U.S ARMY RESERVE 99TH REGIONAL SUPPORT COMMAND MAURICE ROSE ARMED FORCES RESERVE CENTER CONSTRUCTION AND BOARDMAN LANE COMPENSATORY WETLAND ENHANCEMENT SITES MIDDLETOWN, CONNECTICUT

COMPENSATORY WETLAND ENHANCEMENT SITES MONITORING REPORT FALL 2013

1.0 PROJECT OVERVIEW

This report presents the findings of wetland monitoring at two U.S. Army Reserve, 99th Regional Support Command (RSC) wetland mitigation sites located in Middletown, Connecticut. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District (USACE) conducted monitoring in November 2013 on behalf of the 99th RSC.

In 2011, USACE Louisville constructed the Maurice Rose Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) and accompanying support facilities on behalf of the 99th RSC in accordance with the Defense Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510) and ("BRAC Commission") recommendations. The Maurice Rose AFRC is located within nontidal wetlands on the 40-acre Cucia Park property located on Smith Street in Middletown, Connecticut. The USACE, New England District, Regulatory Branch issued a Department of the Army Individual Permit (NAE-2008-2372) to USACE, Louisville District in care of the 99th RSC. The permit was issued for impacts to 1.5 acres of nontidal wetlands. The permit is contingent upon compensatory wetlands mitigation to replace the lost functions and values of the impacted wetlands at the project site. This mitigation will be in the form of enhancement and invasive species control at both on-site and off-site locations (Appendix A, Figure 1).

The on-site mitigation project is identified as "Smith Street" and involves 0.75 acre of wetland and upland buffer enhancement plantings located adjacent to the impact areas. It also includes invasive vegetation species control and management within a 20-acre area neighboring Sawmill Brook (Appendix A, Figure 2). The off-site mitigation project, which is owned by the Middlesex Land Trust, but remains the responsibility of the 99th RSC, is identified as "Boardman Lane" and involves enhancement plantings and invasive species control within a 4-acre riparian area. It includes invasive species control and Box Turtle Habitat Management within a 10-acre area, both of which are identified as being grazed wet meadow (Appendix A, Figure 3).

The permit contains special conditions in the form of a wetland monitoring plan. This plan requires that both sites be routinely evaluated for a minimum of five years to ensure that the mitigation planting measures are successful and a minimum of 10 years to ensure the successful control of invasive species. The conditions further state that, periodic monitoring reports are to be prepared which contain information indicating an inventory of the health of the surviving plant enhancement planting species. The reports will include a percent aerial coverage of area to show if invasive species are being successfully controlled. The reports will also include representative photographs of the sites and the locations and orientation of each photograph, and a written plan to correct any deficiencies identified during the monitoring phase.

2.0 REQUIREMENTS

It was established during the permit negotiation stage that the goal of the on-site and off-site mitigation projects was to replace the lost functions and values. This mitigation includes wildlife habitat, groundwater discharge, and water quality treatment of the nontidal wetlands impacted at the project site, through enhancement activities being performed at the Smith Street and Boardman Lane project locations.

SMITH STREET: The compensatory mitigation measures at the Smith Street site include 0.75 acres of wetland and upland buffer enhancement plantings and 20 acres of invasive vegetation species control and management. The planting plan includes a variety of species of native woody plantings and native seed mixes, in accordance with the enclosed planting plan prepared by AECOM, entitled: Overview On-Site Mitigation Cucia Park, drawing number 4 of 6, dated December 2009, which is included in the mitigation plan, entitled: Integrated Wetland Resource Stewardship Plan, Armed Forces Reserve Center Project, On-site Mitigation Area, 375 Smith Street, Middletown, CT, dated January 28, 2011" (Appendix A, Figure 4). The plantings of the shrubs species range in heights of between 18 inches to 24 inches, and the plantings of the sapling species range in heights of between 4 feet and 6 feet.

BOARDMAN LANE: The compensatory mitigation measures at the Boardman Lane site include permanent preservation of a 40-acre area consisting of 17 acres of wetlands and 23 acres of uplands. Within the 40-acre area, an existing 14-acre grazed wet meadow is being enhanced through the activities of native woody plantings and invasive species control within the riparian zone along a 4-acre area. Enhancement activities of invasive species control and Box Turtle and Squarrose Sedge Habitat Management within a 10-acre area will occur within the 14-acre grazed wet meadow. The habitat management not only involves invasive species control and management, but also appropriate mowing restrictions to provide conditions conducive to Box Turtle habitat. The planting plan includes a variety of native species of native woody plantings and native seed mixes, in accordance with the enclosed planting plan prepared by AECOM, entitled: *Planting Plan, Off-Site Mitigation, Boardman Lane, drawing number 2 of 6*, dated December 2009, which is included in the mitigation plan, entitled: *Integrated Wetland Resource Stewardship Plan, Armed Forces Reserve Center Project, Boardman Lane Off-site Mitigation Area, 218 Boardman Lane, Middletown, CT*, dated January 28, 2011" (Appendix A, Figure 5). The plantings of the shrubs species are approximately 18 inches in height, and the plantings of the sapling species range in heights of between 18 inches to 24 inches.

The invasive species control and management at both the Smith Street and Boardman Lane sites involves the removal of existing invasive species, as well as control of previously unobserved species. The invasive species include, but are not limited to, the removal and control of common reed (*Phragmites australis*), purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*), autumn olive (*Elaegnus sp.*), multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora*), Oriental bittersweet (*Celastrus orbiculatus*), honeysuckle (*Lonicera sp.*), cattails (*Typha latifolia, Typha angustifolia, Typha glauca*), reed canary-grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*), Japanese knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*), Russian olive (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*) and smooth and common buckthorns (*Frangula alnus* and *Rhamnus frangula*).

3.0 SUMMARY DATA

GENERAL SITE CONDITIONS

SMITH STREET: The Smith Street mitigation enhancement project site is owned and operated by the 99th RSC. At this location, the Army has recently constructed the new Maurice Rose AFRC and accompanying support facilities. The AFRC consists of a five-story, approximately 164,000 square-foot training facility. Associated support facilities include an approximately 34,979-square foot Organizational Maintenance Shop and an approximately 3,886-square foot storage building. The combined facilities support approximately 900 personnel, to include reservists and civilians. The site is located on Smith Street in Middletown, Connecticut. I-91 borders the east side of the site, while the western side of the site consists of Sawmill Brook and its bordering wetlands and floodplains. The site is surrounded by mixed land use, which includes commercial and industrial businesses, agriculture farm land, and residential properties. The site was selected due to the proximity of the project impacts, which occurred directly adjacent to the on-site vegetation restoration and invasive species control areas.

BOARDMAN LANE: The Boardman Lane mitigation enhancement project site is an approximately 40-acre site located north of Boardman Lane in Middletown. Connecticut in the Lower Connecticut River Watershed and encompasses reaches of Richards Brook and Sawmill Brook and their bordering floodplain wetlands. Much of the fields contain soils with hydric soil indicators (and are consistent with Wilbraham silt loam complex), and most of which is within the floodplain of the mentioned brooks. The floodplain wetlands extend over a significant area of the eastern portion of the site. The western portion of the site contains elevated landform, much of which is uplands. The 14-acre area where the mitigation activities are occurring is surrounded mainly by forested uplands to the west and north; forested and residential property immediately to the east, and developed commercial property further to the east; and residential property to the south bordering Boardman Lane. Although the 99th RSC is the responsible party for the Section 404 permit, the property where the Boardman Lane mitigation enhancement project site is located is owned by the Middlesex Land Trust who has a Cooperative Agreement with the 99th RSC allowing site access for work related to the Section 404 permit and required mitigation. The site is used by a diverse mix of wildlife typical to upland forest, forested wetlands and agricultural fields in Connecticut. Upland habitats on the site are comprised of mixed hardwood/coniferous forests, hardwood forests, scrub/shrub areas, old agricultural fields, pastureland and barnyard area. This site was selected because it offered the most preferred conditions of the alternatives investigated, and it is within the same watershed as the project site. Sufficient acreage exists on-site to achieve the mitigation ratios in accordance with USACE guidance.

As stated, the site visits occurred on 19 and 20 November 2013. At the time of the site visit, the vegetation was sparse with leaf off conditions due to the late Fall season. The temperature was approximately 40 degrees Fahrenheit with sunny conditions and moderate to high winds. Precipitation events prior to the site visit were normal and typical for the season.

SITE VISIT FINDINGS

<u>SMITH STREET</u>: The Smith Street site was planted in [insert date]. The types of species planted within the 0.75-acre of buffer plantings appeared to be precise with the planting plan and mulch has been placed throughout the planting area. The plantings included white pine (*Pinus strobus*), red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), mountain laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*), winterberry holly (*Ilex verticillata*),

arrowwood (*Viburnum dentatum*), highbush blueberry (*Vaccinium corymbnosum*) and sweet pepperbush (*Clethra alnifolia*). A count of the plantings for each identified plant species was conducted for the length of the buffer area. Due to the leaf off conditions, some species were difficult to locate. The total number of plantings identified did not precisely match the numbers listed on the planting plan. In some instances, there were more plantings of a particular species than what was stated on the planting plan, and in other instances, there were fewer. As stated, some of the plant species were difficult to locate due to the site visit taking place late in the Fall season and the condition of leaf off. Although some of the plantings were not located during the site visit, it is likely that the plantings are present and were just not located.

