South Muddy Creek Stream Restoration Project Year 5 Monitoring Report

McDowell County, North Carolina

NCDMS Project Number – 737



Project Info:Monitoring Year: 5 of 5
Year of Data Collection: 2016
Year of Completed Construction: 2011
NCDMS Project Manager: Matthew Reid
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FINAL

South Muddy Creek Stream Restoration Project Year 5 Monitoring Report

McDowell County, North Carolina

Report Prepared and Submitted by Michael Baker Engineering, Inc. NC Professional Engineering License # F-1048

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Table of Contents

1.0 EXE	CUTI	VE SUM	MAR	Y	1
2.0 MET	THOD	OLOGY	•••••		4
2.1.1 N 2.1.2 H 2.1.3 P	Aorphol Iydrolo Photogra	logic Parar gy aphic Docu	neters imenta	and Channel Stability ion of Site ical Stability Assessment	4 5 5
2.2 V	egetatio	on Assessm	ient		6
3.0 REF	EREN	ICES	•••••		7
				Appendices	
Appendix	K A	•		ty Map and Background Tables	
		Figure	1	Vicinity Map and Directions	
		Table	1	Project Components	
		Table	2	Project Activity and Reporting History	
		Table	3	Project Contacts Table	
	B	Table	4	Project Attribute Table	
Appendix	ĸВ	Visual A	Issessi	nent Data	
		Technic	al Me	morandum – Site Assessment Report for Monitoring Year 5	
		Figure	2	Current Condition Plan View (CCPV)	
		Table	5a	Visual Stream Morphology Stability Assessment Table	
		Table	5b	Stream Problem Areas (SPAs)	
		Table	6a	Vegetation Condition Assessment Table	
		Table	6b	Vegetation Problem Areas (VPAs)	
		Stream	Station	n Photos	
		Stream	Proble	m Area Photos	
		Vegetat	ion Pr	bblem Area Photos	
Appendix	C C	Vegetat	ion Pl	ot Data	
		Table	7	Vegetation Plot Criteria Attainment	
		Table	8	CVS Vegetation Plot Metadata	
		Table	9	CVS Stem Count Total and Planted by Plot and Species	
		Vegetat	ion Pl	ot Photos	
Appendix	C D	Stream ,	Survey	, Data	
		Figure	3	Cross-sections with Annual Overlays	
		Figure	4	Longitudinal Profile with Annual Overlays	
		Figure	5	Riffle Pebble Count Size Class Distribution with Annual Overlay	'S
		Table	10	Baseline Stream Data Summary Tables	
		Table	11a	Cross-section Morphology Data Table	
		Table	11b	Stream Reach Morphology Data Table	
Appendix	κE	Hydrold	ogic D	ata	
		Table	12	Verification of Bankfull Events	
		Bankful	l Phot	o Documentation	

1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The South Muddy Creek Restoration Project (Project) was restored by Michael Baker Engineering, Inc. (Baker) through an on-call design and construction services contract with the North Carolina Division of Mitigation Services (NCDMS). This report documents and presents Year 5 monitoring data as required during the five-year monitoring period.

The specific goals for the South Muddy Creek Restoration Project were as follows:

- Create geomorphically stable conditions on the Project site,
- Improve and restore hydrologic connections between the streams and their floodplains,
- Improve water quality in the South Muddy Creek watershed, and
- Improve aquatic and terrestrial habitat along the Project corridor.

To accomplish these goals the following objectives were implemented:

- Excavate a wide floodplain bench and construct a new channel with stable dimension and pattern,
- Restore channel access the floodplain during bankfull or larger storm events to increase hydrologic connections and alleviate erosive shear stresses,
- Incorporate bedform diversity with varied in-stream structures to provide a variety of aquatic habitats,
- Treat the floodplain for invasive species vegetation, and
- Reestablish a riparian buffer with native vegetation to improve terrestrial habitat and eliminate excessive sedimentation from erosion.

The Project site is located approximately nine miles southeast of Marion in McDowell County, North Carolina, as shown in Figure 1 in Appendix A. The Project is situated in the Catawba River Basin, within the United States Geologic Survey (USGS) hydrologic unit 03050101040-020. Directions to the Project site can be found in Figure 1 of Appendix A.

South Muddy Creek lies within the Piedmont physiographic province. Its watershed is predominately forested, supporting some isolated rural residential housing, chicken farms, agricultural lands, nurseries, and several small rural residential developments. In the early 1960's the McDowell County Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) constructed a flood control structure within South Muddy Creek approximately three miles upstream from the Project area. This structure controls flows from approximately 12.4 square miles of the watershed and is located on privately-owned land that is maintained by the NRCS.

The land surrounding the Project site has been used predominantly for crop cultivation. Impacts from past channelization of the stream have allowed the channel to incise over time and become disconnected from its floodplain; thereby, promoting excessive shear stress forces on the bed and banks which led to subsequent erosion. The Project involved the restoration of 2,787 linear feet (LF) of stream along South Muddy Creek at Sain Road using a Rosgen Priority 2 restoration approach. The Priority 2 channel design approach included the excavation of bankfull benches to alleviate shear stress on stream banks and to re-establish channel pattern to dissipate flow velocities in meander bends while creating in-stream habitat with riffle-pool sequences and allowing for the strategic placement of in-stream structures. Approximately 14.1 acres of associated riparian buffer were restored or enhanced throughout the Project area and a conservation easement consisting of 17.1 acres will protect and preserve all stream reaches and riparian buffers in perpetuity.

An existing overhead utility easement and corresponding power line bisect South Muddy Creek just downstream of the Sain Bridge Crossing. Due to this encroachment across the Project site, a fifty percent (50%) credit reduction has been applied to 20 linear feet of the Project that lies within the utility easement. This

reduction is reflected in the total number of Stream Mitigation Units (SMUs) outlined in Table 1. A depiction of the utility line and the easement offset is included in Sheet 2 of Figure 2.

Table 6a in Appendix B summarizes the vegetation condition of the Project site. The planted acreage performance categories were functioning at 100%. Treatment control applications for exotic invasive species have been conducted on multiple occasions throughout monitoring Years 2, 3, 4, and 5. (See Table 2 in Appendix A.) These applications have significantly reduced invasive species densities and resulted in only individual stems and/or localized populations of invasive species throughout the easement. These species consist primarily of young saplings of *Pyrus calleryana* (Braford pear), *Ligustrum sinese* (Chinese Privet), and *Rosa multiflora* (multiflora rose). No Vegetation Problem Areas (VPAs) exceeding the mapping threshold were documented in Year 5; however, the effects from an herbicidal maintenance application of an overhead utility line, which bisects Reach 2, was observed. Negative affects to the vegetative health of the easement plantings were limited to those that lie directly within the utility easement, some overspray from the maintenance activity has negatively affected the health of a few trees in Vegetation Plots 9 and 10. See Appendix B Figure 2 Sheet 2 for the location of the utility easement. Photos of the utility maintenance areas are included in the VPA Photolog in Appendix B.

The average density of total planted stems per plot ranges from 283 – 647 stems per acre with a tract mean (not including volunteers) of 462 stems per acre; therefore the Project site has met the Year 5 vegetative success criteria of 260 trees per acre. Volunteer species continue to thrive throughout the vegetation plots and include planted species, as well as, other native species such as: *Pinus virginiana*, *Prunus serotina*, and *Rubus* sp. Vegetation stem counts are summarized in Tables 7 and 9 of Appendix C.

Table 5a in Appendix B, indicates the South Muddy Creek site is generally geomorphically stable overall and performing at 90 - 100% for the majority of parameters evaluated within the lateral/vertical stability and instream structure performance categories. The five sub-categories receiving scores of less than 100 percent correspond to the twelve Stream Problem Areas (SPAs) that are documented and summarized in Table 5b. SPA4-2, which was previously documented in the mid-year site assessment, has re-stabilized and is no longer included in Tables 5a and 5b. Bank stabilization work conducted in November of 2015, from Station 28+00 to 29+50, has remained stable and woody vegetation is actively growing within the area. One beaver dam was not noted at Station 15+50 during the Year 5 monitoring. See Appendix B for additional SPA information.

Permanent cross-sections monitored throughout the Project Site show that there has been little adjustment to stream dimension throughout the majority of the Project site since construction. Though cross-section four had previously exhibited evidence of lateral bank erosion in Monitoring Year 4 due to large beaver dam, repair work conducted in November 2015 has reestablished the cross-sectional dimension similar to as-built conditions, and it is remaining stable. Therefore, as currently indicated in Figure 3, all four cross-sectional measurements are geomorphically similar to as-built conditions and do not indicate any stream bank or channel stability issues.

The longitudinal profiles show that bed features are stable. Riffle material along cross-section X4 has normalized and also shows that the channel bed is maintaining bed form stability. The majority of pools are well maintained with only minimal downstream migrations occurring. These adjustments are likely do the natural movement of sediment through the system, do not indicate stability issues. Grade control structures (constructed riffles, j-hooks, and log vanes) continue to help maintain the overall profile desired. As depicted in Figure 4, overall longitudinal profile has remained geomorphically stable throughout the post-construction five year monitoring period.

The USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) was contracted to remove any beavers and their dams and to monitor the site on a monthly basis for beaver activity. Two beavers and two dams were removed by APHIS between February and March 2016. APHIS will continue to monitor beaver activity through Project close-out and will remove any subsequent colonies and/or dams as needed.

One bankfull event was observed and documented during MY5. Overall the site has experienced at least four documented bankfull events during the five year monitoring period. With at least two of the events occurring in separated monitoring years, the site has met its hydrologic success criteria. Information on bankfull events is provided in Table 12 of Appendix E.

A more detailed summary of the results for the vegetation condition assessment and the visual stream stability assessment can be found in Appendix B which includes a technical memorandum, current condition plan view (CCPV) figures, supporting data tables, and photo logs. Except for the VPA Photolog, the remaining contents of Appendix B were submitted to NCDMS in May 2016 and served as the interim visual site assessment report.

Summary information and statistic related data to the performance of various project and monitoring elements can be found in the tables and figures in the report appendices. Narrative background and supporting information formerly found in these reports can be found in the Baseline Monitoring Report (formerly Mitigation Plan) and in the Mitigation Plan (formerly Restoration Plan) documents available on DMS's website. *It should be noted that the Baseline Monitoring Report and Mitigation Plan for this Project includes the summary of constructed design approaches for South Fork Hoppers Creek (DMS Project No. 92251), a nearby project site that was designed and constructed in conjunction with the South Muddy Creek project as part of the same DMS on-call design and construction services contract. All raw data supporting the tables and figures in the appendices is available from DMS upon request.*

2.0 METHODOLOGY

The five-year monitoring plan for the Project site includes criteria to evaluate the success of the vegetation and stream components of the project. The methodology and report template used to evaluate these two components adheres to the DMS monitoring guidance document dated November 7, 2011 of which continued to serve as the template for subsequent monitoring years. The specific locations of monitoring features, such as vegetation plots, permanent cross-sections, reference photo stations and crest gauges, are shown on the CCPV sheets found in Figure 2 of Appendix B.

The majority of Year 5 monitoring data was collected in May and October 2016. All visual site assessment data contained in Appendix B was collected on May 25th except for the vegetation plot data and corresponding plot photos which were collected on October 4th and 5th. All stream survey (channel dimension and profile) and sediment data were collected between October 5th and October 11th. Stream survey data was collected to a minimum of Class C Vertical and Class A Horizontal Accuracy using Leica TS06 Total Station and was georeferenced to the NAD83 State Plane Coordinate System, FIPS3200 in US Survey Feet, which was derived from the South Muddy Creek As-built Survey.

2.1 Stream Assessment

Geomorphic monitoring of restored stream reaches was conducted for five years to evaluate the effectiveness of the restoration practices installed. Monitored stream parameters include channel dimension (cross-sections), profile (longitudinal survey), bed composition, bank and channel stability, bankfull flows, and reference sites documented by photographs. A crest gauge, as well as high flow marks, were used to document the occurrence of bankfull events. The methods used and any related success criteria are described below for each parameter. For monitoring stream success criteria, 4 permanent cross-sections, 1 crest gauge, and 20 photo identification points were installed.

2.1.1 Morphologic Parameters and Channel Stability

2.1.1.1 Dimension

Four permanent cross-sections were installed throughout the entire project area. Cross-sections selected for monitoring were located in representative riffle and pool facets and each cross-section was marked on both banks with permanent pins to establish the exact transect used. The two pairs of riffle and pool cross-sections are all located upstream of the Sain Road bridge crossing. A common benchmark was used for cross-sections and consistently referenced to facilitate comparison of year-to-year data. The cross-sectional surveys included points measured at major breaks in slope, including top of bank, bankfull, inner berm, edge of water, and thalweg, if the features are present. Riffle cross-sections were classified using the Rosgen Stream Classification System (Rosgen, 1994), and all monitored cross-sections should fall within the quantitative parameters defined for channels of the design stream type.

There should be little change in as-built cross-sections. If changes do take place, they will be evaluated to determine if they represent a movement toward a more unstable condition (e.g., down-cutting or erosion) or a movement toward increased stability (e.g., settling, vegetative changes, deposition along the banks, or decrease in width/depth ratio). Cross-sectional data is presented in Figure 3 of Appendix D.

2.1.1.2 Longitudinal Profile

One longitudinal profile was surveyed for the entire project length of the Project reach and is provided in Figure 4 of Appendix D. Longitudinal profiles were replicated annually during the five year monitoring period. Measurements taken during longitudinal profiles include thalweg, water surface, and the top of low bank. All measurements were taken at the head of each feature (e.g., riffle, run, pool, glide) and the maximum pool depth. Elevations of grade control structures were also included in the longitudinal profiles surveyed. Surveys were tied to a permanent benchmark.

The pools should remain relatively deep with flat water surface slopes, and the riffles should remain steeper and shallower than the pools. Bed form observations should be consistent with those observed for channels of the design stream type as well as other design information.

2.1.1.3 Substrate and Sediment Transport

Bed load material analysis consists of a pebble count taken in the same constructed riffle (at crosssection X4) during annual geomorphic surveys of the Project site. This sample, combined with evidence provided by changes in cross-section and profile data will reveal changes in sediment gradation that occur over time as the stream adjusts to upstream sediment loads. Significant changes in sediment gradation were evaluated with respect to stream stability and watershed changes. Bed material distribution data is located in Figure 5 of Appendix D.

2.1.2 Hydrology

2.1.2.1 Streams

The occurrence of bankfull events within the monitoring period were documented by the use of crest gauges and photographs. One crest gauge was installed on the floodplain at the bankfull elevation along the left top of bank at station 22+00. The bottom of the crest gauge coincides with the top of bank (bankfull) elevation. The crest gauge records the highest watermark between site visits, and is checked at each site visit to determine if a bankfull event has occurred. Photographs are used to document the occurrence of debris lines and sediment deposition on the floodplain during monitoring site visits.

Two bankfull flow events must be documented at the crest gauge within the 5-year monitoring period. The two bankfull events must occur in separate years; otherwise, the stream monitoring will continue until two bankfull events have been documented in separate years or until the monitoring period ends. If two bankfull events have not been documented at the end of 5 years the Interagency Review Team (IRT) will have to decide on an appropriate course of action.

2.1.3 Photographic Documentation of Site

Photographs were used to document restoration success visually. Reference stations were photographed during the as-built survey; this was repeated for the five years following construction. Reference photos are taken once a year, from a height of approximately five to six feet. Permanent markers ensure that the same locations (and view directions) are utilized during each monitoring period. Selected site photographs are shown in Appendix B.

2.1.3.1 Lateral Reference Photos

Reference photo transects were taken of the right and left banks at each permanent cross-section. A survey tape, which was captured in the cross section photographs, represents the cross-section line located perpendicular to the channel flow. The water line was located in the lower edge of the frame in order to document bank and riparian conditions. Photographs were consistently taken from the same area to maintain continuity for each photo over time.

2.1.3.2 Structure Photos

Photographs of primary grade control structures (i.e. vanes and weirs), along the restored streams are included within the photographs taken at reference photo stations. Photographs were consistently taken from the same area to maintain continuity for each photo over time.

Lateral and structure photographs are used to evaluate channel aggradation or degradation, bank erosion, success of riparian vegetation, structure function, and stability, and effectiveness of erosion control measures subjectively. Lateral photos should not indicate excessive erosion or degradation of the banks. A series of photos over time should indicate successive maturation of riparian vegetation and consistent structure function.

2.1.4 Visual Stream Morphological Stability Assessment

The visual stream morphological stability assessment involves the qualitative evaluation of lateral and vertical channel stability, and the integrity and overall performance of in-stream structures throughout the Project reach as a whole. Habitat parameters, such as riffle embeddedness and pool depth maintenance, are also measured and scored. The entire project reach was walked, noting geomorphic conditions of the stream bed profile (riffle/pool facets), both stream banks, and engineered in-stream structures. Photos were taken at every stream photo reference station as discussed in the previous section, and in locations of potential SPAs which were documented in the field for subsequent mapping on the CCPV figures. A more detailed summary of the methodology and results for the visual stream stability assessment can be found in Appendix B which includes a technical memorandum, supporting data tables, and SPA photos.

2.2 Vegetation Assessment

Successful restoration of the vegetation on a mitigation site is dependent upon hydrologic restoration, active planting of preferred canopy species, and volunteer regeneration of the native plant community. In order to determine if the criteria are achieved, twelve vegetation monitoring quadrants were installed across the project site. The total number of quadrants was calculated using the CVS-NCEEP Entry Tool Database version 2.2.7 (CVS-NCEEP, 2007). The size of individual quadrants varies from 100-square meters for tree species to 1-square meter for herbaceous vegetation. Level 1 CVS vegetation monitoring was documented between spring, after leaf-out has occurred, and fall, prior to leaf fall. At the end of the first growing season during baseline surveys, species composition, density, and survival were evaluated. Individual quadrant data provided during subsequent monitoring events include diameter, height, density, and coverage quantities. Relative values were calculated, and importance values were determined. Individual trees were marked to ensure that they can be found in succeeding monitoring years. Mortality was determined from the difference between the previous year's living, planted trees and the current year's living, planted trees.

