

## Appendix B: A Guide to Appendices E, G, I, K, M, O: Evaluated Coastal Wetlands

\* indicates information taken from Wetland Evaluations.

COLUMN/FIELD	INFORMATION / INTERPRETATION
<b>MAP ID:</b>	A number that identifies the evaluated wetland on the map. Numbers increase from east to west along the shoreline. Numbers are not unique across maps/figures.
<b>WETLAND NAME*:</b>	The official name identified by the local Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (OMNR) District and recorded on the Wetland Evaluation.  The Natural Heritage Information Centre (NHIC) has provided each evaluated wetland with a Natural Area number. This number is in brackets following the wetland name.
<b>OMNR DISTRICT:</b>	The OMNR District Office responsible for maintaining and updating the Wetland Evaluation.
<b>UTM ZONE: (Universal Trans Mercator)</b>	A two digit numeric character that identifies zones that run north and south between lines of longitude. Within each zone a metric mercator grid is defined that enables you to describe the geographical location of any wetland. Ontario consists of three numbered zones, 16, 17 and 18.
<b>MAP SHEET:</b>	An alphanumeric character that identifies the national topographic map that shows the UTM grid where the wetland is located.
<b>(UTM) EASTING*:</b>	A six-digit number that describes the point location of a wetland on the north-south lines of the UTM grid on the topographic map.
<b>(UTM) NORTHING*:</b>	A seven-digit number that describes the point location along the east-west lines of the UTM grid on the topographic map.
<b>SINGLE/COMPLEX*:</b>	A character that identifies whether the evaluation is of a single wetland (S) or a complex (C) of wetlands. Single refers to an evaluation of one wetland unit with distinct boundaries. Within a single wetland area (i.e., contiguous wetland) one may find very different ecological circumstances for example, an open water marsh, a spring fed swamp forest, a shoreline fen, etc. Complex refers to an evaluation of a group of wetlands. Major functional discontinuities such as uplands or open water lakes may subdivide the area into a number of distinctive wetland units, yet the entire suite of wetland units is evaluated as a single complex. Wetlands are grouped when delineation of the wetland units into individually recognized wetlands is not ecologically or functionally sound.  For example, the St. Clair Marshes is a complex made up of 20 individual wetlands.
<b>AREA*:</b>	Size of the evaluated wetland in hectares.
<b>WETLAND TYPES*:</b>	Four types of wetland ecosystems are identified based on main vegetation composition: swamp, marsh, bog and fen. Wetland types differ in their typical form, in the number and kinds of plant and animal species they support and in their relative rates of primary productivity. Any particular wetland may be comprised of one or more wetland types. The definitions come from the Ontario Wetland Evaluation System: Southern Manual (OMNR, 1993).  <b>SWAMP:</b> The proportion of the wetland that is swamp. Swamps are wooded wetlands with 25% cover or more of trees or tall shrubs. In swamps, standing to gently flowing waters occur seasonally or persist for long periods on the surface. Swamps include both forest and thicket swamps.  <b>MARSH:</b> The proportion of the wetland that is marsh. Marshes are areas

	<p>periodically inundated with standing or slowly moving water, and/or permanently inundated characterized by robust emergents, and to a lesser extent, anchored floating plants and submergents.</p> <p><b>BOG:</b> The proportion of the wetland that is bog. Bogs are peat-covered areas or peat-filled depressions with a high water table and a surface carpet of mosses, chiefly <i>Sphagnum</i> spp.</p> <p><b>FEN:</b> The proportion of the wetland that is fen. Fens are peatlands characterized by surface layers of poorly to moderately decomposed peat, often with well-decomposed peat near the base. They are covered by a dominant component of sedges, although grasses and reeds may be associated in local pools.</p>
<b>SITE TYPES*:</b>	<p>The physiographic position of a wetland in the landscape defines site type. There are four fundamentally different site types: isolated, palustrine, riverine and lacustrine; riverine and lacustrine are further subdivided because of the location of a wetland on a lake or river has a bearing on nutrient concentrations of the water and hence upon productivity. The definitions come from the Ontario Wetland Evaluation System: Southern Manual (OMNR, 1993).</p> <p><b>ISOLATED:</b> The proportion of the wetland that has no surface outflow.</p> <p><b>PALUSTRINE:</b> The proportion of the wetland that either has absent or intermittent inflow <u>and</u> either intermittent or permanent outflow.</p> <p><b>RIVERINE:</b> The proportion of the wetland that includes the channel of continuously moving water to the 2 m depth, as well as adjacent wetlands and normal flood plains of rivers and <u>permanent</u> streams.</p> <p><b>RIVERINE RIVERMOUTH:</b> The proportion of a wetland that has formed where a river stream enters one of Ontario's five large rivers (Ottawa, St. Lawrence, St. Clair, Detroit and Niagara).</p> <p><b>LACUSTRINE RIVERMOUTH:</b> The proportion of a wetland that has formed where a river or a river or stream enters a lake.</p> <p><b>LACUSTRINE BAY:</b> The proportion of a wetland that is separated from a lake by a barrier beach by which lake waters may from time to time be sealed off.</p> <p><b>LAKE LACUSTRINE:</b> The proportion of a wetland on a lake where a barrier beach is not present, and the wetland is exposed to lake forces.</p>
<b>CLASS*:</b>	<p>Prior to 1993, wetlands were assigned a class from 1 to 7 based on the number of points scored in the evaluation. Wetlands classed as 1 or 2 were considered Provincially Significant, wetlands classed 3 were considered Regionally Significant. Post 1993, class designations no longer exist; instead wetlands are classified as either Provincially Significant or Other (Not Provincially Significant). Following District practices, formerly Regionally Significant wetlands are now considered Provincially Significant, in accordance with their score, under the new system. PSW refers to a Provincially Significant Wetland and NPSW refers to a Non Provincially Significant Wetland. Numbers from 1 to 7 in the Appendices refer to the class prior to 1993.</p>
<b>PROVINCIALY SIGNIFICANT WETLAND:</b>	<p>T (True) indicates that the wetland is a Provincially Significant Wetland (PSW), and F (False) indicates that the wetland is not a PSW.</p>
<b>YEAR OF EVALUATION DATA:</b>	<p>The year of evaluation from which the information in the table was recorded. The most recent evaluation was used wherever possible. "DU" after the year of evaluation indicates a desktop update edition of the evaluation. In the case of desktop updates, previous edition evaluation information is transferred to a new edition evaluation without new</p>