The species of white pine, red cedar, winterberry holly, arrowwood, highbush blueberry and sweet pepperbush appeared to be predominantly healthy. Approximately three white pines had not survived, but the health of the existing live pines was positive. Of the mountain laurel plantings located, four appeared to have not survived, and others appeared to be losing leaves and branches dying off, although it is unclear as to why the mountain laurel is struggling. This species tolerates partial shade, however there is a stone wall directly adjacent to the buffer plantings which may be causing the area to receive only minimal sunlight. It should be noted that the total number of dead and struggling mountain laurel plantings is still minimal compared to the overall total number which were planted. According to the existing health of the mentioned plantings, it appears that survivability is high for the majority of the existing live plantings. Also on the planting plan, New England Conservation Wildlife mix, consisting of seeds of native species, was to be broadcast in the western corner of the planting plan between the red cedar and white pine. Vegetation was identified within the stated area, but the vegetation was not able to be identified to specific species due to the late Fall timeframe but consisted of grasses and other various herbaceous species. Areal coverage of vegetation consisted of approximately 70 or greater percent of what appears to be FAC and/or FACU species at this location.

New England Wetmix, consisting of seeds of native species, was to be broadcast on the western side of the project between the arrowwood and highbush blueberry. This location is an existing wetland according the project and mitigation plan. Hydrology was visibly present with standing water. A soil sample was also taken at this location (S1). The soil exhibited a silty loam consistency and was colored 10 YR 3/1 from 0 to 12+ inches with approximately 5 percent redox concentrations colored 10 Y/R 5/6. The findings of the soil profile, per the *Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Northcentral and Northeast Region*, indicates this soil to be a hydric soil, which is consistent with the project and mitigation plans. Additional hydrology may be entering this location due to the geographic position of the wetland and adjacent slopes, which will further provide hydrology for the wetland and potentially expand the size of the wetland. The details of this investigation are documented on the enclosed Data Forms (Appendix A, Figure 6), and the location is indicated on the enclosed map (Appendix C, Figure 1). There was multiple wetland plant species located within this area. The vegetation was not identified to specific species, but consisted of various sedges and rushes. Areal coverage of the plantings consisted of approximately 50+ percent of what appears to be FAC and/or FACW species at this location.

Table 3-1: Plantings and Observations at Smith Street

Cover Type	Scientific Name	Common Name	Plantings	Observed		
Trees	Pinus strobus	White pine	68	79		
	Juniperus virginiana F		39	42		
Shrub	Kalmia latifolia	Mountain laurel	90	72		
	Ilex verticillata	Winterberry holly	15	33		
	Viburnum dentatum	Arrowwood	60	21		
	Vaccinium corymbnosum Highbus			16		
	Clethra alnifolia	Sweet pepperbush	75	29		
Seed Mix	New England Conservation Wildlife Mix					
	New England Wetmix (Wetland Seed N					

The 20-acre area of invasive species control location was walked through at various representative locations to identify the presence of invasive species. Located in the western corner of the site was a large patch of common reed. Also identified sporadically within the site were reed canary-grass, multiflora rose, poison ivy (Toxicodendron radicans) and greenbriar (Smilax rotundifolia). These species were not considered to be overtaking any areas within the site. Some of the listed species were located adjacent to the 0.75 buffer planting area. There may be additional invasive species located sporadically throughout the site, but conclusive identification of specific species was difficult due to the late Fall site visit and leaf off conditions.. A soil sample was taken at one location within the invasive species control area as identified on the enclosed plan (Appendix C, Figure 2). The soil exhibited a silty loam consistency and was colored 10 YR 3/3 from 0 to 10 inches with approximately 10 percent redox concentrations colored 10 YR 5/6. The soil was colored 10 YR 3/2 at 10 to 12+ inches with approximately 10 percent redox concentrations also colored 10 YR 5/6. The findings of the soil profile, per the Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Northcentral and Northeast Region, indicates this soil not a hydric soil. The details of this investigation are documented on the enclosed Data Forms (Appendix A, Figure 7), and the location is indicated on the enclosed map (Appendix C, Figure 1).

The stormwater management facility, which was also part of the compensatory mitigation, appeared to be in compliance with the plans. The ponds were highly vegetated with hydrophytic vegetation to include sedges, rushes and grasses. The ponds appeared to be functioning appropriately and performing in accordance with the permit conditions.

Vertebrate species identified during the site visit included a few species of birds. Conclusive identification of species was not able to be made due to the briefness of which the birds were located within the area. No other species of vertebrates were identified. No species of invertebrates were identified. The minimal number of vertebrates and lack of invertebrates witnessed at the site is likely due to the late Fall season and weather conditions existing during the site visit.

BOARDMAN LANE: Upon arrival at the site, a representative of the Middlesex Land Trust met with USACE representatives. According to the information provided by the Land Trust representative, the plantings occurred during the 2011 growing season. Per the compensatory mitigation plan, an approximately 4-acre area was to be planted with a variety of plant species, to include shrubs and canopy cover woody plant species, as indicated on the enclosed plan (Appendix A, Figure 5). The conditions of the compensatory mitigation plan included the placement of mulch around the plantings. The overall site findings identified during the site visits consisted of a multitude of conditions. The conditions identified within the 4-acre planting area consisted of mowed areas, one of which contained some enhancement plantings, and a section which is covered with significant

vegetation, to include invasive species. Beginning at the compensatory mitigation enhancement planting area adjacent to Boardman Lane, an approximate 1-acre portion of the 4-acre enhancement planting area had been mowed. Approximately 23 woody plantings were identified. Swamp white oak (Quercus palustris) plantings were among the plantings, which is consistent with the planting plan. Red maple (Acer rubrum) may be among the plantings, which would also be consistent with the planting plan. Due to the late Fall season and leaf off conditions, precise species identification was not made. The health of the existing woody plantings appeared to be positive with a high expected survivability. Some of the plantings were partially cut as a result of the mowing, and it is unclear if these will recover/thrive. Other species identified within the upper limits of this approximate 1-acre area is silky dogwood (Cornus amomum) and elderberry (Sambucus canadensis). These species are included on the planting plan but appear to be somewhat outside of the locations shown on the planting plan. These existing plant species appeared to be in good health and are expected to have a high survivability. A soil sample was taken within this location (B1). The soil exhibited a silty loam consistency and was colored 7.5 YR 5/4 from 0 to 12+ inches with no redox concentrations present. The details of this investigation are documented on the enclosed Data Forms (Appendix A, Figure 8), and the location is indicated on the enclosed map (Appendix C, Figure 3). Much of the site is identified as being a wet meadow which would indicate the conditions of wetlands exist, but the soil profile at this location did not exhibit wetland soil criteria.

Further north of this area is an approximate 1-acre area which was highly vegetated with various plant species, to include multiflora rose, silky dogwood, common milkweed (*Asclepias syriaca*), unidentified *Solidago* species, unidentified grass species, etc. There were some woody plantings identified within a small open area located in the center of this section. The precise species of plantings were difficult to identify due to the late Fall season and leaf off conditions. The overall areal coverage was approximately 80 percent. As stated, this area was to be planted and monitored for invasive species. The existing hedgerow within the enhancement planting area was vegetated with similar species, as mentioned, and was not distinguishable as being separate from the enhancement planting area. Additional species located in the hedgerow area is reed canary-grass.

Continuing north of the hedgerow location, another large area which is to be within the enhancement planting and invasive species location had been mowed. This mowed area comprised of approximately 2 acres of the remaining enhancement planting area according to the planting plan. A few woody plantings were identified at sporadic locations throughout this area. It is difficult to determine what the precise species of the plantings are due to the late Fall season and leaf off conditions. Shrub species were identified sporadically throughout this location, which included silky dogwood and speckled alder (*Alnus rugosa*) which are both species listed on the planting plan. Autumn olive was also identified, which is considered to be an invasive species and which is to be eliminated. These few plants appeared to be healthy and would be expected to have a high survivability rate.

Table 3-2: Plantings and Observations at Boardman Lane

Area	Cover Type	Scientific Name	Common Name	Plantings	Observed
Wet Meadow	Shrub	Viburnum dentatum	Arrowwood	55	0

		Clethra alnifolia	Sweet pepperbush	60	0
		Vaccinium corybosum	Highbush blueberry	75	0
		Cornus amomum	Silky dogwood	60	0*
		Salix discolor	Pussy willow	95	0
		Alnus rugosa	Speckled alder	60	0
		Sambucus canadensis	Elderberry	55	0*
PFO	Canopy	Quercus palustris	Pin oak	180	0
		Acer rubrum	Red maple	660	0
		Populus deltoides	Cottonwood	400	0
		Acer saccharinum	Silver maple	240	0
		Quercus bicolor	Swamp white oak	120	0
PFO Planting					
Cluster		Scientific Name	Common Name	Plantings	Observed
Type I		Quercus palustris	Pin oak	30	0
		Acer rubrum	Red maple	50	0*
		Populus deltoides	Cottonwood	20	0
		Acer saccharinum	Silver maple	40	0
		Quercus bicolor	Swamp white oak	20	0*
Type II		Acer rubrum	Red maple	90	0
		Populus deltoides	Cottonwood	70	0

^{*}Silky dogwood and elderberry are included on the planting plan, but appear to be somewhat outside of the locations shown on the planting plan. Approximately 23 woody plantings were identified including swamp white oak and red maple. Exact amounts are unknown due to leaf off conditions.

The 10-acre area designated as Wet Meadow Grasslands Invasive Species Control and Box Turtle Habitat Management was to be mowed in accordance with specific timeframes (before April 1st and after October 31st). A large portion of the 10-acre site was mowed. There is a large area (approximately 1 acre +/-) which was to be mowed according to the mitigation plan and is located north and outside of northernmost section of the enhancement planting area—this area had not been mowed. This area was inundated with pockets of standing water and was vegetated with a variety of FAC and/or FACW vegetative species (approximately 80 percent areal cover), which included sedges, rushes and grasses. The area may not have been mowed due to the wet conditions of the site. A soil sample was taken within the northern limit of the enhancement planting area and adjacent to the managed mowing area (B2). The soil exhibited a silty loam consistency and was colored 10 YR 4/2 from to 10 inches with approximately 5 percent redox concentrations colored 10 Y/R 5/8. The findings of the soil profile, per the Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Northcentral and Northeast Region, indicates this soil to be a hydric soil. The details of this investigation are documented on the enclosed Data Forms (Appendix A, Figure 9), and the location is indicated on the enclosed map (Appendix C, Figure 3).

