



Daniels Farm #1
Wetland Restoration Site
Franklin County, North Carolina

Tar-Pam 03020101
Contract # AW03005

**Monitoring Report
Year 5**

Submitted to:

North Carolina
Department of Environment and
Natural Resources
Ecosystem Enhancement Program

Submitted by:

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ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGIES
AND CONSTRUCTION, INC.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Daniels Farm Wetland Restoration Site is located on the Clyde Daniels Farm, south-southeast of Louisburg in Franklin County, North Carolina. The restoration of 31.72 acres of non-riverine wetlands was completed in March 2004.

This monitoring report presents the data and findings from 2008 following the fifth monitoring year. Included in this report are analyses of both hydrologic and vegetation monitoring results as well as local climatic conditions throughout the growing season. Monitoring activities included sampling vegetation survivability at nine locations, monitoring groundwater elevations at eight locations and documenting general site conditions at five permanent photograph points within the wetland restoration area. In addition, daily precipitation was recorded at the site. These data were evaluated and verified using climatic data for Louisburg, North Carolina. Field investigations were conducted in June and November 2008. Supporting data and site photographs are included in the report appendices.

The 31.72-acre wetland restoration site was initially planted at a density of 436 trees per acre. Supplemental planting occurred during the winter of 2004-2005. Nine vegetation monitoring plots were established throughout the planting areas instead of the eight originally discussed in the as-built report. The additional plot was established to monitor the survival and growth of the bald cypress and water tupelo area. The 2008 vegetation monitoring of the planted areas revealed an average density of 618 trees per acre, which is well above the minimum requirement of 260 trees per acre needed to meet the success criteria. After five years, the average density for the Low Elevation Seep species (Zone 1) was 540 trees per acre and the Non-Riverine Wet Hardwood Forest species (Zone 2) had a density of 640 trees per acre.

During the 2008 monitoring year, wetland hydrology was achieved at all eight wells on the site. Groundwater was within 12 inches of the soil surface in excess of the success criteria of 12 consecutive days (5% of the growing season) at each well. In fact, the water table was within 12 inches of the soil surface continually for greater than 12.5% of the growing season at seven wells.

The daily rainfall data depicted on the gauge data graphs were obtained from the on-site precipitation gauge. The precipitation gauge was installed on the site in 2003 prior to project implementation. Daily rainfall data from the project site were compared to historic precipitation data for Louisburg, North Carolina in order to determine whether the monitoring year experienced below average, average, or above average rainfall. This analysis showed that 2008 was an average year.

Soils in the restoration portion of the site were determined to be Roanoke and Toisnot. Since these soils are already considered hydric, no success criteria or monitoring is required.

Site photographs were taken from five permanent photograph points established along the property boundary. Photograph documentation facilitates the qualitative evaluation of the conditions or changes in the restored wetland. The photo point locations were selected in order to document representative site conditions.

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1.0 SUMMARY

1.1 Vegetation

The 31.72-acre wetland restoration site was originally planted at a density of 436 trees per acre. Supplemental planting occurred during the winter of 2004-2005. Originally there were eight vegetation monitoring plots established throughout the planting areas covering two vegetative communities, a Low-Elevation Seep and the Non-Riverine Wet Hardwood Forest. However, a ninth plot was established in 2004 to monitor the bald cypress and water tupelo planted in the Non-Riverine Wet Hardwood Forest community. The 2008 vegetation monitoring of the planted areas revealed an average density of 618 trees per acre, which is well above the minimum requirement of 260 trees per acre (Appendix A). After five years, the average density for the Low Elevation Seep species (Zone 1) was 540 trees per acre and the Non-Riverine Wet Hardwood Forest species (Zone 2) had 640 trees per acre. A total of 6.5 trees per vegetation monitoring plot are needed to meet the 260 trees per acre minimum requirement and the average number of trees per plot in 2008 was 15.4.

Table 1: Vegetation Monitoring Results

Planting Zone	Plot #	Willow Oak	Swamp Chestnut Oak	Laurel Oak	Yellow Poplar	Swamp Blackgum	Water Tupelo	Bald Cypress	Overcup Oak	Green Ash	Cherrybark Oak	Total (Year 5)	Total (at planting)	Density - Year 5 (Trees/Acres)
1	1	3	7	1							2	13	16	520
	8	3	6	4	1							14	17	560
Zone 1 Average												540		
2	2	1	5	2					6	2	1	17	22	680
	3		3				4		3	5	1	16	19	640
	4	1	5				3		2		2	13	14	520
	5		3			5			3	5	3	19	21	760
	6	4	4	1		4			4	1	2	20	22	800
	7		10						3		3	16	20	640
	9						3	7	1			11	11	440
Zone 2 Average												640		
Total Average												618		

Table 2: Vegetation History (Trees/Acre)

Plot #	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
1	360	520	520	520	520
2	360	720	680	680	680
3	320	640	680*	640	640
4	320	480	520*	520	520
5	320	760	800*	800	760
6	520	760	800*	800	800
7	560	560	640*	640	640
8	520	560	560	560	560
9	360	440	440	440	440

* More trees/acre recorded in Year 3 because of either a resprout from a tree that was previously counted as dead or a missed tree from previous monitoring.

