












SITE NUMBER	HYDROLOGY ASSESSMENT					VEGETATION ASSESSMENT			SOILS ASSESSMENT																Image						
	Landscape Feature ¹	Wetland soils ²	Wetland landform Pattern ³	Wetland landform element ⁴	Depth to watertable (cm)	Anecdotal Evidence	Type (2°, 3° or 4°)	Species / Layer / Height	Image	WETLAND SOILS Organic material ⁵	P Horizon (Y/N)	Thickness of P Horizon (cm)	WETLAND SOIL INDICATORS Organic material (within 0.3m of soils surface (Y/N))	Thickness of organic material (cm)	Texture qualifier (Fabric, Sapric, Hemic)	ACID SULFATE MATERIALS Hydrogen sulphide gas (Y/N)	Monosulphide black ooze (Y/N)	Sulphuroius segregations (Y/N)	Grey colours (Y/N)	Thickness of gley layer (cm)	Depth of gley layer (cm)	Soil water interface (Y/N)	Depth of soil water interface	Mottles (<0.3m of surface) (Y/N)		Segregations (<0.3m of surface) (Y/N)	Ferruginous root channel and pore linings (<0.3m of surface) (Y/N)	SOIL MATRIX CHROMA Are chroma values ≤2 in wettest lowest lying area ? (Y/N)	Do chroma values decrease moving into the wetland from sites considered outside? (Y/N)	Image	
1	x	N	BEA	BRI		Dry deep white – grey sandy profile	4	<i>Melaleuca dealbata</i> T1 14-18m		N	N	-	N	-	-	N	N	N	N	-	-	N	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
2	x	N	BEA	BRI		Site elevated above tidal influence (see photo)	4	<i>Acacia disparrima</i> T1 3-5m																						x	
3	x	N	BEA	BRI			4	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i> T1 4-8m	x																					x	
4	x	N	BEA	STF			4	<i>Melaleuca dealbata</i> <i>Excoecaria agallocha</i> T1 5-8m		K	-	-	N	-	-	Y (mild)	N	N	-	-	-	N	-	N	N	N	Y	Y			
5	x	Y	BEA	BRI			4	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> T1 8-13m	x	R	Y	Z	Y	Z	Hemic	N	N	N	Y	30	5			Y	N	N	-	-			

59	x	N	TID	TDF			3	See tertiary form																x					
71	x	N	LP	VLF			2	See secondary form																x					
72	x	N	BEA	TDC			4	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> T1 -	x															x					
80	x	N	TID	TDF			4	<i>Avicenna marina var. eucalyptifolia</i> T1 -	x															x					
113	x	N	PLA	DUN	Based on species area may have been wet once. Relicts of dead <i>Gahnia</i> and <i>M. quinquenervia</i> . Dominated by terrestrial species.		4	<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i> T1 -		N	N	-	N	-	-	N	N	N	N	-	-	N	-	N	N	N	N	N	
114	x	N	PLA	DDE			2	See secondary form																x					
115	x	N	PLA	DUN			4	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> T1 -	x															x					
116	x	N	PLA	DUN			4	<i>Melaleuca dealbata</i> T1 -	x															x					

1 – Potentially includes (A) Debil Debil, (B) Aerial roots, (C) Swamp hummock, (D) Iron staining, (E) Flood carried debris, (F) Flood staining, (G) Wetland drainage patterns, (H) Mud cracks, (I) Surface staining, (J) Algal flakes, (K) Salt crusts

2 – Part 1 of wetland key in soils field guide

3 – As per "Table 26 CORVEG landform pattern description codes" of Neldner *et al.*, 2005. Where ALF = Alluvial fan; ALP = Alluvial plain; BEA = Beach Ridge; DEA = Delta; FLO = Flood plain; Lac = Lacustrine plain; MAD = Man made; MEA = Meander plain; PLA = Plain; TER = Terrace; TID = Tidal flat; PLA = Plain

4 – As per "Table 27 CORVEG Landform element codes of Neldner *et al.*, 2005. Where BKP = Back plain; BAN = Bank (stream bank); BAR = Bar (stream bar); BEA = Beach Short; BRI = Beach ridge; CBE = Channel bench; DDE = Drainage depression; DUN = Dune; EST = Estuary Stream; FLD = Flood-out; GUL = Gully ITF = Intertidal flat; LAG = Lagoon; LAK = Lake; OXB = Oxbow; PLA = Plain; PST = Prior stream; STB = Stream bed Linear; STC = Stream Channel; STF = Supratidal; SWL = Swale Linear; SWP = Swamp; TDC = Tidal creek; TDF = Tidal flat; VLF = Valley flat.

5 – (a) Acidic; (k) Kandosolic; (r) Redoxic - Hydrosol