Wetlands in Your Pocket & NWI – Version 2

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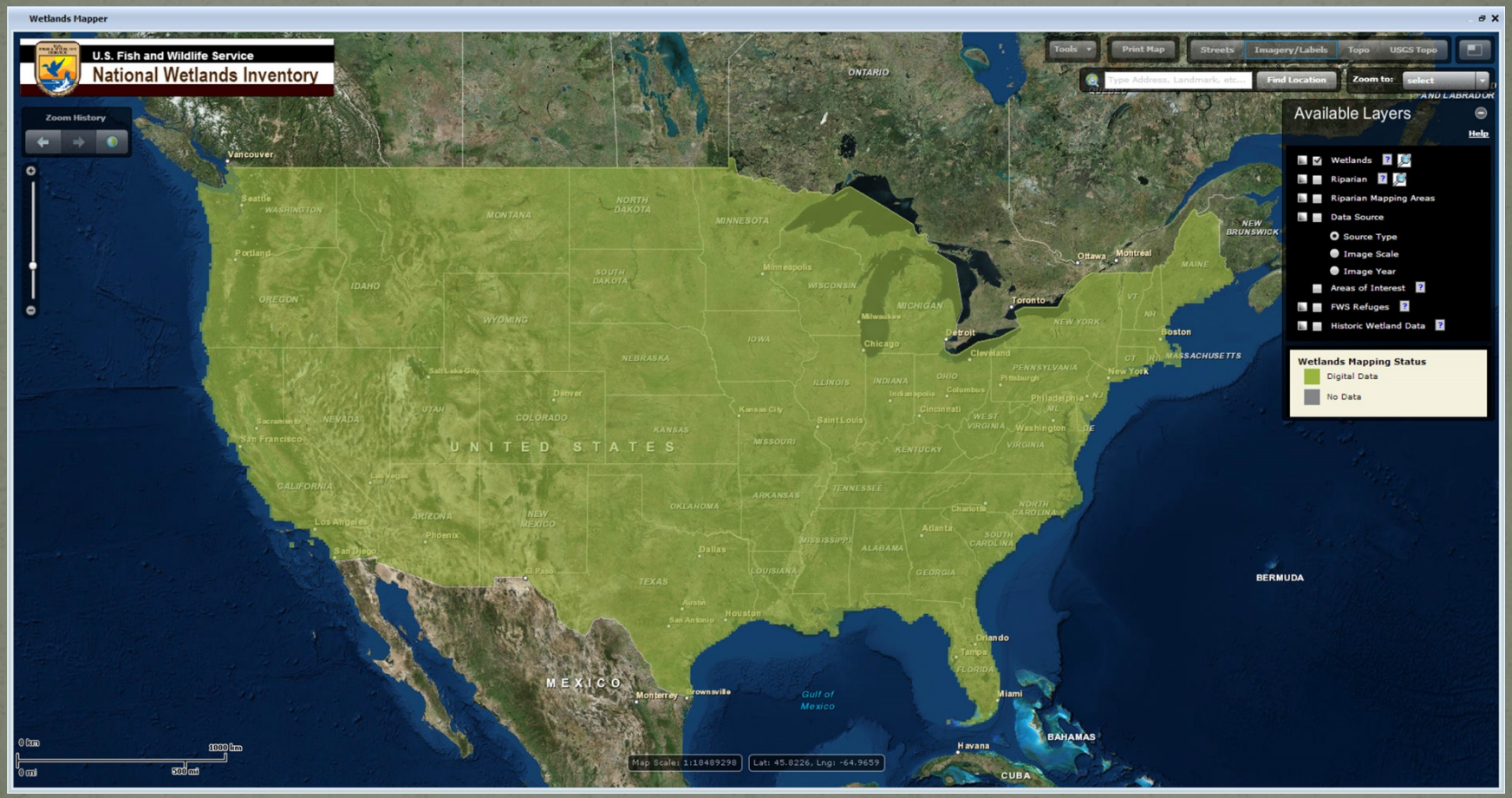
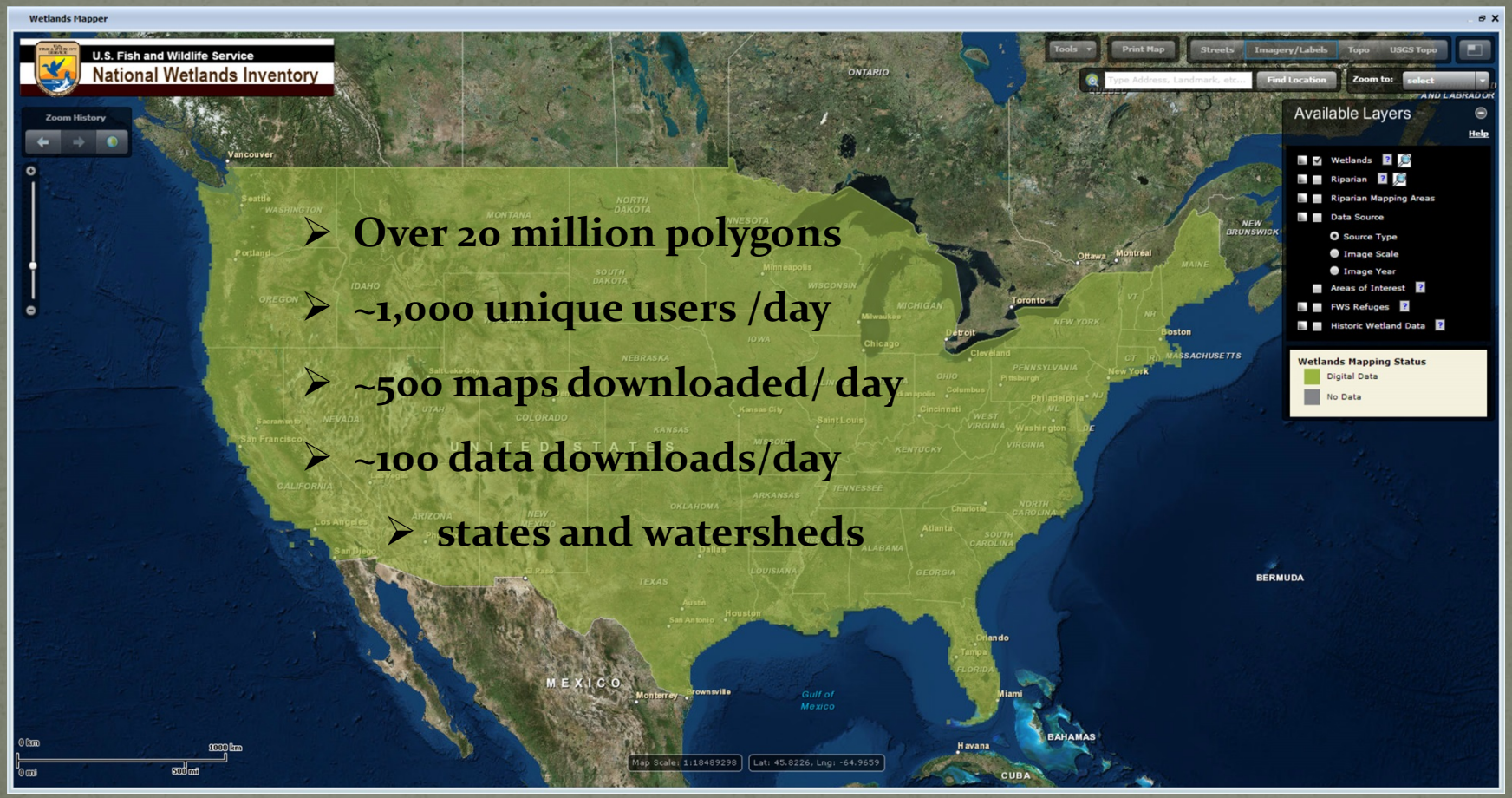
Wetland[illegible]our Pocket

