

Dichotomous Key for HGM Wetland Classification in Oklahoma	
1. Wetland is within the 5 year floodplain of a river but not fringing an impounded water body.	<i>Riverine(5)</i>
1. Wetland is associated with a topographic depression, flat or slope.	2
2. Wetland is located on a topographic slope (slight to steep) and has groundwater as the primary water source. Wetland does not occur in a basin with closed contours.	<i>Slope (15)</i>
2. Wetland is located in a natural or artificial (dammed/excavated) topographic depression or flat.	3
3. Wetland is located on a flat without major influence from groundwater.	<i>Flat (Hardwood Flat)</i>
3. Wetland is located in a natural or artificial (dammed/excavated) topographic depression.	4
4. Topographic depression has permanent water greater than 2 meters deep and wetlands are restricted to the margin of the depression.	<i>Lacustrine Fringe (10)</i>
4. Topographic depression does not contain permanent water greater than 2 meters.	<i>Depression (11)</i>

Dichotomous Key for Riverine Wetland Subclassification in Oklahoma	
5. The wetland is a remnant river channel that is periodically hydrologically connected to a river or stream every 5 years or more frequently.	Connected Oxbow
5. The wetland is not an abandoned river channel.	6
6. The hydrology of the wetland is impacted by beaver activity.	Beaver Complex
6. The hydrology of the wetland is not impacted by beaver activity.	7
7. The wetland occurs within the bankfull channel (includes vegetated ephemeral channels, bars and islands).	In-channel
7. The wetland is directly adjacent to the river channel or occurs on a topographic floodplain (may include back-channels, swales or other topographic relief).	8
8. Stream is intermittent or ephemeral	Floodplain (Non-perennial)
8. Stream is perennial	9
9. Stream is a 1st or 2nd order	Floodplain (Upper Perennial)
9. Stream is a 3rd order or higher	Floodplain (Lower Perennial)

Dichotomous Key for Lacustrine Wetland Subclassification in Oklahoma	
10. Wetland is associated with a remnant river channel that is hydrologically disconnected from the stream or river of origin.	Disconnected Oxbow
10. Wetland is associated with a reservoir or pond created by impounded or excavation.	Man-made Lacustrine Fringe

Dichotomous Key for Depressional Wetland Subclassification in Oklahoma	
11. Wetland was created by human activity.	12
11. Wetland was not created by human activity.	13
12. Wetland does not have discernible water outlets.	Closed Impounded Depression
12. Wetland has discernible water outlet.	Open Impounded Depression
13. Wetland primary water source is groundwater.	Groundwater Depression
13. Wetland primary water source is surface water.	14
14. Wetland does not have any discernible water outlets.	Closed Surface Water Depression
14. Wetland has discernible water outlets.	Open Surface Water Depression

Dichotomous Key for Slope Wetland Subclassification in Oklahoma	
15. Wetland is hydrologically connected to a low order (Strahler <=4), high gradient, or ephemeral stream.	Headwater Slope
15. Wetland is hydrologically connected to a high order (Strahler >=5), low gradient river. Slope may be imperceptible or extremely gradual (includes wet meadows).	Low Gradient Slope

Fig XX. Keys to the HGM wetland classes and subclasses of Oklahoma