



Pacific Habitat Services, Inc.
9450 SW Commerce Circle, Suite 180
Wilsonville, Oregon 97070

RECEIVED
DEC 21 2015
BY: _____

Telephone number: (503) 570-0800 Fax number: (503) 570-0855

Transmittal

Date: December 17, 2015

To: US Army Corps of Engineers
 ATTN: Richard Chong / 2011-100
 PO Box 2946
 Portland, Oregon 97208-2946

From: Fred Small

RE: Monitoring Report for Review

PHS Project No.: 5187 – Waln Creek/Battle Creek Riparian Enhancement Project

Richard,

Enclosed for your review is the third monitoring report for the Waln Creek/Battle Creek Riparian Enhancement Project for the City of Salem

Please call if you have any questions.

c: Patricia Farrell, City of Salem

i.

Mitigation Monitoring Report Cover Sheet Corps of Engineers

Corps Permit Number: 2011-100

Contact Information:

| | |
|--|--|
| Permittee: <u>City of Salem</u> | Consultant: <u>Pacific Habitat Services, Inc.</u> |
| <u>Attn: Patricia Farrell</u> | <u>9450 SW Commerce Circle, Suite 180</u> |
| <u>555 Liberty Street SE, Rm. 325</u> | <u>Wilsonville, OR 97070</u> |
| <u>Salem, OR 97301-3513</u> | <u>503-570-0800</u> |

Responsible Party for Monitoring and Date(s) of Inspection:

Name: Pacific Habitat Services (Fred Small) Date(s): July 8, 10, and 16, 2015

Summary Paragraph: (purpose of approved project, acreage & type of aquatic resources impacted, & mitigation acreage and type of aquatic resources authorized to compensate for the aquatic impacts)

The Waln Creek/ Battle Creek riparian enhancement mitigation site is intended to replace the functions and values lost over many years as a result of channelization and vegetation manipulation associated with its previous land uses, most recent as a golf course. This permit authorized the placement of up to 516 cubic yards and removal of up to 900 cubic yards of material below the Ordinary High Water line of Waln Creek and Battle Creek. The fill and removal activities enabled the relocation of the Waln Creek channel to enhance local riparian functions. In addition, riparian buffer planting efforts along the existing and relocated channel sections were to help mitigate for the fill and removal activities.

Written Description of Compensatory Mitigation Site (include identifiable landmarks, including information to locate the site perimeters):

The mitigation work extends both north and south of the Waln Street crossing of Waln Creek. Plantings extend northward to a residential subdivision in strips ~50 feet to either side of the creek, as well as southward to Battle Creek, where the planting area widens to nearly 400 feet.

Directions to the Mitigation Site:

The site can be reached via Commercial Street SE (Business Route 99) south of its intersection with Kuebler Boulevard. Continue south to Waln Street, and turn right (heading west). The Waln Creek channel is crossed approximately 1000 feet west of Commercial Street.

Commencement of Compensatory Mitigation: Fall 2012
Completion of Compensatory Mitigation: n/a

Statement of Performance Standards Being Met:

None specified in Corps permit; report below addresses DSL standards

Dates of Recent Corrective / Maintenance Activities (since last report submission): Weed control activities conducted in late spring and late summer 2015

Specific Recommendations for additional corrective/remedial actions:

- Periodic weed control measures will continue throughout monitoring period

2. WALN CREEK/BATTLE CREEK MITIGATION PLAN PURPOSE AND OVERVIEW

A. Location

The mitigation site is located at:

- T8S, R3W, Section 23B; Tax lots 100, 101, 200, 300, and 400
- Lat: 44.864813⁰ Long: -123.023656⁰
- The site can be reached via Commercial Street SE (Business Route 99) south of its intersection with Kuebler Boulevard. Continue south to Waln Street, and turn right (heading west). The Waln Creek channel is crossed approximately 1,000 feet west of Commercial Street.

B. Mitigation Goals and Objectives

The Waln Creek/ Battle Creek riparian enhancement mitigation site is intended to replace the functions and values lost over many years as a result of channelization and vegetation manipulation associated with its previous land uses, most recent as a golf course. The permits issued by DSL (No. 47781-RF) and the Corps (NWP No. 2011-100) authorized the placement of up to 516 cubic yards and removal of up to 900 cubic yards of material below the Ordinary High Water line of Waln Creek and Battle Creek. The fill and removal activities enabled the relocation of the Waln Creek channel to enhance local riparian functions. In addition, riparian buffer planting efforts along the existing and relocated channel sections were to help mitigate for the fill and removal activities.

