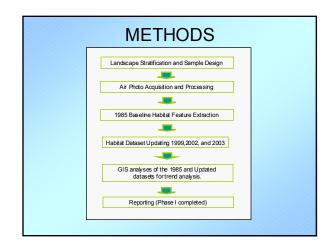


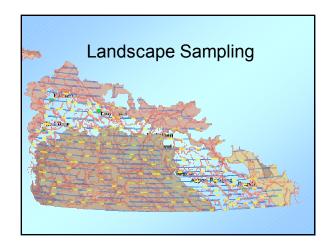
#### Objective/Rational

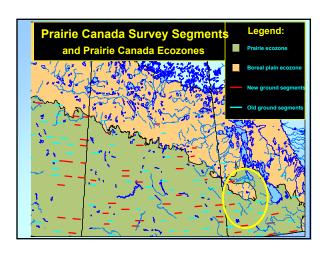
- Establish a sampling network for estimating long-term habitat and land use trends for the settled portions of the three Prairie Provinces.
- Feed into the adaptive management strategy process adopted by the PHJV.

#### Background

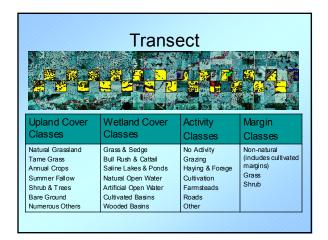
 Approximately 25,000 wetlands are samples annually with the implementation of NAWMP.



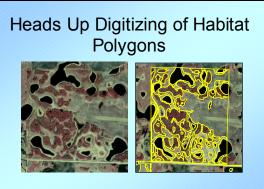








Type I (Temporary or Ephemeral)



## Temporary water, sheet water and wet depressions which can be expected to last less than three weeks after initial observation and have less than 15cm of water depth.



#### Type III (Seasonal) Wetlands

Wetlands containing natural aquatics which normally are dry by midsummer but are expected to retain water for at least three weeks following initial observation. These wetlands normally have a uniform vegetative cover and contain at least 15cm of water.

#### Grass and Sedge



### Type IV (Semi-permanent) Wetlands

These wetlands have sufficient water depth that will likely last throughout the brood season but may become dry during late August or September. Water is present in these wetlands in at least 7 out of 10 years, and the vegetation is normally clumped covering all but the centre of the wetland.

#### Bulrush/Cattail Marsh



#### Type V (Permanent) Wetlands

Usually deep marshes or lakes that have sufficient water to persist through the summer and fall. These wetlands normally are characterized by a peripheral rim of aquatic vegetation bordering and open water

#### Natural Open Water

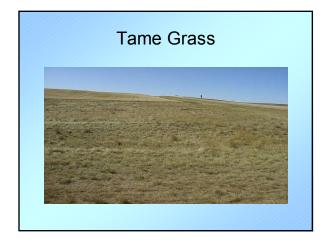


#### Streams and Artificial Wetlands

- Streams
- · Artificial Wetland
  - Artificial water bodies include anything that may hold water and is man-made.
  - Ex: Dugouts, Borrow Pits, Stock Ponds, Irrigation Canals, Sewage Lagoons, and Reservoirs.

#### **Dry Basins**

- Occur in all categories
  - -Natural Basins
  - -Streams
  - -Artificial Wetlands



# Natural Grassland

