

New England Wetland Mapping Conventions



Revised November 2007



We are pleased to approve the New England Wetland Mapping Conventions, dated November 2007, which provides the procedures that the Natural Resources Conservation Service will use in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont to conduct wetland determinations on agricultural lands for the Food Security Act. These mapping conventions replace the previous mapping conventions used in New England.

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New England NRCS Off-Site Wetland Mapping Conventions for Food Security Act Requirements

PURPOSE

These off-site mapping conventions outline the procedures and methods NRCS will use in New England to prepare wetland determinations on agricultural lands for the Wetland Conservation (swampbuster) provisions of the Food Security Act of 1985 or when providing financial or technical assistance through its programs. Mapping conventions are specific procedures developed to interpret off-site and remotely sensed data to assist in identifying wetlands. These mapping conventions were developed to ensure consistency among the six New England states and their respective NRCS field offices. All lands, regardless of size, on which NRCS makes wetland determinations will have a label attached in accordance with these mapping conventions.

All certified wetland determinations will be verified onsite by a qualified professional unless the NRCS in that state determines an on-site visit is not needed.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Off-site wetland determination reference materials include: soil survey maps, hydric soil lists, National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) maps, State wetland mapping, USGS topographic maps, FEMA flood maps, Farm Service Agency (FSA) color slides, color infrared (CIR) aerial imagery, color or black and white aerial imagery, precipitation data to determine normal weather conditions at the time of aerial imagery, biological growing season maps, and personal knowledge of an area. Aerial imagery and soil survey maps will be the primary off-site data sources used. The other reference materials listed above will be used to: (1) support the soil survey information. (2) locate hydric inclusions in predominantly non-hydric soil mapping units, (3) provide information on past hydrology and cropping history, and (4) help identify wet signatures on imagery.

Certified wetland determinations will be made on a field basis and only under the following circumstances:

- In response to forms AD-1026 or NRCS-CPA-38 completed by a USDA participant for the CLU/field(s) identified.
- A potential wetland conservation violation has been reported and a FSA-569 has been requested/obtained from the FSA-CED. When a potential violation has been reported, an effort shall be made to identify the exact location of the alleged violation. A certified determination will be made only on that field.
- Other USDA program policies require a certified wetland determination.
- When a potential violation has been noted during an on-site technical review or other site visit and a FSA-569 has been requested/obtained from the FSA-CED.

- In response to financial and technical assistance available through NRCS programs authorized by law, including Executive Order 11990.

NRCS will document each certified wetland determination on form NRCS-CPA-026 and on an image-base maintained by USDA. A copy of the form and imagery will be provided to FSA, and all parties having a legal interest in the property. The written notification to landowner and operator will include all appropriate appeal rights.

The following information related to wetland determinations made by NRCS is releasable to the public and to Federal, State and local agencies or entities:

- Maps or aerial imagery showing wetland locations/boundaries
- Site visit reports and documentation of site conditions prepared by NRCS
- Wetland delineation data sheets prepared by NRCS
- Technical determinations made by NRCS.

OFF-SITE MAPPING PROCEDURES

All wetland determinations will begin by using the off-site procedures identified below.

Step 1. – Review the official Soil Survey for hydric soil map units, map units with inclusions of hydric soils, and conventional water feature symbols such as wet spot, stream, etc. Some soil surveys were done using very poor aerial imagery or at a small scale. Do not rely solely on the absence of mapped hydric soils as a non-indicator of potential wetlands; review all off-site wetland determination reference materials.

Step 2. – Review all available aerial imagery for cropping history and wetland signatures. Use the NRCS National Water and Climate Center’s wetland climate tables (<http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov/climate/wetlands.html>) to help assess the wetland signatures on the imagery. Document on form NRCS-CPA-32. *NOTE: a 1985 aerial photo must be reviewed to determine land use as of December 23, 1985 (or closest date available).*

Step 3. – Review additional wetland determination tools such as NWI maps, State wetland mapping, FSA color slides, etc., as needed.

Step 4. – Based on the above assessments, use the following mapping conventions to determine the preliminary wetland label.

Step 5. – Verify the determination with an on-site visit, when on-site confirmation is required.

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MAPPING CONVENTIONS

Cropland

Cropland refers to land which is used for the production of an agricultural commodity. Cropland also includes pasture or hayland in a commonly used rotation with an agricultural commodity.

