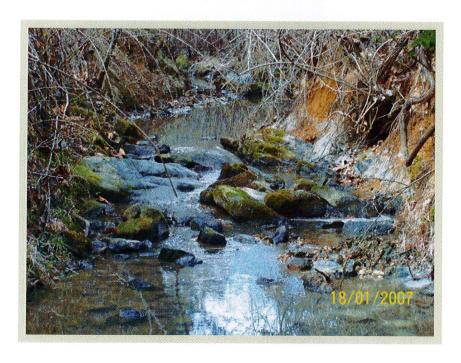
# FINAL ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT UT TO HAW (GWYNN) SITE ALAMANCE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA (EEP Project No. 92753)

Monitoring Year 1 of 5 (2010)



# Submitted to: North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources Ecosystem Enhancement Program Raleigh, North Carolina



November 2010



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NC ECOSYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM

# FINAL ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT UT TO HAW (GWYNN) SITE

ALAMANCE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA (EEP Project No. 92753)

Monitoring Year 1 of 5 (2010)



#### Submitted to:

North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources Ecosystem Enhancement Program Raleigh, North Carolina

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November 2010

#### 1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The North Carolina Ecosystem Enhancement Program (NCEEP) has completed enhancement and preservation of streams and wetlands at the UT to Haw (Gwynn) Site (hereafter referred to as the "Site") to assist in fulfilling stream and wetland mitigation goals in the area. The Site is located approximately 9 miles north of Burlington, in Alamance County within United States Geological Survey (USGS) Hydrologic Unit 03030002030010 (North Carolina Division of Water Quality Subbasin 03-06-02) of the Cape Fear River Basin and will service USGS 8-digit Cataloging Unit (CU) 03030002 (Figure 1, Appendix A). The Site is located within a NCEEP Targeted Local Watershed; in addition, this Site was identified for preservation and enhancement as Site 26 (Travis & Tickle 15.4) in the 2008 NCEEP Little Alamance, Travis, and Tickle Creek Local Watershed Plan (PTCG 2008). The removal of invasive species and subsequent planting with native riparian vegetation at the Site resulted in 2428 linear feet of stream enhancement, 2.0 acres of riparian riverine wetland enhancement, and 0.3 acres of riparian riverine wetland preservation. Site activitites provided 971 Stream Mitigation Units and 1.1 riparian riverine Wetland Mitigation Units. This report (compiled based on NCEEP's Revised Table of Contents for 2009 Monitoring Report Submissions Version 1.2.1 dated 6/1/09) summarizes data for year 1 (2010) monitoring.

Prior to construction the Site was characterized by pasture land utilized for livestock grazing, a drained pond, and disturbed forest. Land use practices including the maintenance and removal of riparian vegetation and hoof shear from livestock had resulted in degraded water quality, unstable channel characteristics (stream entrenchment, erosion, and bank collapse), and reduced storage capacity and floodwater attenuation. In addition, hydric soils were disturbed due to regular plowing, vegetation maintenance, and hoof shear from livestock.

The goals and objectives of this project focused on improving local water quality, enhancing flood attenuation, and restoring aquatic and riparian habitat. These goals were accomplished by the following.

- 1. Reducing nonpoint sources of pollution by 1) fencing livestock from stream channels, buffers, and wetlands; 2) ceasing the application of agricultural herbicides, pesticides, and fertilizers; and 3) providing a vegetative buffer adjacent to streams and wetlands to treat surface runoff prior to entering Site streams and ultimately the Haw River.
- 2. Reducing sedimentation/siltation within on-Site and downstream receiving waters by a) eliminating bank erosion associated with livestock hoof shear on Site streams, b) filtering surface runoff and reducing particulate matter deposition into tributaries, and c) providing a forested vegetative buffer adjacent to Site streams and wetlands.
- 3. Promoting floodwater attenuation and improving stream stability by revegetating Site floodplains to reduce floodwater velocities through increased frictional resistance on floodwaters crossing Site floodplains.
- 4. Providing increased habitat for aquatic wildlife by 1) increasing organic matter, carbon export, and woody debris in the stream corridor and 2) restoring shade to Site open waters.
- 5. Providing wildlife habitat including a forested riparian corridor within a region of the state increasingly dissected by residential/agricultural land use.
- 6. Protecting a Site identified in the 2008 Piedmont Triad Council of Government *Little Alamance*, *Travis*, *and Tickle Creek Watersheds Restoration Plan* (PTCG 2008) for preservation due to its location within a remote, rural area along the heavily used Boone Road resulting in increasing development pressure and appeal to developers.

