#### FINAL

## **North Muddy Creek Mitigation Report**

#### **McDowell and Burke Counties, North Carolina**

#### USGS HUC: 03050101040020 Project ID No. 16-D06115



Before

After

Prepared for:



Environmental Banc & Exchange 909 Capability Drive, Suite 3100 Raleigh, NC 27606

Submitted to:



NCDENR-Ecosystem Enhancement Program 1652 Mail Service Center Raleigh, NC 27699-1652

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#### **Executive Summary**

The North Muddy Creek site consists of five separate stream reaches and three wetland areas. Unnamed Tributary 1 (UT1) and its associated wetland areas are located just north of Interstate 40 on the McDowell/Burke County line on property owned by J. David and Betty Jean Connolly. UT2, UT4, and UT5 and their associated wetland areas are located immediately south of Interstate 40 in McDowell County on property owned by James G. Benfield. UT6 and its associated wetland area is located south of Interstate 40 in McDowell County on property owned by James G. Benfield. UT6 and its associated wetland area is located south of Interstate 40 in McDowell County on property owned by Robert E. Price (see Figure 1). The project streams lie within the Catawba River Basin (Hydrologic Unit Code 03050101040020) and the North Carolina Division of Water Quality (NCDWQ) sub-basin 03-08-30.

UT1 flows east to west and drains into Muddy Creek. UT1 is a perennial stream that begins at an off-site pond and is divided into two reaches (Upper UT1 and Lower UT1). The stream enters the project site in a steep valley setting and flows into the flat floodplain of Muddy Creek (see **Figure 2**). Prior to restoration, cattle had open access to both stream reaches, which actively degraded the buffer, banks, bed, and water quality. Lower UT1 also had been historically straightened and dredged. The spoils of the dredging that had been deposited on the banks formed berms that acted like hydrologic barriers, preventing frequent flood flows from inundating the adjacent wetland areas. UT1 contains two on-site jurisdictional wetlands, which have been enhanced.

UT5 is a perennial stream that had been historically straightened (see **Figure 3**) prior to restoration. The lower reach of UT5 was incised, lacked in-stream habitat, and was not connected to its floodplain. There was minimal to no woody buffer along this section of UT5. UT5 contains a jurisdictional wetland at the toe of the valley slope. Prior to its enhancement/preservation, the wetland area had been degraded along its outer boundary due to periodic tilling and open cattle access.

UT6 is a perennial stream that had been historically straightened and cleared (see **Figure 4**). Prior to restoration, the wetland hydrology had been removed because of the ditching, channelization of the associated stream, and severely limited infiltration of ponded waters. The land surface of this area had been smoothed, crowned, ditched, altered by cattle access, and stripped of forest cover.

The restoration reaches included all of UT1 and UT6 and the lower section of UT5. Prior to construction, these reaches had minimal woody riparian buffers, failed culvert crossings, and livestock access. In addition, the reaches had been physically altered (straightened) in the past. These impairments created unstable bed and banks and excess sediment, nutrients, and biochemical demand (BOD). These problems combined with the lack of sufficient re-oxygenating riffle features, reduced dissolved oxygen within the water column. Water quality also was diminished due to raised turbidity from bank erosion and elevated water temperatures caused by the lack of tree shading. Habitat potential was reduced by the diminished water quality and loss of physical habitat such as bed features, woody debris, and a well developed vegetative community.

The enhancement reach was located amidst two preservation reaches along UT5. Prior to construction, this reach was mainly affected by incision, livestock access, and adjacent eroding dirt roads. The enhancement reach was aggrading, causing a lack of diversity, habitat, and degraded water quality. This reach was enhanced (enhancement level I and II) through livestock exclusion fencing and was reattached to its floodplain through the addition of log sills for grade control. The log sills also added riffles and pools to help diversify the bed form and add habitat.

The preservation reaches included UT2, UT4, and UT5, which are headwater streams that flow into Muddy Creek (see **Figures 3** and **5**). These reaches were stable, had a mature woody riparian buffer, and were not incised. Steep slopes prevented livestock from accessing the reaches. These reaches were protected with a recorded permanent conservation easement.

Wetland enhancement areas located in UT1 and UT5 are hydrated by their connection to the groundwater table, hill slope seepage, runoff, and over-bank flooding from the nearby streams. Modifications to these enhancement areas included livestock exclusion and supplemental plantings.

Wetland restoration areas located in UT1 and UT6 were modified by grading (a maximum of 6 inches) to bring the ground elevation within a foot of the mean growing season water table. The land surface was reshaped to allow over-bank flows to route though the wetland. The grading also created microtopography to increase ponded water detention and infiltration times. The areas that were open fields were revegetated with woody species, thereby increasing hydraulic roughness of the floodplain, leading to an increase in the duration of flooding in these areas. Restoring the streams and backfilling the ditches will restore the local ground water table and increase the frequency and duration of flooding from smaller storm events.

#### Goals and Objectives

Based on the site conditions described above, the goals and objectives achieved by this project include:

#### **Goals achieved:**

• Provided an ecological uplift by re-establishing and improving terrestrial and aquatic habitat and diversity.

#### **Objectives achieved:**

- Removed excess nutrients and sediment through the use of vegetative buffers;
- Increased dissolved oxygen concentrations through the use of in-stream structures and the turbulence they produce in pools;

- Stabilized stream banks using bioengineering and/or natural channel design techniques;
- Improved substrate through the use of structures and the elimination of major on-site sediment sources;
- Created habitat diversity by introducing woody structures such as log vanes and rootwads;
- Reduced temperature by restoring canopy in the buffer areas;
- Reconnected streams to their adjacent floodplains and wetlands;
- Raised groundwater levels in adjacent wetlands by raising channel bed elevations;
- Removed and/or plugged ditches that previously drained historic wetlands;
- Created micro-topography by regarding and ripping wetlands;
- Broke up historically compacted soils to allow groundwater to reach the surface and wetland vegetation to flourish;
- Controlled the invasive exotics by removing them during construction;
- Preserved stable on-site streams and riparian buffers draining into the enhancement/restoration reaches;
- Excluded livestock through fencing;
- Improved crossings by replacing pipes and/or stabilizing outfalls; and
- Protected site assets through the recordation of a conservation easement.

The streams were restored using either Rosgen Priority 1 or Priority 2 methodologies. Priority 1 was employed along the wetland restoration areas to restore the groundwater table and increase over-bank flooding in small storm events. The wetland and riparian areas were ripped to remove compaction from the livestock and create microtopography. The riparian buffer and wetlands were replanted or planted with supplemental, native woody species to restore ecological function to the buffer and wetlands.

All stream reaches (restoration, enhancement, and preservation) are protected with a recorded permanent conservation easement. As shown in **Tables 1** and **2** below, the mitigation work at the site resulted in the restoration, enhancement, and/or preservation of 7,960 linear feet of stream for a total of 4,996 stream mitigation units (SMUs) and 20.2 acres of riparian/non-riparian wetlands for a total of 16.4 wetland mitigation units (WMUs).

Project Stream	Stream Restoration (linear feet)	Stream Enhancement Level I (linear feet)	Stream Enhancement Level II (linear feet)	Stream Preservation (linear feet)	Total
Total Site	3,974	337	336	3,313	7,960
Total SMUs	3,974	225	134	663	4.996

#### Table 1: Stream Mitigation Summary

Project Wetlands	Riparian Wetland Restoration (acres)	Riparian Wetland Enhancement (acres)	Riparian Wetland Preservation (acres)	Riparian Total (acres)	Non- Riparian Wetland Restoration (acres)	Total
Total Site	11.4	3.7	2.5	17.6	2.6	20.2
Total WMUs	11.4	1.9	0.5	13.8	2.6	16.4

 Table 2: Wetland Mitigation Summary

Monitoring in 2008 through 2012 will assess the site's streams to determine restoration success. The monitoring plan has been established based on guidance provided by *Stream Mitigation Guidelines* disseminated by the United States Army Corps of Engineers – Wilmington District (McLendon, Scott, Fox, St. John et al. 2003) and the most current version of the North Carolina Ecosystem Enhancement Program (EEP) documents entitled "Content, Format, and Data Requirements for EEP Monitoring Reports." Streams will be monitored for stability using cross section and longitudinal profile surveys and photo documentation.

#### FINAL

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Attachment 1: Record Set

Attachment 2: Baseline Monitoring (Equinox Environmental Consulting and Design, Inc)

#### **Narrative**

The North Muddy Creek site consists of five separate project reaches. The first reach, Unnamed Tributary 1 (UT1), is located just north of Interstate 40 on the McDowell/Burke County line. UT5 and UT6 are both located south of Interstate 40 in McDowell County (see **Figure 1**). The project streams lie within the Catawba River Basin (Hydrologic Unit Code **03050101040020**) and the North Carolina Division of Water Quality (NCDWQ) sub-basin 03-08-30. The site is defined by the conservation easement surrounding the stream and riparian buffers that cover approximately 34.8 acres.

Prior to construction, the site consisted of five unnamed tributaries and associated wetlands (UT1, UT2, UT4, UT5, and UT6), which included approximately 7,960 linear feet of unnamed tributaries to Muddy Creek. The land adjacent to the site (outside of the conservation easement) is being used for cattle grazing and hay production. It also included portions of undisturbed forest. All five systems drain a watershed consisting of predominately forest and agricultural land.

The pasture land surrounding the streams, wetlands, and wetland restoration areas lacked strong rooted vegetation (e.g., woody or deep-rooted herbaceous vegetation). Pasture grasses dominated most of the riparian buffer with isolated specimens of hardwoods. These areas were highly impacted by livestock access and historical ditching and channelization. Most of the stream banks were actively failing predominantly due to hoof shear. Stream features were obliterated by continuous livestock access.

Based on the above site conditions, the goals and objectives achieved by this project include:

Goals achieved:

• Re-established and improved terrestrial and aquatic habitat and diversity.

Objectives achieved:

- Removed excess nutrients and sediment through the use of vegetative buffers;
- Increased dissolved oxygen concentrations through the use of in-stream structures and the turbulence they produce in pools;
- Stabilized stream banks using bioengineering and/or natural channel design techniques;
- Improved substrate through the use of structures and the elimination of major on-site sediment sources;
- Created habitat diversity by introducing woody structures such as log vanes and rootwads;
- Reduced temperature by restoring canopy in the buffer areas;

- Controlled the invasive exotics by removing them during construction;
- Preserved stable on-site streams and riparian buffers draining into the enhancement/restoration reaches;
- Excluded livestock through fencing;
- Improved crossings by replacing pipes and/or stabilizing outfalls,
- Created vernal pools and oxbow lakes; and
- Protected site assets through the recordation of a conservation easement.

Applying Rosgen Priority 1 and 2 methodologies, natural channel design techniques were used to adjust the channel dimension, pattern, and profile to a stable configuration for each restoration reach. The configuration was based on reference reach morphology, values from regional curves, regime equations, experience from other restoration projects, and the existing channel morphology (see **Figures 2-5**).

Upper UT1 was designed as a Rosgen B stream because of its setting in a steep valley. Lower UT1, UT5, and UT6 were designed as Rosgen C streams with high width-to-depth ratios and point bars. The wetlands on UT1 and UT5 were designed to be riparian bottomland hardwood areas. The wetlands on UT6 were designed to be mostly riparian bottomland hardwood areas with some non-riparian areas at the toe of slope away from the streams.

The middle section of UT5 was enhanced (enhancement levels I and II) through livestock exclusion fencing and woody structure placement. This reattached the stream to its historic floodplain, diversified the bed form, and added additional habitat areas.

UT2, UT4, and stable reaches of UT5 and their riparian buffers were preserved. All stream reaches (restoration, enhancement, and preservation) are protected with a recorded permanent conservation easement (see **Figures 2-5**).

Wetland enhancement areas located in UT1 and UT5 are hydrated by their connection to the groundwater table, hill slope seepage, runoff, and over-bank flooding from the nearby streams. Modifications to these enhancement areas included livestock exclusion and supplemental plantings.

Wetland restoration areas located in UT1 and UT6 were modified by grading (a maximum of 6 inches) to bring the ground elevation within a foot of the mean growing season water table. The land surface was reshaped to allow over-bank flows to route though the wetland. The grading also created microtopography to increase ponded water detention and infiltration times. The areas that were open fields were revegetated with woody species, thereby increasing hydraulic roughness of the floodplain, leading to an increase in the duration of flooding in these areas. Restoring the streams and backfilling the ditches will restore the local ground water table and increase the frequency and duration of flooding from smaller storm events.

The riparian buffer of the entire easement was planted in five zones. Zone 1, the stream bank zone, consisted of planted tree and shrub species and seeded native herbaceous species typically found along stream banks in the region. Zone 2, a forested riparian area, consisted of selected tree and shrub species that are tolerant of inundation and saturation. Zone 3 was a transitional zone between the other zones and the conservation easement. It included a mixture of light-tolerant, canopy, and understory species. Zone 4, a wetland/bottomland hardwood zone, covered planting zones in the wetland restoration areas where the inundation or saturation occurs for a long enough period of time during the growing season to select species more adapted to hydric conditions. Zone 5 included areas that already had appropriate native forest vegetation. In these areas, supplemental tree and shrub species were planted as needed. Zone 1 was planted with live stakes, and Zones 2 through 5 were planted with bare root seedlings. Plant spacing was determined according to planting type.

Inspection of the vegetation plots during the baseline monitoring phase showed that the planting density matched the density prescribed in the planting plan. It should be noted that Zone 5 plantings in currently forested areas are supplemental. As a result, the actual densities may reflect the spacing of mature forested areas.

Project Stream	Stream Restoration (linear feet)	Stream Enhancement Level I (linear feet)	Stream Enhancement Level II (linear feet)	Preservation (linear feet)	Total
UT1	2,257	0	0	0	2,257
UT2	0	0	0 1,172		1,172
UT4	0	0	0	1,421	1,421
UT5	550	337	336	720	1,943
UT6	1,167	0	0	0	1,167
Total Site	3,974	337	336	3,313	7,960
Total SMUs	3,974	225	134	663	4,996

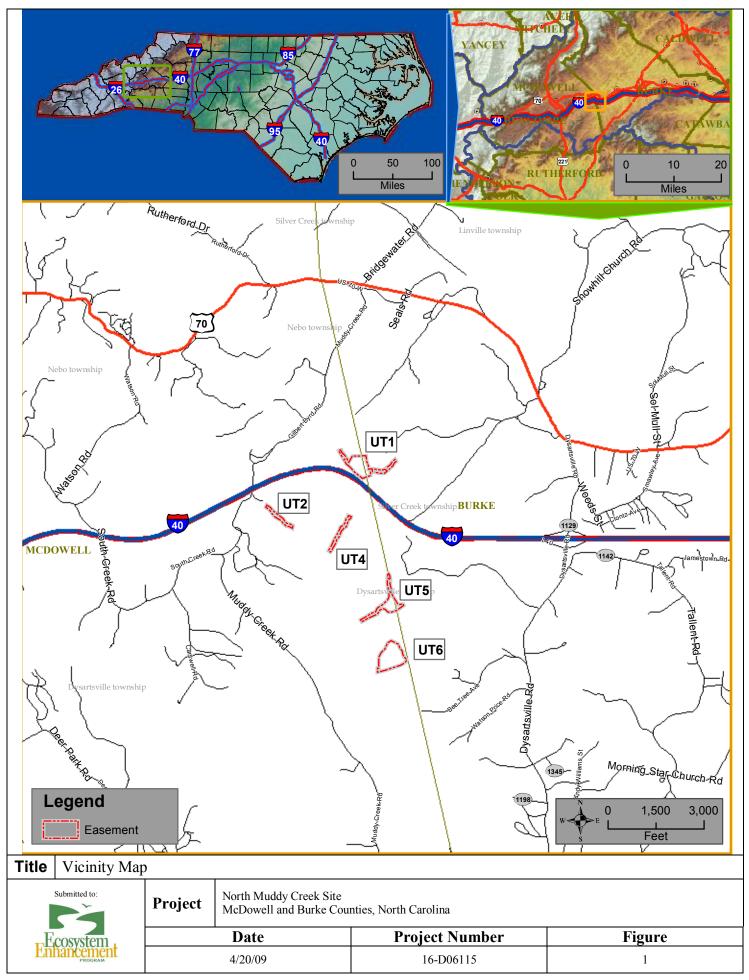
Table 3: Stream Mitigation Summary by Reach

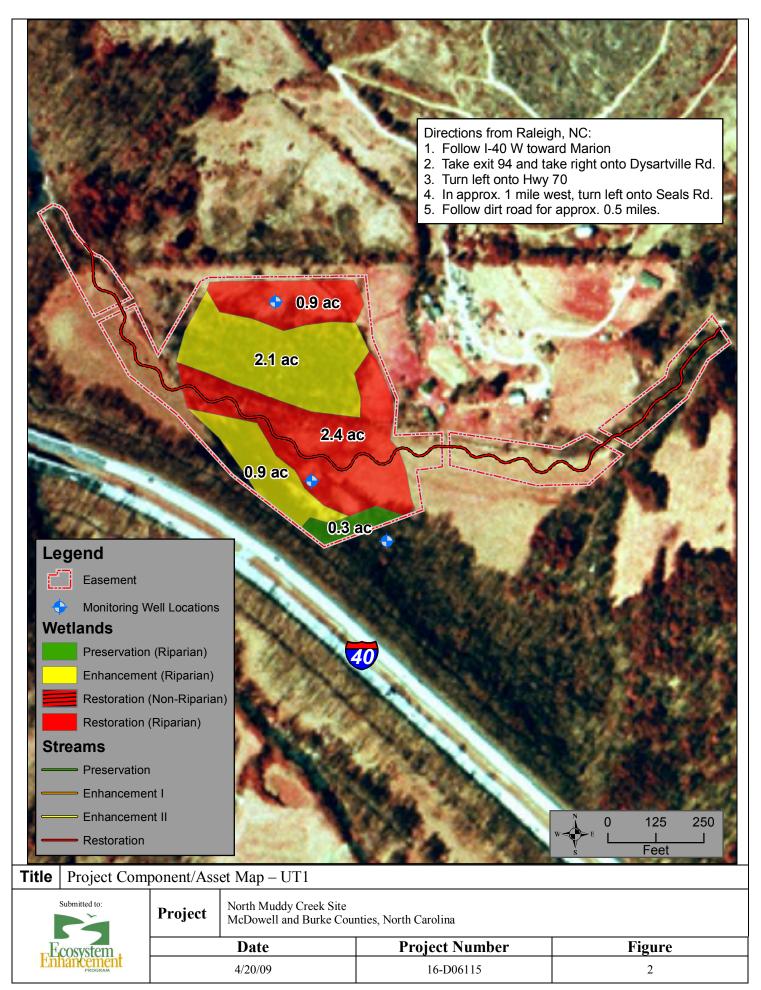
Project Wetlands	Riparian Wetland Restoration (Acres)	Riparian Wetland Enhancement (Acres)	Riparian Wetland Preservation (Acres)	Riparian Total (Acres)	Non- Riparian Wetland Restoration (Acres)	Total (Acres)
UT1	3.3	3.0	0.3	6.6	0	6.6
UT2	-	-	-	-	-	-
UT4	-	-	-	-	-	-
UT5	0	0.7	2.2	2.9	0	2.9
UT6	8.1	0	0	8.1	2.6	10.7
Total Site	11.4	3.7	2.5	17.6	2.6	20.2
Total WMUs	11.4	1.9	0.5	13.8	2.6	16.4

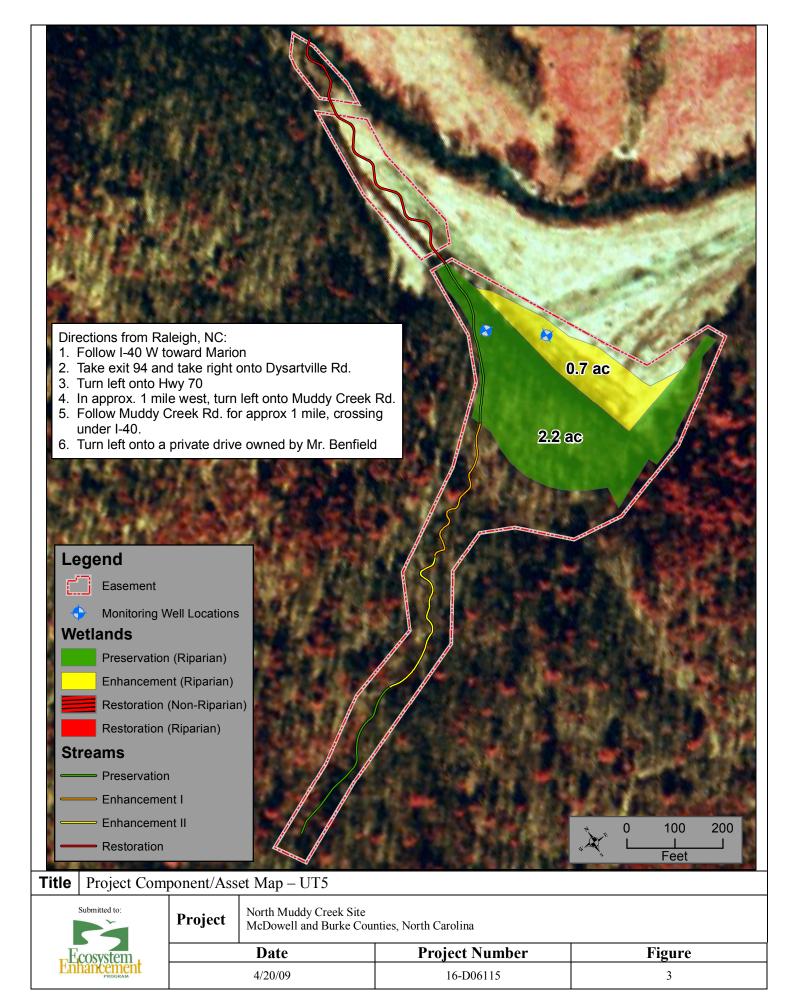
Table 4: Wetland Mitigation Summary by Reach

Table 5: Mitigation Units Summary

Contract Stream Mitigation Units (SMUs)	As-built Stream Mitigation Units (SMUs)	Contract Riparian Wetland Mitigation Units (WMUs)	As-built Riparian Wetland Mitigation Units (WMUs)	Contract Non-Riparian Wetland Mitigation Units (WMUs)	As-built Non-Riparian Wetland Mitigation Units (WMUs)
5,014	4,996	12	13.8	2.4	2.6

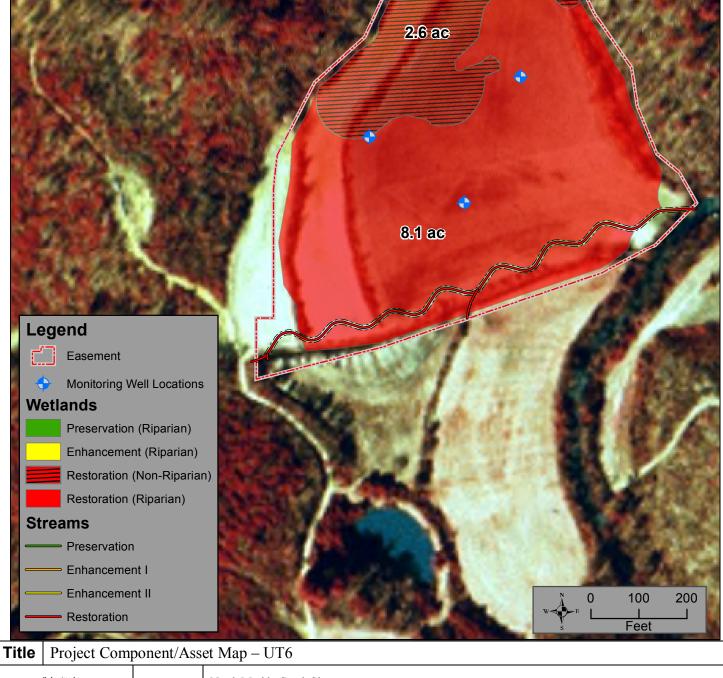






Directions from Raleigh, NC:

- 1. Follow I-40 W toward Marion
- 2. Take exit 94 and take left onto Dysartville Rd.
- 3. Turn right onto Bee Tree
- 4. In approx. 1 mile west, turn left onto private road owned by Mr. Price.





Project	North Muddy Creek Site McDowell and Burke Cou	nties, North Carolina	
	Date	Project Number	Figure
	4/20/09	16-D06115	4

Directions from Raleigh, NC:

- 1. Follow I-40 W toward Marion
- 2. Take exit 94 and take right onto Dysartville Rd.
- 3. Turn left onto Hwy 70
- 4. In approx. 1 mile west, turn left onto Muddy Creek Rd.
- Follow Muddy Creek Rd. for approx 1 mile, crossing under I-40.
- 6. Turn left onto a private drive owned by Mr. Benfield



40

UT1



Project North Muddy Creek Site McDowell and Burke Counties, North Carolina

	Date	Project Number	Figure
t	4/20/09	16-D06115	5

#### **Monitoring Plan**

The monitoring plan to evaluate the success of the stream restoration project is based on guidance provided by *Stream Mitigation Guidelines* disseminated by the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) – Wilmington District and recommendations from the North Carolina Ecosystem Enhancement Program (EEP). The collection and summarization of monitoring data will be conducted in accordance with the most current version of the EEP documents entitled "Content, Format, and Data Requirements for EEP Monitoring Reports."

Monitoring will occur annually for five years and include reference photographs, materials sampling, site survey, visual assessment, and mapping of significant features. The success criteria and assessment methods for the site's streams and riparian buffer are provided below.

#### Stream Monitoring

#### Success Criteria

The stream geometry will be considered successful if the cross-section geometry, profile, and sinuosity are stable or reach a dynamic equilibrium. It is expected that there will be changes in the designed cross sections, profile, and/or substrate composition. Changes that may occur during the monitoring period will be evaluated to determine whether they represent a movement toward a more unstable condition (e.g., down cutting or bank erosion) or an increase in stability (e.g., settling, vegetative changes, coarsening of bed material, braiding in areas of flatter slopes, etc.).

Deviation from the design ratios will not necessarily denote failure, as it is possible to maintain stability and not stay within the design geometry. Changes to the as-built hydraulic geometry may occur due to natural processes of channel adjustment.

#### **Assessment Methods**

Nine permanent cross sections have been installed at unique stream segments throughout the project site. The cross sections represent five riffles and four pools. Annual photographs showing both banks will be taken for each cross section.

Four longitudinal profile sections have been installed totaling 4,090 linear feet of survey. UT1-Upper consists of 386 linear feet, UT1-Lower consists of 2,054 linear feet, UT5 consists of 578 linear feet, and UT6 consists of 1,072 linear feet of surveyed profile.

Thirty-three permanent photo stations have been established to capture the condition of the channel and vegetation plots. Eleven vegetation plot photos have been established.

The restored and enhanced stream reaches will be investigated for channel stability and in-stream structure functionality. Evidence of channel instability (if found) will be identified, mapped, and photographed. Structures will be inventoried for functionality.

#### Riparian Buffer and Wetlands Vegetation

#### Success Criteria

The success of riparian and wetland vegetation planting will be gauged by stem counts of planted species. Riparian and wetland vegetation will be considered successful with the survival of 260 planted stems per acre at the end of the fifth year of monitoring. Survival of 320 planted stems per acre at the end of the third year of monitoring will be used as an interim measure of success. Photos taken at established photo points should indicate maturation of riparian vegetation community.

#### **Assessment Methods**

The success of vegetation plantings will be measured through stem counts. Eleven (11) permanent plots will be used to sample the riparian buffer and restoration wetlands. Each quadrant covers 100 square meters. During the counts, the health of the vegetation will be noted. The vegetation survey will occur during the growing season. Permanent photo stations have been set up for each plot.

#### Wetland Hydrology

#### Success Criteria

The success of wetland hydrology will be based on a comparison the monitoring gauge data from the restoration sites to that of the enhancement sites. The groundwater hydrology of the enhancement areas will serve as the site's hydrology reference for target groundwater hydrology because the enhancement areas (pre-construction) exhibited wetland groundwater hydrology but lacked appropriate vegetation. The enhancement sites are considered to have already met wetland hydrology criteria because they are considered to be jurisdictional by the USACE. They also are in similar landscape positions and should have hydrological responses similar to the restored wetlands. The hydrological success also will be based on saturation of the upper surface of the soils for 7% of the growing season.

#### **Assessment Methods**

Wetland groundwater hydrology will be monitored using shallow continuous monitoring gauges. Monitoring gauges have been placed in the proposed restoration and enhancement areas. This data will be used to confirm that the success criteria have been met.

#### **References**

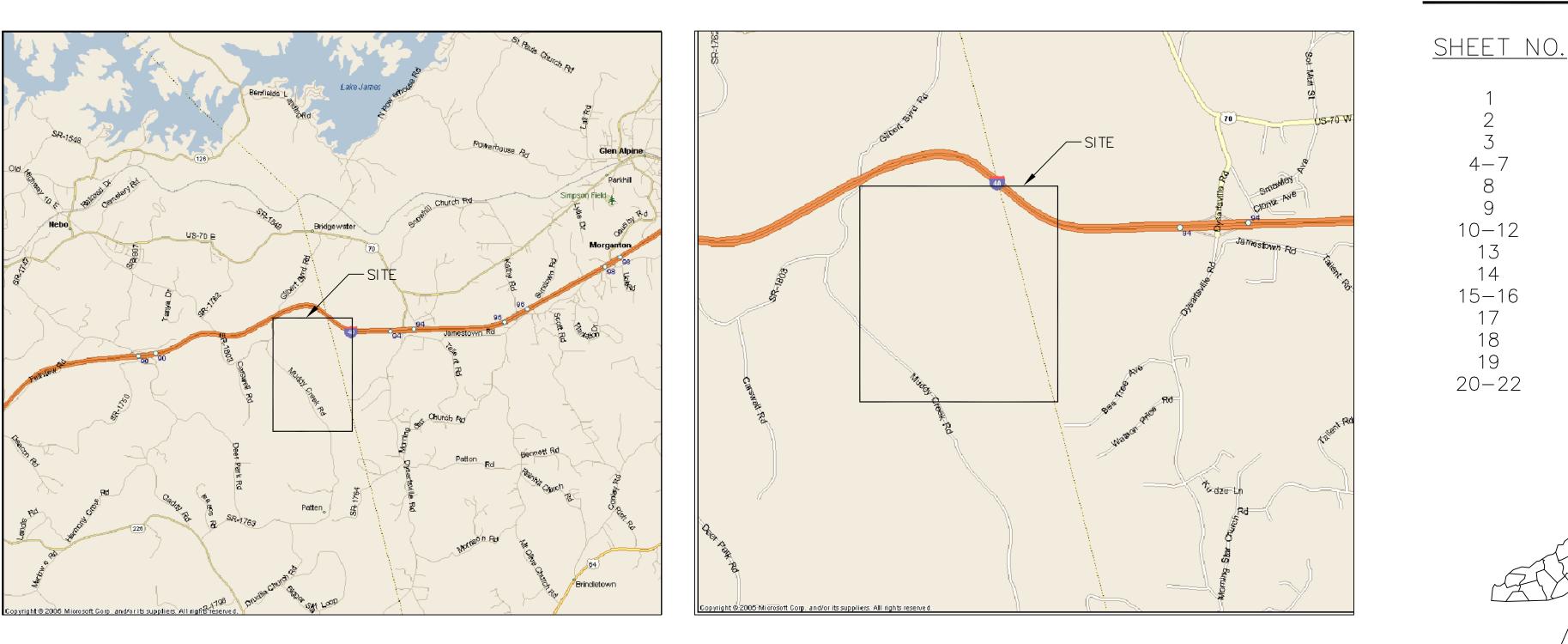
- McLendon, Scott, Becky Fox, Todd St. John, et al. (2003). <u>Stream Mitigation Guidelines</u>. United States Army Corps of Engineers - Wilmington District, United States Environmental Protection Agency, North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission, and North Carolina Department of Natural Resources - Division of Water Quality.
- Rosgen, David L. (1995). <u>A Geomorphic Approach to Restoration of Incised Rivers</u>. Management of Landscapes Disturbed by Channel Incision.
- Mathis Jr., Roy L. (1995). Soil Survey of McDowell County, North Carolina. Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

### Attachment A Record Drawings

(See Record Set separate from this document – dated 01/15/2009)

# Record Set For NORTH MUDDY CREEK STREAM AND WETLAND RESTORATION PROJECT ENVIRONMENTAL BANC & EXCHANGE, LLC

CONTRACT: D 06115 LAT: 35.695733 LONG: -81.864488 ENVIRONMENTAL BANC & EXCHANGE, LLC CONTACT: NORTON WEBSTER (919) 829-9909 KIMLEY-HORN AND ASSOCIATES CONTACT: WILLIAM WILHELM, PE. (704) 333-5131 DISTURBED AREA: 22 ACRES



#### SURVEY PREPARED BY:

SUTTLES SURVEYING, P.A. 40 SOUTH MAIN STREET SUITE 200 MARION, NC 28752 (828) 652–9382

# VICINITY MAP

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BURKE AND MCDOWELL COUNTIES, NORTH CAROLINA

LOCATION MAP

McDOWELL COUNTY-BURKE COUNTY-



TE 300, 4651 CHARLOTTE PARK DRIVE, ARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA 28217 DNE: (704) 333–5131 FAX: (704) 333–0845 TITLE:

CLIENT:

COVER SHEET

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

ECOSYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM



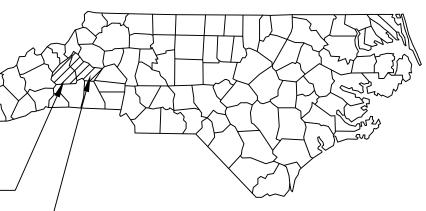




# INDEX OF SHEETS

DESCRIPTION

COVER SHEET VERALL KEY SHEET AND LEGEND 1 STREAM RECORD DRAWINGS UT1 WETLAND RECORD DRAWINGS UT5 KEY SHEET UT5 STREAM RECORD DRAWINGS UT5 WETLAND RECORD DRAWINGS UT6 KEY SHEET UT6 STREAM RECORD DRAWINGS UT6 WETLAND RECORD DRAWINGS TYPICAL CROSS SECTIONS VEGETATION NOTES AND DETAILS VEGETATION RECORD DRAWINGS





# STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

PROJECT 01-15-09 OB NUMBER: 018336001 RAWN BY: JK ESIGNED BY:

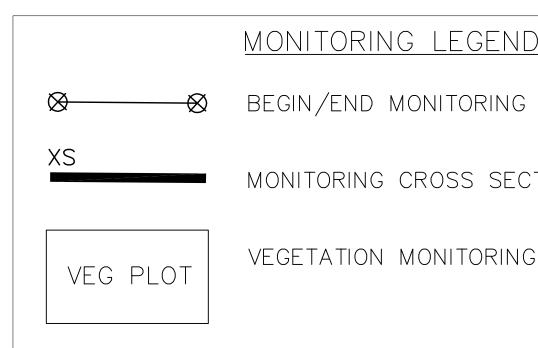
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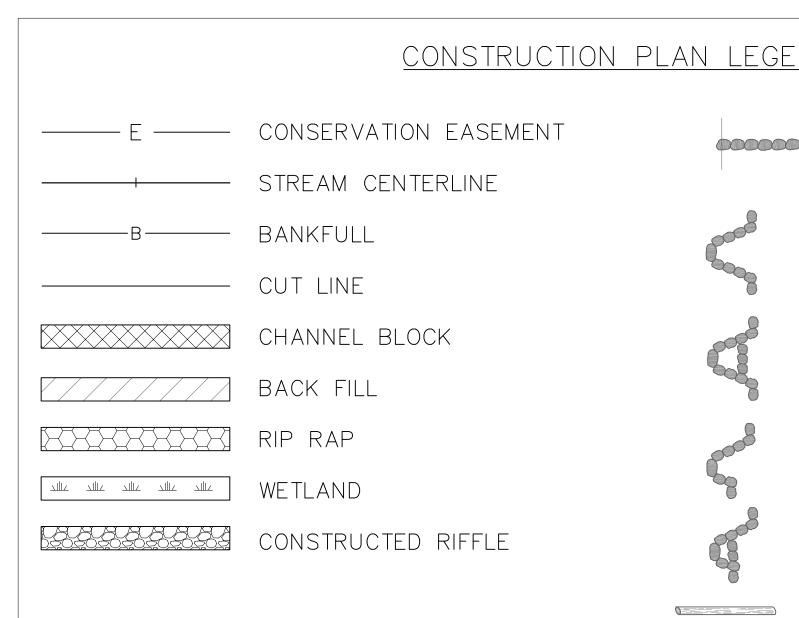
NORTH MUDDY CREEK BURKE and McDOWELL COUNTIES, NC

THE RECORD DRAWINGS REPRESENT THE CONSTRUCTION PLANS WITH ADJUSTMENTS MADE TO REPRESENT CONSTRUCTED CONDITIONS.