1.2 Hydrology

Site climatic data for the 2008 growing season were analyzed in comparison to historical data to determine whether 2008 was a normal year in terms of climatic conditions. This step is as a precursor to validating the results of the wetland monitoring. The historical data were collected from the NRCS, Water and Climate Center, “Climate Analysis for Wetlands by County” website. This evaluation concluded that 2008 was an average year for rainfall during the growing season. The rainfall data from 2008 indicates that every month, except for January and October, was above the 30th percentile of average rainfall for each month (Appendix B). The only months above the 70th percentile of average rainfall for each month were April and September.

The maximum number of consecutive days that the groundwater was within 12 inches of the surface was determined for each groundwater gauge. This number was converted into a percentage of the 235-day growing season from March 20th to November 11th. Table 3 presents the hydrological monitoring results for 2008 and Table 4 presents the hydroperiod history of each well over the course of the monitoring. Wetland hydrology was achieved at all eight wells on the site. Seven wells had groundwater within 12 inches of the soil surface for a consecutive period greater than 12.5% of the growing season and one well had groundwater within 12 inches of the soil surface for a consecutive period between 8% and 12.5% of the growing season, which exceeds the success criteria of 12 consecutive days (5% of the growing season) (Appendix B).

Table 3: 2008 Hydrologic Monitoring Results

Well #	Hydroperiod				Maximum Number of Consecutive Days	Dates Meeting Success
	<5%	5% - 8%	8% -12.5%	>12.5%		
1				X	78	3/20-6/5; 9/6-11/11
2				X	86	3/20-6/13; 6/30-8/3; 8/29-11/11
3				X	47	3/20-5/5; 5/9-6/2; 9/6-9/23; 9/26-11/11
4			X		28	3/20-4/26; 5/9-6/1; 9/5-9/24; 9/25-10/10
5				X	48	3/20-5/7; 5/10-5/27; 8/31-10/12
6				X	76	3/20-6/30; 8/31-10/12
7				X	46	3/20-5/5; 5/11-5/27; 9/5-9/24; 9/25-10/12
8				X	49	3/20-5/3; 9/10-10/20

Table 4. Hydroperiod History

Well #	Pre-Restoration	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
1	<5%	>12.5%	>12.5%	>12.5%	>12.5%	>12.5%
2	<5%	>12.5%	>12.5%	>12.5%	>12.5%	>12.5%
3	<5%	>12.5%	>12.5%	>12.5%	>12.5%	>12.5%
4	<5%	>12.5%	>12.5%	>12.5%	5%-8%	8%-12.5%
5	<5%	>12.5%	>12.5%	>12.5%	5%-8%	>12.5%
6	<5%	>12.5%	>12.5%	>12.5%	>12.5%	>12.5%
7	<5%	>12.5%	>12.5%	>12.5%	8%-12.5%	>12.5%
8	<5%	>12.5%	>12.5%	>12.5%	>12.5%	>12.5%

2.0 DATA ANALYSIS

2.1 Vegetation

Vegetation monitoring in 2008 found that most of the trees are tall enough that the site's dense herbaceous vegetation is not having a detrimental effect on them. Overall the trees are healthy and growing well throughout the wetland.

2.2 Hydrology

Wetland restoration on the site focused on the removal of hydrologic alterations and included filling the primary ditches and grassed waterways, plugging the lateral ditches, removing ditch spoil to restore natural seepage areas, placing water diversion features to redistribute the surface hydrology, installing restrictive berms to reduce runoff and enhance infiltration, and recreating microtopography across the site to enhance surface water retention and storage. Based on the hydrological results, this site has met and exceeded the groundwater criteria outlined in the wetland restoration plan. Ditch plugging, filling and the other hydrologic restoration methods have resulted in increased short-term surface and subsurface water storage and subsequent increase in the duration and elevation of the seasonally high water table.

2.3 Soils

Soils in the restoration portion of the site were determined to be Roanoke and Toisnot, both hydric soils on the state and federal hydric soils lists. NRCS verified the limits of hydric soils and confirmed their status as Prior Converted wetland. As the soils are already considered hydric, no success criteria or monitoring are required.

3.0 MAINTENANCE/MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

No maintenance/management actions were necessary in 2008.

4.0 CONCLUSIONS

Findings from this monitoring year indicate that the project is meeting the success criteria set for the site. The criterion for the survival of the planted species is 260 stems/acre at the end of five years of monitoring. The 2008 vegetation monitoring of the planted vegetation revealed an average density of 618 trees per acre, which is above the minimum requirement of 260 trees per acre. Non-target species do not constitute more than 20 percent of the woody vegetation based on permanent monitoring plots. For the 2008 monitoring year, seven gauges were continually saturated for more than 12.5% of the growing season and one was continually saturated for 8%-12.5% of the growing season, which exceeds the hydrologic success criteria of at least 5% continuous saturation during the growing season.