Cropland which was planted to an agricultural commodity before 12/23/85 + as of 12/23/85 did not support woody vegetation + contains hydric soil map units + with or without wet signature on CIR imagery, color or black and white imagery, or other imagery or color slides + does not flood or pond for 15 consecutive days during the growing season in most years = **PC**.

Requires documentation that the site does not pond or flood for greater than 15 consecutive days during the biological growing season in most years. PC label is valid as long as the field remains in agricultural use, even though all 3 wetland criteria may return. If the land changes to a non-agricultural use, the PC determination is no longer applicable.

Cropland which was planted to an agricultural commodity before 12/23/85 + as of 12/23/85 did not support woody vegetation + contains non-hydric map units with hydric inclusions + wet signature on CIR imagery, color or black and white imagery, or other imagery or color slides + does not flood or pond for 15 consecutive days during the growing season in most years = **PC**.

Requires documentation that the site does not pond or flood for greater than 15 consecutive days during the biological growing season in most years. PC label is valid as long as the field remains in agricultural use, even though all 3 wetland criteria may return. If the land changes to a non-agricultural use, the PC determination is no longer applicable.

Cropland which was planted to an agricultural commodity prior to 12/23/85 + as of 12/23/85 did not support woody vegetation + contains hydric soil map units and/or non-hydric map units with hydric inclusions + wet signature on CIR imagery, color or black and white imagery, or other imagery or color slides + may pond or flood for at least 15 consecutive days during the growing season in most years = **FW or PC**.

PC requires documentation that the site does NOT pond or flood for greater than 15 consecutive days during the biological growing season in most years. PC label is valid as long as the field remains in agricultural use, even though all 3 wetland criteria may return. If the land changes to a non-agricultural use, the PC determination is no longer applicable.

FW requires documentation that the site ponds and/or flood for greater than 15 consecutive days during the growing season in most years to meet hydrology criteria. If baseline functions and values are documented, and the site remains in agricultural use, the label is valid even though all 3 wetland criteria may return.

FW + five years without annually planted crop + remains in agricultural use, managed as pasture or hayland at least once in five years = FWP.

FW + no documented baseline functions and values, + five years without annually planted crop + not managed as pasture or hayland at least once in last five years = W.

Cropland which was NOT planted to an agricultural commodity prior to 12/23/85 + contains hydric soil map units and/or non-hydric map units with hydric inclusions [OR non-hydric soil map units + wet signature on CIR imagery, color or black and white imagery, or other imagery or color slides] + no manipulation after 12/23/85 + was manipulated and was managed as pasture or hayland prior to 12/23/85 = FWP.

Cropland which was NOT planted to an agricultural commodity prior to 12/23/85 + contains hydric soil map units and/or non-hydric map units with hydric inclusions OR non-hydric soil map units + wet signature on CIR imagery, color or black and white imagery, or other imagery or color slides + no manipulation after 12/23/85 + herbaceous wetland farmed under natural conditions = W.

Cropland which was NOT planted to an agricultural commodity prior to 12/23/85 + contains hydric soil map units and/or non-hydric map units with hydric inclusions + no wet signatures + manipulated prior to 12/23/85 = NW (for Swampbuster only).

Cropland which was planted to an agricultural commodity prior to 12/23/85 + no hydric soil map units + no wet signature = NW.

Cropland which was NOT planted to an agricultural commodity prior to 12/23/85 + no hydric soil map units + no wet signature = NW.

Pasture and Hayland

Pasture and hayland are agricultural lands which are managed for grazing, hay or forage production. The term “permanent pasture or permanent hayland” refers to those fields which are not in a commonly used rotation with an agricultural commodity. These fields may be used to produce commodity crops if no further manipulations of a wetland occur.

Permanent pasture or permanent hay land + contains hydric soil map units + with or without wet signature on CIR imagery, color or black and white imagery or other imagery or color slides + has not been abandoned = FWP.

FWP + abandoned + no baseline functions and values documented = W.

FWP + abandoned + with baseline functions and values documented = FWP.

Permanent pasture or permanent hayland + contains non-hydric soil map units with possible hydric inclusions + wet signature on CIR imagery, color or black and white imagery, or other imagery or color slides + has not been abandoned = FWP.

FWP + abandoned + no baseline functions and values documented = W.

FWP + abandoned + with baseline functions and values documented = FWP.

Permanent pasture or permanent hayland + non-hydric soil map units with possible hydric inclusions OR non-hydric map units + no soil survey wetness symbols + no evidence of manipulation + no wet signature on CIR imagery, color or black and white imagery, or other imagery or color slides = **NW**.

