

Date:		Name:		Site:		
Tidal Data Form T ORWAP V 3.1		Conduct an assessment <u>only after reading the accompanying Manual and explanations in column E below.</u> For each affirmative answer, change the 0 in the "Data" column to a "1". Answer all items except where directed to skip to others. Questions whose cells in "Data" column have a "W" MUST be answered only for the ENTIRE wetland and bordering waters.		For a list of functions to which each question pertains, see bracketed codes in column E. Codes for functions and their benefits are: WS= Water Storage, WC= Water Cooling, SR= Sediment Retention, PR= Phosphorus Retention, NR= Nitrate Removal, CS= Carbon Sequestration, OE= Organic Export, INV= Invertebrates, FA= Anadromous Fish, FR= Resident Fish, AM= Amphibians, WBF= Feeding Waterbirds, WBN= Nesting Waterbirds, SBM= Songbirds, Mammals, & Raptors, POL= Pollinators, PH= Plant Habitat, PU= Public Use & Recognition, EC= Ecological Condition, Sens= Sensitivity, STR= Stressors.		For guidance and detailed descriptions of how Excel calculates the numbers in the Scores worksheet, see the Technical Supplement and Appendix B of the Manual. For a documented rationale for each indicator, open each of the worksheet tabs at the bottom (one for each function or value) and see column H.
		#	Indicators	Condition Choices	Data	Explanations, Definitions (Column E)
	Tidal Wetland (TidalT)	This is a tidal wetland (either freshwater or saltwater). Enter 1, if true and continue.		0	Tidal wetland - a wetland that receives tidal water at least once during a normal year, regardless of salinity, and dominated by emergent or woody vegetation. Tidal flooding occurs on a 6-hour cycle DURING THE TIME it is flooded by tide, which may be as infrequent as once per year. If NWI map shows the wetland with a code beginning with E (for estuarine), assume the wetland to be tidal. However, some wetlands lacking that code are also tidal.	
T1	Estuarine Position (EstPosT)	The AA's relative position in the estuary is:			For head-of-tide, review the ORWAP Map Viewer's Headtide (2007) layer (under Water Source & Quality) or check with local sources. [PR,NR,CS,OE,PD]	
		Lower 1/3 (often on a bay and distant from the head-of-tide of a major river; includes most saline tidal wetlands).		0		
		Mid 1/3.		0		
		Upper 1/3 (near the head-of-tide of a major river; includes most brackish and fresh tidal wetlands).		0		
T2	Salinity (SalinT)	At high tide during most of the year, the daily salinity in most of the inundated part of the AA is:			Saline or brackish conditions are commonly indicated by a prevalence of particular plant species. Consult the ORWAP_SupplInfo file's P_Salt worksheet. Also refer to Estuary Salinity maps (see link in ORWAP Map Viewer report under the Location Information table), or DSL's ORWAP web site, or obtain salinity data from the ODEQ LASAR web site or local sources. However, salinity in estuaries can vary tremendously depending on river discharge and other factors. [SR,PR,NR,CS,OE,SBM,PD]	
		Saline (>25 ppt salinity, undiluted seawater).		0		
		Moderately saline (5 to 25 ppt salinity).		0		
		Brackish (0.5 to <5 ppt salinity, "oligohaline").		0		
		Fresh (<0.5 ppt salinity).		0		
Unknown.		0				
T3	Low Marsh (LowMarshT)	The percent of the vegetated part of the AA that is " low marsh " (covered by tidal water for part of almost every day) is:			Include any natural channels within the marsh that are inundated at least once daily by tide. For plant indicator species, see file ORWAP_SupplInfo file's worksheet P_LowTidal. [SR,PR,CS,OE,INV,FA,WBF,SBM,PD,POL]	
		None, or <1%.		0		
		1 to <10%.		0		
		10 to <25%.		0		
		25 <50%.		0		
		50 to <75%.		0		
		75 to 90%.		0		
>90%.		0				
