### MARYLAND WETLAND ECOLOGICAL INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT: Piedmont Region

Project/Site Name:	City/County:	Sampling Date:
Assessment Area Name (if >1 AA):	Observer(s):	-
Delineation performed: previously concurrently	/ Lat/Long:	AA size: units
Site Description: (general landscape setting, overview	of riparian corridor, presence of braided/multithread system	n, topography including karst, vegetation patterns,
complexity and habitat richness; human and natural dis	turbance as indicated by spoil piles, beaver activity, dumpi	ng, vegetation removal, pest impacts, excessive
flow; description of adjacent stream and sources/evider	nce of water input or alterations such as culverts, roads/trai	s, sediment). Representative site photographs of
soil, nearest stream channel and banks, and vegetation	are useful to show the features present.	

#### LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT FOR PROJECT AREA (Section 3; office and field assessment)

Field c	observations	to assist with	n scoring of buffers	s, aquatic context,	or size of AA:

METRIC	SCORE (use Section 3 tables to assign scores)
Buffer Perimeter: %Natural: □ >95% □ 85-95% □ 75-84% □ <75%	
Buffer Condition: %Natural: □ >90% □ 75-90% □ 50-74% □ <50%	
Aquatic Context: 4 or more aquatic resources 3 2 0 0-1	
Comparative Size:  Very large Large Medium to small Small to very small	
Source(s) of size reduction, if any:  Beaver dam or lodge Trail  Road  Railroad  Developmer constructed drainage (into or out of wetland)  Excavation  Fill  Groundwater extraction  Other	nt 🗆 Agriculture 🗆 Impoundment 🗆 Human-
From StreamStats: Impervious Surface in project area basin: Forest Cover in project area basin: Additional channels in project area visible on LiDAR Hillshade image:	//////////////////////////////////////

#### WETLAND ASSESSMENT AREA ONLY:

EN	VIRONI	MENTA	L INFORMATION	(Section 4.2)	Slope (deg/%):	Aspect (if applicable): _

Landscape Position: Indicate all	features pre	esent.	
			_

	Active floodplain		□ Beaver pond/N	Vatural		] Riparia	n-Depres	sion (in		Riparian terrace (outside seasonal flooding; historic		
	(depression or terrace)		impoundment			floodpl	ain)			floodplain or current terrace)		
	Headwater stream/sprir	ng E	□ Seep/groundw	ater		□ Swale			□ Isolated Depression			
			discharge site									
□ Oxbow □ Wetland charged by		ed by		Streambank     Point bar								
	groundwater seeps											
	Flats	Γ	Braided Chanr	nels	Other- describe							
Wate	er Source: If more than o	one soui	rce is present, labe	l as P (prin	nary), S	6 (Seconda	ry), T (tert	tiary)			_	
	Direct precipitation	🗆 Gr	oundwater	Nat	tural su	rface	🗆 Ur	ban run-off/	culver	ts		
		dis	charge	flov	V							
	Overbank flooding	🗆 Hig	gh groundwater	🗆 Irrig	gation		🗆 Pip	pes/outfall (o	directly	/ feeding wetland)		
Hydr	rological Regime: Circ	le the re	gime that best mat	ches the c	onditior	ns in the AA	(see Mar	nual for defir	nitions	)		
ΗP	ermanently Flooded	G Ir	termittently Expose	ed	F Semi	permanent	ly Flooded	d C Sea	sonall	v Flooded	E Seasonal	ly Flooded-
			, ,							•	Saturated	
ΒS	easonally Saturated	DC	ontinuously Satura	ted	A Temp	orarily Flo	oded	I Interr	nittent	ly Flooded	K Artificially	/ Flooded

Observations/Comments:	

Key Wildlife Habitat: HGM Class: Optional: NVC Community Type/Plant Association: \_\_\_\_ Stream Key Wildlife Habitat Type: Piedmont Stream Coldwater Stream Limestone Stream Piedmont River

#### **SOIL/SUBSTRATE** (Section 4.4)

Note: if the floodplain does not naturally have hydric soils and/or does not have functional hydric soils under current conditions, only score Microtopography, Organic Matter Accumulation, and Soil Disturbance.