Vertebrate species identified during the site visit of Boardman Lane included a red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*) which was flying overhead of the site. No other species of vertebrates were identified. No species of invertebrates were identified. The minimal number of vertebrates and lack of invertebrates witnessed at the site is likely due to the late Fall season and weather conditions existing during the site visit.

4.0 CONCLUSIONS

SMITH STREET: The on-site mitigation site is doing well. The majority of the plantings are thriving, and there were minimal occurrences of dying or struggling plantings. The site is expected to be fully successful. Minimal additional work is necessary. The plantings identified within the 0.75 buffer planting location correlated with the location and species listed on the planting plan. In some instances, there were more plantings of particular species than indicated on the planting plan. In other instances, the total number of located plantings of some species was fewer than what is listed on the planting plan, however, it is predicted that the plantings were present, but just difficult to locate due to the late Fall season and leaf off conditions. The majority of plantings were healthy and appeared to be thriving with an expected high rate of survivability. Invasive species, to include reed canarygrass, multiflora rose, poison ivy and greenbriar, were identified adjacent to the buffer planting area and within the invasive species control area. These invasive species did not appear to be overtaking the area. There was a large stand of common reed located within the invasive species management area.

Recommended actions include:

- 1. Evaluate the plantings, and replace the plantings that did not survive in accordance with the planting plan (Appendix A, Figure 4).
- 2. Eradicate the common reed stand located to the southwest of the buffer plantings area and as indicated on the enclosed map (Appendix C, Figure 1). The stand can be seen in the photo taken at the site identified as Photo 30.
- 3. Eliminate the invasive species identified adjacent to the buffer plantings.
- 4. Continue regular monitoring to ensure removal of invasive species and survival of buffer plantings.

BOARDMAN LANE: The off-site mitigation site is not in compliance. Assuming that the site was planted in accordance with the mitigation plans, many of the plantings are no longer present and may have been eliminated by mowing or invasive species. There were some enhancement plantings identified within this area; however, the invasive species were overtaking this section. Much of the 10-acre invasive species control and mowing management area appeared to be in accordance with the compensatory mitigation plan. A section which was identified on the plan to be mowed had not been mowed, however, it consisted of pockets of standing water.

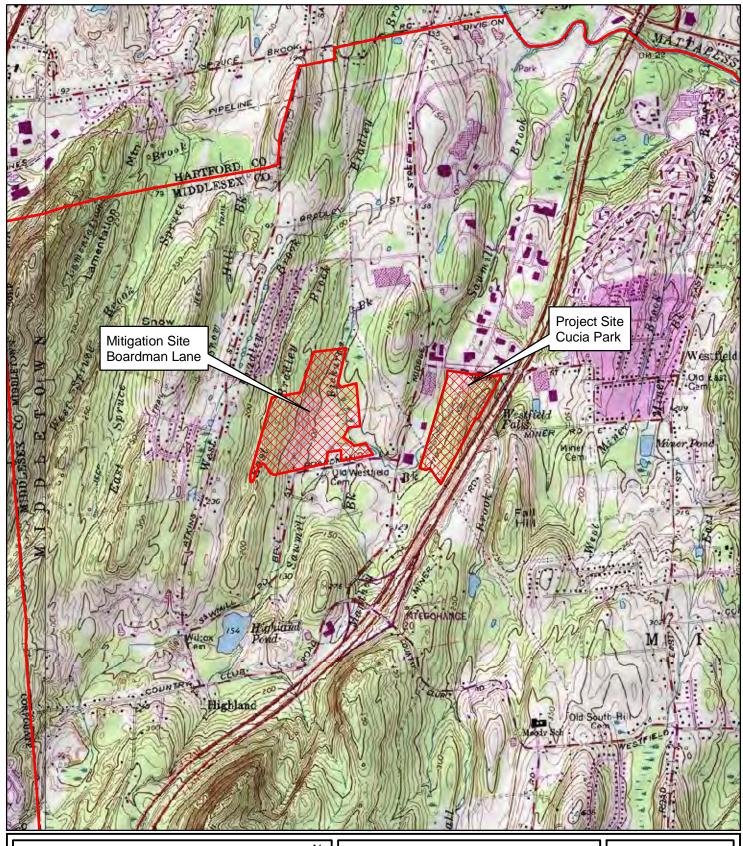
Recommended actions include:

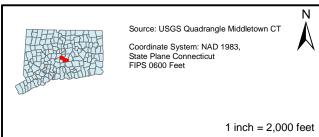
- 1. Locate the surviving plantings within the entire 4-acre enhancement planting area.
 - a. Place mulch around the surviving plantings in accordance with the permit special conditions.
 - b. Replace the plant species, which did not survive or were mowed, in accordance with the planting plan and instructions as indicated on the enclosed plan (Appendix A, Figure 5).
 - c. Clearly mark the enhancement planting area to protect the area from mowing. To do so, the perimeter of the enhancement planting area should be demarcated in the field in a manner that is easily identifiable for monitoring purposes and compliance inspections and shows at a minimum four points on each side of the enhancement area.
- 2. Eradicate the invasive species identified within the enhancement planting area after all surviving plantings have been located and mulch has been placed around.

- 3. Evaluate the area at the northeast limit of the invasive species control and managed mowing area to determine if this area should remain unmowed due to the wet conditions or if this area should be moved in accordance with the mitigation plan and in coordination with the New England District Corps Regulatory Branch.
- 4. Monitor the site on a regular basis to ensure survivability of plantings and control of invasive species.

Appendix A

Maps





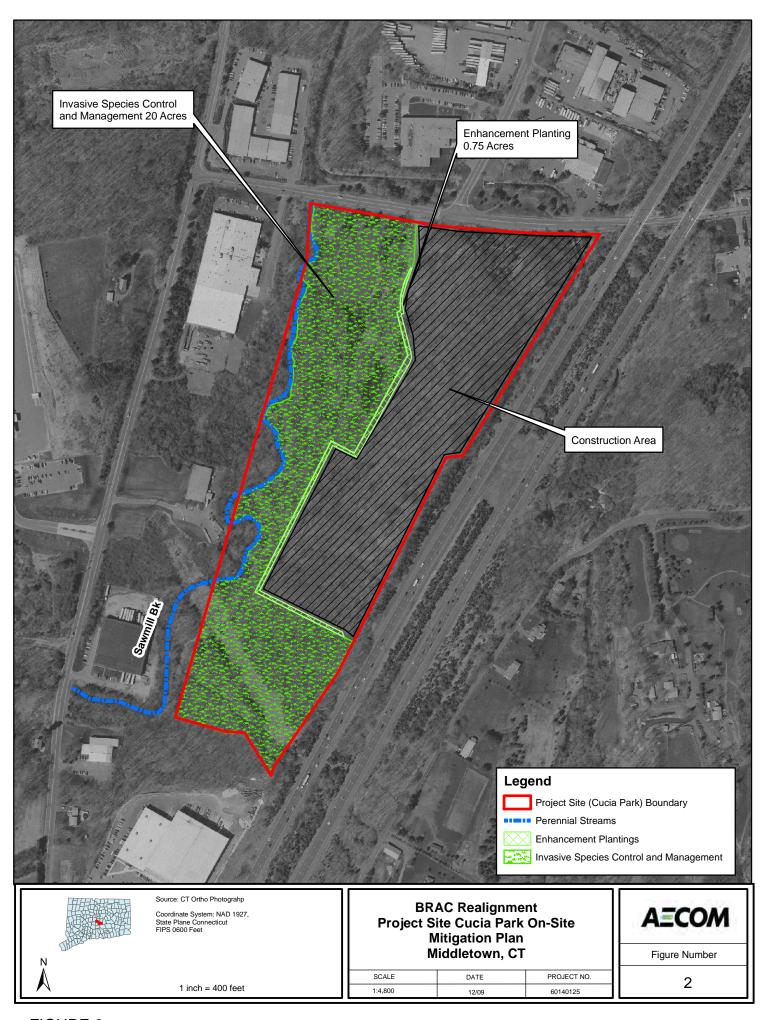
Site Locus BRAC Realignment Middletown, CT

