

**ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT
YEAR 3 (2008)
BROGDEN ROAD BUFFER RESTORATION SITE
JOHNSTON COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA
(Contract Number D05015-3)**



Prepared for:

**NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES
ECOSYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA**

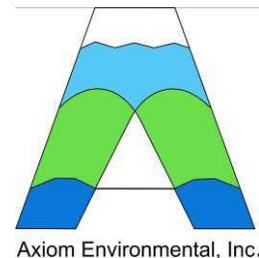


Prepared by:

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June 2008

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Restoration Systems, LLC (Restoration Systems) has completed riparian buffer restoration at the Brogden Road Buffer Restoration Site (hereafter referred to as the “Site”) to assist the North Carolina Ecosystem Enhancement Program (EEP) in fulfilling restoration goals in the region. The Site is located approximately 0.25 mile south of Smithfield, in Johnston County. This portion of Johnston County is located centrally within Neuse River Basin 14-digit Targeted Local Watershed 03020201140010.

The Site encompasses approximately 15 acres immediately adjacent to unnamed tributaries to the Neuse River. A total of 15 Buffer Mitigation Units, resulting from 15 acres of buffer restoration, were completed in January 2006.

Prior to restoration, Site land use consisted of agricultural fields utilized for row crop production. Site stream banks were characterized by little or no vegetation and extensive erosion. Excessive runoff during storms from nearby Interstate 95 appeared to have exacerbated stream bank erosion problems caused by previous onsite land use.

Site reforestation, consisting of a Mesic Pine Flatwoods community, was implemented within the entire 15-acre Site. The primary goals of this buffer restoration project focused on reforestation of the Site with native species to 1) improve water quality; 2) enhance flood attenuation; 3) reduce sedimentation/siltation; 4) increase channel bank stability; 5) filter and reduce pollutants prior to entering the Neuse River; 6) serve as a wildlife corridor by providing connectivity to forested areas adjacent to the Site; 7) provide increased habitat for aquatic and terrestrial wildlife; 8) increase organic matter, carbon export, and woody debris in the stream corridor; 9) restore shade to open waters; 10) increase potential for freshwater mussel recruitment; 11) enhance macroinvertebrate species populations in the channel; 12) augment the existing Mesic Pine Flatwoods Natural Community documented by the North Carolina Natural Heritage Program (NCNHP) just northeast of the Site; and 13) expand potential red-cockaded woodpecker (*Picoides borealis*) foraging habitat for populations documented by the North Carolina Natural Heritage Program (NCNHP) approximately 0.3 mile and 0.9 mile northeast of the Site.

As a whole, the densities of four vegetation plots across the Site were above the required 320 stems/acre with an average of 695 tree stems per acre in the Third Monitoring Year (Year 2008). All individual vegetation plots met success criteria and had good species diversity with 7 to 13 Character Tree Species present within each plot.

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**BROGDEN ROAD BUFFER RESTORATION SITE
ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT
YEAR 3 (2008)
JOHNSTON COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA**

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Restoration Systems, LLC (Restoration Systems) has completed riparian buffer restoration at the Brogden Road Buffer Restoration Site (hereafter referred to as the “Site”) to assist the North Carolina Ecosystem Enhancement Program (EEP) in fulfilling restoration goals in the region. The Site is located approximately 0.25 mile south of Smithfield, in Johnston County (Figure 1).

The Site conservation easement encompasses 15 acres immediately adjacent to unnamed tributaries to the Neuse River within subbasin 03-04-02 of the Neuse River Basin. The Site is part of United States Geological Survey Catalog Unit 03020201 of the South Atlantic/Gulf Region and is encompassed within a watershed that has been targeted for restoration needs (Targeted Local Watershed 03020201140010) (NCWRP 2002).