Wetlands Mapper – Flex Viewer

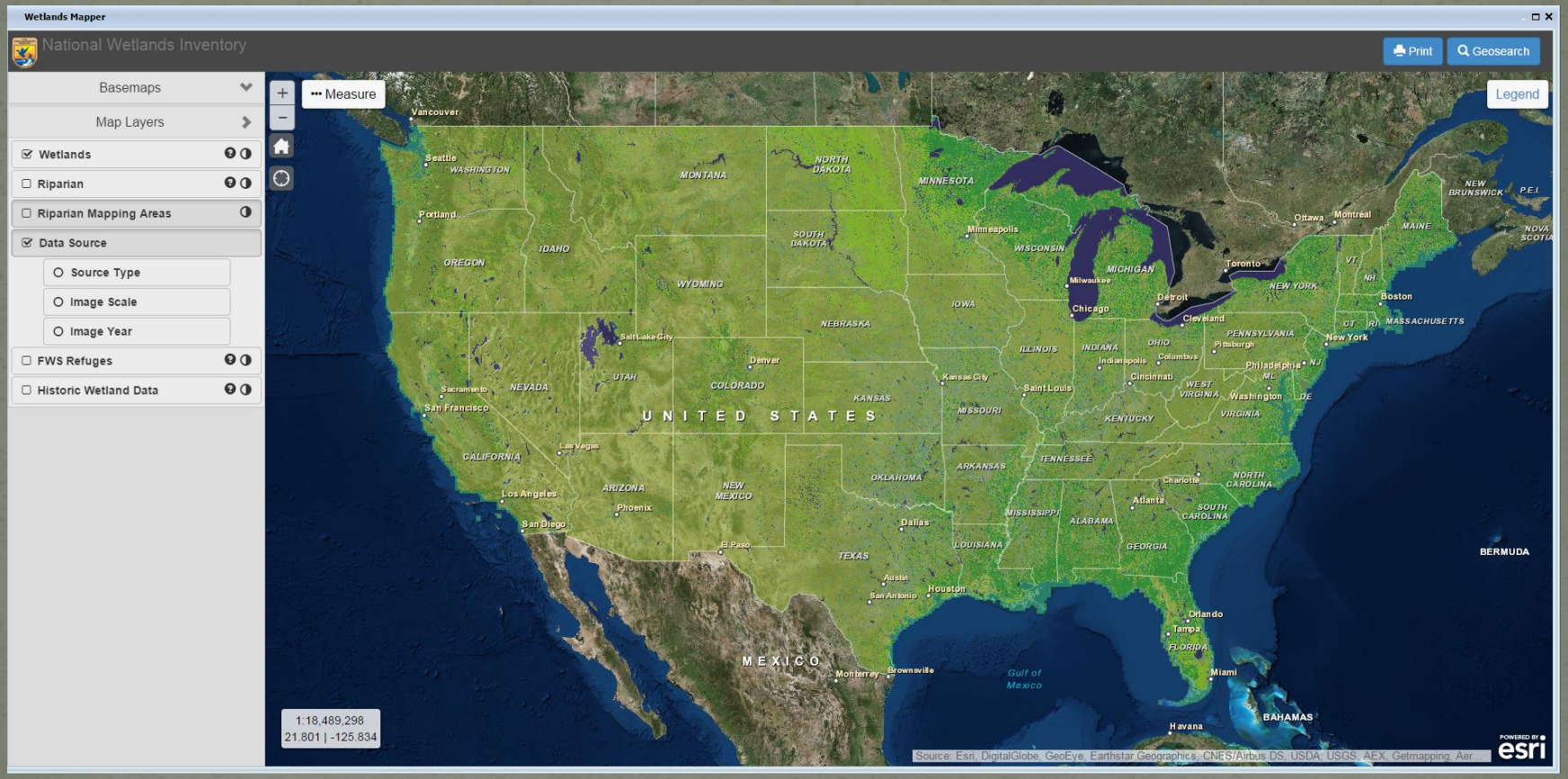


Wetlands Mapper – Flex Viewer



Wetlands Mapper – Flex Viewer

