Aquatic Resource Delineation Report

01/26/2023

Prepared for: Marko Teovski APN 208-241-017-000

> Prepared by: Jack A. Henry

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1.0 Introduction

This document provides the results of an aquatic resource delineation conducted on APN 208-241-017-000 in Humboldt County, California. The purpose of this report is to delineate the boundaries of a suspected wetland so that regulatory setbacks can be accurately determined and observed by the project. The assessment occurred during the dry season and thus hydrologic determinations are tentative, but are based on rational within the method. No jurisdictional wetland was identified as a result of this report.

Location

The study area is located near the confluence of County Line Creek and the Mad River approximately 2.5 aerial miles northeast of Dinsmore, California 95526. The study area occurs in the NW ¼ of Section 36, T2N, R5E, Humboldt County in the Dinsmore, CA 7.5' USGS Quad.

2.0 Definitions

Waters of the United States

Under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers regulate "Waters of the United States" as defined in the Code of Federal Regulations as waters susceptible to use in commerce, including interstate waters and wetlands, all other waters (intrastate waterbodies, including wetlands), and their tributaries (33 CFR 328.3). Areas that are inundated at a sufficient depth and for a sufficient duration to exclude growth of hydrophytic vegetation are subject to Section 404 jurisdiction as "other waters" and are often characterized by an ordinary high water mark, and herein referred to as non-wetland waters. Non-wetland waters, for example, generally include lakes, rivers, and streams.

Section 404 of the CWA protects wetlands federally. In 1989 George H.W. Bush implemented the national "No-net Loss of Wetlands" policy which either avoids the filling of wetlands or mitigates the destruction and/or degradation of wetlands. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers defines wetlands as "areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas."

3.0 Methods

Sample points within the study area were delineated using standard methods defined in the Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Western Mountains, Valleys, and Coast Region Version 2.0 (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 2010) and the 1987 Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual (Environmental Laboratory 1987).

Initial field work and delineation data collection was conducted on August 05, 2019. Additional vegetation data was collected on September 05, 2019. Five sample points were assessed for the three wetland parameters: hydrology, hydrophytic vegetation, and hydric soils. Sample Points #1 and #2 were conducted along the southern property boundary where the most prominent wetland indicators are present. Sample Points #3, #4, and #5 were conducted in a single hole spot check method within areas of potential wetland vegetation throughout the grassland habitat. Once wetland parameters are met, hydrophytic vegetative community is used to delineate the boundary between the wetland and upland habitat.

4.0 Results and Discussion

Topography

The property containing the study area is located midslope along Eightmile Ridge on the eastern slopes of the Mad River. The elevation of the study area is approximately 3,000 feet about mean sea level. Slopes on the property vary but are generally steep (>30%) with acute areas displaying gradual slopes (<10%). Slopes at the study area were generally gradual, approximately 5%.

Vegetation

The study area consists of a small meadow opening within mixed conifer hardwood timberlands. At the time of the site visit, recent ground disturbance had resulted in the acute area becoming colonized by invasive yellow star thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*). Prior to ground disturbance, aerial imagery shows the area displaying a grassland plant community. Reference sites within the parcel reveal the study area was likely dominated by nonnatives such as Yorkshire fog (*Holcus lanatus*), sweet vernal grass (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*), Harding grass (*Phalaris aquatica*), Klamath weed (*Hypericum perforatum*), and wild oats (*Avena sp.*). Within the meadow is a small community (approx. 500 s.f.) of spreading rush (*Juncus patens*) situated between two boulders. The spreading rush community appeared to be monotypic with nonnative species encroaching. Although vegetation nearby had been disturbed, the spreading rush plant community appears the same size as historic photographs and is considered undisturbed.

Soils

The project parcel contains three soil types; however sample points occurred within only one of these. (U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation, 2016):

• 4426 — Pasturerock-Coyoterock-Maneze complex, 15 to 50 percent slopes, dry. This soil type generally consists of 40% Pasturerock dry, 25% Coyoterock dry, 15%Maneze dry, and 20% other soil components. These soils are sourced from colluvium derived from sandstone and mudstone. Generally, these soils are dominated by clay and loam textures with variable amounts of gravel. These soils are well drained with hydric soils ratings that range from C-D.

