



Natural Resources Conservation Service

CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARD

WETLAND CREATION

CODE 658

(ac)

DEFINITION

The creation of a wetland on a site location that was historically non-wetland.

PURPOSE

This practice is used to accomplish the following purpose:

- To establish wetland hydrology, vegetation, and wildlife habitat functions on soils capable of supporting those functions

CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

This practice applies only to sites where hydric soils do not exist and the objective is to establish specific wetland functions.

This practice does not apply to:

- The treatment of point and non-point sources of water pollution (Wisconsin NRCS Conservation Practice Standard (WI NRCS CPS), Constructed Wetland (Code 656)).
- The rehabilitation of a degraded wetland or the reestablishment of a former wetland so that soils, hydrology, vegetative community, and habitat are a close approximation of the original natural condition and boundary that existed prior to the modification. (WI NRCS CPS, Wetland Restoration (Code 657)).
- The rehabilitation of a degraded wetland, the reestablishment of a former wetland, or the modification of an existing wetland, where specific wetland functions are augmented beyond the original natural conditions; possibly at the expense of other functions. (WI NRCS CPS, Wetland Enhancement (Code 659)).
- The management of fish and wildlife habitat created under this standard.

CRITERIA

General Criteria Applicable to All Purposes

Design and install measures according to a site-specific plan in accordance with all local, State, Tribal, and Federal laws and regulations. Apply measures that are compatible with improvements planned or being carried out by others.

The purpose, goals, and objectives of the creation shall be clearly defined in the creation plan, including soils, hydrology, vegetation and fish and wildlife habitat criteria that are to be met and are appropriate for the site and the project objectives.

The soils, hydrology and vegetative conditions existing on the site, the adjacent landscape, and the contributing watershed shall be documented in the planning process.

The nutrient and pesticide tolerance of the plant and animal species likely to occur shall be considered where known nutrient and pesticide contamination exists. Sites suspected of containing hazardous material shall be tested to identify appropriate remedial measures. If remedial measures are not possible or practicable, the practice shall not be planned.

Water rights, if applicable, shall be assured prior to creation.

Upon completion, the site shall meet the appropriate wetland criteria and provide wetland functions as defined in the project's objectives.

Invasive species, federal/state listed noxious plant species, and nuisance species (e.g., those whose presence or overpopulation jeopardize the practice) shall be controlled on the site. The establishment and/or use of non-native plant species shall be discouraged.

Criteria for Soils

Created wetlands shall be located in landscape positions and soil types capable of supporting the planned wetland functions.

Changes to soil hydrodynamic and bio-geochemical properties such as permeability, porosity, pH, or soil organic carbon levels shall be made as needed to meet the planned objectives.

Criteria for Hydrology

The hydroperiod, hydrodynamics, and dominant water source shall meet the project objectives. The creation plan shall document the adequacy of available water sources based on groundwater investigation, stream gage data, water budgeting, or other appropriate means.

The work associated with the wetland shall not adversely affect adjacent properties or other water users unless agreed to by signed written letter, easement or permit.

Timing and level setting of water control structures required for the establishment and maintenance of vegetation, soil, and wildlife and fish habitat functions shall be determined.

Other structural practices, macrotopography and/or microtopography may be used to meet the planned objectives.

Macrotopographic features, including ditch plugs installed in lieu of re-filling surface drainage ditches, shall meet the requirements of other practice standards to which they may apply due to purpose, size, water storage capacity, hazard class, or other parameters.

Water control structures that may impede the movement of target aquatic species or species of concern shall meet the criteria in WI NRCS CPS, Fish Passage (Code 396).

Criteria for Vegetation

Hydrophytic vegetation planned to meet the selected wetland functions shall be compatible with the planned soil and hydrologic conditions. Preference shall be given to native wetland plants with localized genetic material.

Where natural colonization of acceptable species can realistically be expected to occur within five years, sites may be left to revegetate naturally. If not, the appropriate species will be established by seeding or planting.

Adequate substrate material and site preparation necessary for proper establishment of the selected plant species shall be included in the plan.

Where planting and/or seeding is necessary, the minimum number of native species to be established shall be based upon the types of vegetative communities present and the vegetation type planned. To achieve habitat diversity and minimize the adverse effects of climate, disease, and other limiting factors, several species adapted to the site will be established. Seeding rates shall be based upon the percentage of pure live seed and labeled with a current seed tag from a registered seed laboratory identifying the germination rate, purity analysis, and other seed statistics.

CONSIDERATIONS

Hydrology Considerations

Consider the general hydrologic effects of the restoration, including:

- Impacts on downstream stream hydrographs, volumes of surface runoff, and groundwater resources due to changes of water use and movement created by the restoration.

Consider the impacts of water level management, including:

- Increased predation due to concentrating aquatic organisms, including herptivores, in small pool areas during drawdowns.
- Increased predation of amphibians due to high water levels that can sustain predators.
- Decreased ability of aquatic organisms to move within the wetland and from the wetland area to adjacent habitats, including anadromous fish and herptivores, as water levels are decreased.
- Increases in water temperature on-site, and in off-site receiving waters.
- Changes in the quantity and direction of movement of subsurface flows due to increases or decreases in water depth.
- The effect changes in hydrologic regime have on soil bio-geochemical properties; including oxidation/reduction, maintenance of organic soils, and salinity increase or decrease on adjacent areas.
- The potential for water control structures, dikes, and macrotopographic to negatively impact aquatic organism passage.

Vegetation Considerations

- The relative effects of planting density on wildlife habitat versus production rates in woody plantings.
- The potential for vegetative buffers to increase function by trapping sediment, cycling nutrients, and removing pesticides.
- The selection of vegetation for the protection of structural measures that is appropriate for wetland function.
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- The potential for invasive or noxious plant species to establish on bare soils after construction and before the planned plant community is established.

Soil Considerations

Consider changes of physical soil properties, including:

- Increasing or decreasing saturated hydraulic conductivity by mechanical compaction or tillage, as appropriate.
- Incorporating soil amendments.
- The effect of construction equipment on soil density, infiltration, and structure.

Consider changes in soil bio-geochemical properties, including:

- The addition of coarse woody debris on sites to be restored to woody plant communities for an initial carbon source.
- The potential to restore habitat capable of supporting wildlife with the ability to control disease vectors such as mosquitoes.
- The potential to establish fish and wildlife corridors linking the site to adjacent landscapes, streams and waterbodies and to increase the sites colonization by native flora.
- The need to provide barriers to passage for unwanted or predatory wildlife species.

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