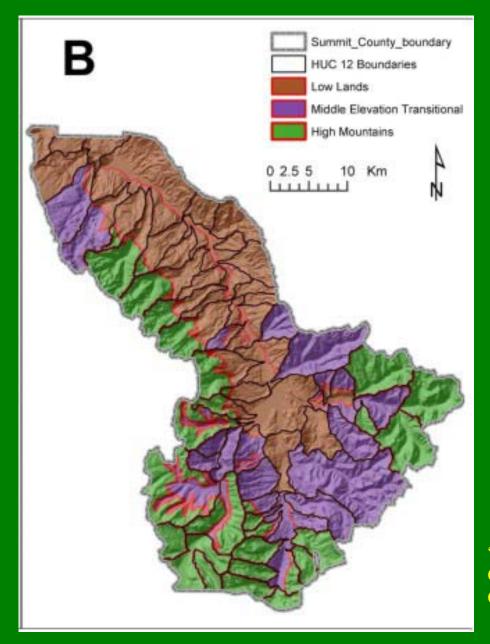
Ranked marginal increase in Regional wetland species extirpation risk avoided per unit Section 404 permit review effort

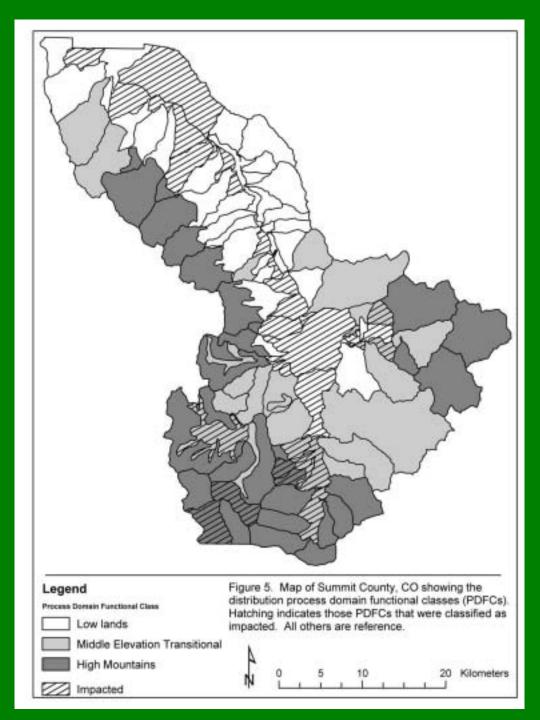


Comparability of Landscapes

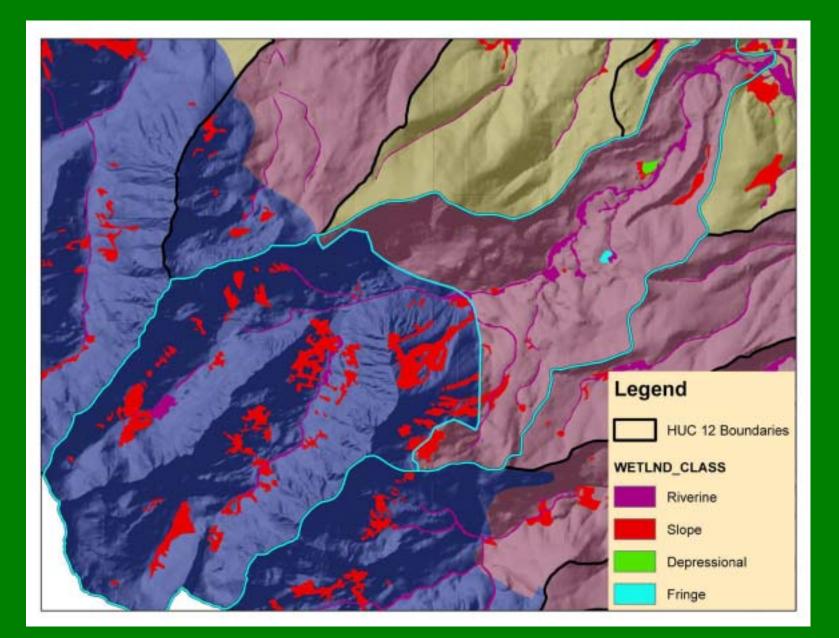


"Profile Slides" Courtesy of Brad Johnson, Colorado State University

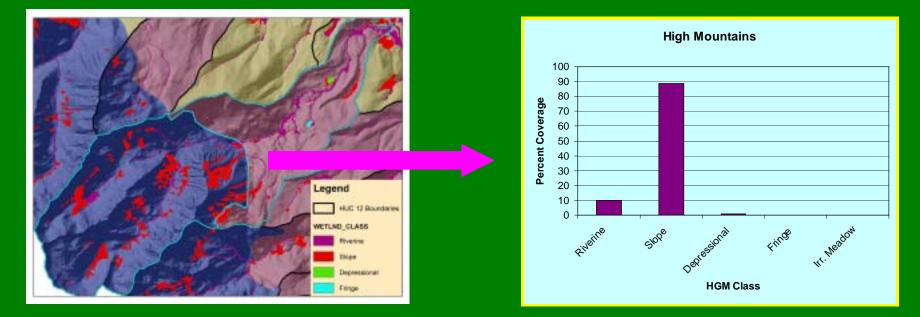
Determine Reference Status



Wetland Mapping and Classification



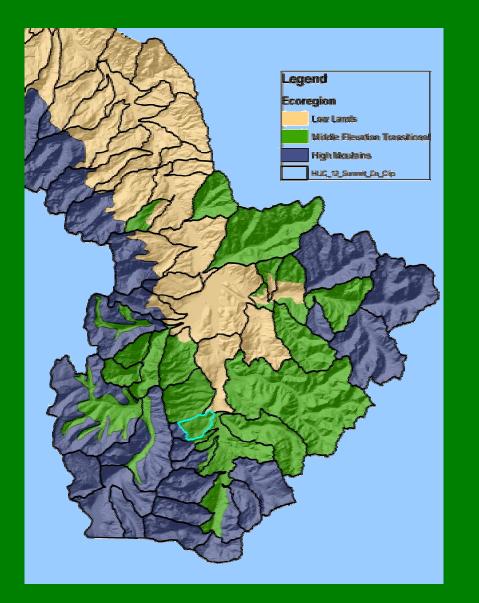
Links Between Landscapes and Wetlands

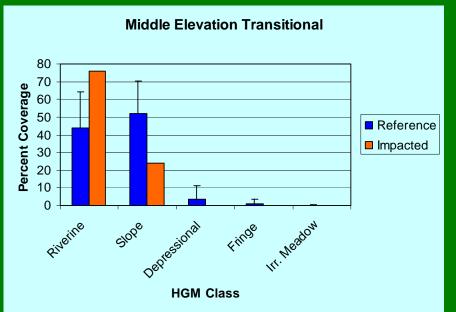