Although soil disturbance had occurred within close proximity to the spreading rush community, there was no evidence of it having impacted the size of the community. Soils are considered normal and undisturbed for this report.

Hydrology

The Project Parcel contains multiple watercourses and at least one man-made pond. However, the study area is located outside existing aquatic habitats and does not receive water from or drain water to any watercourse or water body. Hydrology at the study area is chiefly influenced by storm water infiltration and potentially emergent ground water. Direct rainfall and an acute drainage area upslope are the main sources for soil saturation at the study area. There is a potential, given the unlined man-made pond upslope and the topography of the site for the emergence of subsurface groundwater to also factor into soil saturation. The lack of drainage from the study area indicates, if occurring, this emergence results in temporal soil saturation and does not generate overland flows. Rainfall for the 21-22 water year was below average, but given the time of year the site visit occurred, hydrologic observations were considered normal.

Aquatic Resources

Two sample points were placed within the spreading rush plant community to test for wetland parameters. The first sample point [SP01] is located in the eastern portion of the spreading rush community near the center of the plant community. The second sample point [SP02] was located on the western edge of the plant community, to assess conditions at the edge of the feature. Parameters at both sample points were similar with little variation documented.

Sample points revealed the site contains hydrophytic plant communities but lacks hydric soils or wetland hydrology, a common occurrence related to heavy annual rainfall in Humboldt County. SP01 and SP02 met the Rapid Test indicator for Hydrophytic Vegetation. Both sites displayed dominant spreading rush communities with small percentages of encroaching upland nonnative plants. Soils at both sites can be characterized by their dark colored matrixes with no observable redoximorphic features. Both sample points encountered fragments of cobble size rocks at a depth of 18-24 inches which prevented further excavation. These soils are characteristic of grasslands with high production of biomass and do not meet any hydric soil indicator. Although the site visit occurred outside of the normal growing season or hydrologic period for wetlands, enough evidence was present to make a hydrology determination. The

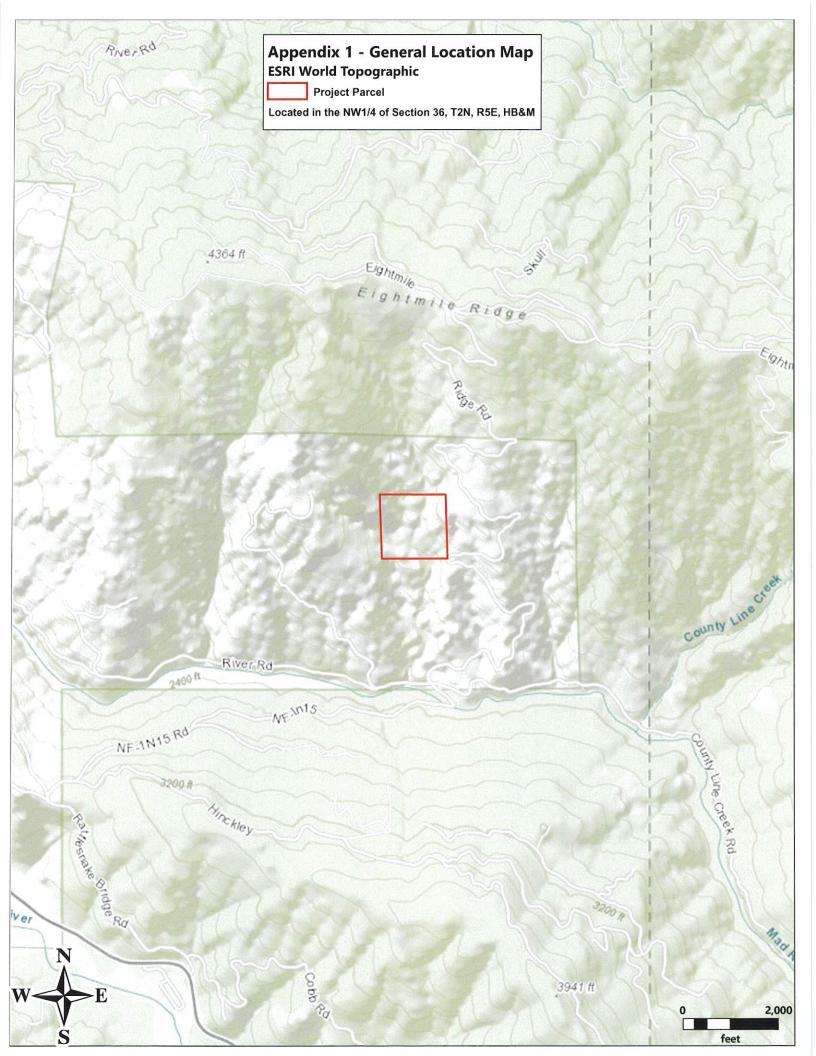
combination of lack of redoximorphic features in the soil, lack of one primary indicator, and lack of two secondary indicators lead to the conclusion that the site does not meet wetland hydrology. The lack of secondary indicators and hydric soils are the most significant factors for ruling out wetland hydrology within the study area. The presence of the spreading rush community is likely a result of episodic soil saturation that does not persist to result in wetland parameters. The study area contains a hydrophytic plant community but no 3 parameter wetland features.