Permanent pasture or permanent hayland + was planted to an agricultural commodity prior to 12/23/85 + contains hydric soil map units and/or non-hydric units with possible hydric inclusions + no wet signature + manipulation prior to 12/23/85 = **PC**.

PC label is valid as long as the field remains in agricultural use, even though all 3 wetland criteria may return. If the land changes to a non-agricultural use, the PC determination is no longer applicable.

Other Agricultural Land

This category includes orchards, vineyards, areas which support wetland crops such as cranberries, and other lands used to produce or support the production of livestock as well as small tree farms (i.e. nursery and Christmas trees). This category also includes narrow bands, strips and small pockets of nonagricultural land that are adjacent to and/or interspersed among agricultural fields and larger areas of woodland or other areas with natural vegetation.

Other agricultural land (excluding pasture, hayland and cropland) + contains hydric soil map units or non-hydric map units with possible hydric inclusions OR has wet signature on CIR imagery, color or black and white imagery, or other imagery or color slides = **W**.

Onsite wetland determinations on agricultural lands with native vegetation will require the methodology in 1987 Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual.

Other agricultural land (excluding pasture, hayland, and cropland) + non-hydric soil + no wet signature on CIR imagery, color or black and white imagery, or other imagery or color slides + no soil survey wetness symbols + no evidence of drainage = **NW**.

Woodland/natural area + contains hydric soil map units or non-hydric map units with possible hydric inclusions OR has wet signature on CIR imagery, color or black & white imagery, or other imagery or color slides = **W**.

Onsite wetland determinations on agricultural lands with native vegetation will require the methodology in 1987 Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual.

Woodland/natural area + non-hydric soil + no wet signature on CIR imagery, color or black & white imagery, or other imagery or color slides, and no soil survey wetness symbols + no evidence of manipulation = **NW**.

Manipulated Wetlands

The following categories of activities do not violate the Swampbuster provisions of the Food Security Act although they may be regulated and may require permits from other agencies.

Any wetland that was manipulated after 12/23/1985, but the manipulation did not make production of an agricultural commodity possible = **WX**.

Any wetland that was manipulated after 11/28/1990 but other than for the purpose of making production of an agricultural commodity possible + CWNA plan exists = **CWNA**

Converted Wetlands

A converted wetland occurs when a wetland is manipulated to the extent that production of an agricultural commodity is possible, even if such a crop is not actually planted.

Manipulation may include removal of woody vegetation and/or modification of wetland hydrology by draining, filling, ditching, etc.

Any wetland that was manipulated between 12/23/1985 and 11/28/1990 with or without permanent grass, which made the production of an agricultural commodity crop possible = **CW**.

Any further conversion of a CW after 11/28/1990 will result in a CW+year.

Any wetland that was manipulated after 11/28/1990 which made the production of an agricultural commodity crop possible = **CW+year**.

Any wetland that was converted after 12/23/1985 where the conversion or production of an agricultural commodity was a consequence of an incorrect NRCS determination = **CWTE**.

*Use of CWTE requires approval and input of State Conservationist for determining the degree of investment and subsequent authorized cropping. If a small investment was made to convert the wetland, then no agricultural production is allowed if site was formerly **W**. Production is allowed if site was formerly **FW**. If substantial investment has been made, no restrictions are placed on the converted wetland.*

Any wetland that was converted after 12/23/1985 by a third party without the person's collusion, fraud, scheme or device = **TP**.

Use of TP may be used in situations where the USDA applicant is leasing the land (application is not the landowner) and the landowner converts the wetland without the applicant's knowledge or awareness of USDA benefit implications.

Any wetland that was manipulated prior to 12/23/1985 + has not been used for cropland + wetland criteria have not returned = **NW**.

Wetlands

Wetlands created by beaver activities, human activities or other natural events + any soil map unit + present for at least five years = **W**.

Wetlands created by human activities on non-hydric soil or in active (i.e., not abandoned) prior converted cropland, or in other non-wetland situations = **AW**.

Historical Labels

NI = Not Inventoried. Historically used for labeling portions of tracts that were not field checked for specific wetland labels. This symbol is no longer used.

OW = Other Waters of the US. Historically used for labeling concentrated flow within agricultural fields that were determined to be other waters of the US and thus subject to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. In New England, the US Army Corps of Engineers determines Other Waters of the US. This symbol is no longer used.

