet the threshold of % ac or more than 10% of the unit if it is smaller than 2.5 ac. Add the number of structures checked. Aquatic bed Emergent Scrub-shrub (areas where shrubs have > 30% cover) Forested (areas where trees have > 30% cover) If the unit has a Forested class, check if: The Forested class has 3 out of 5 strata (canopy, sub-canopy, shrubs, herbaceous, moss/ground-cover) that each cover 20% within the Forested polygon	
H 1.2. Hydroperiods Check the types of water regimes (hydroperiods) present within the wetland. The water regime has to cover more than 10% of the wetland or ¼ ac to count (see text for descriptions of hydroperiods). Permanently flooded or inundated Seasonally flooded or inundated Occasionally flooded or inundated Saturated only Permanently flowing stream or river in, or adjacent to, the wetland Lake Fringe wetland Freshwater tidal wetland 2 points 2 points	
H 1.3. Richness of plant species Count the number of plant species in the wetland that cover at least 10 ft ² . Different patches of the same species can be combined to meet the size threshold and you do not have to name the species. Do not include Eurasian milfoil, reed canarygrass, purple loosestrife, Canadian thistle If you counted: > 19 species 5 - 19 species points = 2 points = 1 control of the same species in the wetland that cover at least 10 ft ² . points = 2 points = 1 points = 0	1 -
H 1.4. Interspersion of habitats Decide from the diagrams below whether interspersion among Cowardin plants classes (described in H 1.1), or the classes and unvegetated areas (can include open water or mudflats) is high, moderate, low, or none. If you have four or more plant classes or three classes and open water, the rating is always high. None = 0 points Low = 1 point Moderate = 2 points All three dlagrams in this row are HIGH = 3points	

Wetland name or number ____

H 1.5. Special habitat features:	
Check the habitat features that are present in the wetland. The number of checks is the number of points.	
Large, downed, woody debris within the wetland (> 4 in diameter and 6 ft long).	
Standing snags (dbh > 4 in) within the wetland	
Undercut banks are present for at least 6.6 ft (2 m) and/or overhanging plants extends at least 3.3 ft (1 m)	
over a stream (or ditch) in, or contiguous with the wetland, for at least 33 ft (10 m)	
Stable steep banks of fine material that might be used by beaver or muskrat for denning (> 30 degree	.
slope) OR signs of recent beaver activity are present (cut shrubs or trees that have not yet weathered	
where wood is exposed)	1
At least ¼ ac of thin-stemmed persistent plants or woody branches are present in areas that are	
permanently or seasonally inundated (structures for egg-laying by amphibians)	
Invasive plants cover less than 25% of the wetland area in every stratum of plants (see H 1.1 for list of	
Total for H 1 Add the points in the boxes above	5
Rating of Site Potential If score is:15-18 = H7-14 = M0-6 = L Record the rating on the score is:15-18 = H	
H 2.0. Does the landscape have the potential to support the habitat functions of the site?	e së s
H 2.1. Accessible habitat (include only habitat that directly abuts wetland unit).	`
Calculate: % undisturbed habitat \bigcirc + [(% moderate and low intensity land uses)/2] \bigcirc = \bigcirc %	
If total accessible habitat is:	
$> \frac{1}{3} (33.3\%) \text{ of } 1 \text{ km Polygon}$	-0
20-33% of 1 km Polygon points = 2	(')
9-1800 410-000 NO 1800	
H 2.2. Undisturbed habitat in 1 km Polygon around the wetland.	
Calculate: % undisturbed habitat + [(% moderate and low intensity land uses)/2] 10 = 27.5% Undisturbed habitat > 50% of Polygon points = 3	
	2
•	
Undisturbed habitat 10-50% and > 3 patches points = 1	
Undisturbed habitat < 10% of 1 km Polygon points = 0	
H 2.3. Land use intensity in 1 km Polygon: If	-2
> 50% of 1 km Polygon is high intensity land use	
≤ 50% of 1 km Polygon is high intensity points = 0	
Total for H 2 Add the points in the boxes above	9
Rating of Landscape Potential If score is: 4-6 = H 1-3 = M 1-3 = M 1-3 = L Record the rating on the	ne first page
H 3.0. Is the habitat provided by the site valuable to society?	8
H 3.1. Does the site provide habitat for species valued in laws, regulations, or policies? Choose only the highest score	
that applies to the wetland being rated.	
Site meets ANY of the following criteria: points = 2	_
It has 3 or more priority habitats within 100 m (see next page)	
 It provides habitat for Threatened or Endangered species (any plant or animal on the state or federal lists) 	
It is mapped as a location for an individual WDFW priority species	×
 It is a Wetland of High Conservation Value as determined by the Department of Natural Resources 	
It has been categorized as an important habitat site in a local or regional comprehensive plan, in a	
Shoreline Master Plan, or in a watershed plan	
Site has 1 or 2 priority habitats (listed on next page) within 100 m points = 1	
Site does not meet any of the criteria above points = 0	
Rating of Value If score is: 2 = H 1 = M 0 = L Record the rating on	the first page