T4	Width of Vegetated Zone at Daily High Tide (WidthHit)	At average daily HIGH tide condition, the width of the vegetated wetland that separates adjoining uplands (if any) from subtidal water within or adjoining the AA, is predominantly:			Vegetated wetland in this case does not include underwater or floating-leaved plants (i.e., aquatic bed). Measure the width perpendicular to the open water part. For most sites larger than 5 hectares and with persistent water, measure the width using aerial imagery rather than estimating in the field. [SR,PR,NR,CS,OE,FA,SBM,PD,POL]	
		<5 ft, or no vegetation between upland and subtidal water.		0		
		5 to <30 ft.		0		
		30 to <50 ft.		0		
		50 to <100 ft.		0		
		100 to 300 ft.		0		
> 300 ft.		0				

T5	Width of Vegetated Zone at Daily Low Tide (WidthLoT)	At average daily <u>LOW</u> tide condition, the width of the vegetated wetland that separates adjoining uplands (if any) from subtidal water within or adjoining the AA, is predominantly:		[SR,PR,NR,CS,OE,FA,WBF,Sens]	
		<5 ft, or no vegetation between upland and subtidal water.	0		
		5 to <30 ft.	0		
		30 to <50 ft.	0		
		50 to <100 ft.	0		
		100 to 300 ft.	0		
T6	Internal Gradient (GradientT)	Within the AA, the gradient from the upland boundary (or part closest to it) and the lowest point in the AA is:		Estimate as the elevation difference between the inlet and outlet (if any) divided by the distance between them, or the difference between the highest and lowest points in the wetland divided by the distance between them.	
		<2% (internal flow is absent or barely detectable; basically flat).	0		
		2 to <5%.	0	[OE]	
		5 to 10%.	0		
		>10%.	0		
T7	Outflow Duration (OutDuraT)	The most durable surface water connection (outlet channel, ditch, tidegate, pipe, overbank water exchange) between the AA and marine waters, which allows fish passage, is:	W	A larger difference in elevation between the wetland-upland boundary and the bottom of the wetland outlet (if any) indicates shorter outflow duration.	
		Regular (nearly all of the daily high tides, >9 months/year).	0		
		Seasonal (14 days to 9 months/year, not necessarily consecutive, at least monthly).	0	Do not rely only on topographic maps or NWI maps to show this; inspect while in field if possible, and ask landowner. The durations given are only approximate and are for a "normal" year.	
		Temporary (mainly during "king tide", "spring tide", or peak discharge flow in an associated river; <14 days per year, not necessarily consecutive).	0		
		No tidal connection allows fish passage between marine waters and the AA.	0	The connection need not occur during the growing season. [OE,FA]	
T8	Outflow Confinement (ConstricT)	In the places where tidal water exits the AA after an average daily high tide, it is:	W	Impeded means causing a delay or reduction in water velocity or volume.	
		Impeded partially by a pipe, culvert, narrowly breached dike, berm, beaver dam, or other obstruction (other than natural topography).	0	[OE]	
		Not impeded by anything other than (possibly) natural topography.	0		
		Exported more quickly than usual due to ditches or pipes within the AA or connected to its outlet.	0		
T9	Blind Channels - total length and branching (BlindChT)	Within the intertidal part of the AA, the approximate density of tidal channels that remain wetted during low tide on most days of the year (i.e., MLLW) is:		MLLW - mean lower low water	
		<100 linear ft per acre, or none, or all have been artificially straightened.	0	[OE,INV,FA,WBF,PD]	
		100-1000 linear ft per acre, and most tidal channels are unbranched.	0		
		100-1000 linear ft per acre, and most tidal channels are branched.	0		
		>1000 linear ft per acre and most tidal channels are unbranched.	0		
		>1000 linear ft per acre and most tidal channels are branched.	0		
T10	Tidal-Nontidal Hydro-connectivity (TnonT)	This tidal wetland is : Select first one that applies		Palustrine does not include a river or lake.	
