

Where are my wetlands?

Use these tools to explore your local waterways.

Tool #1: Subwatershed

1. Visit this website: <https://mywaterway.epa.gov/>
2. Type in your address

Find out more about your fish.

Search by address, zip code, or place... [Go](#) OR [Use My Location](#)

Learn whether fish caught in your local waters are deemed safe to eat. The information in How's My Waterway about the safety of eating fish caught recreationally should only be considered as general reference. Please consult with your state for local or state-wide fish advisories.

[DISCLAIMER](#)

3. What is the name of your sub-watershed?
4. What is the name of your closest waterway? Where does water flow, once after it reaches that waterway?
5. Explore the sub-watershed where you are located.

The screenshot displays the EPA My Waterway interface. At the top, a search bar contains the address "4455 Porter Rd, Niagara Falls, NY 14305". Below the search bar is a map of the Niagara Falls area, showing the Niagara River and surrounding land. A red dashed outline indicates the local watershed, and a blue pin marks the user's location. To the right of the map is an "Overview" panel. The panel title is "4455 Porter Rd, Niagara Falls, New York, 14305 WATERSHED: Niagara Falls-Niagara River (041201040605)". It features a navigation menu with tabs for Overview, Swimming, Eating Fish, Aquatic Life, Drinking Water, and More. The Overview tab is selected. The panel content includes a "Your Waters: What We Know" section with a "Show Text" toggle. Below this, there are three statistics: 5 Waterbodies, 47 Monitoring Locations, and 14 Permitted Dischargers. A "Waterbody Conditions" section shows a legend for Good (green circle), Impaired (red circle), and Condition Unknown (purple triangle). An "Expand All" button is present. At the bottom, a list of waterbodies is shown with their names and IDs: Gill Creek and tribs (ID: NY0101-0002), Hyde Park Lake (ID: NY0101-0030), Minor Tribs to Niagara River (ID: NY0101-0029), and Niagara River, Lower, Main Stem (ID: NY0101-0027).

6. Under the overview tab. How many waterbodies are listed as “good”, “impaired”, and waterbodies where the “condition is unknown”?
7. Click on the waterbody that is closest to you. What are the conditions of the evaluated uses? Is that waterbody safe for fish consumption? Aquatic life? Recreation?

Hyde Park Lake
ID: NY0101-0030

Year Last Reported: 2016

Waterbody Condition: Impaired

Evaluated Use	Condition
Aquatic Life	Condition Unknown
Fish and Shellfish Consumption	Condition Unknown
Recreation	Impaired
Other	Impaired

Impairment Categories were identified:

- Nitrogen and Phosphorus

[View Waterbody Report](#) (opens new browser tab)

8. Click on “View Waterbody Report” for the waterbody that is closest to you.

9. What is the condition of the waterbody? Are there any existing plans for restoration?

Waterbody Report

Gill Creek and tribs
Assessment Unit ID: NY0101-0002

Waterbody Condition: Impaired

Existing Plans for Restoration: No

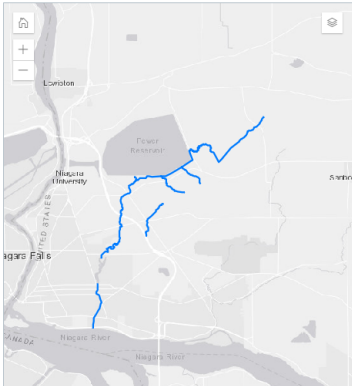
303(d) Listed: Yes

Year Last Reported: 2016

Organization Name (ID): New York (21NYDECA)

What type of water is this?
Stream/creek/river (12.3 Miles)

Where is this water located?
entire stream and tribs



Assessment Information from 2016

What is this water used for? Expand All

Fish Consumption	Insufficient info
Fishing	Impaired
Secondary Contact Recreation	Impaired

Probable sources contributing to impairment from 2016:
No probable sources of impairment identified for this waterbody.

Plans to Restore Water Quality

What plans are in place to protect or restore water quality?
No plans for this waterbody.

Tool #2: Wetlands

Wetlands Mapper: <https://www.fws.gov/wetlands/data/mapper.html>

1. Click one of the map icons to start the wetlands mapper.

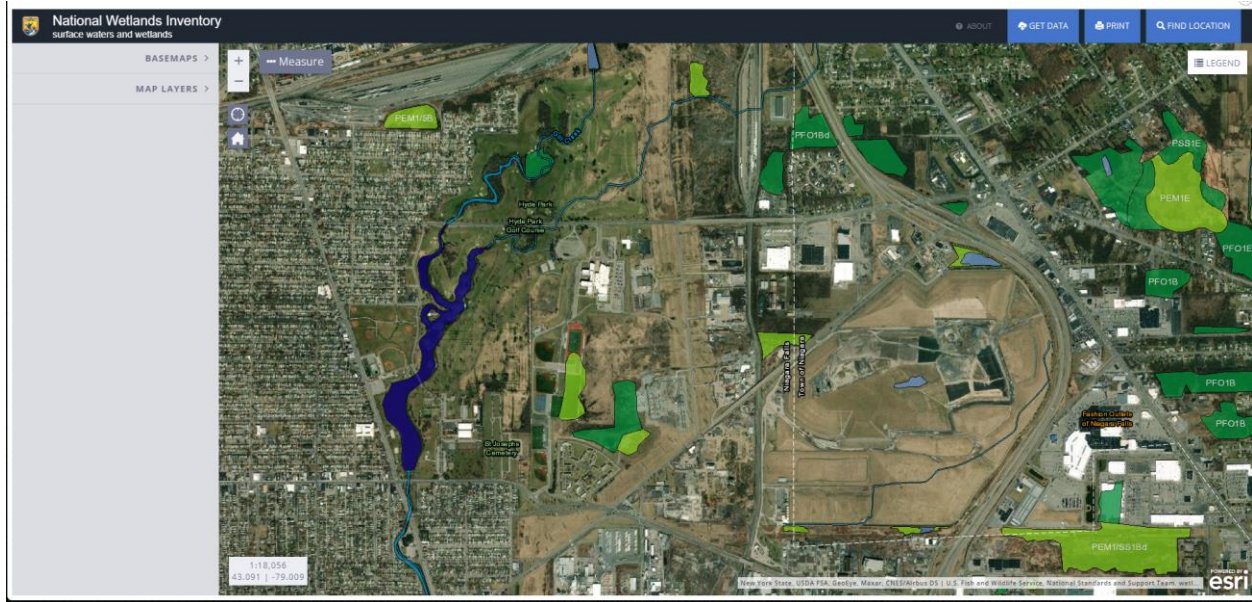
The screenshot shows the homepage of the National Wetlands Inventory Wetlands Mapper. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service logo and the text "National Wetlands Inventory". Below the navigation bar, there is a search bar and a "Search" button. The main content area is titled "Wetlands Mapper" and contains a paragraph of text describing the tool. To the right of the text is a small map icon with a "Download Data" button. Below the text, there are three numbered steps: 1. Please read the Disclaimer, Data Limitations, Exclusions and Precautions, and the Wetlands Geodatabase User Caution. 2. Refer to the following links for documentation and instructions: Wetlands Mapper Documentation and Instructions Manual (PDF) and VIDEO: How to find and use the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Wetlands Mapper. 3. Open any Mapper by clicking on the map icons below (best viewed by maximizing your browser window): Wetlands Mapper (NWI data desktop/mobile viewer; data last modified May 1, 2020.) and Projects Mapper (Recent wetland data additions and active wetland mapping projects.).

2. Click "I Accept the Terms and Conditions"

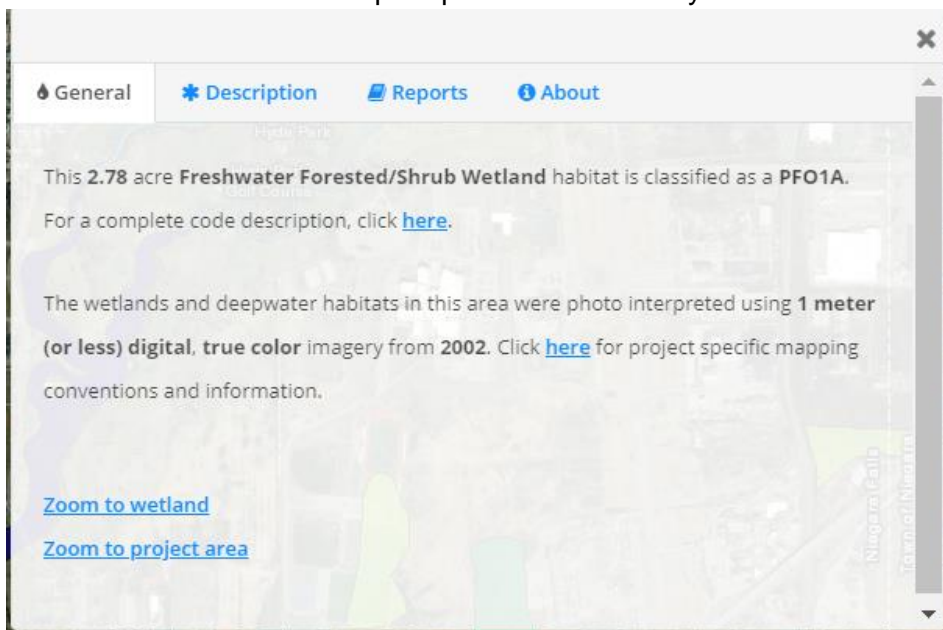
3. Click the "Find Location" button in the upper righthand corner

The screenshot shows the National Wetlands Inventory Wetlands Mapper interface. The main map displays the United States with wetlands and waterbodies highlighted in green and blue. The interface includes a navigation bar at the top with buttons for "ABOUT", "GET DATA", "PRINT", and "FIND LOCATION". On the left side, there is a sidebar with "BASEMAPS" and "MAP LAYERS" options. The map shows various states and cities, with wetlands and waterbodies clearly visible. The bottom of the map shows coordinates and a scale bar.

4. Type in your address. Scroll out until you start to see the green and blue shapes that represent wetlands and waterbodies.



- Click on one of the green shapes that are near your location. What type of wetland habitat does that shape represent? How many acres of land does it represent?



- Click the description tab to read more about that type of wetland habitat. What types of plants can you find there? Can you describe the water regime (how often is that habitat flooded).

General * Description Reports About

Classification code: PFO1A

System **Palustrine (P)** : The Palustrine System includes all nontidal wetlands dominated by trees, shrubs, persistent emergents, emergent mosses or lichens, and all such wetlands that occur in tidal areas where salinity due to ocean-derived salts is below 0.5 ppt. It also includes wetlands lacking such vegetation, but with all of the following four characteristics: (1) area less than 8 ha (20 acres); (2) active wave-formed or bedrock shoreline features lacking; (3) water depth in the deepest part of basin less than 2.5 m (8.2 ft) at low water; and (4) salinity due to ocean-derived salts less than 0.5 ppt.

Class **Forested (FO)** : Characterized by woody vegetation that is 6 m tall or taller.

Subclass **Broad-Leaved Deciduous (1)** : Woody angiosperms (trees or shrubs) with relatively wide, flat leaves that are shed during the cold or dry season; e.g., black ash (*Fraxinus nigra*).

7. Under the reports tab, click the report called “Wetland Trends in the Greater Buffalo Area, New York: 1980 - 2002”. Scroll to page 16 of the report and read the summary. Please list two causes of wetland loss described in the summary.

Below are links to wetland related documents for this area.

Historic Map Information ⓘ

[NYMapReportFormTorontoSW.pdf](#)

Local

[Wetland Trends in Greater Buffalo Area, New York: 1980-2002](#)

State

[National Water Summary on Wetland Resources-New York](#)

Regional

[Status and Trends of Coastal Watersheds of the Conterminous United States 2004 to 2009 Fact Sheet](#)