Wetlands Mapper – HTML5/Java



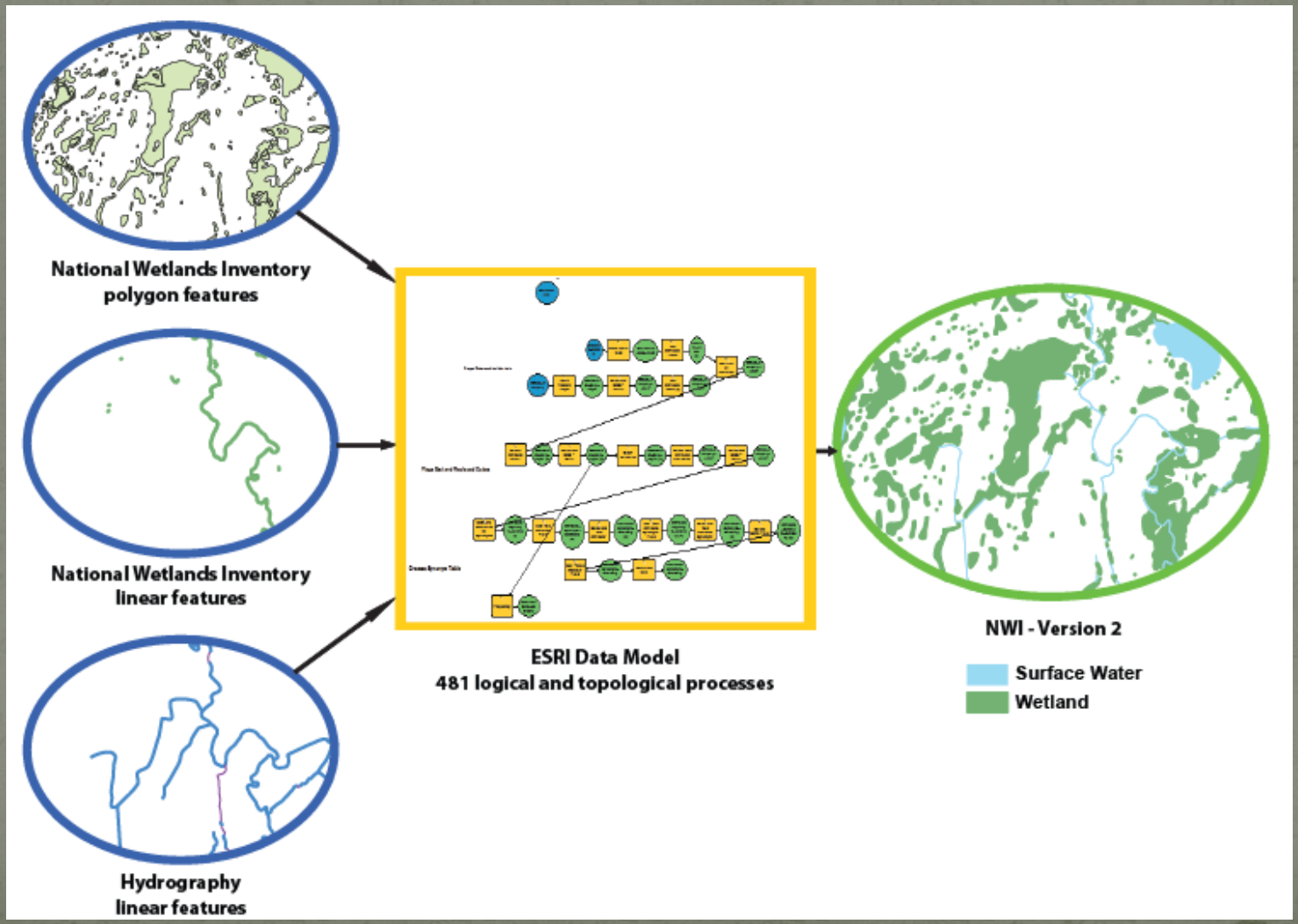
Wetlands Mapper – HTML5/Java

Wetlands Mapper – HTML5/Java