		Adjacent to a nontidal palustrine wetland that contains surface water at least seasonally. Anadromous fish can access both wetlands during spring. Mostly <u>not</u> separated by a dike or other barrier.	0	[OE,INV,FA,WBF,SBM,PD]	
		Adjacent to a nontidal palustrine wetland that contains surface water at least seasonally. Anadromous fish can access both wetlands during spring. Mostly separated by a dike, road, or other partial barrier.	0		
		Adjacent to a nontidal palustrine wetland that contains surface water at least seasonally. Anadromous fish <u>cannot</u> access both wetlands during spring.	0		
		Not adjacent to a nontidal palustrine wetland that contains surface water. Has a freshwater tributary that allows fish passage during the springtime to a nontidal wetland <u>≤ 1 mile</u> upstream.	0		
		Not adjacent to a nontidal palustrine wetland that contains surface water. Has a freshwater tributary that allows fish passage during the springtime to a nontidal wetland <u>> 1 mile</u> upstream.	0		
		Not adjacent to a nontidal palustrine wetland that contains surface water. <u>Lacks</u> a freshwater tributary that provides fish access to an upstream wetland that contains surface water at least seasonally.	0		

T11	Gradient of nontidal Input Channel (SlopInChanT)	The gradient of the largest nontidal freshwater input tributary or ditch, averaged 150 f. from where it enters the AA, is:		[OE]	
		<1%.	0		
		1 to <3%	0		
		3 to 6%	0		
		>6%	0		
T12	Waves (WavesT)	Which of the following is MOST true:			Erosive wave conditions often occur where adjoining open water has a fetch (uninterrupted distance) of greater than approximately 1 mile in the direction of the strongest and most frequent wind.
		Wind or boats frequently generate waves of >1 ft. near the AA, those waves are intercepted by the wetland, and structures behind the AA are protected from wave erosion.	0	[SR,PR,OE]	
		Wind or boats frequently generate waves of >1 ft. near the AA, those waves are intercepted by the wetland, but there are no structures behind the wetland.	0		
		Neither wind nor boats frequently generate waves of >1 ft near the AA.	0		
T13	Shorebird Feeding Area (ShorebdT)	The extent of mudflats or shortgrass meadows within the AA that meet the definition of shorebird habitat (column E) for at least 3 months during the period of late summer through the following May is:			Shorebird habitat areas must have (a) grasses shorter than 6 inches or a mudflat, AND (b) soils that either are saturated or covered with <2 inches of water, AND (c) no detectable surrounding slope (e.g., not the bottom of an incised dry channel), AND (d) not shaded by shrubs or trees.
		None, or <100 sq. ft.	0		This addresses needs of most migratory sandpipers, plovers, curlews, and godwits.
		100 to <1000 sq. ft. within AA.	0		
		1000 to 10,000 sq. ft. within AA.	0	[WBF]	
		>10,000 sq. ft within AA.	0		
T14	Waterborne Pests (AqPestT)	Select <u>only the first</u> statement that is true:		[INV]	
		Non-native invertebrates (e.g., New Zealand mudsnail, mitten crab, rusty crayfish, oyster drill) are known to be present in the AA or in connected waters within 300 ft.	0		
		A regularly-used boat dock is present within or contiguous to the AA.	0		
		A regularly-used boat dock is not within the AA, but there is one within 300 ft of the AA and there is a persistent or tidal surface connection between the dock and the AA.	0		
		Large ships that empty ballast water are regularly present in nearby contiguous waters.	0		
		None of the above.	0		
T15	Overhanging Vegetation at High Tide (ShadeHiT)	At average daily <u>high tide</u> , the percentage of the AA's <u>water surface</u> that is overhung by vegetation within the AA is:		[OE,FA]	
		<5%, or no water is present in the AA at average daily high tide.	0		
		5 to <25%.	0		
		25 to <50%.	0		
		50 to 95%.	0		
		>95%.	0		
T16	Overhanging Vegetation at Low Tide (ShadeLoT)	At average daily <u>low tide</u> , the percentage of the AA's <u>water surface</u> that is overhung by vegetation within the AA is:		[OE,INV,FA]	
		<5%, or no water remains in the AA at low tide.	0		
		5 to <25%.	0		
		25 to <50%.	0		
		50 to 95%.	0		
		>95%.	0		
T17	Vegetation Forms Significantly Present (VegformsT)	The living vegetation forms that comprise >5% of the AA's vegetative cover in late summer is: Select all that apply.		[CS,OE,WBF,SBM,Sens]	