OF 22

<u>SURVEY LEGEND</u>	
PROPERTY LINE       BWM       WATER METER         EXISTING CENTERLINE       SEWER MANHOLE         SS       SANITARY SEWER       POWER / UTILITY POLE         OW       OVERHEAD POWER       CAPPED REBAR         G       NATURAL GAS       EXISTING TREE         FO       FIBER OPTIC       EXISTING BUILDING         MAJOR CONTOURS       MINOR CONTOURS         MINOR CONTOURS       TREELINE	
ROAD / PATH	



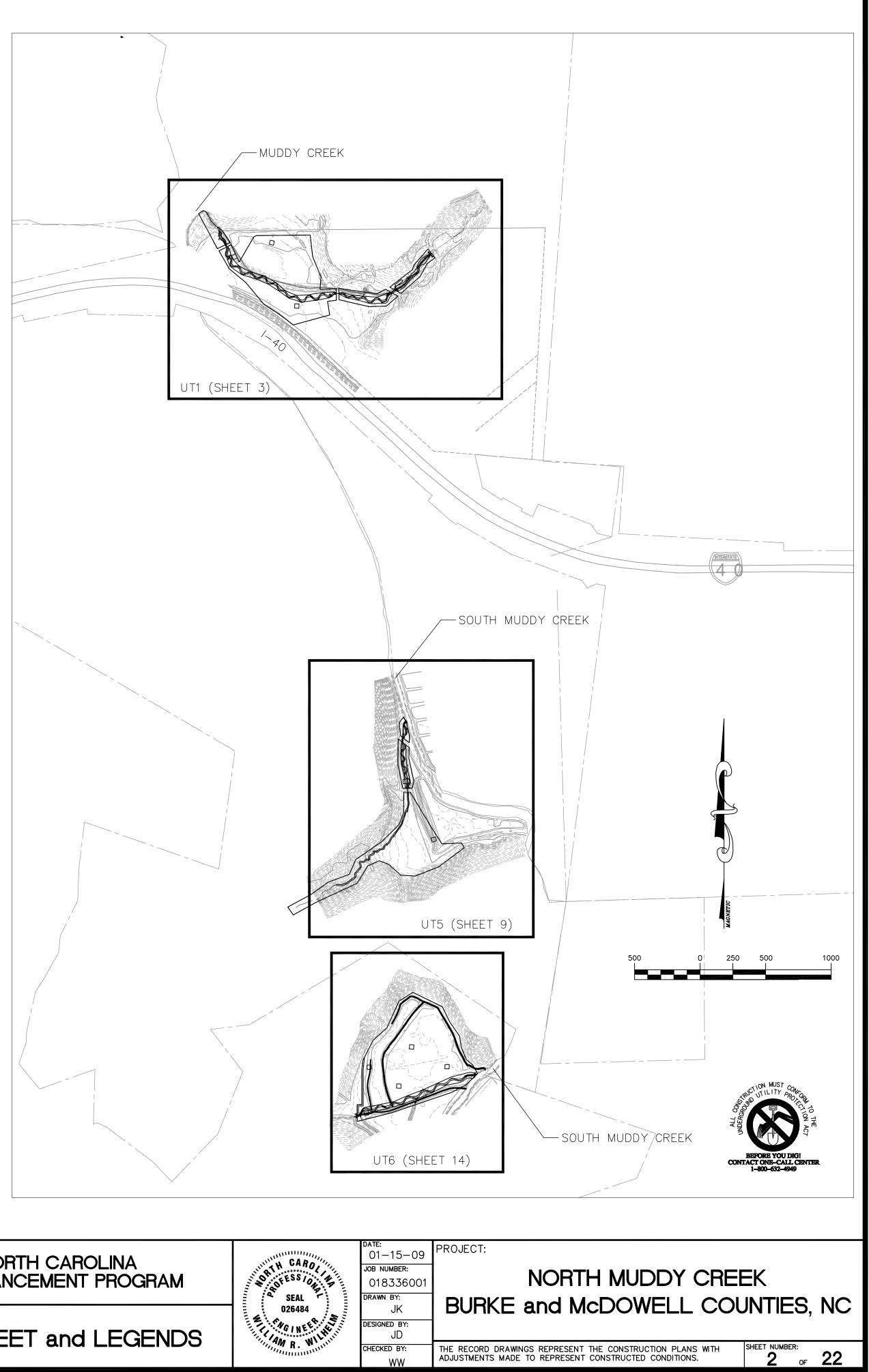


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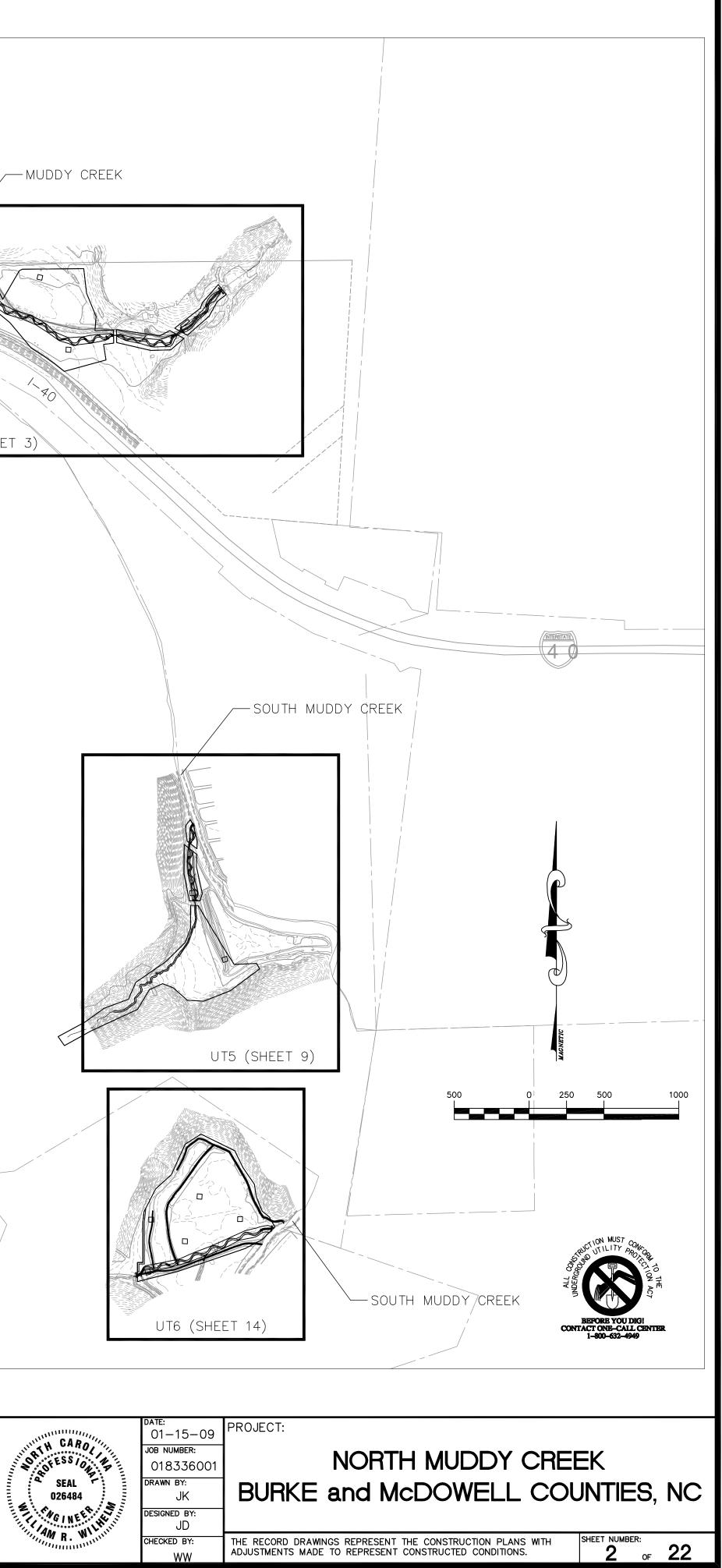
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· + + + + +	-ZONE 1	STREAM BANK
	-ZONE 2	RIPARIAN/BANKFULL BENCH
	-ZONE 3	TRANSITIONAL
	-ZONE 4	WETLAND/BOTTOMLAND HARDWOOD
	-ZONE 5	SUPPLEMENTAL PLANTINGS

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end	
	ROCK SILL
	ROCK CROSS VANE
	ROCK A-VANE
	MODIFIED ROCK CROSS VANE
	MODIFIED ROCK A-VANE Log sill

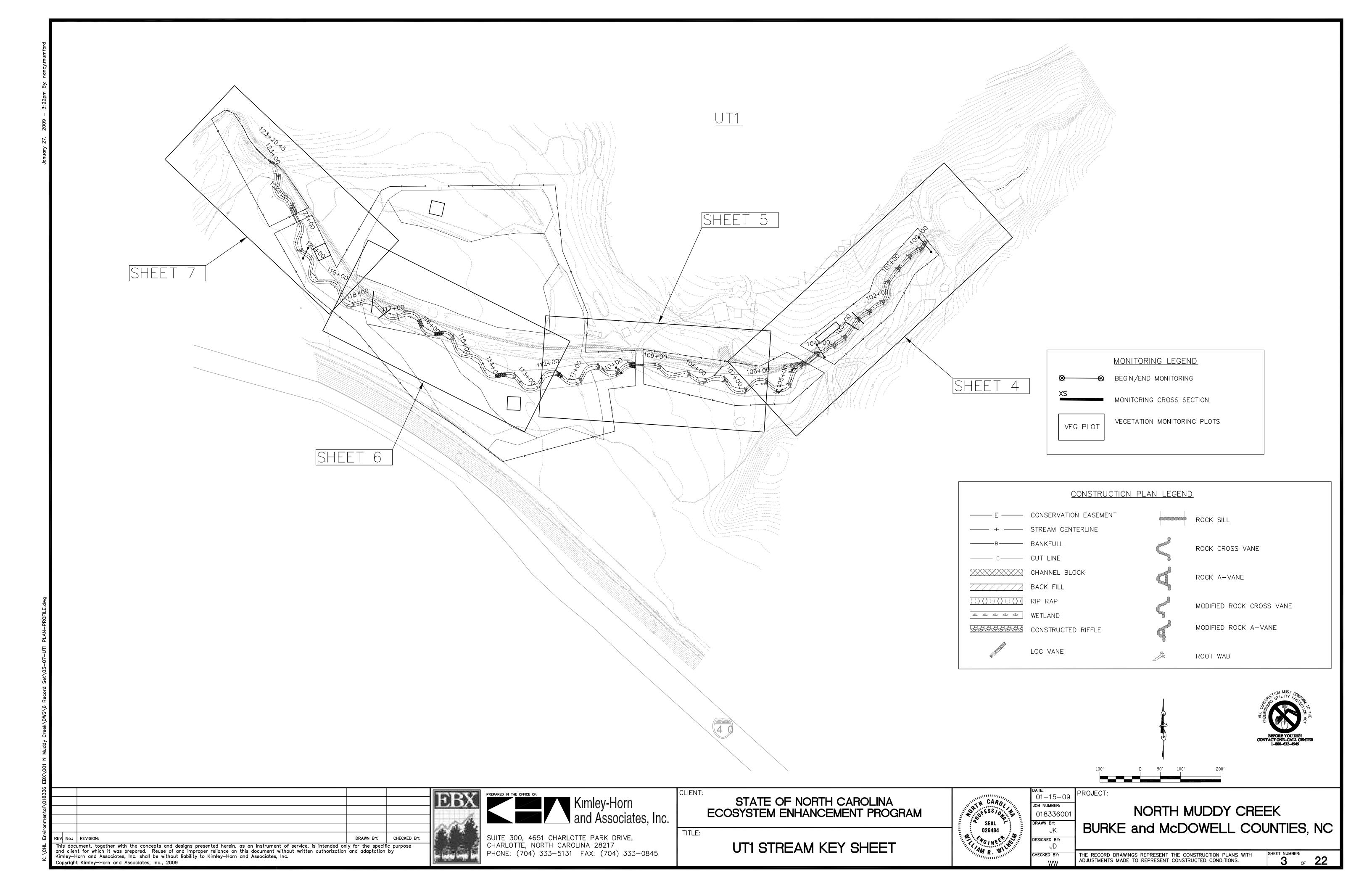




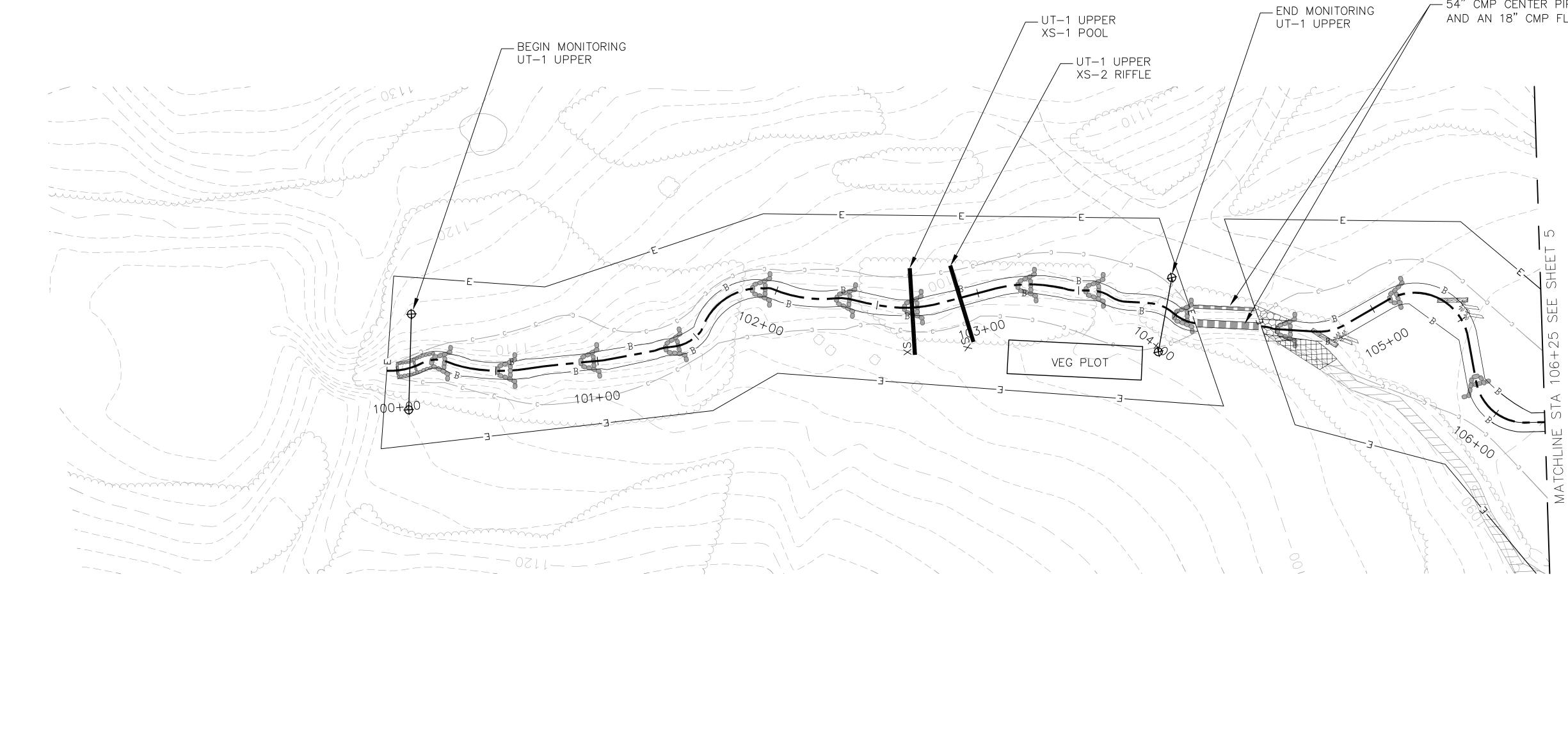


OVERALL KEY SHEET and LEGENDS

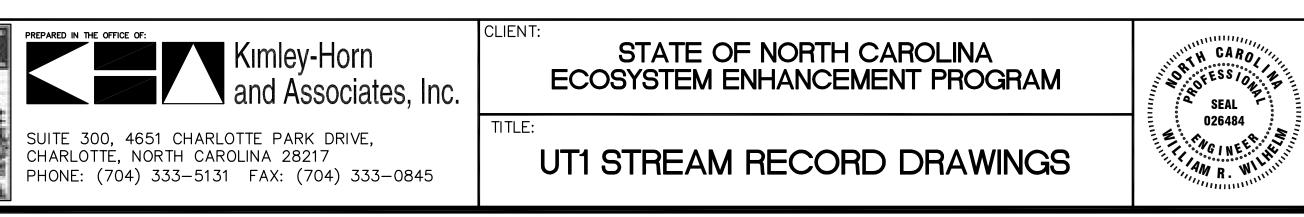
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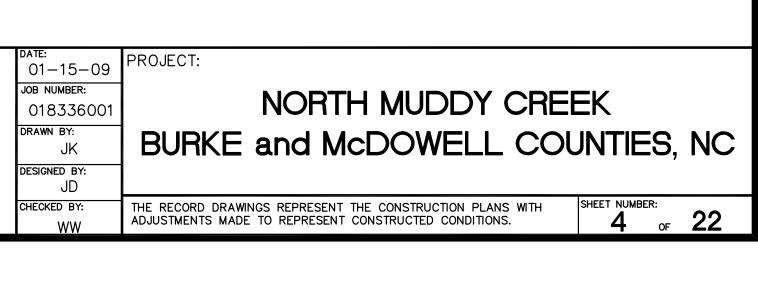


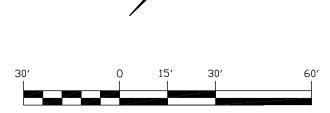




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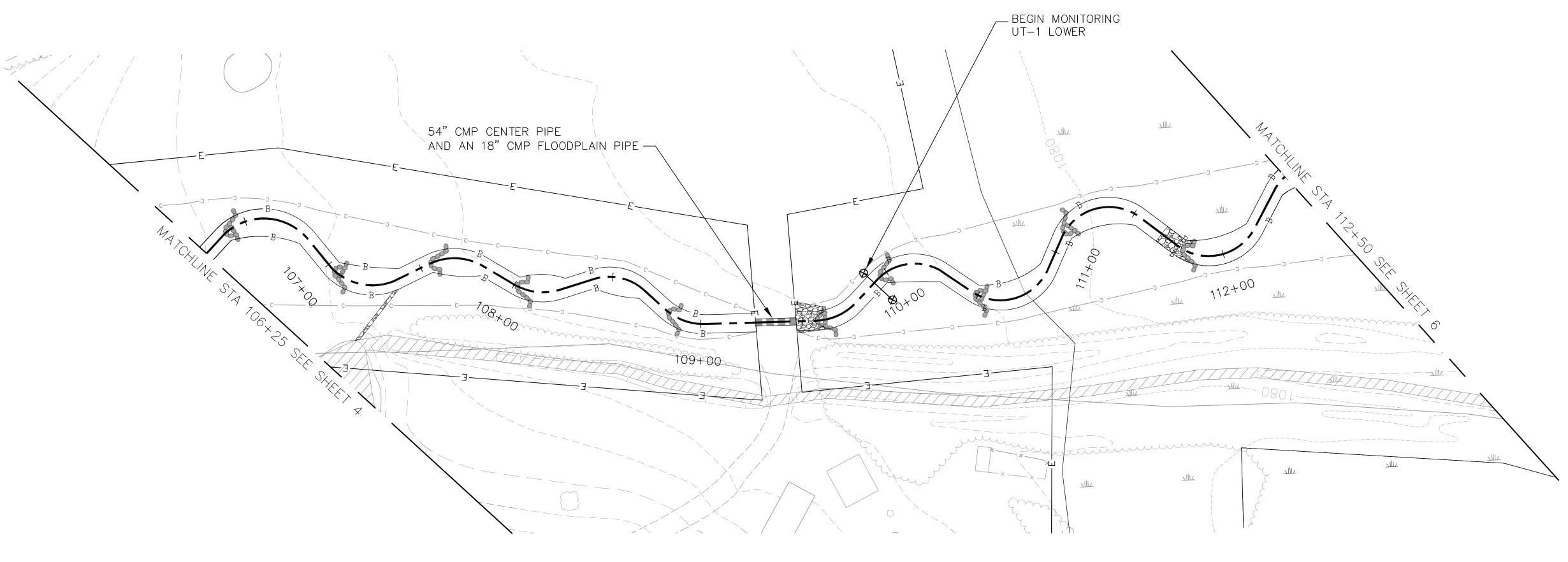


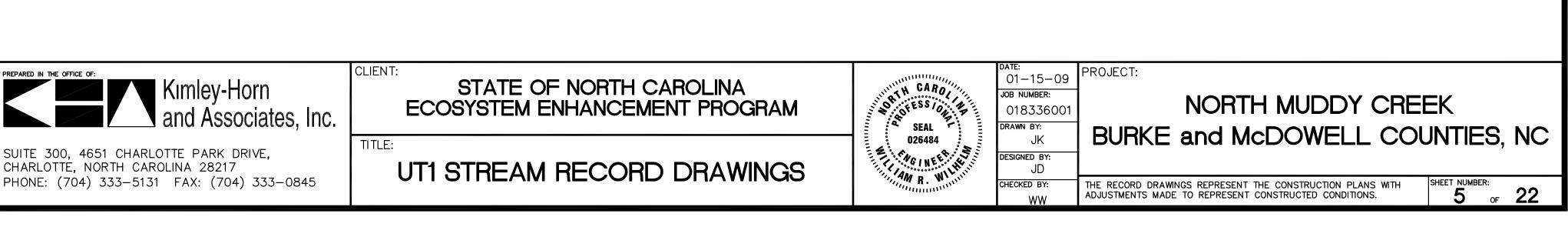


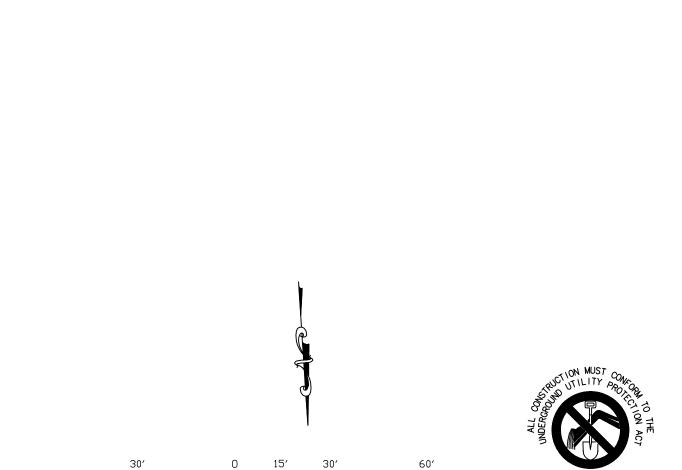


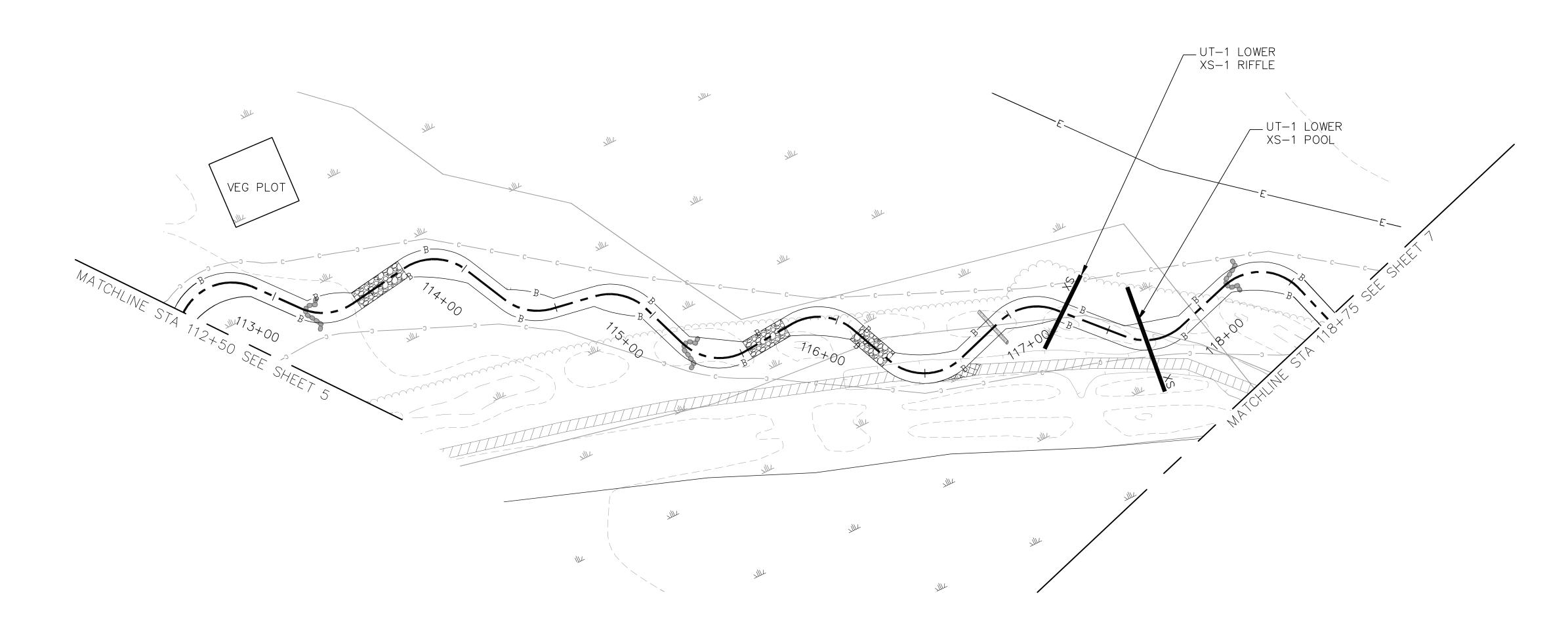
- 54" CMP CENTER PIPE AND AN 18" CMP FLOODPLAIN PIPE

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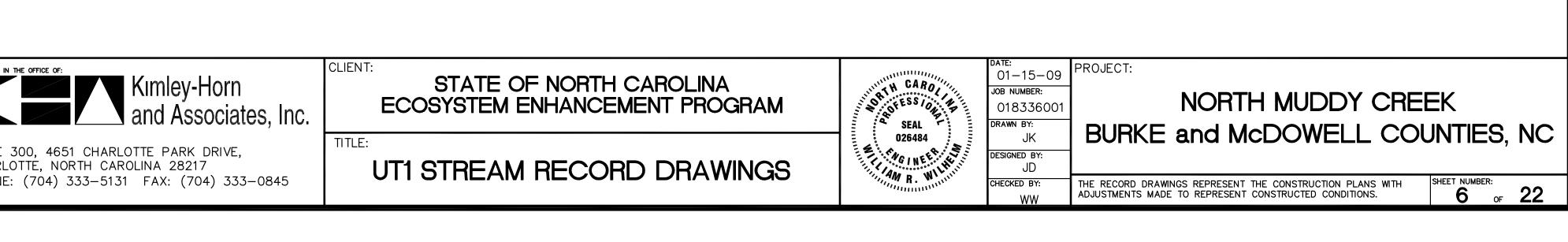


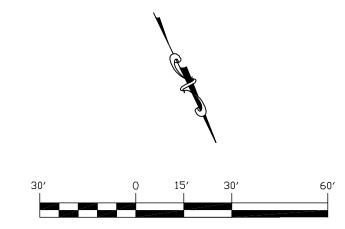






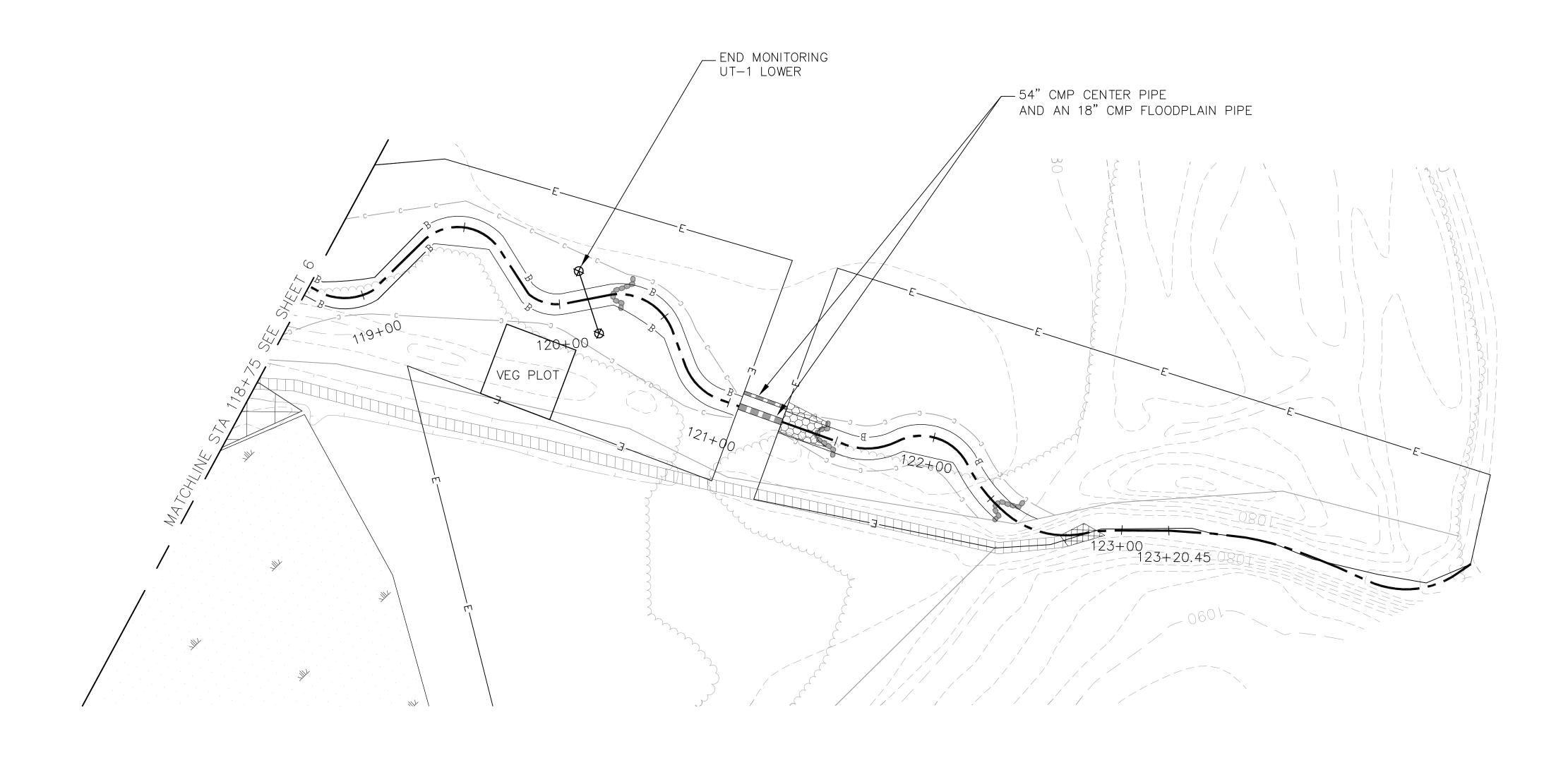
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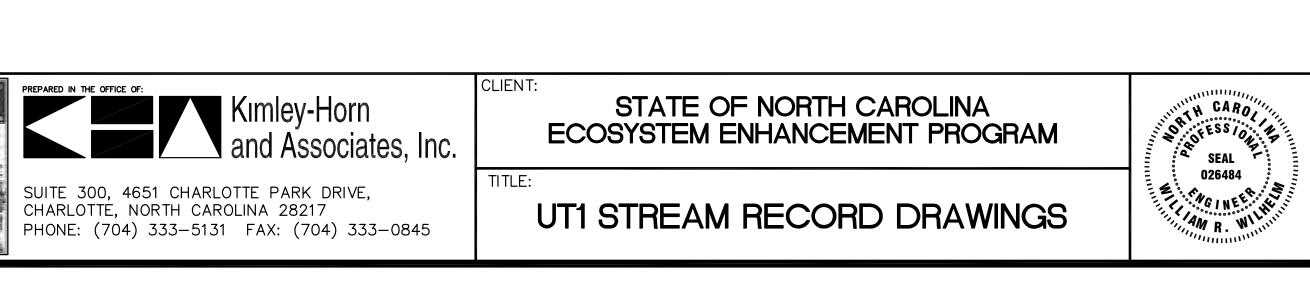