Mapped Soil Type:	Dep	th to water table	_ Hydric soil?	_ Hydric Soil Indicators:
Depth of O horizon	Depth of A horizon	_ Extensive roots in soil? _	Soil Matrix	Hue Value/Chroma
Note any deviations from the	characteristics described for t	he mapped soil type for this AA	A and potential cause	s. Describe any impacts to the soil surface such as
trampling/compaction from a	imals or machinery, ruts or of	her disturbances from ATV or	other vehicular activit	y, or sedimentation.
<b>Observations/Comments (i</b>	ncluding for metrics below)			
	•			

Soil Biogeochemical Processing:	
<b>Redox concentrations:</b> >10% surface area and $\Box$ start 0-6" from soil surface $\Box$ start >6-12" $\Box$ start >12-18"	
<10% surface area and $\Box$ start 0-6" from soil surface $\Box$ start >6-12" $\Box$ None within 18"	Score:
Soil Organic Matter: $\Box$ Horizon present (any thickness) $\Box$ Mineral surface layer(s) > 4" thick with matrix value <3 and chroma <2	
$\Box$ Mineral surface laver <4" thick and $\Box$ Matrix value <3 and chroma <2 $\Box$ Matrix value >3 and ≤4 or chroma >2 and ≤3	Score:
<b>Microtopography:</b> $\square >50\%$ of Assessment Area $\square$ 30-49% of AA $\square$ 10-29% of AA $\square <10\%$ of AA	Score:
Organic Matter Accumulation: Estimated ground cover of herbaceous/woody plants (living and dead residue):%	
Estimated cover of leaf litter (loose leaves must be at least 1" thick or decaying leaves must have at least 5 stacked layers):%	
% herbaceous/woody + % leaf litter: $\Box$ >75% $\Box$ >50-74% $\Box$ >25-50% $\Box$ <25% Sc	core:
Soil Disturbance: Presence of bare soil due to human activities:  None/minimal  Minor/small patches  Moderate  Substantial	
Extent of impact of disturbance:	
Depth of disturbance and ponding/channeling: 🗆 None 🗆 <2" 🗆 2-4", some ponding/channeling 🗆 >4", ponding/channeling 🔂	core:
HYDROLOGY (Section 4.5)	
Water Source- Identify dominant water source and natural/unnatural influence for the AA by KWH type.	
□ Natural: □ Sheet flow present □ Natural narrow channel present □ Mimics natural hydrology □ Coldwater spring flow □ Groundwater input	Expected
overbank flooding   Expected plant community  Other	
Unnatural/Manipulated: 🗆 Impoundment 🗆 Inflow from anthropogenic sources 🖾 Fill 🗆 Ditching 🗆 Channelization 🗆 Confined to small out	let 🗆 Lost water
sources due to alterations  Multiple sources and some degraded  Incised and no longer floods  Other	
Point Source Discharge (into or adjacent to site):  Lacking  Minor  Moderate  Major	
Unnatural Obstructions (to ground or surface water): INone I Minor (<25%) Moderate (25-75%) Major (>75%)	
Alteration to: Overland Flow Groundwater Overbank Flooding Plant Community Wetland Extent input	
Timing: 🗆 Recent (within 5 years) 🗆 Historic 🗆 Permanent hydrologic change	
Negative effect: 🗆 AA Flow and circulation 🗆 Redirects or confines flows into/through AA 🗆 Reduced water table 🗆 Reduced inundation 🗆 No	one
\$	core:
Observations/Comments:	
Stream Bank and Channel - Describe the stream channel in the project area, including evidence of alteration and signs of recovery/stablization.	
Evidence of bank/channel equilibrium:  Recovering to meander  Low energy stream with bare banks  Variety of pool depths  Variety of	of stream
velocities 🗆 Visual flow of water from channel banks or wetlands (groundwater flow) 🗆 Embedded woody debris of size and amount consistent wit	th what is
available in riparian area 🗆 Well-defined usual high water line with obvious floodplain 🗆 Little or no active undercutting or burial of riparian vegetat	tion
□ Other	
Evidence of channel instability/migration: 🗆 Riparian vegetation buried 🗆 Recent sediment or gravel deposited 🗆 Active incision/downcutting	
Buried hydric soil and/or gravel layer and depth      Other	
Overall channel instability:  None/minimal  Minor  Moderate  Substantial	
Sources of channel instability/migration: 🗆 Lacks vertical controls (vegetation, wood, rock, etc.) 🗆 Excessive channel deposition/bar development	ent □Historic
channel alteration  Proximity and landscape position presents potential impact to AA hydrology Other	
Evidence of bank instability: 🗆 Banks undercut, slides, and/or slumps 🗀 Riparian vegetation declining 🗆 Shrub/trees falling into channel 🗆 Ba	ank uniformly
scoured and unvegetated  Other	
Overall bank instability:  None  Minimal  Minor  Moderate  Substantial	
Sources of bank instability:  Vertical banks  Highly erodible materials  Raw unvegetated banks  Excessive bedload  Other	_
	_
It available: Bank Erosion Hazard Index Near Bank Stress S	Score:

Aquatic Life: (if available for site or use nearest, most recent Biological Stream Survey point in stream):
Observations/Comments:
Hydroperiod and Hydrologic Connectivity - Determine the natural variability and/or recent alteration of the duration, frequency, and magnitude of
inundation/saturation in the AA by KWH type.
Natural variation of nydroperiod: 🗆 Low 🗀 High
Overbank flooding (if available):  2-year storm  10-year  100-year
Degree of connection to floodplain: Complete Disconnection/entrenchment: Minimal Moderate Disconnected and/or severely entrenched
Evidence of overbank flooding:  Recent Evidence of overbank flooding Some evidence, likely during large storm events Generally no longer occurs
Change/Alteration of hydroperiod:
Observations/Comments:
KEY WILDLIFE HABITAT (Section 4.6)
Interspersion/Patch Richness – interspersion of vegetation patches and number of different obvious types of physical surfaces or features that may provide
habitat for aquatic, wetland, or riparian animal species.
Interspersion of habitats/physical features (see examples): 🗆 High 🖾 Moderate 💷 Low or Minimal 🖾 None or Few
Features present: D Spring or upwelling groundwater D Depression D vegetated pool D Unvegetated pool D Unvegetated fiat D Island D Animal mound or
tree roots  Tip-up tree root mound Brush piles Abundant deciduous leaf litter Partially buried natural debris Debris iam Plant hummock/tussocks
□Other wildlife habitat Wildlife species observed: Score:
Observations/Comments:
Vertical Structure – Refer to metrics for selected Key Wildlife Habitat Type for scoring.
$\square$ Gaps of varying sizes $\square$ Impacted by heaver activity $\square$ Impacted by forest nests/nathogens
Woody vertical layers:  Multiple layers present  One layer missing or homogeneous  >1 layer missing, little variation  Only 1-2 layers present
Woody vertical layers: $\Box$ Multiple layers present $\Box$ One layer missing or homogeneous $\Box > 1$ layer missing, little variation $\Box$ Only 1-2 layers present Large trees (DBH > 60 cm or 24") present: $\Box \ge 10\%$ $\Box < 10\%$
Woody vertical layers: $\Box$ Multiple layers present $\Box$ One layer missing or homogeneous $\Box >1$ layer missing, little variation $\Box$ Only 1-2 layers present Large trees (DBH > 60 cm or 24") present: $\Box \ge 10\%$ $\Box < 10\%$ Trees present with DBH > 30 cm or 12": $\Box \ge 20\%$ $\Box < 20\%$
Woody vertical layers: $\Box$ Multiple layers present $\Box$ One layer missing or homogeneous $\Box > 1$ layer missing, little variation $\Box$ Only 1-2 layers present Large trees (DBH > 60 cm or 24") present: $\Box \ge 10\%$ $\Box < 10\%$ Trees present with DBH > 30 cm or 12": $\Box \ge 20\%$ $\Box < 20\%$ Degradation due to cutting, browsing, pests/pathogens: $\Box$ Minimal $\Box$ Moderate $\Box$ Extensive Source(s) of degradation:
Woody vertical layers:       □ Multiple layers present       □ One layer missing or homogeneous       >1 layer missing, little variation       □ Only 1-2 layers present         Large trees (DBH > 60 cm or 24") present:       ≥10%       <10%
Woody vertical layers:       □ Multiple layers present       □ One layer missing or homogeneous       >1 layer missing, little variation       □ Only 1-2 layers present         Large trees (DBH > 60 cm or 24") present:       ≥10%       <10%
Woody vertical layers:       Multiple layers present       One layer missing or homogeneous       >1 layer missing, little variation       Only 1-2 layers present         Large trees (DBH > 60 cm or 24") present:       >10%            Trees present with DBH > 30 cm or 12":       >20%            Degradation due to cutting, browsing, pests/pathogens:       Minimal       Moderate       Extensive       Source(s) of degradation:
Woody vertical layers:       Multiple layers present       One layer missing or homogeneous       >1 layer missing, little variation       Only 1-2 layers present         Large trees (DBH > 60 cm or 24") present:       ≥10%       <10%
Woody vertical layers:       Multiple layers present       One layer missing or homogeneous       >1 layer missing, little variation       Only 1-2 layers present         Large trees (DBH > 60 cm or 24") present:       >10%       <10%
Woody vertical layers:       Multiple layers present       One layer missing or homogeneous       >1 layer missing, little variation       Only 1-2 layers present         Large trees (DBH > 60 cm or 24") present:       ≥10%       <10%
Woody vertical layers:       Multiple layers present       One layer missing or homogeneous       >1 layer missing, little variation       Only 1-2 layers present         Large trees (DBH > 60 cm or 24") present:       >10%       <10%
Woody vertical layers:       Impacted by braver activity is impacted by lotest pests pathogens         Woody vertical layers:       Multiple layers present       One layer missing or homogeneous       >1 layer missing, little variation       Only 1-2 layers present         Large trees (DBH > 60 cm or 24") present:       ≥10%       <10%
Woody vertical layers:       Impacted by bare adurity in impacted by lotest pests/pathogens         Woody vertical layers:       Multiple layers present:       >10%         Trees present with DBH > 30 cm or 24") present:       >20%       >         Degradation due to cutting, browsing, pests/pathogens:       Minimal in Moderate       Extensive Source(s) of degradation:         Seepage wetland:       Woody layer mortality (if layer present):       Due to natural factors       Minor human-caused         Extensive human- caused       Impacted by forest pests/pathogens:       Impacted by browsing/grazing         Expected structure:       Present       Minor alteration       Moderate Alteration       Extensive Alteration         Observations/Comments:       Score :
Woody vertical layers:       Multiple layers present       One layer missing or homogeneous       >1 layer missing, little variation       Only 1-2 layers present         Large trees (DBH > 60 cm or 24") present:       >10%
Woody vertical layers:       Multiple layers present       Impacted by locar basis participants         Woody vertical layers:       Multiple layers present       0         Large trees (DBH > 60 cm or 24") present:       >10%       <10%
Woody vertical layers:       Impacted by backet addrify is impacted by lotest pescapeutogets         Woody vertical layers:       Only 1-2 layers present         Large trees (DBH > 60 cm or 24") present:       >10%         Yes present with DBH > 30 cm or 12":       >20%         Degradation due to cutting, browsing, pests/pathogens:       Minimal         Moody vertical layers:       Noderate         Seepage wetland:       Woody layer mortality (if layer present):       Due to natural factors         Minor human-caused       Impacted by forest pests/pathogens:       Minor human-caused         Extensive human- caused       Impacted by forest pests/pathogens       Impacted by browsing/grazing         Expected structure:       Present       Minor alteration       Moderate Alteration         Observations/Comments:       Score :
Woody vertical layers:       Impacted by observent one layer missing or homogeneous       >1 layer missing, little variation       Only 1-2 layers present         Large trees (DBH > 60 cm or 24") present:       >20%       <20%