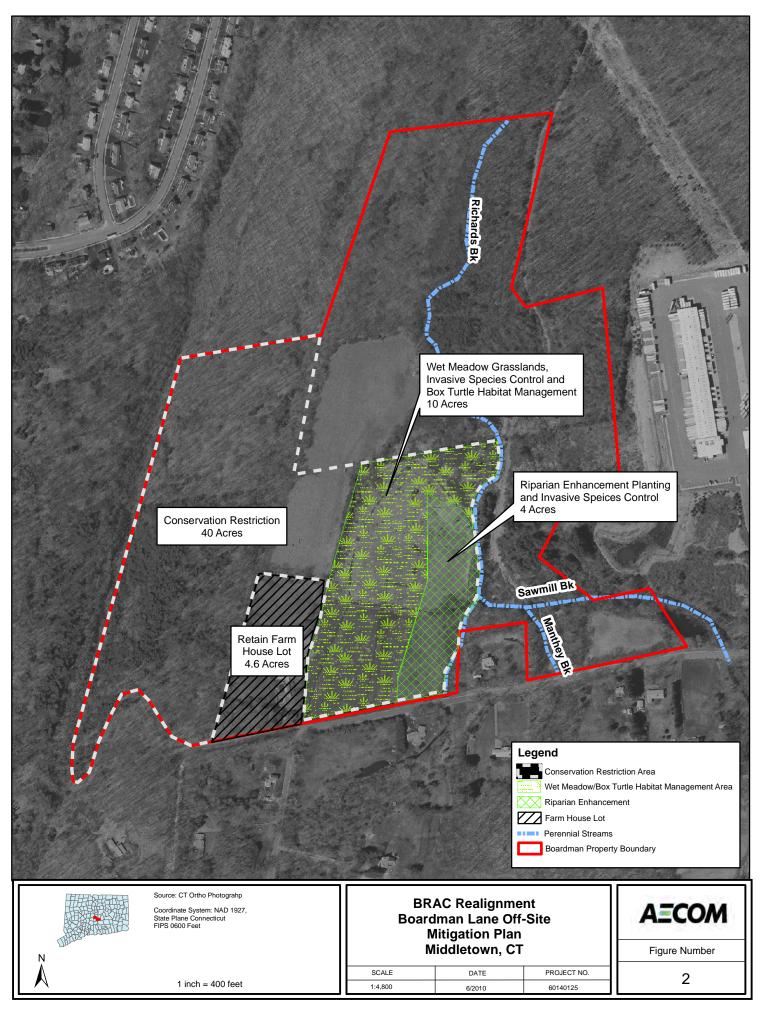
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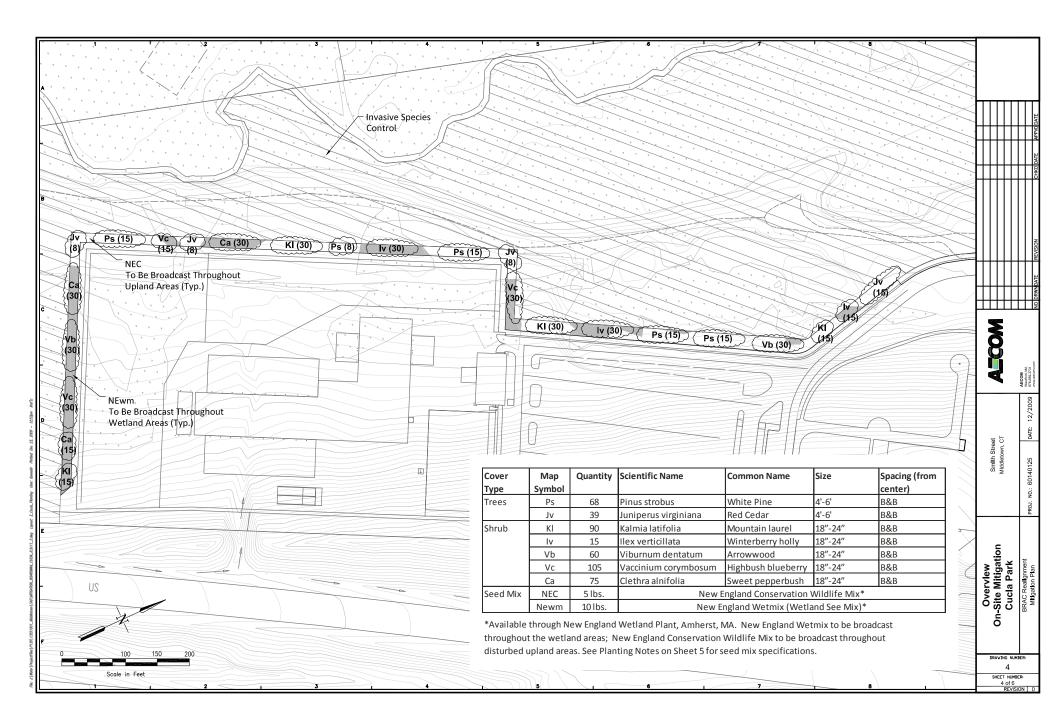
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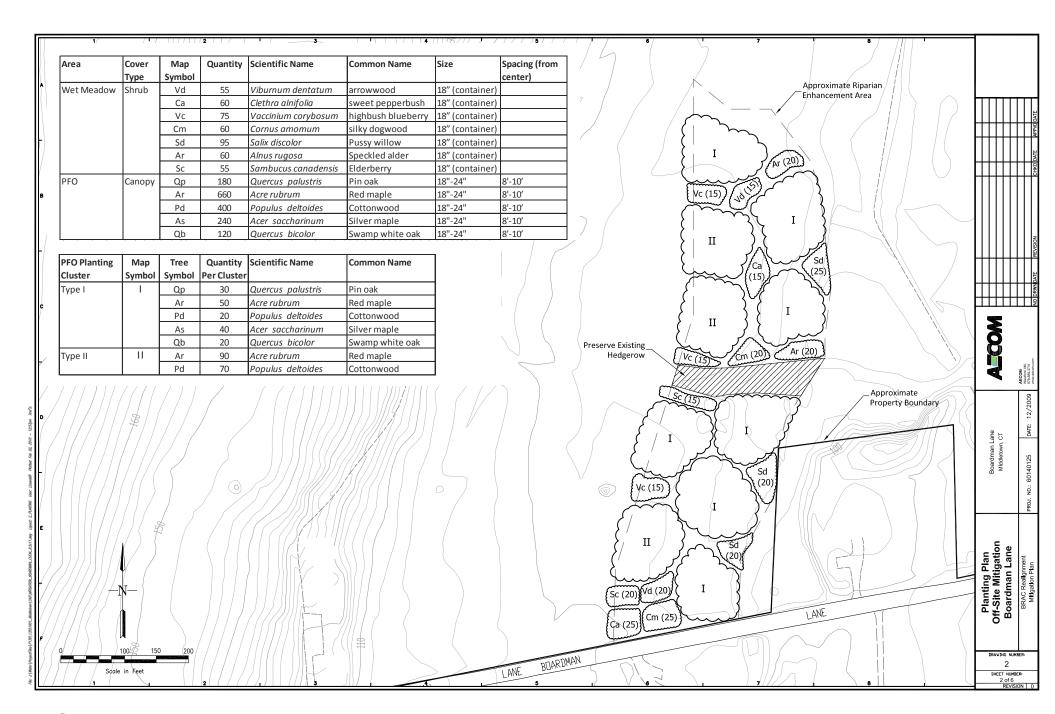
Figure Number

1









WETLAND DETERMINATION DA	TA FORM - Northcentral	and Northeast Region
Project/Site: 9972RSC Smith Street Site	City/County: Middleton	middlesex Sampling Date: 11-22-20
Applicant/Owner: 9974 RSC		State:CT Sampling Point: _S
nvestigator(s): Tarrix Ostrofolo, Sharon Sarti		
andform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): hills lope		
Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRK R Lat: 4/.5		
oil Map Unit Name: Wilbraham and Menlo	AND THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY	NWI classification:
are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of		
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrologyno_ significa	의 뒤에 가게 하면 하게 되는 그 아니라도 있었다.	al Circumstances" present? Yes No
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrologyno_ naturally	problematic? (If needed,	, explain any answers in Remarks.)
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map show	ing sampling point locati	ions, transects, important features, etc.
Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Hydric Soil Present? Yes No Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes No	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? If yes, optional Wetlar	Yes No
Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate r		
. Structure exists adjacent 4	is wetland	
- no discourse position		and I and a
- A portion is The wetland !	not been previo	pusing impacted per
USACA Permit.		-2 1
HYDROLOGY		
Wetland Hydrology Indicators:		Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)
Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that app	oly)	Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
Surface Water (A1) Water-Stain	ned Leaves (B9)	Drainage Patterns (B10)
High Water Table (A2) Aquatic Fac		Moss Trim Lines (B16)
Saturation (A3) Marl Depos		Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
	Sulfide Odor (C1)	Crayfish Burrows (C8)
ENTER BY 12: 17: 17: 17: 17: 17: 17: 17: 17: 17: 17	hizospheres on Living Roots (C3) f Reduced Iron (C4)	Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
	Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)	Geomorphic Position (D2)
	Surface (C7)	Shallow Aquitard (D3)
	ain in Remarks)	Microtopographic Relief (D4)
Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)		FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
Field Observations:	See el i es	
Surface Water Present? Yes No Depth (inc		
Water Table Present? Yes No Depth (inc		
Saturation Present? Yes No Depth (inc (includes capillary fringe)	hes): Wetland	Hydrology Present? Yes No
Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial p	hotos, previous inspections), if av	vailable:
Remarks:		
		11
FIGURE 6		
FILTURE D		

V	/EGETATI	ON - Use	scientific	names o	f n	lants
٠	LOLIA	011 030	Scientific	Harries U	, P	ianto.