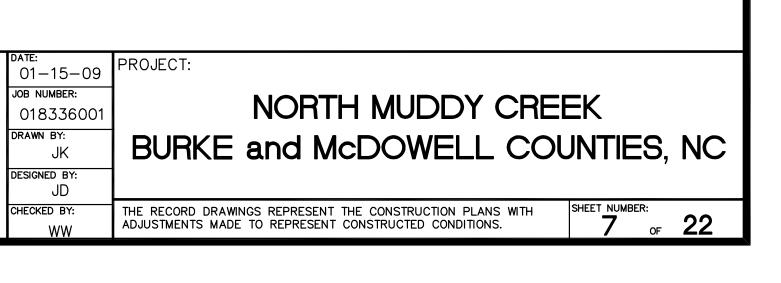


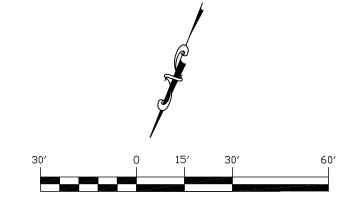


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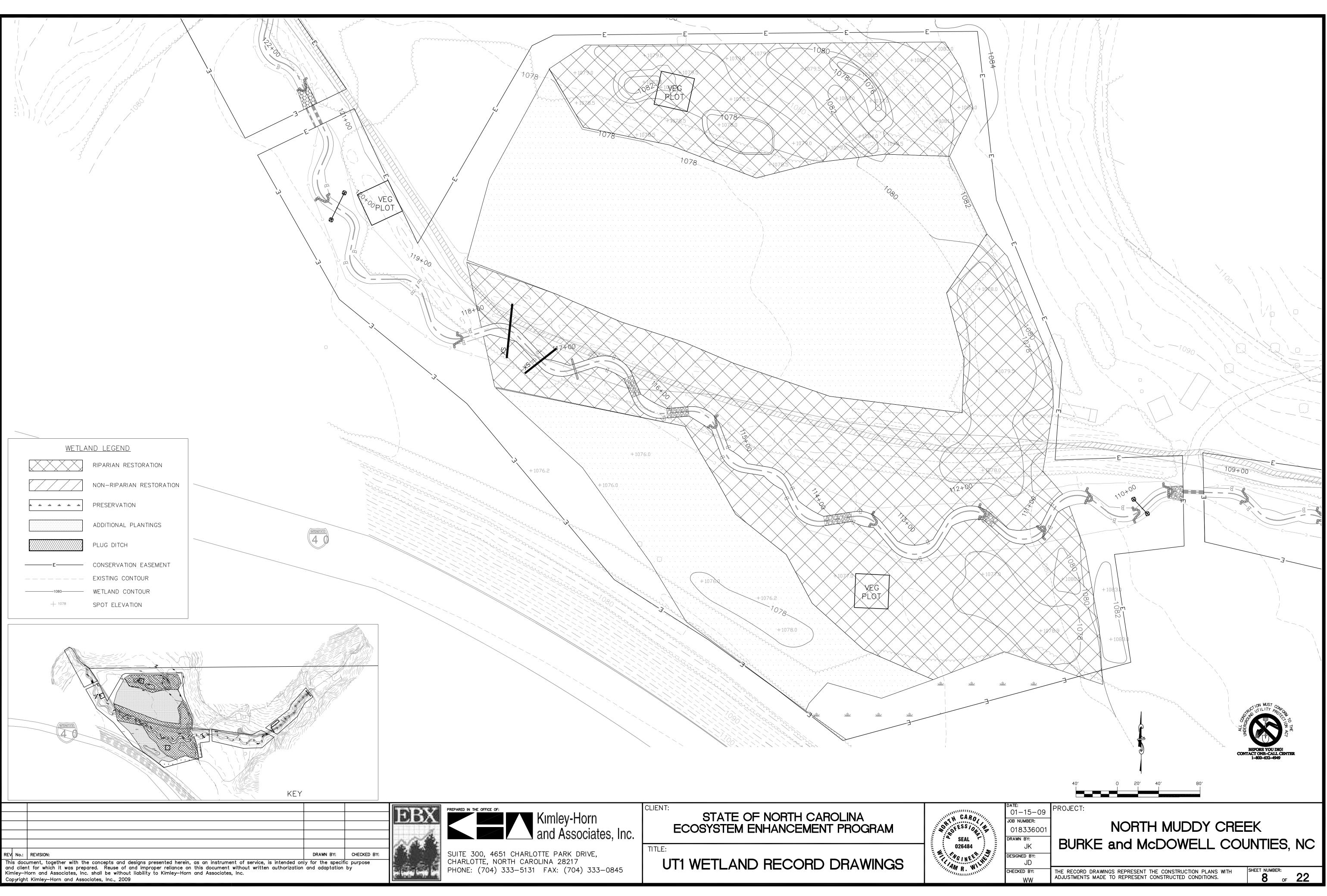


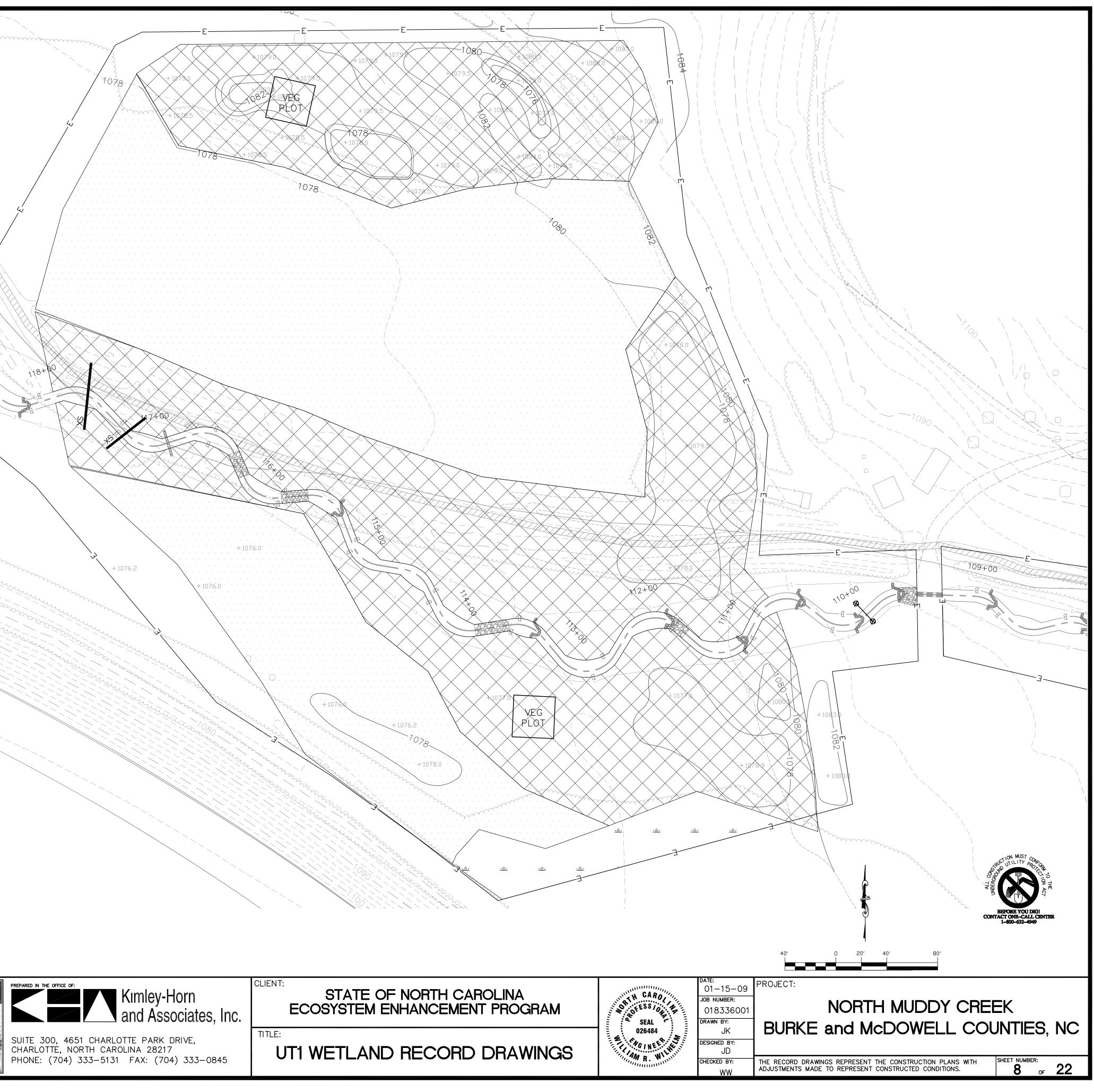




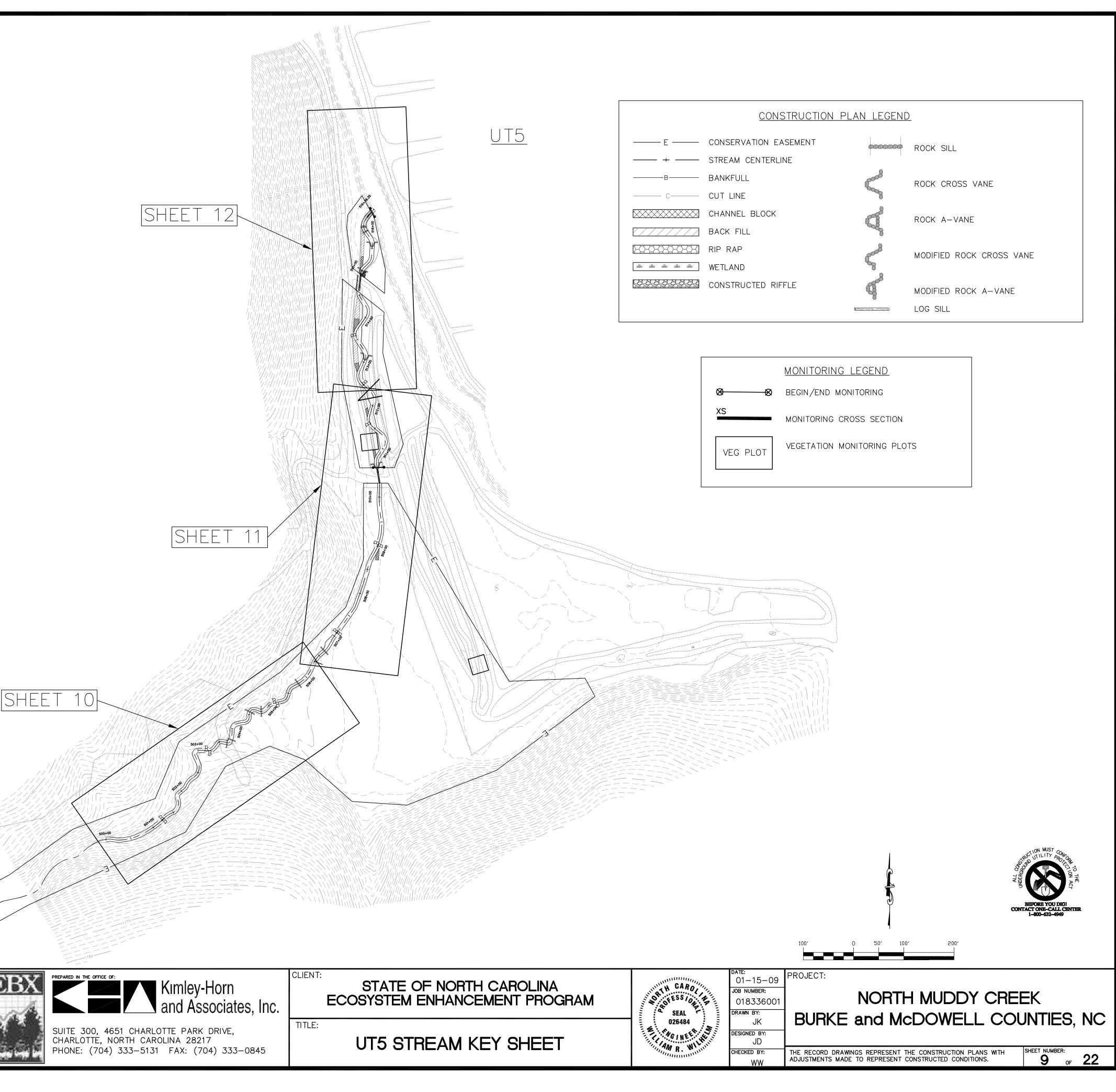








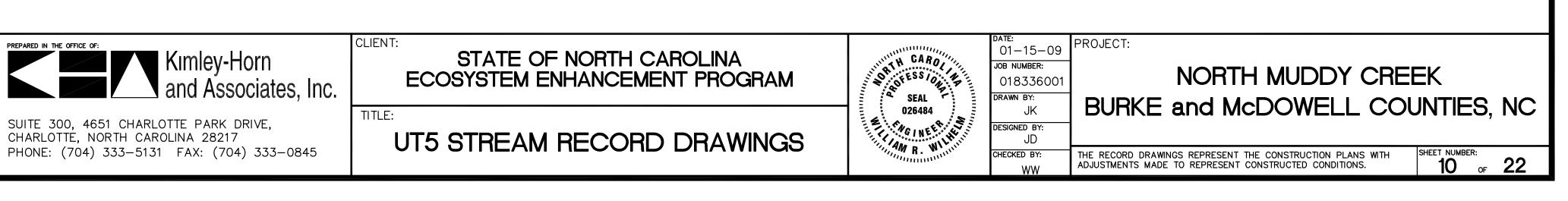
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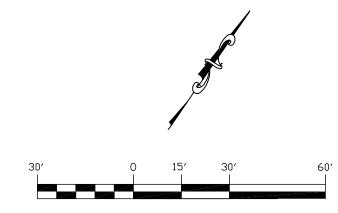


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CONSERVATION EASEMENT		ROCK SILL
STREAM CENTERLINE		
BANKFULL	Cool	ROCK CROSS VANE
CUT LINE	Second Second	
CHANNEL BLOCK	and a second	ROCK A-VANE
BACK FILL	and a second	
RIP RAP	and a	MODIFIED ROCK CROSS VANE
WETLAND	68	
CONSTRUCTED RIFFLE	Cart .	MODIFIED ROCK A-VANE
		LOG SILL

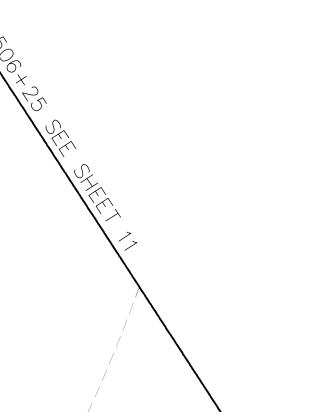


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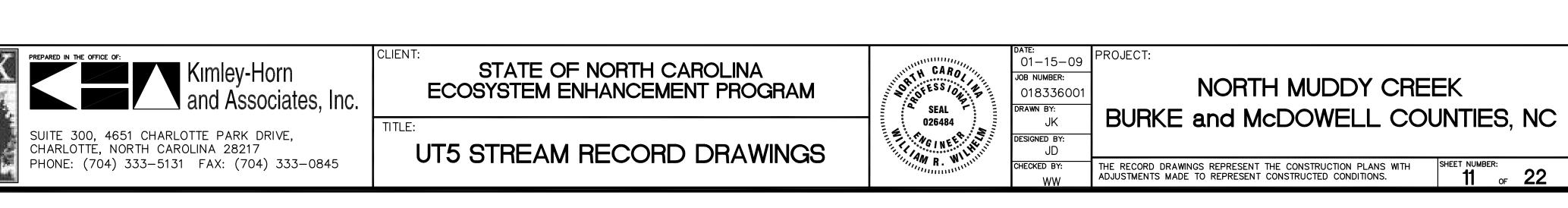


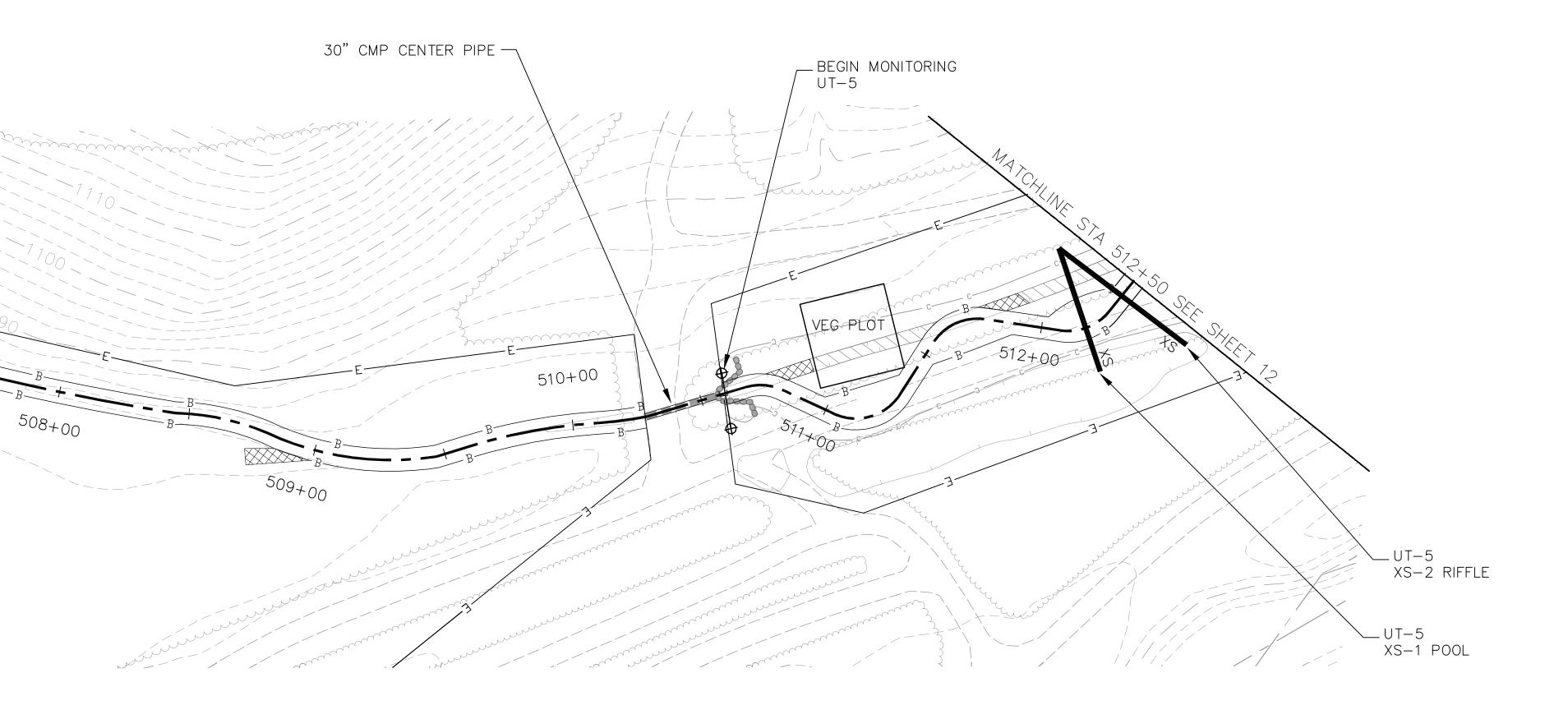


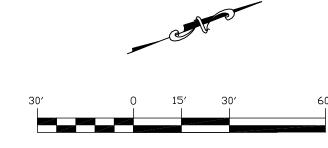




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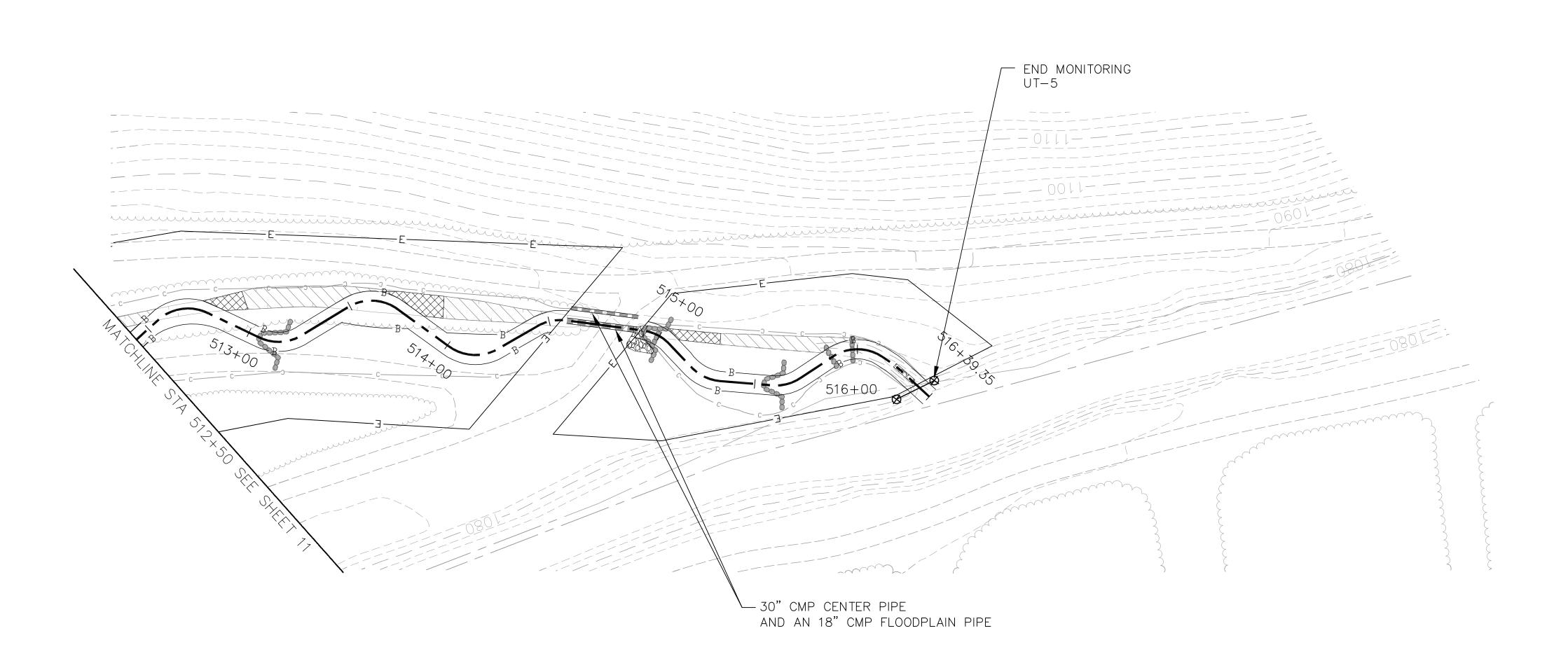


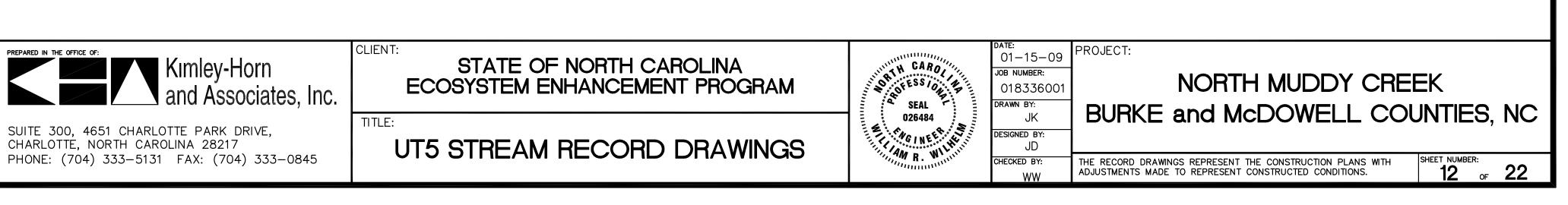


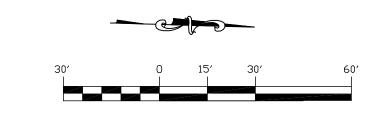




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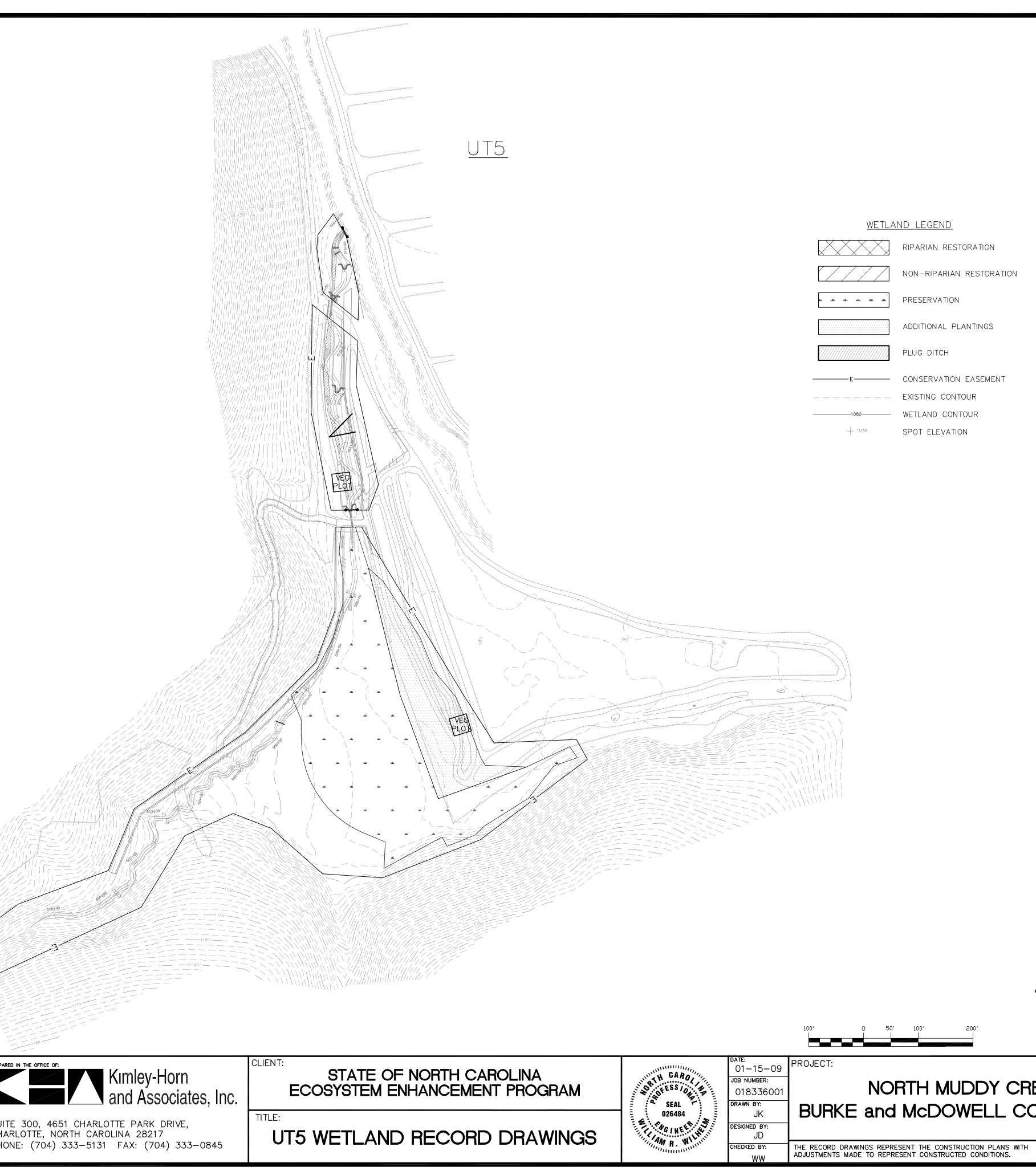








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	RIPARIAN RESTORATION
	NON-RIPARIAN RESTORATION
علك علك علك علك علك	PRESERVATION
	ADDITIONAL PLANTINGS
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	EXISTING CONTOUR
	WETLAND CONTOUR
1078	SPOT ELEVATION

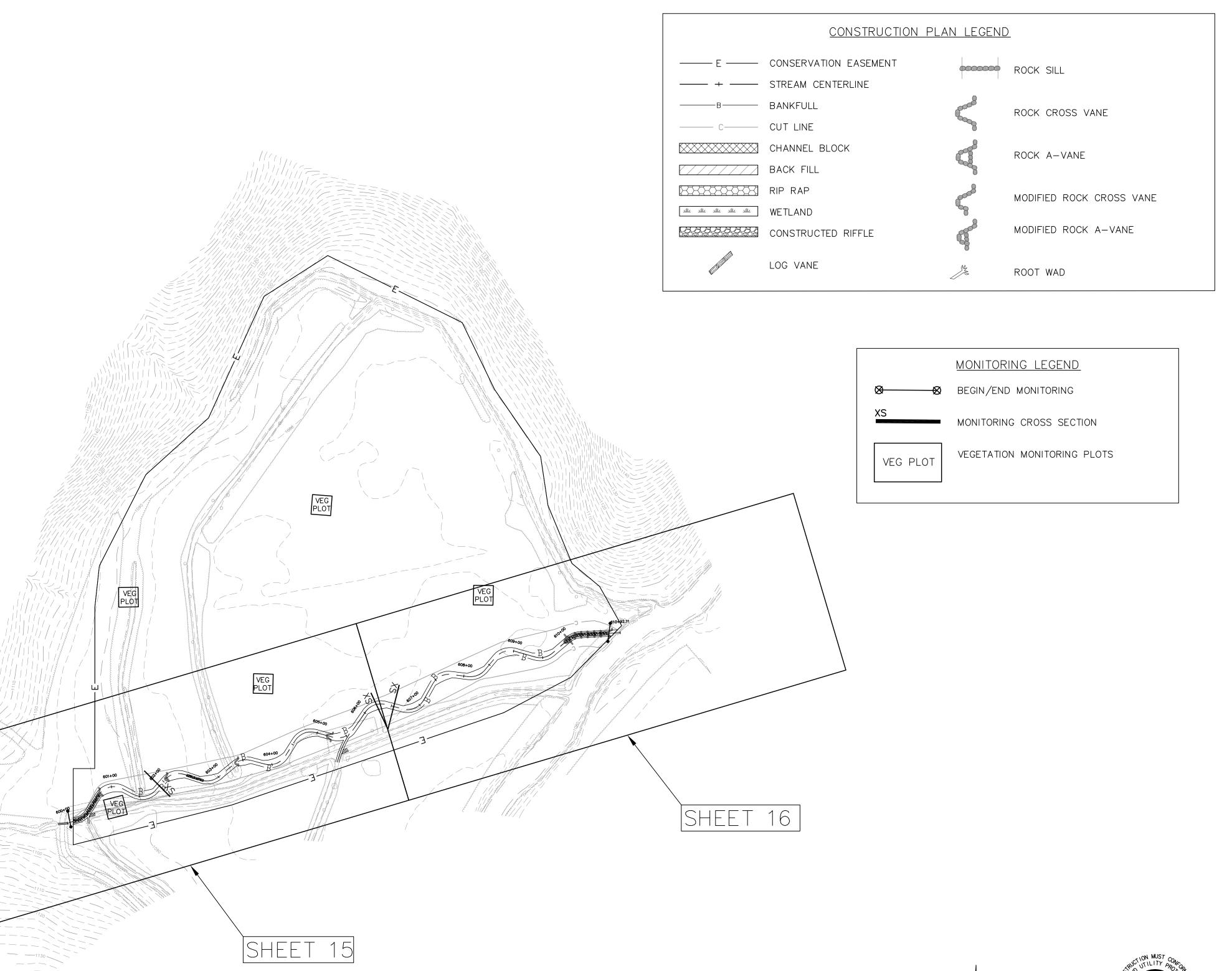


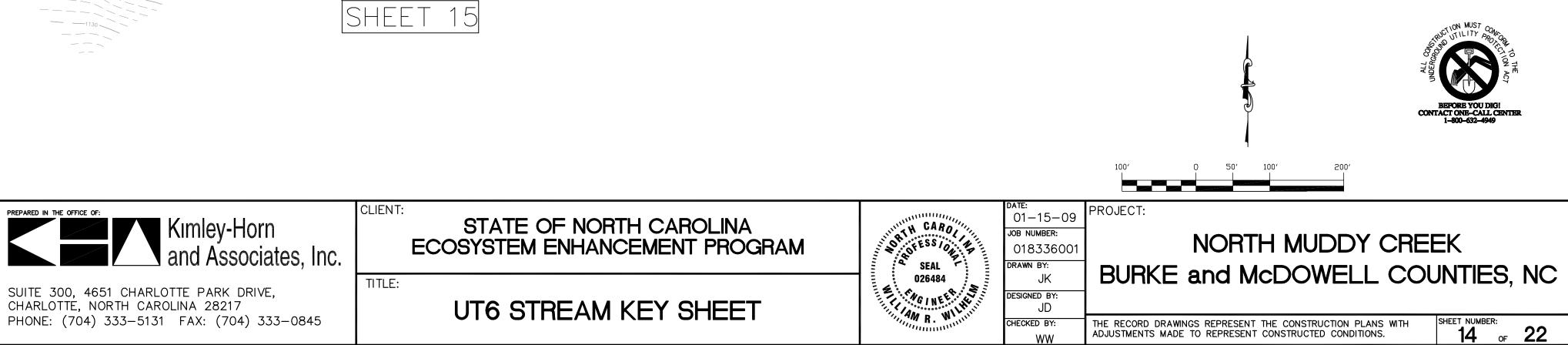
# NORTH MUDDY CREEK BURKE and McDOWELL COUNTIES, NC