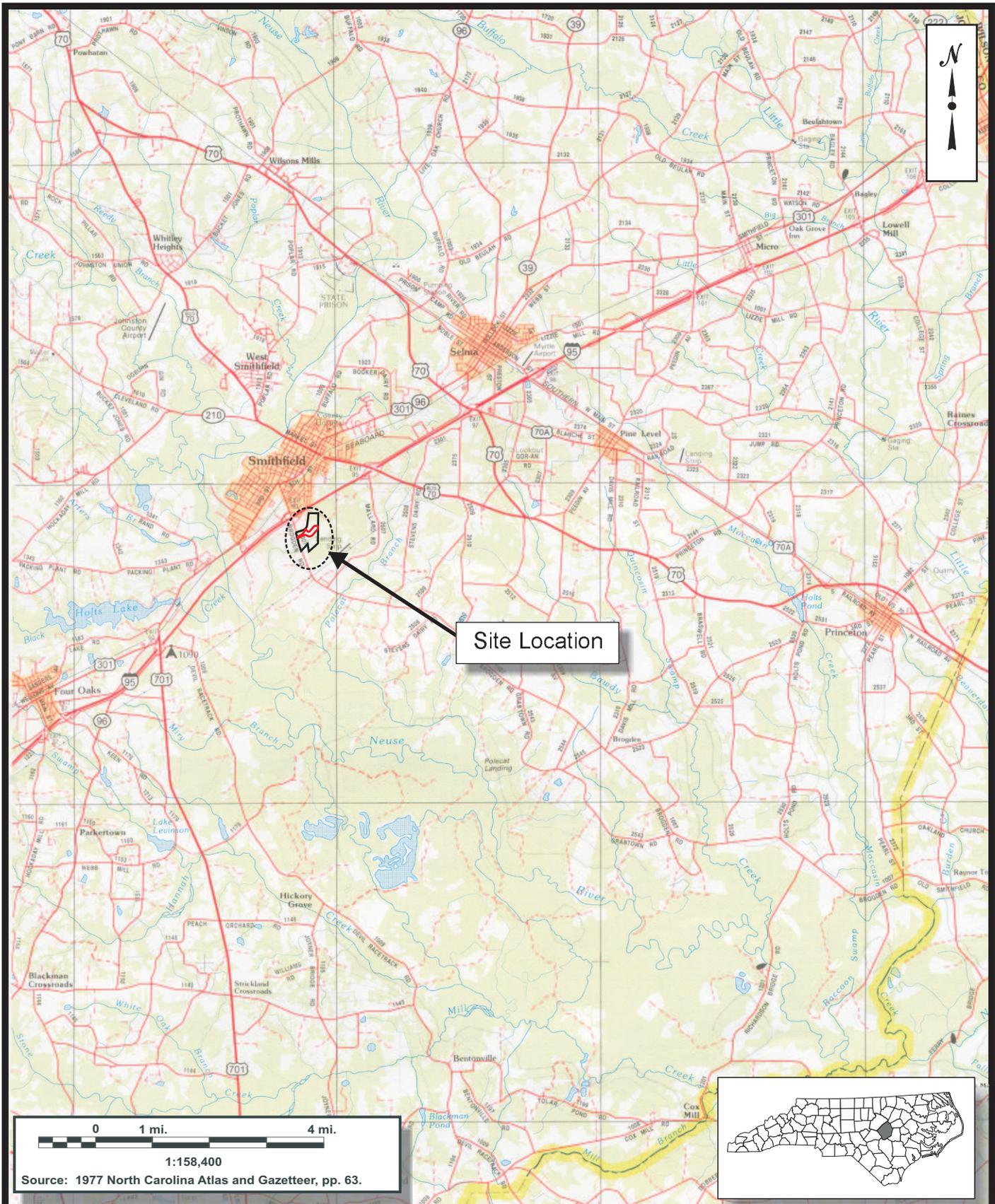
A Detailed Buffer Restoration Plan was completed for the Site in July 2005. The plan outlined methods designed to reforest the entire 15-acre Site with native species. Prior to implementation, the entire Site was composed of row-crop agriculture. The following implemented activities provide 15 Buffer Mitigation Units as requested under the EEP Request for Proposal (RFP) 16-D05015 dated October 22, 2004:

- Restoration of approximately 15 acres of riparian buffer through planting with native forest species.
- Protection of the Site in perpetuity with a conservation easement, which is held by the State of North Carolina.