Following the channel relocation and riparian buffer soil preparation activities, seven species of trees and nine species of shrubs were planted, and the site was seeded with a diverse native grass seed mix.

The DSL permit stipulated that several success criteria be met by the mitigation activities; the Corps permit did not specify performance standards. The DSL standards to be met are:

| No. | Condition | DSL Performance Standard |
|-----|--|---|
| 30 | Establishment of Permanent Monitoring locations required | Permanent plots must be established...in sufficient number and locations to be representative of the site. |
| 31 | Native Species Cover | The cover of native species, as defined in the USDA Plants Database, in the herbaceous stratum is at least 60%. |
| 32 | Invasive Species Cover | The cover of invasive species is no more than 10% [<i>includes further details on what may constitute an invasive</i>] |
| 33 | Bare Substrate Cover | Bare substrate represents no more than 20% cover. |
| 34 | Woody Vegetation | The density of woody vegetation is at least 1,600 live native plants (shrubs) and/or stems (trees) per acre OR the cover of native woody vegetation on the site is at least 50%...standard must be achieved for 2 years without irrigation. |
| 35 | Species Diversity | By Year 3 and thereafter, there are at least 6 different native species. To qualify, a species must have at least 5% average cover in the habitat class, and occur in at least 10% of the plots sampled. |

C. Maintenance and Management Actions

Following the second year monitoring report, continuing weed control measures have been exercised across the site during 2015. These measures have primarily targeted potentially invasive species such as reed canarygrass (*Phalaris arundinacea*) and Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*) (among others).

Given the high densities of woody plantings persisting within the site, no remedial woody plantings have been installed. However, to help revegetate the relatively droughty and disturbed soils within the site, an additional seeding with a native grass/forb mix was applied in spring 2014. As several of the seeded species were noted during both the 2014 and 2015 field visits, no additional seeding has been warranted.

D. Monitoring Methods

Vegetation monitoring followed the routine methods specified in the DSL Removal-Fill Guidelines (as laid out in the *Routine Monitoring Guidance for Vegetation* (interim draft 2009).

A total of twenty-seven 15-foot radius circular plots were sampled to determine woody plant survival and density, covering nearly 10% of the study area. Groundcover development was also assessed using two 1-meter square quadrats positioned at opposite ends of each circular plot.

Data collected in the woody plant sampling plots was then tabulated in an MS Excel spreadsheet (Appendix A), and the mean, standard error, standard deviation, and confidence interval (for an 80% confidence level) of the sampled population were calculated for the total live count for all plots.

Similarly, the groundcover plots were tabulated and analyzed for relative success per the routine DSL performance standards for groundcover development. These standards include cover by native woody and herbaceous species, as well as cover by non-native and invasive species.

E. Monitoring Data Locations

Data plots were established by first generating a randomized, self-avoiding series of points distributed across the site. A shapefile was created using this list of Easting and Northing coordinates, which was then used in a GPS unit to locate each point in the field. Plot centers were then staked with white PVC tubing for permanence and visibility. Table 1 below lists the coordinates for each plot, while the sampling layout is depicted in Figure 2 (Appendix B).

Table 1. Easting and Northing Coordinates* for Sample Plots within the Waln Creek/Battle Creek Riparian mitigation site in Salem, OR

| Sample Plot | Easting | Northing | Sample Plot | Easting | Northing |
|-------------|------------|-----------|-------------|------------|-----------|
| 1 | 7547940.88 | 447345.19 | 15 | 7547804.51 | 446270.96 |
| 2 | 7547940.88 | 447200.81 | 16 | 7547730.85 | 446238.95 |
| 3 | 7547949.28 | 446927.46 | 17 | 7547724.73 | 446297.46 |
| 4 | 7547949.28 | 446831.41 | 18 | 7547646.11 | 446300.08 |
| 5 | 7547949.28 | 446774.75 | 19 | 7547721.84 | 446364.39 |
| 6 | 7547966.40 | 446467.48 | 20 | 7547774.03 | 446360.09 |
| 7 | 7548025.11 | 446302.73 | 21 | 7547833.08 | 446374.50 |
| 8 | 7548087.45 | 446170.07 | 22 | 7547873.33 | 446510.49 |
| 9 | 7548107.78 | 446048.27 | 23 | 7547873.46 | 446566.78 |
| 10 | 7548134.32 | 445978.97 | 24 | 7547864.28 | 446768.36 |
| 11 | 7547947.56 | 446059.03 | 25 | 7547864.28 | 446942.42 |
| 12 | 7547951.35 | 446114.48 | 26 | 7547865.28 | 447274.96 |
| 13 | 7547980.36 | 446183.98 | 27 | 7547865.28 | 447417.57 |
| 14 | 7547842.36 | 446204.46 | | | |

