

	A	B	C	D	E
1		Date:	Site Name:		Investigator:
2	<p>Field F data form. ORWAP version 2.0.2. In the Data column, change the 0 (false) to a 1 (true) for the best choice, or for multiple choices where allowed and so indicated. Answer these questions primarily based on your onsite observations and interpretations. Do not write in any shaded parts of this data form. Answering some questions accurately may require conferring with the landowner or other knowledgeable persons, and/or reviewing aerial imagery. Although accuracy will be greater if questions are answered for the entire wetland (not limiting only to the part potentially affected by a project), most questions may be answered for just part of a wetland-- the assessment area (AA). HOWEVER, questions with a W in the gray box in column D must be answered for the ENTIRE wetland of which the AA is a part.</p>				
3	#	Indicator	Conditions	Data	Explanations, Definitions
4	F1	Presence of Specific Wetland Types	Does the AA contain, or is it part of, any of these wetland types? Mark "1" next to all that apply.	W	
5			Tidal wetland: receives tidal water at least once during a normal year, regardless of salinity, and dominated by emergent or woody vegetation.	0	tidal = level of surface water fluctuates every ~6 hours on a daily basis in response to tides. [All functions, as classifier]
6			Lacustrine wetland: an undiked non-tidal wetland bordering a body of standing open water that is >20 acres.	0	open water = surface water that contains no vegetation (except perhaps floating-leaved or completely submersed species). [WBN+]
7			Fringe wetland: an undiked "shoreline" wetland bordering persistent open water that is >3 times wider than the wetland (includes most tidal, lacustrine, large riverine, some others).	0	[WSv-, T-, FA+,FR+, WBF+]
8			NONE of above	0	
9	F2	Wetland Type of Conservation Concern	Does the AA contain, or is it part of, any of these wetland types? Mark "1" next to all that apply. Consult the "Rare Wetland Type" reported for the general vicinity by the Oregon Explorer web site, but be aware that those may not apply to the exact AA you have delimited.	W	
10			Bog or Fen: contains a sponge-like organic soil layer which covers most of the AA AND often has extensive cover of sedges and/or broad-leaved evergreen shrubs (e.g., <i>Ledum</i>). Often lacks tributaries, being fed mainly by groundwater and/or direct precipitation.	0	[CS+,Sens+]
11			Playa, Salt Flat, or Alkaline Lake: a non-tidal ponded water body usually having saline (salinity >1 ppt or conductivity >1000 µS) or alkaline (conductivity >2000 µS and pH >9) conditions and large seasonal water level fluctuations (if inputs-outputs unregulated). If a playa or salt flat, vegetation cover is sparse and plants typical of saline or alkaline conditions (e.g., <i>Distichlis</i> , <i>Atriplex</i>) are common.	0	See file ORWAP_SupplInfo , worksheet P_Salt for species typically occurring in tidal or saline conditions. [PR+,CS+,INV+,FA-,FR-,AM-,WBF+]
12			Hot spring (anywhere in Oregon): a wetland where discharging groundwater in summer is >10 degrees (F) warmer than the expected water temperature.	0	[FA-]
13			Native wet prairie (west of the Cascade crest): a seasonally inundated wetland, usually without a naturally-occurring inlet or outlet, and dominated primarily by native graminoids often including species in column E.	0	<i>Deschampsia caespitosa</i> , <i>Danthonia californica</i> , <i>Camassia quamash</i> , <i>Triteleia hyacinthina</i> , <i>Carex densa</i> , <i>C. aperta</i> , and/or <i>C. unilateralis</i> [PDv,CQc]

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14			Vernal pool (Willamette Valley): a seasonally inundated wetland, underlain by hardpan or claypan, with hummocky micro-relief, usually without a naturally-occurring inlet or outlet, and with native plant species distinctly different from those in slightly higher areas, and often including species in column E.	0	Downingia elegans, Isoetes nuttallii, Triteleia hyacinthina, Eleocharis spp., Eryngium petiolatum, Plagiobothrys figuratus, Plagiobothrys scouleri, Grindelia nana, Veronica peregrina, Lasthenia glaberrima, Cicendia quadrangularis, Kickxia elatine, Gnaphalium palustre, and/or Callitriche spp. [PDv]
15			Vernal pool (Medford area): a seasonally inundated acidic wetland, underlain by hardpan, with hummocky micro-relief, usually without a naturally-occurring inlet or outlet, and having concentric rings of similar native vegetation, often including species in column E.	0	Downingia vina, Isoetes nuttalli, Pilularia americana, Triteleia hyacinthina, Eleocharis spp., Eryngium petiolatum, Plagiobothrys brachteatus, Plagiobothrys scouleri, Grindelia nana, Veronica peregrina, Alopecurus saccatus, Lasthenia californica, Deschampsia danthonioides, and/or Callitriche spp. [PDv]
16			Vernal pool (Modoc basalt & Columbia Plateau): a seasonally inundated wetland, usually without a naturally-occurring inlet or outlet, located on shallow basalt bedrock and often having species in column E.	0	Blennosperma nanum, Camassia quamash, Epilobium densiflorum, Callitriche marginata, Cicendia quadrangularis, Eryngium vaseyi, Psilocarphus brevissimus, and/or Sedella pumila. [PDv]
17			Interdunal wetland (Coastal ecoregion): a seasonally inundated wetland, usually without a naturally-occurring inlet or outlet, located between sand dunes where wind has scoured the sand down to the water table (deflation plain), and often with significant cover of native species in column E.	0	Carex obnupta, Argentina egedii, Juncus lesueurii, J. nevadensis, J. falcatus, Sisyrrinchium californicum, and/or Salix hookeriana [PDv]
18			Mature forested wetland (anywhere): a wetland in which mean diameter of trees (d.b.h., FACW and FAC species only) exceeds 18 inches, and/or the average age of trees exceeds 80 years, or there are >5 trees/acre with diameter >32 inches.	0	To qualify, the diameter of >18 inches must be the mean measured from at least 10 trees. [PDv]
19			Ultramafic soil wetland (mainly southwestern Oregon): a low-elevation wetland, usually with a sponge-like organic soil layer, occurring in an area with exposed serpentine or peridotite rock, and/or in soils with very low Ca:Mg ratios.	0	[PDv]
20			Wooded tidal wetlands with >30% cover of trees and shrubs. A wetland inundated at least once annually by tides and often dominated by woody plant species.	0	The plant species may include Sitka spruce, crabapple, and/or others [PDv]
21			Undiked tidal freshwater wetland : an emergent or wooded wetland inundated at least once annually by tides and with surface salinity <0.5 ppt during most of spring and summer, and which has never been diked.	0	[PDv]
22			NONE of above	0	