The primary goals of this buffer restoration project focused on reforestation of the entire 15-acre Site with native species to 1) improve water quality; 2) enhance flood attenuation; 3) reduce sedimentation/siltation; 4) increase channel bank stability; 5) filter and reduce pollutants prior to entering the Neuse River; 6) serve as a wildlife corridor by providing connectivity to forested areas adjacent to the Site; 7) provide increased habitat for aquatic and terrestrial wildlife; 8) increase organic matter, carbon export, and woody debris in the stream corridor; 9) restore shade to Site open waters; 10) increase potential for appropriate mussel habitat; 11) enhance characteristic macroinvertebrate species populations in the channel; 12) augment the existing Mesic Pine Flatwoods Natural Community documented by the North Carolina Natural Heritage Program (NCNHP) just northeast of the Site; and 13) expand potential red-cockaded woodpecker (*Picoides borealis*) foraging habitat for populations documented by the NCNHP approximately 0.3 mile and 0.9 mile northeast of the Site.

The primary goals were accomplished by:

1. Removing nonpoint sources of pollution associated with agricultural production including a) cessation of broadcasting fertilizer, pesticides, and other agricultural materials into and adjacent to Site streams and b) providing a vegetative buffer adjacent to streams to treat surface runoff.



0 1 mi. 4 mi.
 1:158,400
 Source: 1977 North Carolina Atlas and Gazetteer, pp. 63.



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SITE LOCATION
BROGDEN ROAD
BUFFER RESTORATION SITE
 Johnston County, North Carolina

Dwn. by:	CLF
Ckd by:	WGL
Date:	May 2008
Project:	08-007

FIGURE
1

2. Reducing sedimentation within onsite and downstream receiving waters by a) a reduction of bank erosion associated with agricultural practices, b) filtering surface runoff from adjacent land and reduce particulate matter deposited into area waterways, and c) planting a forested buffer adjacent to Site streams.
3. Promoting floodwater attenuation by revegetating Site floodplains thereby promoting increased frictional resistance on floodwaters crossing Site floodplains.
4. Providing wildlife habitat including a forested riparian corridor.

As constructed, the Site provides 15 acres of riparian buffer restoration (15 Buffer Mitigation Units).

On July 1, 2005, EEP contracted with Restoration Systems to complete restoration of the Site. A Detailed Buffer Restoration Plan was completed for the project in July 2005. Upon completion of the detailed plan, Bruton Nurseries and Landscapes planted the Site during the first week of January 2006. Axiom Environmental, Inc. completed an As-built Mitigation Report in April 2006.

Information on project managers, owners, and contractors follows:

Owner Information

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Designer and Monitoring Performer Information

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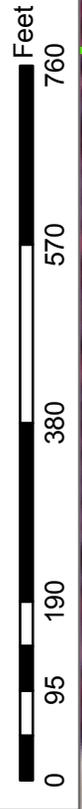
Planting Contractor Information

Bruton Nurseries and Landscapes
Charlie Bruton
PO Box 1197
Fremont, North Carolina 27830

2.0 VEGETATION MONITORING PROGRAM

Monitoring procedures for vegetation were designed in accordance with *Stream Mitigation Guidelines* (USACE et al. 2003) and the *Draft Internal Guidance for Vegetation Monitoring Plans for NCWRP Riparian Buffer and Wetland Restoration Projects* (undated). A general discussion of the plant community restoration monitoring program is provided. Monitoring of restoration efforts will be performed for a minimum of 5 years or until success criteria are fulfilled. The locations of monitoring plots are depicted in Figure 2.

During the first year, vegetation received visual evaluation on a periodic basis to ascertain the degree of overtopping of planted species by nuisance species. Subsequently, quantitative sampling of vegetation will be performed between June 1 and September 30 of each monitoring year for five years or until the vegetation success criteria are achieved.