*Coordinate System: Oregon State Plane North NAD83 (international feet)

F. Hydrology Methods and Context

The intent of the vegetation enhancement measures along the Waln Creek riparian corridor was primarily to improve its water quality and wildlife functions through dense tree and shrub plantings and invasive vegetation management. As such, hydrologic monitoring is not pertinent to this project.

3. RESULTS

A. Vegetation Standards

Performance Standard 1 Result:

Native Species Cover: The cover of native species, as defined in the USDA Plants Database, in the herbaceous stratum is at least 60%.

Summary Metric:

This standard was met in the third year, when artificially bare ground is taken into account. The sampling plots provided a mean of 52% (80% CI), while the amount of ground taken up by a gravel and plastic ‘mulch’ used around each shrub and tree planting averaged approximately 18% of each plot. Only around 5% was truly comprised of bare soil. When the artificially ‘bare ground’ component is factored in, the native herbaceous stratum exceeds 60%.

Performance Standard 2 Result:

Invasive Species Cover: The cover of invasive species is no more than 10%. A plant species should automatically be labeled as invasive if it appears on the current ODA noxious weed list, plus known problem species including *Phalaris arundinacea*, *Mentha pulegium*, *Holcus lanatus*, *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, and the last crop plant if it is non-native. Non-native plants should be labeled as such if they are listed as non-native on the USDA Plants Database. Beginning in Year 2 of monitoring, DSL will consider a non-native plant species invasive if it comprises more than 15% cover in 10% or more of the sample plots in any habitat class, and increases in cover or frequency from the previous monitoring period. Plants that meet this definition will be considered invasive for all successive years of monitoring. After the site has matured to the stage when desirable canopy species reach 50% cover, the cover of invasive understory species may increase but may not exceed 30%

Summary Metric:

This standard has been met again for the third year, with the sampling plots providing a mean of just 1.15% (80% CI) for invasive herbaceous species. No cover was recorded for invasive woody species.

Performance Standard 3 Result:

Bare Substrate Cover: Bare substrate represents no more than 20% cover.

Summary Metric:

As previously described, this standard has been met for the third year when artificially bare substrate is taken into account. While the sampling plots provide an overall mean of 23.7% (80% CI) of bare substrate, only 5.1% of this total is bare soil. The remaining 18.6% of each plot is comprised of portions of one or more squares of gravel/plastic 'mulch' around each woody planting. This substrate value is not likely to change significantly over time.

Performance Standard 4 Result:

Woody Vegetation: The density of woody vegetation is at least 1,600 live native plants (shrubs) and/or stems (trees) per acre OR the cover of native woody vegetation on the site is at least 50%. Native species volunteering on the site may be included, dead plants do not count, and the standard must be achieved for 2 years without irrigation.

Summary Metric:

This standard has been met again for the third year, with the sampling plots providing an estimated density of approximately 2,741 plants per acre for the 4.78-acre planting area. This density is based on an estimated 13,103 plants overall, for a survival rate of 134% (80% CI) relative to the specified number of planted woody species.

Table 2 lists the woody plantings originally specified for the Waln Creek/Battle Creek riparian mitigation area, along with the number of plants surviving in July 2015. A more detailed breakdown of actual counts and associated statistics is included on spreadsheets in the Appendix A.

Table 2. Summary of 2015 Woody Plant Estimates for the Walm Creek/Battle Creek Riparian mitigation site in Salem, OR