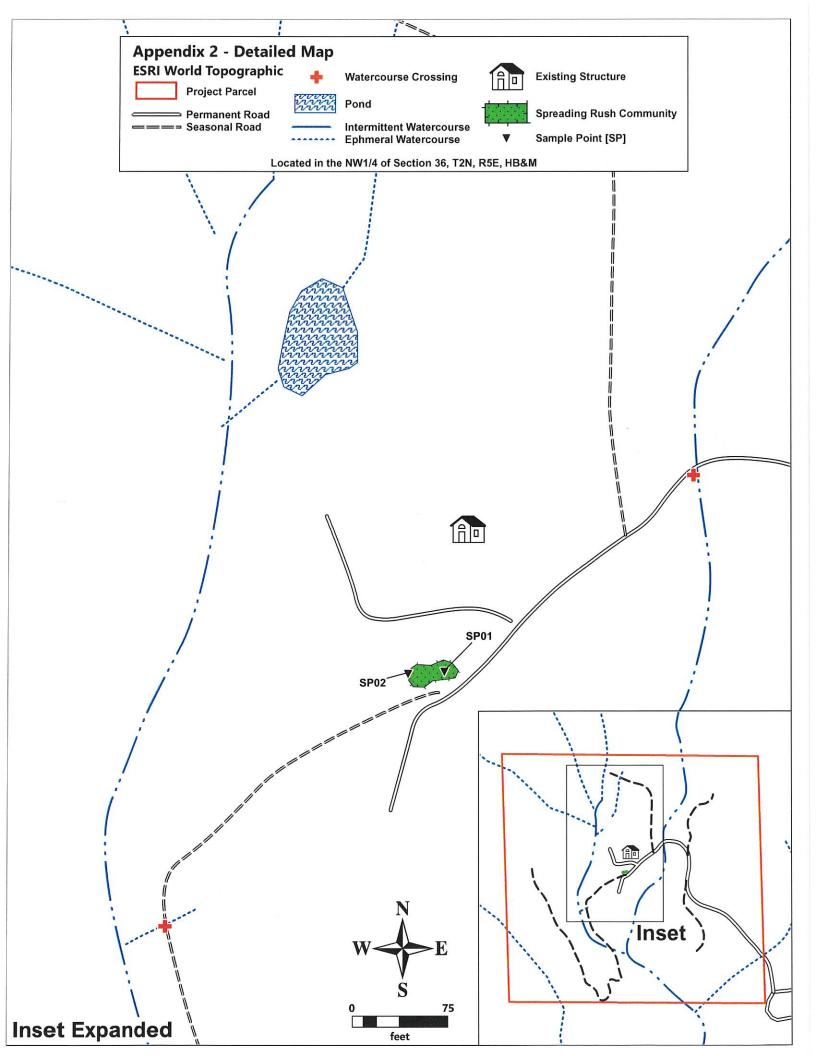
Wetland Delineation APN 208-241-017-000 4 | J a n 2 0 2 3