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23		Is part of the site tidal ? If yes, answer next 2 questions. If no, SKIP TO # F5 .			
24	F3	Low Marsh	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. See file ORWAP_SupplInfo , worksheet P_LowTidal . [WS-,OE+,POL-,INV+,FA+,FR+,WBF+,WBN-,SBM-,PD-]
25			>95% of the AA	0	
26			50-95% of the AA	0	
27			25-50% of the AA	0	
28			1-25% of the AA	0	
29			<1% or none of the AA (high marsh only)	0	
30	F4	Tidal-Nontidal Hydroconnectivity	This tidal wetland is (select one):	W	contiguous = abutting, with no major physical separation that prohibits free exchange or flow of surface water, if any is present. See diagram in Appendix A of the manual. [FA+,WBF+,WBN+,PD+]
31			<i>contiguous</i> to a non-tidal palustrine wetland that contains surface water at least seasonally, and mostly not separated by a dike or other barrier, allowing fish access to both wetlands during spring.	0	
32			<i>contiguous</i> to a non-tidal palustrine wetland that contains surface water at least seasonally, but mostly separated by a dike or other barrier, yet still allowing fish access to both wetlands during spring.	0	
33			not <i>contiguous</i> to a non-tidal palustrine wetland that contains surface water, but has an inflowing stream that allows fish during the springtime to access a non-tidal wetland < 1 mile upstream.	0	
34			not <i>contiguous</i> to a non-tidal palustrine wetland that contains surface water, but has an inflowing stream that allows fish during the springtime to access a non-tidal wetland > 1 mile upstream.	0	
35			not <i>contiguous</i> to a non-tidal palustrine wetland, and lacks an inflowing non-tidal stream that provides fish access to an upstream wetland that contains surface water at least seasonally.	0	
36	F5	Interrupted Hydroperiod	Select one:		[PR-,NR-,CS-,OE+,INV+,FR-,WBF+,WBN+,PD+]
37			during 4 of the last 5 years most of the AA has been covered year-round with surface water, but that part went mostly dry during at least one unusual event.	0	
38			during 4 of the last 5 years most of the AA has been dry year-round on the surface (i.e., saturated only below the surface), but during at least one unusual event most of that part was flooded , even if only briefly.	0	
39			neither of above	0	
40			unknown	0	
41	F6	Saturated-only Wetland	No part of the AA is ever inundated (contains at least 1 inch of water above the land surface) for more than 14 consecutive days during a normal year. That is, it is a saturated-only wetland. If true, mark "1" here, then SKIP TO F39 (Herbaceous Extent)	0	[classifier for all functions]
42	F7	Seasonal Water Extent	During normal years, the percent of the AA that is inundated only seasonally (more than 14 consecutive days but no more than 9 months, or in tidal wetlands is "high marsh" that is inundated by tides fewer than half the days in any month) is:		Flood marks (algal mats, adventitious roots, debris lines, ice scour, etc.) are often evident when not fully inundated. Also, such areas often have a larger proportion of upland and annual (vs. perennial) plant species. Vegetation may be patterned in concentric or parallel zones, as one moves outward & away from the deepest part of the wetland or channel. Although useful only as a general guide, the NRCS county soil survey descriptions of the predominant soil types usually includes information on flooding frequency and saturation persistence. [WS+,SR+,NR+,CS+,OE+,INV-,FA+, AM-, Sens+]
43			>75% of the AA	0	
44			50-75% of the AA	0	
45			25-50% of the AA	0	
46			5-25% of the AA	0	
47			<5% of the AA, or none	0	

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48	F8	Extent of Persistent Surface Water (Dry Season)	When the AA's surface water is at its lowest annual level, the percent of the AA still containing surface water (whether obscured by vegetation or not) is:		For tidal sites, consider the condition that would exist at annual lowest tide. Indicators of persistence may include fish, some dragonflies, beaver, and muskrat. In the county soil survey, the NRCS descriptions of the predominant soil types may include information on saturation persistence in those types. [WS-,PR-,NR-,CS-,POL-,INV+,FR+,AM+,WBF+,WBN+,SB-]
49	>95% of the AA		0		
50	50-95% of the AA		0		
51	25-50% of the AA		0		
52	1-25% of the AA		0		
53	None of the above, and the AA contains or is part of a fringe wetland, SKIP to F10		0		
54	None of the above, and not a fringe wetland, SKIP to F10		0		
55	F9	Onsite Surface Water Isolation (Dry Season)	When the AA's surface water is at its lowest annual level (for tidal wetlands = annual lowest tide), the percent of the surface water that is in or connected to flowing channels that exit the AA, compared to surface water that is outside of channels and their floodplains (e.g., in small depressions that do not connect annually to the channel if any), is:		For tidal sites, consider the condition at annual lowest tide. See DSL web site for general maps of waters that may be tidal. Swales and channels are areas that have surface flow for at least 2 consecutive days per year. Swales are less distinct (broader and flatter in cross-section) than channels. [WS+, SR+,PR+,NR+,OE-,T-,INV+,FA-,FR+,AM+,WBF+,WBN+,Sens+]
56	all (100%) located in channels, swales, or other areas with a surface water connection to a river, lake, or estuary at all times of year		0		
57	75-99% in or connected to channels, swales, or contiguous lake/ estuary, 1-25% in isolated pools		0		
58	50-75% in or connected to channels, swales, or other areas with a surface water connection to a river, lake, or estuary at all times of year, 25-50% in isolated pools		0		
59	25-50% in or connected to channels, swales, or other areas with a surface water connection to a river, lake, or estuary at all times of year, 50-75% in isolated pools		0		
60	1-25% in or connected to channels, swales, or other areas with a surface water connection to a river, lake, or estuary at all times of year, 75-99% in isolated pools		0		
61	all located in isolated pools or a single isolated pond from which no surface water exits when levels are lowest		0		
62	F10	Onsite Surface Water Isolation (Wet Season)	During the wettest time of a normal year , the percent of the surface water that is in or connected to ditches, swales, or flowing channels that exit the AA, compared to surface water that is in isolated pools that do not connect annually to channels or swales (if any), is:		For tidal sites, consider the condition at mean high tide. See DSL web site for general maps of waters that may be tidal. Swales and channels are areas that have surface flow for at least 2 consecutive days per year. Swales are less distinct (broader and flatter in cross-section) than channels. Sites fed by unregulated streams that descend on north-facing slopes tend to remain wet longer into the summer, especially in montane snow-fed areas.[WS+, SR+,PR+,NR+,CS+,OE-,INV+,FA-,FR+,AM+,WBF+]
63	all (100%) located in channels, swales, or in other areas with a wet-season surface connection to channels or to a contiguous lake or estuary		0		
64	75-99% in or connected to channels, swales, or contiguous lake/ estuary, 1-25% in isolated pools		0		
65	50-75% in or connected to channels, swales, or contiguous lake/ estuary, 25-50% in isolated pools		0		
66	25-50% in or connected to channels, swales, or contiguous lake/ estuary, 50-75% in isolated pools		0		
67	1-25% in or connected to channels, swales, or contiguous lake/ estuary, 75-99% in isolated pools		0		
68	all located in isolated pools or a single isolated pond from which no surface water exits		0		