	-1	
Sampling Point: _	> 1	

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?		Dominance Test worksheet:
1. acer Rubrum			FAC	Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL. FACW. or FAC: 3 (A)
				That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: (A)
2				Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: (B)
3				
4				Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: DO b/b (A/B)
5				That Are OBE, I ACW, OF I AC.
6				Prevalence Index worksheet:
7				Total % Cover of: Multiply by:
	20	= Total Cove	er	OBL species x 1 =
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)				FACW species x 2 =
1				FAC species x 3 =
2				FACU species x 4 =
3				UPL species x 5 =
4				Column Totals: (A) (B)
				Prevalence Index = B/A =
5				Under physic Venetation Indicators
6				Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:
7				1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation 2 - Dominance Test is >50%
		= Total Cove	er	3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0¹
Herb Stratum (Plot size:)	0.0			4 - Morphological Adaptations¹ (Provide supporting
1. Juneus Effusus	30	\underline{V}	DBL	data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
2. Caret Sp.	20	$\overline{}$	_	Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation¹ (Explain)
3. Scirpus Sp.				¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must
4				be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
5				Definitions of Vegetation Strata:
television of the state of the				Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter
6				at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.
7				Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH
8				and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.
9				Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of
10				size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.
11				Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in
12				height.
	60	= Total Cove	er	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)				
1				
2				Hydrophytic
3				Vegetation Present? YesNo
4.		X 		
		= Total Cove		
Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate	sheet)	- Total Cove	-	
Nemarks. (medade prioto namboro nore or on a separate	oncot.,			

Sampling Point: 51

	ription: (Describe to	the dept				or confirm	the absence of in	ndicators.)
Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	ox Features %	Type ¹	_Loc2	Texture	Remarks
0-12+	104R 3/1	95	104R 5/6	~	(m	Silty-loam	
0-14	- IOIN SIG	13	1012 3/10	-			31 119 - 10am	
		_		_	_	_		
					_			
				_	_			
				-	_			-
				_		=		
-				-				
1	200 March 14 - A. C.		L	-			2,	A
Type: C=Co Hydric Soil Ir	ncentration, D=Deple	etion, RM=	Reduced Matrix, M	S=Masked	Sand Gra	ains.		=Pore Lining, M=Matrix. Problematic Hydric Soils ³ :
Histosol (Polyvalue Belo	u Curfaco /	CO\ /I DE	D D		(A10) (LRR K, L, MLRA 149B)
The set the feet about the control of	pedon (A2)	- 2	MLRA 149E		30) (LIKI	, IX,		ie Redox (A16) (LRR K, L, R)
Black His	A Committee of the Comm		Thin Dark Surf		RR R, MI	LRA 149B		y Peat or Peat (S3) (LRR K, L, R)
	Sulfide (A4)		Loamy Mucky			, L)		ce (S7) (LRR K, L, M)
	Layers (A5)		Loamy Gleyed					Below Surface (S8) (LRR K, L)
	Below Dark Surface rk Surface (A12)	(A11)	Depleted Matri					Surface (S9) (LRR K, L) Inese Masses (F12) (LRR K, L, R)
	ucky Mineral (S1)	1 3	Redox Dark St Depleted Dark		7)			Floodplain Soils (F19) (MLRA 149B)
	eyed Matrix (S4)	- 1	Redox Depres		1			dic (TA6) (MLRA 144A, 145, 149B)
	edox (S5)	- 1						Material (F21)
	Matrix (S6)	Ari Jack						w Dark Surface (TF12)
Dark Surf	face (S7) (LRR R, MI	LRA 149B)				Other (Expl	ain in Remarks)
3Indicators of	hydrophytic vegetation	on and we	lland hydrology mu	st he nrese	nt unless	disturbed	or problematic	
	ayer (if observed):	arrana me	dana nyarology ma	or 55 p. 555			The state of the s	
Type:							13	
Depth (incl	hes):						Hydric Soil Pres	sent? Yes No
Remarks:								

WETLAND DETERMINA			300 4360 7 YOUNG BUT BUT BUT TO SOME THE SOURCE OF THE SOU
Project/Site: 9972 PSC, Smithsh	rest Site City/		
pplicant/Owner: 99 m RSC			State: _CT Sampling Point: _S2
ovestigator(s): Tarric Ostrofsky Sha	ron Sortor Secti	on, Township, Range:	
andform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Luo salal or	t a Local rel	ief (concave, convex, no	one): Slope (%): 0 = 3
ubregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR R La	: 41,8822	Long:	2.7188 Datum: NAD 8
oil Map Unit Name: WILbraham and M			NWI classification:
re climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical			
생긴 사람이 있는 사람들이 되었다. 그 나는 사람들이 가장하게 되었다면 하다면 하다면 하다.			**************************************
re Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology _/			al Circumstances" present? Yes No
re Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology _r			explain any answers in Remarks.)
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site r	nap showing san	npling point locati	ons, transects, important features, et
	No L	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? If yes, optional Wetlan	Yes No
Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in			
species control o	a bacility irea.	and with	hin Invasive
IYDROLOGY			
Wetland Hydrology Indicators:			Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required
Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; chec	ck all that apply)		Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
Surface Water (A1)	Water-Stained Leave	es (B9)	Drainage Patterns (B10)
	Aquatic Fauna (B13)		Moss Trim Lines (B16)
Saturation (A3)	Marl Deposits (B15)		Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
Water Marks (B1)	Hydrogen Sulfide Od	or (C1)	Crayfish Burrows (C8)
		es on Living Roots (C3)	
	Presence of Reduce		Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
Algal Mat or Crust (B4)	Recent Iron Reduction		Geomorphic Position (D2)
Iron Deposits (B5)	Thin Muck Surface (Shallow Aquitard (D3)
	Other (Explain in Rei	marks)	Microtopographic Relief (D4)
Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)			FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
Field Observations:	Zotanou so		
Surface Water Present? Yes No			
Water Table Present? Yes No	_ Depth (inches):	000000	management was a second
Saturation Present? Yes No (includes capillary fringe)	_ Depth (inches):	vvetiand	Hydrology Present? Yes No
Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring Remarks:	weii, aeriai priotos, pre	evious inspections), ii av	aliable.
FIGURE 7			

١	/EGET/	ATION -	Use	scientific	names of	plants.
				00101111110	11011100 01	piaile.

	_	
Sam	ppling Point: $-S_{a}$	3
Dominance Test worksheet	:	
Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC		(A)
Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata:	_5	(B)
Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC		(A/B)
Prevalence Index workshee	t:	
	Multiply by:	
OBL species	x 1 =	_ 1
FACW species	x 2 =	_
FAC species	x 3 =	_
FACU species	x 4 =	_
UPL species	x 5 =	_
Column Totals:	(A)	_ (B)
Prevalence Index = B/A	\ =	_
Hydrophytic Vegetation Ind	icators:	
1 - Rapid Test for Hydrop	hytic Vegetation	
2 - Dominance Test is >5	0%	
3 - Prevalence Index is ≤	3.0 ¹	
4 - Morphological Adapta data in Remarks or on		porting
— Problematic Hydrophytic	Vegetation ¹ (Explai	n)
¹ Indicators of hydric soil and v be present, unless disturbed of	vetland hydrology n or problematic.	nust
Definitions of Vegetation St	rata:	
Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.0 at breast height (DBH), regard	6 cm) or more in dia dless of height.	ameter
Sapling/shrub – Woody plan and greater than or equal to 3		ВН
Herb – All herbaceous (non-woo size, and woody plants less than		s of
Woody vines – All woody vines height.	greater than 3.28 ft i	n

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)		Species?		Dominance Test worksheet:		
1. Acer Rubrum				Number of Dominant Species	2	(4)
2. Acer Saccharum				That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC:		_ (A)
3				Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata:	_5	(B)
4 5				Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC:	40%	_ (A/B)
6						
				Prevalence Index worksheet:		
7		= Total Cov		Total % Cover of:		
at to 6980	_50_	_ = Total Cov	er	OBL species x		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)				FACW species x		
1. Lonicera Japonica	_5_	-	FACU	FAC species x		
2. Rosa multiplura	5	~	FACU	FACU species x		
3				UPL species x		
				Column Totals: (A	·)	(B)
5				Prevalence Index = B/A =		
6				Hydrophytic Vegetation Indica	ators:	
Principle				1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophy		
7	_			2 - Dominance Test is >50%		
	10	= Total Cov	er	3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0		
Herb Stratum (Plot size:)				4 - Morphological Adaptation		pporting
1	-	309 <u></u>		data in Remarks or on a	separate sheet)
2		·		Problematic Hydrophytic Ve	getation ¹ (Expla	ain)
3		an 		¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wet		must
4				be present, unless disturbed or p	problematic.	
5				Definitions of Vegetation Strat	ta:	
6				Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 c	m) or more in d	iameter
				at breast height (DBH), regardle		lameter
7				Sapling/shrub – Woody plants	less than 3 in F)BH
8				and greater than or equal to 3.2		,011
9				Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody	() plants regardle	es of
10				size, and woody plants less than 3.2	8 ft tall.	33 01
11				W-1-1-1-1-1-1		10.
12	-			Woody vines – All woody vines gre height.	eater than 3.28 It	in
		= Total Cov	er			
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)						
1. Toxidendrun radicans	5	V	FAC			
. TO KIGGARION TO SIE ON			. 110	Hydrophytic		
2		-		Vegetation	w. /	
3	-			Present? Yes	. NO	
4		(c)				
	_5	= Total Cov	er			
Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate	sheet.)					