References

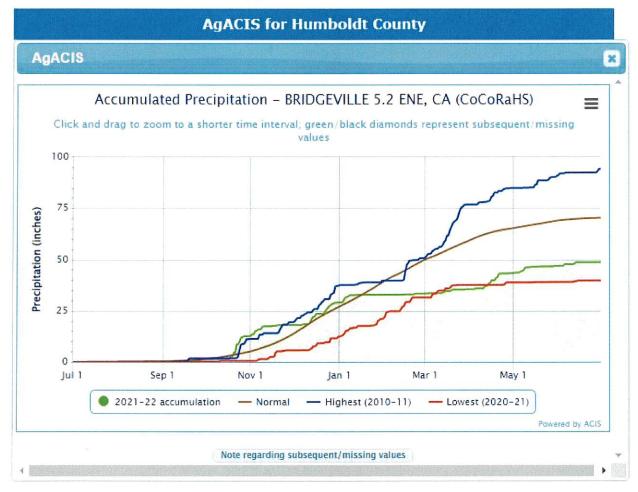
- Environmental Laboratory. 1987. Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual. Technical Report Y-87-1. Vicksburg, MS: U.S. Army Engineer Waterways Experimental Station.
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. 2010. Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Western Mountains, Valleys, and Coast Region (Version 2.0), eds. J.S. Wakeley, R.W. Lichvar, and C.V. Noble. ERDC/EL TR-08-28. Vicksburg, MS: U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center.
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. 2016. Western Mountains, Valleys, and Coast Region 2016 Regional Plant List. http://wetland.plants.usace.army.mil/
- U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. 2016. Web Soil Survey http://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda
- Winter et al. 1998. Ground water and surface water a single resource. U.S.G.S. Branch of Information Services, Box 25286, Denver, CO.

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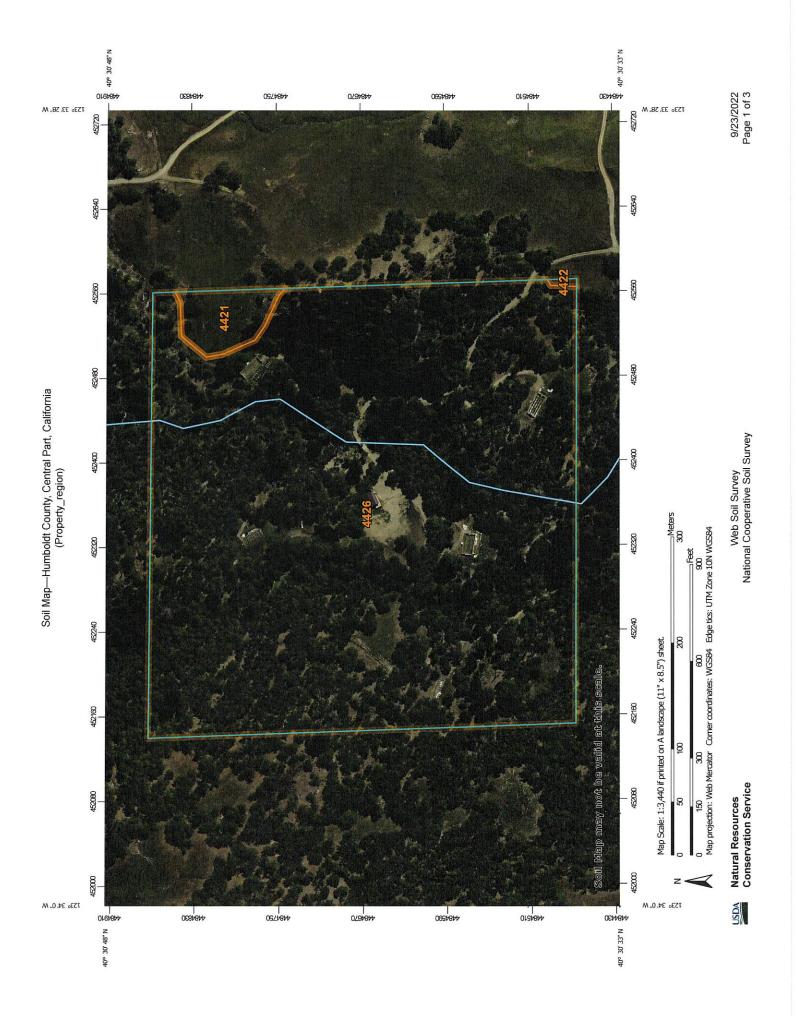
Appendix 3 - Rainfall Data