		Macroalgae (seaweed).	0		
		Eelgrass.	0		
		Graminoids (other than eelgrass).	0		
		Forbs.	0		
		Shrubs and/or trees.	0		

T18	Vegetation Form-Predominant (VegFormDomT)	The living vegetation form that occupies <u>the largest part</u> of the AA's vegetative cover in late summer is:		[CS,OE]	
		Macroalgae (seaweed).	0		
		Eelgrass.	0		
		Graminoids (other than eelgrass).	0		
		Forbs.	0		
		Shrubs and/or trees.	0		
T19	Vegetation Form Diversity (VegFormDivT)	From the above list, the number of macrophyte groups that comprise >5% of the vegetated area in the specified zone during late summer is:		[INV,PD]	
		one.	0		
		2 or 3.	0		
		>3.	0		
T20	Species Dominance (VegSpDomT)	Within the form identified as the predominant macrophyte, the 2 most common native species together comprise:		[INV,SBM,PD,POL,Sens]	
		<20% of the AA's vegetated area (most species-rich, no dominants or co-dominants).	0		
		20 to <40% of the AA's vegetated area.	0		
		40 to <60% of the AA's vegetated area.	0		
		60 to 80% of the AA's vegetated area.	0		
		>80% of the AA's vegetated area (monotypic or nearly so).	0		
T21	Emergent Plants -- Area (EmAreaT)	For the wetland as a whole, emergent plants cumulatively occupy an annual maximum of:	W	Emergent - erect herbaceous or woody plants whose roots and/or foliage are inundated by tide at least once daily, on the average. If in multiple small patches are separated by less than 150 ft, they may be combined when evaluating this question.	
		<0.01 acre (< 400 sq.ft) or none.	0		
		0.01 to <0.10 acres (3,920 sq. ft).	0		
		0.10 to <0.50 acres (21,340 sq. ft).	0	[WBF,SBM,PD]	
		0.50 to <1 acres.	0		
		1 to <5 acres.	0		
		5 to <50 acres.	0		
		50 to <640 acres (1 sq. mi).	0		
		640 to <1000 acres .	0		
		1000 to 2500 acres.	0		
		>2500 acres (>4 sq.mi).	0		
T22	Forb Cover (ForbT)	Within parts of the AA that have herbaceous cover (excluding SAV), the areal cover of <u>forbs</u> reaches an annual maximum of:		Tidal wetland forbs include <i>Salicornia</i> spp., <i>Grindelia</i> spp., and other flowering plants.	
		<5% of the herbaceous part of the AA.	0	[POL]	
		5 to <25% of the herbaceous part of the AA.	0		
		25 to <50% of the herbaceous part of the AA.	0		
		50 to 95% of the herbaceous part of the AA.	0		
		>95% of the herbaceous part of the AA.	0		
T24	Invasive or Non-native - % of Herbaceous Area (InvasT)	The maximum annual areal cover of herbaceous plants is:		Among the more common invaders in or near tidal wetlands of the Oregon Coast are creeping bentgrass (<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>), reed canarygrass (<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>), brass-buttons (<i>Cotula coronopifolia</i>), and Japanese eelgrass (<i>Zostera japonica</i>) (Adamus 2005, Weihoefer et al. 2013).	
		Mostly (>50% cover) non-native species AND >10% of the herbaceous cover is invasive species.	0	In the QRWAP_SupplInfo file, see P_Invas worksheet for full list of Oregon invasives and see P_Exo for non-native species list.	
		Mostly (>50% cover) non-native species AND <10% of the herbaceous cover is invasive species.	0	[PD,Sens,EC]	
		Mostly (50-80% cover) native species.	0		
		Overwhelmingly (>80% cover) native species.	0		

T25	Driftwood (DriftwoodT)	The extent of driftwood on the land surface is:		[INV,SBM]	
		None or little.	0		
		Intermediate (~ 1 piece/200 ft. of shoreline, or >1,000 square feet).	0		
		High (>1 piece/100 ft. of shoreline, or >1,000 square feet).	0		
T26	Large Woody Debris (LwdT)	Within the part of the AA and its internal channels that remain underwater during daily low tide, the extent of fish cover provided at that time by partly submerged vegetation, inchannel pools, incised banks, and pieces of wood (thicker than 6 inches and longer than 4 feet, or smaller pieces in dense accumulations) is:		[INV,FA]	
		None or few.	0		
		Intermediate.	0		
		Many (>1 piece per 5 acres or per 10 channel widths).	0		
Note for the next four questions: If the AA lacks an upland edge, evaluate based on the AA's <u>entire</u> perimeter, and moving outward into whatever areas are adjacent. In many situations, these questions are best answered by measuring from aerial images and/or topographic maps.					