The interim measure of vegetative success for the site is the survival of at least 320, 3-year old, planted trees per acre at the end of Year 3 of the monitoring period. The final vegetative success criteria is the survival of 260, 5-year old, planted trees per acre at the end of the Year 5 monitoring period.

Photographs are used to visually document vegetation success in sample plots. Reference photos of tree and herbaceous condition within plots are taken at least once per year. As part of the visual site assessment conducted on May 25, 2016, the vegetation condition of planted vegetation along stream banks, floodplains, and terraces were qualitatively evaluated for performance; this also included the documentation of invasive species and potential VPAs which were recorded in the field for subsequent mapping on the CCPV figures. A more detailed summary of the methodology and results for the vegetation condition assessment can be found in Appendix B which includes a technical memorandum, supporting data tables, and photo logs.

3.0 REFERENCES

Carolina Vegetation Survey (CVS) and NC Ecosystem Enhancement Program (NCEEP). 2007. CVS-NCEEP Data Entry Tool v. 2.2.7. University of North Carolina, Raleigh, NC.

Lee, M., Peet R., Roberts, S., Wentworth, T. 2007. CVS-NCEEP Protocol for Recording Vegetation, Version 4.1.

Rosgen, D. L. 1994. A Classification of Natural Rivers. Catena 22:169-199.

APPENDIX A

PROJECT VICINITY MAP AND BACKGROUND TABLES



	Table 1. Project Components South Muddy Creek Stream Restoration Project: DMS Project No. 737							
Project Segment or Reach ID	Existing Feet/Acres*	Mitigation Type	Approach	Linear Footage or Acreage*	Mitigation Ratio	Mitigation Units***	Stationing	
South Muddy Creek	2,593	R	P2	2,787	1:1	2,777	10+00 - 38+77**	Installed in-stream strue erosion and to provide implemented to connec floodplain bench.
* Existing reach breaks and			A	<u> </u>				
** Stationing includes 20 ft.					ected in the reach	length.		
*** Mitigation unit reduction	n of 50% for 20 LF of the	e project that is loca	ated within the u	tility easement.				
		Compone	ent Summations					
Destantian Land		Stream		Riparian	Non-Ripar	Upland	1	
Restoration Level		(LF)	Wetland (Ac)		(Ac)	(Ac)		
		, í	Riverine	Non-Riverine				
Restoration		2,787	-	-	-	-]	
Enhancement			-	-	-	-		
Enhancement I		-						
Enhancement II		-						
Creation			-	-	-	-	1	
Preservation		-	-	-	-	-	1	
HQ Preservation		-	-	-	-	-	1	
			-	-			4	
лт. (1	Totals			-	-	-	4	
lotal	Project Mitigation Units	2,777						

Comment

tructures to protect the stream bank from de aquatic habitat. Priority 2 was nect the channel to a newly evacated

Table 2. Project Activity and Reporting History							
South Muddy Creek Stream Restoration							
Elapsed Time Since Grading/Planting Complete: 5 Years 6 Months Number of Reporting Years: 5							
Activity or Report	Scheduled Completion	Data Collection Complete	Actual Completion or Delivery				
Restoration Plan Prepared	N/A	N/A	Jul-07				
Restoration Plan Amended	N/A	N/A	Jan-08				
Restoration Plan Approved	N/A	N/A	Aug-08				
Final Design – (at least 90% complete)	N/A	N/A	Jun-09				
Construction Begins	Jun-10	N/A	Jun-10				
Temporary S&E mix applied to entire project area	N/A	N/A	N/A				
Permanent seed mix applied to entire project area	Nov-10	N/A	Jan-11				
Planting of live stakes	Mar-11	N/A	Mar-11				
Planting of bare root trees	Mar-11	N/A	Mar-11				
End of Construction	Mar-11	N/A	Jun-11				
Survey of As-built conditions (Year 0 Monitoring-baseline)	Nov-10	N/A	Jun-11				
Year 1 Monitoring	Dec-12	Sep-12	Nov-12				
Invasive Treatment	N/A	N/A	Oct-13				
Year 2 Monitoring	Dec-13	Sep-13	Nov-13				
Year 3 Monitoring	Dec-14	Sep-14	Nov-14				
Invasive Treatment	N/A	N/A	Aug-14				
Beaver / Dam Removal	N/A	N/A	Sep-15				
Year 4 Monitoring	Dec-15	Oct-15	Dec-15				
Maintenance - Bank Repair & Planting	N/A	N/A	Nov-15				
Invasive Treatment	N/A	N/A	Nov-15				
Beaver / Dam Removal	N/A	N/A	Mar-16				
Invasive Treatment	N/A	N/A	Jun-16				
Invasive Treatment	N/A	N/A	Aug-16				
Year 5 Monitoring	Dec-16	Oct-16	Jan-17				

Table 3. Project Contacts TableSouth Muddy Creek Stream Restoration Project: DMS Project No. 737					
Designer					
Michael Baker Engineering, Inc.	9716-B Rea Road #56 Charlotte, NC 28277 <u>Contact:</u> Kristi Suggs, Tel. 704-665-2206				
Construction Contractor					
Carolina Environmental Contracting, Inc.	150 Pine Ridge Road Mount Airy, NC 27030 <u>Contact:</u> Joanne Cheatham, Tel. 336-320-3849				
Planting Contractor					
Carolina Environmental Contracting, Inc.	150 Pine Ridge Road Mount Airy, NC 27030 <u>Contact:</u> Joanne Cheatham, Tel. 336-320-3849				
Seeding Contractor					
Carolina Environmental Contracting, Inc.	150 Pine Ridge Road Mount Airy, NC 27030 <u>Contact:</u> Joanne Cheatham, Tel. 336-320-3849				
Seed Mix Sources	Green Resources, Tel. 336-855-6363				
Nursery Stock Suppliers	Foggy Mountain Nursery, Tel. 336-384-5323				
Profession Land Surveyor Turner Land Survey, PLLC.	3201 Glenridge Drive Raleigh, NC 27604 Contact:				
Profession Land Surveyor	David Turner, Tel. 919-875-1378				
As-Built Plan Set Production	Lissa Turner, Tel. 919-875-1378				
Monitoring Performers					
Michael Baker Engineering, Inc.	9716-B Rea Road #56 Charlotte, NC 28277 Contact:				
Stream Monitoring Point of Contact: Vegetation Monitoring Point of Contact:	Kristi Suggs, Tel. 704-665-2206 Kristi Suggs, Tel. 704-665-2206				

Table 4	Project Attribute Table
	Restoration Project: DMS Project No. 737
	McDowell County, NC
Physiographic Region	
	Inner Piedmont Belt
Project River Basin	
	Project: 03050101040020; References: 03040103050 -090 (Spencer
USCS HUC for Project and Reference sites	Creek), -080 (Barnes Creek); 03030002060 -070 (Morgan Creek);
USUS HOC IOI I Toject and Reference sites	03020201080 -020 (Sal's Branch)
	Project: 03-08-30; References: 03-07-09 (Spencer Creek and Barnes
NCDWR Sub-basin for Project and Reference	
	Creek); 03-06-06 (Morgan Creek); 03-04-02 (Sal's Branch)
	Muddy Creek Local Watershed Plan (LWP), 2003
WRC Class (Warm, Cool, Cold)	
% of project easement fenced or demarcated	
Beaver activity observed during design phase ?	None
Desta: 49	Component Attaibute Table
Kestoration	Component Attribute Table
	South Muddy
Drainage area (sq. mi.)	18.8
Stream order	
Restored length	
Perennial or Intermittent	Perennial
Watershed type (Rural, Urban, Developing etc.)	Rural
Watershed LULC Distribution (e.g.)	
Developed Low-Medium Intensity	3.7
Ag-Cultivated Crops	
Ag-Pasture/Hay	10.5
Forested	77.4
Other (Open water, Grassland, Etc.)	7.8
Watershed impervious cover (%)	U
NCDWR AU/Index number	03-08-30
NCDWQ classification	С
303d listed ?	No
Upstream of a 303d listed segment?	No
Reasons for 303d listing or stressor	N/A
Total acreage of easment	
Total planted arceage as part of the restoration	14.1
Rosgen classification of pre-existing	
Rosgen classification of As-built	
Valley type	
Valley slope	
Valley side slope range (e.g. 2-3%)	U
Valley toe slope range (e.g. 2-3%)	U
Cowardin classification	Riverine, Upper Perennial, Unconsolidated Bottom, Cobble-Gravel
Trout waters designation	No
Species of concern, endangered etc.? (Y?N)	No
Dominant soil series and characteristics	
Series	IoA
Depth	10
Clay %	
K K	
T	
1	

APPENDIX B

VISUAL ASSESSMENT DATA

<u>Site Assessment Report – Monitoring Year 5</u>

South Muddy Creek (Randolph/Duncan Properties) Stream Restoration Project McDowell County, North Carolina May 2016



Submitted To:	NCDEQ – Division of Mitigation Services 1625 Mail Service Center Raleigh, NC 27699 NCDENR Contract ID No. 004522
Submitted By:	Michael Baker Engineering, Inc. 5550 Seventy-Seven Center Dr., Ste. 320 Charlotte, NC 28217 License: F-1084, Baker Project No. 128221

Michael Baker

1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose

This report summarizes overall stream and vegetation conditions as part of an interim site assessment conducted in conjunction with the Year 5 monitoring services for the South Muddy Creek Stream Restoration Project site located in McDowell County, NC. This site assessment will be included as part of a more comprehensive annual monitoring report to be completed and submitted later this year (Fall 2016). The report describes project objectives, discusses the assessment methodology, summarizes assessment results, and documents potential stream and vegetation problem areas (SPAs and VPAs respectively).