| Botanical Name | Common Name | Original No's Spec'd | July 2015 Sampling Estimates* | Estimated % Survival** |
|---|-----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| TREES | | | | |
| <i>Acer macrophyllum</i> | Bigleaf maple | 907 | 11 | 1 |
| <i>Alnus rhombifolia</i> | White alder | 1,209 | 808 | 67 |
| <i>Crataegus douglasii</i> | Douglas hawthorn | 302 | 295 | 98 |
| <i>Fraxinus latifolia</i> | Oregon ash | 1,511 | 1,561 | 103 |
| <i>Malus fusca</i> | Pacific crabapple | 302 | 120 | 40 |
| <i>Populus balsamifera</i> <i>spp. trichocarpa</i> | Black cottonwood | 1,209 | 1,420 | 117 |
| <i>Thuja plicata</i> | Western red cedar | 605 | 11 | 2 |
| SHRUBS | | | | |
| <i>Cornus sericea</i> | Red-osier dogwood | 557 | 1,310 | 235 |
| <i>Lonicera involucrata</i> | Twinberry | 557 | 1,791 | 322 |
| <i>Physocarpus capitatus</i> | Pacific ninebark | 557 | 819 | 147 |
| <i>Rosa nutkana, R.</i> <i>pisocarpa</i> | Nootka rose, clustered rose | 668 | 2,009 total roses counted | 301 |
| <i>Sambucus cerulea</i> | blue elderberry | 371 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Spiraea douglasii</i> | Douglas spirea | 371 | 1,430 | 385 |
| <i>Symphoricarpos albus</i> | snowberry | 631 | 1,518 | 241 |
| TOTAL WOODY PLANTINGS | | 9,757 | 13,103 | 134 overall |

*Based on extrapolated values from overall mean of 44.44 plants per sampling unit [factor of 208,400 sf (overall area)/706 sf (sampling unit)=295.18]; individual spp. counts have been similarly inferred

**As shown on the attached spreadsheet, the extrapolated mean (13,103) may vary based on the assigned confidence interval. For example, at a sampling CI of 80%, the mean could range anywhere from 12,303 to 13,959. Consequently, the overall survival rate varies from 126% to 143% of the original numbers planted.

¹Since the numerous rose plantings were typically not in flower or fruit when tallied, they were not distinguished as to species. As such, the total estimate is for *Rosa* spp., and the estimated total was divided equally between species.

Performance Standard 5 Result:

Species Diversity: By Year 3 and thereafter, there are at least 6 different native species. To qualify, a species must have at least 5% average cover in the habitat class, and occur in at least 10% of plots sampled.

Summary metric:

This standard will ultimately be met over time, with both groundcover and woody species taken into account. Within the groundcover species, two grasses have been especially well adapted to this mesic riparian habitat: spike bentgrass (*Agrostis exarata*) and meadow barley (*Hordeum*

brachyantherum), with both meeting the frequency and cover standards. In addition, the densities of 10 or more of the planted tree and shrub species constitute an increasing diversity of cover that will help meet to meet this standard.

Currently, however, the cover values for woody plantings only address those plants that overlap the one meter² quadrants, despite having an average density of over 44 woody plants in each of the larger (15'-radius) plots. Unfortunately, it is not practicable to obtain accurate cover estimates across the larger plots while using our current sampling methodologies.

B. Hydrology Standards Result

Not Applicable

C. Delineation of Wetland Acreage Achieved

Not Applicable

4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Project Status

Groundcover Development

Groundcover estimates within the riparian planting area currently fall below the standard for native cover (52% versus the >60% standard) when the artificially bare (gravel/plastic) substrate is not taken into account. However, when this artificial substrate (which accounts for over 18% of the total 23.7% bare ground average in plots) is discounted, both the native groundcover standard and the bare ground standard (<20%) are readily met.

In addition, the cover standards for both invasive herbaceous (<10%) and invasive woody (<10%) species have been met.

The dominant groundcover species are both natives, as was the case last year; spike bentgrass and meadow barley. The most common non-natives are creeping bentgrass (*Agrostis stolonifera*), hairy hawkbit (*Leontodon nudicaulis ssp taraxacoides*), and birds-foot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*); however, these represent relatively low overall cover.

Woody Plant Survival and Density

Woody plant survival in 2015 continues to be high relative to the number of plants specified, at 134% overall, and relatively few dead plants were encountered. More importantly, the estimated stem density was approximately 2,741 plants per acre for the 4.78-acre planting area, significantly above the performance target of 1,600 stems per acre. Since most plants persisting this year are thriving and have developed strong root systems, this standard should continue to be met in subsequent years as well.

B. Recommendations

Remedial Planting

Given the high stem densities observed in 2015 as well as in past years, no remedial woody plantings are either recommended or warranted at this time.

Weed Control

Invasive species such as reed canarygrass, Canada thistle, St. Johns' wort, and Himalayan blackberry persist in small quantities at scattered locations across the site, and do not represent infestations at this time. Weed control efforts conducted during spring 2015 targeted these species as well as birds-foot trefoil, and are keeping these plants at manageable levels. Similar efforts will continue as needed throughout the 5-year monitoring timeline. Periodic site visits will be conducted during 2016 and beyond to detect and control any emerging populations through either physical removal or chemical spot treatments.