Success criteria for stream enhancement will include 1) success of riparian vegetation and 2) documentation of two bankfull channel events. Three bankfull events were documented to occur in 2010 with one occurring in February during planting and the remaining two occurring in May and September.

Success criteria dictate that an average density of 320 stems per acre of Characteristic Tree Species must be surviving in the first three monitoring years. Subsequently, 260 Characteristic Tree Species per acre must be surviving in year 5. Based on the number of stems counted, average densities were measured at 1174 planted stems per acre surviving in year 1 (2010). The dominant species identified at the Site were planted stems of swamp chestnut oak (*Quercus michauxii*), cherrybark oak (*Quercus pagoda*), persimmon (*Diospyros virginiana*), and green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*). All individual plots met success criteria when counting planted stems alone. Survival of planted stems was slightly low within the wetland enhancement area as the result of drought during the summer, overtopping of seedlings by grasses, or as the result of flooding from a beaver dam observed on June 29, 2010 and removed by Aphis in early August 2010. However, all individual plots met success criteria and there is abundant seed source adjacent to the Site. Plants within the wetland enhancement area should be monitored closely throughout subsequent monitoring years.

In summary, the Site achieved success criteria for vegetation and stream attributes in the First Monitoring Year (2010). Summary information and data related to the occurrence of items such as beaver or encroachment and statistics related to performance of various project and monitoring elements can be found in tables and figures within this report's appendices. Narrative background and supporting information formerly found in these reports can be found in the mitigation and restoration plan documents available on EEPs website. All raw data supporting the tables and figures in the appendices is available from EEP upon request.

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#### 2.0 METHODOLOGY

#### 2.1 Stream

Annual stream monitoring will include vegetation survival (Section 2.2 Vegetation) and a photographic record of preconstruction and postconstruction conditions. Preconstruction photographs are included in Appendix B. Photographs of the enhancement (level II) reach will be taken for each year of the monitoring period. In addition, visual assessments of the stream will be conducted by walking the length of stream and bankfull flow events will be documented.

#### 2.2 Vegetation

After planting was completed, an initial evaluation was performed to verify planting methods were successful and to determine initial species composition and density. Five sample vegetation plots (10-meter by 10-meter) were installed within the Site as per guidelines established in CVS-EEP Protocol for Recording Vegetation, Version 4.0 (Lee et al. 2006). In each sample plot, vegetation parameters to be monitored include species composition and species density. Visual observations of the percent cover of shrub and herbaceous species will also be documented by photograph.