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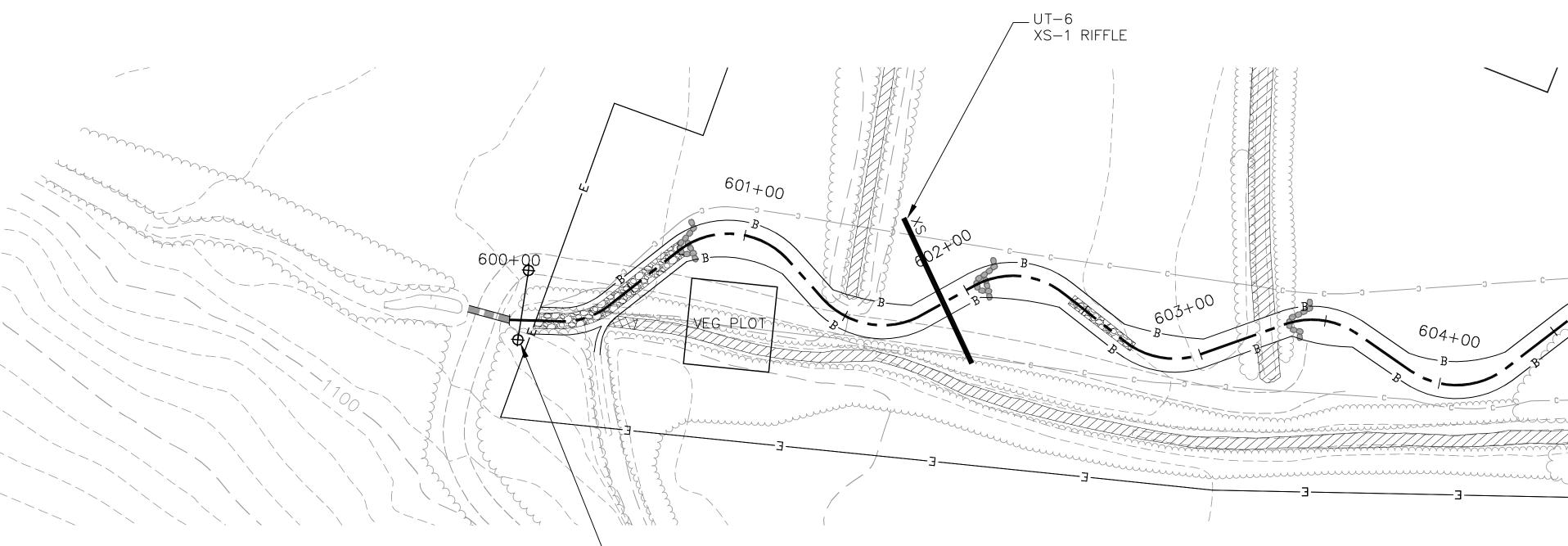
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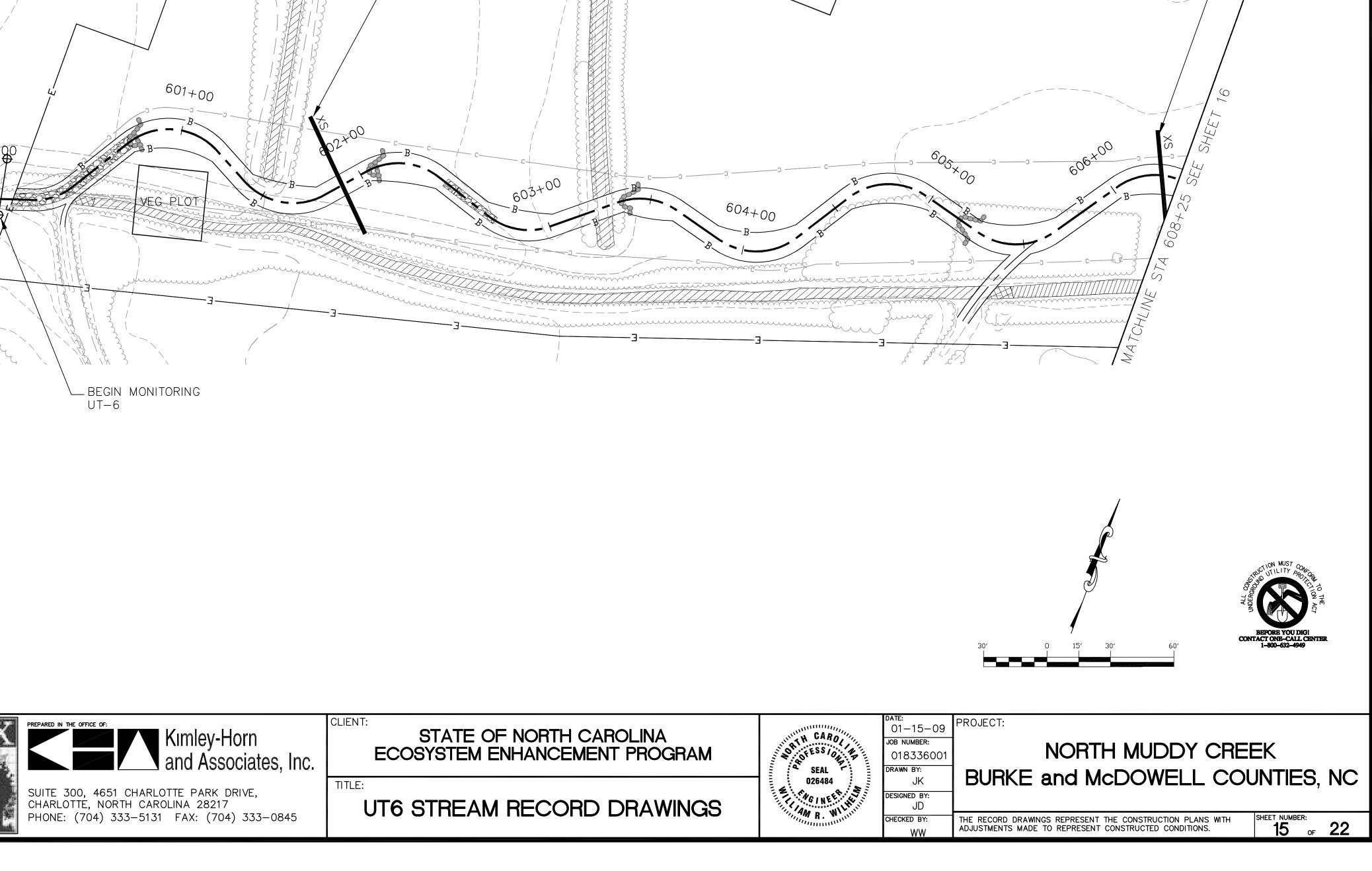
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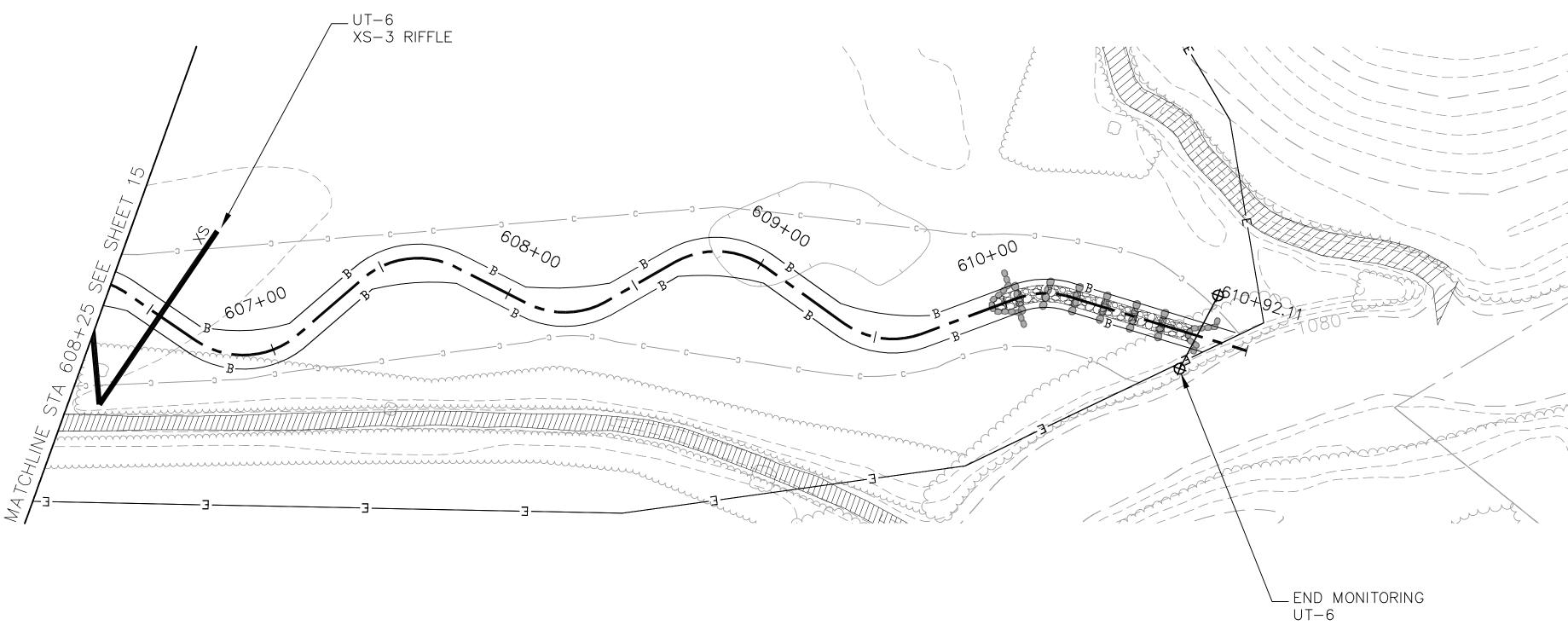


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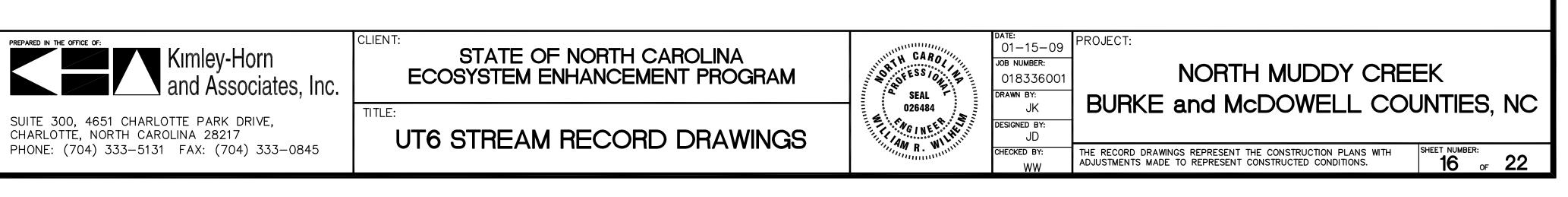


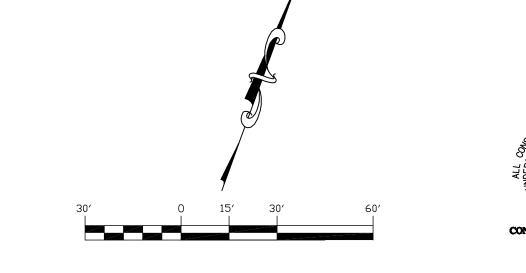


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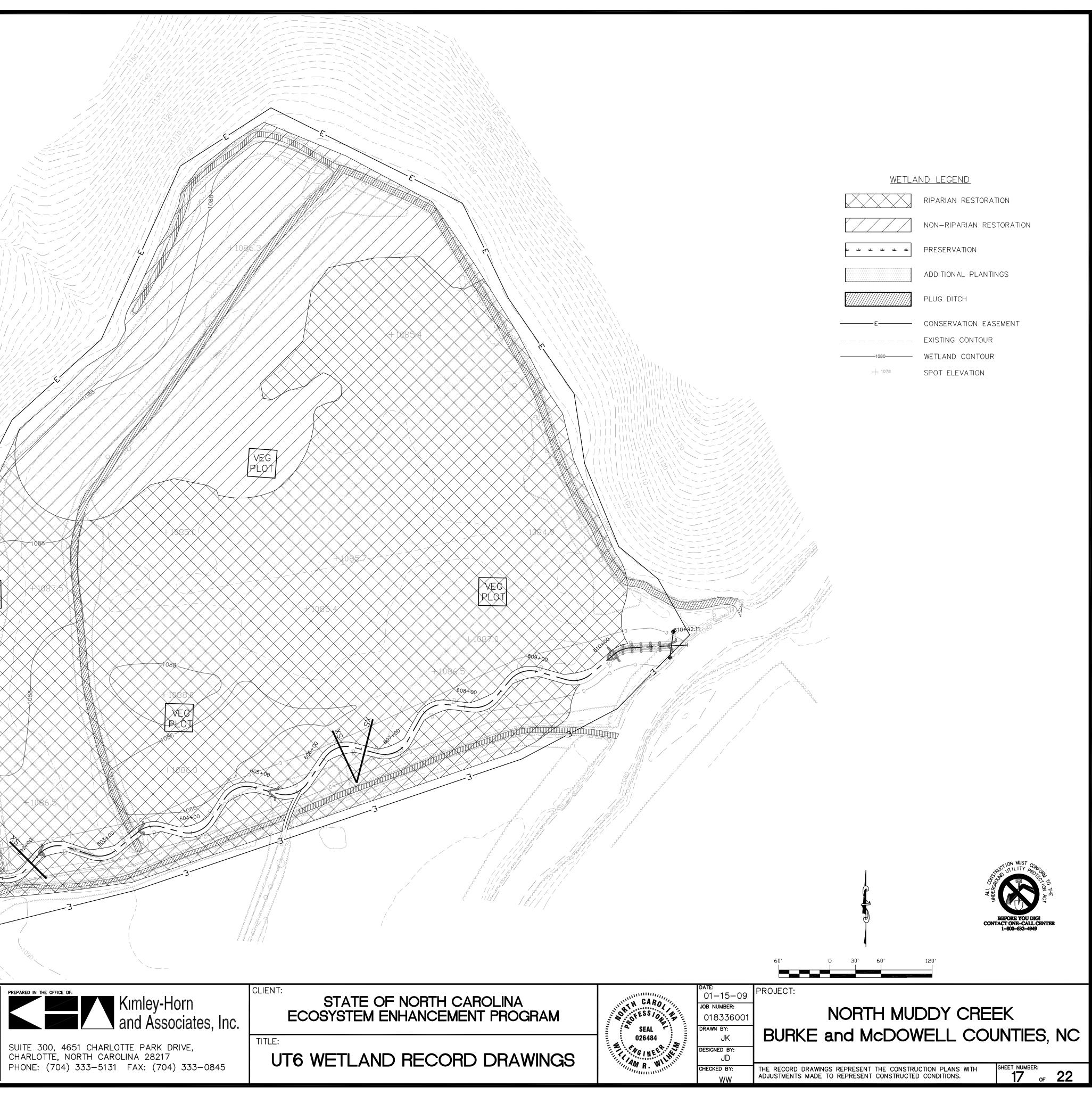






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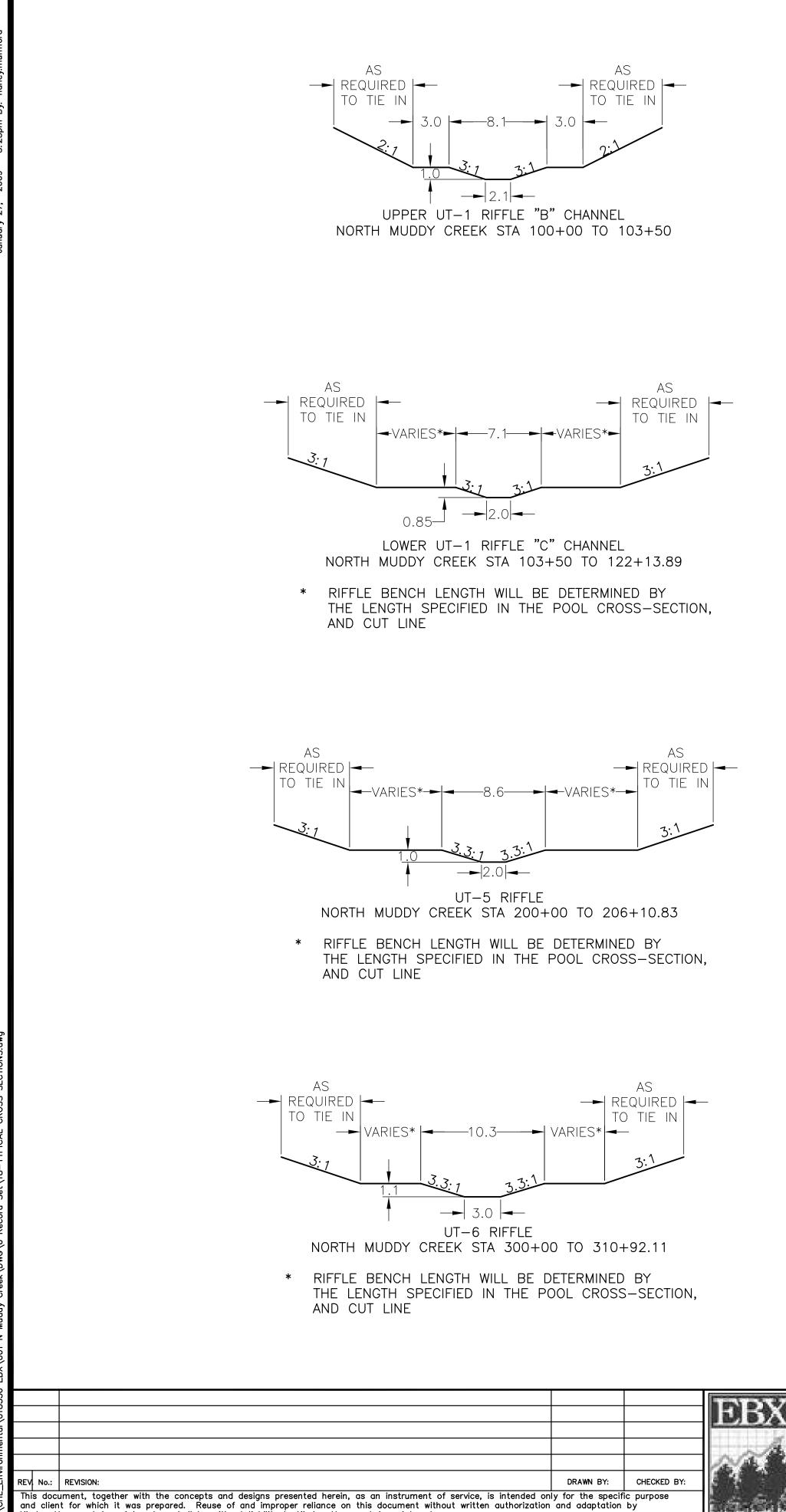
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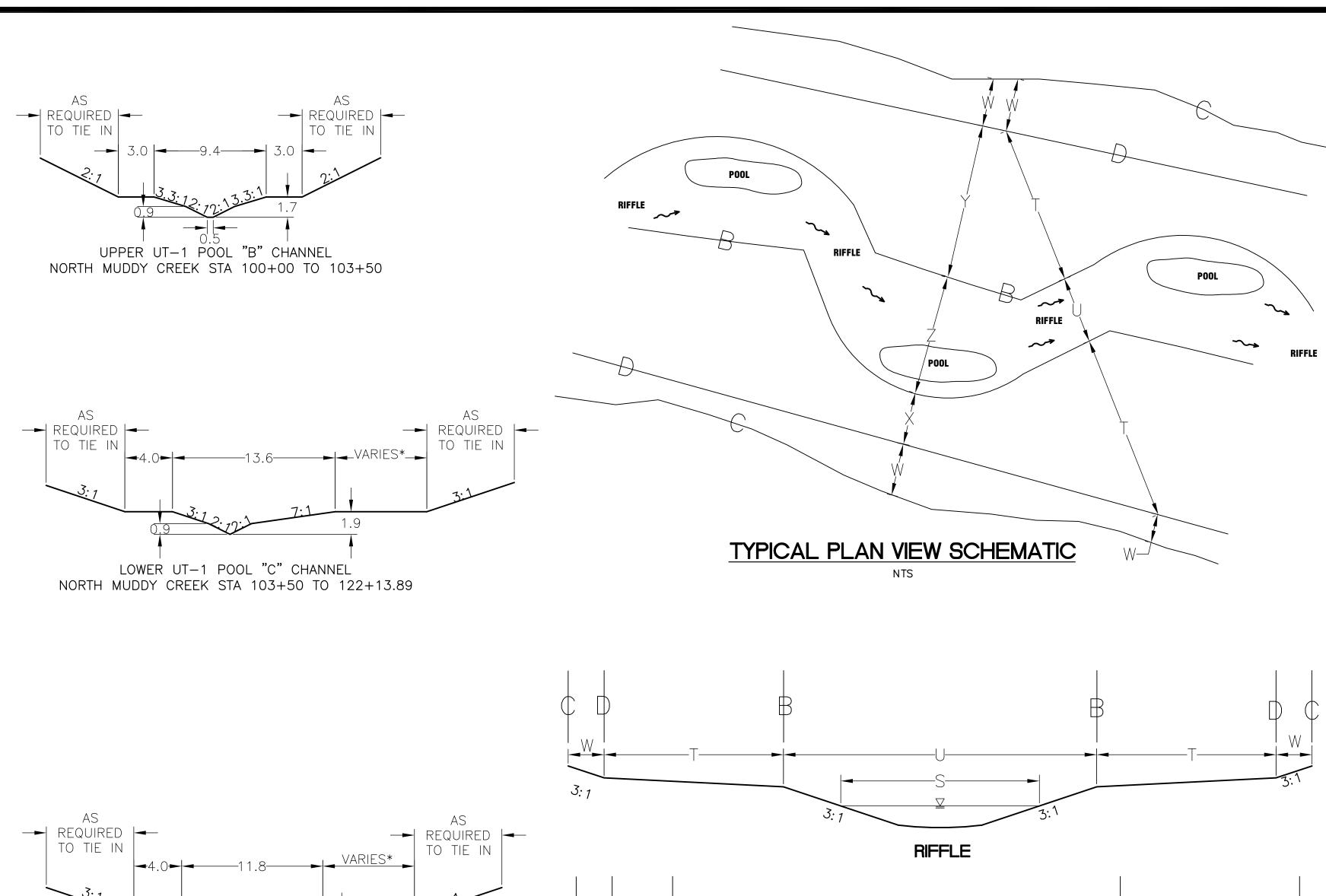
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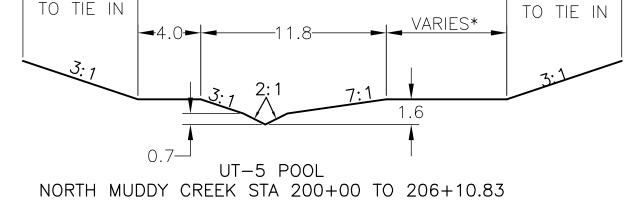
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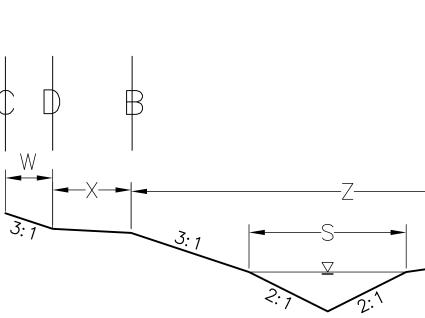
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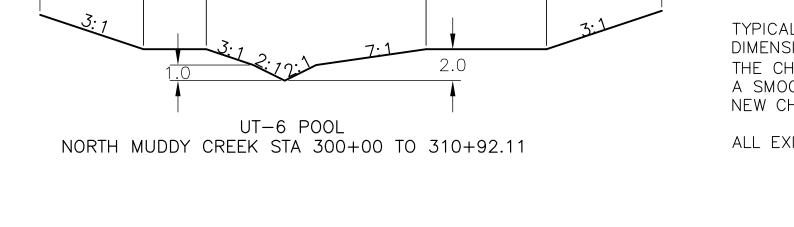




NOTES:

TYPICAL SECTIONS ARE PROVIDED TO GIVE THE GENERAL DIMENSIONS OF THE CHANNEL. FINAL GRADING WILL GIV THE CHANNEL A MORE "NATURAL" APPEARANCE AND AI A SMOOTH TRANSITION FROM EXISTING CHANNEL TO NEW CHANNEL.

ALL EXISTING GROUND REPRESENTATIONS ARE APPROXIM



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### TYPICAL CROSS SECTIONS

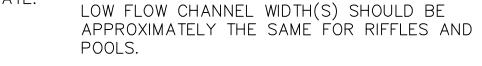
SUITE 300, 4651 CHARLOTTE PARK DRIVE, CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA 28217 PHONE: (704) 333-5131 FAX: (704) 333-0845

POOL

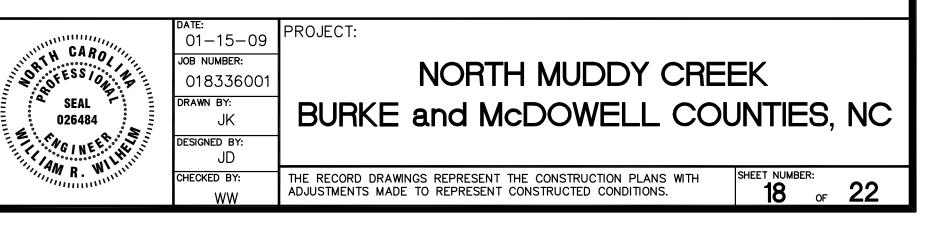
### TYPICAL CROSS SECTION SCHEMATIC

NTS

AL IVE Allow	THE BANKFULL BENCH LENGTH AND SLOPE WILL BE DETERMINED BY GRADING THE BENCH ON THE OUTSIDE OF MEANDERS. THE CONTRACTOR IS TO GRADE FROM OUTSIDE OF MEANDERS TO OUTSIDE OF MEANDERS AT THE SPECIFIED DISTANCE ON THE TYPICAL POOL CROSS SECTION.	
MATE.	LOW FLOW CHANNEL WIDTH(S) SHOULD BE	







### General Notes:

Temporary planting will occur immediately after construction to stabilize areas of bare soil. Permanent plantings and seedings shall begin in season optimally between February 15 and April 15. However, the planting supervisor shall have final say when to begin planting.

Prior to permanent plantings and seedings, the site soils shall be prepared for planting. Where needed the soils should be plowed or ripped to improve compacted soils and eliminate channelized flow from non-target areas. Soils shall be amended to facilitate vigorous plant growth. Exotic and invasive plants shall be treated and removed inside the easement.

The site shall be planted by the zones depicted in the **Planting Zone Typicals** and **Riparian Planting Plan** sheets with species listed in the accompanying **Planting** Table.

### **Planting Zone Descriptions**

### Zone 1 - Stream Bank

The stream bank zone includes the stream bank from base flow to bankfull. The zone features the steepest slopes (3-8%) of the zones and highest saturation levels. This environment dictates the planting of fast-growing, obligate pioneer species to provide stability to areas at or below bankfull.

### Zone 2 - Riparian/Bankfull Bench

The riparian/bankfull areas zone encompasses the area from Zone 1 to the edge of the easement, excluding the areas designated as Zone 3, 4, and 5. Zone 2 is an area exposed to regular stream flows and frequent soil deposition. The most stressed areas are located on the outside bends of meanders. The banks will be planted with fast-growing, deep-rooted species that will provide biostabilization and shading to the stream.

### **Zone 3 - Transitional**

The transitional zone includes an approximately 10-foot buffer between zones 2, 4, and 5 and an adjacent open area such as a field outside of the conservation easement. The planting list consists of smaller species that tolerate full sun and will eliminate an abrupt boundary between the open field and interior zones.

### Zone 4 - Wetland/Bottomland Hardwood

The wetland bottomland hardwood zone covers planting zones in the wetland restoration areas where the inundation or saturation occurs for a long enough period of time during the growing season to select species more adapted to hydric conditions.

### **Zone 5 - Supplemental Plantings**

The supplemental plantings zone contains similar species to Zone 4 and will be used in areas designated for wetland enhancement.

### **Planting List Reference**

Hall, Karen. 2001. North Carolina Stream Restoration Institute NCSU, "Recommended Native Plant Species for Stream Restoration in North Carolina."

Smith, Cherri L. et al., 2004, North Carolina Department of Environmental and Natural Resources - Ecosystem Enhancement Program, "Guidelines for Riparian Buffer Restoration."

		orth Muddy		-				Dere Deet	Riparia	n/Wetland \$
		Plant Type	Live Stake		Bare Root	Bare Root Zone 4:	Bare Root	Bare Root	Scientific Name	Сог
			Zone 1:	Zone 2: Riparian	Zone 2: Riparian	Wetland	Zone 4: Wetland	Zone 3:	Leersia oryzoides	Rice
		Zone	Stream	Bankfull	Bankfull			Transistional	Juncus effusus	Soft I
			Bank	Bench	Bench	Forest	Forest		Panicum clandestium	Deert
				Piedmont/	Piedmont/	Piedmont/	Piedmont/		Panicum virgatum	Switch
		Community		Mountain	Mountain	Mountain	Mountain		Vernonia noveboracensis	s Ironwe
		Community		Levee	Bottomland	Swamp	Swamp		Helianthus angustifolius	Swam
	_			Forest	Forest	Forest	Forest		Eupatorium fistulosum	Joe P
Scienti	fic Name	Actual Count	5000	900	3000	9480	1320	1200	Outside of Eas	ement (Pag
	T	T	T	Canopy						
Acer	saccharinum								Scientific Name	Con
Betula	nigra			200					Triticum aesticum*	Winter
Carya	cordiformis								Festuca arundinacea	Fescu
Carya	ovata				300				Dactylis glomerata	Orcha
Celtis	laevigata			150		680		200	*Subsititute Winter Whee	at with O
Diospyros	virginiana				400	600				
Fraxinus	pennsylvanica			150		600		200		
Juglans	nigra									
Liriodendron	tulipifera									
Magnolia	acuminata									ific Name
Nyssa	sylvatica				300	600			Secale cere	
Populus	heterophylla								Triticum aes	
Platanus	occidentalis								Setaia italia	
Quercus	michauxii			200	250	1200	400	200	Utochloa ra	mosu
Quercus	nigra				250			200	Soil amendr	nents
Quercus	pagoda					1200	400		Apply soil ar	mendmen
Quercus	phellos				250	1200	400			
Quercus	shumardii				250					
Salix	nigra									
Ulmus	alata									
Ulmus	americana			0		1200	120			
				Understory					Mulch Apply 4,000	Ib /gero
Aesculus	sylvatica								used as a n	nulch and
Alnus	serrulata									
Aronia	arbutifolia								Maintenance Refertilize if	
Asimina	triloba			200	600	400			immediately	following
Callicarpa	americana							200	Erosion and	Sedimon
Carpinus	caroliniana									
Cephalanthus	occidentalis		2500			1800			Notes: 1) Ground cover	chall ha
Cornus	amomum								within 21 workin	g days f
Corylus	americana				400				2) Amendment	per recor
Crateagus	crus-galli								based on on-si	te soil so
Crateagus	flava									
Hamamelis	virginiana									
llex	opaca									
llex	verticillata									
Lindera	benzoin									
Lyonia	ligustrina									
Ostrya	virginiana									
Physocarpus	opulifolius									
Rhododendron	periclymenoides								ZONE ZONE ZONE $4-5$ 10' ZONE VARIES -	
Rhus	glabra								10'	•
Rosa	carolina									
Rosa	palustris									
Rubus	cuneifolius				1					
Sambucus	canadensis		2500		1			200		
Sassafras	albidum									
	trifolia				1					
		1			+	1	<del> </del>		1	
Staphylea										
Staphylea Vaccinium	corymbosum									
Staphylea										

	NO	orth Muddy		-	ecies and		es			Riparian/W
		Plant Type	Live Stake		Bare Root	Bare Root	Bare Root	Bare Root		Scientific Name
		Zone	Zone 1: Stream Bank	Zone 2: Riparian Bankfull Bench	Zone 2: Riparian Bankfull Bench	Forest	Forest	Zone 3: Transistional	Juncu Panici	a oryzoides s effusus um clandestium
		Community		Piedmont/ Mountain Levee Forest	Piedmont/ Mountain Bottomland Forest	Piedmont/ Mountain Swamp Forest	Piedmont/ Mountain Swamp Forest		Verno Helian	um virgatum nia noveboracensis thus angustifolius orium fistulosum
Scient	ific Name	Actual Count	5000	900	3000	9480	1320	1200		
		T		Canopy			1	1	┨	Outside of Easeme
Acer Betula	saccharinum nigra			200						Scientific Name
Carya	cordiformis			200						m aesticum* ca arundinacea
Carya	ovata				300					is glomerata
Celtis	laevigata			150		680		200		titute Winter Wheat w
Diospyros	virginiana				400	600				
Fraxinus	pennsylvanica			150		600		200	]	
Juglans	nigra									
Liriodendron	tulipifera								1	
Magnolia	acuminata							1	4	Scientific I
Nyssa	sylvatica				300	600			4	Secale cereale
Populus	heterophylla								-	Triticum aestiv Setaia italica
Platanus	occidentalis			200	250	1200	400	200	-	Utochloa ramo
Quercus	michauxii			200	250 250	1200	400	200 200	-	
Quercus Quercus	nigra pagoda				250	1200	400	200	-	Soil amendmen Apply soil amer
Quercus	phellos				250	1200	400		-	
Quercus	shumardii				250	1200			-	
Salix	nigra				200					
Ulmus	alata									
Ulmus	americana			0		1200	120		1	
				Understory						Mulch
Aesculus	sylvatica								1	Apply 4,000 lb/ used as a mula
Alnus	serrulata								]	
Aronia	arbutifolia									Maintenance Refertilize if gro
Asimina	triloba			200	600	400				immediately foll
Callicarpa	americana							200	-	Erosion and Se
Carpinus	caroliniana								4	Notes:
Cephalanthus			2500			1800			-	1) Ground cover sh
Cornus	amomum				100				-	within 21 working c
Corylus	americana				400				4	2) Amendment per based on on-site
Crateagus Crateagus	crus-galli flava								-	
Hamamelis	virginiana								-	
llex	opaca								-	
llex	verticillata								-	
Lindera	benzoin								-	
Lyonia	ligustrina									
Östrya	virginiana									
Physocarpus	opulifolius									
Rhododendron	periclymenoides								ZONE 3 10'	ZONE   4-5   VARIES
Rhus	glabra								] _ <b></b> 10'—	VARIES
Rosa	carolina									
Rosa	palustris								EDGE	
Rubus	cuneifolius									
Sambucus	canadensis		2500					200		
Sassafras	albidum	ļ							4	
Staphylea	trifolia	ļ							4	
Vaccinium	corymbosum								-	
Viburnum	dentatum								-	
Viburnum Xanthorhiza	nudum simplicissima								4	
	Is mounice mo					-	_	-	-	

					<b>EBX</b>	PREPARED IN THE OFF
REV. N	lo.:	REVISION:	DRAWN BY:	CHECKED BY:	NX 1	SUITE 300,
						CHARLOTTE PHONE: (7)



4651 CHARLOTTE PARK DRIVE, NORTH CAROLINA 28217 04) 333–5131 FAX: (704) 333–0845

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA ECOSYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM TH CAROL NOTESSION NOTESSION NOTESSION SEAL SEAL 026484 AM R. WILL

JK

JD

ESIGNED BY:

HECKED BY:

**VEGETATION NOTES** 

TITLE:

CLIENT:

Wetland Seed Mix					
	Common Name	%			
	Rice Cut Grass	5			
	Soft Rush	10			
	Deertongue	20			
	Switchgrass	50			
	Ironweed	5			
	Swamp Sunflower	5			
	Joe Pye Weed	5			

ment (Pasture) Seed Mix					
	Common Name	%			
	Winter Wheat	50			
	Fescue Hay	50			
	Orchard Grass	50			

with Orchard Grass is planted during the winter.

Temporary Seed Mix							
c Name	Common Name	Rate (Ib/acre)	Seeding	y Window			
е	Rye Grain	30	Aug 15	May 1			
ivum	Wheat	30	Aug 15	May 1			
	German millet	10	May 1	Aug 15			
iosa	Browntop millet	10	May 1	Aug 15			

Plant Spacing and Distribution

10

4 6 10 10 28

5 12 18 3 7

(ft. on center) # per 1,000 sq. feet

10 28

16 28

2.5 3.5 80 160

Spacing

MIN. MAX.