5. MAPS AND FIGURES

Figure 1 depicts the overall grading and site plan for the Waln Creek/Battle Creek riparian enhancement area. Figure 2 provides the buffer planting areas, sample plot, and photopoint locations, while Figure 3 provides the species list and typical spacing. Figure 4 includes a recent aerial of the project vicinity, and Figures 5 to 7 provide photodocumentation of the site; all figures are included the Appendix B.

Appendix A

Sampling Data



Third Year Monitoring for Wain Creek riparian corridor, Salem (data collected on July 8, 10, and 16, 2015)
Page 2 of 2

| R9-IND Status | Plant Species | Common Name | Quadrats | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Mean (by SQD.) | plants per SF | inferred plant #'s | STDEV BY SPP. |
|---------------|---|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|
| | | | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | | | | | | |
| TREES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FACU | <i>Acer macrophyllum</i> | Bigleaf maple | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.04 | 0.0001 | 11 | 0.19 |
| FACU | <i>Alnus rhombifolia</i> | White alder | 2 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 2.74 | 0.0039 | 808 | 2.73 |
| FAC | <i>Crataegus douglasii</i> | Black hawthorn | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1.00 | 0.0014 | 295 | 1.07 |
| FACW | <i>Fraxinus latifolia</i> | Oregon ash | 7 | 4 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 12 | 10 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5.30 | 0.0075 | 1561 | 3.10 |
| FACW | <i>Malus fusca</i> | Pacific crabapple | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0.41 | 0.0006 | 120 | 0.80 |
| FAC | <i>Populus balsamifera ssp. trichocarpa</i> | black cottonwood | 4 | 3 | 1 | 10 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4.81 | 0.0068 | 1420 | 6.20 |
| FAC | <i>Thuja plicata</i> | Western red cedar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.04 | 0.0001 | 11 | 0.19 |
| SHRUBS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FACW | <i>Cornus sericea</i> | Red-osier dogwood | 10 | 9 | 11 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4.44 | 0.0065 | 1310 | 4.16 |
| FAC | <i>Lonicera involucreta</i> | Twinberry | 15 | 7 | 13 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 11 | 8 | 2 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 6.07 | 0.0086 | 1791 | 5.04 |
| FAC | <i>Physocarpus capitatus</i> | Pacific ninebark | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 2.78 | 0.0039 | 319 | 3.13 |
| FAC | <i>Rosa nutkana, R. pisocarpa</i> | Nootka rose, swamp rose | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 16 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 6.81 | 0.0096 | 2009 | 5.99 |
| FACU | <i>Sambucus cerulea</i> | Blue elderberry | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 0.0000 | 0 | 0.00 |
| FACW | <i>Spirea douglasii</i> | Douglas' spirea | 1 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 16 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4.85 | 0.0069 | 1430 | 4.82 |
| FACU | <i>Symphoricarpos albus</i> | snowberry | 1 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5.15 | 0.0073 | 1518 | 4.33 |
| | TOTAL LIVE | | 44 | 34 | 57 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 39 | 37 | 41 | 44 | 42 | 58 | 58 | Overall Mean | Overall SD | 13103 | 10.67 | |

Notes:

For 80% Confidence Level, mean count per sample can range from 41.73 to 47.35

For 80% Confidence Level, the extrapolated mean total of 13,103 plants can actually vary from 12,503 to 13,959 plants.