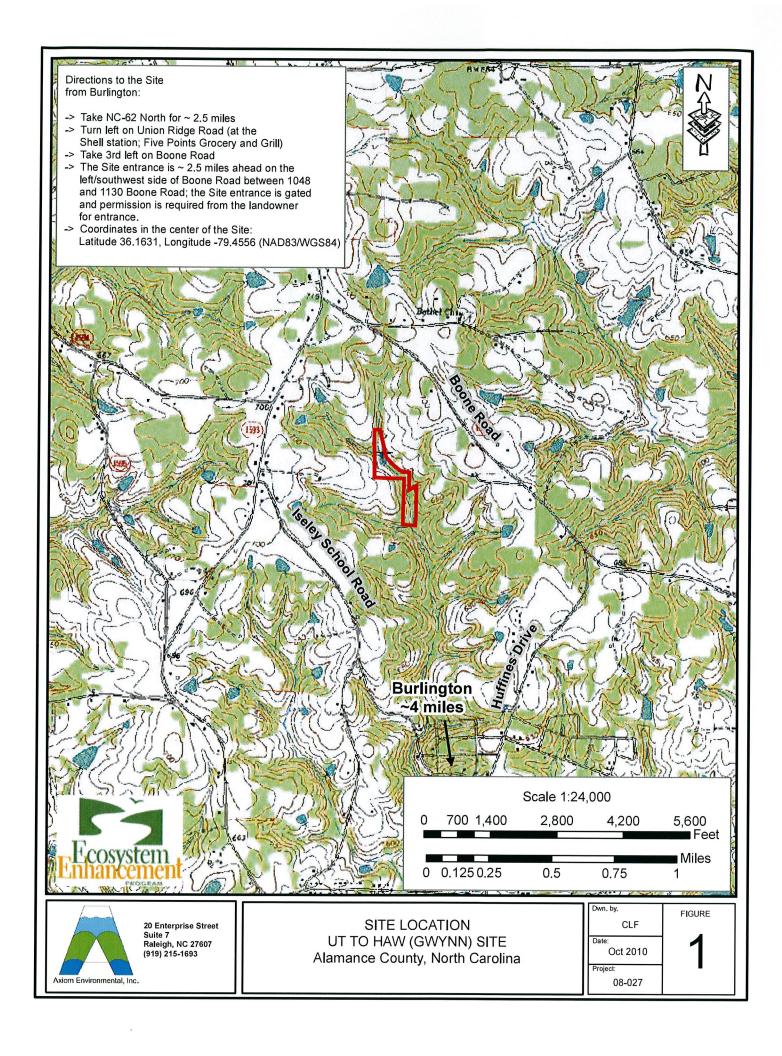
#### 3.0 REFERENCES

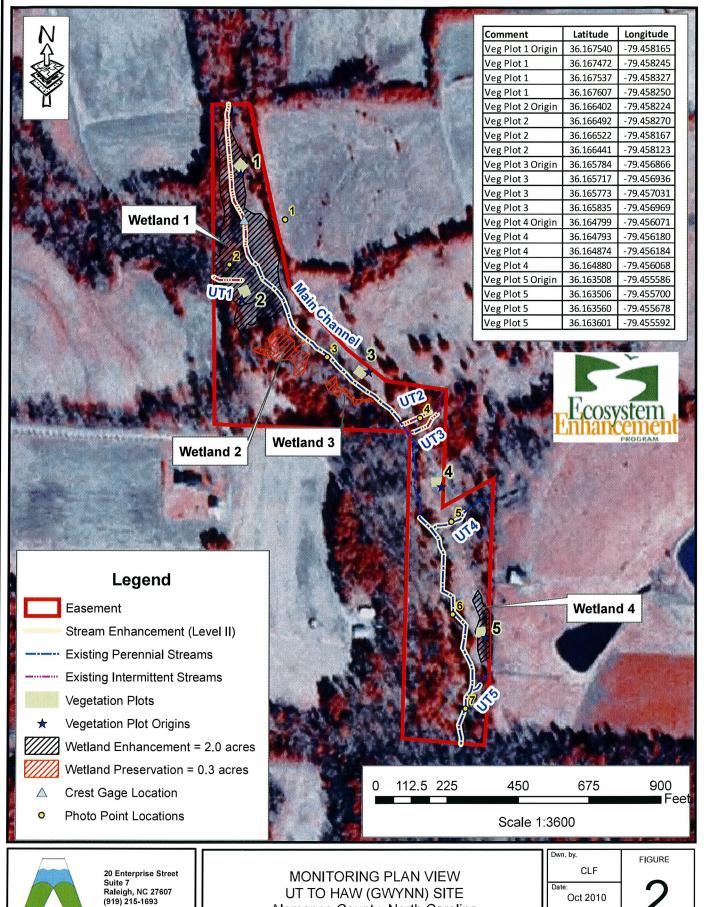
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- Piedmont Triad Council of Government (PTCG). 2008. Little Alamance, Travis, & Tickle Creek Watersheds Restoration Plan. Available: http://www.ptcog.org/eep/LATTPhaseIII.pdf [November 2008]. Piedmont Triad Council of Government, Greensboro, North Carolina.
- Schafale, M.P. and A.S. Weakley. 1990. Classification of the Natural Communities of North Carolina: Third Approximation. North Carolina Natural Heritage Program, Division of Parks and Recreation, North Carolina Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources. Raleigh, North Carolina.
- United States Army Corps of Engineers, United States Environmental Protection Agency, North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission, North Carolina Division of Water Quality (USACE et al.). 2003. Stream Mitigation Guidelines.