Rainfall accumulation for the Bridgeville rain meter from July 01, 2021 to June 30, 2022. Sourced: Applied Climate Information Center (ACIS) – NOAA Regional Climate Center. http://www.rcc-acis.org/ Date Sourced: 01/26/2023



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MAP LEGEND

Special Line Features Very Stony Spot Stony Spot Spoil Area Wet Spot Other 8 0 Soil Map Unit Polygons Area of Interest (AOI) Soil Map Unit Points Soil Map Unit Lines Area of Interest (AOI) Soils

Special Point Features Blowout









Borrow Pit Clay Spot

9



Closed Depression



Gravelly Spot

Gravel Pit



Marsh or swamp

Lava Flow

Landfill

Mine or Quarry

- Miscellaneous Water
 - Perennial Water Rock Outcrop
- Saline Spot
- Sandy Spot
- Severely Eroded Spot

Sinkhole

Slide or Slip A

Sodic Spot

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements. Natural Resources Conservation Service Source of Map:

Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857) Web Soil Survey URL:

distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts accurate calculations of distance or area are required. This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Humboldt County, Central Part, California Survey Area Data: Version 7, Sep 6, 2021

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales

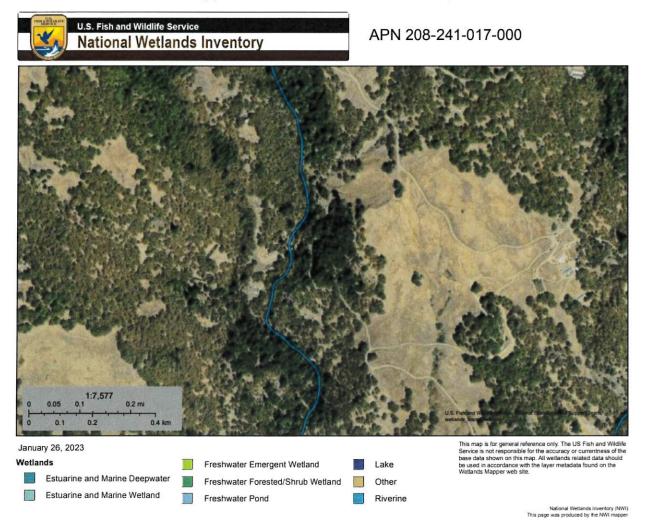
Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jun 1, 2022—Jun 19,

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI	
4421	Highyork-Elkcamp-Airstrip complex, 9 to 30 percent slopes	1.1	2.7%	
4422	Highyork-Elkcamp-Airstrip 0.0 complex, 30 to 50 percent slopes		0.1%	
4426	Pasturerock-Coyoterock- Maneze complex, 15 to 50 percent slopes, dry		97.2%	
Totals for Area of Interest		42.2	100.0%	

Appendix 5 - National Wetland Inventory



Data Sourced: National Wetland Inventory Wetlands Mapper. https://www.fws.gov/wetlands/data/mapper.html

Appendix 6 – Wetland Delineation Data Sheets (Western Mountains, Valleys, and Coast Region)

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM - Western Mountains, Valleys, and Coast Region