1.2 Objectives

The objectives of the site assessment were to:

- Provide a general overview of stream morphological stability;
- Provide a general overview of vegetation conditions;
- Identify and document potential SPAs and VPAs.

1.3 Supporting Data

Supporting data and information are provided following the narrative portion of this report and include:

- Current condition plan view (CCPV) figures (Figure 2, sheets 1 and 2);
- Visual stream morphology stability assessment table (Table 5a);
- SPA inventory table (Table 5b);
- Vegetation condition assessment table (Table 6a);
- VPA inventory table (Table 6b);
- Stream station photos;
- SPA photos.

There are no VPA photos associated with this document.

2 Methodology

The methodology used for assessing overall stream and vegetation conditions at the South Muddy Creek Stream Restoration Project site adhered to the NCDEQ DMS monitoring guidance documents (dated November 7, 2011). The site assessment was comprised of two components, a visual stream morphology stability assessment and a vegetation condition assessment, both of which are described in more detail in the following sections of this report. The assessment was strictly qualitative. Vegetation monitoring plot counts were excluded from this assessment but will be conducted after July 2016. Vegetation monitoring plot data will be summarized in Appendix C and the CCPV figure of the Year 5 Annual Monitoring Report to be submitted in late November of this year.

The South Muddy Creek Stream Restoration Project site was evaluated as one project reach for each of the two components (SPA and VPA). This was done since the stream and riparian corridor are contained within one contiguous section along the mainstem of South Muddy Creek. Site conditions appeared uniform allowing for an assessment as one reach and the project was

assessed as one reach for the Final Baseline Monitoring Document/As-Built Report. Baker performed the visual site assessment on May 25, 2016.

2.1 Visual Stream Morphology Stability Assessment

The visual stream morphology stability assessment involved the evaluation of lateral and vertical channel stability, and the integrity and overall performance of in-stream structures throughout the project reach as a whole. Habitat parameters, such as riffle embeddedness and pool depth maintenance, were also measured and scored. The entire 2,787 linear foot reach was walked, noting geomorphic conditions of the stream bed profile (riffle/pool facets), both stream banks, and engineered in-stream structures. Photos were taken at every existing stream photo point station (from the as-built) and in locations of potential SPAs which were recorded in the field for subsequent mapping on the CCPV figures.

2.2 Vegetation Condition Assessment

The vegetation condition assessment involved the evaluation of vegetation within the 17.1 acre conservation easement and included assessing the performance of planted vegetation along stream banks, floodplains, and terraces as well as the documentation of invasive species. The assessment of planted vegetation was confined to the 14.1 acres of riparian buffer planting zones within the easement boundary as part of the restoration design whereas invasive vegetation and encroachment areas of invasive species were evaluated for the entire 17.1 acre easement boundary.

2.3 Post-processing of Field Data

The post-processing of field data consisted of the download and organization of photos into respective photo logs (stream and vegetation), creating the CCPV figures in GIS using the field-mapped SPAs and VPAs, populating the SPA and VPA tables, and finally scoring the performance of the reach in terms of stream morphology stability and vegetation condition using assessment forms provided by NCDEQ DMS.

3 Summary of Results

3.1 Visual Stream Morphology Stability Assessment

Table 5a summarizes the performance of the South Muddy Creek Stream Restoration Project reach in terms of lateral (stream bank) and vertical (channel bed) stability while evaluating the functionality and integrity of in-stream structures. Engineered in-stream structures evaluated for the assessment of this project reach consisted of constructed riffles, rock/log j-hooks, log vanes, root wads, geolifts, and brush mattresses. Constructed riffles were justified for inclusion in the evaluation of structures since they are the predominant grade control structure used throughout the site; however, they were only assessed for the 'overall integrity' and 'grade control' parameter categories in Table 5a.

As Table 5a indicates, the South Muddy Creek site was generally geomorphically stable overall within the lateral/vertical stability and in-stream structure performance categories. The seven sub-categories receiving scores of less than 100 percent correspond to the thirteen SPAs that were documented and summarized in Table 5b. Bank stabilization work conducted in November of

2015 from Station 28+00 to 29+50 has remained stable and woody vegetation is actively growing within the area. Beaver activity was not noted during the Year 5 monitoring assessment.

All thirteen SPAs were either characterized or the result from localized areas of bank erosion. One of the thirteen SPAs documented in Table 5b, SPA1-1, has persisted from the Year 1 monitoring assessment, two are from Year 2, one is from Year 3, and two are from Year 4. (Each is referenced as such by the first number in the SPA naming convention). Seven new SPAs were identified during the Year 5 monitoring assessment.

SPA1-1 consists of a portion of undermined brush mattress along the right bank in an outer meander bend that has resulted in bank erosion with the potential for bank slump. The length of undercut and eroded bank along SPA1-1 is currently active and migrating downstream. The current length of scour and active erosion is approximately 110 LF, where as it was documented as 80 LF in Year 4. It is likely that lateral instability along this outer meander bend will continue migrating downstream, over time, and potentially lead to downstream structure failure.

SPA2-2 consists of approximately 100 LF length of bank erosion from Station 16+30 and 17+30 along the right bank, beginning at the tail of the upstream riffle and continuing through the apex of the downstream outer meander bend. Though the downstream section of the meander bend is reestablishing some woody vegetative growth, the area in the upstream portion is actively eroding and has the potential to result in bank slump. This area is currently unstable and will likely continue to migrate downstream and undermine any stability that has developed in the downstream portion of the bend.

SPA2-3 consists of an area of localized scour along the right bank located downstream of an outer meander bend between station 17+95 and 18+50. Bank scour could potentially be a result of the lack of centering of the thalweg immediately downstream of the upstream meander bend (and was noted accordingly in Table 5a). As a result, some velocity vectors within the riffle have been redirected toward the right bank instead of being centered in the riffle, thereby increasing near bank stress and causing the bank to erode. The bank is vertical, exposed, devoid of vegetation and matted protection.

SPA3-2 is an area of localized scour along an outside meander bend on the right bank located downstream of the Sain Road bridge between station 31+90 and 32+10. This scour is a result of high water velocity from the steep riffle directly upstream. There are no bank protection structures in the meander, and the erosion has left the bank vertical with very little vegetative protection. It is actively eroding and is likely to migrate downstream.

SPA4-1 is a localized area of bank erosion behind a rootwad on the right bank. The erosion is likely caused by overbank flows scouring the area behind the rootwad. Erosion in this area has migrated upstream and caused separation of the root wad and log sill from the bank tie-in. Structure failure of the rootwad and log sill have occurred and are discussed in SPA5-2.

SPA4-2 is a localized area of bank erosion behind a rootwad on the right bank. The erosion appears to be caused by overbank flows scouring the area behind the rootwad. However, because of the uniform nature of the problem and the historic presence of beavers within the area, this SPA is likely a relic beaver den. The rootwad is still functioning as bank protection. Filling the void and mounding behind the rootwad would remedy the issue.

SPA5-1 is a small area of localized bank scour located on the left bank, downstream of a log sill / rootwad complex at the end of the meander bend. Upon review of the area, no distinct cause for the scour could be determined; however, due to its location along the bend, it has a potential to negatively impact the integrity of upstream structures if the area does not re-stabilize.

As previously discussed, scour from SPA4-1 has led to structure failure of both the rootwad and the log sill at SPA5-2. The root wad is no longer functioning and has separated from bank; however, it still seems to be tied into the bank. The log sill has separated completely from the bank and is now resting entirely upon the bed of the channel.

SPA5-3 is located on the right bank just downstream of rock j-hook boulder tie-in. Scour in this area has caused the boulder/bank tie-in to be breached. Currently flow velocities are skirting around the tie-in boulder and are directed toward the bank instead of flowing over the structure.

SPA5-4 is a localized scour pocket located on the inside of the meander bend at Station 24+00 to 24+35. Erosion in the area has resulted in the loss of woody vegetation into the stream. Though the area is actively eroding, no direct cause could be determined.

SPA5-5 is located along the left bank of a riffle around Station 25+60 to 25+75. Erosion is this area, likely due to the thalweg direction toward the left bank instead of the center of the riffle, has resulted in bank slump. Stream bank vegetation within this section is lacks woody vegetation.

SPA5-6 consists of bank slump on right bank along riffle downstream of Sain Rd. Bridge. Cause is likely due to high water velocities created by steep riffle just downstream of bridge, as well as, the lack of vegetation along the bank and poor soil compaction.