Appendix A
Vegetation Monitoring Plot Data Sheets

Species	Percent of Total
Swamp Chestnut Oak (<i>Quercus michauxii</i>)	54%
Willow Oak (<i>Quercus phellos</i>)	23%
Cherrybark Oak (<i>Quercus pagoda</i>)	15%
Laurel Oak (<i>Quercus laurifolia</i>)	8%

Density:

$$\text{Total Number of Trees } \underline{13} \quad / \quad 0.025 \text{ acres} \quad = \quad \underline{520} \text{ trees / acre}$$

Survivability:

$$\text{Total Number of Trees } \underline{13} \quad / \quad 16 \text{ trees} \quad \times \quad 100 \quad = \quad \underline{81} \quad \% \text{ survivability}$$

Number of New Recruits : 0

Note : Flag located AZ. 72°, 16 feet from monitoring well



**4th Year
Monitoring**

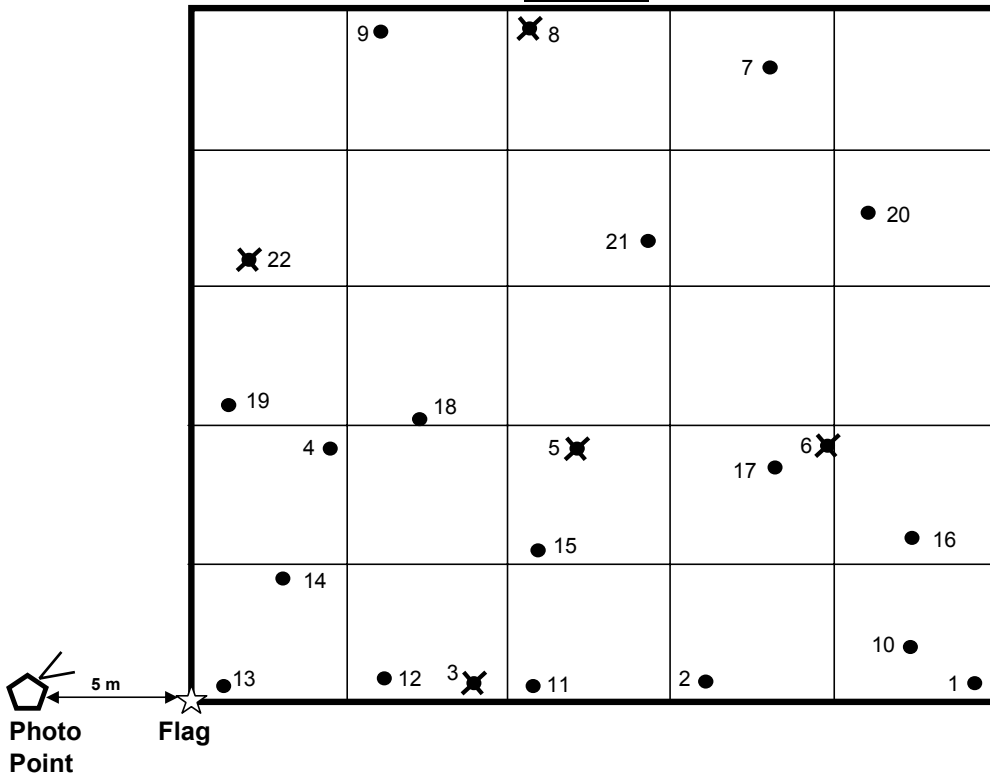


**5th Year
Monitoring**

Vegetation Monitoring Worksheet

Site: Daniels Plot: 2 Date: 6/3/2008

Plot Map



ID	Species	Height (m)	Collar Diameter (cm)	Comments (insect damage, disease, browsing)
1	Laurel Oak (<i>Quercus laurifolia</i>)	1.7	2.1	healthy
2	Swamp Chestnut Oak (<i>Quercus michauxii</i>)	1.8	3.4	healthy
3	Swamp Black Gum (<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>)			dead
4	Swamp Chestnut Oak (<i>Quercus michauxii</i>)	2.3	3.8	healthy
5	Swamp Black Gum (<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>)			dead
6	Swamp Chestnut Oak (<i>Quercus michauxii</i>)			dead
7	Laurel Oak (<i>Quercus laurifolia</i>)	2.1	2.6	healthy
8	Laurel Oak (<i>Quercus laurifolia</i>)			dead
9	Laurel Oak (<i>Quercus laurifolia</i>)	0.8	0.7	healthy
10	Green Ash (<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>)	2.3	3.3	healthy
11	Swamp Chestnut Oak (<i>Quercus michauxii</i>)	1.8	2.0	healthy
12	Swamp Chestnut Oak (<i>Quercus michauxii</i>)	1.9	2.7	healthy
13	Cherrybark Oak (<i>Quercus pagoda</i>)	1.8	1.6	healthy
14	Overcup Oak (<i>Quercus lyrata</i>)	1.9	3.3	healthy
15	Overcup Oak (<i>Quercus lyrata</i>)	2.4	4.0	healthy
16	Green Ash (<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>)	1.8	2.9	healthy
17	Overcup Oak (<i>Quercus lyrata</i>)	2.0	4.4	healthy
18	Overcup Oak (<i>Quercus lyrata</i>)	2.2	3.1	grape vine growing around the tree
19	Swamp Chestnut Oak (<i>Quercus michauxii</i>)	1.0	0.6	resprout from the base
20	Overcup Oak (<i>Quercus lyrata</i>)	1.9	4.3	stressed
21	Overcup Oak (<i>Quercus lyrata</i>)	2.3	3.7	healthy
22	Overcup Oak (<i>Quercus lyrata</i>)			dead