T27	Upland Perennial Cover - % of AA's Edge (PerimPctPerT)	The percentage of the AA's <u>edge (perimeter)</u> that is comprised of a band of upland <u>perennial cover</u> wider than 10 ft and taller than 6 inches during most of the growing season is:		Perennial cover is vegetation that includes wooded areas, native prairies, sagebrush, vegetated wetlands, as well as relatively unmanaged commercial lands in which the ground is disturbed less frequently than annually such as perennial ryegrass fields, hayfields, lightly grazed pastures, timber harvest areas, and rangeland. It does <u>not</u> include water, row crops (vegetable, orchards, Christmas tree farms), residential areas, golf courses, recreational fields, pavement, bare soil, rock, bare sand, or gravel or dirt roads.	
		<5%.	0		
		5 to <25%.	0		
		25 to <50%.	0		
		50 to <75%.	0		
		75 to 95%.	0		
>95%.	0				
T28	Upland Perennial Cover - Width (Buffer) (BuffWidthT)	Along the <u>greatest portion</u> of the AA's <u>upland edge</u> , the width (not necessarily the maximum width) of <u>perennial cover</u> taller than 6 inches during most of the growing season and extending upslope from the AA until mostly shorter or non-perennial cover is reached is:		[FA,SBM,PD]	
		< 5 ft, or none.	0		
		5 to <30 ft.	0		
		30 to <50 ft.	0		
		50 to <100 ft.	0		
		100 to 300 ft. IF #T27 also was answered >95%, enter 1 and SKIP to T30.	0		
> 300 ft. IF #T27 also was answered >95%, enter 1 and SKIP to T30.	0				
T29	Type of Non-Perennial Cover in Buffer (ImpervBufft)	Within 300 ft. upslope of the AA's <u>upland edge</u> , the area that is NOT perennial cover is mostly: Select only ONE		[FA]	
		Impervious surface (e.g., paved road, parking lot, building, exposed rock).	0		
		Bare pervious surface (e.g., recent clearcut, landslide, unpaved road, dike, dunes).	0		
		Artificially landscaped or heavily grazed areas, lawn, annual crops.	0		
	Other type of non-perennial cover.	0			
T30	Slope from Disturbed Lands (SlopeBufft)	The percent slope of the land between the AA and the most extensive disturbed upslope area (i.e., unvegetated or non-perennial cover) is mostly:		[SRv, PRv, NRv, SEN]	
		<1% (flat -- almost no noticeable slope).	0		
		2-6%.	0		
		7-10%.	0		
		11-30%.	0		
		>30%.	0		

T31	Mowing or Grazing (VegCutT)	There is evidence that grazing by domestic or wild animals -- or mowing (multiple times per year), plowing, herbicides, or harvesting - has repeatedly reduced the AA's vegetation cover (plants that normally grows taller than 4 inches) to <u>less than 4"</u> over the following extent:		Repeatedly means the condition occurred in at least half of the last 10 years. [EC]	
		0% (such activities are absent).	0		
		1 to <5% of the AA (grazing or the other activities occur but vegetation height effects are mostly unnoticeable).	0		
		5 to <50%.	0		
		50 to 95%.	0		
>95%.	0				
T32	Bare Ground & Accumulated Plant Litter (GcoverT)	Viewed from <u>6 inches</u> above the soil surface, the condition in most of the tidal wetland is:		Bare ground includes unvegetated soil, rock, sand, or mud between stems if any. Bare ground that is present under a tree or shrub canopy should be counted. Wetlands that are dominated by annual plant species tend to have more extensive areas that are bare during the early growing season. [SR,PR,NR,CS,OE,INV,SBM,Sens]	
		Little or no (<5%) bare ground is visible between erect stems or under canopy and there is little or no dead detached plant tissue (thatch) remaining on top of the ground surface and ground surface is extensively blanketed by graminoids with great stem densities or by plants with ground-hugging foliage.	0		
		Some (5-20%) bare ground or remaining thatch is visible. Herbaceous plants have moderate stem densities and do not closely hug the ground.	0		
		Much (20-50%) bare ground or thatch is visible. Low stem density and/or tall plants with little living ground cover during early growing season.	0		
		Mostly (>50%) bare ground or thatch.	0		
Not applicable. Nearly all of the AA remains inundated even at daily low tide.	0				