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69	F11	Predominant Water Fluctuation Range	During most years, the difference in surface water level between the driest and wettest time of year in most of the area that is not inundated year-round is:		[WS+,PR-,NR+,CS-,OE+,INV-,AM-,WBN-]
70	>6 ft change		0		
71	3-6 ft change		0		
72	1-3 ft change		0		
73	0.5 - 1 ft change		0		
74	<0.5 ft or no change (stable)	0			
75	F12	Predominant Depth Class	When present, surface water in most of the AA is usually:		"Usually" means the majority of the weeks during which the AA is at least partly inundated. This question is asking about the spatial median depth that occurs during most of that time, even if inundation is only seasonal or temporary. If inundation in most but not all of the AA is brief, the answer will be based on the depth of the most persistently inundated part of the AA. Include surface water in channels and ditches as well as ponded areas. See diagram in Appendix A of the manual. For tidal sites, assess the condition as it exists at mean high tide. [SR+,PR+,CS-,OE-,T+,INV-,FA+,FR+,WBF-,WBN-,PD-,Sens-]
76	>6 ft deep		0		
77	2-6 ft deep		0		
78	1-2 ft deep		0		
79	0.5 - 1 ft deep		0		
80	<0.5 ft deep (but >0)	0			
81	F13	Depth Class Distribution	When present, surface water in most of the AA usually consists of (select one):		Estimate these proportions by considering the gradient and microtopography of the site. See diagram in Appendix A of the manual. For tidal waters, estimate at mean high tide. [INV+,FR+,WBF+,WBN+]
82	One depth class (use the classes in F12) that comprises >90% of the AA's inundated area		0		
83	One depth class that comprises >50% of the AA's inundated area		0		
84	Neither of above		0		
85	F14	Deep Spots	Ponded nontidal water deeper than 3 ft covers at least 1 acre or >5% of the AA during (check all that apply):		[AM+, WBN+]
86	most of the period (generally, November-April) when waterfowl are migrating or wintering, and/ or amphibians are in aquatic phases		0		
87	most of the period (generally, May-August) when waterfowl are breeding		0		
88	neither of above (no ponded water >3 ft deep is that extensive)		0		
89	impossible to tell		0		
90	F15	Open Water Interspersion With Partly Inundated Vegetation	Visualize the extent and distribution of ponded open water within the AA, relative to the distribution of the most dominant form of partly-submerged vegetation (herbaceous or woody, with stems and leaves >4" above the water surface). Visualize this as it occurs during May of most years. In the table to the right, first estimate the percent open water (left column) in the AA, then its distribution (secondary header). Select the highest applicable number and enter it in column D. See photographs in Appendix A of manual. If the AA has no ponded water during May, score it "1." If this is a fringe wetland, assume Open Water is >70%.	0	[NR+,OE+,INV+,FA+,FR+,WBF+,WBN+]
91	Note: Ponded open water is surface water that is not visibly flowing and contains no vegetation (except perhaps floating-leaved or completely submersed species) and is not beneath a canopy of trees or shrubs. For tidal sites, consider the condition at average mid-tide.				

open water as % of AA	Cat-tail, bulrush, or woody plants which are partly submerged in May			Any other plants which are partly submerged in May		
	with open water in many small patches	inter-mediate	open water in one/ few larger patches	with open water in many small patches	inter-mediate	open water in one/ few larger patches
>70	19	15	6	12	9	3
30-70	20	16	7	14	10	4
1-30	18	14	5	11	8	2
<1	1	1	1	1	1	1

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92	F16	Inflow	When surface water enters the AA, it enters as (select all applicable choices):		[HGM, Sens]
93			flow moving in streams, ditches, other channels	0	
94			surface water exchanged broadly as overflow with contiguous waters such as an estuary, lake, or river	0	
95			water pumped into or intentionally diverted to the AA, e.g., as part of a stormwater dispersion system, irrigation practice, or drainage tile outlet	0	
96			groundwater, runoff, and direct precipitation	0	
97	F17	Groundwater	Select one:	W	If discharging groundwater in summer is warmer than ambient air temperature, answer "None of the above." [NR+,CS+,T+,POL+,INV+,FA+,AM+,HGM]
98			Part of the wetland contains strong evidence of groundwater discharges at the wetland surface during summer: (a) Springs are observed or are shown on Wetland Explorer map, or (b) water is cooler in summer and warmer in winter than in other local wetlands, or (c) measurements from shallow wells indicate groundwater is discharging to the wetland.	0	
99			Part of the wetland has less definitive evidence of discharging groundwater during summer. Wetland has no perennial tributary and is on organic, sandy, or gravelly soil (as determined in F58) AND has one or more: (a) outflow is present and persists during most of the summer or (b) on a natural slope of >5%, or (c) very close to the base of a natural slope steeper than 15%, and longer than 300 ft, or (d) located at a geologic fault, or (e) has rust deposits, colored precipitates, or dispersible natural oil sheen, or (f) within a mile of the top of a HUC4 watershed (see Wetland Explorer for boundaries).	0	
100			Neither of above is true, although some groundwater may discharge to or flow through the wetland, and wetland is in a region of eastern Oregon with mean annual precipitation of less than 20 inches.	0	
101			None of the above	0	
102	F18	Outflow Duration	The most durable surface water connection between the wetland and the closest contiguous and/or downslope surface waters is:	W	The connection may be via a ditch, pipe, tidegate, or culvert as well as through a natural channel, floodplain, or overflow area. Do not rely only on topographic or NWI maps to show this; inspect while in field. The frequencies given are only approximate and are for a "normal" year. The inundation need not occur during the "growing season." See photographs in Appendix A of manual. [WS-,SR+,PR+,NR+,CS-,OE+,T+,FA+,FR+,Sens-]
103			persistent (>9 months/yr), or daily tidal exchange	0	
104			seasonal (14 days to 9 months/yr, not necessarily consecutive)	0	
105			temporary (<14 days, not necessarily consecutive)	0	
106			none -- the wetland lacks an outlet. If so, mark "1" here and SKIP TO F25 (Sheltering of Water).	0	
107	F19	Outflow Confinement	During major runoff events, in the places where surface water exits the wetland it is:	W	"Impeded" means causing a delay or reduction in water velocity or volume. "Major runoff events" would include biennial high water causes by storms and/or rapid snowmelt. [WS-,SR+,PR+,NR+,CS-,OE+,FA+,FR+,Sens-]
108			impeded by a pipe, culvert, tidegate, narrowly breached dike, berm, beaver dam, or other obstruction (other than natural topography), or water is pumped out of the wetland (e.g., for irrigation)	0	
109			not impeded by anything other than (possibly) natural topography	0	
110	F20	Inlet+Outlet	Either the wetland has BOTH an inlet and outlet with seasonal or persistent surface flow, or the wetland is fringe or tidal . If so, enter "1" here and continue. If neither condition met , enter "0" here and then SKIP to F25 (Sheltering of Water).	0	The inflow and outflow from the wetland may be via a shallow ditch, pipe, or culvert, or as overbank flow in a floodplain (which counts as both an inlet and outlet). Do not rely only on topographic or NWI maps to show this; inspect while visiting the site.
111				W	