Species	Percent of Total
Swamp Chestnut Oak (<i>Quercus michauxii</i>)	29%
Laurel Oak (<i>Quercus laurifolia</i>)	12%
Swamp Black Gum (<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>)	0%
Green Ash (<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>)	12%
Overcup Oak (<i>Quercus lyrata</i>)	35%
Cherrybark Oak (<i>Quercus pagoda</i>)	6%
Willow Oak (<i>Quercus phellos</i>)	6%

Density:

$$\text{Total Number of Trees } \underline{17} \quad / \quad 0.025 \text{ acres} \quad = \quad \underline{680} \text{ trees / acre}$$

Survivability:

$$\text{Total Number of Trees } \underline{17} \quad / \quad 22 \text{ trees} \quad \times \quad 100 \quad = \quad \underline{77.3} \quad \% \text{ survivability}$$

Number of New Recruits : 0

Note : Flag located AZ. 104°, 43 feet from monitoring well



**4th Year
Monitoring**



**5th Year
Monitoring**

Species	Percent of Total
Swamp Chestnut Oak (<i>Quercus michauxii</i>)	19%
Water Tupelo (<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i> var. <i>biflora</i>)	25%
Green Ash (<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>)	31%
Overcup Oak (<i>Quercus lyrata</i>)	19%
Cherrybark Oak (<i>Quercus pagoda</i>)	6%

Density:

Total Number of Trees 16 / 0.025 acres = 640 trees / acre

Survivability:

Total Number of Trees 16 / 19 trees x 100 = 84 % survivability

Number of New Recruits : 0

Note : Flag located AZ. 220°, 63 feet from monitoring well



**4th Year
Monitoring**



**5th Year
Monitoring**

Species	Percent of Total
Swamp Chestnut Oak (<i>Quercus michauxii</i>)	38%
Willow Oak (<i>Quercus phellos</i>)	8%
Water Tupelo (<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i> var. <i>biflora</i>)	23%
Overcup Oak (<i>Quercus lyrata</i>)	15%
Cherrybark Oak (<i>Quercus pagoda</i>)	15%

Density:

Total Number of Trees 13 / 0.025 acres = 520 trees / acre

Survivability:

Total Number of Trees 13 / 14 trees x 100 = 93 % survivability

Number of New Recruits : 0

Note : Flag located AZ. 45°, 99' feet from monitoring well



**4th Year
Monitoring**



**5th Year
Monitoring**

Species	Percent of Total
Swamp Chestnut Oak (<i>Quercus michauxii</i>)	16%
Swamp Black Gum (<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>)	26%
Overcup Oak (<i>Quercus lyrata</i>)	16%
Green Ash (<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>)	26%
Cherrybark Oak (<i>Quercus pagoda</i>)	16%

Density:

Total Number of Trees 19 / 0.025 acres = 760 trees / acre

Survivability:

Total Number of Trees 19 / 21 trees X 100 = 90.5 % survivability

Number of New Recruits : 0

Note : Flag located AZ. 38°, 27 feet from monitoring well



4th Year Monitoring

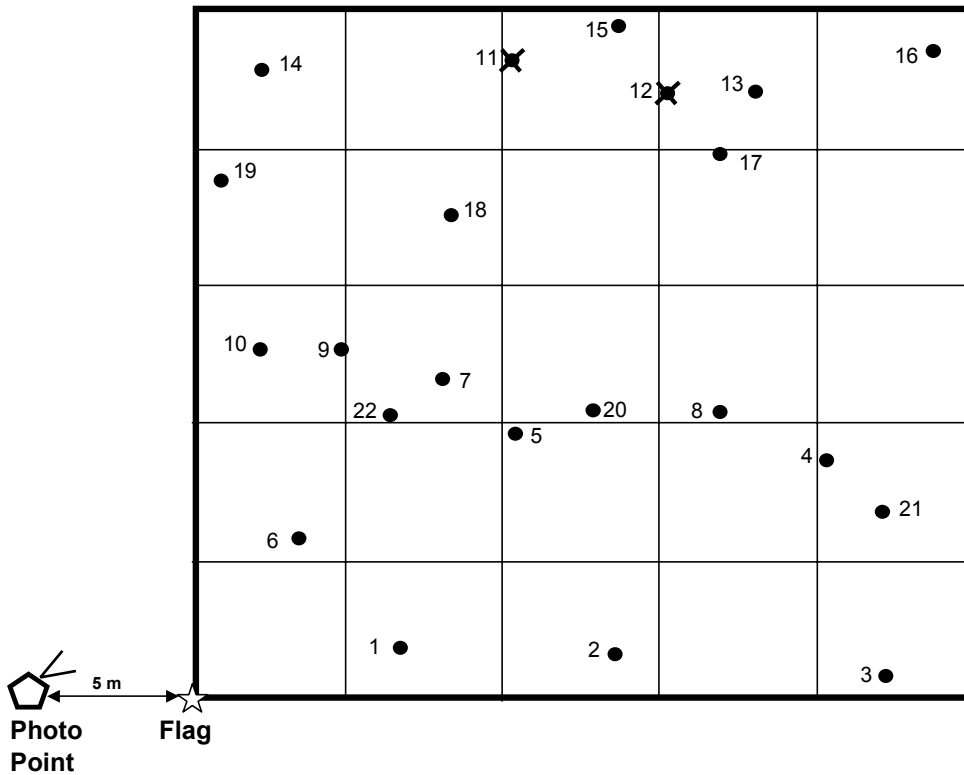


5th Year Monitoring

Vegetation Monitoring Worksheet

Site: Daniels Plot: 6 Date: 6/3/2008

Plot Map



ID	Species	Height (m)	Collar Diameter (cm)	Comments (insect damage, disease, browsing)
1	Willow Oak (<i>Quercus phellos</i>)	1.1	1.8	healthy
2	Willow Oak (<i>Quercus phellos</i>)	0.8	1.1	healthy
3	Willow Oak (<i>Quercus phellos</i>)	1.3	1.8	healthy
4	Swamp Black Gum (<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>)	0.5	0.9	healthy
5	Swamp Chestnut Oak (<i>Quercus michauxii</i>)	1.1	1.1	bug damage
6	Swamp Black Gum (<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>)	0.8	1.0	healthy
7	Swamp Chestnut Oak (<i>Quercus michauxii</i>)	2.5	2.9	healthy
8	Willow Oak (<i>Quercus phellos</i>)	3.6	4.8	healthy
9	Swamp Chestnut Oak (<i>Quercus michauxii</i>)	2.5	3.3	healthy
10	Swamp Black Gum (<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>)	0.9	2.1	healthy
11	Swamp Black Gum (<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>)			dead
12	Swamp Chestnut Oak (<i>Quercus michauxii</i>)			dead
13	Swamp Black Gum (<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>)	1.9	3.2	healthy
14	Laurel Oak (<i>Quercus laurifolia</i>)	1.4	1.2	healthy
15	Swamp Chestnut Oak (<i>Quercus michauxii</i>)	2.0	2.7	healthy
16	Overcup Oak (<i>Quercus lyrata</i>)	2.6	3.9	healthy
17	Green Ash (<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>)	3.3	4.5	healthy
18	Overcup Oak (<i>Quercus lyrata</i>)	2.5	6.4	healthy
19	Overcup Oak (<i>Quercus lyrata</i>)	1.9	3.1	healthy
20	Cherrybark Oak (<i>Quercus pagoda</i>)	1.3	1.6	healthy
21	Cherrybark Oak (<i>Quercus pagoda</i>)	0.7	0.8	healthy
22	Overcup Oak (<i>Quercus lyrata</i>)	1.0	1.1	healthy

Species	Percent of Total
Swamp Chestnut Oak (<i>Quercus michauxii</i>)	20%
Willow Oak (<i>Quercus phellos</i>)	20%
Swamp Black Gum (<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>)	20%
Cherrybark Oak (<i>Quercus pagoda</i>)	10%
Overcup Oak (<i>Quercus lyrata</i>)	20%
Green Ash (<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>)	5%
Laurel Oak (<i>Quercus laurifolia</i>)	5%

Density:

$$\text{Total Number of Trees } \underline{20} \quad / \quad 0.025 \text{ acres} \quad = \quad \underline{800} \quad \text{trees / acre}$$

Survivability:

$$\text{Total Number of Trees } \underline{20} \quad / \quad 22 \text{ trees} \quad \times \quad 100 \quad = \quad \underline{91} \quad \% \text{ survivability}$$

Number of New Recruits : 0

Note : Flag located AZ. 174°, 150 feet from monitoring well



**4th Year
Monitoring**



**5th Year
Monitoring**

Species	Percent of Total
Swamp Chestnut Oak (<i>Quercus michauxii</i>)	63%
Cherrybark Oak (<i>Quercus pagoda</i>)	19%
Overcup Oak (<i>Quercus lyrata</i>)	19%

Density:

$$\text{Total Number of Trees } \underline{16} \quad / \quad 0.025 \text{ acres} \quad = \quad \underline{640} \quad \text{trees / acre}$$

Survivability:

$$\text{Total Number of Trees } \underline{16} \quad / \quad 20 \text{ trees} \quad \times \quad 100 \quad = \quad \underline{80} \quad \% \text{ survivability}$$

Number of New Recruits : 0

Note : Flag located AZ. 12°, 42 feet from monitoring well



**4th Year
Monitoring**



**5th Year
Monitoring**

Species	Percent of Total
Swamp Chestnut Oak (<i>Quercus michauxii</i>)	43%
Willow Oak (<i>Quercus phellos</i>)	21%
Laurel Oak (<i>Quercus laurifolia</i>)	29%
Yellow Poplar (<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>)	7%

Density:

$$\text{Total Number of Trees } \underline{14} \quad / \quad 0.025 \text{ acres} \quad = \quad \underline{560} \quad \text{trees / acre}$$

Survivability:

$$\text{Total Number of Trees } \underline{14} \quad / \quad 17 \text{ trees} \quad \times \quad 100 \quad = \quad \underline{82.4} \quad \% \text{ survivability}$$

Number of New Recruits : 0

Note : Flag located AZ. 328°, 27 feet from monitoring well



**4th Year
Monitoring**



**5th Year
Monitoring**

Species	Percent of Total
Water Tupelo (<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i> var. <i>biflora</i>)	27%
Bald Cypress (<i>Taxodium distichum</i>)	64%
Overcup Oak (<i>Quercus lyrata</i>)	9%

Density:

Total Number of Trees 11 / 0.025 acres = 440 trees / acre

Survivability:

Total Number of Trees 11 / 11 trees x 100 = 100 % survivability

Number of New Recruits : 0

Note : Flag located AZ. 72°, 16 feet from monitoring well



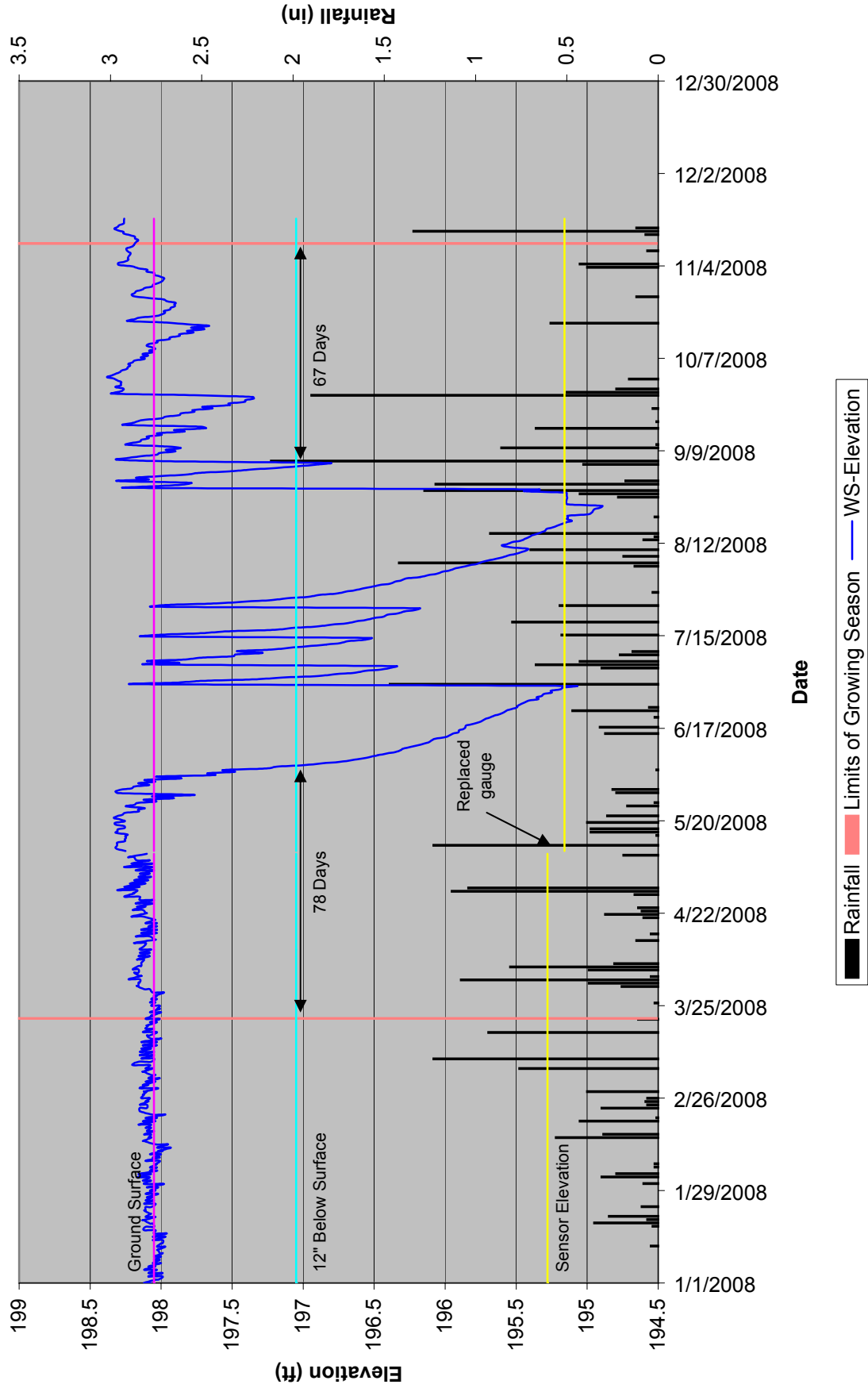