T33	Ground Irregularity (GirregT)	In the <u>high marsh</u> (flooded less than daily), the number of small pits, raised mounds, hummocks, boulders, upturned trees, islands, natural levees, wide soil cracks, and microdepressions is:		Microtopography refers mainly to vertical relief of <3 ft and is represented only by inorganic features, except where plants have created depressions or mounds of soil. Consider the microtopography to be " <u>few or none</u> " if one could walk easily through most of the AA once any slash and logs are removed. Consider it to be " <u>several</u> " if one has to constantly look down and check balance. [PD]	
		Few or none (minimal microtopography ; <1% of the area that isn't persistently inundated); e.g., many flat sites having a single hydroperiod.	0		
		Intermediate.	0		
		Several (extensive micro-topography).	0		
T34	Soil Composition (SoilText)	Based on at least three pits you dig at points about equidistant across the AA, the composition of the surface layer of the soil (2" depth) (but excluding the duff layer) is mostly:		Do not base the texture on soil maps unless the AA is inaccessible. In the <u>ORWAP Manual</u> , see protocol (Step 7, pg 33) and chart (Appendix A, pg 52). Duff is loose organic surface material, e.g., dead plant leaves and stems. Organic soils are much less common in floodplains. [PR,CS,INV,PD,Sens]	
		Loamy: includes silt, silt loam, loam, sandy loam.	0		
		Clayey: includes clay, clay loam, silty clay, silty clay loam, sandy clay, sandy clay loam.	0		
		Organic: includes muck, mucky peat, peat, and mucky mineral soils (blackish or grayish). Exclude live roots unless they are moss.	0		
		Coarse: includes sand, loamy sand, gravel, cobble, stones, boulders, fluvents, fluvaquents, riverwash.	0		
T35	Restored Wetland (RestoredT)	The AA was originally a wetland (tidal or nontidal), was artificially drained for many years (and was not a nontidal wetland during that time), and has since had its water regime partly or wholly restored or rehabilitated (e.g., by ditch plugs, berms, tile breakage, non-maintenance).		Consult historical aerial photography, old maps, soil maps, landowners, and/or permit files as available. Also, locations of some restoration wetlands can be found by going to the <u>ORWAP Map Viewer's</u> layers under the Restoration heading. Another potential source is the <u>Conservation Registry</u> : http://or.conservaionregistry.org/ . [CS]	
		Yes, and time of restoration unknown.	0		
		Yes, and restored within last 3 years.	0		
		Yes, and restored 3-7 years ago.	0		
		Yes, and restored more than 7 years ago.	0		
No.	0				
		Unknown if wetland is restored, created, or naturally occurring.	0		
T36	Cliffs or Banks (CliffT)	Within 300 ft. of the AA, there are elevated terrestrial features such as cliffs, talus slopes, or unarmored banks along nontidal channels that extend at least 6 ft nearly vertically, are unvegetated, and potentially contain crevices or other substrate suitable for nesting or den areas. Enter 1, if true.	0	[SBM, POL]	

T37	Flight Hazards (FlightHazT)	In the AA or within 300 ft, there is an unsheltered fence, powerline, or public road with traffic at least hourly that is located:		Unsheltered fence means open to flying waterfowl on both sides, i.e., not entirely within an area of tall dense vegetation. [WBF]	
		Within 15 ft of the AA's low marsh.	0		
		Within 15 ft of the AA's high marsh.	0		
		Neither.	0		
T38	Non-consumptive Uses - Actual or Potential (RecPotenT)	Select <u>all</u> statements that are true of this AA as it currently exists:		The question assumes access is allowed. [PUv]	
		Walking is physically possible in >5% of the AA during most of year (e.g., free of deep water and dense shrub thickets).	0		
		All or part of the AA (or an area within sight of the AA and within 30 m) would be physically accessible to people in wheelchairs (e.g., paved and flat).	0		
		Maintained roads, parking areas, or foot-trails are within 30 ft of the AA, or the AA can be accessed most of the year by boat.	0		
		Within or near the AA, there is an interpretive center, trails with interpretive signs or brochures, and/or regular guided interpretive tours.	0		