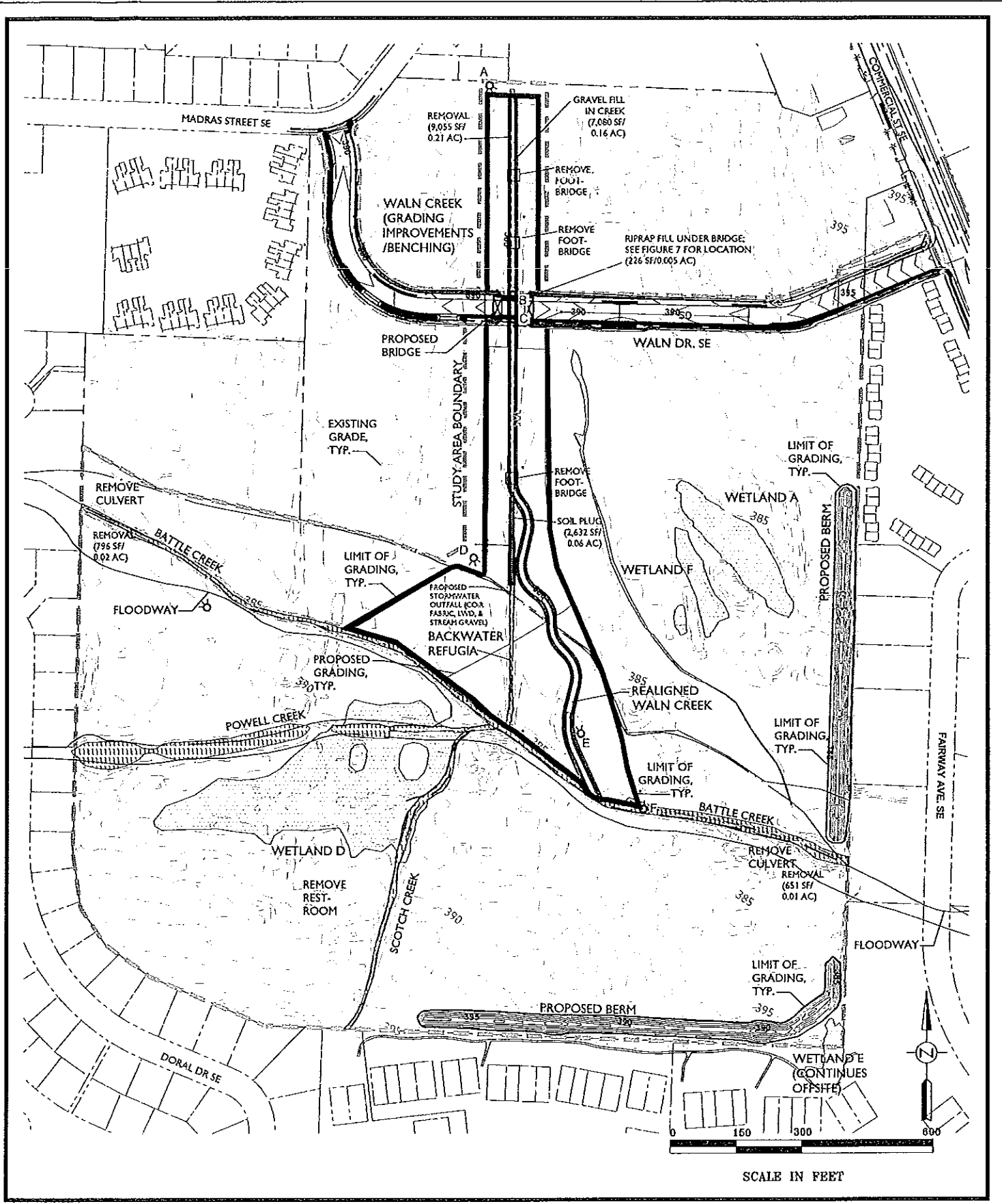
Descriptive Statistics

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| Mean | 44.538462 |
| Standard Error | 2.1326984 |
| Median | 42.5 |
| Mode | 42 |
| Standard Deviation | 10.874671 |
| Sample Variance | 118.25846 |
| Kurtosis | 2.0380891 |
| Skewness | 0.50618 |
| Range | 56 |
| Minimum | 18 |
| Maximum | 74 |
| Sum | 1158 |
| Count | 26 |
| Confidence Level(80.0%) | 2.8073567 |