#### **VEGETATION** (Section 4.6) Additional species may be listed on a separate sheet. See Scoring Sheet for %cover examples. NOTE: Include native diagnostic, disturbance indicator, and state rare, threatened, and endangered species regardless of %

NOTE. Include native diagnostic, disturbance	indicator, and state rare, threate	neu, and endangered species regardless of %cover.	<u> </u>
Species:	Absolute	Species:	Absolute
	% Cover		% Cover
Tree Stratum: woody plants, excluding wood	ly vines, 3 in. (7.6 cm) or larger <b>E</b>	DBH (any height)	
1.		5.	
2.		6.	
3.		7.	
4.		8.	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum: woody plants, exclude	ding woody vines, less than 3 in	. (7.6cm) DBH and greater than 3.28 ft (1 m) tall	
1.		7.	
2.		8.	
3.		9.	
4.		10.	
5.		11.	
6.		12.	
Herb Stratum: all herbaceous (non-woody) p	plants, including herbaceous vin	es, regardless of size, and all other plants less than 3.28 ft (1 m) ir	height
1.		11.	
2.		12.	
3.		13.	
4.		14.	
5.		15.	
6.		16.	
7.		17.	
8.		18.	
9.		19.	
10.		20.	
Woody Vine Stratum: all woody vines, regar	dless of height		
1.		4.	
2.		5.	
3.		6.	

