

Wetland Community Types

The wetland community types in Procedures for Project Proponents on Compensatory Mitigation Requirements in Wisconsin (WI Guidelines Version 2) supersede the WisDOT Wetland Mitigation Banking Technical Guideline community types.

Below is a crosswalk from the legacy WisDOT wetland types to the new Version 2 wetland types. It also provides the WisDOT-preferred abbreviations.

Legacy WisDOT Wetland Types (WisDOT Technical Guidelines)	New WisDOT Wetland Types (WI Guidelines Version 2*)	Notes
Wet Meadow (M)	Wet Meadow (WM)	Includes fresh wet meadow, wet to wet-mesic prairie, sedge meadow, calcareous fen.
N/A	Seasonally Flooded Basin (SFB)	Shallow depressions or flats. Temporary standing water but dry most of the growing season.
Shallow Marsh (SM)	Marsh (MR)	Permanent to seasonal shallow water with emergent aquatic plants.
Deep Marsh (DM)		
Riparian Wetland, Emergent (RPE)	N/A	No directly correlated type. For emergent riparian areas, use either: Wet Meadow (WM); Marsh (MR); Seasonally Flooded Basin (SFB). Professional discretion can be used to apply an add-on to the compensation ratio to account for riparian conditions - see 2025 DNR/DOT cooperative agreement attachment on compensatory mitigation for wetland losses
Riparian Wetland, Wooded (RPF)	Floodplain Forest (FF)	Also includes riparian shrub-carr and alder thickets.
Aquatic Bed (AB)	Shallow Open Water (SOW)	Water depths less than 6.6 ft (2 m), may contain submergent, floating, and floating-leaved aquatic vegetation.
Shrub Scrub (SS)	Shrub Swamp (SS)	Includes shrub-carr, alder thicket
Wooded Swamp (WS)	Wooded Swamp (WS)	Includes hardwood swamp, coniferous swamp
Bog (Bog)	Bog (BOG)	Includes open bog, coniferous bog

*Adapted from Eggers and Reed (2011)