Appendix B

Figures





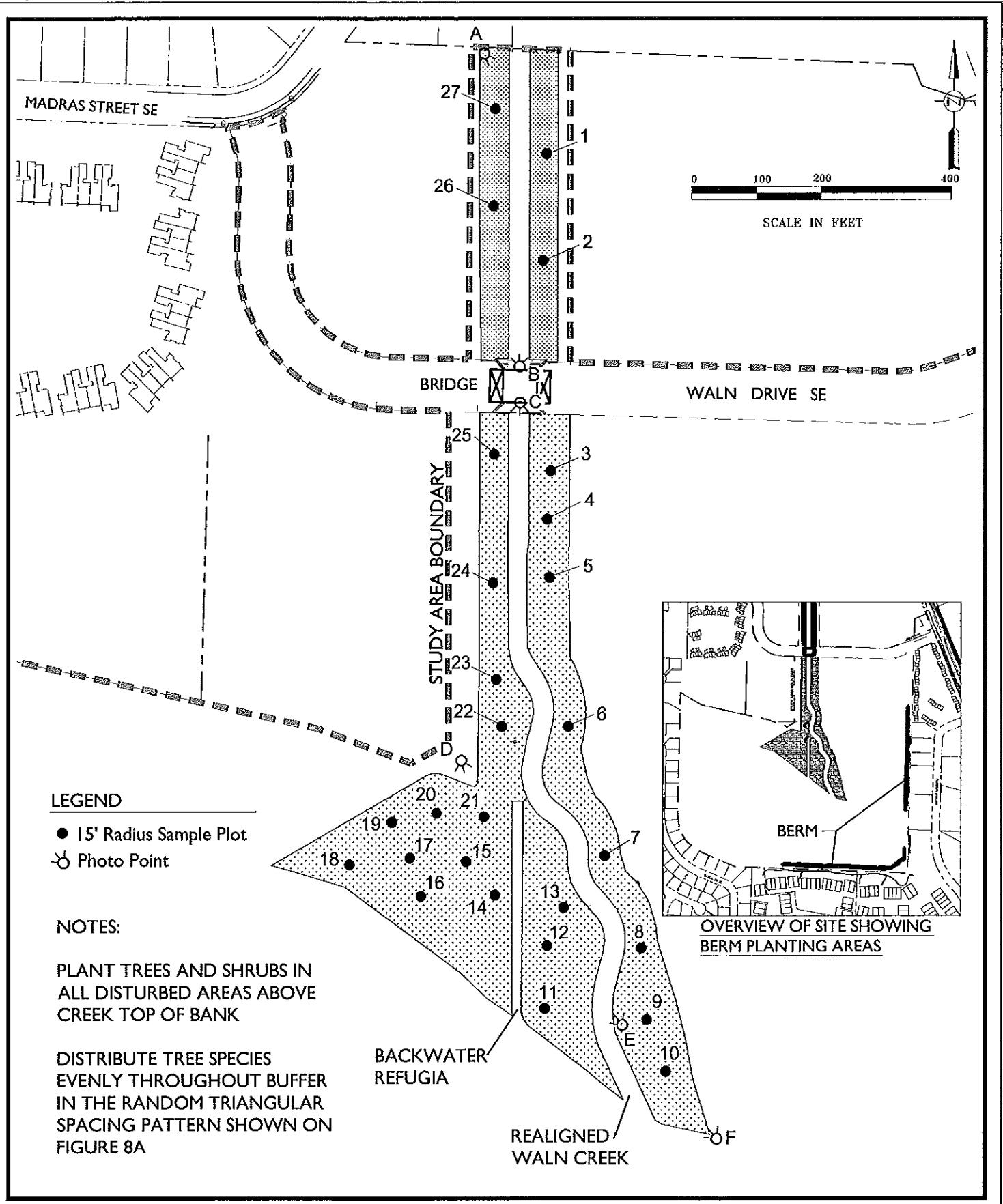
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12/16/13



Overall Grading and site plan at the Wain Creek and Battle Creek enhancement project in Salem, Oregon, showing limits of riparian buffer enhancement area. Provided by OTAK, Inc., 2011.

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FIGURE
1



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Riparian planting plan overview at the Waln Creek and Battle Creek enhancement project in Salem, Oregon, showing sample plot and photo point locations.

FIGURE
2

TREES

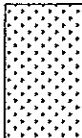
| QUANTITY | COMMON NAME / Botanical name: | Size and Description | Spacing |
|----------|--|----------------------|-----------|
| * 1,511 | OREGON ASH / <i>Fraxinus latifolia</i> | Bare root | 7.2' o.c. |
| 1,209 | WHITE ALDER / <i>Alnus rhombifolia</i> | Bare root | 7.2' o.c. |
| 302 | DOUGLAS HAWTHORNE / <i>Crataegus douglasii</i> | Bare root | 7.2' o.c. |
| 302 | WESTERN CRABAPPLE / <i>Malus fusca</i> | Bare root | 7.2' o.c. |
| * 605 | WESTERN RED CEDAR / <i>Thuja plicata</i> | Bare root | 7.2' o.c. |
| * 1,209 | BLACK COTTONWOOD / <i>Populus trichocarpa</i> | Bare root | 7.2' o.c. |
| 907 | BIG LEAF MAPLE / <i>Acer macrophyllum</i> | Bare root | 7.2' o.c. |