VEGETATION PLOTS
 Each of the 4 vegetation plots are
 300 feet in length and 8 feet in width
 (0.055 acre per plot).

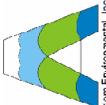
Legend

- Parcel
- Conservation Easement - 15 acres
- Streams - 2455 linear feet
- Planted Area - 15 acres
- Vegetation Plot End Points
- Vegetation Plots



Drawn by:	CLF
Date:	May 2008
Project:	08-007

MONITORING PLAN
BROGDEN ROAD BUFFER RESTORATION SITE
 Johnston County, North Carolina



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Four sample transects were installed within planted areas of the Site shortly after replanting to equally represent the Site (Figure 2). Each transect is 300 feet in length and 8 feet in width (0.055 acre). In each sample plot, vegetation parameters monitored include species composition and species density. Visual observations of the percent cover of shrub and herbaceous species were also noted. Photographs of the 4 vegetation plots are included in Appendix A.

2.2.1 Vegetation Success Criteria

Success criteria have been established to verify that the vegetation component is dependent upon density and growth of "Character Tree Species." Character Tree Species include planted species, those observed in forest stands near the Site, and those listed in the Mesic Pine Flatwood community descriptions from *Classification of the Natural Communities of North Carolina* (Schafale and Weakley 1990). All planted canopy tree species and those identified in Schafale and Weakley (1990) will be utilized to define "Character Tree Species" as termed in the success criteria.

Table 1. Character Tree Species

Planted Species	Examples of Mesic Pine Flatwood Species*
River Birch (<i>Betula nigra</i>)	Mockernut Hickory (<i>Carya alba</i>)
Loblolly Pine (<i>Pinus taeda</i>)	Sand Hickory (<i>Carya pallida</i>)
White Oak (<i>Quercus alba</i>)	Sweetgum (<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>)
Southern Red Oak (<i>Quercus falcata</i>)	Longleaf Pine (<i>Pinus palustris</i>)
Swamp Chestnut Oak (<i>Quercus michauxii</i>)	Bluejack Oak (<i>Quercus incana</i>)
Water Oak (<i>Quercus nigra</i>)	Post Oak (<i>Quercus stellata</i>)
Cherrybark Oak (<i>Quercus pagoda</i>)	Blackjack Oak (<i>Quercus marilandica</i>)
Willow Oak (<i>Quercus phellos</i>)	Black Gum (<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>)
Northern Red Oak (<i>Quercus rubra</i>)	Flowering Dogwood (<i>Cornus florida</i>)

* Species described in Schafale and Weakley (1990) and observed in adjacent sites; this is not a comprehensive list.

Vegetation success criteria for the Site will be the existence of an overall density of at least 320 stems per acre five years after the initial planting. Additional seedlings are expected to be recruited to the Site from adjacent forested communities. These individuals may also be counted in the overall success rate for the Site provided they are native hardwood tree species.

If vegetation success criteria are not achieved based on average density calculations from combined plots over the entire restoration area, supplemental planting may be performed with Character Tree Species. Supplemental planting will be performed as needed until achievement of vegetation success criteria.

No quantitative sampling requirements are proposed for herb assemblages as part of the vegetation success criteria. Development of floodplain forests over several decades will dictate the success in recruitment and establishment of desired understory and groundcover populations. Visual

estimates of the percent cover of herbaceous species will be noted and documented through periodic photographs. Photographs of the vegetation plots are included in Appendix A.

2.2.2 Vegetation Sampling Results and Comparison to Success Criteria

Quantitative sampling of vegetation was conducted in June 2008. Results are provided in Table 2. Vegetation success criteria for year 3 (320 stems per acre) were exceeded for the 2008 annual monitoring year with 695 tree stems per acre across the Site. All individual vegetation plots met success criteria and had good species diversity with 7 to 13 Character Tree Species present within each plot.