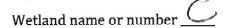
	100				\sim
Wetland	name	or	num	ber	

WDFW Priority Habitats

Priority habitats listed by WDFW (see complete descriptions of WDFW priority habitats, and the counties in which they can be found, in: Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife. 2008. Priority Habitat and Species List. Olympia, Washington. 177 pp. http://wdfw.wa.gov/publications/00165/wdfw00165.pdf or access the list from here: http://wdfw.wa.gov/conservation/phs/list/)

http://wdfw.wa.gov/conservation/phs/list/)
Count how many of the following priority habitats are within 330 ft (100 m) of the wetland unit: NOTE: This question is independent of the land use between the wetland unit and the priority habitat.
— Aspen Stands: Pure or mixed stands of aspen greater than 1 ac (0.4 ha).
Biodiversity Areas and Corridors: Areas of habitat that are relatively important to various species of native fish and wildlife (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report). When we will be a second of the wildlife (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report).
 Herbaceous Balds: Variable size patches of grass and forbs on shallow soils over bedrock.
Old-growth/Mature 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 8 trees/ac (20 trees/ha) > 32 in (81 cm) dbh or > 200 years of age. Mature forests - Stands with average diameters exceeding 21 in (53 cm) dbh; 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.
 Oregon White Oak: Woodland stands of pure oak or oak/conifer associations where canopy coverage of the oak component is important (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 158 – see web link above).
Riparian: The area adjacent to aquatic systems with flowing water that contains elements of both aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems which mutually influence each other.
 Westside Prairies: Herbaceous, non-forested plant communities that can either take the form of a dry prairie or a we prairie (full descriptions in WDFW PHS report p. 161 – see web link above).
Instream: The combination of physical, biological, and chemical processes and conditions that interact to provide functional life history requirements for instream fish and wildlife resources.
 Nearshore: Relatively undisturbed nearshore habitats. These include Coastal Nearshore, Open Coast Nearshore, and Puget Sound Nearshore. (full descriptions of habitats and the definition of relatively undisturbed are in WDFW report – see web link on previous page).
 Caves: A naturally occurring cavity, recess, void, or system of interconnected passages under the earth in soils, rock, ice, or other geological formations and is large enough to contain a human.
Cliffs: Greater than 25 ft (7.6 m) high and occurring below 5000 ft elevation.
 Talus: Homogenous areas of rock rubble ranging in average size 0.5 - 6.5 ft (0.15 - 2.0 m), composed of basalt, andesit and/or sedimentary rock, including riprap slides and mine tailings. May be associated with cliffs.
Snags and Logs: Trees are considered snags if they are dead or dying and exhibit sufficient decay characteristics to chable cavity excavation/use by wildlife. Priority snags have a diameter at breast height of > 20 in (51 cm) in western Washington and are > 6.5 ft (2 m) in height. Priority logs are > 12 in (30 cm) in diameter at the largest end, and > 20 ft (6 m) long.