•An individual profile is the composite of many wetlands, which likely have different levels of functioning and condition

•Wetland profiling complements and provides a context for site-based approaches

A Second Example





<u>Wetland Hydrogeomorphic Key for the Evaluation of</u> <u>Compensatory Wetland Mitigation Projects</u>

1. Project site (e.g., proposed for fill) is a wetland that is typical of the wetland landscape profile depicted for the broader wetland planning area.....2

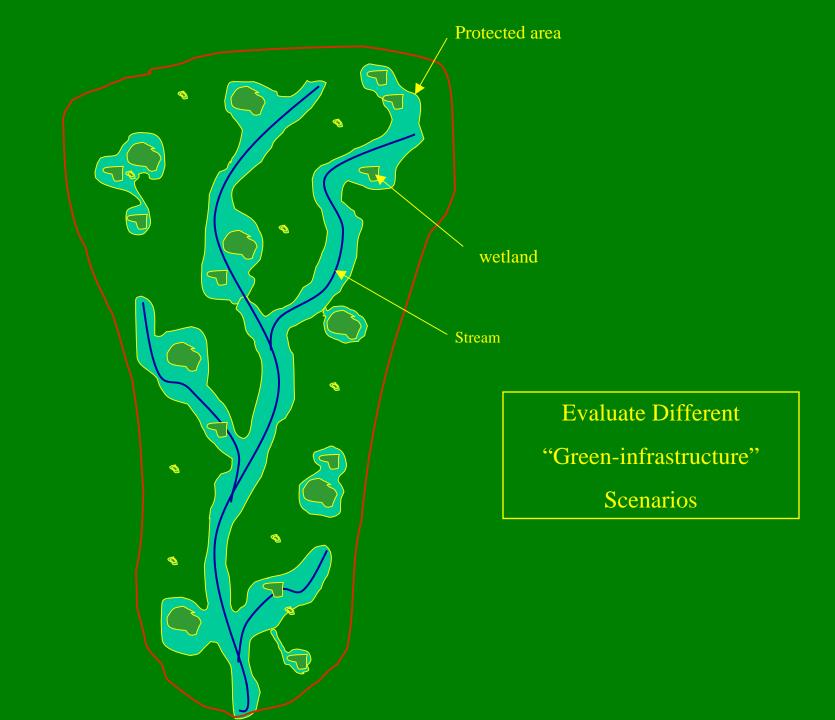
1. Site is a wetland that is a-typical of the wetland landscape profile (not natural)......Low risk

