

Table 370. U.S. Wetland Resources and Deepwater Habitats by Type: 1998 to 2004

[In thousands of acres (148,618.8 represents 148,618,800). Wetlands and deepwater habitats are defined separately because the term wetland does not include permanent water bodies. Deepwater habitats are permanently flooded land lying below the deepwater boundary of wetlands. Deepwater habitats include environments where surface water is permanent and often deep, so that water, rather than air, is the principal medium within which the dominant organisms live, whether or not they are attached to the substrate. As in wetlands, the dominant plants are hydrophytes; however, the substrates are considered nonsoil because the water is too deep to support emergent vegetation. In general terms, wetlands are lands where saturation with water is the dominant factor determining the nature of soil development and the types of plant and animal communities living in the soil and on its surface. The single feature that most wetlands share is soil or substrate that is at least periodically saturated with or covered by water. Wetlands are lands transitional between terrestrial and aquatic systems where the water table is usually at or near the surface or the land is covered by shallow water. For more information on wetlands, see the "Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States" at <http://www.fws.gov/wetlands/_documents/gNSDI/ClassificationWetlandsDeepwaterHabitatsUS.pdf>]

Wetland or deepwater category	Estimated area, 1998	Estimated area, 2004	Change, 1998 to 2004
All wetlands and deepwater habitats, total	148,618.8	149,058.5	439.7
All deepwater habitats, total	41,046.6	41,304.5	247.9
Lacustrine ¹	16,610.5	16,773.4	162.9
Riverine ²	6,765.5	6,813.3	47.7
Estuarine Subtidal ³	17,680.5	17,717.8	37.3
All wetlands, total.	107,562.3	107,754.0	191.8
Intertidal wetlands ⁴	5,328.7	5,300.3	-28.4
Marine intertidal	130.4	128.6	-1.9
Estuarine intertidal nonvegetated	594.1	600.0	5.9
Estuarine intertidal vegetated	4,604.2	4,571.7	-32.4
Freshwater wetlands	102,233.6	102,453.8	220.2
Freshwater nonvegetated	5,918.7	6,633.9	715.3
Freshwater vegetated	96,414.9	95,819.8	-495.1
Freshwater emergent ⁵	26,289.6	26,147.0	-142.6
Freshwater forested ⁶	51,483.1	52,031.4	548.2
Freshwater shrub ⁷	18,542.2	17,641.4	-900.8

¹ The lacustrine system includes deepwater habitats with all of the following characteristics: (1) situated in a topographic depression or a dammed river channel; (2) lacking trees, shrubs, persistent emergents, emergent mosses or lichens with greater than 30 percent coverage; and (3) total area exceeds 20 acres (8 hectares). ² The riverine system includes deepwater habitats contained within a channel, with the exception of habitats with water containing ocean derived salts in excess of 0.5 parts per thousand. ³ The estuarine system consists of deepwater tidal habitats and adjacent tidal wetlands that are usually semi-enclosed by land but have open, partly obstructed, or sporadic access to the open ocean, and in which ocean water is at least occasionally diluted by freshwater runoff from the land. Subtidal is where the substrate is continuously submerged by marine or estuarine waters. ⁴ Intertidal is where the substrate is exposed and flooded by tides. Intertidal includes the splash zone of coastal waters. ⁵ Emergent wetlands are characterized by erect, rooted, herbaceous hydrophytes, excluding mosses and lichens. This vegetation is present for most of the growing season in most years. These wetlands are usually dominated by perennial plants. ⁶ Forested wetlands are characterized by woody vegetation that is 20 feet tall or taller. ⁷ Shrub wetlands include areas dominated by woody vegetation less than 20 feet tall. The species include true shrubs, young trees, and trees or shrubs that are small or stunted because of environmental conditions.

Source: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, *Status and Trends of Wetlands in the Conterminous United States, 1998 to 2004*, December 2005. See also <http://www.fws.gov/wetlands/_documents/gSandT/NationalReports/StatusTrendsWetlandsConterminousUS1998to2004.pdf>.

Table 371. U.S. Water Withdrawals Per Day by End Use: 1950 to 2005

[(180 represents 180,000,000,000). Includes the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands. Withdrawal signifies water physically withdrawn from a source. Includes fresh and saline water; excludes water used for hydroelectric power. For information on "Changes for the 2005 report," see "Trends in Estimated Water Use in the United States, Table 14"]

Year	Total		Rural domestic and livestock		Irrigation	Thermo electric power	Other			
	with-drawals	Public supply	Self supplied domestic	Live-stock			Self supplied domestic	Mining	Com-mercial	Aqua-culture
1950 ¹	180	14	2.1	1.5	89	40	37	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
1955 ²	240	17	2.1	1.5	110	72	39	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
1960 ³	270	21	2.0	1.6	110	100	38	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
1965 ⁴	310	24	2.3	1.7	120	130	46	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
1970 ⁴	370	27	2.6	1.9	130	170	47	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
1975 ³	420	29	2.8	2.1	140	200	45	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
1980 ³	430	33	3.4	2.2	150	210	45	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
1985 ³	397	36.4	3.32	2.23	135	187	25.9	3.44	1.23	2.24
1990 ³	404	38.8	3.39	2.25	134	194	22.6	4.93	2.39	2.25
1995 ³	399	40.2	3.39	2.28	130	190	22.4	3.72	2.89	3.22
2000 ³	413	43.2	3.58	2.38	139	195	19.7	4.50	(NA)	5.77
2005 ³	410	44.2	3.83	2.14	128	201	18.2	4.02	(NA)	8.78

NA Not available. ¹ Population covered: 48 states, District of Columbia, and Hawaii. ² Population covered: 48 states, ³ Population covered: 50 states, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. ⁴ Population covered: 50 states, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. ⁵ Included in "Self-Supplied Industrial." Source: 1940–1960, U.S. Bureau of Domestic Business Development, based principally on committee prints, *Water Resources Activities in the United States*, for the Senate Committee on National Water Resources, U.S. Senate, thereafter, U.S. Geological Survey, *Estimated Use of Water in the United States in 2005*, circular 1344. See also <http://pubs.usgs.gov/circ/1344/> (October 2009).