KEY TO SYMBOLS

AW = Artificial Wetland

CW = Converted Wetland

CW+year = Converted Wetland and year of conversion after 1990

CWNA = Converted Wetland for Non-Agricultural Use

CWTE = Converted Wetland Technical Error

FW = Farmed Wetland

FWP = Farmed Wetland Pasture or Hayland

NI = Not Inventoried (historical label)

NW = Non-wetland

OW = Other Waters of the US (historical label)

PC = Prior Converted Cropland

TP = Third Party Conversion

W = Wetland

WX = Manipulated wetland after 1985

NOTE: The above wetland determination symbols will not appear on FSA digital maps. FSA uses red, yellow and green symbols to represent different categories of wetland determinations. For more information, refer to the fact sheet in the Appendix.

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ADDENDUM

The following statement should be included in all written wetland determination documentation provided to USDA participants.

THIS CERTIFIED WETLAND DETERMINATION/DELINATION HAS BEEN CONDUCTED FOR THE PURPOSE OF IMPLEMENTING THE WETLAND CONSERVATION PROVISIONS OF THE FOOD SECURITY ACT OF 1985. THIS DETERMINATION/DELINATION MAY NOT BE VALID FOR IDENTIFYING THE EXTENT OF THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS' (COE) CLEAN WATER ACT JURISDICTION FOR THIS SITE. IF YOU INTEND TO CONDUCT ANY ACTIVITY THAT CONSTITUTES A DISCHARGE OF DREDGED OR FILL MATERIAL INTO WETLANDS OR OTHER WATERS, YOU SHOULD REQUEST A JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION FROM THE LOCAL OFFICE OF THE COE PRIOR TO STARTING THE WORK.

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GLOSSARY

Agricultural Commodity: Any crop planted and produced by annual tilling of the soil, including tilling by one-trip planters, or sugarcane. (180-V-NFSAM, Third Ed., Amend. 2, Nov. 1996, Part 525.0)

Agricultural Land: Land that is intensively used and managed for the production of food and fiber. Examples are cropland, hayland and pastures, including native pastures and rangeland, orchards, vineyards, areas which support wetland crops (e.g., cranberries, taro, watercress, or rice), other lands used to produce or support the production of livestock, and small tree farms. (180-V-NFSAM, Third Ed., Amend. 2, Nov. 1996, Part 525.0)

Certified Wetland Determination: A wetland determination made by the Natural Resources Conservation Service that is of sufficient quality to make a determination of ineligibility for program benefits under the Food Security Act of 1985

Qualified Professional: A NRCS employee who, through training and experience, has demonstrated the knowledge and skill to conduct wetland determinations/delineations and whose name is listed on the roster of qualified employees in the state.

Wetland Delineation: Through the use of mapping conventions or field indicators, outlining boundaries of a wetland determination on aerial photography, digital imagery, other graphic representation of the area, or on the land. (180-V-NFSAM, Third Ed., Amend. 2, Nov. 1996, Part 525.0)

Wetland Determination: Completing an off-site or on-site decision regarding whether a wetland exists based upon criteria in effect at the time of the decision and if so, the type and extent of any wetland identified on a tract. (180-V-NFSAM, Third Ed., Amend. 2, Nov. 1996, Part 525.0)

Wetland Hydrology Criteria: The hydrology criteria for wetlands is as follows:

1. Inundation (flooding or ponding) occurs for 7 consecutive days or longer during the growing season in most years (50% chance or more); or
2. Saturation at or near the surface occurs for 14 consecutive days or longer during the growing season in most years (50% chance or more). Soils may be considered to be saturated to the surface when the water table is within:
 - a. 0.5 ft of the surface for coarse sand, sand or fine sandy soils; or
 - b. 1.0 ft of the surface for all other soils.

(180-V-NFSAM, Third Ed., Amend. 2, Nov. 1996, Part 527.4)

Wetland Signature: the indication left in a field, recorded by imagery, of ponding, flooding or saturation for sufficient duration, during the biological growing season, to meet wetland hydrology criteria. Wetland signatures in New England include signs of a water-stressed crop, no crop growing, or standing water. A wet signature on a fallow or recently tilled field is identified by a darker reflection than the surrounding soil color reflection. Textural or color contrast against an otherwise uniform area may indicate wetness. Tire marks, mowing, and plowing patterns which show avoidance of a wet feature on the map are other signs that may be indicative of wetness. Stereoscopic aerial photography can show relief and vegetation strata.

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APPENDIX