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112	F21	Throughflow Complexity	During peak annual flow, most of the surface water that flows through the AA:		This mainly refers to surface water that moves between the inlet and outlet. Some judgment is required in assessing straight vs. indirect flow path. See diagram in Appendix A of the manual. [WS+,SR+,PR+,NR+,CS+,INV+,FA+,FR+,WBF+,WBN+]
113			encounters little or no vegetation, boulders, or other sources of friction, or no flowing water is present	0	
114			mostly encounters herbaceous vegetation that offers little resistance, and water follows a fairly straight path from entrance to exit (few internal channels, only slight meandering)	0	
115			mostly encounters herbaceous vegetation that offers little resistance and follows a fairly indirect path from entrance to exit (non-channelized flow or many internal channels, or very braided or tightly meandering)	0	
116			encounters measurable resistance from fairly-rigid vegetation (e.g., cattail, bulrush, woody plants) or channel-clogging debris, and follows a fairly straight path from entrance to exit.	0	
117			encounters measurable resistance from fairly-rigid vegetation (e.g., cattail, bulrush, woody species) or channel-clogging debris, and follows a fairly indirect path from entrance to exit.	0	
118	F22	Vegetated Zone Relative Width	During most of the time open water is present in the AA, vegetated areas within the AA, where they are contiguous to open water, are:		open water = surface water that contains no vegetation (except perhaps floating-leaved or completely submersed species) when viewed from above. May include channels, ditches, ponded areas, regardless if seasonal, persistent, or temporary. For tidal areas, assess condition as it exists at mean high tide [SRv+,PRv+,NRv+, CS+,OE-,Sens-]
119			wider than the contiguous open water	0	
120			narrower than the contiguous open water (i.e., fringe wetlands)	0	
121	F23	Vegetated Zone Absolute Width	The average width of vegetated area in the AA that separates adjoining uplands (if any) from contiguous open waters (if any) is:		Note: For most sites larger than 10 acres and with persistent water, measure the width using aerial imagery rather than estimate in the field. For tidal areas, assess condition as it exists at mean high tide. [SR+,PR+,NR+, CS+,OE-,WBN+,Sens-]
122			>300 ft, or no contiguous upland or open waters (not even temporary)	0	
123			100-300 ft	0	
124			25-100 ft	0	
125			5-25 ft	0	
126			<5 ft	0	
127	F24	Undercut Banks	The percent of the AA's water edge , if any, that has undercut banks that are partially visible above the water is:		water edge = streambank (both sides) or other edge between open water and soil. undercut = indented such that surface water flows beneath a canopy layer of soil, tree roots, or sod. At tidal sites, assess this at mid-tide. [FA+,FR+,AM+]
128			>75%	0	
129			50-75%	0	
130			25-50%	0	
131			1-25%	0	
132			<1%, or no definable water edge is present	0	
133	cannot estimate	0			
134	F25	Sheltering of Water	At mid-day in summer, the area of surface water within the AA that is shaded by herbaceous or woody vegetation, incised channels, streambanks, or other features also present within the AA is:		For tidal sites, consider the condition at mean low tide. For all sites, consider the aspect and surrounding topographic relief as well as vegetation height and density. [T+,FA+]
135			>75% of the water	0	
136			50-75% of the water	0	
137			25-50% of the water	0	
138			5-25% of the water	0	
139			<5% of the water	0	
140			(surface water is typically absent in summer or during low tide)	0	

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141	F26	Abovewater Wood	The number of downed wood pieces thicker than 4 inches that remain only partly underwater during most of the spring or early summer, thus potentially serving as basking sites for turtles, birds, or frogs, is:		For tidal sites, consider the condition at mean high tide. Only the wood that is at or above the water surface is assessed because of the impracticality of assessing underwater wood accurately when using a rapid assessment method. [FA+,FR+,AM+,WBF+,SBM+]
142			Several	0	
143			Few or none, or AA never has any surface water at that time	0	
144	F27	Islands	Select all that apply:	W	island = terrestrial or wetland area larger than 400 sq.ft, and smaller than 1 sq. mi, and separated from "mainland" by water deeper than 3 ft over a distance of >50 ft during early summer. [AM+,WBF+,WBN+]
145			During early summer the wetland contains a floating vegetation mat suitable for nesting birds and isolated from the shore by water depths >3 ft. Or AA is an island with similar isolation and a gently-sloping water edge that is mostly vegetated .	0	
146			During early summer the wetland contains (or is) an island with a gently-sloping water edge, that is mostly bare and is isolated from the shore by water depths >3 ft.	0	
147			Neither of above	0	
148	F28	Shorebird Feeding Habitats	The maximum extent of mudflats or unwooded shortgrass areas within the AA during shorebird migration and wintering (generally August through through April (and for tidal AAs, during mean low tide) is usually:		These areas must have (a) no vegetation (bare/ fallow), or herbaceous cover comprised mainly of grasses shorter than 4 inches during some part of this period, and (b) soils are saturated or are covered with <1" of water during some part of this period, and (c) no detectable surrounding slope (e.g., not the bottom of an incised dry channel), and (d) no substantial areas of shrubs or trees. See photograph in Appendix A of manual.This addresses needs of most migratory sandpipers, plovers, stilts, avocets, curlews, and godwits. [WBF+]
149			none, or <100 sq. ft, and there are none that cover >10,000 sq. ft anywhere within 300 ft of the AA	0	
150			none, or <100 sq. ft, but some that cover >10,000 are within 300 ft of the AA	0	
151			100-1000 sq. ft. within AA	0	
152			1000 – 10,000 sq. ft. within AA	0	
153			>10,000 sq. ft within AA	0	
154	F29	Waves	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. [SRv+, PD-, STR+]
155			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	
156			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	
157			Neither wind nor boats frequently generate waves of >1 ft near the AA	0	
158	F30	Vectors for Waterborne Pests	Select all that apply:		[SRv+, FA-,FR-,AM-,PD-,STR+]
159			a regularly-used boat dock is present within or contiguous to the AA	0	
160			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	
161			large ships that empty ballast water are regularly present in nearby contiguous waters	0	
162			the AA has a persistent or tidal surface water connection (>9 mos./yr, via ditch, pipe, channel, tidegate, or floodplain) to a nearby perennial stream, river, lake, or estuary	0	
163			none of the above	0	