3. Site is a wetland that is in good ecological condition	
3. Site is a wetland that shows degradation caused by minor disturbance	4
3. Site is a wetland that shows significant degradation caused by major disturbance	Low risk

4. Site is a wetland of a particular HGM class that is complex in structure and "DTR"	High risk
4Site is a wetland of a particular HGM class that is simple in structure	

5. Site is located within a watershed that is (relatively) ecologically and hydrologically intact	.Low risk
5. Site is located within a watershed that is experiencing rapid unplanned environmental change	
attributed to urbanization, agricultural conversation or other resource development	.Uncertain risk
5. Site is designated within a <i>planned</i> highly urbanized or otherwise engineered landscape	High risk

Risk = Probability that mitigation project will meet goals



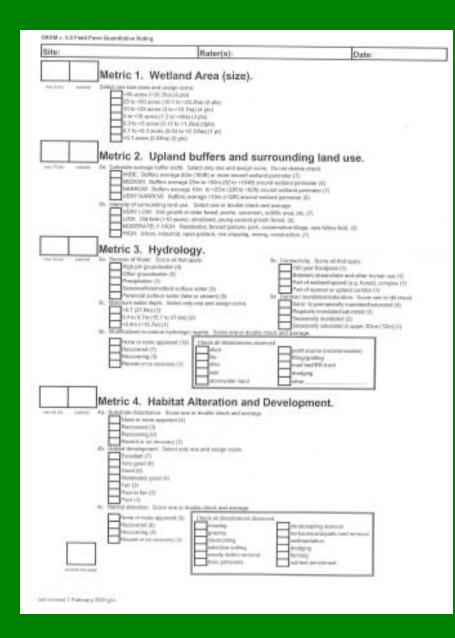
Function and Condition

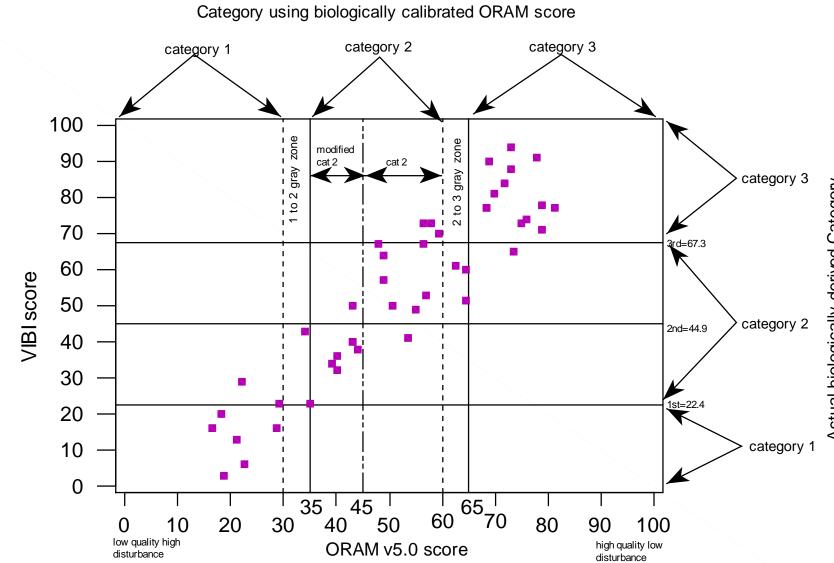
We tend to think of each wetland as individual systems, and characterize them individually. Wetlands perform functions collectively across the landscape

"The link between function and condition lies in the assumption that ecological integrity is an integrating "super function" of wetlands. If condition is excellent (i.e. equal to reference condition), then the functions of that wetland type will also occur at reference levels"