Applicant/Owner: Marka Tearses. Section, Township, Range: MJ La Sec. 36, TUM, RSE, How Investigation(s): It leaves to the section, Township, Range: MJ La Sec. 36, TUM, RSE, How Investigation(s): It leaves to the section, Township, Range: MJ La Sec. 36, TUM, RSE, How Investigation(s): It leaves to the section Township, Range: MJ La Sec. 36, TUM, RSE, How Instanting Township, Range: MJ La Sec. 36, TUM, RSE, How Instanting Township, Range: MJ La Sec. 36, TUM, RSE, How Instanting Township, Range: MJ La Sec. 36, TUM, RSE, How Instanting Township, Range: MJ La Construction MJ And National Processors. Soli Map Unit Name: 4426 - Restaurce Leaves Leave	Project/Site: APN 208 -241 - 017 City/County: Hu	mbold+ Sampling Date: 9/16/22
Investigator(s):	Applicant/Owner: Marko Teorski	
Landom (Millolope, terrace, etc.): hildspe Local relief (concave, convex, none):convex		
Subregion (LRR): A substitution (LR): A substitutio	Landform (hillslope terrace etc.):	convex none): CONVEX Stone (%): 5%
Salt Map Unit Harne: 4426	Subregian (LDD):	Long: Dofum: A/AD 92
Are Vegetation Mo Soil Mo or Hydrology Mo significantly disturbed? Are Vegetation Mo Soil Mo or Hydrology Mo significantly disturbed? Are Vegetation Mo Soil Mo or Hydrology Mo significantly disturbed? Are Vegetation Mo Soil Mo or Hydrology Mo anturally problematic? (If needed, explain my answers in Remarks.) SUMMARY OF FINDINGS — Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc. Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes No Within a Wetland? Yes No Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes No Within a Wetland? Yes No Mo Control Mydrology Movern	Subregion (LRR)	Long: Datum: 7(AFD 0.5
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Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Hydric Sol Present? Hydric Sol Present? Yes No X No X Wettand Hydrotogy Present? Yes No X Yes No X Yes No X Wettand Hydrotogy Present? Yes No X Yes No X Yes No X Wettand Hydrotogy Present? Yes No X Yes Mo X Yes Within a Wettand? Yes No X Wettand Hydrotogy Present? Yes No X Yes No X Wettand Hydrotogy Present? Yes No X Yes No X Wettand Hydrotogy Present? Yes No X Wettand Hydrotogy Present? Yes No X Wettand Hydrotogy Present? Yes No X Yes No X Wettand Hydrotogy Present? Yes No X Wettand Hydrotogy Present? Yes No X No X Yes No X Wettand Hydrotogy Present? Yes No X No X Is the Sampled Area within a Wettand? Yes No X No X No X No X Is the Sampled Area within a Wettand? Yes No X No X	Are Vegetation No., Soil No., or Hydrology No. naturally problematic? (If no	eeded, explain any answers in Remarks.)
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VEGETATION - Use scientific names of plants. Tree Stratum (Plot size: Absolute Dominant Indicator Number of Dominant Species Number of Dominant Species	Remarks: Sample point is located in apatch	of Juneus parters situated
Dominant Indicator % Cover Species	Schween 2 small boulders.	,
Tree Stratum (Plot size: % Cover Species Status	VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.	
1.		Dominance Test worksheet:
2.	Tree Stratum (Plot size:	
Species Across All Strata: (B)		That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: (A)
Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: [A/B] Prevalence Index worksheet: Total Cover of Muttiply by: OBL species	2	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:	3.	Species Across All Strata: (B)
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Prevalence Index worksheet: Total % Cover of: Multiply by: OBL species		10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 -
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FACW species		
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Herb Stratum (Plot size: 1 - 3 100 D FACW	5	
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2. Verbana lasio stackys 3. Mypericum perforation 4. Centaurea solstitialis 5. Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators: ★ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation _ 2 - Dominance Test is >50% 6		The second of th
3. My pericum perforation S 4. Centaurea solstitialis S 5. 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation 6. 2 - Dominance Test is >50% 7. 4 - Morphological Adaptations¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet) 9. 5 - Wetland Non-Vascular Plants¹ 10. 11.		(5)
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6	4. CENTRO EST. SUSTIVIETIS	
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8. data in Remarks or on a separate sheet) 9		
9		data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
10 Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation' (Explain) 11 Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic. Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 1 Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes No Remarks: Approx 500 SF patch of Juneus patens, Surrounding area		5 - Wetland Non-Vascular Plants1
11		Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation1 (Explain)
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 1		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 1. 2. 4 Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes X No Remarks: Approx 500 SF patch of Juneus patens, Surrounding area		be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
2		
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum <5% = Total Cover Remarks: Approx 500 SF patch of Juneus patens, Surrounding area	1	
8 Bare Ground in Herb Stratum <5% Remarks: Approx 500 SF patch of Juneus patens, Surrounding over		Present? Yes X No
is a solstitialis and nonmertive grasses, surrounding area	% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum	
is a solstitialis and nonmative grasses,	Remarks: Approx 500 SF notch of dianes	patens, surrounding area
	is a solstitialis and nonmative grass	ies,