United States Geological Survey (USGS). 1974. Hydrologic Unit Map - 1974. State of North Carolina.

### Appendix A. Figures

Figure 1. Site Location Map Figure 2. Monitoring Plan View





Suite 7 Raleigh, NC 27607 (919) 215-1693

Alamance County, North Carolina

08-027

### Appendix B. General Tables

Table 1. Site Restoration Structures and Objectives
Table 2. Project Activity and Reporting History
Table 3. Project Contacts Table
Table 4. Project Attributes Table

Table 1. Site Restoration Structures and Objectives

Restoration Segment/	Station	Mitigation Type	Priority	Linear Footoge/	C		
Reach ID	Range	Mitigation Type	Approach	Footage/ Acreage	Comment		
Main Channel		Enhancement (Level II)		1987			
UT1		Enhancement (Level II)		93	Invasive species removal,		
UT2		Enhancement (Level II)		96	planting with native forest		
UT3		Enhancement (Level II)		98	vegetation, and exclusion of		
UT4		Enhancement (Level II)		121	livestock.		
UT5		Enhancement (Level II)		33			
Wetland 1		Enhancement		1.8	Invasive species removal, planting with native forest vegetation, and exclusion of livestock.		
Wetland 2		Preservation		0.2	Exclusion of livestock.		
Wetland 3		Preservation		0.1			
Wetland 4		Enhancement		0.2	Invasive species removal, planting with native forest vegetation, and exclusion of livestock.		
Component Summation							
Restoration Level		Stream (linear footage)	Riverine Riparian Wetland (acreage)		Planted Riparian Buffer (acreage)		
Enhancement (Level II)		2428					
Enhancement			2.0				
Preservation			0.3				
Totals		2428	2.3				8.3
Mitigation Units		971 SMUs 1.1 WMUs					

Table 2. Project Activity and Reporting History

	Data Collection	Completion
Activity or Report	Complete	or Delivery
Restoration Plan		June 2009
Invasive Species Control		February 2010
Soil Amendments		February 2010
Site Planting		January 2010
Mitigation Plan	February 2010	February 2010
Monitoring Year 1 (2010)	October 2010	November 2010

**Table 3. Project Contacts Table** 

Tubic et Troject contacts rabie		
Designer and Monitoring Performer	Axiom Environmental, Inc.	
	20 Enterprise Street, Suite 7	
	Raleigh, North Carolina 27607	
	Grant Lewis (919) 215-1693	
Planting, Soil Amendment, and	Carolina Silvics	
Invasive Species Removal Contractor	908 Indian Trail Road	
	Edenton, North Carolina 27932	
	Dwight McKinney (252) 482-8491	

Table 4. Project Attribute Table

Project County	Alamance County, North Carolina	
Physiographic Region	Piedmont	
Ecoregion	Southern Outer Piedmont	
Project River Basin	Cape Fear	
USGS 14-digit HUC	03030002030010	
NCDWQ Subbasin	03-06-02	
Within EEP Watershed Plan Extent?	Yes-Targeted Local Watershed	
WRC Class	Warm	
% of project easement fenced	70 %	
Beaver activity observed during design phase	No	

#### Appendix C. Vegetation Data

Table 5. Vegetation Plot Mitigation Success Summary
Vegetation Monitoring Plot Photos
CVS Summary Data Tables
Table 6. Vegetation Metadata Table
Table 7. Total and Planted Stems by Plot and Species

Table 5. Vegetation Plot Mitigation Success Summary Table

Vegetation Plot ID	Vegetation Survival Threshold Met?	Tract Mean
1	Yes	
2	Yes	
3	Yes	100%
4	Yes	
5	Yes	