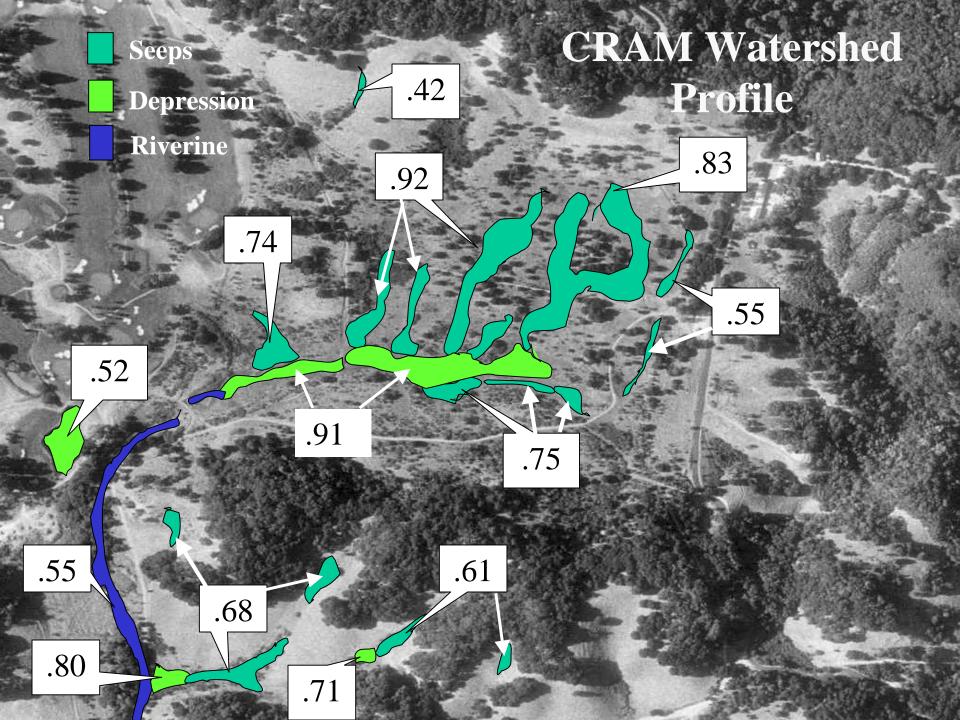
Fennessy et al., 2004

"Level 2" Assessment Method - ORAM





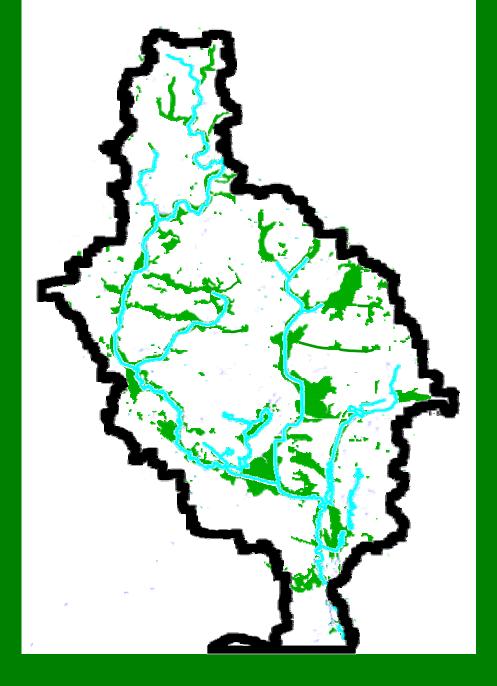
Actual biologically derived Category





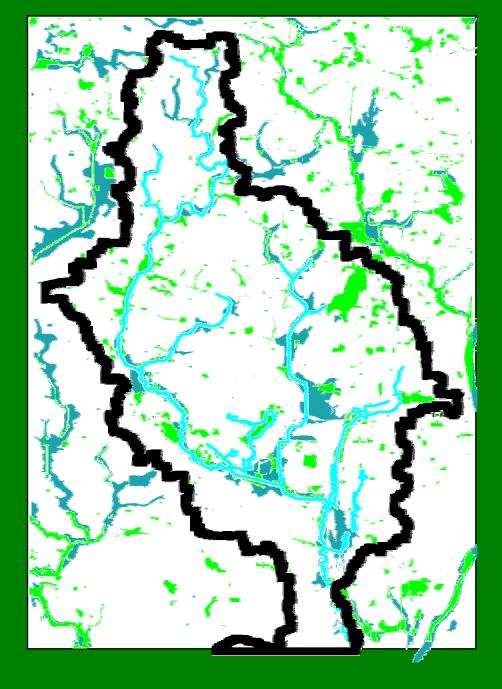
Blackberry Creek Watershed Alternative Futures Analysis

- Develop Potential Alternative Futures for the Watershed
- Evaluate the Hydrologic and Habitat Implications of those Futures