SPA5-7 consists of localized bank scour on right bank just downstream of a remnant beaver dam and the bank tie-in of rock J-hook. Cause unknown, but likely due to flow velocities being shifted towards right bank due to persisting debris along left bank from remnant beaver dam. Currently the boulder tie-in of the J-hook is not compromised.

3.2 Vegetation Condition Assessment

Table 6a summarizes the vegetation condition of the South Muddy Creek Stream Restoration site. The planted acreage performance categories were functioning at 100 percent with no low stem density areas or areas of poor growth rates/vigor that exceeded the mapping threshold of 0.1 acres or 0.25 acres respectively. In addition, no areas of invasive species concern were observed that exceeded the mapping threshold of 1000 square feet in size.

Multiple treatment control applications for exotic invasive species have been conducted throughout Monitoring Year 3 and Year 4 for *Ligustrum sinese*, *Rosa multiflora*, *Lonicera japonica*, *Sorghum halepense*, and *Pueraria montana var. lobata* by a NCDMS licensed contractor. Additionally, a subsequent treatment control application was conducted in November 2015 to further treat areas where invasive species had continued to persist.

Though invasive species density has been reduced and currently there were no VPAs which exceeded the mapping threshold, individual stems and/or localized populations of invasive species were observed throughout the assessment area. These species consisted primarily of young saplings of *Pyrus calleryana* (Braford pear). Additional treatment will be necessary to control invasive species within the Conservation Easement.







SOUTH MUDDY CREEK CURRENT CONDITION PLAN VIEW YEAR 5 MONITORING STA. 10+00 - 25+00

EA RESENT	STREAM PROBLEM AREA (SPA) BANKS WITH EVIDENT SCOUR / EROSION
EA	STREAM PROBLEM AREA (SPA) UNDERCUT BANKS
IS	STREAM PROBLEM AREA (SPA) STRUCTURE PROBLEM
	STREAM PROBLEM AREA (SPA) BANK SLUMP / COLLAPSE
	 BEAVERDAM

NC OneMap, NC Center for Geographic Information and Analysis, NC 911 Board (2010, 2012, & 2013)











SOUTH MUDDY CREEK **CURRENT CONDITION PLAN VIEW** YEAR 5 MONITORING STA. 25+00 - 38+77



	Table 5a. Visual Stream Morphology Stability Assessment South Muddy Creek Stream Restoration Project: Project No. 737									
Reach ID: Assessed Length	South Muddy Creek (LF)	2787	ek Stream Kestorau	on Project: Proj	ect No. 757					
Major Channel Category	Channel Sub-Category	Metric	Number Stable, Performing as Intended	Total Number per As-Built	Number of Unstable Segments	Amount of Unstable Footage	% Stable, Performing as Intended	Number with Stabilizing Woody Veg.	Footage with Stabilizing Woody Veg.	Adjusted % for Stabilizing Woody Veg.
	1. Vertical Stability	1. Aggradation			0	0	100%			
		2. Degradation		1	0	0	100%			
	2. Riffle Condition	1. Texture/Substrate	11	11			100%			
1. Bed	3. Meander Pool	1. Depth	12	12			100%			
	Condition	2. Length	12	12			100%			
4. Thalweg position		Thalweg centering at upstream of meander bend (Run) Thalweg centering at downstream of meander (Glide)	9	12			100% 82%			
	1. Scoured/Eroding	Bank lacking vegetative cover resulting simply from poor growth and/or scour and erosion			8	325	94%	0	0	94%
2. Bank	2. Undercut	Banks undercut/overhanging to the extent that mass wasting appears likely			0	0	100%	0	0	100%
	3. Mass Wasting	Bank slumping, calving, or collapse			2	30	99%	1	15	100%
				Totals	10	355	94%	1	15	94%
	-			•			•			•
	1. Overall Integrity	Structures physically intact with no dislodged boulders or logs	35	38			92%			
	2. Grade Control	Grade control structures exhibiting maintenance of grade across the sill.	11	11			100%			
3. Engineering Structures	2a. Piping	Structures lacking any substantial flow underneath sills or arms	9	9			100%]		
Suuciares	3. Bank Protection	Bank erosion within the structures extent of influence does not exceed 15%	27	27			100%			
	4. Habitat	Pool forming structures maintaining ~ Max Pool Depth	9	9			100%			

	South Muddy Creek Restore	tion Project: Project No. 737	
outh Muddy Creek (2,787 LF) Feature Issue	Station No.	Suspected Cause	Photo Number*
	21+20 to 22+00	The right bank is experiencing high flow velocities directed at the outer meander bend and is causing a significant area of erosional scour with the potential for bank slump. This area has persisted since Year 1.	SPA1-1
	16+30 to 17+30	The right bank is experiencing high flow velocities directed at the outer meander bend and is migrating upstream along the bank face into the tail of the riffle. Currently the downstream portion of the meander bend seems to be slowly stabilizing with native vegetation.	SPA2-2
Bank Scour	17+95 to 18+50	Localized scour along the right bank of a riffle resulting in raw, vertical bank, devoid of vegetation and matted protection. Appears to be caused by high near bank stress and poorly compacted soil. Vegetation and rootmass along that portion of bank is sparse.	SPA2-3
	31+90 to 32+10	Localized scour along right bank downstream of Sain Rd. Bridge. Cause is due to high water velocites created by steep riffle just downstream of bridge.	SPA3-2
	17+75 to 17+95	Localized scour behind rootwad has migrated upstream and caused separation of the root wad and log sill from the bank tie-in. Erosion appears to be caused by high near bank stress during high water.	SPA4-1
	15+15 to 15+30	Localized area of bank scour on left bank. Cause unknown.	SPA5-1
Engineered Structures - Log Sill & Rootwad Failure	17+75 to 17+95	Scour from SPA4-1 has led to structure failure of both the rootwad and the log sill. The root wad is no longer functioning and has separated from bank; however, it still seems to be tied into the bank. The log sill has separated completely from the bank and is now resting entirely upon the bed of the channel.	SPA5-2
ank Scour and Engineered Structures - Rock J-Hook	19+80 to 19+95	Scour pocket on right bank just downstream of rock j- hook boulder tie-in has caused the boulder/bank tie-in to be breached.	SPA5-3
Bank Scour	24+00 to 24+35	Scour pocket causing a loss of stream bank vegetation on the right bank along the inside of the meander bend. Cause unknown.	SPA5-4
	25+60 to 25+75	Bank slump on left bank along riffle, likely due to thalweg direction into the left bank, as well as, the lack of vegetation along the bank and poor soil compaction.	SPA5-5
Bank Slump	31+40 to 31+55	Bank slump on right bank along riffle downstream of Sain Rd. Bridge. Cause is due to high water velocites created by steep riffle just downstream of bridge, as well as, the lack of vegetation along the bank and poor soil compaction. This area was noted during Year 5 monitoring as beginning to revegetate.	SPA5-6
Bank Scour	38+10 to 38+20	Localized bank scour on right bank just downstream of a remnant beaver dam and the bank tie-in of rock J- hook. Cause unknown, but likely due to flow velocities being shifted towards right bank due to persisting debris along left bank from remenant beaver dam.	SPA5-7
Beaver dam	15+50	Beaver dam	SPA5-8

	Table 6a. Vegetation Condition Ass South Muddy Creek Stream Restoration Proj					
Reach ID: Planted Acreage:	South Muddy Creek 14.1					
Vegetation Category	Definitions	Mapping Threshold	CCPV Depiction	Number of Polygons	Combined Acreage	% of Planted Acreage
1. Bare Areas	Very limited cover of both woody and herbaceous material.	0.1 acres	see figure	0	0.00	0%
2. Low Stem Density Areas	Woody stem densities clearly below target levels based on MY3, 4, or 5 stem count criteria.	0.1 acres	NA	0	0.00	0%
			Total	0	0.00	0.0%
3. Areas of Poor Growth Rates or Vigor	Areas with woody stems of a size class that are obviously small given the monitoring year.	0.25 acres	NA	0	0.00	0%
		Cu	mulative Total	0	0.00	0.0%
Easement Acreage	17.1					
Vegetation Category	Definitions	Mapping Threshold	CCPV Depiction	Number of Polygons	Combined Acreage	% of Easement Acreage
4. Invasive Areas of Concern	Areas or points (if too small to render as polygons at map scale).	1000 SF	see figure	0	0.00	0.0%
5. Easement Encroachment Areas	Areas or points (if too small to render as polygons at map scale).	none	NA	0	0.00	0.0%

Table 6b. Vegetation Problem Areas South Muddy Creek Restoration Project: Project No. 737						
South Muddy Creek						
Feature Issue	Station No.	Suspected Cause	Photo Number*			
None	-	-	-			

*Note: The first digit in the Photo Number column references the monitoring year and the second digit references the problem area or photo (which would be identical to a prior years problem area/photo number when persisting from a previous monitoring year).