4th Year Monitoring



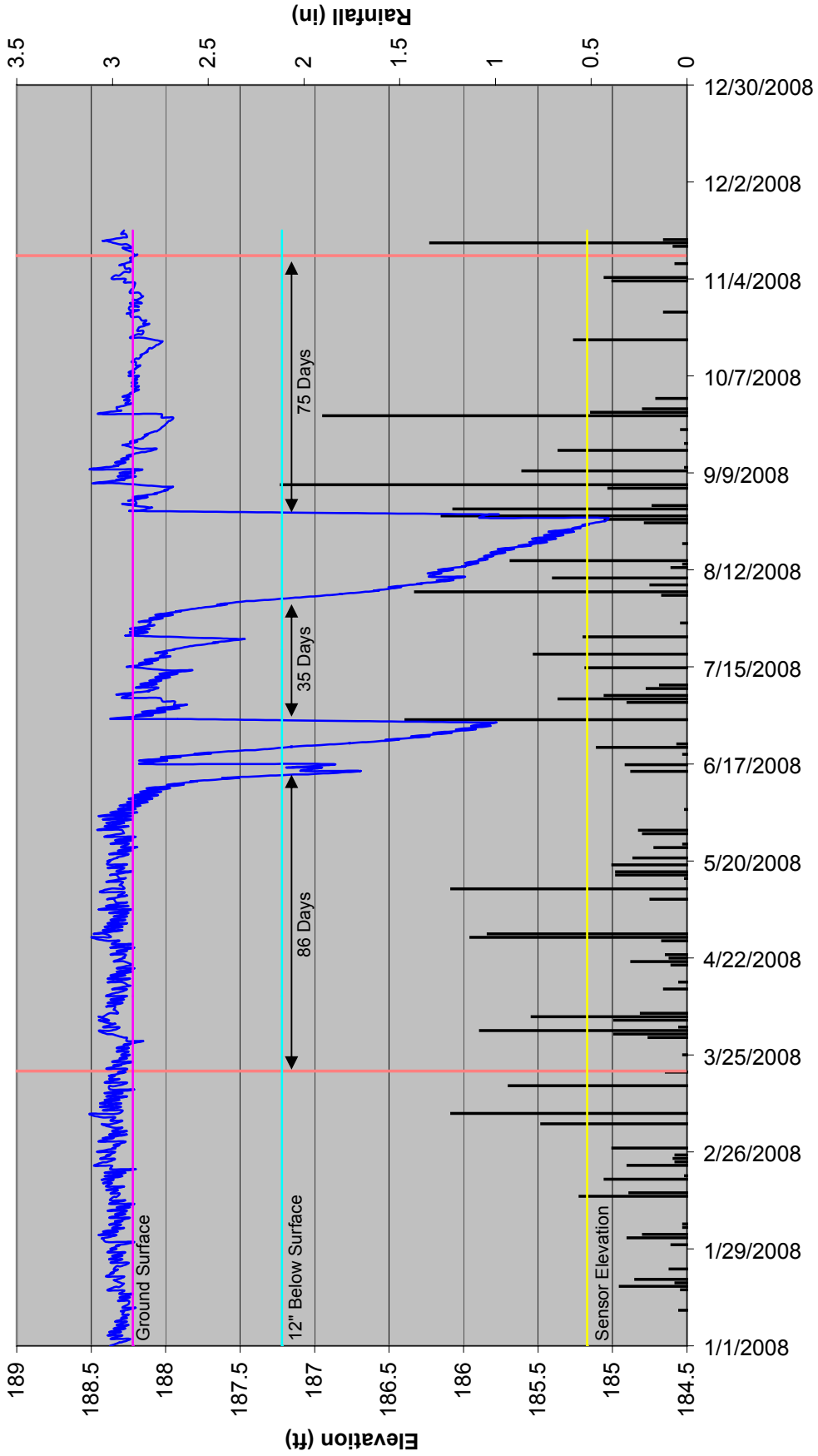
5th Year Monitoring

Appendix B
Hydrologic Monitoring and Hydroperiod

Daniels Farm Gauge 1 Hydrograph