Absolute Dominant Indicator

\sim	_		
•	11		
•	u	_	

Sampling Point: 52

Profile Desci	ription: (Describe	to the dep	th needed to docum	nent the i	ndicator	or confirm	n the absence of ind	icators.)
Depth	Matrix		Redox	x Features	<u>s</u>			
(inches)	Color (moist)		Color (moist)		Type ¹	Loc ²		Remarks
0-10	104R3/3	98	104R5/6	_2_	<u>C</u>	M	Silty loam	
10-12+	104R3/2	95	104R 5/10	5	C	m	Siltulain	
							7117	
			2					
						-		
			-		×			
								 -
¹Type: C=Co	ncentration, D=Dep	letion, RM	=Reduced Matrix, MS	=Masked	Sand Gra	ains.	² Location: PL=F	Pore Lining, M=Matrix.
Hydric Soil II							Indicators for Pre	oblematic Hydric Soils ³ :
Histosol (A1)		Polyvalue Below	v Surface	(S8) (LRR	R,	2 cm Muck (A	(10) (LRR K, L, MLRA 149B)
	pedon (A2)		MLRA 149B)					Redox (A16) (LRR K, L, R)
Black His			Thin Dark Surfa					Peat or Peat (S3) (LRR K, L, R)
	n Sulfide (A4) Layers (A5)		Loamy Mucky M Loamy Gleyed M			, L)		(S7) (LRR K, L, M) low Surface (S8) (LRR K, L)
	Below Dark Surface	e (A11)	Depleted Matrix		,			rface (S9) (LRR K, L)
1500 BS0	rk Surface (A12)	, ,	Redox Dark Sur					ese Masses (F12) (LRR K, L, R)
Sandy Mi	ucky Mineral (S1)		Depleted Dark S	Surface (F	7)			odplain Soils (F19) (MLRA 149B)
	eyed Matrix (S4)		Redox Depressi	ions (F8)				(TA6) (MLRA 144A, 145, 149B)
	edox (S5)						Red Parent M	
1 57 State	Matrix (S6) face (S7) (LRR R, N	II DA 140I	21					Dark Surface (TF12) n in Remarks)
Dark Suit	ace (O7) (LINK IX, II	ILIX 1431	2)				Other (Explain	i ii Keliaks)
3Indicators of	hydrophytic vegetal	ion and we	etland hydrology mus	t be prese	ent, unless	disturbed	or problematic.	
Restrictive L	ayer (if observed):							
Type:								
Depth (inc	hes):						Hydric Soil Prese	nt? Yes No
Remarks:		2 <u></u> = 11						
								ļ.
1								
II.								7
í								
<u> </u>								

	ultural field Local relief	Township, Range:Slope (%):Slope (%):
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *		Long: 72,7286 Datum: NAD 8
oil Map Unit Name: Vol Dranam a	The state of the s	
re climatic / hydrologic conditions on the sit	te typical for this time of year? Yes	No (If no, explain in Remarks.)
re Vegetation, Soil, or Hydr	ology <u>100</u> significantly disturbed	d? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes No
re Vegetation, Soil, or Hydr	ology No naturally problematic	(If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attac	h site map showing samp	ling point locations, transects, important features, et
Hydric Soil Present? Y	/es No If	s the Sampled Area vithin a Wetland? Yes No yes, optional Wetland Site ID:
area was mo	wed. The Site	is a Prior agricultural
IYDROLOGY		
Wetland Hydrology Indicators:		Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)
Primary Indicators (minimum of one is requ	ired; check all that apply)	Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
Surface Water (A1)	Water-Stained Leaves (I	B9) Drainage Patterns (B10)
High Water Table (A2)	Aquatic Fauna (B13)	Moss Trim Lines (B16)
Saturation (A3)	Marl Deposits (B15)	Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
Water Marks (B1)	— Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (
Sediment Deposits (B2)	Oxidized Rhizospheres	
Drift Deposits (B3)	Presence of Reduced Iro	
Algal Mat or Crust (B4)	Recent Iron Reduction in	200 MATERIA TO COLORE 1987 - AMERICA (CAMPARAMENTAL PARENTAL PROPERTY OF THE SECOND OF
Iron Deposits (B5)	Thin Muck Surface (C7)	
		rks) Microtopographic Relief (D4) FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (E	/DOX	FAC-Neutral Test (DD)
Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (E Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface	(B8)	
Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (E Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface Field Observations:		
Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (E Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface Field Observations: Surface Water Present? Yes	No Depth (inches):	
Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (E Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface Field Observations:	No Depth (inches):	Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes No

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: B I

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Indicator Species? Status	Dominance Test worksheet:
I loon			Number of Dominant Species
1			That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: (A)
2			Total Number of Dominant
3			Species Across All Strata: (B)
4			Percent of Dominant Species
5		·	That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: (A/B)
6			Besselves Indexdeb.ed
7			Prevalence Index worksheet:
		= Total Cover	
		- Total Cover	OBL species x1 =
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			FACW species x 2 = FAC species x 3 =
1,			
2			FACU species x 4 = UPL species x 5 =
3			Column Totals: (A) (B)
4			Coldini Totals(A)(B)
5			Prevalence Index = B/A =
location and the second			Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:
6			1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
7			2 - Dominance Test is >50%
		= Total Cover	3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0¹
Herb Stratum (Plot size:) 1. Panicum Sp.	ac-	7	4 - Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide supporting
2			data in Remarks or on a separate sheet) Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain)
10 mm m m m m m m m m m m m m m m m m m			1975 1975 1975 1975 1975 1975 1975 1975
3			¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
4			Description of the second of t
5			Definitions of Vegetation Strata:
6			Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter
7			at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.
8			Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.
9			H. I. All I. A. C. A.
10			Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.
11			Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in
12			height.
	95	= Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1			
2			Hydrophytic
3			Present? Yes No
<u></u>			
4			
		= Total Cover	
Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate)	x 11
Panicum Species was	nst	identibie	d, However, it is
estimated That the s	pecies	is UPL	. The Spring Zoly
Site visit may cang	irm.		0

J	u	ı	_

Sampling Point: B I

Profile Descrip	ption: (Describe to	the depth	needed to docur	nent the ind	icator or	confirm	n the absence of indicators.)	
Depth _	Matrix		Redo	x Features	_	. 2		
(inches)	Color (moist)	<u>%</u> _	Color (moist)		Type'	Loc*	Texture Remarks	
0-12+	7.5 YR 5/4	100					Siltyloam	
<u> </u>								
-							9 	
							· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
							8 (1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	
							S	
							S <u></u>	<u> </u>
							· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
							N	
¹Type: C=Cond	centration, D=Deple	tion, RM=F	Reduced Matrix, MS	S=Masked Sa	and Grain	IS.	² Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matr	íx.
Hydric Soil Inc							Indicators for Problematic Hydric S	oils³:
Histosol (A	.1)	<u> </u>	_ Polyvalue Belov	v Surface (S	8) (LRR F	₹,	2 cm Muck (A10) (LRR K, L, MLF	RA 149B)
Histic Epipe			MLRA 149B				Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (LRR	
Black Histic		03	_ Thin Dark Surfa				트리 :	outsetter in the management of the
	Sulfide (A4)	10	_ Loamy Mucky N		LRR K, L	.)	Dark Surface (S7) (LRR K, L, M)	
Stratified L	Below Dark Surface	(Δ11)	Loamy GleyedDepleted Matrix				Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (LIThin Dark Surface (S9) (LRR K, I	
	Surface (A12)	(^11) _	Redox Dark Su	10			Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (L	
	cky Mineral (S1)		_ Depleted Dark				Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19)	
	yed Matrix (S4)	3. 	Redox Depress				Mesic Spodic (TA6) (MLRA 144A	
Sandy Red		(C)=					Red Parent Material (F21)	
Stripped M							Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12	?)
Dark Surfa	ce (S7) (LRR R, ML	RA 149B)					Other (Explain in Remarks)	
3	n 101 to 12100	V 100					NA N	
	ydrophytic vegetatio	n and wetla	and hydrology mus	t be present,	unless d	isturbed	or problematic.	
	yer (if observed):							
Type:	Alexandria							1 /
Depth (inche	es):						Hydric Soil Present? Yes	No /
Remarks:								
j								
1								

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM - Northcentral and Northeast Region Project/Site: 99 To RSC, Boardman Lane City/County/Middle town Middle Sex Sampling Date: 11-19-2013 Applicant/Owner: 99 Da RSC/middle & x Land Trust State: CT Sampling Point: Investigator(s): Tarric Octrofsky Sharpa Sarto Section, Township, Range: Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): acre althoral fiel Local relief (concave, convex, none): ______ Slope (%): 0 - 10 Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR PR Lat: 41.5805 Long: 72.7285 Datum: MAD Soil Map Unit Name: Who brokam and Mento Loams NWI classification: ____ Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes _____ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.) Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _________ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes No Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology No naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.) SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc. Is the Sampled Area Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? within a Wetland? Yes ____ No ___ Hydric Soil Present? Yes _____ No __/ Wetland Hydrology Present? If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:_____ Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.) site is within a prior agricultural field. Mowing is currently occurring. **HYDROLOGY** Wetland Hydrology Indicators: Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required) Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply) Surface Soil Cracks (B6) __ Drainage Patterns (B10) _ Surface Water (A1) __ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13) __ Moss Trim Lines (B16) High Water Table (A2) __ Marl Deposits (B15) Saturation (A3) __ Dry-Season Water Table (C2) ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) Water Marks (B1) Crayfish Burrows (C8) _ Sediment Deposits (B2) Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) _ Drift Deposits (B3) Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1) Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6) Algal Mat or Crust (B4) Geomorphic Position (D2) Iron Deposits (B5) _ Thin Muck Surface (C7) Shallow Aquitard (D3) Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) Other (Explain in Remarks) Microtopographic Relief (D4) FAC-Neutral Test (D5) Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8) Field Observations: Yes _____ No ____ Depth (inches): Surface Water Present? Yes ____ No ___ Depth (inches): Water Table Present? Saturation Present? Yes ____ No ___ Depth (inches): Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ No _ (includes capillary fringe) Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available: Remarks: FIGURE 9

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: B2

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Indicate Species? Statu	
1	V = 3		Number of Dominant Species
2			5 7 Jan 2 Can 1919 1927 F. Marin McCare Hill Can Can Marin Can Can Can Can Can Can Can Can Can Ca
3			Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: (B)
4			
5			Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: (A/B)
6			1 To various mask womenson
7			
0 1 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10		= Total Cover	OBL species x 1 = FACW species x 2 =
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			FAC species x 2 =
1			FACU species x 4 =
2			UPL species x 5 =
3			— Column Totals: (A) (B)
4			- Bureline Index B/A
5		10	Prevalence Index = B/A =
6			
7			1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
		= Total Cover	2 - Dominance Test is >50% 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0¹
Herb Stratum (Plot size:)	0 =		4 - Morphological Adaptations¹ (Provide supporting)
1. panicum Sp.	90		data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
2			Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation¹ (Explain)
3	* <u></u> **		Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must
4			be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
5			Definitions of Vegetation Strata:
6			Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter
7			at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.
8			Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH
9			and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.
10			Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of
11			size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.
12			Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in
	90	= Total Cover	height.
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)		- Total Cover	
1			
2	3		Hydrophytic
2			Vegetation Present? Yes No
3			_ 110301111
4			-1
Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate		= Total Cover	
		0 15 10	1 2 3
The site is an agrico		•	882
being mound (no longer	- bar	med). T	he panicum species was
not identified. However it	is est	imated T	hat the species is UPL.
The Spring 2014 Site Vi	n tiz	ay Carbin	M

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Appendix B

Volunteer Species

<u>SMITH STREET</u>: There were no clearly identified volunteer shrub and/or canopy species located within the 0.75 acre enhancement planting area. Due to the late Fall site visit and leaf off conditions, existing volunteer species may be present, but unidentified.

