**Diverse**
The variety of wetland types creates habitat diversity across the state.

**Basin Wetland**
- **STATEWIDE**
- Basin wetlands form in natural depressions surrounded by upland areas, where they hold water and provide habitat for a range of fauna and flora, including wetland birds, fish, and invertebrates.

**Salt/Brackish Marsh**
- **COASTAL**
- Saltmarshes are typically found along the coastline, where they are typically dominated by halophytes, such as sea grasses, and are important for nesting waterfowl and shorebirds.

**Riverine Forest Wetland**
- **STATEWIDE**
- Riverine forest wetlands are found along the edges of rivers and streams, providing important habitat for a variety of species, including fish, birds, and mammals.

**Seep Wetland**
- **STATEWIDE**
- Seep wetlands are typically located at the base of slopes or mountains, where water seeps into the soil, creating a unique ecosystem that supports a diverse range of species.

**Freshwater Marsh**
- **STATEWIDE**
- Freshwater marshes are typically found in areas where groundwater is the primary source of water, supporting a wide variety of plant and animal species.

**Estuarine Woody Wetland**
- **COASTAL**
- Estuarine wetlands are found along the edges of estuaries, where they provide important habitat for a wide range of species, including fish, birds, and invertebrates.

**Pine Wetland**
- **COASTAL**
- Pine flat or pine savannas occur on flat surfaces with poor drainage and high water tables. Pine grow well in these conditions and many birds, reptiles, and insects are found here.

**Carolina Bay**
- **COASTAL**
- Carolina Bay is not a wetland type, but an unusual elliptical landscape feature formed from wind deposition of sand. Typically found on the Baytowns, they are important habitat for wildlife and have high species diversity.

**Seepage Wetland**
- **STATEWIDE**
- Seepage wetlands are typically found along the edges of streams and rivers, where water seeps into the soil, creating a unique ecosystem that supports a diverse range of species.

**Freshwater Marsh**
- **STATEWIDE**
- Freshwater marshes are typically found in areas where groundwater is the primary source of water, supporting a wide variety of plant and animal species.

**Palustrine Forest Wetland**
- **STATEWIDE**
- Palustrine wetlands are typically found in areas with a high water table, supporting a wide variety of plant and animal species.

**Bog**
- **MOUNTAIN**
- Bogs are found in the state’s mountain region where high water tables and low temperatures make it unsuitable for trees, with mosses, ferns, and sphagnum moss providing the habitat for many species.

**Valuable**
Wetlands benefit us and our environment in many ways.

**Wave Protection**
- **WAYS WE CAN HELP**
  - Reduce hard shoreline structures with living shorelines that use plant roots to stabilize soil at waterfront homes.
  - Add more (native) plants to wetlands to increase roots in the soil.

**Water Storage**
- **WAYS WE CAN HELP**
  - Protect natural soil and plants in wetlands so they can store water.
  - Protect natural soils during any type of construction.

**Water Filtration**
- **WAYS WE CAN HELP**
  - Use phosphate-free plant-based laundry and dish detergents.
  - Reduce, Reuse, & Recycle.
  - Pick up trash when you see it.

**Wildlife Habitat**
- **WAYS WE CAN HELP**
  - Avoid releasing non-native plant or animal species into the wild.

**Fisheries Habitats**
- **WAYS WE CAN HELP**
  - Keep chemicals out of drains.

**Recreation**
- **WAYS WE CAN HELP**
  - Pick up litter and dispose of properly.

**Vulnerable**
Wetlands are being changed, especially in urban and coastal areas.

**State Permitted Impacts to Wetlands 2005—2015**
- Each dot represents one state permitted wetland impact (conversion) area.

What creates wetland impacts and threats?

**What creates wetland impacts and threats?**

- Construction & Development
- Pollution
- Natural Stressors
- Resource Extraction