

1. GENERAL INFORMATION		Date (dd/Month/yyyy)				Time (24h standard/daylight) : to :				Tide Height														
Segment ID:		Segment Name:								L / M / H														
Ops Zone:		Survey Type:								Rising/Falling														
Survey By: Foot/ATV/Boat/Helicopter/Overlook/Other _____						Weather: Sun / Clouds / Fog / Rain / Snow / Windy / Calm																		
2. SURVEY TEAM		Name		Organization		Name		Organization																
Team Number																								
3. SEGMENT		Total Length: m		Length Surveyed: m		Datum: WGS84																		
Survey Start GPS: WP:		LAT: .		LONG: .																				
Survey End GPS: WP:		LAT: .		LONG: .																				
4a. WETLAND CHARACTER																								
Physical Setting: <i>Fringing Marsh / Tidal Channel / Marsh Interior / Mud Flat / Lagoon / Other:</i>																								
Wetland Type: <i>Salt Marsh / Fresh Marsh / Mangrove / Hardwood Bottomland / Other:</i>																								
Dominant Vegetation Type/Species: <i>Reeds / Grasses / Mangrove / Other _____</i>																								
4b. BACKSHORE CHARACTER <i>Indicate only ONE Primary (P) type and ALL Secondary (S) types</i>																								
Unconsolidated Bluff/Bank ___ Flat/Lowland ___ Beach ___ Marsh/Wetland ___ Tidal Channel ___ Delta ___ Channel ___ Man-Made ___																								
5. OPERATIONAL FEATURES		Oiled Debris? Yes / No				Type:		Amount (bags)																
Direct backshore access? Yes / No		Alongshore access from next segment? Yes / No				Suitable for backshore staging? Yes / No																		
Access description / restrictions:																								
Surface bearing capability suitable for: Personnel / Marsh Vehicles / Other:																								
6. SURFACE OILING CONDITIONS: Identify oil on vegetation vs. substrate by adding a V (for Vegetation) or an S (for sediment) after the Zone ID (e.g. AV, BV). Indicate overlapping zones in different tidal zones by numbering them (e.g. AV1, AV2)																								
Zone ID	WP zone start	WP zone stop	Tidal Zone				Oil Cover						Oil Thickness					Oil Character						Height of Oil on Plants (cm)
							Area		Distribution		Size													
			LI	M	UI	SU	Length (m)	Width (m)	Dist % (>1)	# per unit area	Avg Size (cm)	Large Size (cm)	TO	CV	CT	ST	FL	FR	MS	TB	TC	SR	AP	
A																								
7. SUBSURFACE OILING CONDITIONS: Use Comments Section and indicate on the cross-section below																								
8. COMMENTS: Cleanup Recommendations; Ecological/Recreational/Cultural Issues; Wildlife Observations; Oiling Descriptions																								
Sketch: Yes / No Photos: Yes / No Photo Numbers: (-) Photographer Name:																								

CROSS-SECTION SKETCH



WETLAND OILING SUMMARY FORM EXPLANATIONS

Calibration is VERY IMPORTANT! Make sure that all teams are consistently using the same terminology and estimations.

Units: Use metric (m, cm) units. Record Latitude and Longitude in decimal degrees. Set datum on GPS units to WGS84.

Tide Height: Circle the two letters indicating the progression of the tidal stage during the survey, either rising or falling.

Segment/Survey Length: Always record both segment and survey lengths on the first survey, especially where the SCAT team creates the segments in the field. On repeat surveys, always enter in the Survey Length, especially if only part of the segment is surveyed.

Start/End GPS: Record the GPS Way Point and the Lat/Long of the start and end of the survey.

Wetland Character:

Physical Setting: Fringing marsh; tidal channel; marsh interior; riverine channel; marsh/swamp; other

SURFACE OILING CONDITIONS

Zone ID: Identify Zones sequentially by letter (A to Z) along a Segment and describe each oil occurrence on a separate line. Indicate oiling on the vegetation by adding a V to the Zone ID (e.g. AV. If different oiling conditions exist along the same length of beach (e.g., two distinct bands of oil at mid-tide and high-tide levels) identify them by their letter code followed by a number (e.g. A1 & A2). Change to a new letter (zone) when alongshore oil distribution changes (e.g. from 10 % to 50%).

Zone ID: Use a different ID for each different oil occurrence and differentiate between oil on the substrate (S) and vegetation (V). Describe each different occurrence on a separate line.

Shoreline Type: Record the shoreline type(s) present in each oiled zone using the terminology in the ESI code.

Way Points: Record GPS Way Points (WP) for start and end of each zone.

Tidal Zone: Use the codes to indicate the location of the oil being described, as in the lower (LI), mid (MI), or upper (UI) intertidal zone, or in the supra (SU) tidal zone (above the normal high tide level).

Distribution: Enter the estimated percent of oil on the surface (preferred), or codes for the following intervals:

C	Continuous	91-100% cover
B	Broken	51-90%
P	Patchy	11-50%
S	Sporadic	<1-10%
T	Trace	<1%

Surface Oiling Descriptors - Thickness:

TO	Pooled Oil or Thick Oil (fresh oil or mousse > 1 cm thick)
CV	Cover (oil or mousse from >0.1 cm to <1 cm on any surface)
CT	Coat (visible oil <0.1 cm, which can be scraped off with fingernail)
ST	Stain (visible oil, which cannot be scraped off with fingernail)
FL	Film (transparent or iridescent sheen or oily film)

Surface Oiling Descriptors – Type:

FR	Fresh Oil (unweathered, liquid oil)
MS	Mousse (emulsified oil occurring over broad areas)
TB	Tar balls (discrete accumulations of oil <10 cm in diameter)
TC	Tar (highly weathered oil, of tarry, nearly solid consistency)
SR	Surface Oil Residue (non-cohesive, oiled surface sediments)
AP	Asphalt Pavements (cohesive, heavily oiled surface sediments)
No	No oil (no evidence of any oil)

Oil on Plants: Indicate the width of the band of oiling on the plants in the Zone information. Describe what part of the vegetation is oiled in the Comments. Terms will vary depending on vegetation type (e.g., stems for marshes, trunks for trees).