* Plant Closer to Stream

SHRUBS

| QTY | ABBREV. COMMON NAME / Botanical name: | Size and description | Spacing |
|-----|--|----------------------|-----------|
| 557 | CORSEA RED-OSIER DOGWOOD / <i>Cornus sericea</i> | Bare root | 4.7' o.c. |
| 557 | LONINVY TWIMBERY / <i>Lonicera involucrata</i> | Bare root | 4.7' o.c. |
| 371 | SPIDOU DOUGLAS SPIREA / <i>Spiraea douglasii</i> | Bare root | 4.7' o.c. |
| 557 | PHYCAP PACIFIC NINEBARK / <i>Physocarpus capitatus</i> | Bare root | 4.7' o.c. |
| 371 | SANCER BLUE ELDERBERRY / <i>Sambucus cerulea</i> | Bare root | 4.7' o.c. |
| 334 | ROSNUT NOOTKA ROSE / <i>Rosa nutkana</i> | Bare root | 4.7' o.c. |
| 334 | ROSPIS SWAMP ROSE / <i>Rosa pisocarpa</i> | Bare root | 4.7' o.c. |
| 631 | SYMALB SNOWBERRY / <i>Symphoricarpos albus</i> | Bare root | 4.7' o.c. |

SEED MIX

| SYMBOL | QUANTITY | COMMON NAME / Botanical name: | LBS / ACRE |
|--|------------|---|------------------|
|  | 5.69 Acres | SPIKE BENTGRASS / <i>Agrostis exarata</i> | 2.18 lbs / acre |
| | 247,643 SF | TUFTED HAIRGRASS / <i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i> | 2.18 lbs / acre |
| | | SLENDER HAIRGRASS / <i>Deschampsia elongata</i> | 2.18 lbs / acre |
| | | WESTERN FESCUE / <i>Festuca occidentalis</i> | 8.71 lbs / acre |
| | | TALL MANNAGRASS / <i>Glyceria elata</i> | 2.18 lbs / acre |
| | | MEADOW BARLEY / <i>Hordeum brachyantherum</i> | 43.56 lbs / acre |
| | | STREAMBANK LUPINE / <i>Lupinus rivularis</i> | 13.07 lbs / acre |

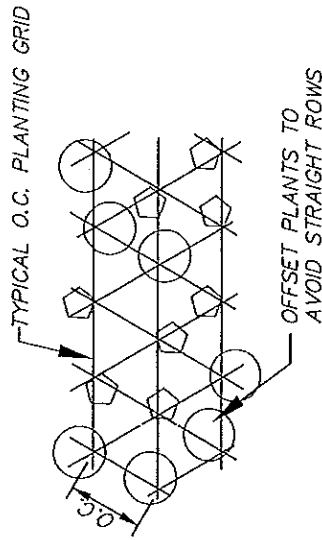


FIGURE
3

Plant list and planting grid at the Wain Creek and Battle Creek enhancement project in Salem, Oregon. Provided by OTAK, Inc., 2011.





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12/10/15



Pacific Habitat Services, Inc.
9450 SW Commerce Circle, Suite 180
Wilsonville, OR 97070

Aerial photograph (2014)
Wain Creek-Battle Creek riparian enhancement project area in Salem,
Oregon. The riparian buffer planting area is outlined in yellow.
(Photo source: GoogleEarth)

FIGURE

4



Photo A:
Looks south from northern
boundary of mitigation area

Photo B:
Looks north from Wain
Drive SE



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12/10/15



Pacific Habitat Services, Inc.
9450 SW Commerce Circle, Suite 180
Wilsonville, OR 97070

Photodocumentation

Wain Creek/Battle Creek riparian mitigation area in Salem, Oregon.
Photo A was taken on 7/16/2015; photo B on 7/8/2015.

FIGURE

5

Photo C:
Looks south from Waln
Drive SE



Photo D:
Looks south from west
side of mitigation area.



5187
12/10/15

Pacific Habitat Services, Inc.
9450 SW Commerce Circle, Suite 180
Wilsonville, OR 97070

Photodocumentation
Waln Creek/Battle Creek riparian mitigation area in Salem, Oregon.
Photo C was taken on 7/8/2015; photo D on 7/10/2015.

FIGURE
6

Photo E:

Looks northwest from southern portion of mitigation area



Photo F (below):

Looks northwest from southeast edge of mitigation area



5187
12/10/15



Pacific Habitat Services, Inc.
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Photodocumentation

Waln Creek/Battle Creek riparian mitigation area in Salem, Oregon.

Both photos were taken on 7/8/2015.

FIGURE

7