

## HGM Class Dichotomous Key

1. Wetland is within the 5 year floodplain of a river but not fringing an impounded water body..... **Riverine**
1. Wetland is associated with a topographic depression or slope..... 2
2. Wetland is located on a topographic slope or relatively flat area and has groundwater as the primary water source. Wetland does not occur in a basin with closed contours. .... **Slope**
2. Wetland is located in a natural or artificial (dammed/excavated) topographic depression..... 3
3. Topographic depression has permanent water greater than 2 meters deep..... **Lacustrine Fringe**
3. Topographic depression does not contain permanent water greater than 2 meters deep..... **Depression**

## HGM Subclass Dichotomous Key

### Riverine

1. The wetland is a remnant river channel that is periodically connected to a river or stream every 5 years or more frequently..... **Connected Oxbow**
1. The wetland is not an abandoned river channel..... 2
2. The hydrology of the wetland is impacted by beaver activity..... **Beaver Complex**
2. The hydrology of the wetland is not impacted by beaver activity..... 3
3. The wetland occurs within the bankfull channel..... **In-channel**
3. The wetland occurs on the floodplain or is adjacent to the river channel..... 4
4. The wetland occurs within a depression on the floodplain..... **Floodplain Depression**
4. The wetland occurs on a flat area on the floodplain or is adjacent to the river channel..... 5
7. Wetland water source primarily from overbank flooding that falls with stream water levels, or lateral saturation from channel flow..... **Riparian**
7. Wetland water source primarily from overbank flows that remain in the wetland due to impeded drainage after stream water levels fall..... **Floodplain**

Riverine wetlands are further modified by the stream order of the associated waterway.

Headwater wetlands are associated with intermittent headwater streams.

High gradient wetlands are associated with first, second or third order streams

Mid gradient wetlands are associated with fourth or fifth orders streams

Low gradient wetlands are associated with sixth order streams or greater.

Riverine wetlands can be modified with an **altered** designation if their hydrology and geomorphology was impacted by human activity. Riverine wetlands can be modified with a **created** designation if they were created by human activity.

### Slope

Slope wetlands are further modified by the stream order of the associated waterway in the same way as riverine wetlands.

Slope wetlands can be modified with an **altered** designation if their hydrology and geomorphology was impacted by human activity.

## Lacustrine Fringe

1. Wetland is adjacent to a remnant river channel that is disconnected from the stream or river of origin..... **Disconnected Oxbow**
1. Wetland is adjacent to a reservoir or pond created by impoundment or excavation..... 2
  2. Wetland water source is primarily from a permanent river..... **Reservoir Fringe**
  2. Wetland water source is primarily from a draw or overland flow..... **Pond Fringe**

Disconnected oxbow wetlands can be modified with an **altered** designation if their hydrology and geomorphology was impacted by human activity. Disconnected oxbow wetlands can be modified with a **created** designation if they were created by human activity.

## Depression

1. Wetland was created by human activity..... 2
1. Wetland was not created by human activity..... 3
  2. Wetland does not have any discernible water outlets..... **Closed Impounded Depression**
  2. Wetland has discernible water outlets..... **Open Impounded Depression**
3. The primary water source is groundwater..... **Groundwater Depression**
3. The primary water source is surface water..... 4
  4. Wetland does not have any discernible water outlets..... **Closed Surface Water Depression**
  4. Wetland has discernible water outlets..... **Open Surface Water Depression**