#### UT to Haw (Gwynn) Restoration Site Year 1 (2010) Annual Monitoring Vegetation Plot Photos (taken October 2010)











Table 6. Vegetation Metadata Table

1 anic o. Vegetation Metadata Lable	ata 1 able
Report Prepared By	Corri Faquin
Date Prepared	11/3/2010 15:17
database name	Axiom-EEP-2010-A.mdb
database location	C:\Axiom\Business\CVS Database\2010
computer name	CORRI
file size	40230912
<b>DESCRIPTION OF WORKSHEETS IN THIS DO</b>	HEETS 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. This excludes live stakes.
	Each project is listed with its TOTAL stems per acre, for each year. This includes live stakes, all planted stems,
Proj, total 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.
ALL Stems by Plot and	A matrix of the count of PLANTED living stems of each species for each plot; dead and missing stems are
dds	excluded.
PROJECT SUMMARY	
Project Code	92753
project Name	UT to Haw (Gwynn)
Description	Stream/wetland enhancement site
River Basin	Cape Fear
length(ft)	
stream-to-edge width	
area (sq m)	
Required Plots	
Sampled Plots	2

13 199 1611 Planted stems 35 11 10 62 15 2 0 tlindsA\0YM 294 Total stems 31 35 63 18 145 Planted stems 13 18 10 44 24 13 4 **WAT (5010)** Current Mean 22 231 1870 14 Total stems 18 26 47 8 4 44 24 1538 38 16 Planted 2 Jolq 7420.0 1903 16 Total 47 33 1336 Planted 15 ∞ m p tolq 7420.0 11 90 3644 Total 45 15 1538 Planted 18 38 E fold 7420.0 1862 18 9 46 Total Planted 15 plot 2 7420.0 8 19 769 **Total** ∞ <sup>3</sup> 21 3 Planted 15 I fold 7420.0 1174 18 Total 29 Species Count Stem Count Stems per acre Plot area (acres) common buttonbush common persimmon swamp chestnut oak cherrybark oak eastern cottonwood American sycamore northern red oak СоттолИате silky dogwood honeylocust black walnut black cherry overcup oak black willow winged elm willow oak sweetgum river birch green ash white oak tuliptree Cephalanthus occidentalis Liquidambar styraciflua Fraxinus pennsylvanica Liriodendron tulipifera Diospyros virginiana Platanus occidentalis Gleditsia tricanthos Species Populus deltoides Quercus michauxii Cornus amomum Quercus pagoda Quercus phellos Prunus serotina Quercus lyrata Quercus rubra Acer rubrum Betula nigra Juglans nigra Quercus alba Ulmus Ulmus alata Salix nigra Unknown Quercus

Table 7. Total and Planted Stems by Plot and Species UT to Haw (Gwynn) Restoration Site (EEP Project Number 92753)

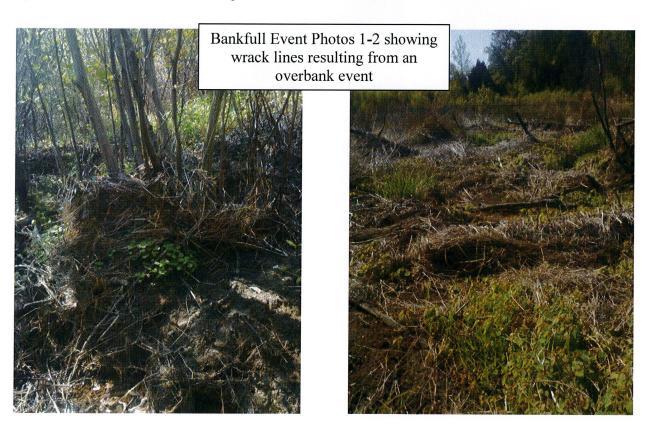
#### APPENDIX D STREAM ASSESSMENT DATA

Table 8. Verification of Bankfull Events Stream Fixed Station Photographs

Table 8. Verification of Bankfull Events

Date of Data Collection  Date of Occurrence		Method	Photo (if available)
February 17, 2010	February 5, 2010	Visual observations of overbank event including wrack lines and sediment deposition resulting from a 1.36 inch* rainfall event on February 5, 2010 that occurred after numerous rainfall events, within the 3 weeks prior, that totaled 3.52 inches.	1-2
June 16, 2010	May 17, 2010	Visual observations of overbank event including wrack lines and sediment deposition resulting from a 4.1 inch* rainfall event on May 16-17, 2010.	
October 5, 2010	September 30, 2010	A 4.43-inch* rainfall event occurring between September 26-October 2, 2010.	

<sup>\*</sup> Reported at KBUY Weather Station in Burlington.



#### UT to Haw (Gwynn) Site Fixed Station Photo Points Taken October 2010

to Point 1