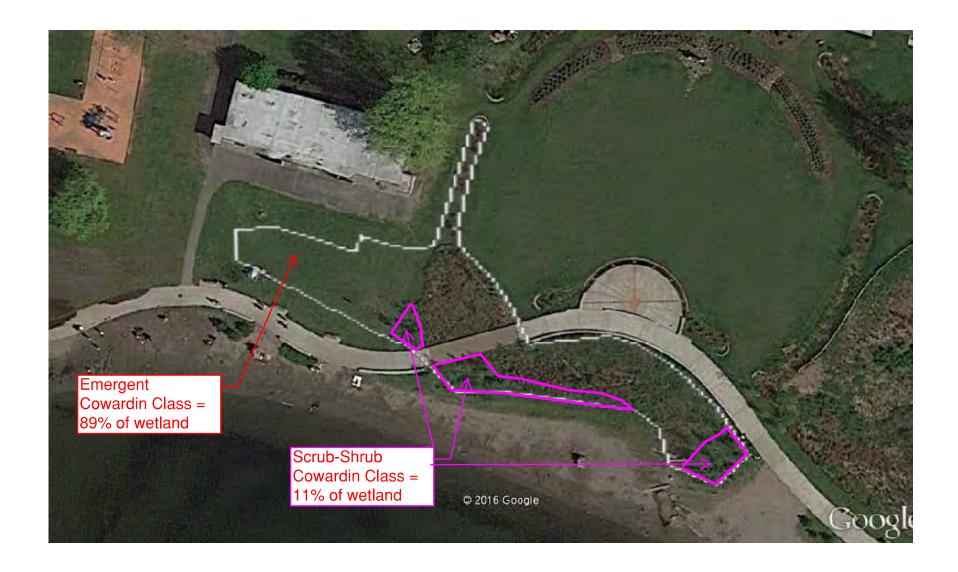
Note: All vegetated wetlands are by definition a priority habitat but are not included in this list because they are addressed elsewhere.