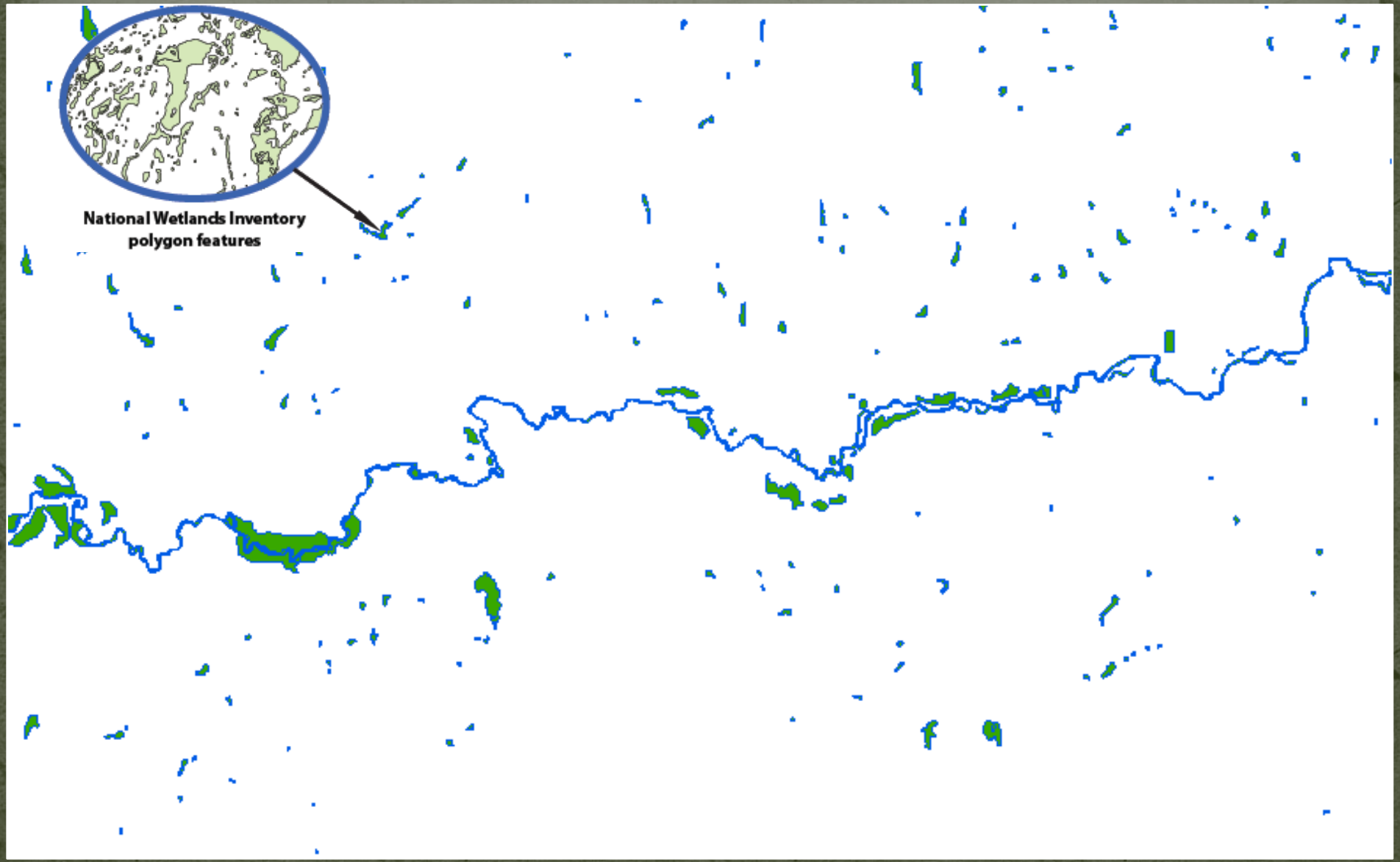
- Same functionality
  - Navigate, Identify, Print, Download
- Allows for use in Field
- Leverages GPS functionality