6

3 6 8

Zone

1

2

endments according to the following table at 50 lbs/acre:

Amendment Addition (lb/acres)							
Lime N <sub>2</sub>		P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	к <sub>2</sub> 0				
0	50	80	40				

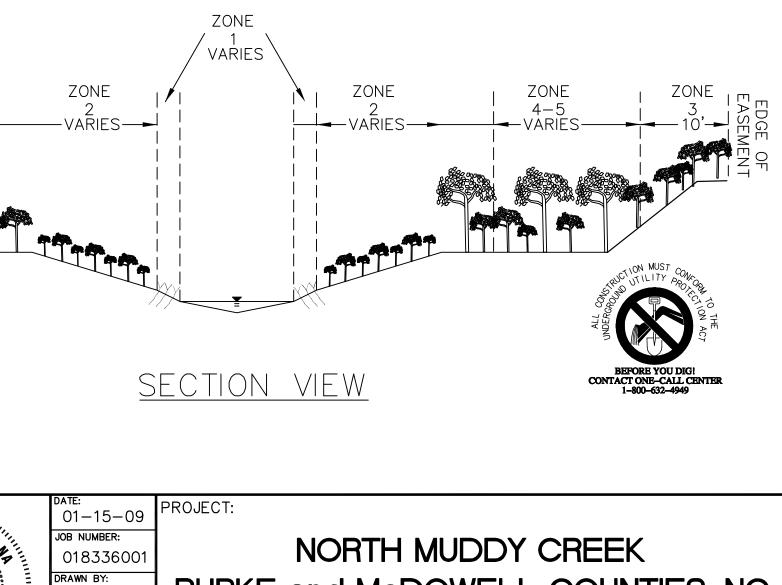
o/acre straw. A disk with blades set nearly straight can be Ich anchoring tool.

prowth is not fully adequate. Reseed, refertilize and mulch ollowing erosion or other damage per section 6.10 of NCDENR Sedimont Control Design Manual.

shall be established on exposed slopes

days following completion of any phase of grading. er recommendation of NC Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services

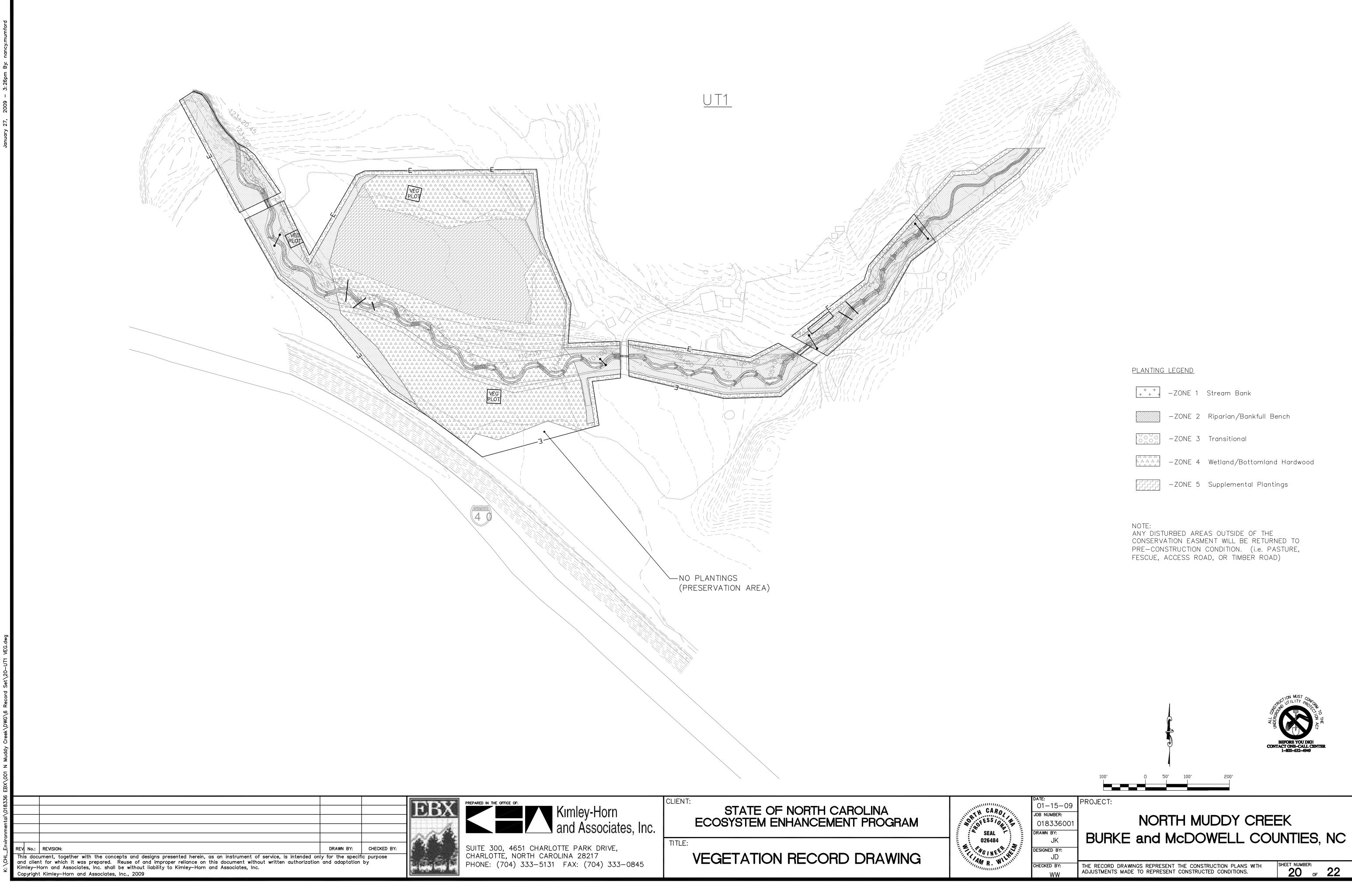
soil samples.



### BURKE and McDOWELL COUNTIES, NC

THE RECORD DRAWINGS REPRESENT THE CONSTRUCTION PLANS WITH ADJUSTMENTS MADE TO REPRESENT CONSTRUCTED CONDITIONS.

SHEET NUMBER: 19 of 22

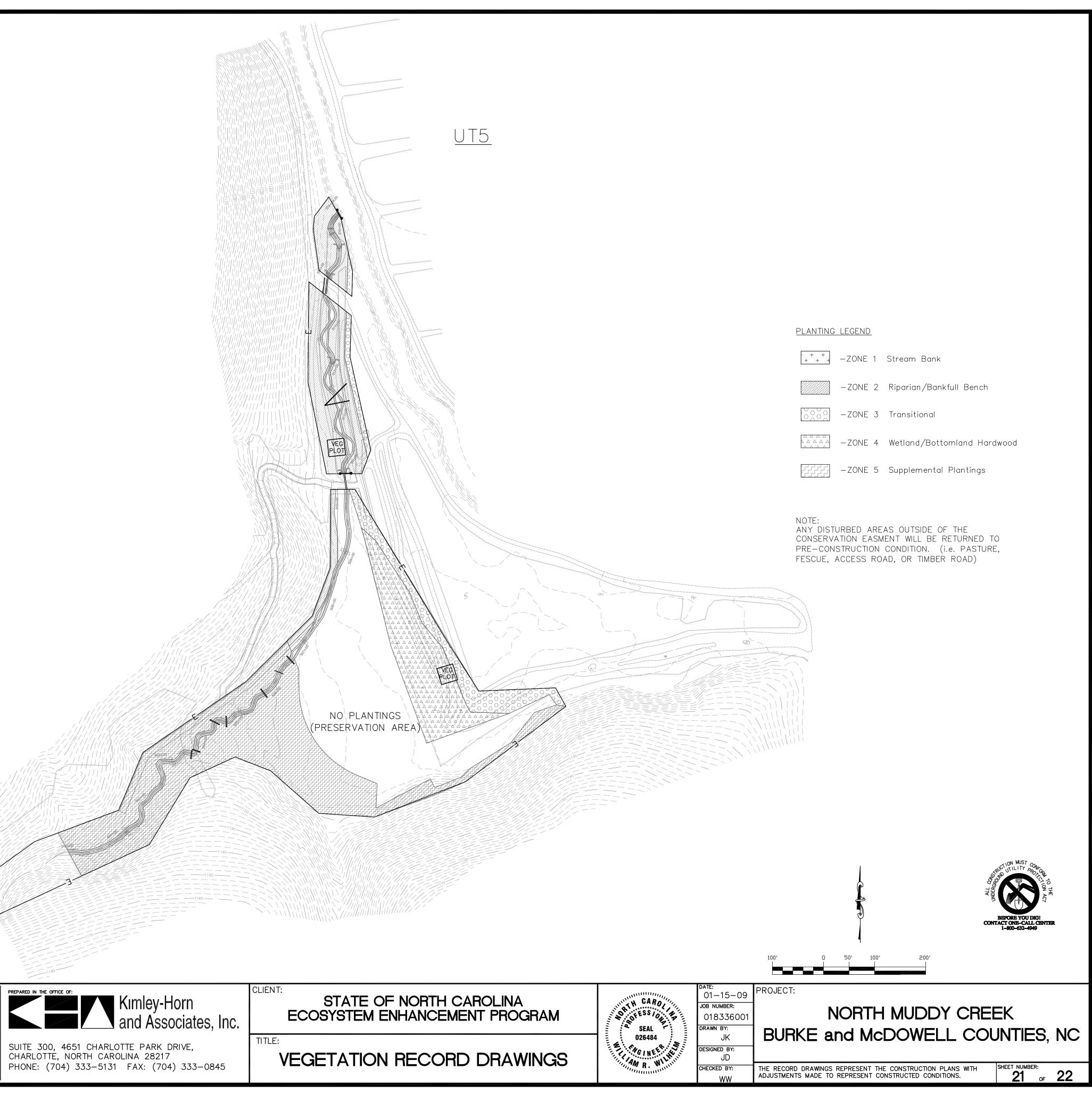


+++	-ZONE 1	Stream Bank
	-ZONE 2	Riparian/Bankfull Bench
0000	-ZONE 3	Transitional
	-ZONE 4	Wetland/Bottomland Hardwood
	-ZONE 5	Supplemental Plantings

NO PLANTINGS (PRESERVATION AREA)

					EBX
					13
REV	No.:	REVISION:	DRAWN BY:	CHECKED BY:	
ana Kim	clien ley–H	iment, together with the concepts and designs presented herein, as an instrument of service, is intended or t for which it was prepared. Reuse of and improper reliance on this document without written authorizatior orn and Associates, Inc. shall be without liability to Kimley—Horn and Associates, Inc. . Kimley—Horn and Associates, Inc., 2009	ly for the speci and adaptation	fic purpose ⊨by	

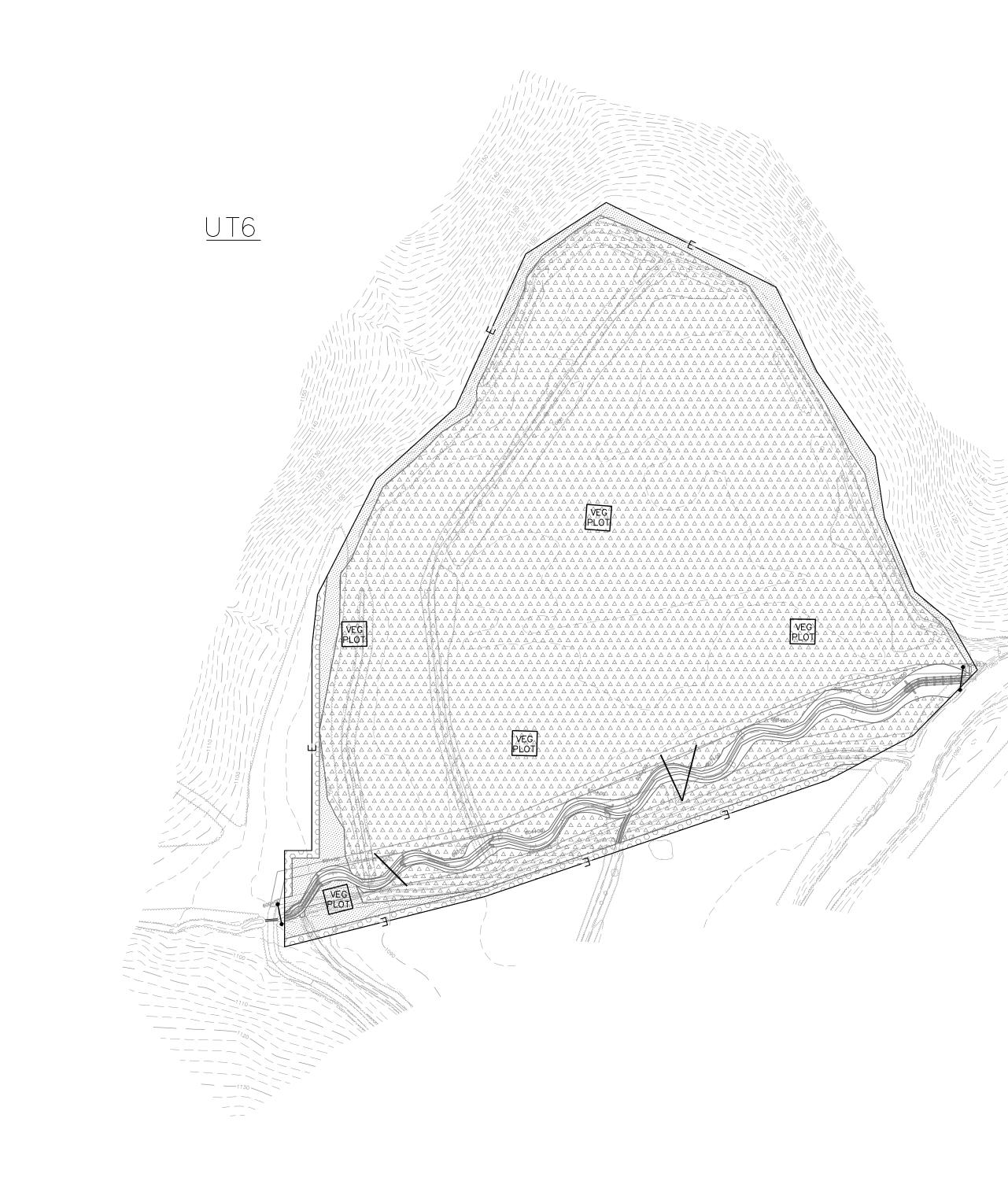


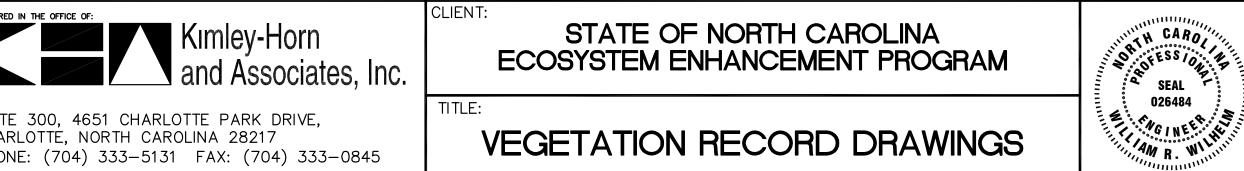


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+ + +	-ZUNE I	Stream Bank
	-ZONE 2	Riparian/Bankfull Bench
	-ZONE 3	Transitional
	-ZONE 4	Wetland/Bottomland Hardwood
	-ZONE 5	Supplemental Plantings

					VICIN	PREPARED		
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εv	No.:	REVISION:	DRAWN BY:	CHECKED BY:		SUITE		
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50	opyright Kinney-Horn and Associates, inc., 2009							



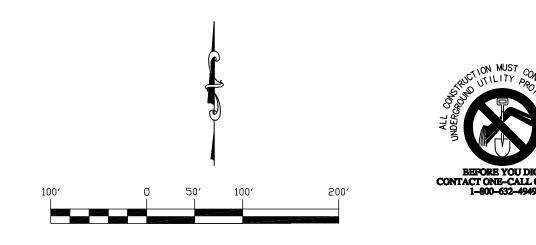


### <u>Planting legend</u>

+ + +	-ZONE 1	Stream Bank
	-ZONE 2	Riparian/Bankfull Bench
0000	-ZONE 3	Transitional
	-ZONE 4	Wetland/Bottomland Hardwood
	-ZONE 5	Supplemental Plantings

### NOTE:

ANY DISTURBED AREAS OUTSIDE OF THE CONSERVATION EASMENT WILL BE RETURNED TO PRE-CONSTRUCTION CONDITION. (i.e. PASTURE, FESCUE, ACCESS ROAD, OR TIMBER ROAD)



HECKED BY:

PROJECT: 01-15-09 JOB NUMBER: 018336001 RAWN BY: JK DESIGNED BY:

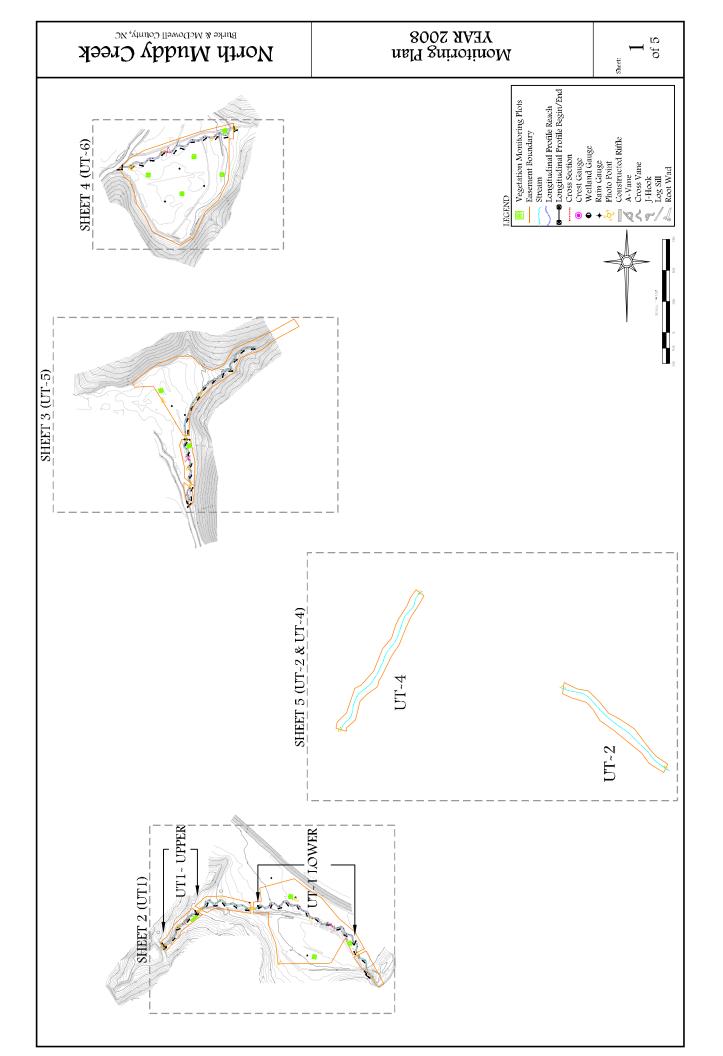
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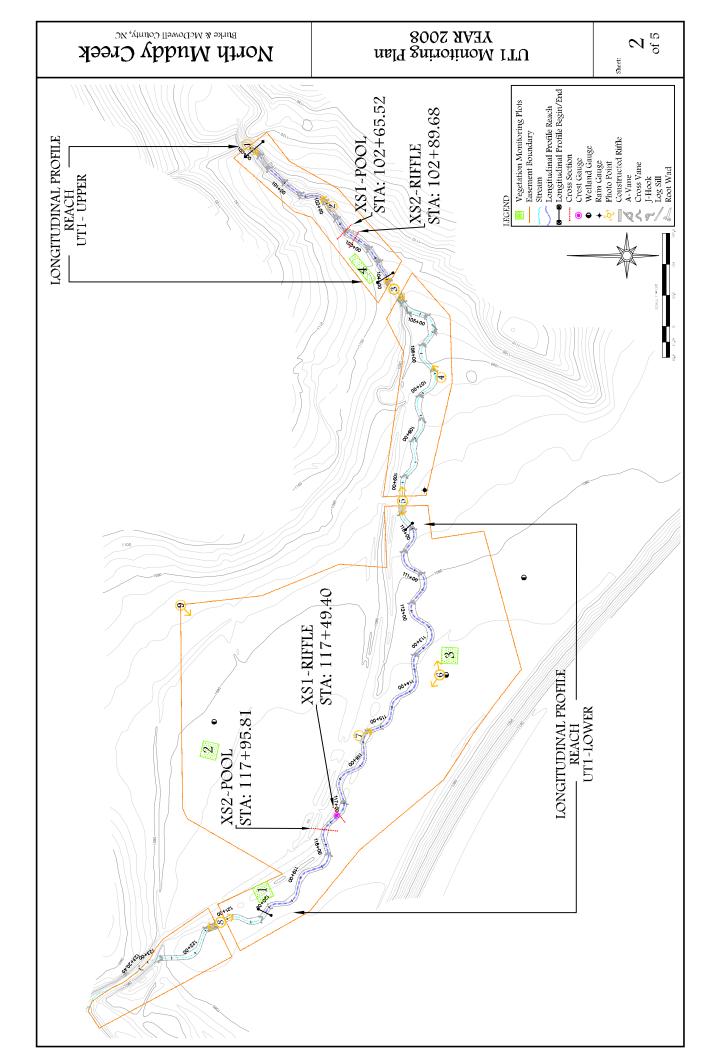
### NORTH MUDDY CREEK BURKE and McDOWELL COUNTIES, NC

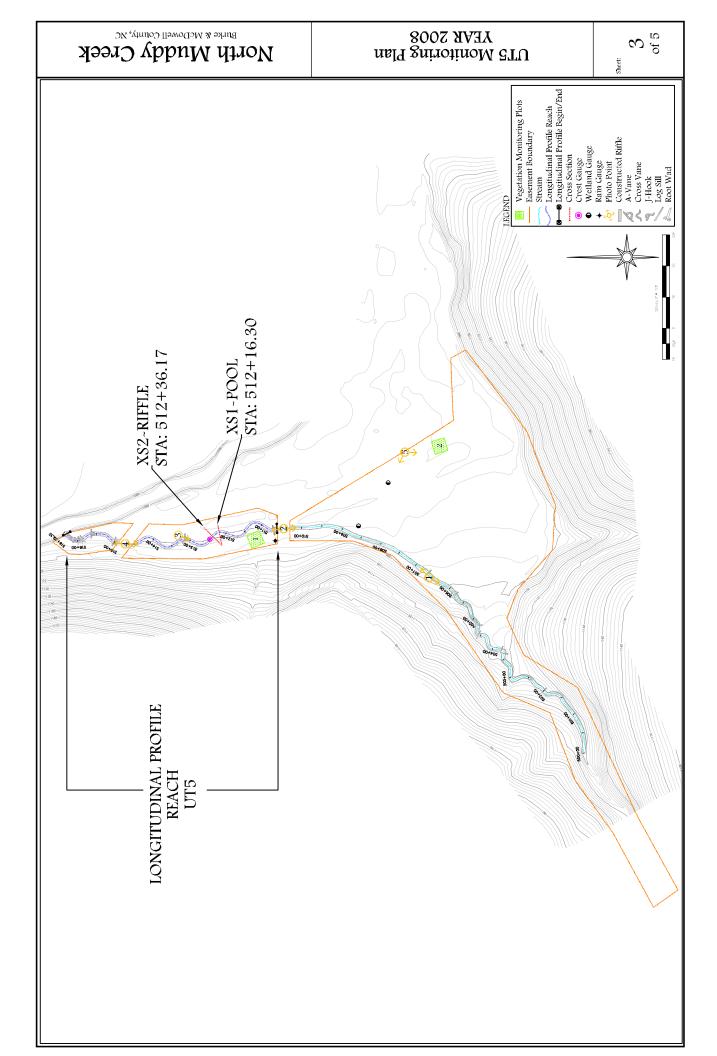
THE RECORD DRAWINGS REPRESENT THE CONSTRUCTION PLANS WITH ADJUSTMENTS MADE TO REPRESENT CONSTRUCTED CONDITIONS.

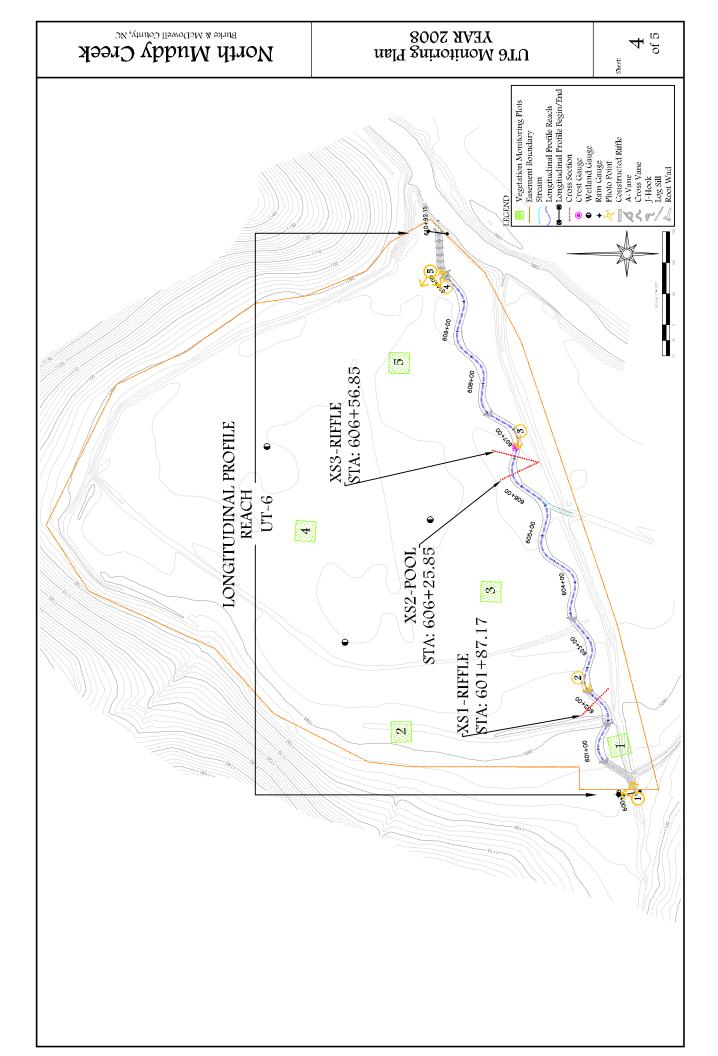
SHEET NUMBER:

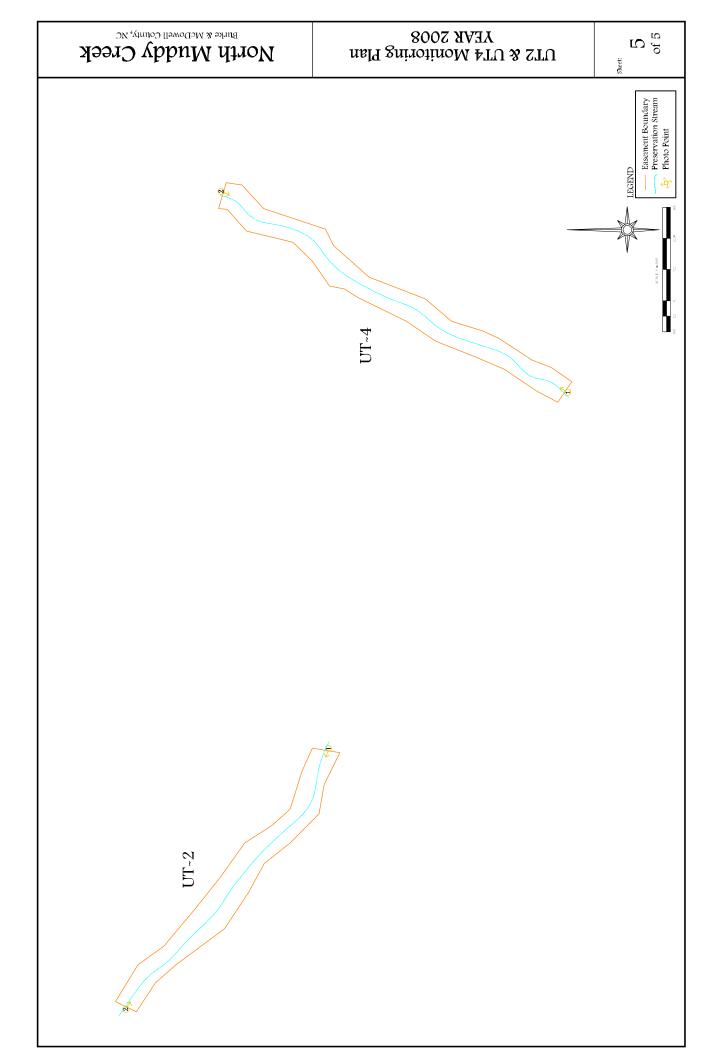
### Attachment **B** Baseline Monitoring (Equinox Environmental Consulting and Design, Inc.)



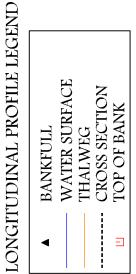


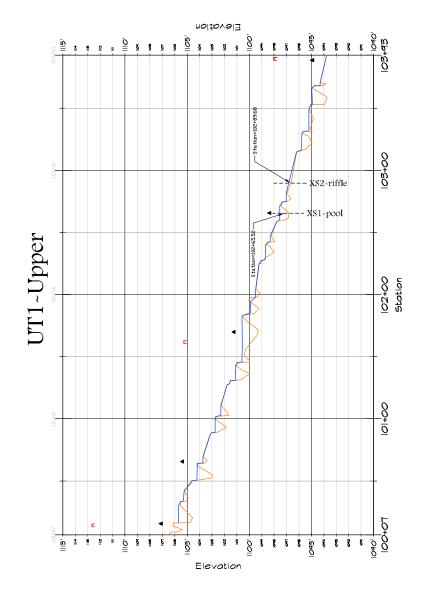


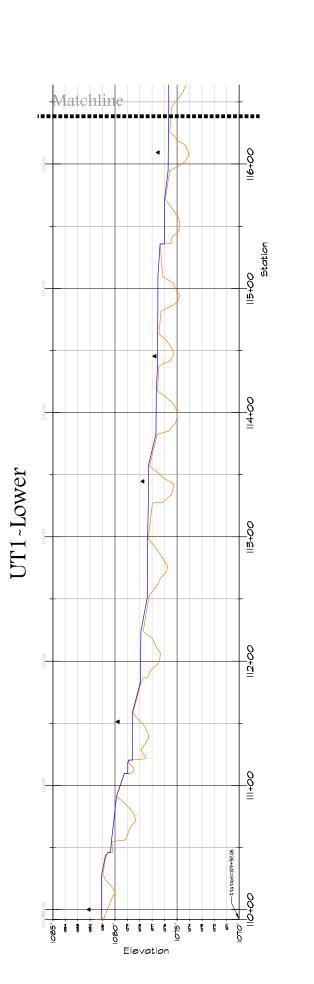




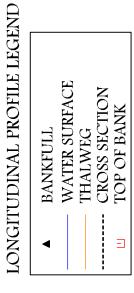
### UT1~UPPEr LONGITUDINAL PROFILE NORTH MUDDY CREEK YEAR-2008

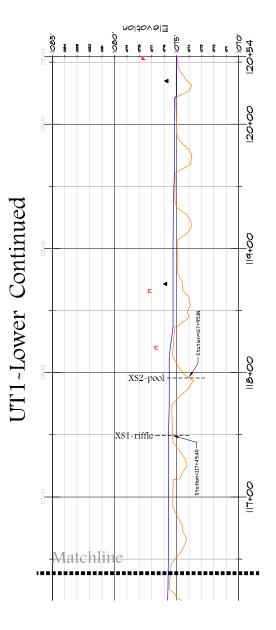




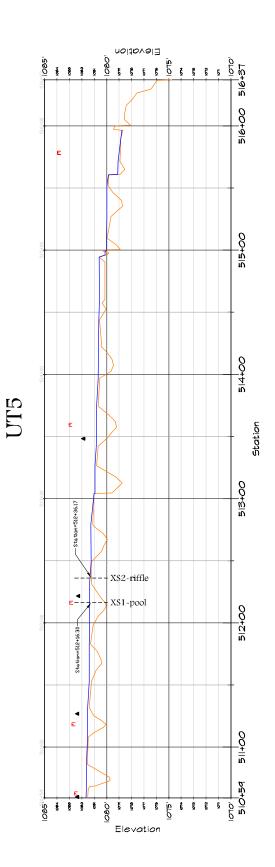


### UT1~LOWET LONGITUDINAL PROFILE NORTH MUDDY CREEK YEAR-2008



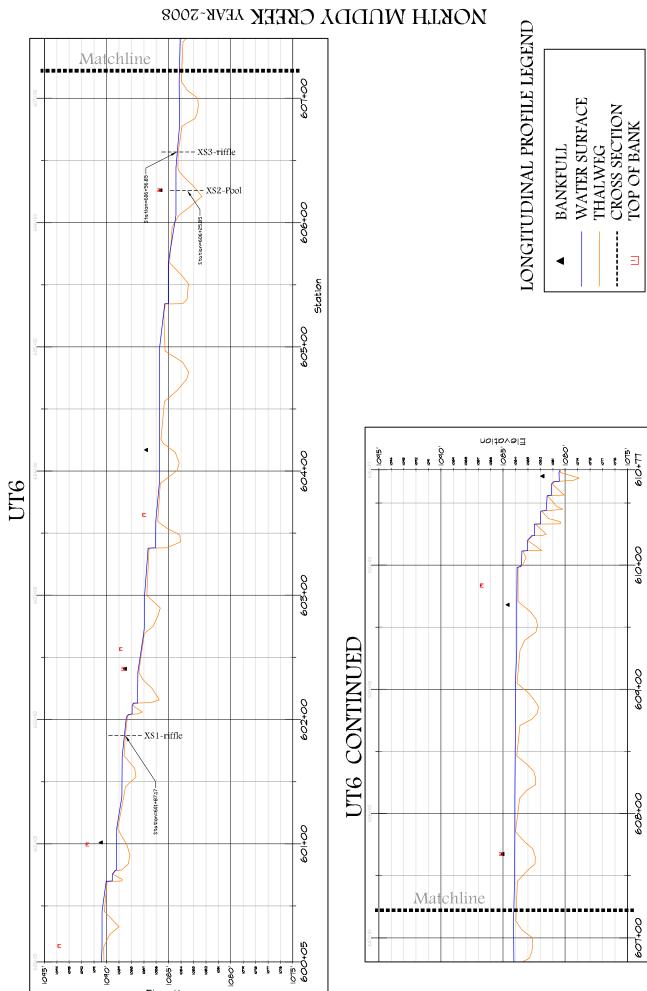


### **ALE FONGLUDINAL PROFILE NORTH MUDDY CREEK** YEAR-2008



WATER SURFACE THALWEG CROSS SECTION TOP OF BANK

Ξ



Elevation

### **DTG LONGITUDINAL PROFILE**

Ξ

00+010

604+00

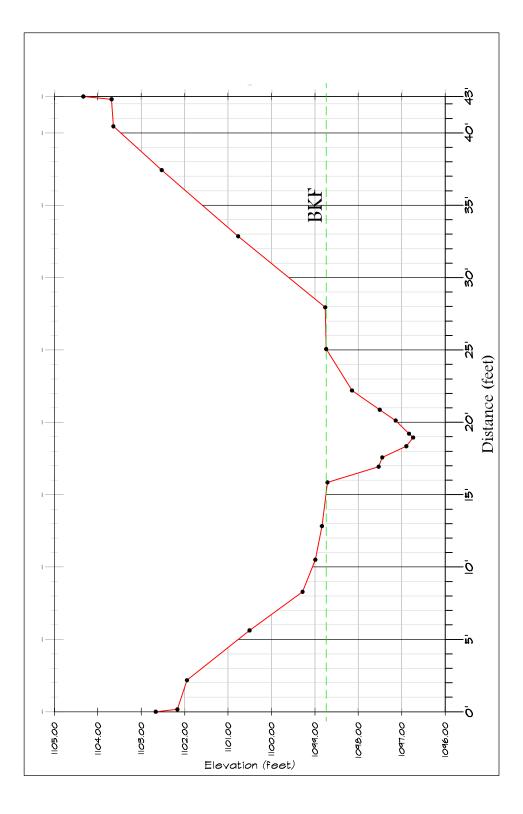
00+909

00+109

# NORTH MUDDY CREEK

YEAR~2008

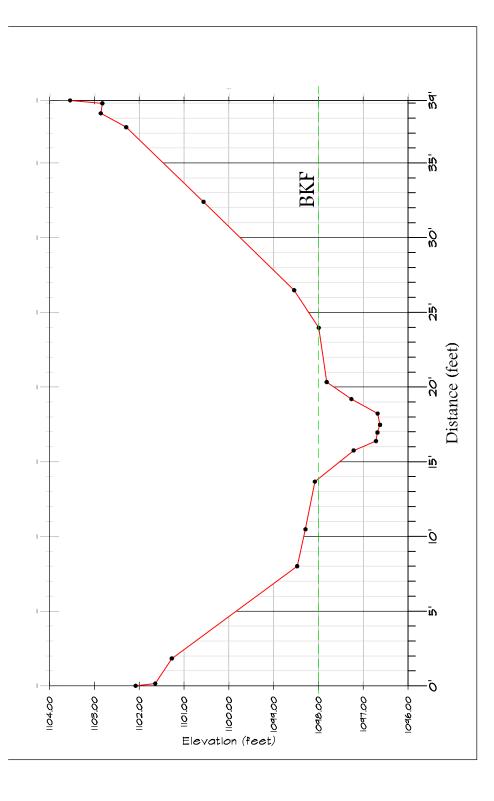
### UT1-UPPER-CROSS SECTION XS1-POOL STA:102+65.52