South Muddy Creek Stream Station Photos



South Muddy Creek PID 1 – J-Hook near upstream end of project



South Muddy Creek PID 3 - Log Vane in Meander



South Muddy Creek PID 5 - Log Vane in Meander



South Muddy Creek PID 2 - Constructed Riffle,



South Muddy Creek PID 4 - Constructed Riffle



South Muddy Creek PID 6 - Constructed Riffle

Year 5 Site Assessment Report - Michael Baker Engineering, Inc. South Muddy Creek Stream Restoration Project NCDEQ – DMS (Proj. No. 737)



South Muddy Creek PID 7 - J-Hook in Meander



South Muddy Creek PID 8 - Constructed Riffle



South Muddy Creek PID 9 – Log Vane in Meander



South Muddy Creek PID 10 - Stream Crossing



South Muddy Creek PID 11 - Constructed Riffle



South Muddy Creek PID 12 – Log Vane and Root Wad in Meander



South Muddy Creek PID 13 - Constructed Riffle



South Muddy Creek PID 14 – Immediately upstream of Sain Road crossing



South Muddy Creek PID 15 – Constructed Riffle downstream of Sain Road crossing



South Muddy Creek PID 16



South Muddy Creek PID 17 - Log Vane in Meander



South Muddy Creek PID 18 - Constructed Riffle



South Muddy Creek PID 19



South Muddy Creek PID 20 – J-Hook near downstream end of project

South Muddy Creek Stream Problem Area (SPA) Photos



SPA1-1 – Right bank scour is migrating downstream along the outer meander bend (5-25-16).



SPA2-2 – Right bank scour is migrating upstream from the outer meander bend up the tail of the upstream riffle. The downstream section of the meander bend seems to be slowly stabilizing with native vegetation (5-25-16).



SPA2-3 – Localized scour along right bank along riffle from the lack of thalweg re-centering (5-25-16).



SPA3-2 – Localized scour along right bank downstream of Sain Rd. Bridge (5-25-26).



SPA4-1 – Localized scour along right bank behind rootwad and compromising the structures (5-25-16).



SPA 5-1 – Localized area of scour on left bank (5-25-16))



SPA5-2 – Scour from SPA4-1 has led to structure failure of both the rootwad and the log sill. The root wad is no longer functioning and has separated from bank; however, it still seems to be tied into the bank. The log sill has separated completely from the bank and is now resting entirely upon the bed of the channel (5-26-16).



SPA 5-3 – Scour pocket on right bank just downstream of rock j-hook boulder tie-in has caused the boulder/bank tie-in to be breached (5-25-16)







SPA 5-5 – Scour and bank slumping along left bank (5-25-16)



SPA 5-6 – Scour and bank slumping along right bank downstream of Sain Rd. Bridge (5-25-16).



SPA 5-7 – Scour on right bank just downstream of SPA 4-5, a remnant beaver dam (5-25-16)


SPA 5-8 – Beaver dam located approximately at Station 15+50 (11-28-16)

South Muddy Creek Vegetation Problem Area (VPA) Photos

South Muddy Creek – Vegetation Problem Area Photolog



Isolated areas of Pyrus calleryana (Bradford pear) trees



Herbicidal spray evidence from utility easement



Herbicidal spray evidence under utility line

APPENDIX C

VEGETATION PLOT DATA

Sou	Table 7. Vegetation Plot th Muddy Creek Restoration 1														
Vegetation Plot ID	Vegetation Survival Threshold Met?	Planted/Total Stem Count*	Tract Mean												
1	Yes	324/324													
2	2 Yes 647/728														
3															
4															
5															
6	Yes, but barely	283/405	462/553												
7	Yes	486/647	402/333												
8	Yes	405/405													
9	Yes	486/486													
10	Yes	526/526													
11	Yes	364/364													
12	Yes	486/486													
Note: *Planted/Total Stem Count reflects the changes in stem density based on the density of stems at the time of the As-Built Survey (Planted) and the current total															
÷	ted stems including volunteers (•													

Table 8. CVS Vegetation Plot MetadataSouth Muddy Creek Restoration Project: DMS Project No. 737

	South Muddy Creek Restoration Project. DMS Project No. 757
Report Prepared By	Kristi Suggs
Date Prepared	11/18/2016 13:41
Database name	00737_S.Muddy_Yr2-5_cvs-eep-entrytool-v2.3.1.rwm.mdb
Database location	C:\My Documents\Baker\CVS\S.Muddy
Computer name	CHABLKSUGGS
File size	49057792
DESCRIPTION OF WORKSHEETS IN THIS	DOCUMENT
Metadata	Description of database file, the report worksheets, and a summary of project(s) and project data.
Proj, planted	Each project is listed with its PLANTED stems per acre, for each year.
Proj, total stems	Each project is listed with its TOTAL stems per acre, for each year. This includes live stakes, all planted stems, and all natural/volunteer stems.
Plots	List of plots surveyed with location and summary data (live stems, dead stems, missing, etc.).
Vigor	Frequency distribution of vigor classes for stems for all plots.
Vigor by Spp	Frequency distribution of vigor classes listed by species.
Damage	List of most frequent damage classes with number of occurrences and percent of total stems impacted by each.
Damage by Spp	Damage values tallied by type for each species.
Damage by Plot	Damage values tallied by type for each plot.
Planted Stems by Plot and Spp	A matrix of the count of PLANTED living stems of each species for each plot; dead and missing stems are excluded.
PROJECT SUMMARY	•
Project Code	737
Project Name	South Muddy Creek Restoration Project
Description	The project involved the Priority II Restoration of 2,787 linear feet of stream along South Muddy Creek at Sain Rd.
River Basin	Catawba
Length(ft)	2787
Stream-to-edge width (ft)	70
Area (sq m)	36245.24
Required Plots (calculated)	10
Sampled Plots	12

]	Fable	9. C	VS S	tem (Count	: Tota	l and	Plante	ed by]	Plot a	nd Sp	ecies (with	Annua	al Mea	ans)														
												Sout	th M	uddy	Creek	Rest	oratio	n Pro	ject: I	OMS F	rojec	t No. '	737																
													C	Curren	t Data	(MY	5 2016))														1	Annual	Means					
			Pl	ot 1	P	lot 2	Р	lot 3	I	Plot 4		Plot :	5	Plot	t 6	Plo	t 7	Plo	ot 8	Plo	t 9	Plo	t 10	Plo	t 11	Plo	t 12	Curren	nt Mean	AB (2	2011)	MY1	(2012)	MY2	(2013)	MY3	(2014)	MY4	(2015)
Tree Species	Common Name	Туре	Р	Т	Р	Т	Р	Т	Р	Т	- I	P	Т	Р	Т	Р	Т	Р	Т	Р	Т	Р	Т	Р	Т	Р	Т	Р	Т	Р	Т	Р	Т	Р	Т	Р	Т	Р	Т
Betula nigra	River Birch	Tree	2	2	2	2			2	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	5							3	3			3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	3	3
Carpinus caroliniana	American Hornbeam	Tree																2	2									2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2
Celtis laevigata	Sugarberry	Shrub	1	1														2	2	1	1					1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
Diospyros virginiana	Persimmon	Tree			3	3					~~~	3	3			1	1			1	1	1	1			1	1	2	2	2	2	0	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
Fraxinus pennsylvanica	Green Ash	Tree			4	4	1	1								2	2			2	2	5	5	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
Juglans nigra	Black Walnut	Tree														1	1							1	1			1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
Liriodendron tulipfera	Tulip Poplar	Tree	3	3	3	3	6	6	3	3	3 [1	1	2	2					3	3			1	1	1	1	3	3	4	4	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
Nyssa sylvatica	Blackgum	Tree																		1	1					1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Platanus occidentalis	Sycamore	Tree	1	1	4	4	5	5	2	2	2	3	3			2	2	4	4			4	4	3	3	6	6	3	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	3	3	4	4
Quercus pagoda	Cherrybark Oak	Tree																										0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	0	0
Quercus palustris	Pin Oak	Tree																										0	0	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
Quercus phellos	Willow Oak	Tree					4	4	3	3	3 2	2	2			1	1											3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3
Quercus rubra	N. Red Oak	Tree	1	1										1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	3					2	2	4	4	3	2	3	3	2	2	1	1
Vaccinium corymbosum	highbush blueberry	Shrub																		1	1								1										1
Volunteers		-																																					
Acer rubrum	Red Maple	Tree																																					
Betula nigra	River Birch	Tree						2					5		2		3												3								5		
Diospyros virginiana	Persimmon	Tree																																					
Fraxinus pennsylvanica	Green Ash	Tree																																					
Juglans nigra	Black Walnut	Tree																																	2				
Liriodendron tulipfera	Tulip Poplar	Tree																																	2		1		
Nyssa sylvatica	Blackgum	Tree																																			1		
Pinus virginiana	Virginia pine	Tree				1									1														1										
Platanus occidentalis	Sycamore	Tree				1		8		3	;																		4						7		4		
Prunus serotina	Black Cherry	Tree																																			5		
Quercus rubra	N. Red Oak	Tree																																	2		2		
Vaccinium corymbosum	highbush blueberry	Shrub																																					1
	Plot area	a (acres)								_																													
	Specie	es Count	5	5	5	7	4	6	4	5	5 4	5	6	3	5	7	8	4	4	7	7	4	4	5	5	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	6	6	5	5
	Planted Ste	ems/Plot	8	8	16	16	16	16	5 10	1	0 1	2	12	7	7	12	13	10	10	12	12	13	13	9	9	12	12	11	12	16	16	16	13	12	12	10	10	11	11
P=Planted	Total Ste	ems/Plot	8	8	16	18	16	26	5 10	1.	3 1	2	17	7	10	12	16	10	10	12	12	13	13	9	9	12	12	11	14	16	16	16	18	12	16	10	13	11	11
T=Total	Planted Stems I	Per Acre	324	324	647	728	647	105	52 405	5 52			688	283	405	486	647	405	405	486	486	526	526	364	364	486	486	462	553	627	627	627	523	482	651	411	509	449	452
	(including vol			324		728		1052		526		688		40		64	7	40		48	6	52	26	3	64	4	86		53		27	7	25		51	5	09	4	52

Notes: CVS Level 1 Survey performed. In most cases, the volunteers observed were approximately 50 - 150 cm in height but not counted.