NW[illegible]sion 2

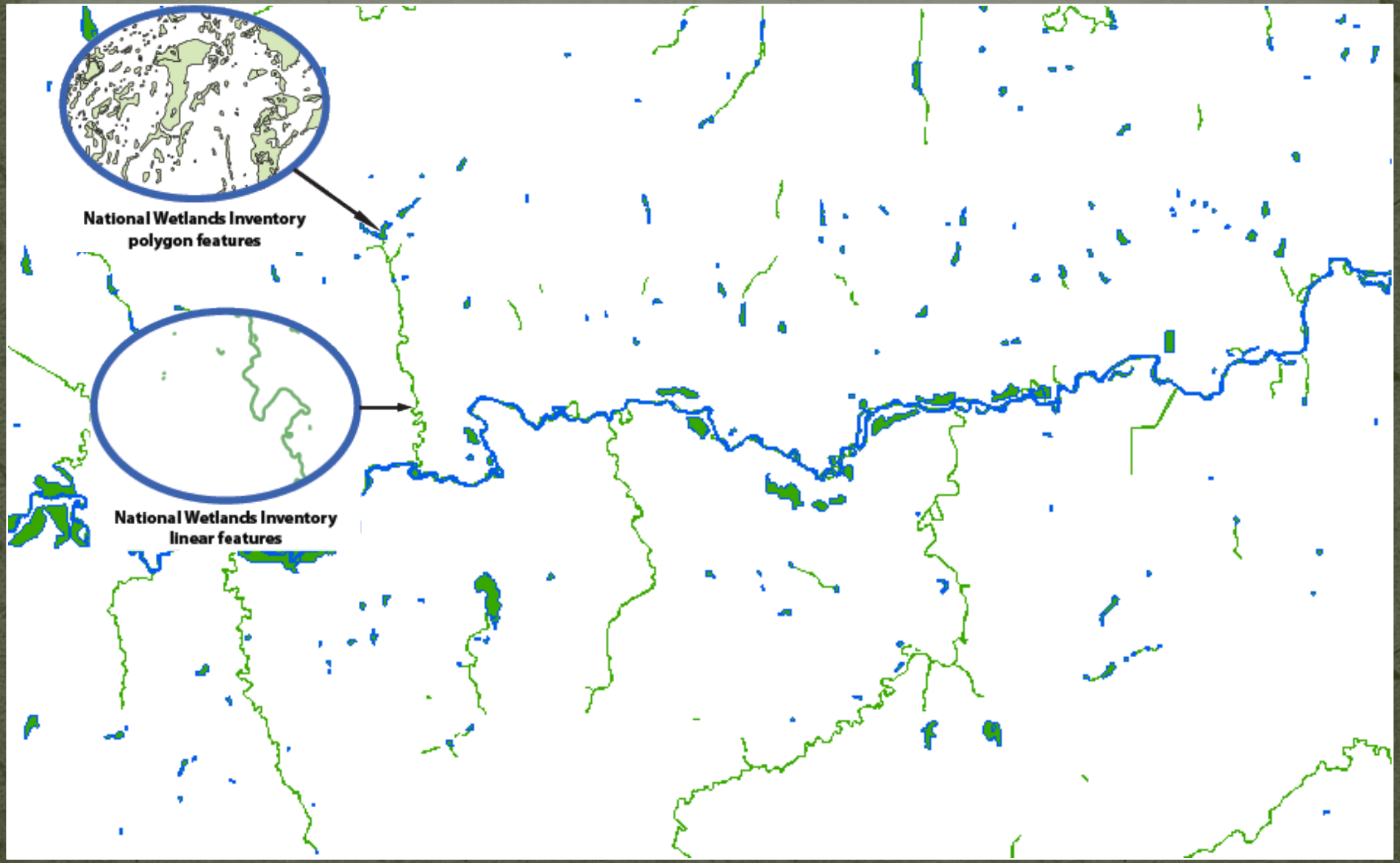
National Wetlands Inventory Version 2



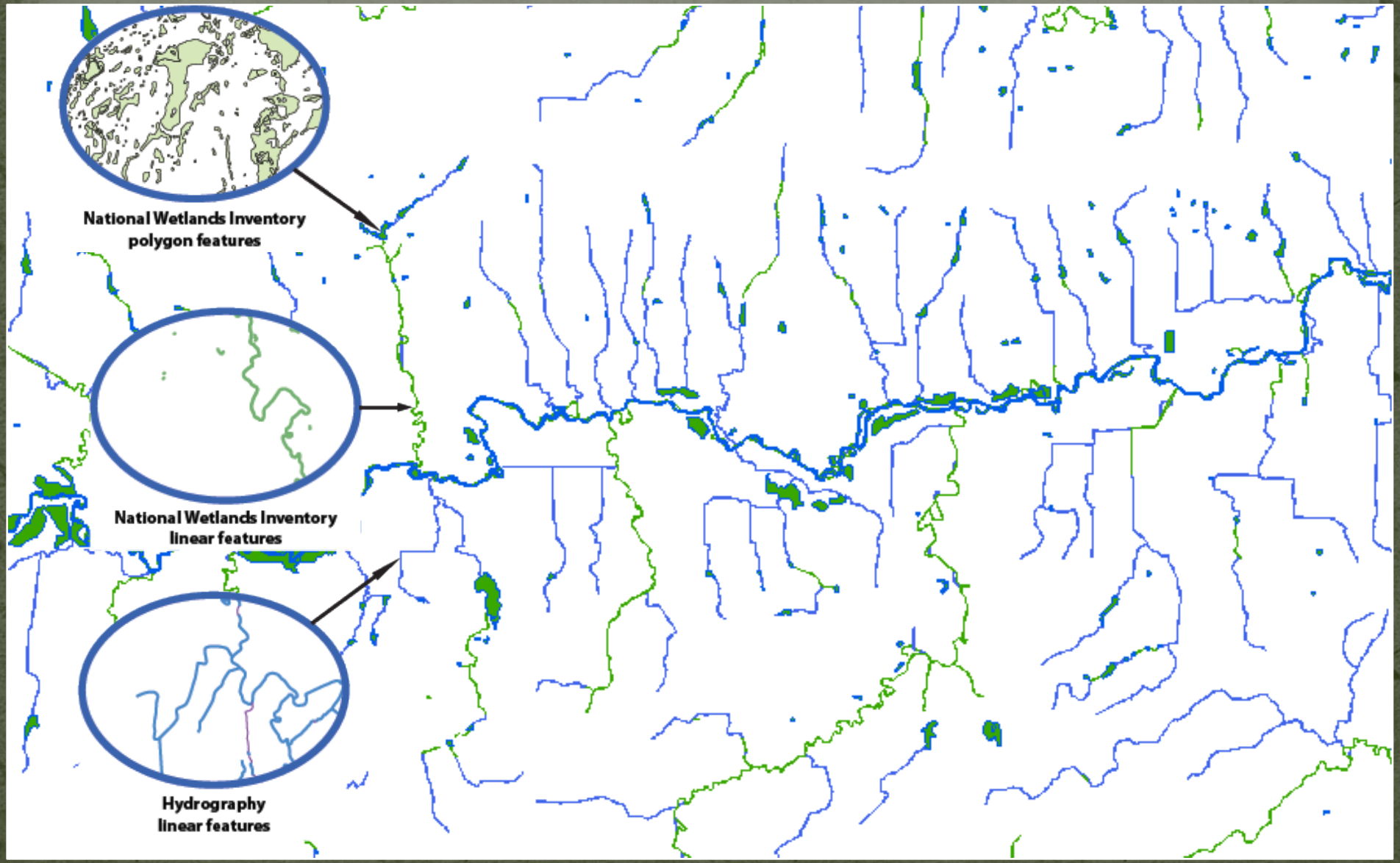
National Wetlands Inventory Version 2



National Wetlands Inventory Version 2



National Wetlands Inventory Version 2



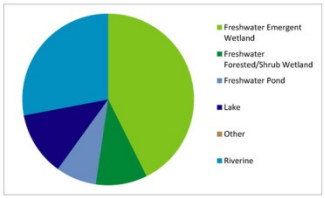
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