<u>BOARDMAN LANE</u>: Much of the Boardman Lane site has been mowed. Some enhancement plantings remain; however, most have been mowed. No volunteer species were identified during the site visit.

Appendix C

Photos

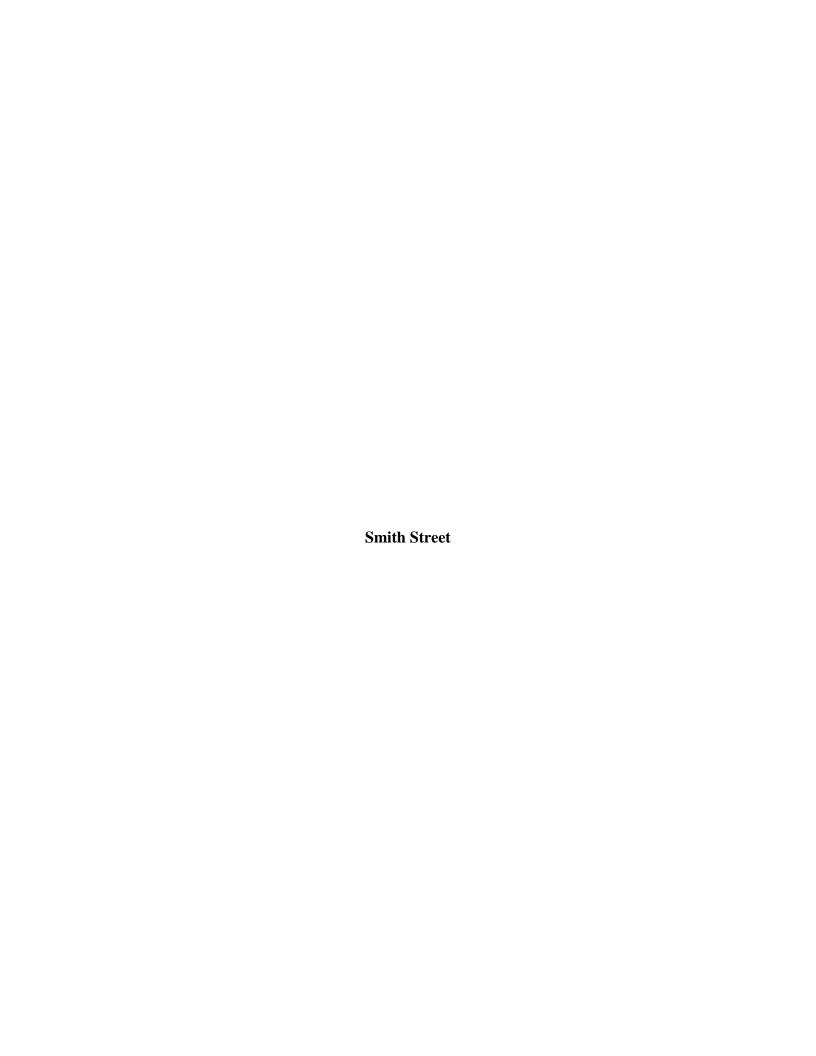




Photo 1: Red Cedar (Juniperus virginiana) first planting area from northern location (14 counted).



Photo 2: Winterberry Holly (*Ilex verticillata*) second plantings from northern location (7 counted). Reed Canary-Grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*) and Poison Ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*) were identified adjacent to this area.



Photo 3: Mountain Laurel (Kalmia latifolia) third planting area from northern location (11 counted).





Photo 5: White Pine (*Pinus strobus*) fifth planting area from northern location (19 counted).





Photo 7: Winterberry Holly (*Ilex verticillata*) seventh planting area from northern location. Pre-existing holly plant seen in photo (left). Enhancement plantings are difficult to see (19 counted).



Photo 8: Winterberry Holly (*Ilex verticillata*) seventh planting area (cont'd). Plantings can be seen at lower center of photo (19 counted).



Photo 9: Mountain Laurel (Kalmia latifolia) eighth planting area from northern location (22 counted).



Photo 10: Highbush Blueberry (*Vaccinium corymbosum*) ninth planting area from northern location. A few plantings can be seen at the lower center of the photo (7 counted).



Photo 11: Highbush Blueberry (*Vaccinium corymbosum*) ninth planting area (cont'd) from northern location. Planting with leaves remaining.



Photo 12: Red Cedar (Juniperus virginiana) tenth planting area from northern location (8 counted).



Photo 13: White Pine (*Pinus strobus*) eleventh planting area from northern location (14 counted). Greenbriar (*Smilax rotundifolia*) was found adjacent to this location.



Photo 14: White Pine (*Pinus strobus*) eleventh planting area (cont'd) from northern location.



Photo 15: Winterberry Holly (*Ilex verticillata*) twelfth planting area. Planting can be seen at lower left of photo. Others are difficult to see (7 counted). Volunteer holly plants are seen in background.



Photo 16: Winterberry Holly (*Ilex verticillata*) twelfth planting area (cont'd). Planting can be seen at lower right of photo. Others are difficult to see. Volunteer holly plants are seen in background.



Photo 17: White Pine (*Pinus strobus*) thirteenth planting area from northern location (11 counted).



Photo 18: Mountain Laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*) fourteenth planting area from northern location (27 counted).



Photo 19: Sweet Pepperbush (Clethra alnifolia) fifteenth planting area from northern location (11 counted).



Photo 20: Sweet Pepperbush (Clethra alnifolia) fifteenth planting area (cont'd) from northern location.



Photo 21: Red Cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*) sixteenth planting area from northern location (10 counted).



Photo 22: Red Cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*) sixteenth planting area (cont'd) from northern location.



Photo 23: Highbush Blueberry (*Vaccinium corymbosum*) seventeenth planting area from northern location (9 counted). Plantings are difficult to see in photo.



Photo 24: Highbush Blueberry (Vaccinium corymbosum) seventeenth planting area (cont'd) from northern location.



Photo 25: End of Highbush Blueberry (*Vaccinium corymbosum*) planting area in lower center of photo and beginning of White Pine (*Pinus strobus*) planting area (eighteenth planting area from northern location) in upper left of photo.



Photo 26: White Pine (*Pinus strobus*) eighteenth planting area from northern location (16 counted).



Photo 27: White Pine (*Pinus strobus*) eighteenth planting area from northern location (16 counted). Also, general location of NEC seed mix.



Photo 28: Red Cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*) nineteenth planting area from northern location (10 counted). Also, general location of NEC seed mix.



Photo 29: Red Cedar (Juniperus virginiana) nineteenth planting area (cont'd) from northern location.



Photo 30: Red Cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*) nineteenth planting area (cont'd) from northern location. Reed Canary-Grass (*Phragmites australis*) stand is seen in the upper right of the photo.



Photo 31: Sweet Pepperbush (*Clethra alnifolia*) twentieth planting area from northern location (7 counted). Plantings are very difficult to see in photo.



Photo 32: Existing wetland area and general NEwm seed mix location in lower front of photo. Upper area of photo is Arrowwood (*Viburnum dentatum*) twenty-first planting area from northern location. Plants are difficult to see. Planting can be seen in lower center of photo.



Photo 33: Existing wetland area and general NEwm seed mix location at lower front of photo. Upper portion of photo is Highbush Blueberry (*Vaccinium corymbosum*) twenty-second planting area from northern location. Plantings are difficult to see in photo.



Photo 34: Highbush Blueberry (*Vaccinium corymbosum*) twenty-second planting area (cont'd) from northern location. Plantings are difficult to see in photo.



Photo 35: Sweet Pepperbush (*Clethra alnifolia*) twenty-third planting area from northern location (11 counted). Plantings are difficult to see in photo.



Photo 36: Mountain Laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*) twenty-fourth planting area from northern location (12 counted). Plantings are seen on lower left of photo.



Photo 37: Upper limits of planting area from southern limit of planting area.





P39: Smith Street Soil Sample 2.