	fieldwork or research. Thus a 1996DU evaluation does not have the same currency of information that an evaluation actually carried out in 1996 would. As well, evaluations carried out over the years fall under three different editions of the Wetland Evaluation manual, and thus represent a diversity of data quality and quantity.
<b>PUBLIC OWNERSHIP*:</b>	An estimate of the proportion of public land contained in the wetland.
<b>PRIVATE OWNERSHIP*:</b>	An estimate of the proportion of private land contained in the wetland.
<b>CORRESPONDING NATURAL AREA:</b>	Natural areas that overlap or are adjacent to an evaluated wetland. The natural area number and classification assigned by the NHIC is provided. The existence of a corresponding natural areas is shown on the map using a red square around the wetland MAP ID. The following codes are used in the table to identify Natural Areas:

<b>Code</b>	<b>NHIC Designated Natural Area Description</b>
ANSI-ES-P	Provincial Earth Science Area of Natural and Scientific Interest
ANSI-LS-C	Candidate Life Science Area of Natural and Scientific Interest
ANSI-LS-P	Provincial Life Science Area of Natural and Scientific Interest
ANSI-LS-R	Regional Life Science Area of Natural and Scientific Interest
CAA	Conservation Authority Area
ES	Earth Science Site
ESA	Environmentally Sensitive Area
IBP	International Biological Program Site
LS	Life Science Site
MACRO	Macro Site (Unofficial NHIC Designation)
MP	Municipal Park
NGO	Non-Government Organization Nature Reserve
NP	National Park
NWA	National Wildlife Area
OHF	Ontario Heritage Foundation Trust Property
PP	Provincial Park
PP-NE	Provincial Park- Natural Environment
PP-NEZ	Provincial Park- Natural Environment Zone
PP-NR	Provincial Park- Nature Reserve
PP-NRZ	Provincial Park- Nature Reserve Zone
PP-R	Provincial Park- Recreational
PWA	Provincial Wildlife Area

<b>OTHER COMMENTS:</b>	The comment field contains additional information about a wetland including those provided by OMNR biologists in the OMNR District/Area Office Survey. The codes used in the Comments field are:
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<b>Code</b>	<b>Comment Description</b>
CAA	Conservation Authority Owned Land
DU	Ducks Unlimited
EHJV	Eastern Habitat Joint Venture
ESA	Environmentally Sensitive Area
FON	Federation of Ontario Naturalists Property

MBS	Migratory Bird Sanctuary
MNR	Ministry of Natural Resources
MP	Municipal Property
NP	National Park
NR	Nature Reserve
PP	Provincial Park
PWA	Provincial Wildlife Area
RAMSAR	Ramsar Convention – Wetlands of International Importance (especially for waterfowl habitat)
SCPC	St. Clair Parks Commission
SLPC	St. Lawrence Parks Commission

<b>LOSS:</b>	A T/F character indicates whether loss of wetland area was reported by OMNR district biologists in the OMNR District/Area Office Survey. T (True) means that recent loss was reported and F (False) means that recent loss was not reported. A blank means that no information was provided.
<b>STRESSES:</b>	A numeric character that indicates what stress(es) were reported by OMNR district biologists in the OMNR District/Area Office Survey. A blank means that no information was provided. The numeric characters and corresponding stresses are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. water level regulation</li> <li>2. shoreline modification</li> <li>3. dike construction</li> <li>4. road construction</li> <li>5. water quality (5a= chemical contamination, 5b=nutrient loading, 5c= sediment loading)</li> <li>6. urban encroachment (filling/draining)</li> <li>7. agricultural encroachment (clearing/draining)</li> <li>8. dredging/channelization (e.g. marina development)</li> <li>9. non-indigenous species</li> <li>10. water taking</li> <li>11. other</li> </ol>
<b>PROVINCIALY SIGNIFICANT SPECIES OR VEGETATION COMMUNITIES*:</b>	A character (Y=yes) indicates whether a provincially significant vegetation community, or plant, bird, reptile/amphibian, mammal, fish or butterfly species (S-Rank S1, S2, S3 or S3S4 as designated by the NHIC as of February 1999) has been reported in the Wetland Evaluation. Blank = not reported.