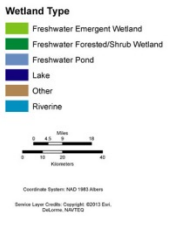
Surface Waters and Wetlands of Nebraska

http://www.fws.gov/wetlands/ National Support and Standards Team

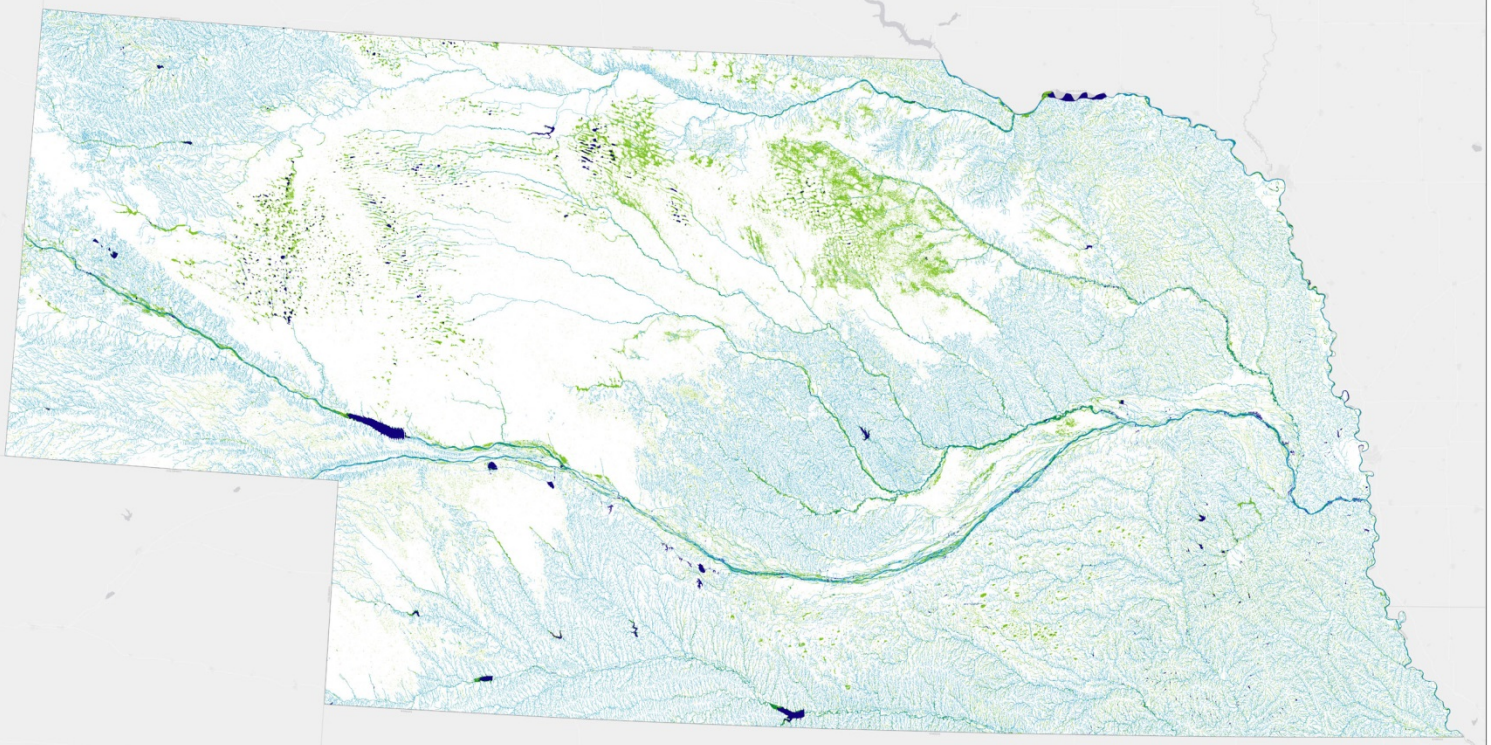
The SWI dataset is a more comprehensive characterization of all surface water features on the landscape. It stems from the need to represent all surface waters and wetlands as polygons in a geospatial dataset to facilitate accurate area calculations and provide consistent, standardized ecological classification to allow for adaptive management, geospatial summaries, and modeling. The SWI has been created by retaining the wetland and deepwater polygons that compose the NWI digital wetlands spatial data layer. The water bodies, already contained within the NWI data and classified as deepwater habitats using the Cowardin et al. (1979) nomenclature, are retained as they provided ecological descriptors of habitat types. These wetlands and deepwater features have been supplemented by reintroducing any linear wetland or surface water features that were orphaned from the original NWI hard copy maps and converting them to narrow polygonal features. The NWI wetland classification attribute is retained for these narrow features. Additionally, the data are supplemented with hydrography data as a secondary source for any single-line stream features not mapped by the NWI and to complete segmented connections. These features are assigned a Cowardin classification to conform to federal national mapping standards and buffered to become polygonal features as described above. A geoprocessing model addresses geospatial dominance issues, such as water bodies traversing through wetlands, and the translation of connecting NWI classified features with unclassified hydrography data. It also updates all existing NWI classifications to current standards. The resultant dataset is a more complete depiction of surface waters and wetlands. Due in part to how wetlands were mapped in the past, coupled with improved geospatial processing techniques, the SWI dataset is a departure from the legacy NWI data in several ways. The SWI depicts all surface water and wetland features in a single database; it applies the Cowardin et al. (1979) system to provide consistent ecological descriptors intended to address wetlands and water bodies; and it imparts new and improved information about wetland extent and hydrologic connectivity. The ramifications of generating the SWI data are substantial in terms of providing a more comprehensive inventory of wetland and associated water bodies. Recognizing the difference between these two datasets has implications for past wetland data summaries and modeling that has been generated using the legacy NWI map data

Wetland Type	Acres	Percent of wetland area	Percent of state area
Freshwater Emergent Wetland	575,844	42.6	1.2
Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland	130,864	9.7	0.3
Freshwater Pond	103,773	7.7	0.2
Lake	162,469	12.0	0.3
Other	281	0.0	0.0
Riverine	377,927	28.0	0.8
Total	1,351,158		2.7





QUESTIONS?



http://www.fws.gov/wetlands/Data/SWI-Product-Summary.html

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