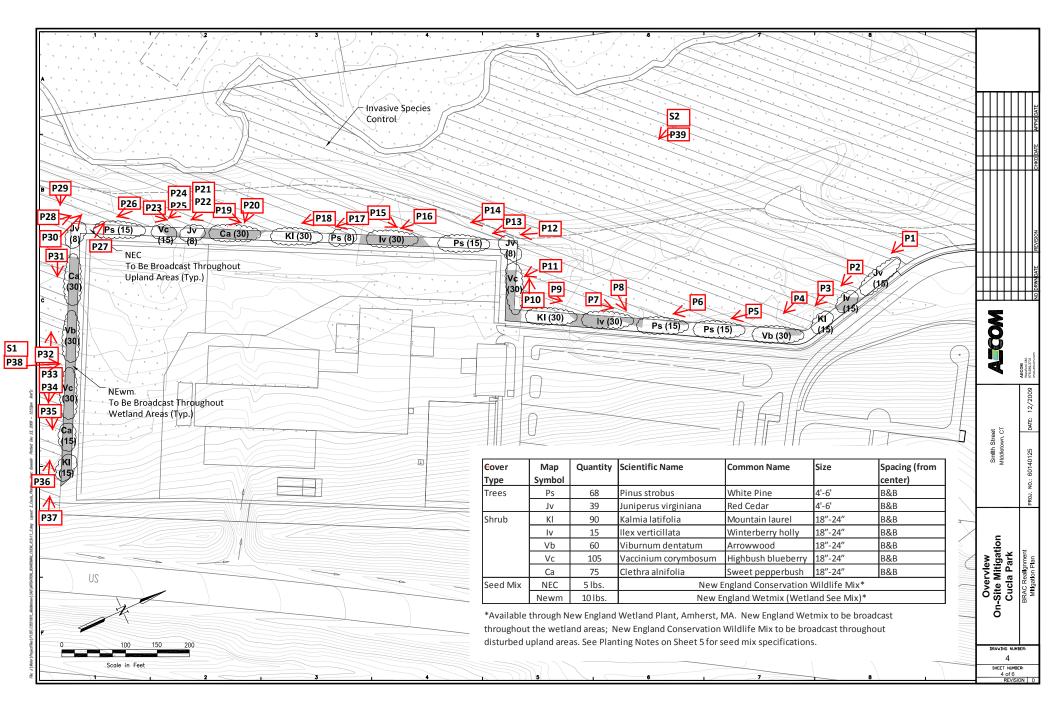
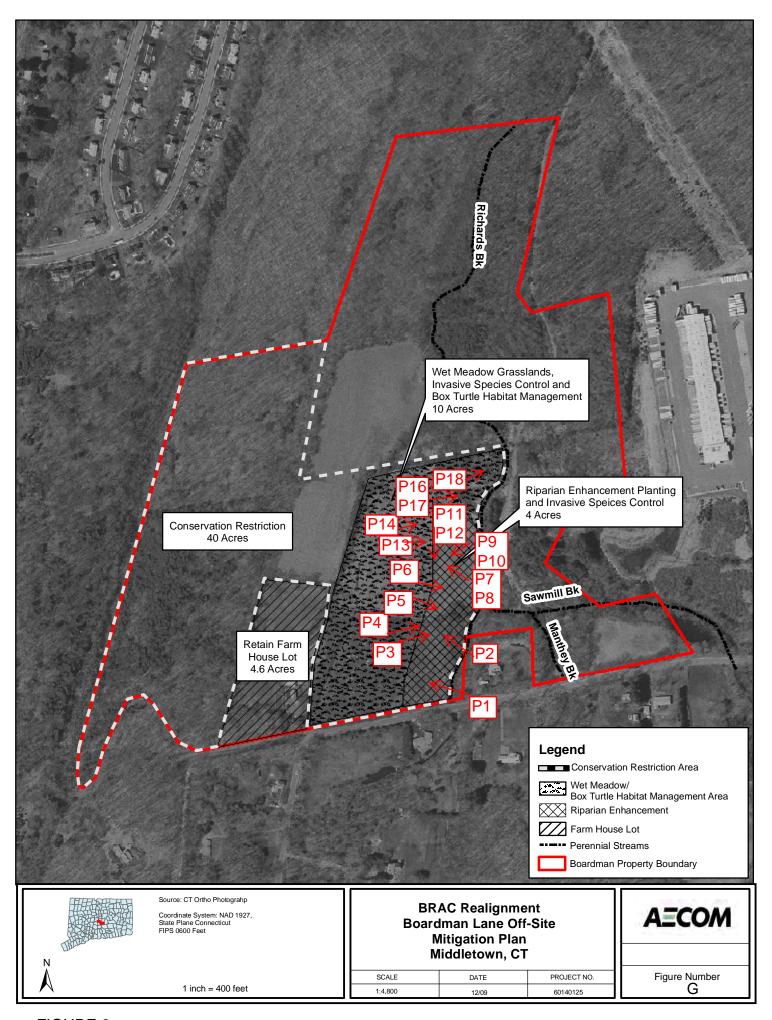
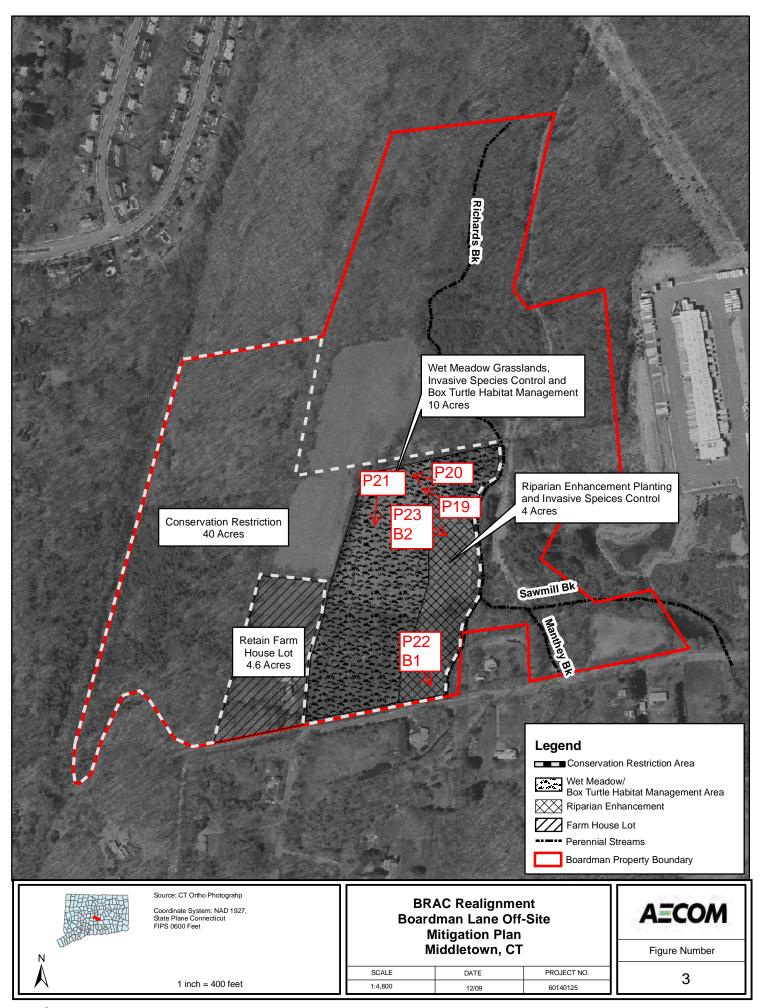
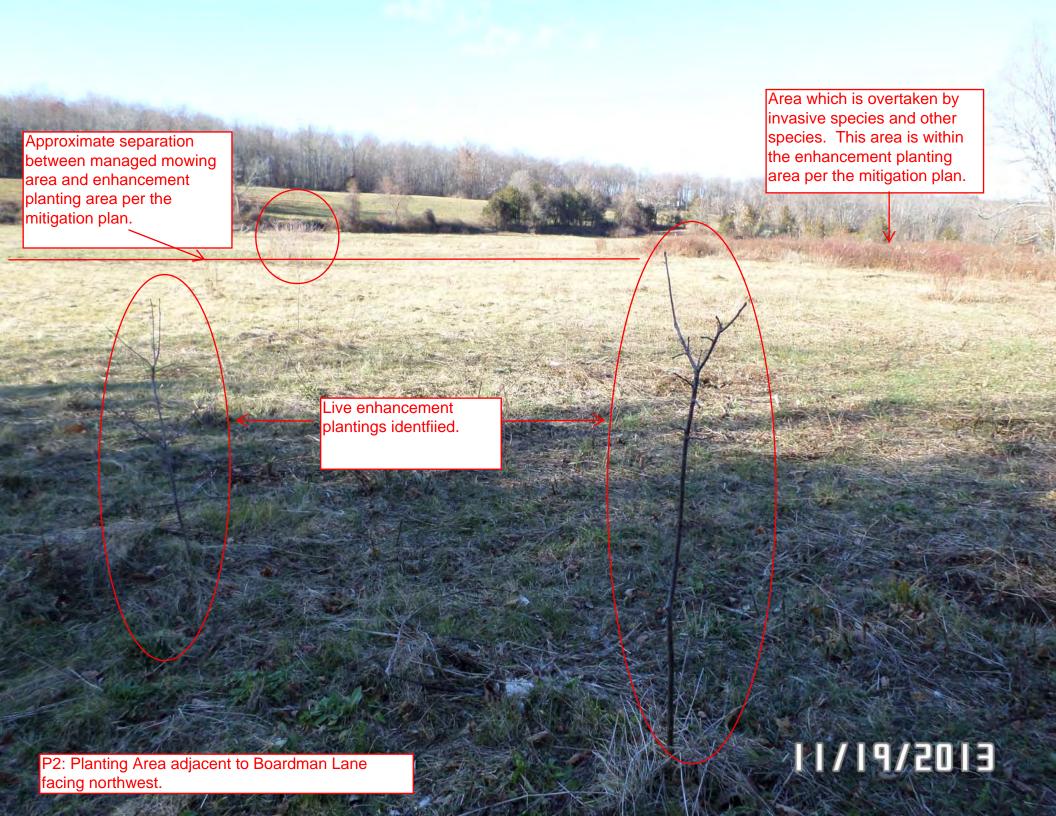


FIGURE 1











P3: Within enhancement planting area; this area had been overtaken by invasive species. Enhancement plantings were difficult to locate. Photo taken facing east.





P5: Enhancement planting area with a portion having been mowed and a portion overtaken with invasive species. Hedgerow is seen in center of photo. Photo taken facing south toward Boardman Lane.



































