Maritimes Marsh Monitoring Program – Habitat Survey Form

Observer(s)	Study Site	Point ID	Day	Month	Year

Latitude	Longitude	Visit	Start Time (24h)
.	.	1 2 3	

A. Wetland Type (check ONE that applies best within 100m)

Marsh (deep/shallow) ☐ Bog/Fen ☐ Alder/Shrub Wetland ☐ Coastal Wetland/Saltmarsh ☐ Other:_____

B. Wetland Modifier / Influence (check as many that apply)

Impoundment ☐	Channel/River ☐	Industrial ☐	Urban/Residential ☐	Sewage Lagoon ☐
Dykes/Berms ☐	Roadside/Trail/Boardwalk ☐	Agriculture ☐	Natural/Protected Area ☐	Pollution ☐

Other: _____

C. Water Regime

Permanent ☐ Semi-permanent ☐ Seasonal ☐ Tidal ☐

D. % of Major Habitats within 100m

For the major habitat types listed, estimate the percent cover that occurs in the 100m survey radius.

Large patches of open water/floating plants			
EMERGENT herbaceous vegetation			
NON-EMERGENT herbaceous vegetation			
Shrubs			
Trees			
Exposed substrate (e.g. mud/sand/rock)			
Total (must sum to 100%)	**1**	**0**	**0**

E. Dominant EMERGENT Herbaceous Vegetation

Please describe the dominant species; those contributing 5% or more of the total emergent herbaceous vegetation cover. Sums of percentages must equal 100%. Use "other" for species not listed (identify) or to lump species making up <5% (identify as "<5%").

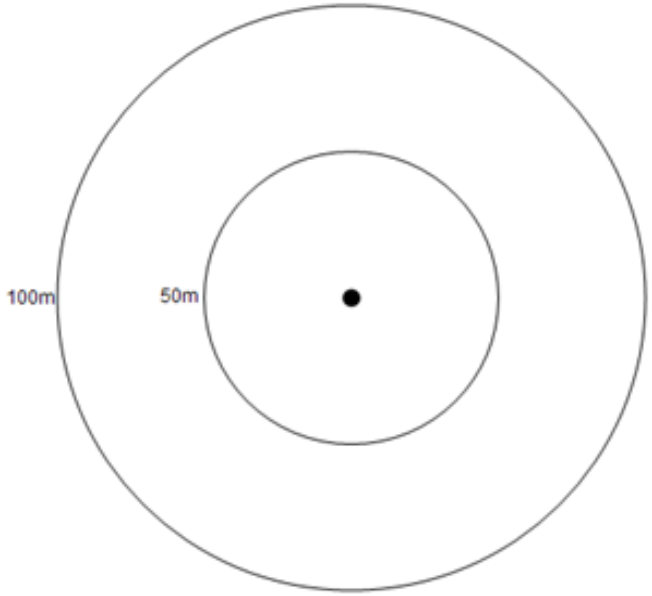
Emergent Grasses / Sedges / Wild rice			
Cattail / Rushes			
Reeds (*Phragmites/Phalaris*)			
Purple Loosestrife (*Lythrum*)			
Pickerelweed (*Pontederia*)/Arrowhead (*Sagittaria*)			
Horsetail			
Buckbean			
Yellow Sweet Clover			
Silverweed			
Cinquefoil			
Other:_____			
Total	**1**	**0**	**0**
No emergent vegetation? (check box)			

F. Dominant NON-EMERGENT Herbaceous Vegetation

Please indicate the percentage of grass / sedge contributing to the total non-emergent herbaceous vegetation cover. Use "other" for species that are not grasses / sedges. You do not need to list any "other" species. Sums of percentages must equal 100%.

Non-emergent Grass / Sedge			
Other			
Total	**1**	**0**	**0**
No non-emergent vegetation? (check box)			

Sketch of key habitat features:



Comments

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Maritimes Marsh Monitoring Program – Habitat Survey Form – Survey Reference Sheet

A. Wetland Type

Marsh (deep/shallow)	Permanently to seasonally flooded marshes, emergent vegetation present, can have floating vegetation. Examples: impoundments,
Bog/Fen	Saturated wetlands, typically covered by peat. Covered by sphagnum moss, shrubs, grasses or sedges. Fed by groundwater or upland water source. Examples:
Alder/Shrub Wetland	Wetlands dominated by a variety of shrubs or alder thickets, often adjacent to wetlands with emergent vegetation
Coastal Wetland/Saltmarsh	Coastal Wetlands include all wetlands in coastal watersheds that drain directly into coastal waters. They often, but not always, contain salt or brackish water. Saltmarshes are grassy coastal wetlands flooded tidally twice a day.

B. Wetland Modifier / Influence

Impoundment	Water flow impeded and purposefully enclosed in a reservoir, often by dykes or berms
Dykes/Berms	Raised barriers adjacent to a body of water, often walkable
Channel/River	Narrow bodies of water connecting two larger waterbodies. Can be quickly moving or still. This also includes artificial channels such as water-filled ditches
Roadside/Trail/Boardwalk	Purposeful routes for walking or driving, including if they're poorly maintained (e.g., old dirt road)
Industrial	Factories, refineries, fisheries, etc. Includes aquaculture
Agricultural	Fields for crops (including hayfields) or livestock, barnyards, etc
Urban/Residential	Houses, lawns, stores, etc
Natural/Protected Area	Area covered by national, provincial, or municipal protections with the intent to conserve nature
Sewage Lagoon	Water body into which sewage flows to be filtered and broken down. These areas are usually highly productive (and clean and odourless)
Pollution	Any noticeable negative impact to the wetland such as gasoline rainbows on the water surface

C. Water Regime

Permanent	Almost never dries up; water is usually quite deep (knee to chest deep)
Semi-permanent	Can dry up in some years of low precipitation (or if water level is periodically drawn down); water is usually fairly shallow (not much more than knee deep)
Seasonal	Usually flooded in spring and early summer, but tends to dry up in late summer in dry years. Even when flooded, the water is shallow (not much more than calf deep)
Tidal	Surface water may only be present during high tide, and the water level fluctuates with tidal influences (e.g., saltmarshes, dunes)

D. % of Major Habitats within 100m

Large patches of open water /floating plants	An area of open water almost or entirely free of emergent vegetation. May consist completely or primarily of submerged or surface floating aquatic vegetation(e.g., pond lilies or duckweed)
Herbaceous emergent vegetation	Non-woody plants that are rooted in shallow water but have their main vegetative structure above the water (e.g., cattails, bulrushes, grass and sedge species that thrive in wet ground)
Herbaceous NON-emergent vegetation	Non-woody plants that are rooted on dry land (e.g. common valerian, grass cover on lawns, dykes, and hayfields)
Shrubs	Woody plants, often multi-stemmed,1 to 3m tall. This includes tree saplings under 3m high (e.g., alders, dogwoods, maples less than 3m)
Trees	Woody plants taller than 3m (e.g., maples, pines)
Exposed substrate	Any area devoid of surface vegetation and water coverage (e.g., Exposed marsh sediment, mud, pavement)

E. Dominant EMERGENT Herbaceous Vegetation

Complete this section if you indicated a percentage of Dominant EMERGENT Herbaceous Vegetation in section D.

F. Dominant NON-EMERGENT Herbaceous Vegetation

Complete this section if you indicated a percentage of Dominant NON-EMERGENT Herbaceous Vegetation in section D.