# KWH VEGETATION COMPOSITION (Use tables in Section 4.6 to assign scores).

IIIVasive Species.	
Maximum invasive species cover in any one woody layer (if present): □ <1% □ 1- 5% □ >5-10% □ >10%	
Absolute cover of invasive/disturbance species in herbaceous laver: $\Box < 1\% \Box 1.5\% \Box > 5.30\% \Box > 30\%$	Score:
Observations/Comments:	
Observations/Comments.	
Native Spacing, Defer to motion for palasted Key Wildlife Habitat Type for paging	
Nauve species. Relet to methods for selected Rey Wildine Habital Type to sconing.	
woody layer (it present): Dominated by diagnostic native species D Some diagnostic species absent/reduced P ew diagnostic species	Few/no
diagnostic species present	
Herbaceous layer:  Dominated by diagnostic native species  Some diagnostic species absent/reduced  Few diagnostic species  Few/n	o diagnostic
species present	
Cover of native species indicative of disturbance: $\Box$ 0-1% $\Box$ 2-10% $\Box$ >10-30% $\Box$ >30%	
Seebage Swamp/Springs: Sphagnum cover - Continuous/abundant Absent from small areas Reduced Very low	Score:
Observations/Comments:	
Alterations/Stressors: Indicate stressors and alterations affecting the observed vegetation composition of the AA	
Recent timber harvest (clearcut or selective cut) Tree plantation Recent timber harvest (clearcut or selective cut) Tree plantation	ive animal
herbing Destination of the second of the sec	
Other	
Suggestions for improving native species cover and natural vegetation composition	
Observations/Comments:	
Elevistic Quality Assessment: (see Excel data sheet or manual for calculation):	
Torsic Quality Assessment. (see Excertate sheet of manual for calculation).	
Native mean C-value: $\square >4 \square 3-4 \square <3-2 \square <2$	
Native mean C-value: $\square >4 \square 3-4 \square <3-2 \square <2$ Adjusted FQI	
Native mean C-value: □>4 □ 3-4 □ <3-2 □ <2	Score:

## MARYLAND WETLAND ECOLOGICAL INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT: Piedmont Region SCORING FORM

Project/Site Name:		City/County:_		_ Sampling Date	e:
Assessment Area Name (if >1 AA): Observer(s):			:		
Scoring Scale: 3.5- 4 = Excellent					
Core Factor	Metric	Metric Score	Mean Core Factor Score	Weighting Factor	Overall Core Factor Score (Mean Core Factor Score X Weighting Factor)
Landscape (Assessment for project area)	Buffer Perimeter Buffer Condition Aquatic Context Comparative Size		(Sum of metric scores:) / 4 =	0.3	
Soil/Substrate* * If only Microtopography, Organic Matter Accumulation, and Soil Distrubance were scored, divide by 3 rather than 5	Redox Concentrations Microtopography Soil Organic Matter Organic Matter Accumulation Soil Disturbance		(Sum of metric scores:) / 5 or /3* =	0.1	
Hydrology	Water source Channel Hydroperiod and Hydrologic Connectivity		(Sum of metric scores:) / 3 =	0.2	
Key Wildlife Habitat and Vegetation Composition	Interspersion/Patch Richness Vertical Structure Coarse Woody Debris Invasive Species Native Species Composition Floristic Quality Assessment		(Sum of metric scores:) / 6 =	0.4	
Sum of Overall Core Factor Scores = Overall KWH Ecological Integrity Assessment (EIA) Score:					
Note the presence of these unique features in the project area using the check boxes.         Add additional Points IF the Overall EIA score is not "Excellent" for each of the following:         From WRR layers (see Manual Section 3.5): Mark all categories present in WRR layers. Assign the single highest score for a maximum of +0.2 for WRR layers:         Nontidal Wetlands of Special State Concern (+ 0.2)         Biodiversity Conservation Network Tier 1, 2, or 3 (+ 0.2)         Forest Interior Dweling Species (FIDS) area: Class 1 (+ 0.1)         Targeted Ecological Area (+ 0.1)         Sensitive Species Project Review Area (+ 0.1)         From StreamStats (see Manual Section 3.5):         Upstream of, within, or adjacent to Tier II High Quality stream segment (+ 0.2)         Forest cover in project area basin is low (< 5%) (+ 0.2)					

Comments: