

In Michigan wetlands, PEM1Ed refers to a specific type of wetland classification used in the Cowardin Classification System. This system, developed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, is widely used for mapping and inventorying wetlands.

Here's what each part of the code "PEM1Ed" means:

- P - Palustrine: This system includes all non-tidal wetlands dominated by trees, shrubs, emergents, mosses, or lichens.
- EM - Emergent: This class is characterized by erect, rooted, herbaceous plants (excluding mosses and lichens) that are present for most of the growing season.
- 1 - Persistent: This subclass indicates that the dominant vegetation normally remains standing at least until the beginning of the next growing season.
- E - Seasonally Flooded/Saturated: This water regime indicates that the wetland surface is covered with water for extended periods, especially early in the growing season, but the water table is usually well below the soil surface for most of the growing season.
- d - Excavated: This modifier indicates that the wetland was created or altered through excavation.

The Michigan Wetland Preserve Program, also known as the State Wetland Conservation Plan, aims to protect, manage, and restore wetlands in Michigan. This program focuses on achieving no net loss of wetland acreage, function, and public value, with a long-term goal of increasing wetland quantity and quality. The program utilizes strategies like financial assistance for restoration and easement purchases, and also integrates wetland conservation into land use planning.