SOIL	*	Sampling Point:
Profile Description: (Describe to th	e depth needed to document the indicator or conf	irm the absence of indicators.)
DepthMatrix	Redox Features	_
	Color (moist) % Type¹ Loc²	Texture Remarks
0-24" 10YR4 1	00	Loam
18" Began fir	ding 1"4" rocks	
24/1 Fragmente	d rocks prevented going	g deeper
¹ Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion	n, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand	Grains. ² Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.
Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable	to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)	Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils ³ :
Histosol (A1)	Sandy Redox (S5)	2 cm Muck (A10)
Histic Epipedon (A2)	Stripped Matrix (S6)	Red Parent Material (TF2)
Black Histic (A3)	Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (except MLRA	
Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)	Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)	Other (Explain in Remarks)
Depleted Below Dark Surface (A1	1) Depleted Matrix (F3) Redox Dark Surface (F6)	³ Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and
Thick Dark Surface (A12)	Depleted Dark Surface (F7)	wetland hydrology must be present,
Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)	Redox Depressions (F8)	unless disturbed or problematic.
Restrictive Layer (if present):	Nodak Depiedalai (e)	
Type:		
Depth (inches):		Hydric Soil Present? Yes No_X_
Remarks:	r but no redor to	eatures. Given plant commune
YDROLOGY in drain	long enough to form	
Wetland Hydrology Indicators:	auted; shock all that apply)	Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)
Primary Indicators (minimum of one re	Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (except	Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2,
Surface Water (A1)	MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B)	4A, and 4B)
High Water Table (A2)	Salt Crust (B11)	Drainage Patterns (B10)
Saturation (A3)	Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)	Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
Water Marks (B1) Sediment Deposits (B2)	Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)	Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
Drift Deposits (B3)	Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living R	
Algal Mat or Crust (B4)	Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)	Shallow Aquitard (D3)
Iron Deposits (B5)	Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (Transaction of the second of t
Surface Soil Cracks (B6)	Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1) (LRR	to the second se
Inundation Visible on Aerial Image		Frost-Heave Hummocks (D7)
Sparsely Vegetated Concave Sur		
Field Observations:		
	No Depth (inches):	
	No X Depth (iriches):	-
		etland Hydrology Present? Yes No
(includes capillary fringe)		
Describe Recorded Data (stream gaug	ge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspection	s), rr available:
Remarks: Sample poins	t does not display ,c	any primary indicators. The
alabet sommer to	is hydraphytic and	thus passes the TAC
sun community	ון האטניטקא נו	1 Cile are not
leutral. No oth	1 1 2 6 1 - 0	רו מו ביצראלי שונים ואירים
(60-11-0-1-1	er secondary indicate	rs present soils we the
hadrie so he	er secondary indicate drologies is unlikely.	thus passes the FAC irs present. Soils are not

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM - Western Mountains, Valleys, and Coast Region

Project/Site: APN 208 - 241 - 017 City/County: 1	-lumboldt Sampling Date: 02
Applicant/Owner: Marko Teouski	
	ange: NW14 Sec 36, TZN, RSF, HBM
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): hillslope Local relief (concave	convex none). (Ota VC-X Slone (%): 5%
Subregion (LRR): Lat:	Long: Datum: NADS3
	NWI classification:
Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes X No.	
. 1 41	0.00
198 - 198 -	"Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point	locations, transects, important features, etc.
Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes No	
Hydric Soil Present? Yes No Is the Sample within a Wetla	d Area and? Yes No
	100
Remarks: SP on edge of Juneus patch	
VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.	
Absolute Dominant Indicator	Dominance Test worksheet:
Tree Stratum (Plot size:) % Cover Species? Status	Number of Dominant Species
1	That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC:(A)
2	Total Number of Dominant
3.	Species Across All Strata: (B)
4. Total Cours	Percent of Dominant Species
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)	That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: (A/B)
1	Prevalence Index worksheet:
2	
3	FACW species x 2 =
4	FAC species x 3 =
5	FACU species x 4 =
Herb Stratum (Plot size: r = 3 ')	UPL species x 5 =
1. Juneus patens 70 D FACU	Column Totals: (A) (B)
2. Hypericum perforatum 10 -	Prevalence Index = B/A =
3. Centaurea sobtitialis 10 -	Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:
4	1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
5	2 - Dominance Test is >50%
6	3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.01
7	4 - Morphological Adaptations¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
8	5 - Wetland Non-Vascular Plants¹
9	Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation¹ (Explain)
11.	¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must
C() = Total Cover	be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)	
1	Hydrophytic
2	Vegetation Present? Yes X No
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum 10%	
Remarks: Sampled on western edge of	Juneus patches
sample on societies	por spe