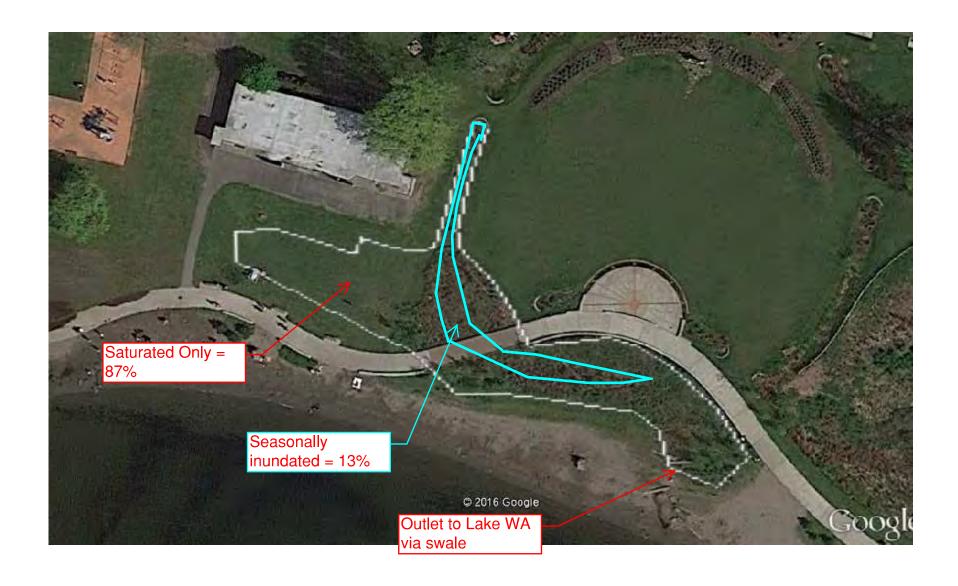


CATEGORIZATION BASED ON SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

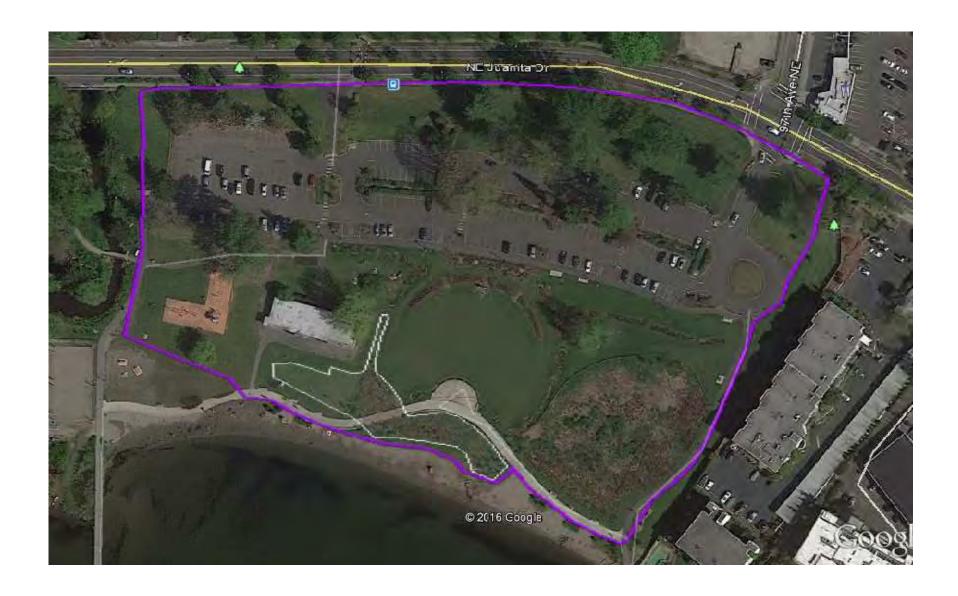
Wetland Type	Category
Check off any criteria that apply to the wetland: Circle the category when the appropriate criteria are met.	First Street
SC 1.0. Estuarine wetlands Does the wetland meet the following criteria for Estuarine wetlands? — The dominant water regime is tidal, — Vegetated, and — With a salinity greater than 0.5 ppt Yes –Go to SC 1.1 No=Not an estuarine wetland	
SC 1.1. Is the wetland within a National Wildlife Refuge, National Park, National Estuary Reserve, Natural Area	SULE PROPERTY ATE
Preserve, State Park or Educational, Environmental, or Scientific Reserve designated under WAC 332-30-151? Yes = Category I No - Go to SC 1.2	Cat. I
SC 1.2. Is the wetland unit at least 1 ac in size and meets at least two of the following three conditions? — The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing, and has less than 10% cover of non-native plant species. (If non-native species are Spartina, see page 25) — At least % of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-grazed or un-	Cat. I
mowed grassland. — The wetland has at least two of the following features: tidal channels, depressions with open water, or contiguous freshwater wetlands. Yes = Category I No = Category II	Cat. II
SC 2.0. Wetlands of High Conservation Value (WHCV) SC 2.1. Has the WA Department of Natural Resources updated their website to include the list of Wetlands of High Conservation Value? Yes – Go to SC 2.2 No – Go to SC 2.3 SC 2.2. Is the wetland listed on the WDNR database as a Wetland of High Conservation Value? Yes = Category I No = Not a WHCV	Cat. I
SC 2.3. Is the wetland in a Section/Township/Range that contains a Natural Heritage wetland? http://www1.dnr.wa.gov/nhp/refdesk/datasearch/wnhpwetlands.pdf Yes - Contact WNHP/WDNR and go to SC 2.4 No = Not a WHCV	
SC 2.4. Has WDNR identified the wetland within the S/T/R as a Wetland of High Conservation Value and listed it on their website? Yes = Category I No = Not a WHCV	
SC 3.0. Bogs Does the wetland (or any part of the unit) meet both the criteria for soils and vegetation in bogs? Use the key below. If you answer YES you will still need to rate the wetland based on its functions.	
SC 3.1. Does an area within the wetland unit have organic soil horizons, either peats or mucks, that compose 16 in or more of the first 32 in of the soil profile? Yes – Go to SC 3.3 No – Go to SC 3.2 SC 3.2. Does an area within the wetland unit have organic soils, either peats or mucks, that are less than 16 in deep over bedrock, or an impermeable hardpan such as clay or volcanic ash, or that are floating on top of a lake or	0
pond? SC 3.3. Does an area with peats or mucks have more than 70% cover of mosses at ground level. AND at least a 30% cover of plant species listed in Table 4? Yes = Is a Category I bog No - Go to SC 3.4 NOTE: If you are uncertain about the extent of mosses in the understory, you may substitute that criterion by	
measuring the pH of the water that seeps into a hole dug at least 16 in deep. If the pH is less than 5.0 and the plant species in Table 4 are present, the wetland is a bog. SC 3.4. Is an area with peats or mucks forested (> 30% cover) with Sitka spruce, subalpine fir, western red cedar, western hemlock, lodgepole pine, quaking aspen, Engelmann spruce, or western white pine, AND any of the species (or combination of species) listed in Table 4 provide more than 30% of the cover under the canopy? Yes = Is a Category I bog No = Is not a bog	Cat. I