## UT1~UPPER

### NORTH MUDDY CREEK YEAR-2008 UT1~UPPER-CROSS SECTION

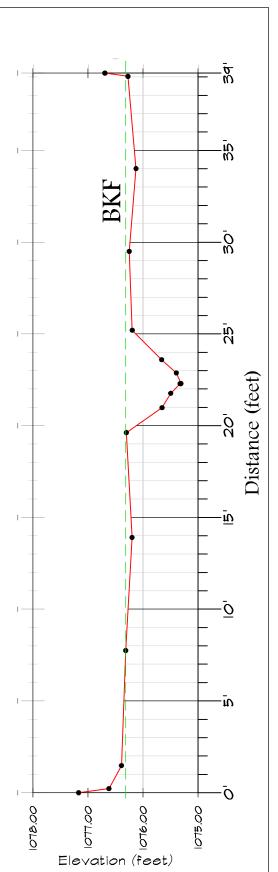
XS2~RIFFLE STA:102+89.68



## UT1~UPPER

## NORTH MUDDY CREEK YEAR~2008

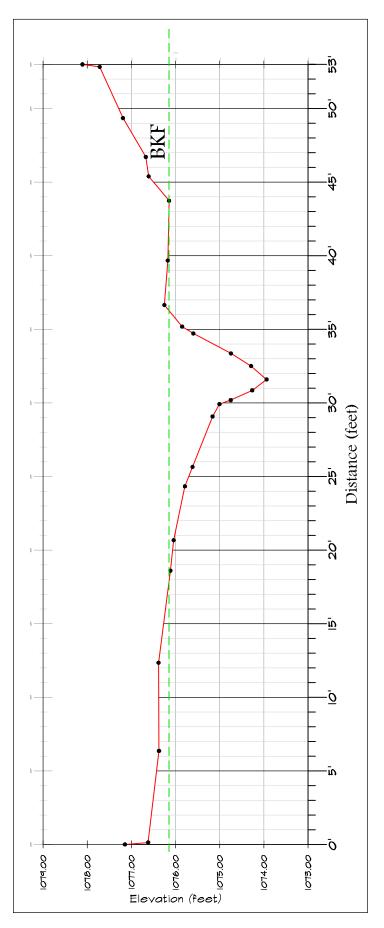
JT1-LOWER-CROSS SECTION XS1-RIFFLE STA:117+49.40



UT1~LOWER

## NORTH MUDDY CREEK YEAR-2008

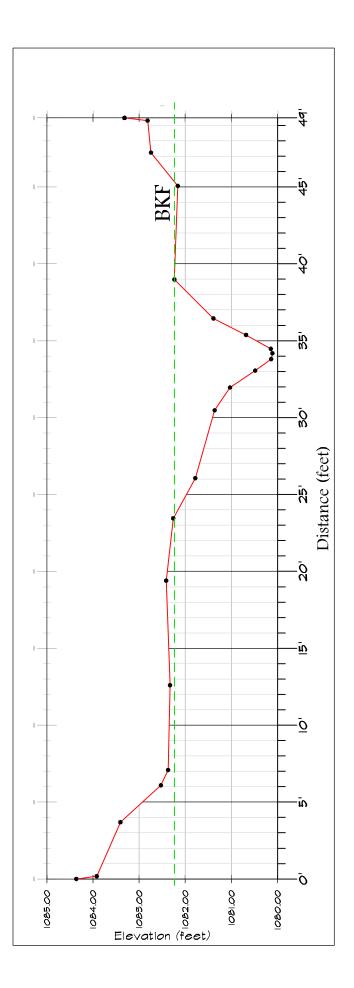
UT1-LOWER-CROSS SECTION XS2-POOL STA:117+95.81



UT1~LOWER

## NORTH MUDDY CREEK VEAR~2008

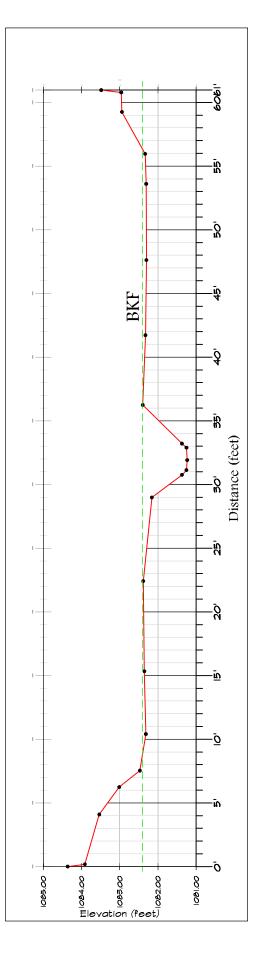
### UT5-CROSS SECTION XS1-POOL STA:512+16.30



CTD

# NORTH MUDDY CREEK YEAR-2008

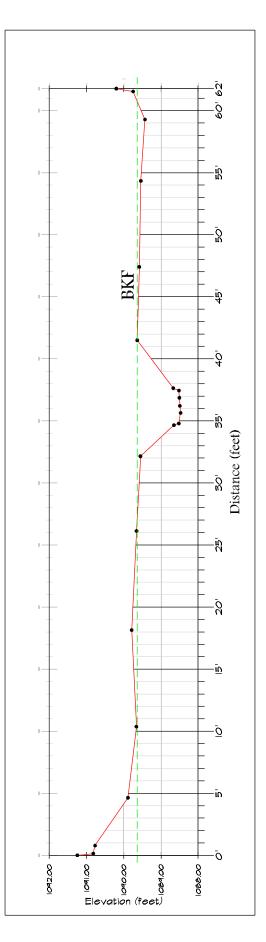
UT5-CROSS SECTION XS2-RIFFLE STA:512+36.17