T39	Core Area 1 (VisitNoT)	The percentage of the AA almost never walked or driven by humans during an average growing season probably comprises: [Note: If more than half the wetland is visible from areas within 100 ft of the AA, include visits by people to those areas that are actually walked or driven (not simply viewed from).]		Judge this based on proximity to population centers, roads, trails, accessibility of the AA to the public, wetland size, usual water depth, and physical evidence of human visitation. Exclude visits that are not likely to continue and/or that are not an annual occurrence (e.g., by construction or monitoring crews). [WBF,PD,PUv]	
		<5% and no inhabited building is within 300 ft of the AA.	0		
		<5% and inhabited building is within 300 ft of the AA.	0		
		5 <50% and no inhabited building is within 300 ft of the AA.	0		
		5 to <50% and inhabited building is within 300 ft of the AA.	0		
		50 to 95% with or without inhabited building nearby.	0		
		>95% of the AA with or without inhabited building nearby.	0		
T40	Core Area 2 (VisitOfenT)	The part of the AA visited by humans <u>almost daily for several weeks</u> during an average growing season probably comprises: [The Note in the preceding question applies here as well].		See note above. [WBF,PD,PUv]	
		<5%.	0		
		5 to <50%.	0		
		50 to 95%.	0		
		>95% of the AA.	0		
T41	Consumptive Uses (Provisioning Services) (UsesT)	Recent evidence was found <u>within the AA</u> of the following potentially-sustainable consumptive uses. Select all that apply.		Evidence of these consumptive uses may consist of direct observation, or presence of physical evidence (e.g., recently cut stumps, fishing lures, shell cases), or might be obtained from communication with the land owner or manager. [PUv]	
		Commercial or traditional-use harvesting of native plants, their fruits, or mushrooms.	0		
		Waterfowl hunting or furbearer trapping.	0		
		Fishing.	0		
		None of the above.	0		
T42	Ownership (OwnershipT)	Most of the AA is:		An initial indication of ownership can be found on the QRWAP Map Viewer under the Land Ownership layer. However, it is advisable to ask local sources or use local maps with higher precision. [PUv]	
		Publicly owned (municipal, county, state, federal).	0		
		Non-profit conservation organization that allows public access to this AA.	0		
		Other private ownership, including tribal. Enter 1, if true and SKIP to T44.	0		
T43	Special Protected Area Designation (DesigT)	The AA is part of an area designated as a Bureau of Land Management Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) or Outstanding Natural Area (ONA), Federal Research Natural Area (RNA) or Special Interest Area (SIA), or Natural Heritage Conservation Area (NHCA).	0	[PUv]	
T44	Conservation Investment (ConsInvestT)	The AA is on private lands and is not a mitigation wetland, but public funds have been spent to preserve, create, restore, or enhance functions of the wetland. Enter 1, if true. If unknown, leave 0).	0	Locations of some restoration wetlands can be found on the QRWAP Map Viewer under the Restoration heading. Another potential source is the Conservation Registry : http://or.conservaionregistry.org/ . [PUv]	
T45	Compensation Wetland (MitWetT)	The AA is all or part of a compensation site used explicitly to offset impacts elsewhere. Enter 1, if true. If unknown, leave 0)	0	Answer to the best of your knowledge. Sources for information include the property owner, DSL, and/or the ACOE.	

T46	Sustained Scientific Use (SciUseT)	Plants, animals, or water in the AA have been monitored for >2 years, <u>unrelated to any regulatory requirements, and data are available to the public.</u> Or the AA is part of an area that has been designated by an agency or institution as a benchmark, reference, or status-trends monitoring area. Enter 1, if true. If unknown, leave 0)	0	[PUv]	
T47	Wetland Type of Conservation Concern (RareTypeT)	The AA comprises all or part of (a) a wooded tidal wetland (>30% cover of trees and/or shrubs), OR (b) an undiked tidal freshwater wetland (surface salinity <0.5 ppt during most of spring and summer). Enter 1, if true.	0	[PDv]	