Color for Density Exceeds requirements by 10% Exceeds requirements, but by less than 10% Fails to meet requirements, by less than 10% Fails to meet requirements by more than 10%

South Muddy Creek Vegetation Plot Photos



10/05/2016 - Veg Plot 1



11/28/2016 - Veg Plot 2



10/04/2016 - Veg Plot 3



10/04/2016 - Veg Plot 4



10/04/2016 - Veg Plot 5



10/04/2016 - Veg Plot 6

South Muddy Creek Stream Restoration Project Year 5 Monitoring - Vegetation Plot Photo Log



10/04/2016 - Veg Plot 7



10/04/2016 - Veg Plot 8



10/05/2016 - Veg Plot 9



10/05/2016 - Veg Plot 10



10/05/2016 - Veg Plot 11



10/05/2016 - Veg Plot 12

APPENDIX D

STREAM SURVEY DATA

Figure 3. Cross-sections with Annual Overlays

South Muddy Creek Permanent Cross Section X1

(Year 5 Monitoring - October 2016)



LEFT BANK

RIGHT BANK



South Muddy Creek Permanent Cross Section X2

(Year 5 Monitoring - October 2016)



LEFT BANK

RIGHT BANK



South Muddy Creek Permanent Cross Section X3

(Year 5 Monitoring - October 2016)



LEFT BANK





South Muddy Creek Permanent Cross Section X4

(Year 5 Monitoring - October 2016)



LEFT BANK







Figure 4. Longitudinal Profile with Annual Overlays

Figure 5. Riffle Pebble Count Size Class Distribution with Annual Overlays

	BAKER PROJECT NO. 128221	
SITE OR PROJECT:	South Muddy Creek Stream Restoration Project	
REACH/LOCATION:	South Muddy Creek - Cross-section 4 (Riffle)	
DATE COLLECTED:	10/4/2016	
FIELD COLLECTION BY:	RM and KS	
DATA ENTRY BY:	RM	

			PARTICLE CLASS COUNT	Sumi	nary
MATERIAL	PARTICLE	SIZE (mm)	Riffle	Class %	% Cum
SILT/CLAY	Silt / Clay	< .063			0%
	Very Fine	.063125			0%
	Fine	.12525	4	4%	4%
SAND	Medium	.2550	9	9%	13%
	Coarse	.50 - 1.0	3	3%	16%
	Very Coarse	1.0 - 2.0			16%
	Very Fine	2.0 - 2.8	1	1%	17%
	Very Fine	2.8 - 4.0	2	2%	19%
	Fine	4.0 - 5.6	5	5%	24%
	Fine	5.6 - 8.0	11	11%	35%
	Medium	8.0 - 11.0	5	5%	40%
GRAVEL	Medium	11.0 - 16.0	11	11%	51%
	Coarse	16.0 - 22.6	3	3%	54%
	Coarse	22.6 - 32	2	2%	56%
	Very Coarse	32 - 45	9	9%	65%
	Very Coarse	45 - 64	11	11%	76%
	Small	64 - 90	13	13%	89%
	Small	90 - 128	4	4%	93%
COBBLE	Large	128 - 180	4	4%	97%
	Large	180 - 256			97%
	Small	256 - 362	1	1%	98%
	Small	362 - 512	2	2%	100%
BOULDER	Medium	512 - 1024			100%
	Large-Very Large	1024 - 2048			100%
BEDROCK	Bedrock	> 2048			100%
	•	Total	100	100%	100%

Cum	mulative
Channel ma	terials (mm)
D ₁₆ =	2
D ₃₅ =	8
D ₅₀ =	15
D ₈₄ =	79
D ₉₅ =	152
D ₁₀₀ =	362 - 512





													South Mu	аау Стеек в	kestoration r	roject: DMS	Project No.	131					
														South Mude	dy Creek (2,7	787 LF)							
D	USGS	Regio	onal Curve Int	erval			Pre-Existin	. C								Reference Re	each(es) Data	L					T
Parameter	Gauge	(Ha	rman et al, 19	99) ¹			Pre-Existin	g Condition	1				Morg	gan Creek					Barnes	s Creek			
Dimension and Substrate - Riffle		LL	UL	Eq.	Min	Mean	Med	Max	SD	n	Min	Mean	Med	Max	SD	n	Min	Mean	Med	Max	SD	n	Min
BF Width (ft)		23.0	80.0	42.0	24.1	32.3		51.2		5	33.2			33.5		2	60.7			69		2	
Floodprone Width (ft)					29.6	44.8		72.7		5	77.5			86.8		2	219			220		2	
BF Mean Depth (ft)		2.3	5.8	3.8	1.9	2.7		3.0		5	2.3			2.4		2	2.9			3.8		2	
BF Max Depth (ft)					3.3	3.6		4.0		5	2.8			2.9		2	3.9			5.2		2	
BF Cross-sectional Area (ft2)		80.0	300.0	157.6	72.8	83.8		97.2		5	75.1			79.8		2	199			288		2	
Width/Depth Ratio					8.1	12.9		26.9		5	14.1			14.7		2	16			23.8		2	
Entrenchment Ratio					1.1	1.4		1.7		5	2.3			2.6		2	3.2			3.6		2	
Bank Height Ratio					2.4	2.8		2.8		5+		1.0				2							
d50 (mm)						4.0				1		3.0				1		60				1	
Pattern																							
Channel Beltwidth (ft)																							128.0
Radius of Curvature (ft)																							84.0
Rc:Bankfull width (ft/ft)																							1.9
Meander Wavelength (ft)																							345.0
Meander Width Ratio																							3.0
Profile																							
Riffle Length (ft)																							
Riffle Slope (ft/ft)					0.003	0.004		0.006		3	0.01			0.02		2							0.0034
Pool Length (ft)																							
Pool Spacing (ft)					80	163		240		4	46			277		2							154.0
Pool Max Depth (ft)					3.8	4.8		5.8		4		4.1				-							6.2
Pool Volume (ft ³)										-													
Substrate and Transport Parameters																							
Ri% / Ru% / P% / G% / S%																							
SC% / Sa% / G% / B% / Be%																							
d16 / d35 / d50 / d84 / d95					0.10		<0.06 / 0.2			-			N/A / 1.2	2/3/77/800					0.4 / 11 / 60	/ 512 / >2048	8		
Reach Shear Stress (competency) lb/f ²					0.18			0.3		5													
Max part size (mm) mobilized at bankfull (Rosgen Curve)						95.0																	
Stream Power (transport capacity) W/m ²					10.8			24		5													
Additional Reach Parameters																							
Drainage Area (SM)								18.8						8.4						23.0			
Impervious cover estimate (%)																							
Rosgen Classification						G4c						C4						C4					
BF Velocity (fps)					4.1			5.5		5		7											
BF Discharge (cfs)		290.0	2000.0	741.1		400						524.0											
Valley Length						2446																	
Channel length (ft)						2593																	
Sinuosity						1.06																	
Water Surface Slope (Channel) (ft/ft)						0.0016						0.0070											
BF slope (ft/ft)																							
Bankfull Floodplain Area (acres)																							
BEHI VL% / L% / M% / H% / VH% / E%																							
Channel Stability or Habitat Metric																							
Biological or Other																							

Table 10. Baseline Stream Summary South Muddy Creek Restoration Project: DMS Project No. 737

* Harman, W.A., G.D. Jennings, J.M. Patterson, D.R. Clinton, L.O. Slate, A.G. Jessup, J.R. Everhart, and R.E. Smith. 1999. Bankfull hydraulic geometry relationships for North Carolina streams. Wildland Hydrology. AWRA Symposium Proceedings. D.S. Olsen and J.P. Potyondy, eds. American Water Resources Association. June 30-July 2, 1999. Bozeman, MT.

