

**August, 2007****USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)**

Landowner \_\_\_\_\_

**WETLAND CREATION INFORMATION****WHAT IS WETLAND CREATION**

Creation is the development of a wetland on a site that was historically non-wetland, but has the potential to develop wetland characteristics by artificially impounding or holding water with the use of structural practices. Ideally, a successfully created wetland will mimic some functions of a natural wetland.

**WHERE DOES THIS PRACTICE APPLY?**

This practice applies to landscapes which were not wetland, but have the potential to become wetland through the use of structural features such as dikes, dams, and excavations.

**HOW DOES IT HELP THE LAND AND WILDLIFE?**

Long regarded as wastelands, wetlands are now recognized as important features in the landscape that provide numerous benefits to people, and fish and wildlife.

Creating wetlands typically provide more specific wetland functions and values than restored wetlands, but can nonetheless help offset the loss of wetlands which are essential to ensure the health of America's watersheds and to improve wildlife populations that depend on them. Unless we reverse the tide of wetland loss (about 60,000 acres each year nationally), the quality of our waters will continue to be threatened, and a part of our natural heritage will be lost. Sixty-seven percent of Oklahoma's original wetlands have been lost. Many of the wetlands that remain today continue to be degraded.



*Wetlands are some of the most biologically productive natural ecosystems in the world, comparable to tropical rain forests and coral reefs in their productivity and the diversity of species they support. Abundant vegetation and shallow water provide diverse habitats for fish and wildlife. Often called "nurseries of life," wetlands provide habitat for thousands of species of both aquatic and terrestrial plants and animals.*

## TO APPLY THIS PRACTICE

All creation projects require planning, implementation, monitoring, and management. Many projects require a team with expertise in ecology, hydrology, soils, engineering, and environmental planning. Details for implementing this practice and providing habitat for wildlife are recorded in the Oklahoma NRCS Wetland Creation (658) Standard, which can be found in Section IV of the NRCS Field Office Technical Guide. Planning considerations should include the following:

- The landowner will need to obtain all necessary local, state, and Federal permits before restoration begins.
- Insure that the site will hold water from either surface impoundment or excavations recharged by groundwater.
- Determine the creation goals and objectives of targeted wetland functions for the site location.
- Select plant species and varieties best adapted to the climate and the soils in the field being established to permanent vegetative cover.
- Consider establishing vegetative buffers on associated uplands to reduce the movement of sediment, and provide nesting cover. Minimum buffer width for wildlife is 100'.
- Consider the long-term use, objectives, and wildlife species to benefit in selection of the vegetative community to be established.
- Consider linking wetlands by corridors wherever possible to enhance the wetlands use and colonization by flora and fauna.
- Proper management of the created wetland area is essential to achieve and maintain the full potential of the site for the desired habitat type. Refer to *Oklahoma NRCS Practice standard 644 - Wetland Wildlife Habitat Management*.

## MAINTAINING YOUR CREATED WETLAND

Document the operation and maintenance requirements in a plan to ensure that the practice is functioning as intended. Operation and maintenance items that should be addressed in the plan include:

- Appropriate management and monitoring of vegetative cover both within the wetland basin and the surrounding upland
- Monitoring of hydrologic restorations (i.e., surface impoundments and excavations, sediment removal)
- Control of sediment delivery to the wetland
- Management of weed infestations and animal damages caused by beaver, muskrat, etc.
- Compatible uses (i.e., haying, grazing, burning)
- Regulation of any water control structures.



## FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION OR ASSISTANCE:

- Natural Resources Conservation Service
- Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation
- OSU Extension Wildlife Specialist
- Conservation District

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