SC 4.0. Forested Wetlands	
Does the wetland have at least <u>1 contiguous acre</u> of forest that meets one of these criteria for the WA Department of Fish and Wildlife's forests as priority habitats? <i>If you answer YES you will still need to rate</i>	
the wetland based on its functions.	
 Old-growth forests (west of Cascade crest): Stands of at least two tree species, forming a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 8 trees/ac (20 trees/ha) that are at least 200 years of age OR have a diameter at breast height (dbh) of 32 in (81 cm) or more. Mature forests (west of the Cascade Crest): Stands where the largest trees are 80- 200 years old OR the species that make up the canopy have an average diameter (dbh) exceeding 21 in (53 cm). 	
Yes = Category I No = Not a forested wetland for this section	Cat. I
SC 5.0. Wetlands in Coastal Lagoons	
Does the wetland meet all of the following criteria of a wetland in a coastal lagoon?	¥
 The wetland lies in a depression adjacent to marine waters that is wholly or partially separated from marine waters by sandbanks, gravel banks, shingle, or, less frequently, rocks 	
— The lagoon in which the wetland is located contains ponded water that is saline or brackish (> 0.5 ppt)	
during most of the year in at least a portion of the lagoon (needs to be ineasured near the bottom)	Cat. !
Yes — Go to SC 5.1 No = Not a wetland in a coastal lagoon	
SC 5.1. Does the wetland meet all of the following three conditions? — The wetland is relatively undisturbed (has no diking, ditching, filling, cultivation, grazing), and has less	2
than 20% cover of aggressive, opportunistic plant species (see list of species on p. 100).	Cat. II
 At least ¾ of the landward edge of the wetland has a 100 ft buffer of shrub, forest, or un-grazed or un-mowed grassland. 	
— The wetland is larger than $\frac{1}{10}$ ac (4350 ft ²)	
Yes = Category I No = Category II	
SC 6.0. Interdunal Wetlands	5 10 150
is the wetland west of the 1889 line (also called the Western Boundary of Upland Ownership or WBUO)? If	
you answer yes you will still need to rate the wetland based on its habitat functions. In practical terms that means the following geographic areas:	
Long Beach Peninsula: Lands west of SR 103	·
— Grayland-Westport: Lands west of SR 105	Cat I
Ocean Shores-Copalis: Lands west of SR 115 and SR 109	
Yes – Go to SC 6.1 (No = no) an interdunal wetland for rating	
SC 6.1. Is the wetland 1 ac or larger and scores an 8 or 9 for the habitat functions on the form (rates H,H,H or H,H,M	Cat. II
for the three aspects of function)? Yes = Category I No – Go to SC 6.2	15 01.00 0.00
SC 6.2. Is the wetland 1 ac or larger, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is 1 ac or larger?	
Yes = Category II No – Go to SC 6.3	Cat. III
SC 6.3. Is the unit between 0.1 and 1 ac, or is it in a mosaic of wetlands that is between 0.1 and 1 ac? Yes = Category III No = Category IV	
Tes - Category IV	Cat. IV
Category of wetland based on Special Characteristics	NIIA
If you answered No for all types, enter "Not Applicable" on Summary Form	NIA









Wetland C - Rating Figure 4. Contributing Basin





for Washington Data Jisclaimer Privacy Notice Contact Us-

Water Quality Improvement Projects (TMDLs)

Water Quality Improvement > Water Quality Improvement Projects by WRIA > WRIA 8: Cedar-Sar

WRIA 8: Cedar-Sammamish

The following table lists overview information for water quality improvement projects (including total maximum daily loads, or TMDLs) for this water resource inventory area (WRIA). Please use links (where available) for more information on a project.