	A	B	C	D	E
164	F31	Non-native Aquatic Animals	The following are known or likely to have reproducing populations in this AA, its wetland, or in water bodies within 300 ft that connect to the AA at least seasonally . Select all that apply:		Assume non-native fish to be present if wetland is associated with a nearby reservoir, fish pond, or perennial stream flowing through an agricultural or residential area. Assume bullfrog, nutria, and/or carp to be present if (a) the AA contains persistent water or is flooded seasonally by an adjoining body of permanent water, and (b) not a forested wetland, and (c) in western Oregon, elevation is lower than about 3000 ft. In the ORWAP_SupplInfo file, see Inverts_Exo worksheet for more complete list of non-native invertebrates or Oregon, and WetVerts worksheet for more complete list of fish that are not native to Oregon. You may also consult: http://nas.er.usgs.gov/queries/default.aspx http://www.dfw.state.or.us/conservationstrategy/invasive_species.asp [[INV-,FA-,FR-,AM-,CQ-]
165			non-native amphibians (e.g., bullfrog) or reptiles (e.g., red-ear slider)	0	
166			carp	0	
167			other non-native fish (e.g., bass, gambusia, walleye, crappie, brook trout)	0	
168			non-native invertebrates (e.g., New Zealand mudsnail, mitten crab, rusty crayfish)	0	
169			nutria	0	
170			none of above, or unknown	0	
171	For F32 to 34, if the statement is true, enter a "1" in column D. Otherwise that should be a "0"				
172	F32	Ice-free	During most years, most of the AA's surface water does not freeze, or freezes for fewer than 4 continuous weeks, or surface water is absent most winters.	0	[WS+,PR+,NR+,CS+,OE+,FR+,WBF+,Sens-]
173	F33	Ponded Threshold	During most of the summer , the AA contains more than 0.25 acre of ponded non-tidal surface water that is deeper than 1 ft, or is within 300 ft of such an area and the intervening habitat is not developed (roads, etc.). Or nesting within the AA by ducks, geese, or swans has been proven.	0	[WBN+]
174					
175	F34	No Scum	During most summers, less than 80% of the AA's water surface is covered by floating algae, duckweed, and other non-rooted aquatic plants, AND no major fish kills occur. If no surface water is present in summer, mark "1" in column D.	0	If wetland can be visited only during winter, it may not be possible to answer this question with much certainty unless local sources are contacted or indicators (e.g., dried remains of algae) are found. [PR+,FA+,PD+,CQ+]
176	F35	Submerged & Floating-leaved Aquatic Vegetation (SAV)	SAV (submerged & floating-leaved aquatic vegetation) occupies an annual maximum of:		SAV = herbaceous plants that characteristically grow at or below the water surface, i.e., whose leaves are primarily and characteristically under or on the water surface during most of the part of the growing season when surface water is present. Some species are rooted in the sediment whereas others are not. If pond lily (<i>Nuphar</i>) is the predominant species, consider its maximum extent only during the period when surface water is present beneath the leaves. For tidal sites, consider the condition during mean high tide. [[INV+,FA+,FR+,AM+,WBF+,PDc,CQc,SENSc]
177			>95% of the surface water area	0	
178			50-95% of the surface water area	0	
179			25-50% of the surface water area	0	
180			5-25% of the surface water area	0	
181			<5% of the surface water area. Mark "1" here and SKIP TO F39 (Herbaceous Extent).	0	
182	F36	SAV Invasive vs. Non-invasive Cover	The areal cover of SAV at mid-summer is comprised of:		Invasive SAV species include: <i>Egeria densa</i> (Brazilian elodea), <i>Hydrilla verticillata</i> , <i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i> (parrotfeather watermilfoil), <i>Cabomba caroliniana</i> (fanwort), <i>Nymphaea odorata</i> (white pondlily). For known distributions of these in your county, see: http://www.weedmapper.org/maps.html [PD-,CQ-,Sens-]
183			mostly invasive SAV species (see list in column E). Mark "1" here and underline the species in column E. Then SKIP to F39.	0	
184			mostly non-invasive species	0	
185			impossible to tell	0	
186	F37	SAV Native Species Dominance	Considering just the SAV species that are native:		[PD-, CQ-, Sens-]
187			one or two of those species together comprise >50% of the SAV cover. Mark "1" here and write names of dominant species in column E.	0	
188			no two of the native SAV species together comprise >50% of the SAV cover	0	
189			impossible to tell	0	

	A	B	C	D	E
190	F38	SAV Species Ubiquity	Of all the SAV species in this AA:		[PD-, CQ-, Sens-]
191			all are species that are common among Oregon's wetlands and lakes.	0	
192			at least one native species is a SAV plant that is not common among Oregon's wetlands and lakes, and it covers >1% of the SAV area or >100 sq. ft. See file ORWAP_SupplInfo, worksheet P_UnCom. Mark "1" in next column and write names of the species in column E.	0	
193			impossible to tell	0	
194		Note: In the next 4 questions, "herbaceous" does not include SAV or herbaceous plants growing under a woody canopy, unless that canopy covers >80% of the vegetated part of the AA. If the AA is farmed, estimate herbaceous cover (including crops) as it would exist under maximum cover conditions during the majority of the last 5 years.			
195	F39	Herbaceous Extent	The areal cover of herbaceous plants during mid-summer is:		herbaceous = forbs, graminoids, ferns, liverworts, moss. Can include crops. Do not include submersed and floating-leaved aquatics (SAV) in the category of "herbaceous", or when defining the "vegetated part" of the site. <i>Note: For sites larger than 10 acres, this should be determined from aerial imagery rather than estimated in the field.</i> [POLc,INV+,WBF+,WBN+,PDc, CQc,SENSc]
196			>95% of the vegetated part of the AA	0	
197			50-95% of the vegetated part of the AA	0	
198			25-50% of the vegetated part of the AA	0	
199			5-25% of the vegetated part of the AA	0	
200			<5% of the vegetated part of the AA. Mark "1" here and SKIP TO F44 (Woody Extent).	0	
201	F40	Graminoid vs. Forb Cover	When the areal cover of herbaceous plants is at an annual maximum, those plants are:		graminoids = grasses, sedges, rushes, reeds, burreed, cat-tail, and other grasslike plants . Remember to focus only on plants not beneath a woody canopy, unless that canopy occupies >80% of the AA. If possible this should be assessed during mid-summer. [POLL-]
202			overwhelmingly graminoids (>80% cover of grasslike plants)	0	
203			mostly graminoids (50-80% cover)	0	
204			mostly non-graminoids (e.g., forbs, ferns) (50-80%)	0	
205			overwhelmingly (>80%) non-graminoids	0	
206	F41	Herbaceous Native vs. Non-native Cover	The maximum annual areal cover of herbaceous plants is:		In the file ORWAP_SupplInfo , see P_Invas worksheet for list of invasives and P_Exo for non-native species list. For known distributions of invasive plants in your county, see: http://www.weedmapper.org/maps.html Remember to focus only on plants not beneath a woody canopy. [POL-,PD-,CQ-,Sens-]
207			overwhelmingly (>80% cover) non-native species, of which >10% are species considered invasive (see column E). Mark "1" in next column and write names of dominant invasive species in column E. Then SKIP to F43 .	0	
208			overwhelmingly (>80% cover) non-native species, but <10% are considered invasive (see column E). Mark "1" in next column and write names of dominant non-native species in column E. Then SKIP to F43 .	0	
209			mostly (50-80%) non-native species, regardless of invasiveness. Mark "1" and SKIP to F43 .	0	
210			mostly (50-80%) native species	0	
211			overwhelmingly (>80%) native species	0	
212	F42	Herbaceous Species Dominance	Of just the herbaceous (forb and graminoid) species that are native:		Remember to focus only on plants not beneath a woody canopy. [POL-,PD-,CQ-,Sens-]
213			one or two native species together comprise >50% of the areal cover of native herbaceous plants at any time during the year. Mark "1" in next column and write names of dominant native species in column E.	0	
214			no two of the native species together comprise >50% of the areal cover of native herbaceous plants	0	
215	F43	Herbaceous Plant Species Ubiquity	Of all the herbaceous species in this AA:		This question and several others (F37, 38, 42, 48, 49) are used as "placeholders" until a Floristic Quality Assessment index can be developed for Oregon. Much information on distribution and frequencies of plant species is available from the Oregon Flora Project: www.oregonflora.org/ [POL-,PD-,CQ-,Sens-]
216			all are species that are common among Oregon's wetlands.	0	
217			at least one native species is not common among Oregon's wetlands and it covers >1% of the AA's herbaceous area or >100 sq. ft (either contiguous or scattered). See file ORWAP_SupplInfo, worksheet P_UnCom. Mark "1" in next column and write names of the species in column E.	0	