OT5

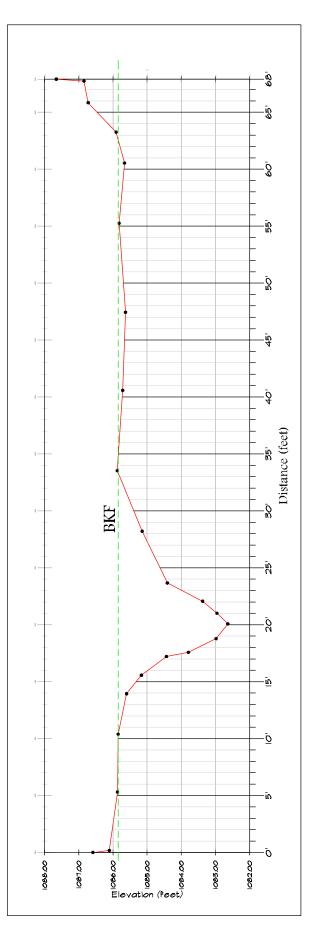
# NORTH MUDDY CREEK VEAR-2008

XS1~RIFFLE STA:601+87.17 UT6-CROSS SECTION





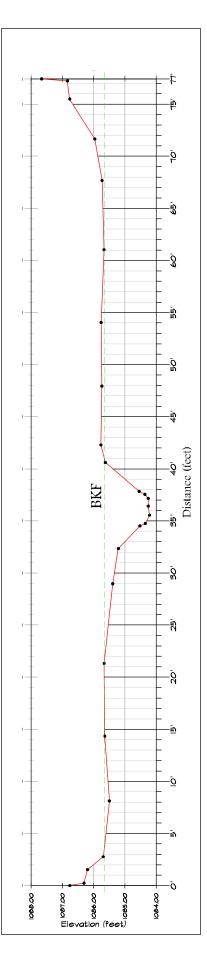
# NORTH MUDDY CREEK VEAR-2008 UTG-CROSS SECTION XS2-POOL STA:606+25.85



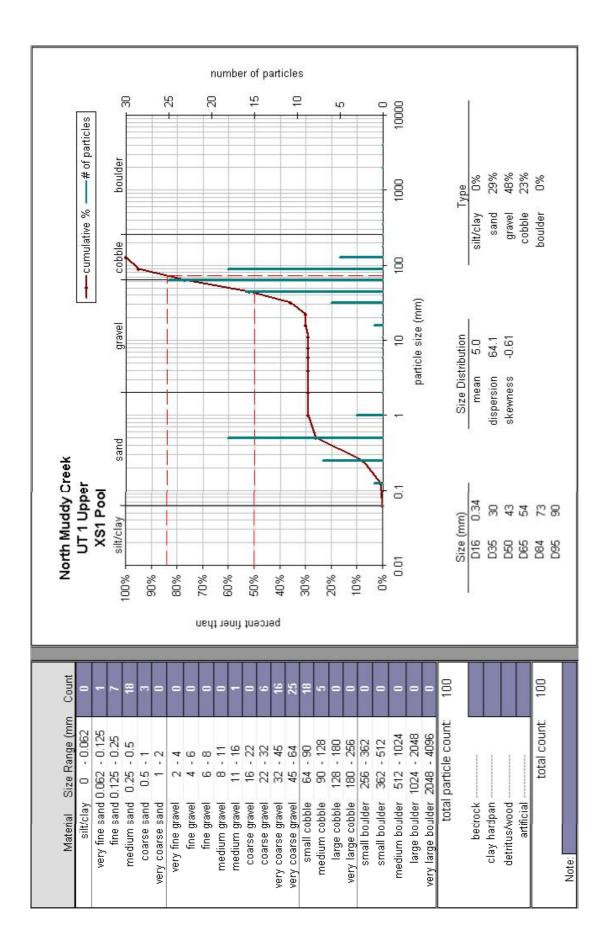
UT6

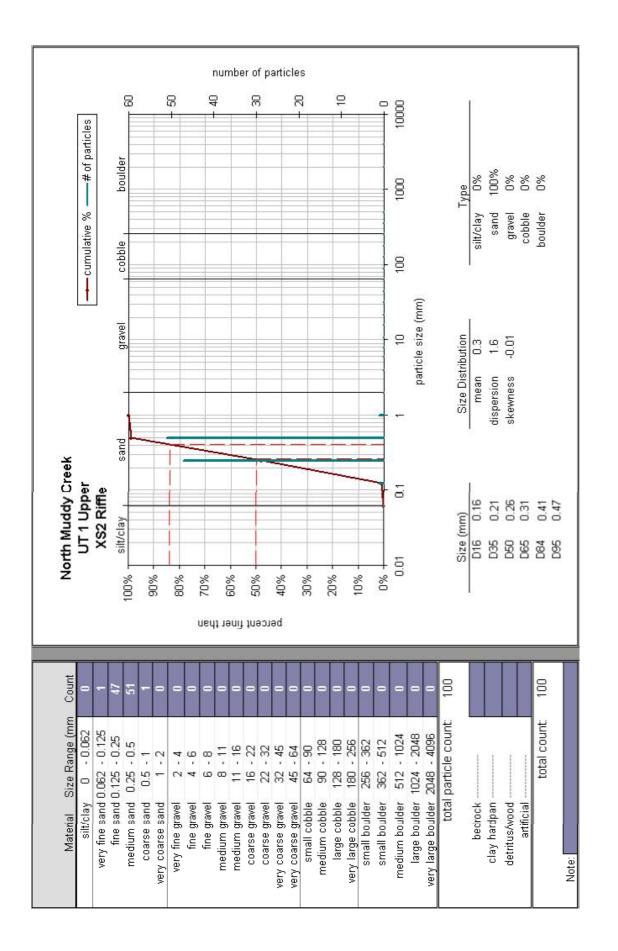


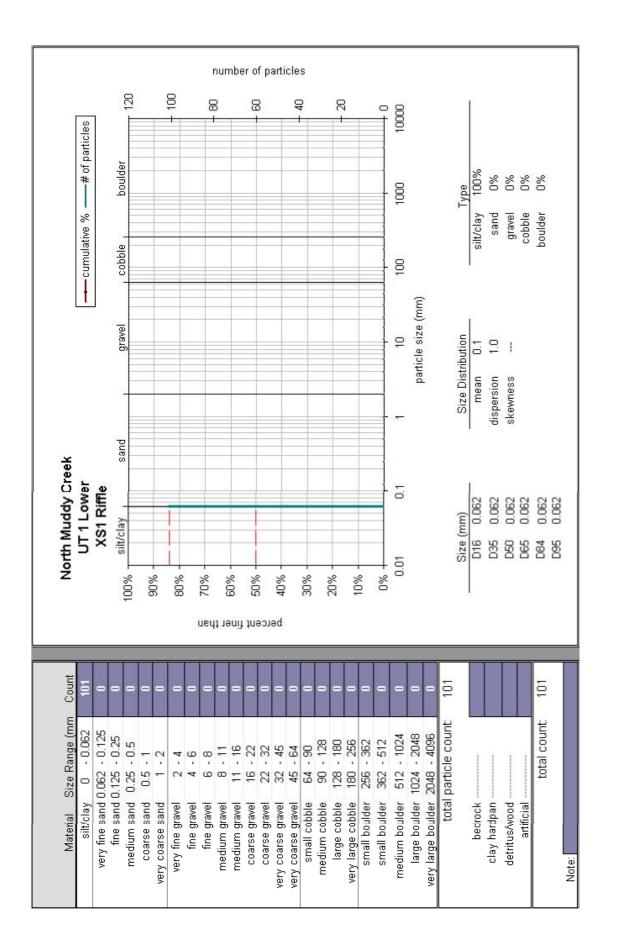
YEAR-2008 UTG-CROSS SECTION XS3-RIFFLE STA:606+56.85

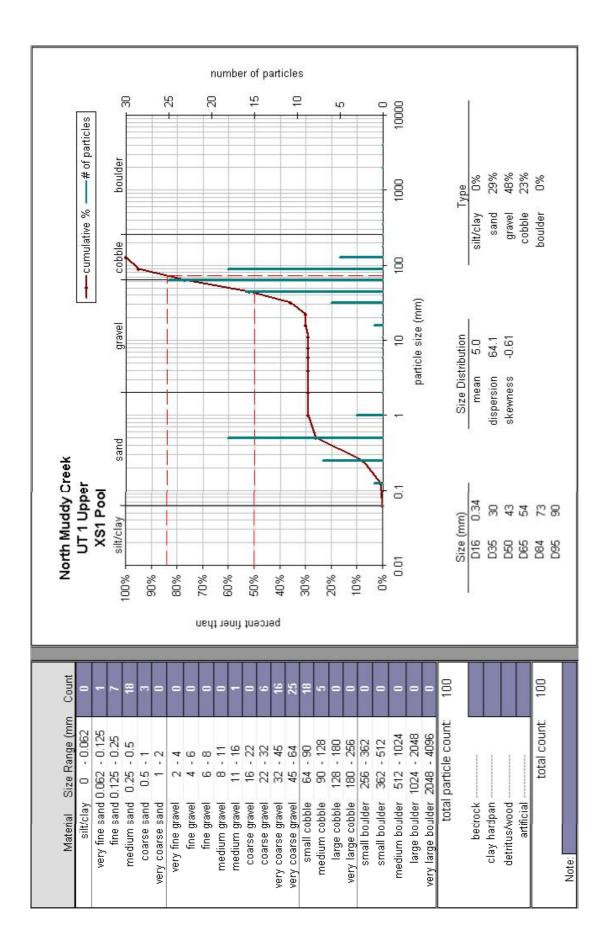


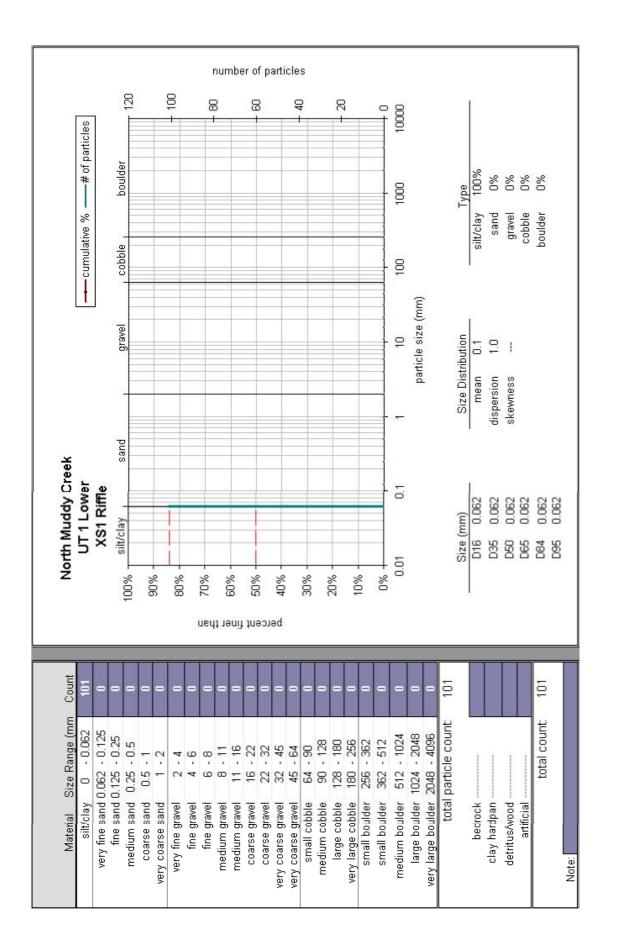


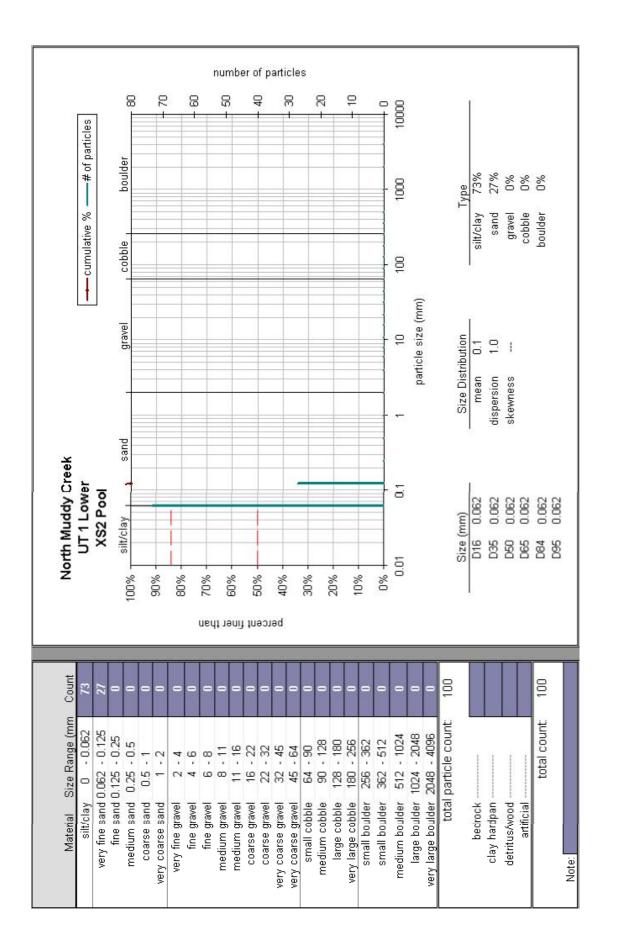


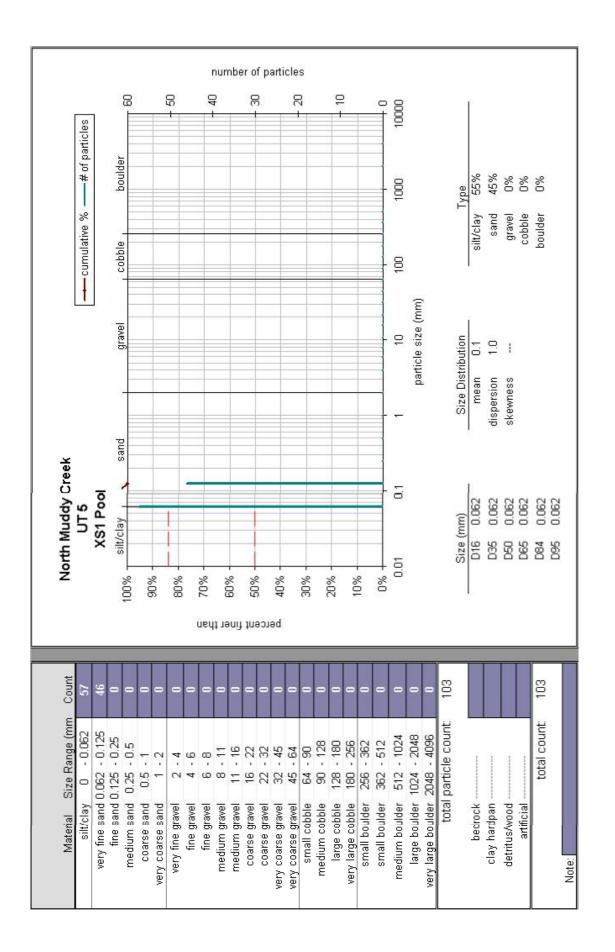


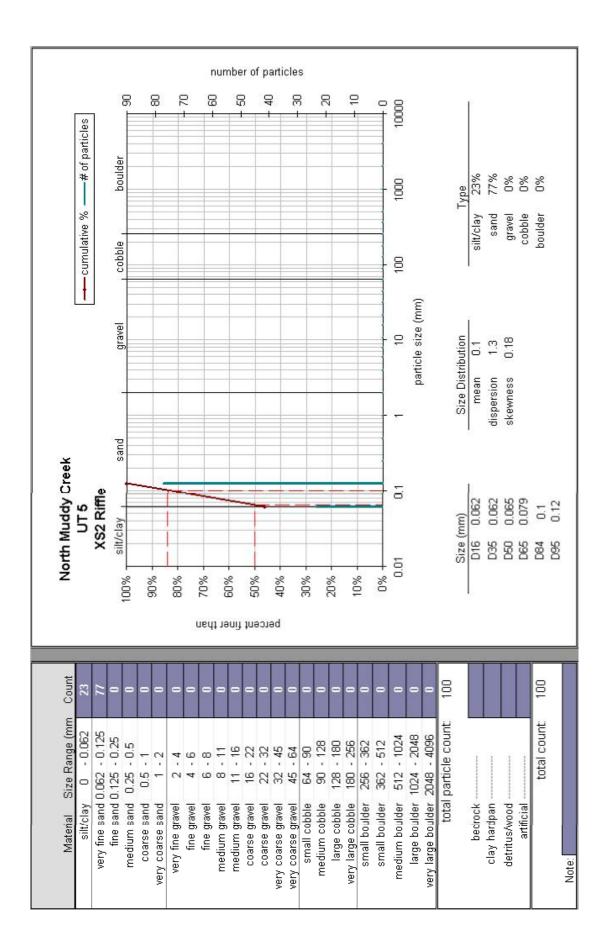


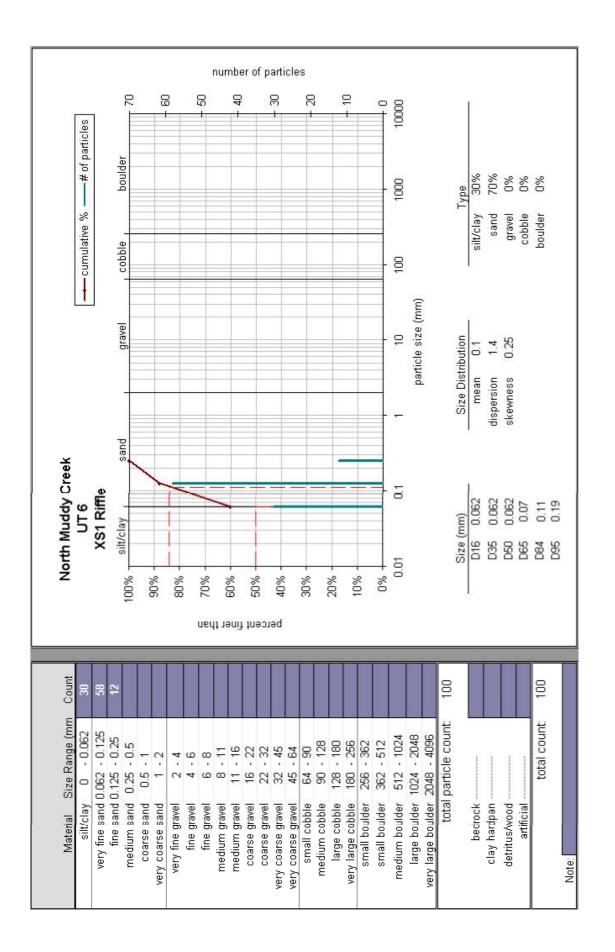


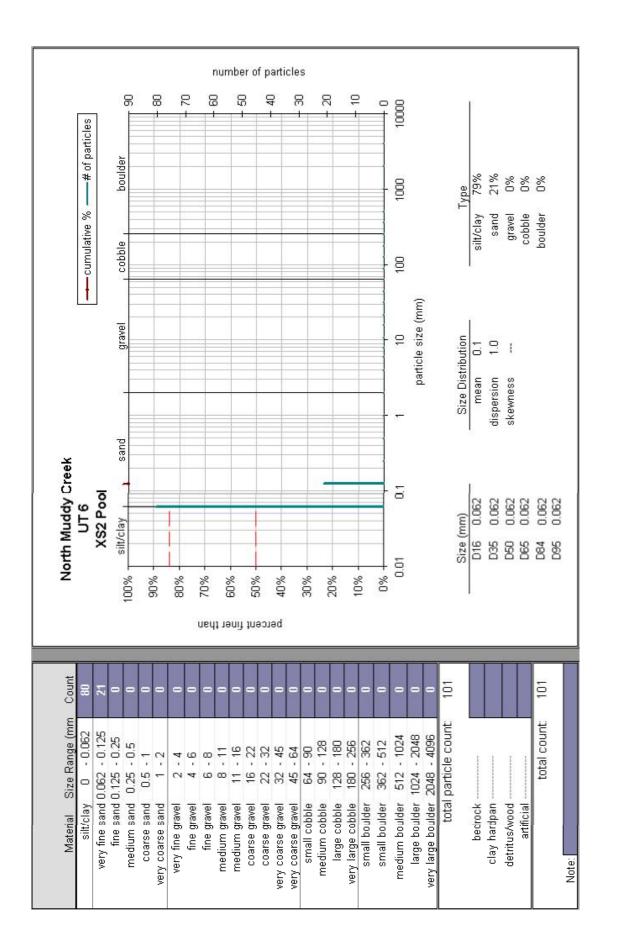


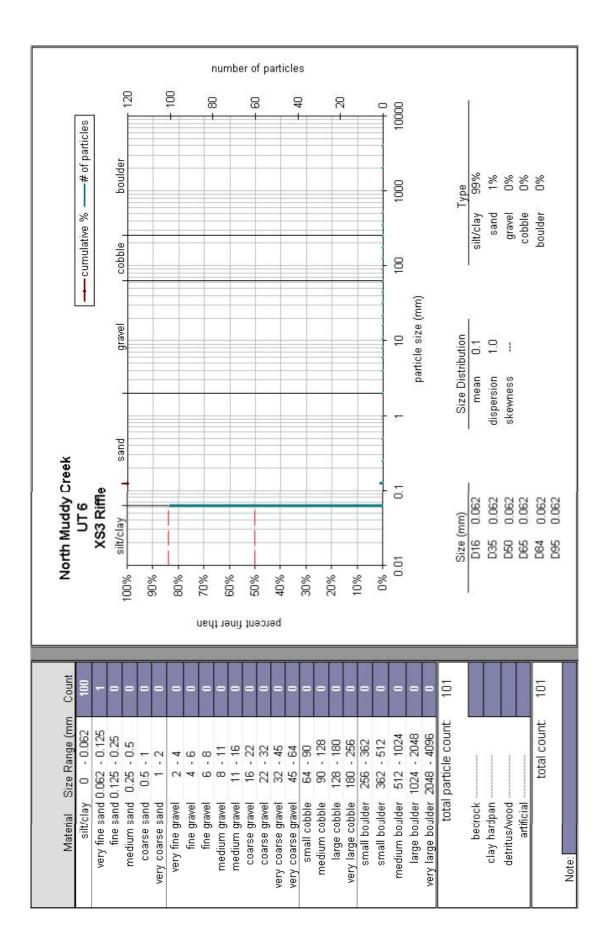


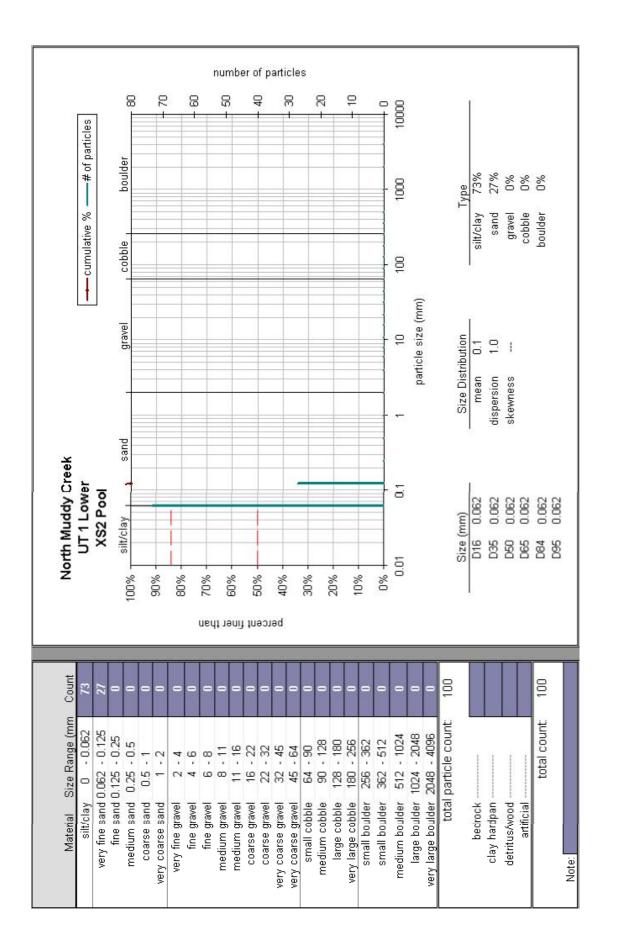


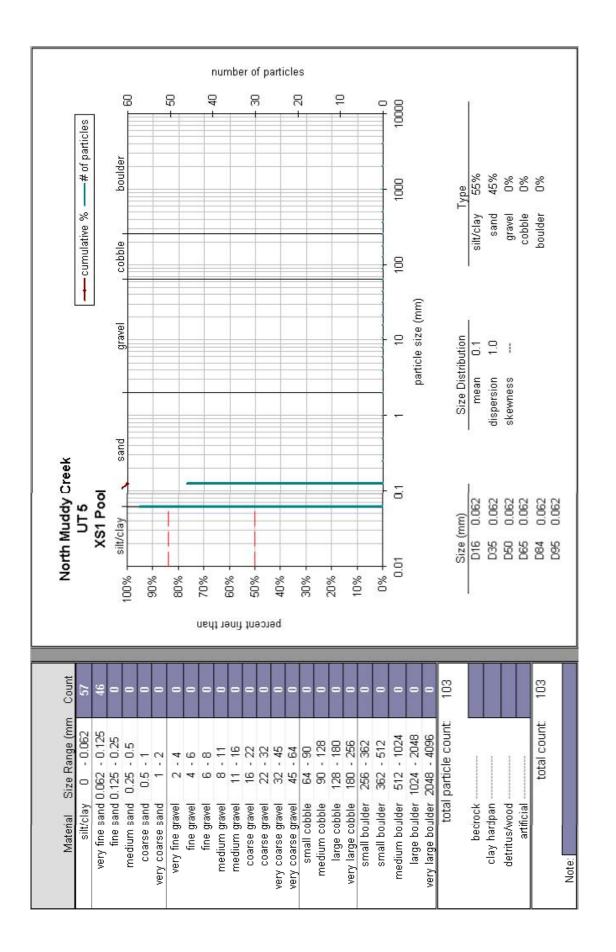


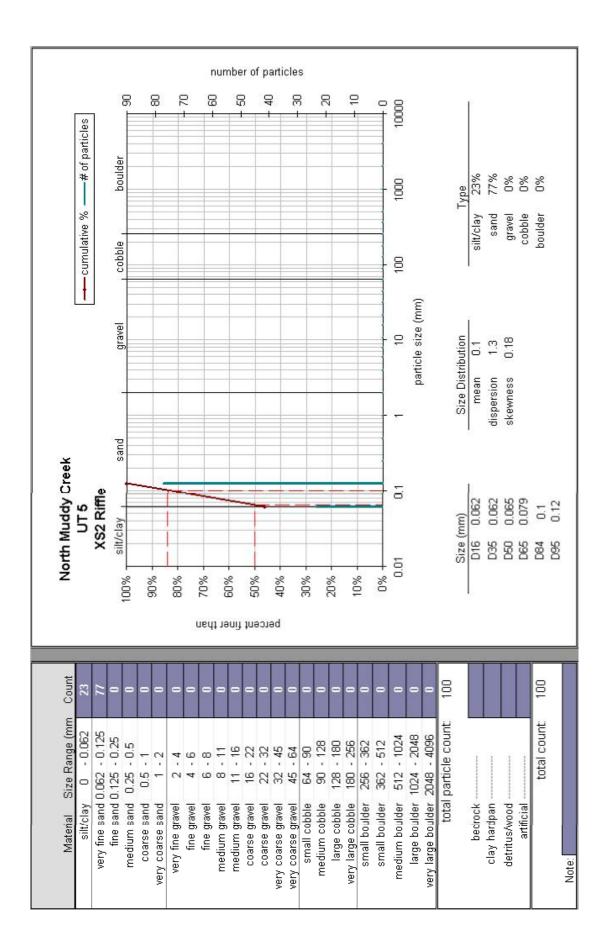




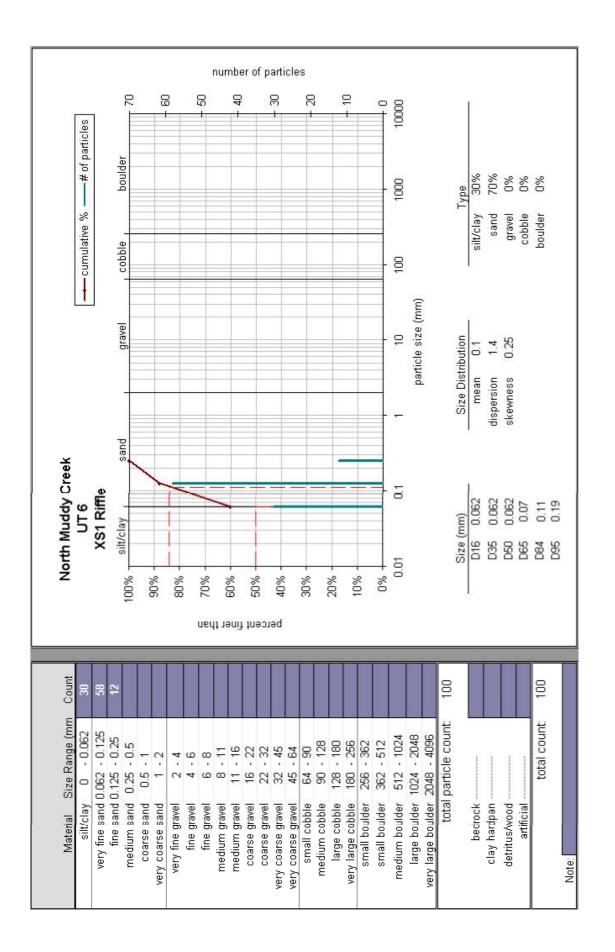


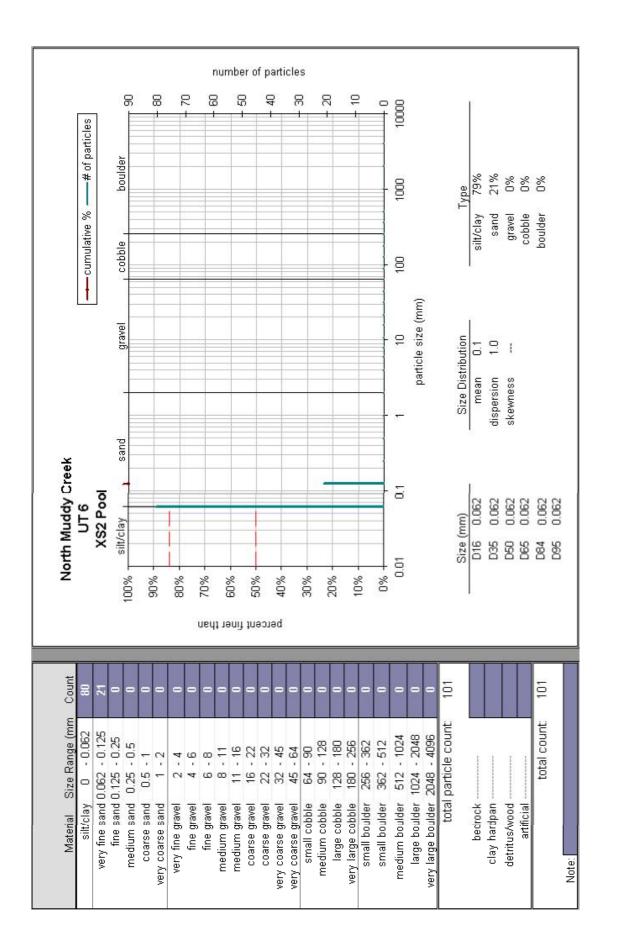






Mitigation Plan Pebble Counts- North Muddy Creek Site / RFP No. 16-D06115





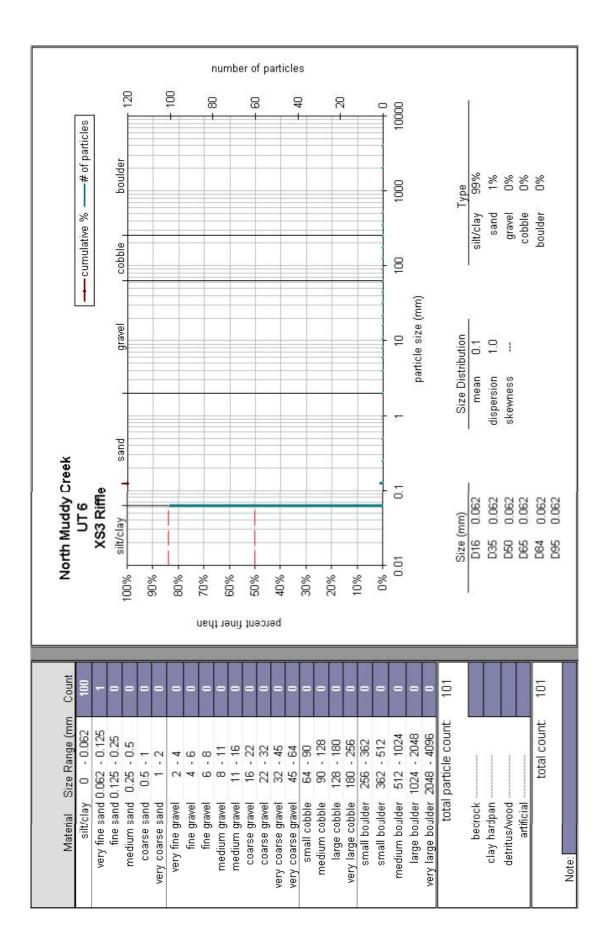
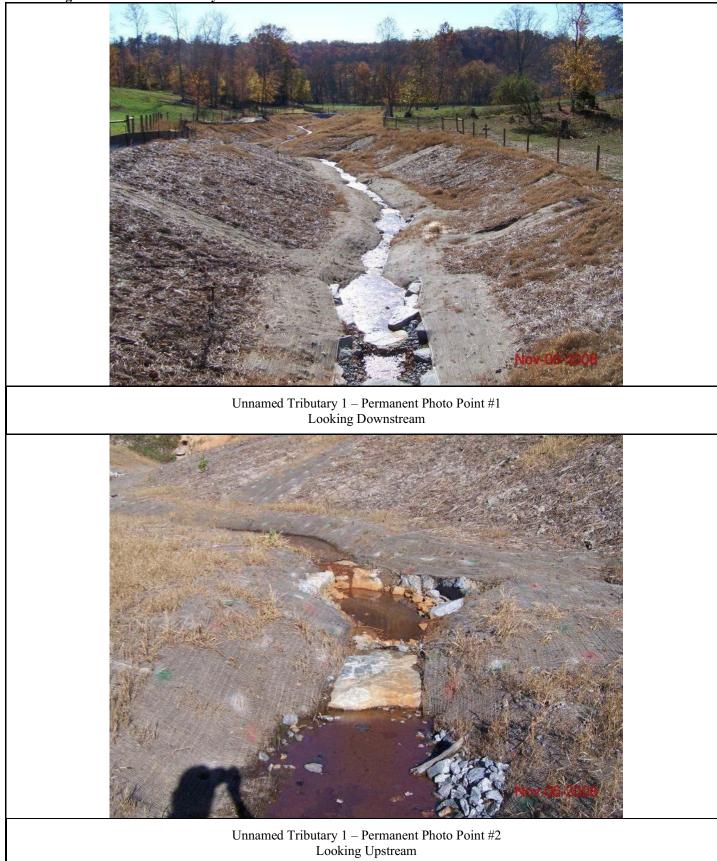


Table B2. Visual Morphological Stability Assessment North Muddy Creek / RFP No. 16-D06115 Segment/Reach: Unnamed Tributary 1						
				U C	<b>A</b> (	
Feature	Metric (per As-built and reference	(# Stable)	Total	Total	%	Feature
Category	baselines	Number	Number	Number	Performing	Performance
		Performing	Per	/ Feet in	in Stable	Mean or
		as	As-built	Unstable	Condition	Total
A D:00	1 Durant	Intended	42	State	1000/	
A. Riffles	1. Present?	43	43	N/A	100%	
	2. Armor stable (eg. no displacement)?	43	43	N/A	100%	
	3. Facet grade appears stable?	43	43	N/A	100%	
	4. Minimal evidence of embedding/fining?	43	43	N/A	100%	1000/
	5. Length appropriate?	43	43	N/A	100%	100%
D. D 1.	1 Durand 9 ( 1	1		1	1	
B. Pools	1. Present? (e.g. not subject to severe	53	53	N/A	100%	
	aggradation or migration?)					
	2. Sufficiently deep (Max Pool D : Mean $D = D = D$	51	53	N/A	96%	
	Bkf > 1.6?) 3. Length appropriate?	53	53	N/A	100%	92%
	5. Length appropriate?	55	55	IN/A	100%	92%
C. Thalweg	1. Upstream of meander bend					
C. Thatweg	(run/inflection) centering?	36	36	N/A	100%	
	2. Downstream of meander					
	(glide/inflection) centering?	36	36	N/A	100%	100%
	(gride, inneedion) centering.					10070
D. Meanders	1. Outer bend in state of limited/controlled					
	erosion?	34	34	N/A	100%	
	2. Of those eroding, # with concomitant	0	27/4		1000/	
	point bar formation?	0	N/A	N/A	100%	
	3. Apparent Rc within spec?	34	34	N/A	100%	
	4. Sufficient floodplain access and relief?	34	34	N/A	100%	100%
		•		•	•	
E. Bed	1. General channel bed aggradation areas	NI/A	NT/A	0/0	100%	
General	(bar formation)?	N/A	N/A	0/0	100%	
	2. Channel bed degradation – areas of	N/A	N/A	7/31	99	
	increasing down cutting or head cutting?	IN/A	N/A	//31	99	100%
		-		-	-	
F. Bank	1. Actively eroding, wasting, or slumping	N/A	N/A	0/0	100%	100%
	bank?	11/21	11/21	0/0	10070	10070
~ /				/ -	1000/	
G. Vanes /	1. Free of back or arm scour?	50	50	N/A	100%	
Sills	2. Height appropriate?	50	50	N/A	100%	
	3. Angle and geometry appear appropriate?	50	50	N/A	100%	
	4. Free of piping or other structural	50	50	N/A	100%	
	failures?		20	1 1/ 1 1	10070	100%
/						
H. Wads/	1. Free of scour:	2	2	N/A	N/A	
Boulders	2. Footing stable?	2	2	N/A	N/A	100%

	Table B2. Visual Morp North Muddy Cre		-		nt	
	Segment/Reach: Unnam				ent	
Feature Category	Metric (per As-built and reference baselines	(# Stable) Number Performing as Intended	Total Number Per As-built	Total Number / Feet in Unstable State	% Performing in Stable Condition	Feature Performance Mean or Total
A. Riffles	1. Present?	6	6	N/A	100%	
	<ol> <li>Armor stable (eg. no displacement)?</li> <li>Facet grade appears stable?</li> </ol>	6 6	6 6	N/A N/A	100% 100%	
	<ul><li>4. Minimal evidence of embedding/fining?</li><li>5. Length appropriate?</li></ul>	6 6	6 6	N/A N/A	100% 100%	100%
B. Pools	1. Present? (e.g. not subject to severe aggradation or migration?)	6	6	N/A	100%	
	2. Sufficiently deep (Max Pool D : Mean Bkf > 1.6?)	6	6	N/A	100%	
	3. Length appropriate?	6	6	N/A	100%	100%
C. Thalweg	1. Upstream of meander bend (run/inflection) centering?	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	2. Downstream of meander (glide/inflection) centering?	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
D. Meanders	1. Outer bend in state of limited/controlled erosion?	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	2. Of those eroding, # with concomitant point bar formation?	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	<ol> <li>Apparent Rc within spec?</li> <li>Sufficient floodplain access and relief?</li> </ol>	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A
E. Bed General	1. General channel bed aggradation areas (bar formation)?	N/A	N/A	0/0	100%	
	2. Channel bed degradation – areas of increasing down cutting or head cutting?	N/A	N/A	0/0	100%	100%
F. Bank	1. Actively eroding, wasting, or slumping bank?	N/A	N/A	0/0	100%	100%
G. Vanes /	1. Free of back or arm scour?	6	6	N/A	100%	
Sills	2. Height appropriate?	6	6	N/A	100%	
	<ul><li>3. Angle and geometry appear appropriate?</li><li>4. Free of piping or other structural failures?</li></ul>	6	6 6	N/A N/A	100% 100%	100%
TT XX7. 1 /		<b>N</b> T/ A	0	NT/ 4		l
H. Wads/ Boulders	<ol> <li>Free of scour:</li> <li>Footing stable?</li> </ol>	N/A N/A	0 0	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A

Table B2. Visual Morphological Stability Assessment North Muddy Creek / RFP No. 16-D06115 Segment/Reach: Unnamed Tributary 5 / Restoration						
Feature	Metric (per As-built and reference	(# Stable)	Total	Total	%	Feature
Category	baselines	Number	Number	Number	Performing	Performance
		Performing	Per	/ Feet in	in Stable	Mean or
		as	As-built	Unstable	Condition	Total
		Intended		State		
A. Riffles	1. Present?	13	13	N/A	100%	
	2. Armor stable (eg. no displacement)?	13	13	N/A	100%	
	3. Facet grade appears stable?	13	13	N/A	100%	
	4. Minimal evidence of embedding/fining?	13	13	N/A	100%	
	5. Length appropriate?	13	13	N/A	100%	100%
B. Pools	1. Present? (e.g. not subject to severe aggradation or migration?)	12	13	N/A	92%	
	2. Sufficiently deep (Max Pool D : Mean Bkf > 1.6?)	12	13	N/A	92%	
	3. Length appropriate?	12	13	N/A	92%	92%
						•
C. Thalweg	1. Upstream of meander bend (run/inflection) centering?	12	12	N/A	100%	
	2. Downstream of meander (glide/inflection) centering?	12	12	N/A	100%	100%
D. Meanders	1. Outer bend in state of limited/controlled erosion?	12	12	N/A	100%	
	2. Of those eroding, # with concomitant point bar formation?	0	N/A	N/A	100%	
	3. Apparent Rc within spec?	12	12	N/A	100%	
	4. Sufficient floodplain access and relief?	12	12	N/A	100%	100%
E. Bed General	1. General channel bed aggradation areas (bar formation)?	N/A	N/A	0/0	100%	
	2. Channel bed degradation – areas of increasing down cutting or head cutting?	N/A	N/A	0/0	100%	100%
F. Bank	1. Actively eroding, wasting, or slumping bank?	N/A	N/A	0/0	100%	100%
G. Vanes /	1. Free of back or arm scour?	6	6	N/A	100%	
Sills	2. Height appropriate?	6	6	N/A	100%	1
	3. Angle and geometry appear appropriate?	6	6	N/A	100%	1
	4. Free of piping or other structural failures?	5	6	N/A	83%	96%
		1				
H. Wads/	1. Free of scour:	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	
Boulders	2. Footing stable?	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table B2. Visual Morphological Stability Assessment North Muddy Creek / RFP No. 16-D06115						
	Segment/Reach:	Unnamed	l Tributa	ry 6		
Feature	Metric (per As-built and reference	(# Stable)	Total	Total	%	Feature
Category	baselines	Number	Number	Number	Performing	Performance
		Performing	Per	/ Feet in	in Stable	Mean or
		as	As-built	Unstable	Condition	Total
		Intended		State		
A. Riffles	1. Present?	16	16	N/A	100%	
	2. Armor stable (eg. no displacement)?	16	16	N/A	100%	
	3. Facet grade appears stable?	16	16	N/A	100%	
	4. Minimal evidence of embedding/fining?	16	16	N/A	100%	
	5. Length appropriate?	16	16	N/A	100%	100%
		I				1
B. Pools	1. Present? (e.g. not subject to severe aggradation or migration?)	24	24	N/A	100%	
	2. Sufficiently deep (Max Pool D : Mean					
	Bkf > 1.6?	24	24	N/A	100%	
	3. Length appropriate?	24	24	N/A	100%	100%
C. Thalweg	1. Upstream of meander bend	16	16	N/A	100%	
	(run/inflection) centering?	10	10	IN/A	100%	
	2. Downstream of meander	16	16	N/A	100%	
	(glide/inflection) centering?	10	10	11/71	10070	100%
		1		Т	Г	1
D. Meanders	1. Outer bend in state of limited/controlled	16	16	N/A	100%	
	erosion?					
	2. Of those eroding, # with concomitant	0	N/A	N/A	100%	
	point bar formation?	16	16		1000/	
	3. Apparent Rc within spec?	16	16	N/A	100%	1000/
	4. Sufficient floodplain access and relief?	16	16	N/A	100%	100%
E. Bed	1. General channel bed aggradation areas		[	Γ	Γ	1
General	(bar formation)?	N/A	N/A	0/0	100%	
General	2. Channel bed degradation – areas of					
	increasing down cutting or head cutting?	N/A	N/A	1/12	99%	100%
	increasing down cutting of head cutting?					10070
F. Bank	1. Actively eroding, wasting, or slumping					
1. Dunk	bank?	N/A	N/A	0/0	100%	100%
		•		•		
G. Vanes /	1. Free of back or arm scour?	14	14	N/A	100%	
Sills	2. Height appropriate?	14	14	N/A	100%	
	3. Angle and geometry appear appropriate?	14	14	N/A	100%	
	4. Free of piping or other structural	14	14	N/A	100%	
	failures?	14	14	IN/A	100%0	100%
TT XX7. 4 /			0			
H. Wads/	1. Free of scour:	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	<b>T</b> T / A
Boulders	2. Footing stable?	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A

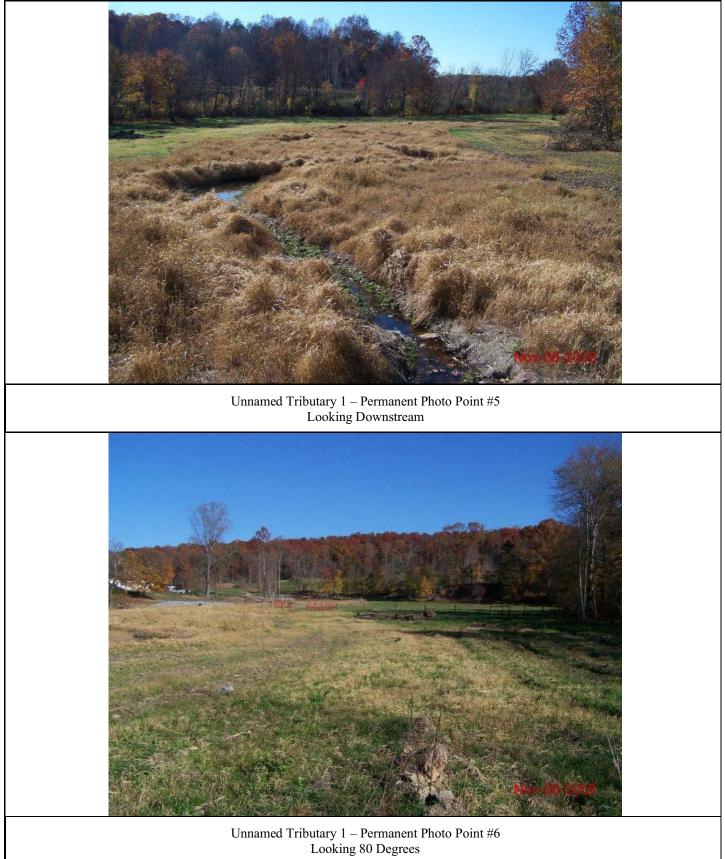


## Photo Page 2 – Unnamed Tributary 1



### Photo Page 3 – Unnamed Tributary 1





# Photo Page 5 – Unnamed Tributary 1

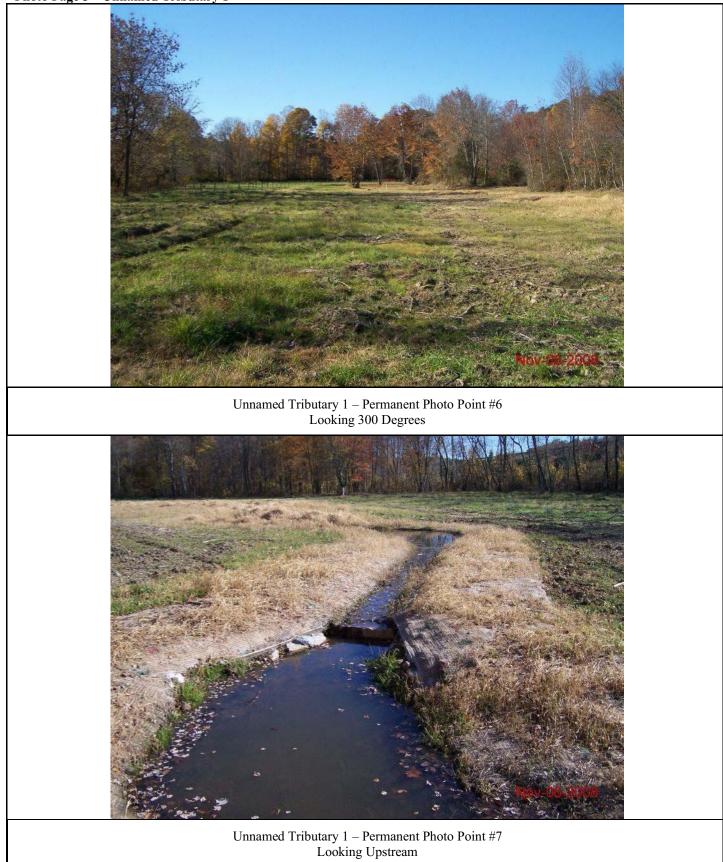
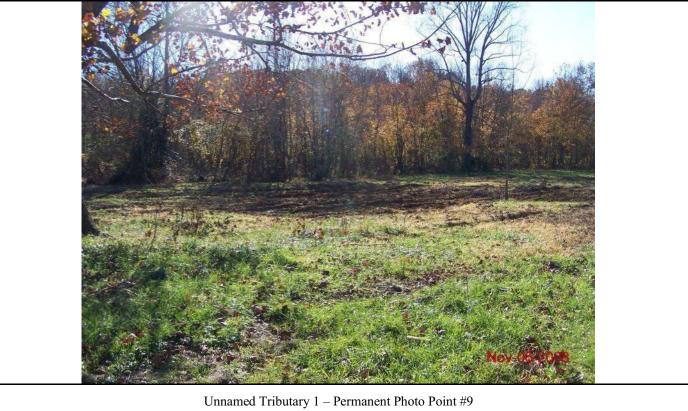


