

WETLAND HYDROLOGY INDICATORS		"The Hydrology Surface" -- Observations should start below, and do not count, any living material (e.g., a living mat of mosses, lichens, etc.) In some cases, this is not the same as the "Soil Surface."		
Group A – Observation of Surface Water or Saturated Soils		Group C – Evidence of Current or Recent Soil Saturation		
A1 – Surface water	1°	Water above surface, may include saturated living material e.g. sphagnum moss	C1 – Hydrogen sulfide odor	
A2 – High water table	1°	12 in. (30 cm) or less below the surface	1°	
A3 – Saturation	1°	12 in. (30 cm) or less from the soil surface as indicated by water glistening on the surfaces and broken interior faces	C3 – Oxidized rhizospheres along living roots	
Group B – Evidence of Recent Inundation		C4 – Presence of reduced iron	1°	
B1 – Water marks	1°	Discolorations or stains should form a level plane that can be viewed from one object to another -- does not include lines caused by ice scour or abrasion	C6 – Recent iron reduction in tilled soils	
B2 – Sediment deposits	1°	Sediment deposits are thin layers or coatings remaining on objects after surface water recedes. Although washed away by rain, evidence may remain	1°	
B3 – Drift deposits	1°	Rafted debris that has been deposited on the ground surface or entangled in vegetation or other fixed objects	C7 – Thin muck surface	
B4 – Algal mat or crust	1°	Mat or dried crust of algae, perhaps mixed with other detritus	1°	
B5 – Iron deposits	1°	Iron deposits form in areas where reduced iron discharges with groundwater and oxidizes upon exposure to air	C2 – Dry-season water table	
B7 – Inundation visible on aerial imagery	1°	May be present on a non-wetland site immediately after a heavy rain or during periods of unusually high precipitation, runoff, tides, or river stage	2°	
B8 – Sparsely vegetated concave surface	1°	Seasonally ponded depressions in forested areas, e.g. vernal pools in New England	C8 – Crayfish burrows	
B9 – Water-stained leaves	1°	Results from long periods of ponding/inundation; blackish or grayish colors persist after drying	2°	
B13 – Aquatic fauna	1°	Examples: live or dead clams, aquatic snails, aquatic insects, ostracods, shrimp, other crustaceans, tadpoles, or fish, etc.; their eggs or cysts; or on surface or clinging to plants.	C9 – Saturation visible on aerial imagery	
B15 – Marl deposits	1°	Tan or whitish deposit of calcium carbonate precipitated from standing or flowing water through the action of algae or diatoms	2°	
B6 – Surface soil cracks	2°	Network of cracks or small polygons	Group D – Evidence from Other Site Conditions or Data	
B10 – Drainage patterns	2°	Eroded into the soil, low vegetation bent over in the direction of flow, absence of leaf litter or small woody debris due to flowing water, etc.	D1 – Stunted or stressed plants	2°
B16 – Moss trim lines	2°	Abrupt lower edge to the moss community at the high-water level; not from ice scarring or abrasion.	D2 – Geomorphic position	2°
			D3 – Shallow aquitard	2°
			D4 – Microtopographic relief	2°
			D5 – FAC-neutral test	2°
			Note: The Delineation Dataform includes "Other (Explain in Remarks)" as a primary indicator. Example: this could include ice scars when local experience is that anaerobic conditions occur during periods of when surface ice is present.	