	A	B	C	D	E
218	F44	Woody Extent Within the AA	Within the AA, woody vegetation (shrubs, trees, woody vines) occupies:		<i>Note: For sites larger than 10 acres, this should be determined from aerial imagery rather than estimated only in the field.</i> Vines are twining or climbing plants with relatively long stems, and can be either woody or herbaceous. Include Himalayan blackberry. [CS+,POLc,SBM+,PDc,CQc,SENSc]
219			>95% of the vegetated part of the AA	0	
220			50-95% of the vegetated AA	0	
221			25-50% of the vegetated AA	0	
222			5-25% of the vegetated AA	0	
223			<5% of the vegetated AA	0	
224	F45	Woody Extent Along Water Edge	Where surface water is present during the wettest time of year , the AA's woody vegetation occupies:		[SBM+]
225			>95% of the area within 100 ft of the surface water	0	
226			50-95% of the area within 100 ft of surface water	0	
227			25-50% of the area within 100 ft of surface water	0	
228			5-25% of the area within 100 ft of surface water	0	
229			<5% of the area within 100 ft of surface water; mark "1" here. If F44 is also <5%, then SKIP TO F50 (Woody Diameter Classes) .	0	
230	F46	Woody Distribution	The woody vegetation (if any) within the AA is:		"contiguous to" means separated by less than one tree height. The separation may be caused by herbaceous vegetation, persistent water, roads, buildings, or bare soil, but not shrubs. [SBM+, CQ+, Sens+]
231			clumped in fairly distinct bands or patches mostly separate from herbaceous vegetation, and most patches or bands are large (>1 acre including contiguous upland woody veg). Or nearly the entire AA is wooded. Isolated shrubs or trees are few.	0	
232			clumped in fairly distinct bands or patches mostly separate from herbaceous vegetation, and most patches are small (<1 acre including contiguous upland woody veg).	0	
233			dispersed quite evenly amid the herbaceous vegetation, in many small patches, or many isolated shrubs or trees.	0	
234	F47	Cover of Woody Invasives	Within parts of the AA having shrubs or woody vines, the areal cover is:		In the file ORWAP_SupplInfo , see P_Invas worksheet for list of invasives and P_Exo for non-native species list. Woody invasives include: Hedera helix, Ailanthus altissima, Buddleja spp., Cytisus spp., Rubus armeniacus (discolor), Rubus laciniatus, Tamarix spp., Umbellularia californica, Robinia pseudoacacia. For known distribution of some invasives in your county see: http://www.weedmapper.org/maps.html [POL-,PD-,CQ-,Sens-]
235			overwhelmingly (>80%) non-natives that are categorized as invasive (see column E). Mark "1" in next column and write names of dominant invasives in column E. Then SKIP to F49 .	0	
236			overwhelmingly other non-natives . Mark "1" in next column and write names of dominant non-native shrubs/ vines in column E. Then SKIP to F49 .	0	
237			mostly (50-80%) non-natives. Mark "1" in next column and write names of dominant non-native shrubs/ vines in column E. Then SKIP to F49 .	0	
238			mostly (50-80%) natives	0	
239			overwhelmingly (>80%) natives	0	
240	F48	Shrub & Vine Species Dominance	Of just the shrub & woody vine species that are native:		[POL-,PD-,CQ-,Sens-]
241			one or two of the native species together comprise >80% of the native shrub & vine cover . Mark "1" in next column and write names of dominant species in column E.	0	
242			no two of the native species together comprise >80% of the native shrub & vine cover	0	
243	F49	Shrub & Vine Species Ubiquity	Of all the shrub & woody vine species in this AA:		[POL-,PD-,CQ-,Sens-]
244			all are species that are common among Oregon's wetlands.	0	
245			at least one native species is not common among Oregon's wetlands and it covers >1% of the AA or >100 sq. ft See file ORWAP_SupplInfo, worksheet P_UnCom . Mark "1" in next column and write species in column E.	0	

	A	B	C	D	E
246	F50	Woody Diameter Classes	Select all the types occupying >5% of the wooded part of the AA or >5% of its wooded upland edge if any.		wooded upland edge= where woody plants are located within one tree-height of the wetland-upland boundary. Measurements are the d.b.h., which is the tree diameter at 4.5 ft above the ground. If visited only in winter, consider "dead standing trees" to be those that are mainly without bark. Include woody vines such as Himalayan blackberry. [CS+,POL+,INV+,AM+,WBN+,SBM+,Sens+]
247			deciduous 1-4" diameter and >3 ft tall	0	
248			evergreen 1-4" diameter and >3 ft tall	0	
249			deciduous 4-9" diameter	0	
250			evergreen 4-9" diameter	0	
251			dead standing 4-9" diameter	0	
252			deciduous 9-21" diameter	0	
253			evergreen 9-21" diameter	0	
254			dead standing 9-21" diameter	0	
255			deciduous >21" diameter	0	
256			evergreen >21" diameter	0	
257			dead standing >21" diameter	0	
258		Lacks woody vegetation, or none of above occupy >5% of the wooded part of the AA or 5% of the length of the upland edge.	0		
259	F51	N Fixers	Within the vegetated part of the AA, the cover of nitrogen-fixing plants (e.g., alder, sweetgale, legumes) is:		For a more complete list see file ORWAP_SupplInfo, worksheet NFIX. Do not include algae.
260			<1% or none	0	
261			1-25%	0	
262			25-50%	0	
263			50-75%	0	
264			>75%	0	
265	F52	Waterfowl Food Plants	The percent of the vegetated part of the AA, excluding areas that are never inundated, which contains one or more of these plants: Alisma spp., Beckmannia spp., Polygonum spp. (natives only), Potamogeton (Stuckenia) spp., Ruppia spp., Sagittaria spp., Sparganium spp., Zostera spp., is:		[WBF+,WBN+]
266			<1% or none, and none are known to occur commonly within the same wetland or within 300 ft of this AA	0	
267			<1% or none, but some are known to occur commonly within the same wetland or within 300 ft of this AA	0	
268			1-10%	0	
269			10-50%	0	
270			>50%	0	
271	F53	History of Fire or Vegetation Removal	The last time that >5% of the AA's vegetation cover was burned or harvested for hay or timber		[PR-,NR-,CS-,OE+,POL-,WBF+,PD+]
272			0-12 months ago, and this occurs almost annually within part of the AA	0	
273			0-12 months ago, but was not an annual (or near-annual) event	0	
274			1-5 years ago	0	
275			>5 years ago, or never	0	
276			unknown	0	
277	F54	Height Uniformity of Dominant Stratum	Within the stratum (herbaceous, shrub, or tree) that covers the most onsite area, the wetland plants during maximum annual cover condition are mostly:		e.g., If dominantly herbaceous, then "diverse heights" might include both short and tall forbs, some non-woody vines, and mid-height graminoids. See photograph of a vertically diverse herbaceous stratum in Appendix A of manual. [POL+,INV+,WBN+,SBM+,PD+]
278			of nearly uniform height (+ or - 20% of average)	0	
279			of very diverse heights (e.g., short & tall forbs, short & mid-height grasses)	0	