Counties

- · King
- · Snohomish



Waterbody Name	Pollutants	Status**	TMDL Lead	
Ballinger Lake	Total Phosphorus	Approved by EPA	Tricia Shoblom 425-649-7288	
Bear-Evans Creek Basin	Fecal Coliform	Approved by EPA	Joan Nolan	
	Dissolved Oxygen Temperature	Approved by EPA	425-649-4425	
Cottage Lake	Total Phosphorus	Approved by EPA Has an implementation plan	<u>Tricia Shoblom</u> 425-649-7288	
Issaquah Creek Basin	Fecal Coliform	Approved by EPA	<u>Joan Nolan</u> 425-649-4425	
<u>Little Bear Creek</u> Tributaries:	Fecal Coliform	Approved by EPA	Ralph Svricek 425-649-7036	
Trout Stream Great Dane Creek Cutthroat Creek				

North Creek	Fecal Coliform	Approved by EPA Has an implementation plan	Ralph Svricek 425-649-7036
Pipers Creek	Fecal Coliform	Approved by EPA	<u>Joan Nolan</u> 425-649-4425
Sammamish River	Dissolved Oxygen Temperature	Field work starts summer 2015	Ralph Svricek 425-649-7036
Swamp Creek	Fecal Coliform	Approved by EPA Has an implementation plan	<u>Ralph Svricek</u> 425-649-7036

^{**} Status will be listed as one of the following: Approved by EPA, Under Development or Implementation

For more information about WRIA 8:

- Waterbodies in WRIA 8 using the Water Quality Assessment Query Tool
- Watershed Information for WRIA 8

^{*} The Department of Ecology and other state resource agencies frequently use a system of 62 "Wat Inventory Areas" or "WRIAs" to refer to the state's major watershed basins.

RATING SUMMARY – Western Washington

Name of wetland (or ID #):	*			Date of	site visit: 18/16
Rated by <u>S.C</u>	orlán	Tr	ained by	Ecology?	√YesN	o Date of training 10/09
HGM Class used fo	r rating Dep	ressional	Wet	land has m	ultiple HGN	∩ classes?Y <u>√_</u> N
NOTE: Forn	ı is not compl	ete without t	he figur	es requeste	ed (figures	can be combined).
Source o	of base aerial p	hoto/map	Goo	gle Eco	wy ,	<u> </u>
		-1-1-/	_ (J .	7	
OVERALL WETLA	ND CATEG	ORY 📈	(based	on function	nsor sp	ecial characteristics)
		V				-
1. Category of	wetland bas	ed on FUN	CTIONS			. "
	Category I – T					
a section of the sect	Category II –	Fotal-score =	20 - 22			Score for each function based
***	Category III -					on three
	Category IV –					ratings (order of ratings
	L 3	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		rainte their decirios and		is not important)
FUNCTION	Improving Water Qualit	primital in resolution, by obtaining the	(IC)	Habitat		Importanty
The state of the s	vvater Quant		e annronr	iate ratings		9 = H,H,H
Site Potential	H M (L)	H (M)	L H	M (L)		8 = H,H,M
Landscape Potential	H M	H (M)	1 1	M (C)	(See	7 = H,H,L

H)

<u>(i)</u>

2. Category based on SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS of wetland

(M) L

Value

Ratings

Score Based on

CHARACTERISTIC	CAT	EGORY		
Estuarine	I	II		
Wetland of High Conservation Value		I		
Bog		I		
Mature Forest		I		
Old Growth Forest		I		
Coastal Lagoon	I	II		
Interdunal	1/11	III IV		
None of the above	V	1/A		

6 = H,M,L

5 = H,L,L

5 = M,M,L 4 = M,L,L 3 = L,L,L

6 = M,M,M

TOTAL