

**Table 4**  
**Susceptibility of Wetlands to Degradation by Stormwater Impacts**

<b>Exceptionally Susceptible Wetland Types<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Highly Susceptible Wetland Types<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Moderately Susceptible Wetland Types<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>Least Susceptible Wetland Types<sup>4</sup></b>
Sedge Meadows	Shrub-carrs <sup>a</sup>	Floodplain Forests <sup>a</sup>	Gravel Pits
Open Bogs	Alder Thickets <sup>b</sup>	Fresh (Wet) Meadows <sup>b</sup>	Cultivated Hydric Soils
Coniferous Bogs	Fresh (Wet) Meadows <sup>c, e</sup>	Shallow Marshes <sup>c</sup>	Dredged Material/Fill Material Disposal Sites
Calcareous Fens	Shallow Marshes <sup>d, c</sup>	Deep Marshes <sup>c</sup>	
Low Prairies	Deep Marshes <sup>d, c</sup>		
Lowland Hardwood Swamps			
Seasonally Flooded Basins			

- <sup>1</sup> Special consideration must be given to avoid altering these wetland types. Inundation must be avoided. Water chemistry changes due to alteration by stormwater impacts can also cause adverse impacts. Note: All scientific and natural areas and pristine wetland should be considered in this category regardless of wetland type.
- <sup>2</sup> a., b., c. Can tolerate inundation from 6 inches to 12 inches for short periods of time. May be completely dry in drought or late summer conditions. d. Can tolerate +12 inches inundation, but adversely impacted by sediment and/or nutrient loading and prolonged high water levels. e. Some exceptions.
- <sup>3</sup> a. Can tolerate annual inundation of 1 to 6 feet or more, possibly more than once/year. b. Fresh meadows which are dominated by reed canary grass. c. Shallow marshes dominated by reed canary grass, cattail, giant reed or purple loosestrife.
- <sup>4</sup> These wetlands are usually so degraded that input of urban stormwater may not have adverse impacts.

Notes: There will always be exceptions to the general categories listed above. Use best professional judgement.

Section IV of the Source document contains a more complete description of wetland characteristics under each category above.

Source: **Adapted from:** *Storm-Water and Wetlands: Planning and Evaluation Guidelines for Addressing Potential Impacts of Urban Storm-Water and Snow-Melt Runoff on Wetlands*, State of Minnesota Storm-Water Advisory Group, June, 1997.