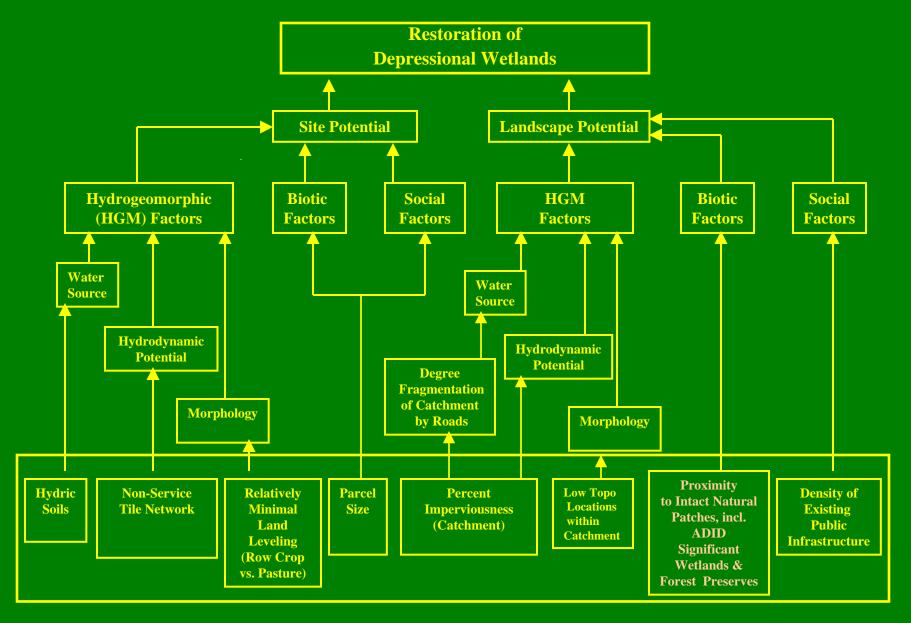
Water Resources Open Space Plan

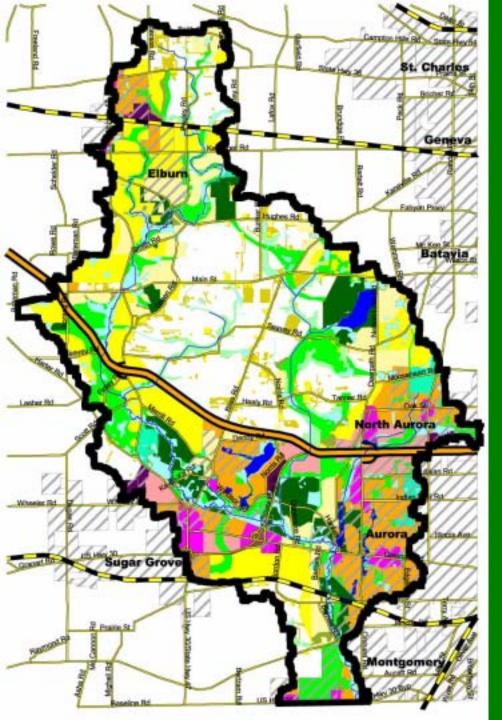






Allocation of Depressional Wetland Restoration Projects for the Blackberry Creek Watershed: A Conceptual Model





Conservation Scenario

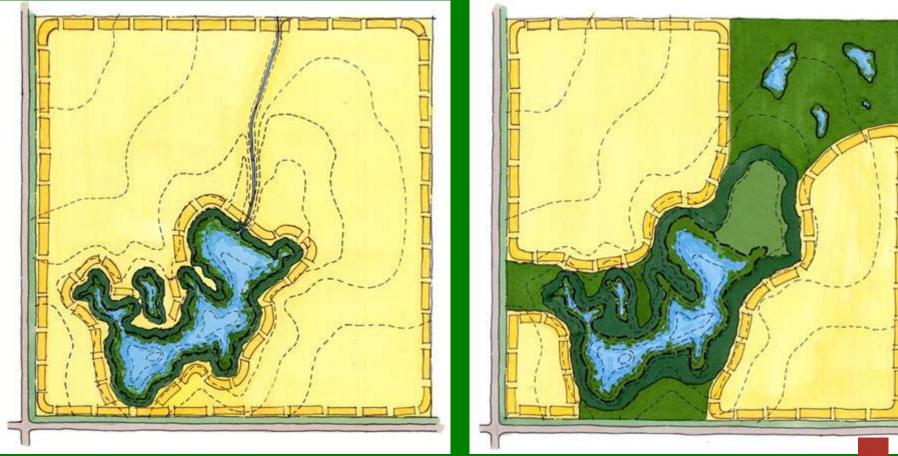




Wetland Template

Conventional

Conservation





Moderate Density Residential Conventional Conservation



Evaluation Results