Photo Page 6 – Unnamed Tributary 1



Photo Page 7 – Unnamed Tributary 1

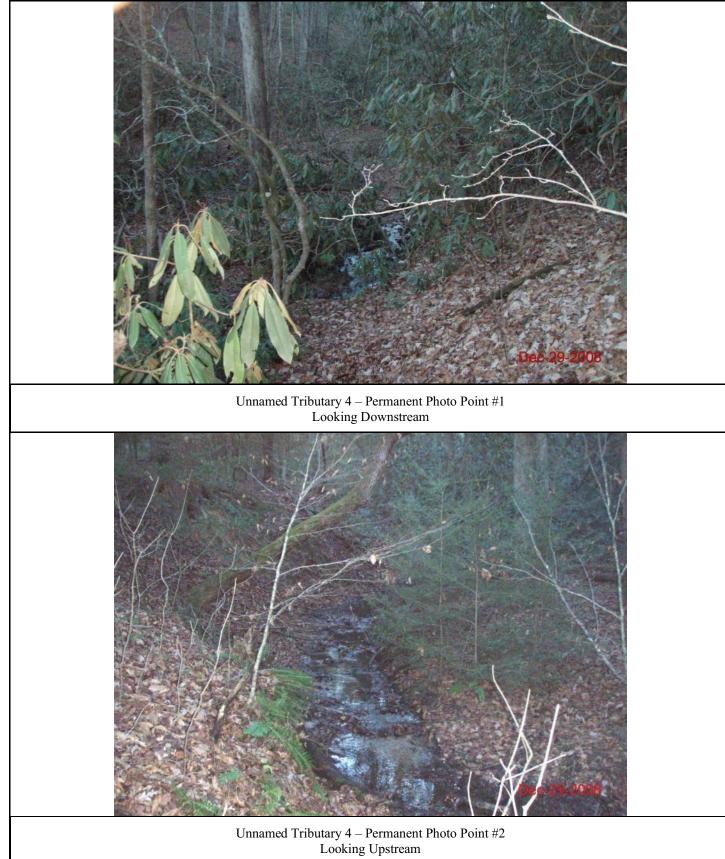


Unnamed Tributary 1 – Permanent Photo Point #9 Looking 220 Degrees

Photo Page 8 – Unnamed Tributary 2



## Photo Page 9 – Unnamed Tributary 4



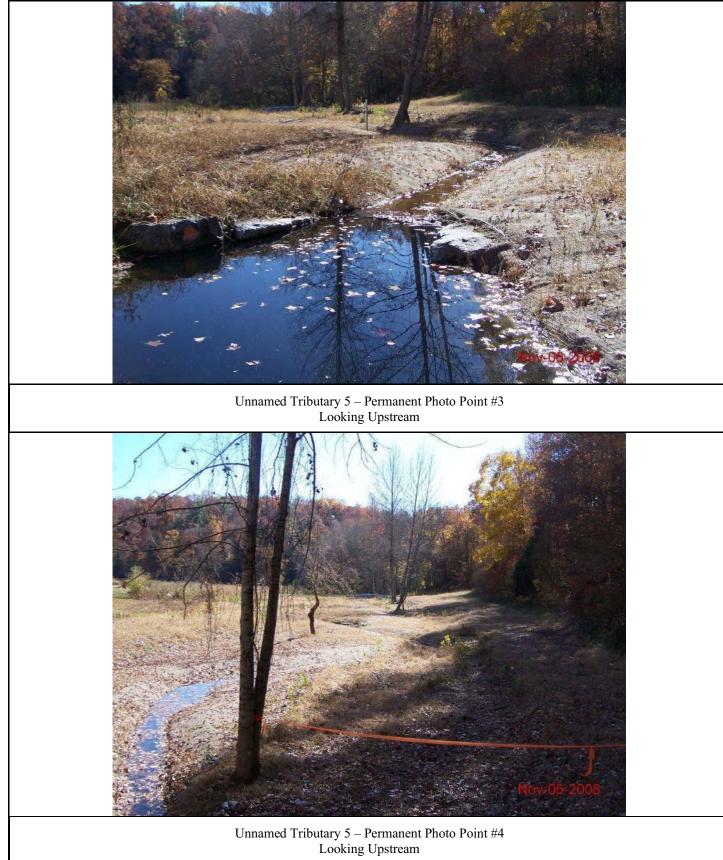
### Photo Page 10 – Unnamed Tributary 5



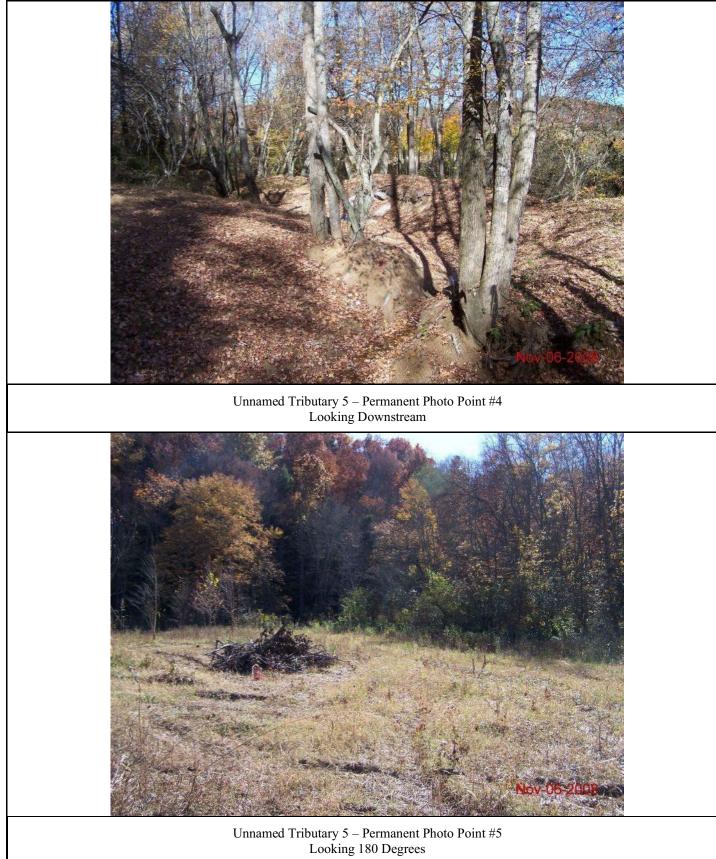
Photo Page 11 – Unnamed Tributary 5



## Photo Page 12 – Unnamed Tributary 5



### Photo Page 13 – Unnamed Tributary 5

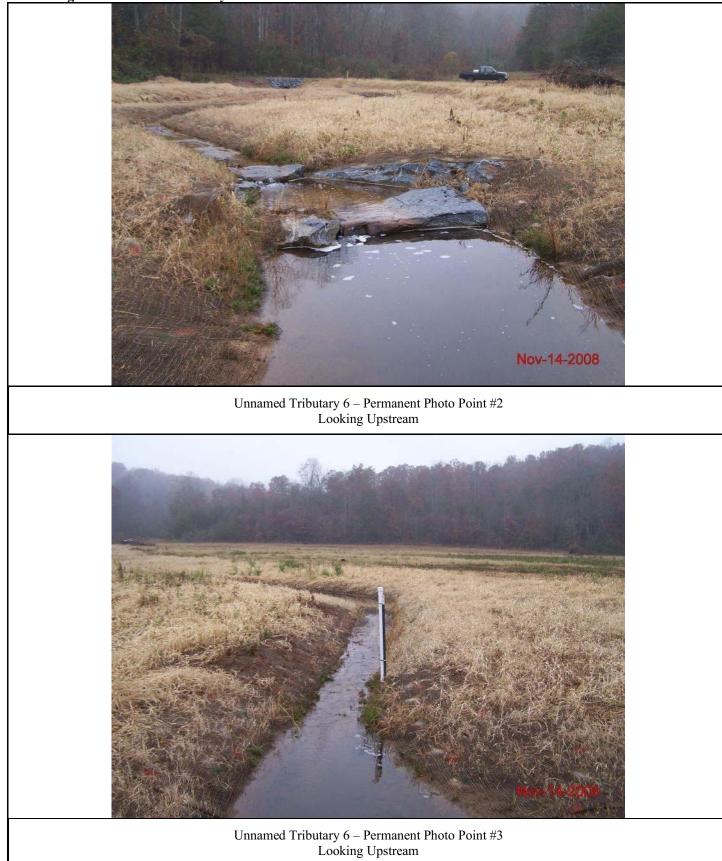


## Photo Page 14 – Unnamed Tributary 5

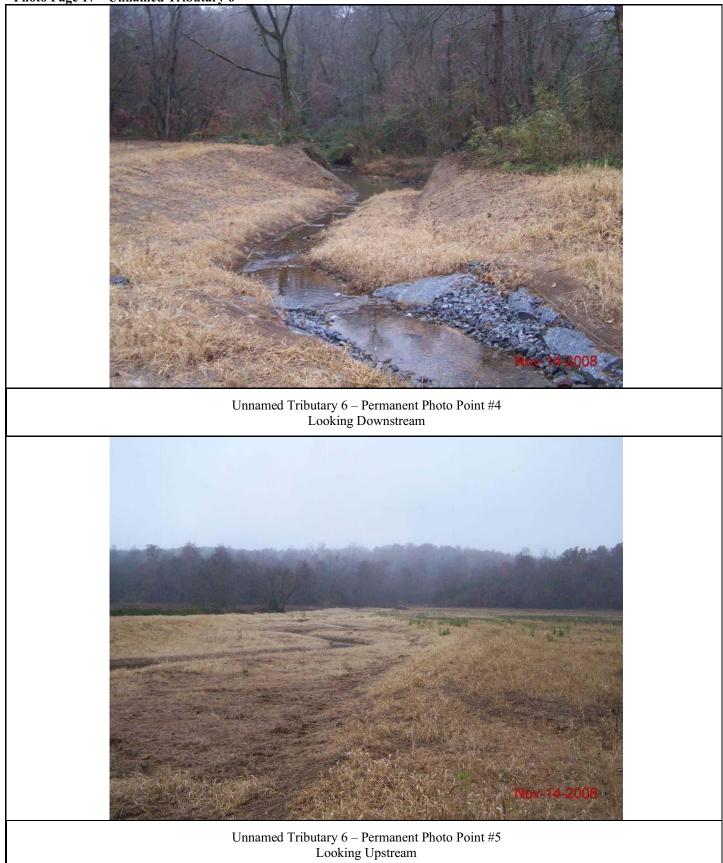




### Photo Page 16 – Unnamed Tributary 6



## Photo Page 17 – Unnamed Tributary 6





## Photo Page 19 – Unnamed Tributary 1











Photo Page 22 – Unnamed Tributary 1



## Photo Page 23 – Unnamed Tributary 5



### Photo Page 24 – Unnamed Tributary 5



### Photo Page 25 – Unnamed Tributary 6



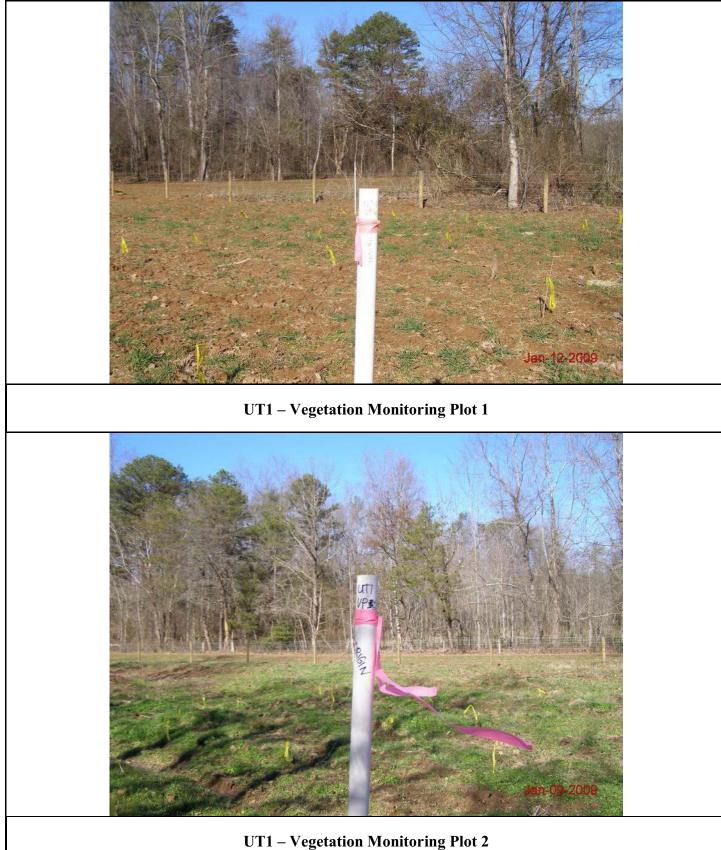
## Photo Page 26 – Unnamed Tributary 6

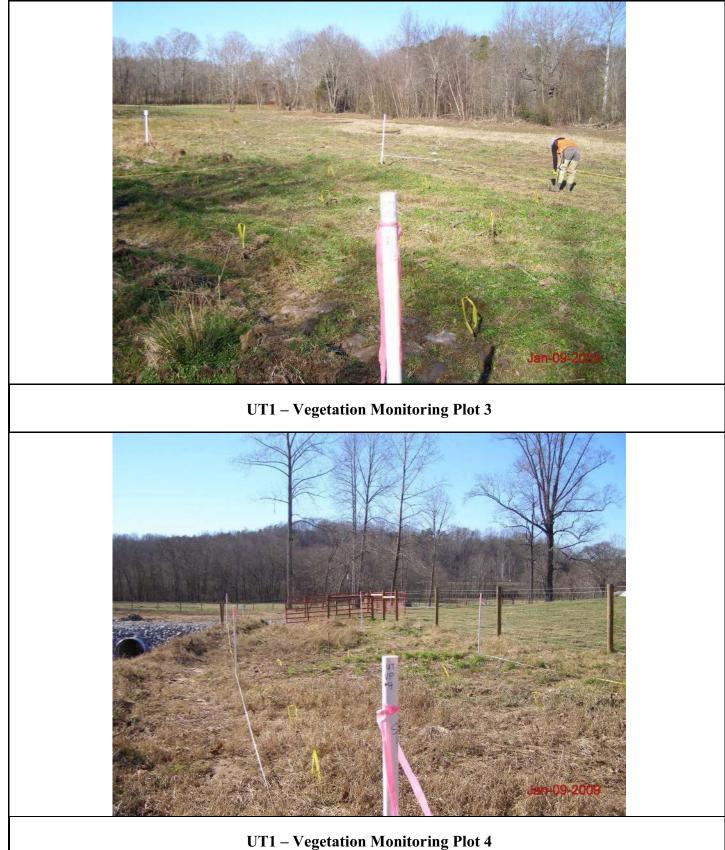


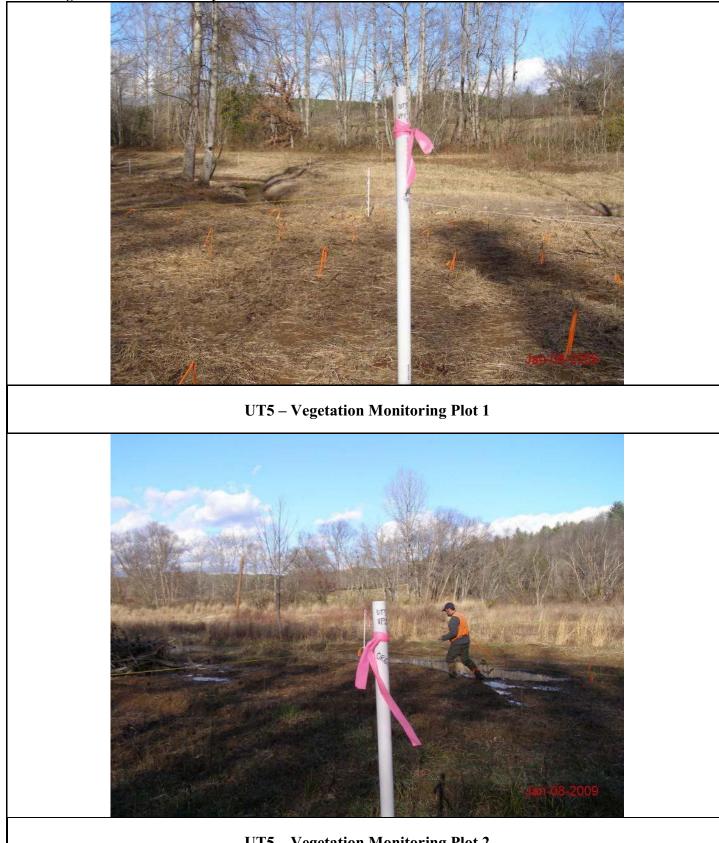




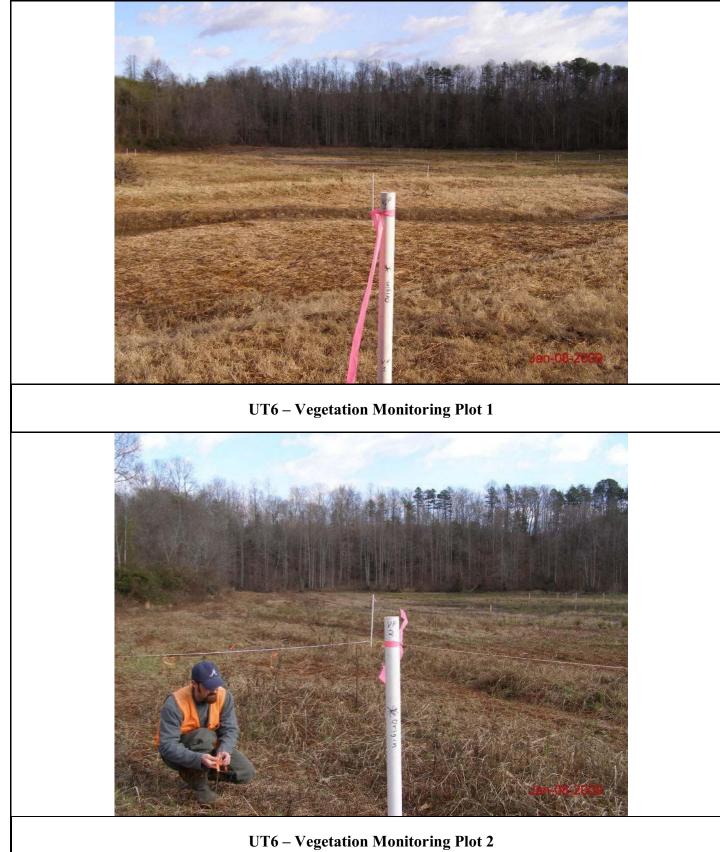
#### Photo Page 1 – Unnamed Tributary 1

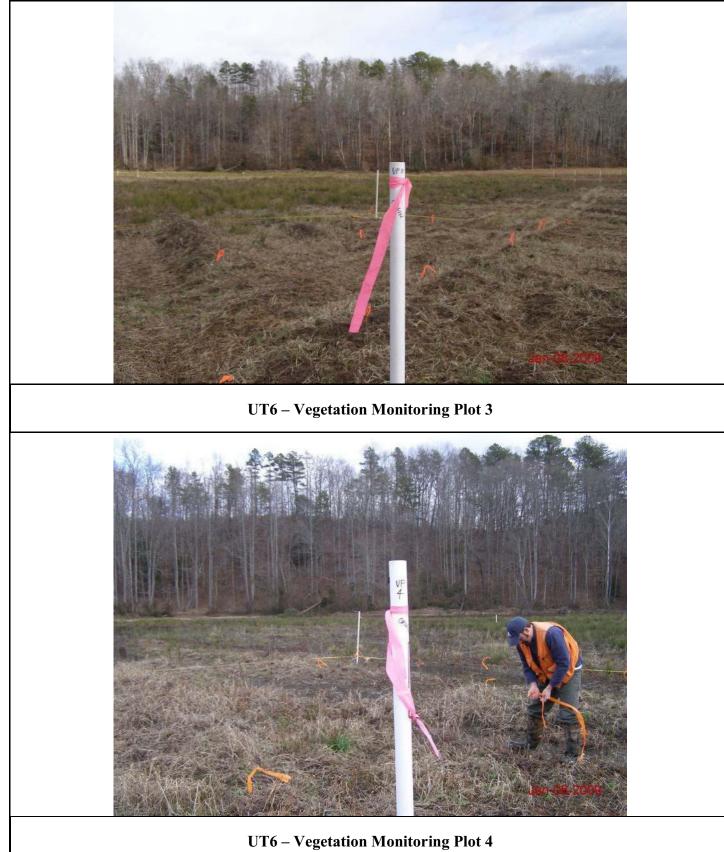






UT5 – Vegetation Monitoring Plot 2





Mitigation Plan Vegetation Plot Photos - North Muddy Creek Site / RFP No. 16-D06115

## Photo Page 6 – Unnamed Tributary 6



#### North Muddy Creek / RFP No. 16-D06115 Vegetation Monitoring Plots Baseline Data

## Site: <u>North Muddy Creek – Unnamed Tributary 1</u>

Plot: VP1

Date: <u>1/12/2009</u>

No.	Species	Coordinates X Y		ddh (mm)	Height (cm)	Vigor
1	Quercus michauxii	0.7	1.8	3.0	45	3
2	Betula nigra	0.2	3.4	6.8	74	3
3	Quercus michauxii	0.8	4.0	5.0	57	2
4	Betula nigra	0.4	5.0	4.6	72	3
5	Quercus michauxii	0.3	6.2	7.0	64	2
6	Asimina triloba	0.6	9.3	3.6	32	2
7	Cephalanthus occidentalis	2.3	8.4	4.5	50	3
8	Cephalanthus occidentalis	2.0	5.9	5.3	62	3
9	Quercus phellos	3.1	6.1	6.5	60	3
10	Cephalanthus occidentalis	3.2	3.7	5.2	53	3
11	Cephalanthus occidentalis	3.1	1.1	5.3	55	3
12	Quercus michauxii	5.5	1.3	2.8	20	2
13	Cephalanthus occidentalis	5.5	3.7	3.2	50	2
14	Cephalanthus occidentalis	5.5	6.2	2.6	47	2
15	Quercus pagoda	5.4	8.4	6.2	51	3
16	Quercus michauxii	6.5	7.2	4.4	58	2
17	Cephalanthus occidentalis	9.1	9.6	2.4	43	2
18	Quercus phellos	8.5	8.7	6.0	60	2
19	Quercus nigra	8.0	7.1	4.2	58	3
20	Quercus phellos	7.8	5.1	5.0	58	2
21	Quercus phellos	7.4	2.8	7.4	64	3
22	Asimina triloba	9.6	0.8	3.8	29	3
23	Quercus michauxii	9.8	3.2	6.0	62	2
24	Quercus michauxii	9.0	5.6	3.0	30	2
25	Cephalanthus occidentalis	9.6	6.7	3.0	58	3
26	Betula nigra	7.2	0.8	2.0	44	3

Vigor Code

M = Missing

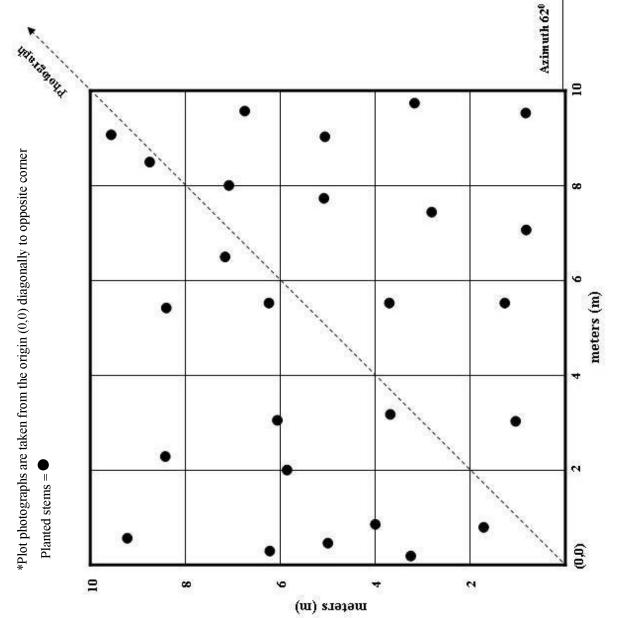
0 = Dead

1 = Unlikely to survive

2 = Weak

3 = Good





Plot: VP2

Date: <u>1/09/2009</u>

No.	Species	Coordinates X Y		ddh (mm)	Height (cm)	Vigor
1	Cephalanthus occidentalis	1.6	<b>x</b>	3.3	38	2
2	Cephalanthus occidentalis	0.9	3.4	3.8	47	2
3	Cephalanthus occidentalis	0.6	6.0	3.6	55	3
4	Cephalanthus occidentalis	2.1	9.2	3.3	50	3
5	Platanus occidentalis	3.8	7.0	7.0	61	3
6	Cephalanthus occidentalis	3.2	6.7	3.0	51	3
7	Quercus sp.	3.7	4.4	3.6	52	3
8	Cephalanthus occidentalis	4.0	2.2	5.2	47	2
9	Platanus occidentalis var. occidentalis	6.5	1.8	5.9	57	2
10	Cephalanthus occidentalis	6.8	1.6	3.2	52	2
11	Quercus michauxii	6.4	4.1	4.7	59	3
12	Platanus occidentalis	4.7	4.3	4.8	54	3
13	Quercus sp.	6.0	6.5	5.0	60	3
14	Quercus michauxii	5.2	8.0	4.6	56	3
15	Platanus occidentalis var. occidentalis	5.0	9.0	4.7	57	3
16	Cephalanthus occidentalis	7.8	8.9	4.0	58	2
17	Platanus occidentalis var. occidentalis	10.0	8.9	7.0	59	3
18	Cephalanthus occidentalis	8.7	6.6	3.4	58	3
19	Carya ovata	9.1	6.3	6.0	61	3
20	Cephalanthus occidentalis	9.8	2.1	5.0	48	2

Vigor Code

M = Missing

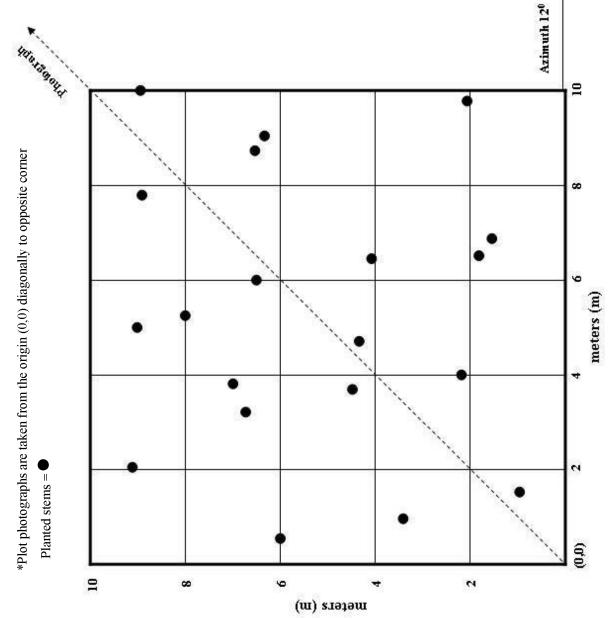
0 = Dead

1 = Unlikely to survive

2 = Weak

3 = Good





Plot: VP3

Date: <u>1/09/2009</u>

No.	Species	Coord	inates	ddh (mm)	Height (cm)	Vigor
		Χ	Y			
1	Quercus sp.	2.1	1.3	2.7	56	2
2	Quercus phellos	4.8	1.8	6.0	66	3
3	Quercus michauxii	7.5	1.4	4.5	42	3
4	Betula nigra	9.6	0.4	3.5	56	3
5	Quercus phellos	9.8	2.9	4.4	61	3
6	Quercus michauxii	7.3	3.9	4.0	47	2
7	Quercus nigra	5.0	3.1	4.1	46	3
8	Quercus phellos	2.1	4.1	6.9	66	3
9	Quercus pagoda	1.5	6.6	6.3	57	3
10	Carya ovata	1.2	9.1	8.2	59	2
11	Cephalanthus occidentalis	3.9	8.6	3.2	38	3
12	Carya ovata	6.7	8.5	6.2	60	2
13	Quercus nigra	9.3	9.4	4.0	41	3
14	Carya ovata	7.1	8.4	5.1	49	2
15	Cephalanthus occidentalis	4.6	6.0	4.5	55	2

Vigor Code

M = Missing

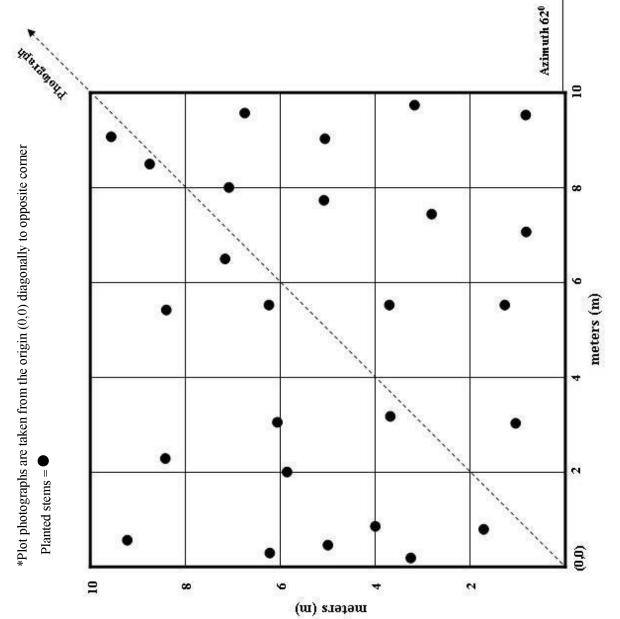
0 = Dead

1 = Unlikely to survive

2 = Weak

3 = Good





Plot: VP4

Date: <u>1/09/2009</u>

No.	Species	Coordinates		ddh (mm)	Height (cm)	Vigor
		Χ	Y			
1	Quercus michauxii	1.3	0.4	5.2	51	3
2	Cephalanthus occidentalis	3.4	0.4	4.1	53	2
3	Cephalanthus occidentalis	5.5	0.4	5.7	54	3
4	Quercus sp.	7.7	0.4	5.2	42	3
5	Quercus phellos	9.9	0.5	4.2	59	3
6	Quercus phellos	12.2	0.3	2.9	54	3
7	Quercus michauxii	14.3	0.0	4.1	37	3
8	Cephalanthus occidentalis	18.7	0.1	4.5	58	3
9	Cephalanthus occidentalis	1.0	2.5	3.7	62	3
10	Quercus phellos	4.2	2.8	5.0	69	3
11	Quercus phellos	7.4	3.1	5.6	71	3
12	Quercus phellos	10.0	3.1	4.6	63	2
13	Cephalanthus occidentalis	12.2	2.4	3.1	47	3
14	Cephalanthus occidentalis	14.3	2.5	4.1	52	2
15	Quercus phellos	16.4	2.4	4.0	65	3
16	Cephalanthus occidentalis	18.7	2.5	3.4	57	3

Vigor Code

M = Missing

0 = Dead

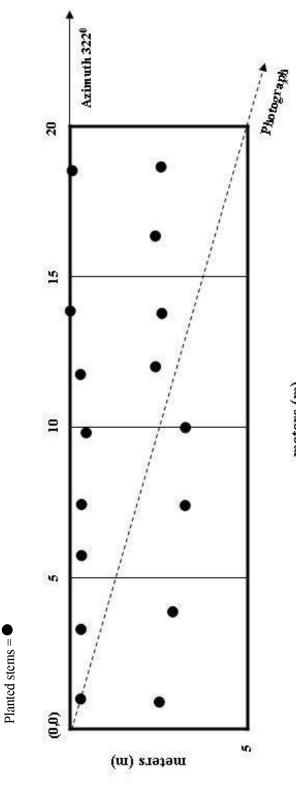
1 = Unlikely to survive

2 = Weak

3 = Good

# UT1-VP4

\*Plot photographs are taken from the origin (0,0) diagonally to opposite corner



meters (m)

Vegetation Monitoring Plots Baseline Data – North Muddy Creek Site / RFP No. 16-D06115

Plot: VP1

Date: <u>1/08/2009</u>

No.	Species	Coordinates		ddh (mm)	Height (cm)	Vigor
1	Comb alanthug a soi doutalia	X 0.3	<b>Y</b> 1.6	4.0	43	3
	Cephalanthus occidentalis					
2	Cephalanthus occidentalis	0.4	4.1	3.9	58	3
3	Cephalanthus occidentalis	0.2	6.6	3.0	54	3
4	Cephalanthus occidentalis	0.0	8.9	3.9	57	3
5	Quercus michauxii	2.1	9.3	4.0	59	3
6	Quercus michauxii	2.5	7.4	4.2	53	3
7	Quercus michauxii	2.5	5.3	5.4	56	3
8	Quercus michauxii	2.5	3.1	4.2	62	3
9	Quercus michauxii	2.4	0.5	5.9	60	3
10	Cephalanthus occidentalis	3.5	0.2	4.6	56	3
11	Cephalanthus occidentalis	3.8	2.6	4.1	52	3
12	Asimina triloba	3.7	5.3	6.1	58	3
13	Asimina triloba	4.8	7.2	4.4	53	3
14	Cephalanthus occidentalis	3.6	8.1	3.2	51	3
15	Asimina triloba	4.7	9.2	2.5	22	3
16	Asimina triloba	4.5	5.1	4.4	46	3
17	Asimina triloba	4.6	3.4	3.9	29	3
18	Asimina triloba	4.7	1.3	5.6	48	3
19	Quercus phellos	7.3	1.2	5.9	53	3
20	Quercus phellos	6.9	3.2	4.7	56	3
21	Asimina triloba	7.3	5.6	6.5	54	3
22	Asimina triloba	7.3	8.4	3.4	37	3
23	Quercus phellos	9.4	9.0	3.6	58	3
24	Cephalanthus occidentalis	9.4	6.7	2.7	44	3
25	Cephalanthus occidentalis	9.1	4.3	6.9	51	3
26	Quercus phellos	8.9	1.9	6.5	58	3

Vigor Code

M = Missing

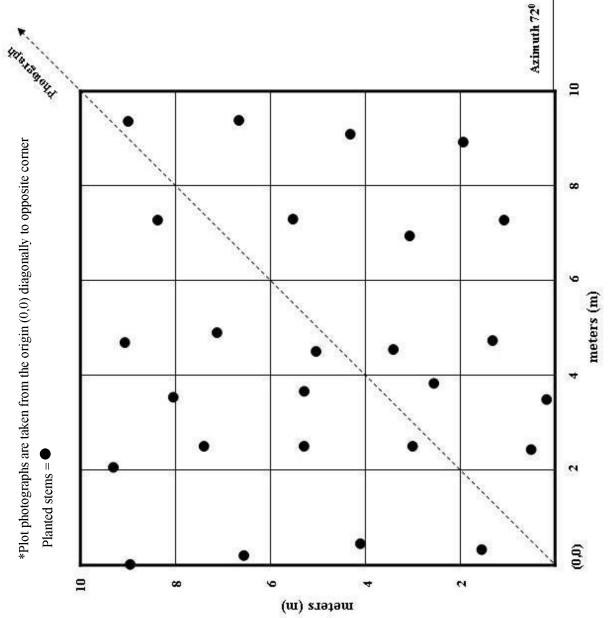
0 = Dead

1 = Unlikely to survive

2 = Weak

3 = Good





Plot: VP2

Date: <u>1/08/2009</u>

No.	Species	Coord		ddh (mm)	Height (cm)	Vigor
1	Cephalanthus occidentalis	X 0.2	<b>Y</b>	4.0	53	3
2	Quercus phellos	0.2	2.9	4.9	69	3
3		0.0	5.0	6.2	64	3
	Quercus phellos					3
4	Quercus phellos	0.0	6.9	3.8	59	
5	Quercus phellos	1.3	7.7	8.5	54	3
6	Quercus phellos	1.3	5.0	4.8	60	3
7	Quercus phellos	2.1	2.8	5.4	59	3
8	Quercus phellos	3.0	0.8	6.0	57	3
9	Quercus phellos	5.1	1.9	4.5	56	3
10	Quercus phellos	4.3	3.8	6.6	64	3
11	Quercus phellos	4.3	5.9	2.8	42	3
12	Quercus phellos	3.8	7.7	6.0	60	3
13	Platanus occidentalis var. occidentalis	3.7	9.8	3.3	51	3
14	Quercus phellos	5.0	9.4	4.6	58	3
15	Quercus phellos	5.4	8.4	2.0	26	3
16	Quercus phellos	5.6	4.3	5.0	58	2
17	Quercus phellos	6.1	2.7	5.8	62	3
18	Quercus phellos	5.9	0.3	2.6	36	3
19	Asimina triloba	7.5	1.0	3.5	46	3
20	Asimina triloba	6.8	2.9	4.1	45	3
21	Quercus pagoda	7.0	4.3	6.8	50	3
22	Quercus pagoda	6.3	6.1	3.4	26	3
23	Asimina triloba	6.6	8.1	6.2	59	3
24	Quercus phellos	6.4	9.8	3.5	50	3
25	Quercus phellos	7.7	9.1	3.8	53	3
26	Quercus phellos	7.7	7.0	5.5	63	3
27	Quercus phellos	8.2	5.4	5.3	56	3
28	Cephalanthus occidentalis	8.4	3.3	4.8	48	3
29	Cephalanthus occidentalis	8.6	1.7	2.4	49	3
30	Quercus michauxii	8.8	0.5	6.2	66	3
31	Zuercus michauxii	9.8	3.7	5.2	50	3
32	Zuercus michauxii	9.8	5.6	4.4	55	3
33	~ Quercus pagoda	9.8	7.5	3.0	31	3
34	Quercus michauxii	9.4	9.4	4.6	60	3
35	Quercus phellos	8.5	8.2	5.5	60	3

Vigor Code

M = Missing

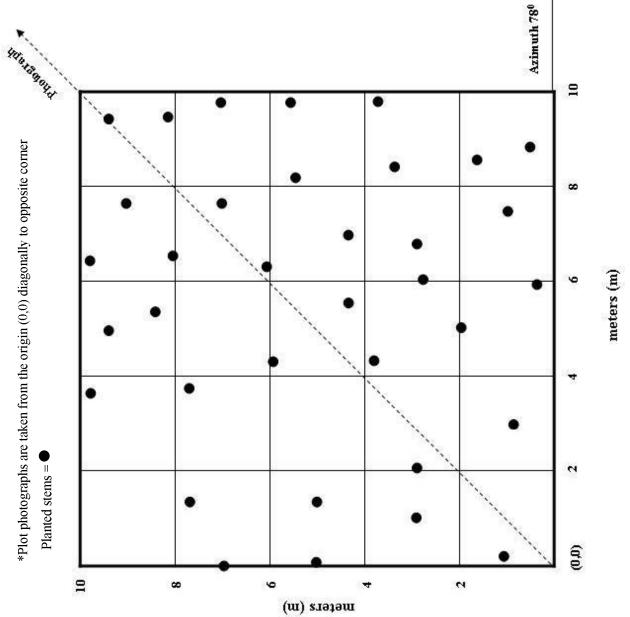
0 = Dead

1 = Unlikely to survive

2 = Weak

3 = Good





Plot: VP1

Date: <u>1/08/2009</u>

No.	Species	Coordinates		ddh (mm)	Height (cm)	Vigor
		Χ	Y			
1	Fraxinus pennsylvanica	0.2	2.1	2.0	30	3
2	Betula nigra	0.7	4.7	5.0	55	3
3	Fraxinus pennsylvanica	0.2	8.4	5.0	54	3
4	Asimina triloba	1.5	6.4	6.0	65	2
5	Fraxinus pennsylvanica	2.4	8.4	5.0	61	3
6	Carya ovata	3.3	4.7	4.0	23	3
7	Fraxinus pennsylvanica	4.6	8.1	2.0	26	3
8	Asimina triloba	4.1	6.8	2.0	22	2
9	Fraxinus pennsylvanica	6.9	8.0	5.0	59	2
10	Fraxinus pennsylvanica	8.8	8.0	3.0	33	3
11	Asimina triloba	8.8	6.2	4.0	39	3
12	Platanus occidentalis var. occidentalis	8.5	3.9	4.0	49	2
13	Fraxinus pennsylvanica	8.9	1.9	5.0	53	2
14	Quercus phellos	6.1	1.8	3.0	59	3
15	Betula nigra	5.8	4.2	4.0	59	3
16	Quercus phellos	2.9	1.9	5.0	52	3

#### Vigor Code

M = Missing

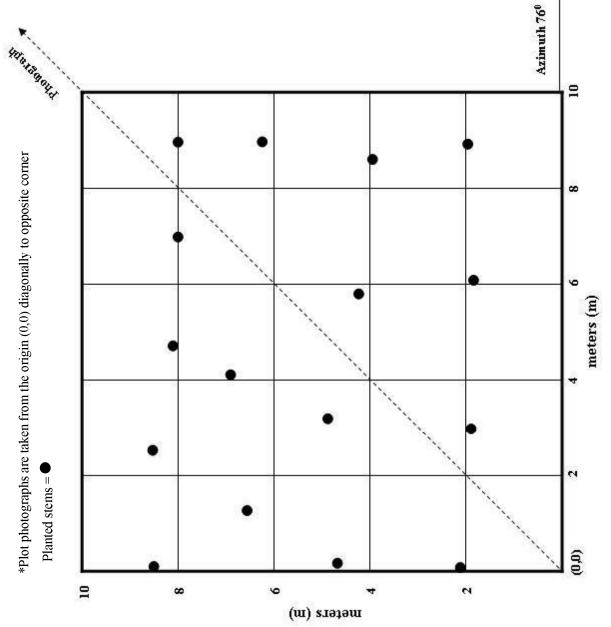
0 = Dead

1 = Unlikely to survive

2 = Weak

3 = Good





Plot: <u>VP2</u>

Date: <u>1/08/2009</u>

No.	Species	Coordinates		ddh (mm)	Height (cm)	Vigor
		Χ	Y			
1	Cephalanthus occidentalis	1.1	2.2	4.0	54	2
2	Cephalanthus occidentalis	3.0	3.0	4.0	60	2
3	Cephalanthus occidentalis	4.1	0.3	3.0	44	2
4	Cephalanthus occidentalis	6.5	1.1	2.0	33	2
5	Cephalanthus occidentalis	8.7	1.7	2.0	44	2
6	Quercus nigra	9.0	4.5	4.0	51	2
7	Cephalanthus occidentalis	9.4	8.9	2.0	40	2
8	Cephalanthus occidentalis	7.7	8.3	3.0	48	2
9	Cephalanthus occidentalis	7.5	6.0	2.0	40	2
10	Quercus phellos	9.3	5.4	6.0	50	3
11	Cephalanthus occidentalis	6.8	4.5	3.0	53	2
12	Quercus phellos	8.3	3.5	3.0	36	3
13	Cephalanthus occidentalis	5.7	3.5	2.0	55	2
14	Cephalanthus occidentalis	5.5	3.4	1.0	33	2

#### Vigor Code

M = Missing

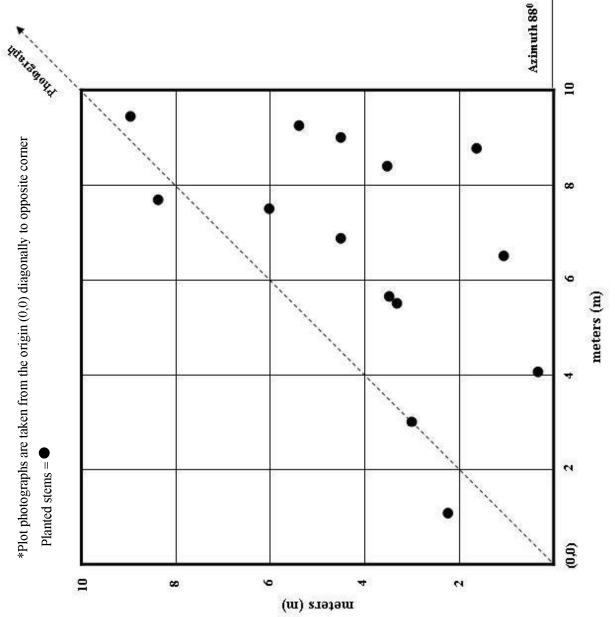
0 = Dead

1 = Unlikely to survive

2 = Weak

3 = Good





Plot: <u>VP3</u>

Date: 1/08/2009

No.	Species	Coordinates		ddh (mm)	Height (cm)	Vigor
		Х	Y			
1	Quercus phellos	0.4	1.4	6.0	64	3
2	Asimina triloba	1.7	1.6	5.0	39	3
3	Asimina triloba	3.2	1.9	5.0	47	3
4	Carya ovata	4.8	0.4	5.0	19	3
5	Asimina triloba	5.0	3.4	3.0	27	3
6	Carya ovata	5.5	1.4	3.0	13	3
7	Carya ovata	8.1	1.8	4.0	17	3
8	Quercus nigra	6.6	4.2	3.0	36	3
9	Platanus occidentalis var. occidentalis	8.4	4.3	7.0	52	3
10	Quercus pagoda	9.9	4.6	4.0	50	2
11	Quercus phellos	8.9	7.1	4.0	57	3
12	Quercus michauxii	7.6	6.8	4.0	44	2
13	Betula nigra	7.7	9.1	3.0	68	3
14	Quercus michauxii	9.9	10.0	5.0	61	2
15	Carya ovata	5.7	8.5	3.0	18	3
16	Quercus michauxii	5.7	6.4	5.0	58	2
17	Quercus michauxii	3.7	6.8	6.0	61	3
18	Carya ovata	3.7	8.1	3.0	22	3
19	Quercus phellos	4.2	9.9	4.0	55	3
20	Quercus phellos	0.9	8.9	3.0	58	3
21	Betula nigra	1.3	7.0	5.0	58	3
22	Quercus michauxii	2.1	4.5	5.0	63	2
23	Quercus michauxii	0.5	4.0	3.0	60	2

Vigor Code

M = Missing

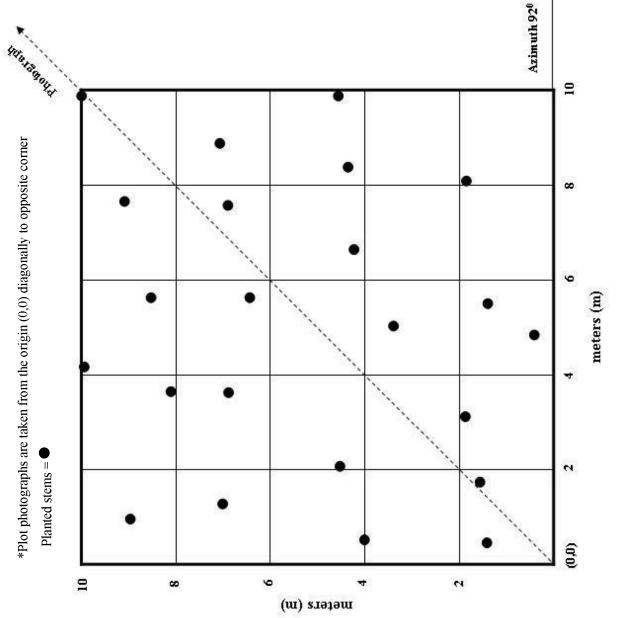
0 = Dead

1 = Unlikely to survive

2 = Weak

3 = Good





Plot: <u>VP4</u>

Date: <u>1/08/2009</u>

No.	Species	Coordinates		ddh (mm)	Height (cm)	Vigor
		Χ	Y			
1	Cephalanthus occidentalis	1.2	2.1	3.0	48	2
2	Cephalanthus occidentalis	3.3	0.5	3.0	28	2
3	Carya ovata	3.7	1.8	5.0	23	3
4	Quercus phellos	6.7	1.4	4.0	60	3
5	Quercus phellos	8.1	2.5	6.0	60	3
6	Quercus phellos	8.7	4.2	4.0	67	3
7	Fraxinus pennsylvanica	6.9	4.2	2.0	24	2
8	Platanus occidentalis var. occidentalis	9.2	5.8	7.0	54	3
9	Quercus pagoda	9.2	7.3	4.0	37	3
10	Quercus phellos	9.2	9.1	7.0	74	3
11	Fraxinus pennsylvanica	7.0	8.2	6.0	48	3
12	Quercus phellos	6.9	6.0	3.0	59	3
13	Quercus phellos	4.0	3.8	2.0	36	3
14	Quercus michauxii	4.3	6.0	4.0	44	3
15	Asimina triloba	1.9	8.9	4.0	29	3
16	Asimina triloba	1.6	6.7	2.0	27	3
17	Quercus pagoda	4.7	8.1	3.0	38	3

<b>Vigor</b>	Code

M = Missing

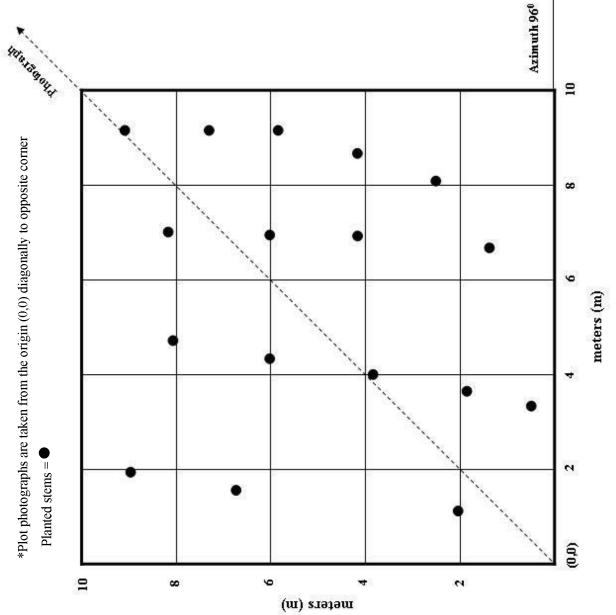
0 = Dead

1 = Unlikely to survive

2 = Weak

3 = Good





Site: North Muddy Creek – Unnamed Tributary 6 Plot: <u>VP5</u> Date: <u>1/08/2009</u>

No.	Species	Coord	inates	ddh (mm)	Height (cm)	Vigor
		Χ	Y			
1	Quercus michauxii	3.2	0.8	5.0	62	2
2	Quercus michauxii	4.7	1.2	5.0	66	2
3	Quercus michauxii	6.6	1.4	7.0	68	2

Vigor Code

M = Missing0 = Dead

1 = Unlikely to survive

2 = Weak

3 = Good