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1 4.2 4.4	2 2	
	2	
1 110.8 115.9		
	2	
1 15.4 15.5		
1 2.2 2.2	2	
	2	
209.0 9 143.0 168.3 164.0 244.0	32.2 8	
138.0 9 96.0 121.2 114.0 152.0	18.9 9	
3.2 9 2.3 2.9 2.7 3.6	0.5 9	
506.0 6 387.0 400.8 396.5 418.0	12.9 6	;
	0.8 8	
61 80 88 122	23 3	
0.0054 7 0.000 0.006 0.005 0.011 0	0.004 3	
327.0 10 167 272 257 335	53 3	
10.3 11		
0.15 / 5 / 52 / 135 / 190		
18.8 18.8		
C5		
3.0		
340.0		
2409		
2787		
1.18		
0.0016		

Mean 43.2 210+ 3.0 4.2 128.5 14.4 4.9+ 1.0

0.28 90.0 12.6

C4 3.1 400.0 ----2842 1.20 0.0017 --------

						3	outii Miu	, i			roject: D			51										
	South Muddy Creek (2,787 LF)																							
		Cr	oss-sectio	on 1 (Riff	le)			C	Cross-sect	tion 2 (Pe	ool)			C	ross-secti	ion 3 (Poo	ol)			С	ross-sect	ion 4 (Ri	ffle)	
Dimension and substrate	Base	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	Base	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	Base	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	Base	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4*	MY5
Based on fixed baseline bankfull elevation																								
Record Elevation (Datum) Used (ft)	1124.2	1124.2	1124.2	1124.2	1124.2	1124.2	1124.1	1124.1	1124.1	1124.1	1124.1	1124.1	1122.2	1122.2	1122.2	1122.2	1122.2	1122.2	1122.0	1122.0	1122.0	1122.0	1122.0	1122.0
BF Width (ft)	41.4	40.8	42.9	41.7	37.8	39.4	42.1	43.1	43.5	42.3	42.7	40.1	44.2	43.1	42.5	43.2	43.4	43.1	42.2	40.9	39.9	40.3	49.5	44.2
BF Mean Depth (ft)	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.3	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.5	3.0
Width/Depth Ratio	15.5	16.5	18.2	17.4	15.8	16.0	15.3	16.0	17.2	15.3	17.4	16.2	15.4	14.4	13.4	13.5	13.9	13.0	15.4	14.8	14.3	14.6	14.3	14.7
BF Cross-sectional Area (ft ²)	110.8	100.5	101.1	100.0	90.5	97.1	115.8	115.8	109.8	116.9	104.9	99.2	126.5	129.0	134.8	137.8	135.6	142.7	115.9	113.3	111	111.5	171.2	133.3
BF Max Depth (ft)	4.4	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.2	5.1	5.4	5.3	5.73	5.2	4.8	4.5	5.1	4.8	4.9	4.6	5.4	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.4	5.1	5.0
Width of Floodprone Area (ft)	90.7	89.8	90.7	90.6	89.0	90.8	85.6	85.9	85.8	85.7	85.8	85.8	95.3	95.1	95.2	95.1	95.2	95.2	93.6	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.6
Entrenchment Ratio	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.9	2.1
Bank Height Ratio		1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1	1.1	1.0
Wetted Perimeter (ft)		45.7	47.6	46.5	42.6	44.3	47.6	48.4	48.6	47.8	47.6	45.0	49.9	49.1	48.8	49.6	49.7	49.7	47.7	46.4	45.5	45.9	56.4	50.2
Hydraulic Radius (ft)	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	3.0	2.7

Table 11a. Cross-section Morphology Data Table
South Muddy Creek Restoration Project: DMS Project No. 737

* MY4 Cross-section X4 is located where the damage from the beaver dam was located, and was surveyed prior to the completion of the repair that was completed in November 2015.

															South N	Muddy Cree	k (2,787 LF	7)																		
Parameter		Mo	onitoring Ba	aseline (As-b	ouilt)				I	MY-1					М	IY-2					М	IY-3					М	Y-4					МУ	-5		
Dimension and Substrate - Riffle	Min	Mean	Med	Max	SD	n	Min	Mean	Med	Max	SD	n	Min	Mean	Med	Max	SD	n	Min	Mean	Med	Max	SD	n	Min	Mean	Med	Max	SD	n	Min	Mean	Med	Max	SD	n
BF Width (ft)	41.4			42.2		2	40.8			40.9		2	39.9			42.9		2	40.3			41.7		2	37.8			49.5		2	39.4			44.2		2
Floodprone Width (ft)	90.7			93.6		2	89.8			93.5		2	90.7			93.5		2	90.6			93.5		2	89.0			93.5		2	90.8			93.6		2
BF Mean Depth (ft)	2.7			2.8		2	2.5			2.8		2	2.4			2.8		2	2.4			2.8		2	2.4			3.5		2	2.5			3.0		2
BF Max Depth (ft)	4.2			4.4		2	4.1			4.2		2	4.3			4.4		2	4.2			4.4		2	4.1			5.1		2	4.2			5.0		2
BF Cross-sectional Area (ft ²)	110.8			115.9		2	100.5			113.3		2	101.1			111		2	100.0			111.5		2	90.5			171.2		2	97.1			133.3		2
Width/Depth Ratio				15.5		2	14.8			16.5		2	14.3			18.2		2	14.6			17.4		2	14.3			15.8		2	14.7			16.0		2
Entrenchment Ratio				2.2		2	2.2			2.3		2	2.1			2.3		2	2.2			2.3		2	1.9			2.4		2	2.1			2.3		2
Bank Height Ratio	1.0			1.0		2	1.0			1.0		2	1.1			1.1		2	1			1.1		2	1.0			1.1		2	1.0			1.0		2
Channel Beltwidth (ft)	143.0	168.3	164.0	244.0	32.2	0																														
Radius of Curvature (ft)	96.0	108.3	104.0	244.0 152.0	52.2 18.9	0																														
Rc:Bankfull width (ft/ft)		2.9	2.7	3.6	0.5	9																														
Meander Wavelength (ft)		400.8	396.5	418.0	12.9	9																														
Meander Wavelength (It) Meander Width Ratio	3.4	4.0	39	5.8	0.8	8																														
Profile	5.4	4.0	3.9	5.8	0.8	0																			_											
Riffle Length (ft)	61	80	88	122	23	3	72	101	98	133	31	3	71	101	106	125	27	3	70	97	91	131	31	3	66	86	81	109	15	9	25	87	95	157	40	10
Riffle Slope (ft/ft)	0.000	0.006	0.005	0.011	0.004	3	0.002	0.005	0.005	0.009	0.004	3	0.003	0.006	0.005	0.009	0.003	3	0.002	0.006	0.005	0.009	0.004	3	0.003	0.006	0.005	0.008	0.002	9	0.002	0.006	0.005	0.010	0.003	10
Pool Length (ft)																																				
Pool Spacing (ft)		272	257	335	53	3	209	251	253	290	41	3	219	255	262	285	34	3	204	251	257	293	45	3	119	220	238	321	69	12	142	221	206	341	63	13
Pool Max Depth (ft)																			_																	
Substrate and Transport Parameters																																				
d16 / d35 / d50 / d84 / d95			0.15/5/5	52 / 135 / 190)				34.5 / 64.8/7	3.3 / 145.9 /	234.4			26.	.0 / 54.7 / 73	3.9 / 144.9 / 2	87.3			24	.2 / 52.6 / 74	.2 / 154.1 / 3	04.4			0.	.4 / 1.0 / 7.5	/ 125.0 / 165	5.0			2.0 / 8.0 /	15.5 / 78.9 /	151.8 / 362.0	0 - 512.0	
Reach Shear Stress (competency) lb/f2																																				
Stream Power (transport capacity) W/m2																																				
Additional Reach Parameters																																				
Drainage Area (SM)				18.8						18.8						18.8						18.8						18.8						18.8		
Rosgen Classification		C5						C5						C5						C5						C4*						C4				
BF Velocity (fps)		3.0						3.0						3.0						3.0						3.0						3.0				
BF Discharge (cfs)		340.0						318.0						318.0						318.0						392.6						345.5				
Valley Length		2409						2409						2409						2409						2409						2409				
Channel length (ft)		2787						2787						2787						2787						2864						3088				
Sinuosity		1.18						1.18						1.18						1.18						1.28						1.27				
Water Surface Slope (Channel) (ft/ft)		0.0016						0.0016						0.0016						0.0016						0.0017						0.0016				
BF slope (ft/ft) *Rosgen Classification was revised for MY4 to reflect																																				

Table 11b. Baseline Stream Summary South Muddy Creek Restoration Project: DMS Project No. 737

*Rosgen Classification was revised for MY4 to reflect stream type after maintenance work was completed.

APPENDIX E

HYDROLOGIC DATA

	Table 12. Verification of Bankfull Events South Muddy Creek Restoration Project: Project No. 737														
Location	Date of Data	Date of Occurence of	Method of Data Collection	Gage Height (feet)											
Location	Collection	Bankfull Event	Method of Data Concetion	Gage Height (leet)											
South Muddy (Station 22+00)	5/18/2012	Unknown	Crest Gauge	0.13											
South Muddy (Station 22+00)	5/11/2015	Unknown	Crest Gauge	1.00											
South Muddy (Station 22+00)	11/16/2015	Unknown	Crest Gauge	1.08											
South Muddy (Station 22+00)	10/4/2016	Unknown	Crest Gauge	0.25											

South Muddy Creek Bankfull Photo Documentation

South Muddy Creek – Bankfull Photolog



Crest Gauge Photo (10/04/16)