3.0 CONCLUSIONS

In summary, as a whole, the densities of four vegetation plots across the Site were above the required 320 stems/acre with an average of 695 tree stems per acre in the Third Monitoring Year (Year 2008). All individual vegetation plots met success criteria and had good species diversity with 7 to 13 Character Tree Species present within each plot. Average tree stems has risen slightly since the first year monitoring.

Table 3. Summary of Vegetation Plot Results

Plot	Stems/Acre Counting Towards Success Criteria				
	Year 1 (2006)	Year 2 (2007)	Year 3 (2008)	Year 4 (2009)	Year 5 (2010)
1	582	891	618		
2	673	1127	945		
3	473	636	418		
4	600	1473	800		
Average Plots 1-4	584	1022	695		

TABLE 2
2008 VEGETATION MONITORING DATA AND RESULTS

Note: Each plot totals 0.055 acre in size.

Community	Mesic Pine Flatwoods							Total Stems/Acre	Total Stems/Acre Counting Towards Success Criteria
	Plot 1	Plot 2	Plot 3	Plot 4	Total Stems for Plots 1-4	Total Stems/Acre	Total Stems/Acre Counting Towards Success Criteria		
Species*									
Character Tree Species (count toward success)									
<i>Acer rubrum</i> (red maple)		2				2	9	9	
<i>Betula nigra</i> (river birch)	3	4		2		9	41	41	
<i>Craetegus</i> sp. (hawthorn)	1					1	5	5	
<i>Ligustrum</i> sp. (privet)		1				1	5	5	
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> (sweetgum)	1	3				4	18	18	
<i>Pinus taeda</i> (loblolly pine)	5	10	9	7		31	141	141	
<i>Prunus serotina</i> (black cherry)	1					1	5	5	
<i>Quercus alba</i> (white oak)	5	4	3	8		20	91	91	
<i>Quercus falcata</i> (southern red oak)	1	1	1			3	14	14	
<i>Quercus lyrata</i> (overcup oak)				1		1	5	5	
<i>Quercus michauxii</i> (swamp chestnut oak)	1	1				2	9	9	
<i>Quercus nigra</i> (water oak)	1	3	1	3		8	36	36	
<i>Quercus pagoda</i> (cherrybark oak)	1		1	4		6	27	27	
<i>Quercus phellos</i> (willow oak)	1	9	2	4		16	73	73	
<i>Quercus rubra</i> (northern red oak)	12	9	6	15		42	191	191	
<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak)	1	5				6	27	27	
Species that Don't Count Toward Success									
<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i> (eastern baccharis)	36	20	15	23		94	427	0	
TOTAL STEMS/PLOT	70	72	38	67	247	1123	695		
TOTAL STEMS/PLOT COUNTING TOWARDS SUCCESS CRITERIA	34	52	23	44					
TOTAL STEMS/ACRE COUNTING TOWARDS SUCCESS CRITERIA	618	945	418	800					

* Planted species are in bold.

4.0 REFERENCES

North Carolina Wetlands Restoration Program (NCWRP). 2002. North Carolina Wetlands Restoration Program Neuse River Basin Watershed Restoration Plan. North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Raleigh.

North Carolina Wetlands Restoration Program (NCWRP). Undated. Draft Internal Guidance for Vegetation Monitoring Plans for NCWRP Riparian Buffer and Wetland Restoration Projects. North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Schafale, M. P., A.S. Weakley. 1990. Classification of the Natural Communities of North Carolina: Third Approximation, NC Natural Heritage Program, Division of Parks and Recreation, NC DEM, Raleigh NC.

United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission (NCWRC), Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), and North Carolina Division of Water Quality (NCDWQ). 2003. Stream Mitigation Guidelines. State of North Carolina.

APPENDIX A

VEGETATION PLOT PHOTOGRAPHS

**Brogden Road Buffer Restoration Site
Year 3 (2008) Annual Monitoring
Vegetation Plot Pictures Taken June 2008**