SOIL					Sampling Point:
Profile Desc	ription: (Describe	to the dept	n needed to document the indicator or co	onfirm the ab	sence of indicators.)
Depth	Matrix		Redox Features	- 2	ure Remarks
(inches)	Color (moist)		Color (moist) % Type ¹ Lo	c ² Text	
0-18"	LOYRY	100		- loan	<u> </u>
18"	began	encoun	tering rocks		
					
	440000000000000000000000000000000000000				
¹Type: C=Co	ncentration, D=Dep	letion, RM=I	Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sa	nd Grains.	² Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.
			RRs, unless otherwise noted.)		dicators for Problematic Hydric Soils ³ :
Histosol ((A1)		Sandy Redox (S5)	·	_ 2 cm Muck (A10)
	ipedon (A2)	_	Stripped Matrix (S6)	-	Red Parent Material (TF2)
Black His			Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (except MLF	RA 1)	Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
	Sulfide (A4)	_	Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)		Other (Explain in Remarks)
	Below Dark Surfac	e (A11)	Depleted Matrix (F3)		
Thick Da	rk Surface (A12)	B 850 850	Redox Dark Surface (F6)	³Ir	ndicators of hydrophytic vegetation and
Sandy M	ucky Mineral (S1)		Depleted Dark Surface (F7)		wetland hydrology must be present,
Sandy GI	eyed Matrix (S4)		Redox Depressions (F8)		unless disturbed or problematic.
Restrictive L	ayer (if present):				
Type:					\sim
Depth (inc	hes):			Hydri	ic Soil Present? Yes No
,	lark ma	, , , ,	with no redox		
HYDROLOG	ΞΥ				
Wetland Hyd	rology Indicators:				
Primary Indica	ators (minimum of o	ne required;	check all that apply)		Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)
	Vater (A1)		Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (excep	it	Water-Stained Leaves (B9) (MLRA 1, 2,
A TOTAL COLUMN TO A STATE OF THE PARTY OF TH	er Table (A2)		MLRA 1, 2, 4A, and 4B)		4A, and 4B)
			Salt Crust (B11)		Drainage Patterns (B10)
Saturation					Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
Water Ma	Description of the Control of the Co		Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)		Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
	Deposits (B2)		Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)		
Drift Depo			Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living	g Roots (C3)	
Algal Mat	or Crust (B4)		Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)		Shallow Aquitard (D3)
Iron Depo	osits (B5)		Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soil	ls (C6)	X FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
Surface S	Soil Cracks (B6)		Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1) (LI	RR A)	Raised Ant Mounds (D6) (LRR A)
Inundation	n Visible on Aerial I	magery (B7)	Other (Explain in Remarks)		Frost-Heave Hummocks (D7)
Sparsely	Vegetated Concave	Surface (Ba	3)		
Field Observa	ations:				
Surface Water	Present? Y	es N	o _X Depth (inches):		
Water Table P		es N	o X Depth (inches):		62)
Saturation Pre				Wetland Hyd	drology Present? Yes No (1)
(includes capil	lary fringe)				
Describe Reco	orded Data (stream	gauge, mon	itoring well, aerial photos, previous inspection	ons), if availat	ole:
Remarks: 1/		e 1	: 4		commissions > 11-4-
Nomana. No	primary	ind	icators and only	ine	scronary indicours
Althous	ti plant	comu	nunity is hydroph	ytic	the soils indicate
וט אייי	etland	hydr	ology. Sampling d	id oc	secondary indication. the soils indicate corr in dry season
,,,,		1			•