	A	B	C	D	E
280	F55	Bare Ground & Accumulated Plant Litter	Consider the parts of the AA that usually are not inundated in May, or are inundated by tides at least once annually. Viewed from 6 inches above the soil surface , the condition in most of this area during May is:		Estimates of "plant litter" cover should include only the litter and woody debris that would be visible from a height of 6 inches above the soil surface. Emphasis should be on plant litter that has remained from prior years ("thatch"), not recent. Erect plant stems should not be counted as plant litter, even if dead. "Bare ground" that is present under a tree or shrub canopy should be counted. It includes unvegetated soil, rock, sand, or mud between stems if any. See photographs in Appendix A of manual for examples. Wetlands that are dominated by annual plant species tend to have more extensive areas that are bare or covered only by plant litter, during minimum annual cover conditions. [SR-,PR-,NR-,CS-,OE-,POL-,INV-,AM-,SBM-,Sens+]
281	little or no (<5%) <i>bare ground</i> or plant litter (thatch) is visible between erect stems or under canopy. This can occur if ground surface is extensively blanketed by moss, graminoids with great stem densities, or plants with ground-hugging foliage.		0		
282	some (5-20%) bare ground or litter is visible. Herbaceous plants have moderate stem densities and do not closely hug the ground.		0		
283	much (20-50%) bare ground or plant litter is visible. Low stem density and/or tall plants with little near-ground foliage. May be mostly woody plants, woody vines, cattail, bulrush, sparse annuals.		0		
284	mostly (>50%) bare ground or accumulated plant litter. Or, during May the entire AA is constantly under water.		0		
285	F56	Upland Edge Shape Complexity	Most of the edge between the wetland and upland is (select one):	W	See illustrations in Appendix A of the ORWAP manual . [NR+,SBM+]
286	<i>Linear</i> : a significant proportion of the wetland's upland edge is straight, as in wetlands bounded by partly or wholly by dikes or roads		0		
287	<i>Convolutd</i> : Wetland perimeter is many times longer than maximum width of the wetland, with many alcoves and indentations ("fingers")		0		
288	<i>Intermediate</i> : Wetland's perimeter either (a) is only mildly convoluted, or (b) mixed -- contains about lengths of linear and convoluted segments.		0		
289	F57	Upland Inclusions	The extent of inclusions of upland within the AA (as indicated by their topography, plants, and/or soils) is:		[NR+,AM+,SBM+]
290	Many (e.g., wetland-upland "mosaic")		0		
291	Few or none		0		
292	F58	Soil Composition in the Soil Pit	The composition of the soil in the soil pit at the ground surface (uppermost soil layer and excluding the <i>duff layer</i> , see protocol in ORWAP Manual, section 2.3.2) is:		duff layer = leaves, woody material, and live or dead roots, moss that has undergone partial decomposition. [PR,NR,CS,OE, PD, Sen]
293	<i>Loamy</i> : includes silt, silt loam, loam, sandy loam		0		
294	<i>Clayey</i> : includes clay, clay loam, silty clay, silty clay loam, sandy clay, sandy clay loam		0		
295	<i>Organic</i> : includes muck, mucky peat, peat, and mucky mineral		0		
296	<i>Coarse</i> : includes sand, loamy sand, gravel, cobble, stones, boulders, fluvents, fluvaquents, riverwash		0		
297	F59	Downed Wood	The number of downed wood pieces longer than 6 ft and with diameter >6" , and not persistently submerged , is:		include driftwood. [POL+,INV+,AM+,SBM+]
298	Several (>5 if AA is >10 acres, or >2 for smaller AAs)		0		
299	Few or none		0		
300	F60	Ground Irregularity	The number of animal burrows, mounds, hummocks, boulders, upturned trees, islands, natural levees, dry channels, pits, wide soil cracks, and microdepressions (in parts of the AA that lack persistent water) is:		"microtopography" refers mainly to vertical relief of <1 m and is represented only by inorganic features, except where plants have created depressions or mounds of soil. See photographs in Appendix A of manual for examples. [WS+,SR+,PR+,NR+,CS+,POL+,INV+,AM+,SBM+,PD+]
301	Several (extensive micro-topography)		0		
302	Few or none (minimal microtopography; <1% of the area that isn't persistently inundated); e.g., many flat sites having a single hydroperiod		0		
303	Intermediate		0		

	A	B	C	D	E
304	F61	Internal Gradient	The gradient along most of the AA's water flow paths (both sheet and channel flow) is:		Except in isolated wetlands (no outlets), this is not the same as the shoreline slope. It is the elevational difference between highest and lowest points within the site, divided by the flow-distance between them and converted to percent. If most of the surface water is impounded within the site, the gradient is the gradient of the water surface, not the gradient of the submerged substrate. See diagram in Appendix A. If available, use a clinometer to measure this. [WS-,SR-,PR-,NR-,CS-,OE+,AM-,WBF-,WBN-]
305	>10%		0		
306	6-10%		0		
307	2-5%		0		
308	Flat (<2%, no slope or flow is ever apparent, or AA is an estuarine fringe wetland). Includes most depressional sites		0		
309	F62	Fish Access From Offsite	Small fish (e.g., stickleback, minnow) from elsewhere in the watershed can access part of this AA for at least 2 days during most years or are known to already be present onsite.	0	Although incomplete, the species maps may be helpful at: http://map.streamnet.org/ or http://query.streamnet.org/ [INV-,FA+,FR+,AM-,WBF+]
310	F63	Nesting or Roosting Structures	Within the AA or within its wetland or within 300 ft of AA, there are bridges, buildings, caves, or ledges with openings/ crevices, well-maintained bird or bat boxes, elevated platforms, or other artificial structures suitable for nesting by some native bird or bat species.	0	e.g., open buildings for barn swallows, bridges for cliff swallows, wood duck boxes, goose nesting platforms, sheltered places for bees and wasps [POL+,SBM+]
311	F64	Cliffs, Banks, or Beaver	In the AA or within its wetland or within 100 ft of the AA, there are elevated terrestrial features such as cliffs, stream banks, excavated pits, or pumice walls (but not riprap) that extend at least 6 ft nearly vertically, are unvegetated, and potentially contain crevices or other substrate suitable for nesting or den areas. Or there is evidence that beaver have used this AA (e.g., gnawed limbs).	0	[POL+,SBM+]
312	F65	Visibility	The maximum percent of the wetland that is visible from the best vantage point on public roads, public parking lots, public buildings, or public paved paths that adjoin or are within 300 ft of the AA (select one) is:		[PU+]
313	>50%		0		
314	25-50%		0		
315	<25%		0		
316	F66	Ownership	Most of the AA is (select one):		[PU+]
317	in public ownership		0		
318	in private ownership		0		
319	F67	Public Access	For most of the AA, permission for access is normally given or allowed:		In all cases, this question assumes that permission for access may be limited to certain activities. [PU+]
320	to anyone, mostly unrestricted		0		
321	to anyone, but significant restrictions (e.g., limited dates, permit required)		0		
322	only on a case-by-case basis, but with few other restrictions		0		
323	only on a case-by-case basis, with restrictions (e.g., limited dates, permit required)		0		
324	seldom or never		0		
325	(do not know)		0		
326	F68	Non-consumptive Uses - Actual or Potential	Assuming access permission was granted, select all statements that are true of this AA as it currently exists:		[PU+]
327	Walking is physically possible in >5% of the AA during most of year, e.g., free of deep water and dense shrub thickets		0		
328	All or part of the AA (or an area within sight of the AA and within 100 ft) would be physically accessible to people in wheelchairs, e.g., paved and flat		0		
329	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		
330	F69	Sustained Scientific Use	Plants, animals, or water in the AA have been monitored for >2 years, unrelated to any regulatory requirements, and data are available to the public. 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.	0	[PU+]
331	(do not know)		0		

