**Definitions**

COMID – Unique ID of stream catchment of the National Hydrography Dataset Plus Version 2 (NHDPlusV2) that contains the wetland.

RPU – NHDPlusV2 raster processing unit area. Wetlands were processed within these units and wetland IDs (see WetId) are unique within and RPU area.

WetId – Unique ID assigned to a unique wetland within a RPU, defined as a set of contiguous wetland pixels identified from the 2011 National Land Cover Database (NLCD).

PathID – Unique ID assigned to a flowpath that originates from a wetland and flows to the nearest downslope stream. Flowpath may run directly to a stream or may travel through one or more downslope wetlands before arriving at a stream. The nearest downslope stream is typically, but need not be, located within the same stream catchment.

Eco9 – Aggregated ecoregion from the National Aquatic Resources Survey. Unique values: CPL = Coastal Plains, NAP = Northern Appalachia, NPL = Northern Plains, SAP = Southern Appalachia, SPL = Southern Plains, TPL = Temperate Plains, UMW = Upper Midwest, WMT = Western Mountains, XER = Xeric.

TinerID – Tiner wetland region based on Tiner (2003): Channeled Scablands, Delmarva Potholes, Great Basin, Great Lake Alvars, Karst, Playas, Pocosins and Carolina Bays, Prairie Potholes, Rainwater Basin, Sandhills, Texas Coastal Wetlands, West Coast Vernal Pools.

State – US state that contains the pourpoint of the wetland.

CatAreaSqKm – Area of local NHDPlusV2 catchment that contains the wetland (km2). The catchment is the portion of the landscape where surface flow drains directly into the stream pour point, excluding upstream contributions.

WetAreaSqKm – Wetland area (km2) associated with WetId.

Type – Wetland hydrologic connectivity class. Riparian = Riparian wetlands are those that have flow outlets that are within one 30 m pixel from a stream (either an NHDPlusV2 stream or a surrounding NLCD water pixel). The three non-riparian classes have outlets that are greater than one pixel from an NHDPlusV2 stream or a surrounding NLCD water pixel. NRShw = Non-riparian shallow wetlands have permeable (hydraulic conductivity >5.08 cm/h; U.S. Department of Agriculture 2006) and poorly drained soils on the flowpath between the wetland and downstream water. Because of poor drainage, subsurface flows are shallow and surface flows can occur relatively frequently through saturation excess overland flow (McDonnell 2013). NRMid = Non-riparian mid-depth wetlands have permeable (hydraulic conductivity >5.08 cm/h) and well-drained soils on the flowpath between the wetland and downstream water. Because of good drainage, subsurface flows are deeper (mid-depth), but surface flows can occur occasionally through infiltration excess overland flow (McDonnell 2013). NRDeep = Non-riparian deep wetlands have impermeable soils (hydraulic conductivity <5.08 cm/h) on the flowpath between the wetland and downstream water. Non-channelized surface flows can occur through fill and spill, but this is limited to rare and episodic flooding events. The more common route of water transport is via deep subsurface flowpaths from the bottom of the wetland to downstream waters.

DrainClsPa – Dominant drainage class of flowpath between wetland and downslope stream based on National Resource Conservation Service classifications (NRCS 2006). VALUE\_0 = No data, VALUE\_1 = Poorly drained, somewhat poorly drained or very poorly drained, VALUE\_2 = Well drained or Moderately well drained, VALUE\_3 = Excessively drained or Somewhat excessively drained. For the analysis, DrainClsPa values of 1 were considered to be poorly drained soils, while DrainClsPa values of 2 or 3 were considered well-drained soils.

PermMin – Minimum permeability of soils along flowpath (USDA 2006).

PctWoody – Percent of wetland unit comprised of woody wetland cover type as defined by the 2011 National Land Cover Database (Homer et al. 2007).**References**

Homer, C., J. Dewitz, J. Fry, M. Coan, N. Hossain, C. Larson, N. Herold, A. McKerrow, J. N. VanDriel, and J. D. Wickham. 2007. Completion of the 2001 National Land Cover Database for the conterminous United States. Photogrammetric Engineering and Remote Sensing **73**:337-341.

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U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2006. US general soil map (STATSGO). Page Available from <http://www.ncgc.nrcs.usda.gov/products/datasets/statsgo>. NRCS, NCGC, Washington, DC.

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