	A	B	C	D	E
332	F70	Consumptive Uses (Provisioning Services)	Recent evidence was found within the AA of the following potentially-sustainable consumptive uses. Select all that apply.		"Low impact" means adherence to Best Management Practices such as those defined by NRCS and other agencies. Evidence may consist of direct observation, or presence of physical evidence (e.g., recently cut stumps, fishing lures, shell cases), or communication with the land owner or manager. [PS+]
333	low-impact commercial timber harvest		0		
334	low-impact grazing		0		
335	commercial harvesting of hay or mushrooms		0		
336	waterfowl hunting or furbearer trapping		0		
337	fishing (including shellfish harvest)		0		
338	None of the above		0		
339	F71	Domestic Wells	Wells that currently provide drinking water are:		If unknown, assume this is true if there is an inhabited structure within the specified distance and the neighborhood is known to not be connected to a municipal drinking water system (e.g., is outside an Urban Growth Boundary), or if crops are irrigated annually and the site is distant from a major water body. [NRv+]
340	Within 500 ft and downslope from the AA or at same elevation		0		
341	500-1000 ft and downslope or at same elevation		0		
342	>1000 ft downslope, or none downslope, or AA is tidal, or no information		0		
343	F72	Sediment Removal	Excessive accumulation of sediment has caused frequent problems for large boats, with shoaling necessitating frequent dredging, in waters that are located:		[SRv+]
344	contiguous to the AA, or <1 mile downslope from the AA		0		
345	1-5 miles downslope		0		
346	>5 miles downslope, or no shoaling, or no boats, or no information		0		
347	F73	Devegetation	The percent of the AA's vegetation cover that normally grows taller than 4 inches but which has been persistently reduced to less than that height by mowing (many times per year), plowing, and/or grazing by domestic or wild animals is:		[OE-,INV-,AM-,WBN-,SBM-,PD-,CQ-]
348	>95%		0		
349	50-90%		0		
350	5-50%		0		
351	<5%, or grazing/ mowing does not cause the described condition		0		
352	F74	Core Area 1	The part of the AA almost never visited by humans during an average year probably comprises:		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. See diagram in Appendix A of the manual. [AM+,WBF+,WBN+,SBM+,PD+,STR-]
353	>95% of the AA		0		
354	50-95%		0		
355	5-50% and inhabited building is within 300 ft of the AA, or <5% and no inhabited building is within 300 ft of the AA		0		
356	none of the above		0		
357	F75	Core Area 2	The part of the AA visited by humans almost daily for several weeks during an average year probably comprises:		Exclude visits that are not likely to continue and/or that are not an annual occurrence, e.g., by construction or monitoring crews. See diagram in Appendix A of the manual. [AM-,WBF-,WBN-,SBM-,PD-,STR+]
358	>95% of the AA		0		
359	50-95%		0		
360	5-50%		0		
361	<5%		0		
362	F76	Weed Source Along Upland Edge	Along the AA's boundary with upland, the percent of the upland edge (within 10 ft of AA) that is occupied by species that are marked as invasive in the Plants worksheet is:		Some of the most common invaders along upland edges of Oregon wetlands are Himalayan blackberry, knotweed, sweetbrier rose, Russian olive, English ivy, nightshade, pepperweed, medusahead, white clover, ryegrass, quackgrass, false brome, bentgrass, dandelion, oxeye daisy, pennyroyal, bull and creeping thistles, tansy ragwort, poison hemlock, and teasel. See file ORWAP_SupplInfo , worksheet P_Invas . If a plant cannot be identified to species (e.g., winter conditions) but its genus contains an invasive species, assume the unidentified plant to also be invasive. If vegetation is so senesced that apparently dominant edge species cannot be identified even to genus, answer "none". [PD-,STR+]
363	most (>50%) of the upland edge		0		
364	much (5-50%) of the upland edge		0		
365	some (1-5%) of the upland edge		0		
366	none of the upland edge (invasives apparently absent), or AA is not within 10 ft of upland		0		

	A	B	C	D	E
367	F77	Natural Land Cover in Buffer	Within 100 ft upslope of the AA's wetland-upland boundary, the percent of the upland that contains <i>natural</i> (not necessarily native) land cover is:		Natural land cover includes wooded areas, sagebrush, vegetated wetlands, prairies, as well as relatively unmanaged commercial lands such as hayfields, lightly grazed pastures, and most rangeland. It does not include water, row crops (vegetable, orchards, Christmas tree farms), residential areas, lawn, pavement, bare soil, gravel or dirt roads. Natural land cover is not the same as native vegetation or undisturbed soil. It frequently includes a dominance of non-native plants (e.g., ryegrass, Himalayan blackberry). If the entire site is an island without an upland edge, select the last choice. [POL+,INV+,FA+,FR+,AM+,WBN+,SBM+,PD+,Sens-]
368			>90%, or there is no upland boundary	0	
369			60 to 90%	0	
370			30 to 60%	0	
371			5 to 30%	0	
372			<5%	0	
373	F78	Type of Land Cover Alteration in Buffer	Within 100 ft upslope of the AA's wetland-upland boundary, the upland land cover that is not natural (as defined above) is mostly:		[[INV-,FA-,AM-,WBN-,SBM-,PD-,STR+]
374			impervious surface, e.g., paved road, parking lot, building, exposed rock	0	
375			bare pervious surface, e.g., dirt road, dike, dunes, recent clearcut, landslide	0	
376			cultivated row crops or orchard	0	
377			artificially landscaped areas or lawn	0	
378			grain fields, or grassland grazed or mowed to a height usually shorter than 4 inches	0	
379			other	0	
380			(buffer is >90% natural land cover or AA occupies all of an island)	0	
381	F79	Buffer Slope	Along the AA's wetland-upland boundary and extending 100 ft uphill , the slope of the land is mostly:		See diagram in Appendix A of the manual. If the described area contains a disturbance feature, estimate instead the slope between the wetland-upland boundary and the most extensive such feature. Disturbance feature = building, paved area, recently cleared area, dirt road, lawn, intensely grazed pasture, orchard, vineyard, annually-harvested row crops [Sens+]
382			<1% (flat -- almost no noticeable slope, or there is no upland boundary)	0	
383			2-5%	0	
384			5-30%	0	
385			>30%	0	
386	F80	Edge Slope	Within 10 ft of ponded surface water (if any) in early summer, the percent of the herbaceous area (wetland or upland) that has a gentle or moderate slope (less than 5% slope) is:		See diagram in Appendix A of the manual. If several isolated pools are present in early summer, estimate the percent of their collective shorelines that has such a gentle slope. [AM-,WBN-]
387			>75%	0	
388			50-75%	0	
389			25-50%	0	
390			1-25%	0	
391			<1%,	0	
392			(ponded surface water in early summer covers <1% of AA, or AA is tidal, or no herbaceous vegetation is present near ponded water)	0	
393	F81	Independently Sustainable Hydrology	How likely is it that any or all of this AA will persist as a wetland (not necessarily of the same type) if an existing dike or berm, water control structure (e.g., dam, weir), or pumping/ diversion system that now helps sustain it -- and is within 1 mile of the AA -- was removed or became inoperable?		If all such human activities and structures disappeared, would the site still be a wetland? [WSv,SRv,PRv,NRv,INVv,AMv,WBFv,WBNv,SBMv,PDv+]
394			Very likely, or no such feature is present (greater sustainability potential)	0	
395			Somewhat likely -- part but not all of the AA would remain a wetland	0	
396			Unlikely or not at all (lower sustainability potential)	0	