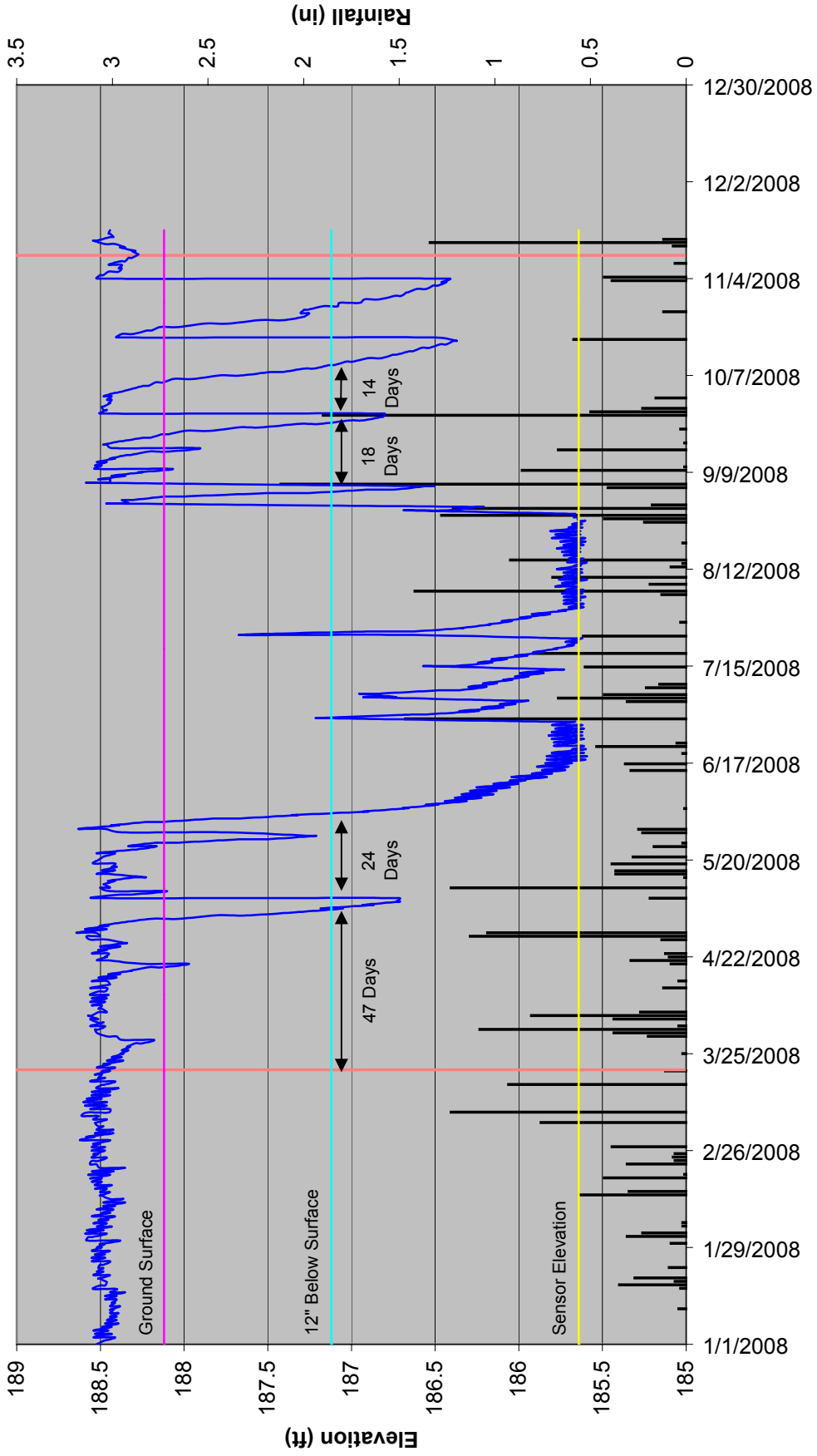


Daniels Farm Gauge 2 Hydrograph



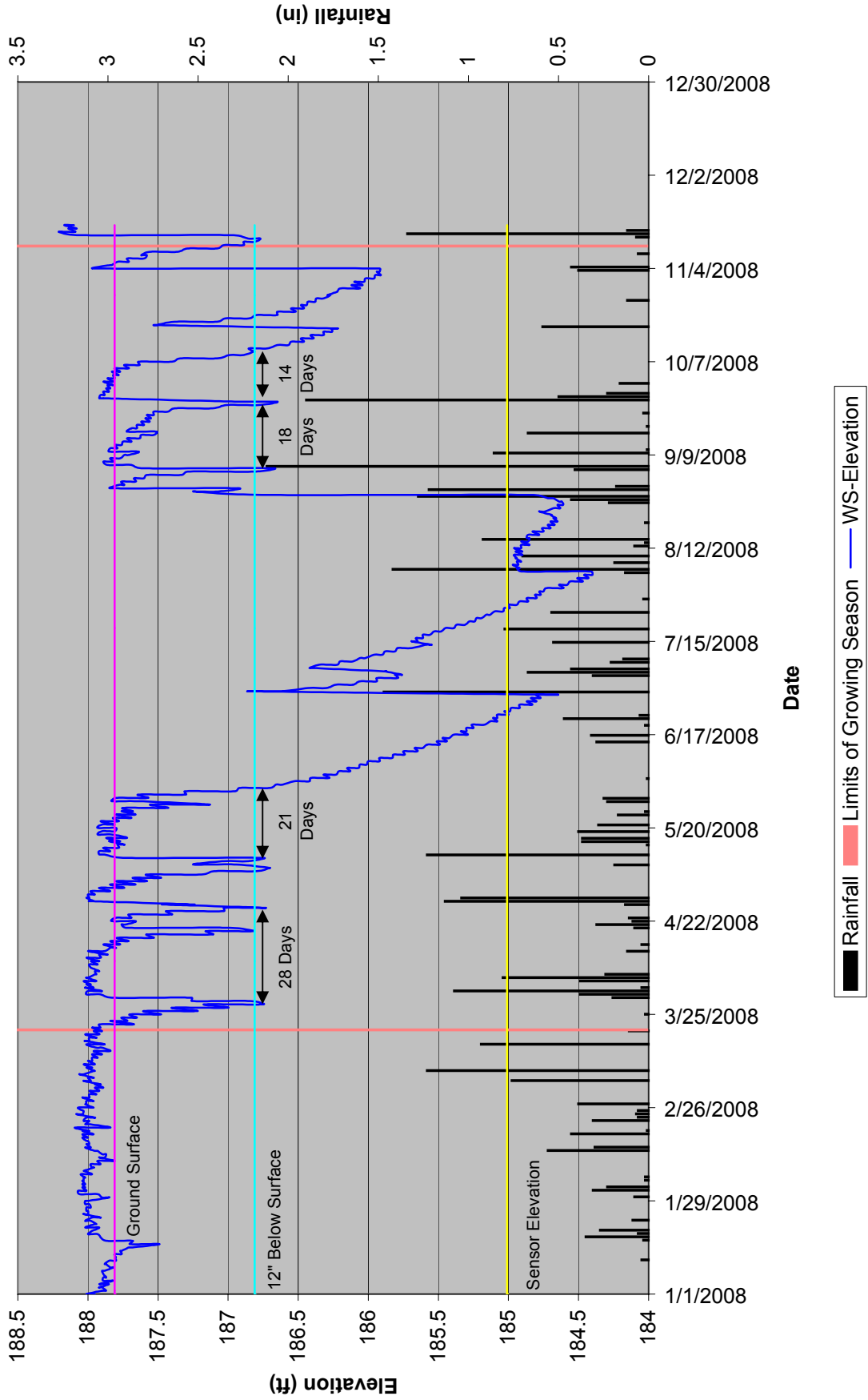
■ Rainfall ■ Limits of Growing Season — WS-Elevation

Daniels Farm Gauge 3 Hydrograph

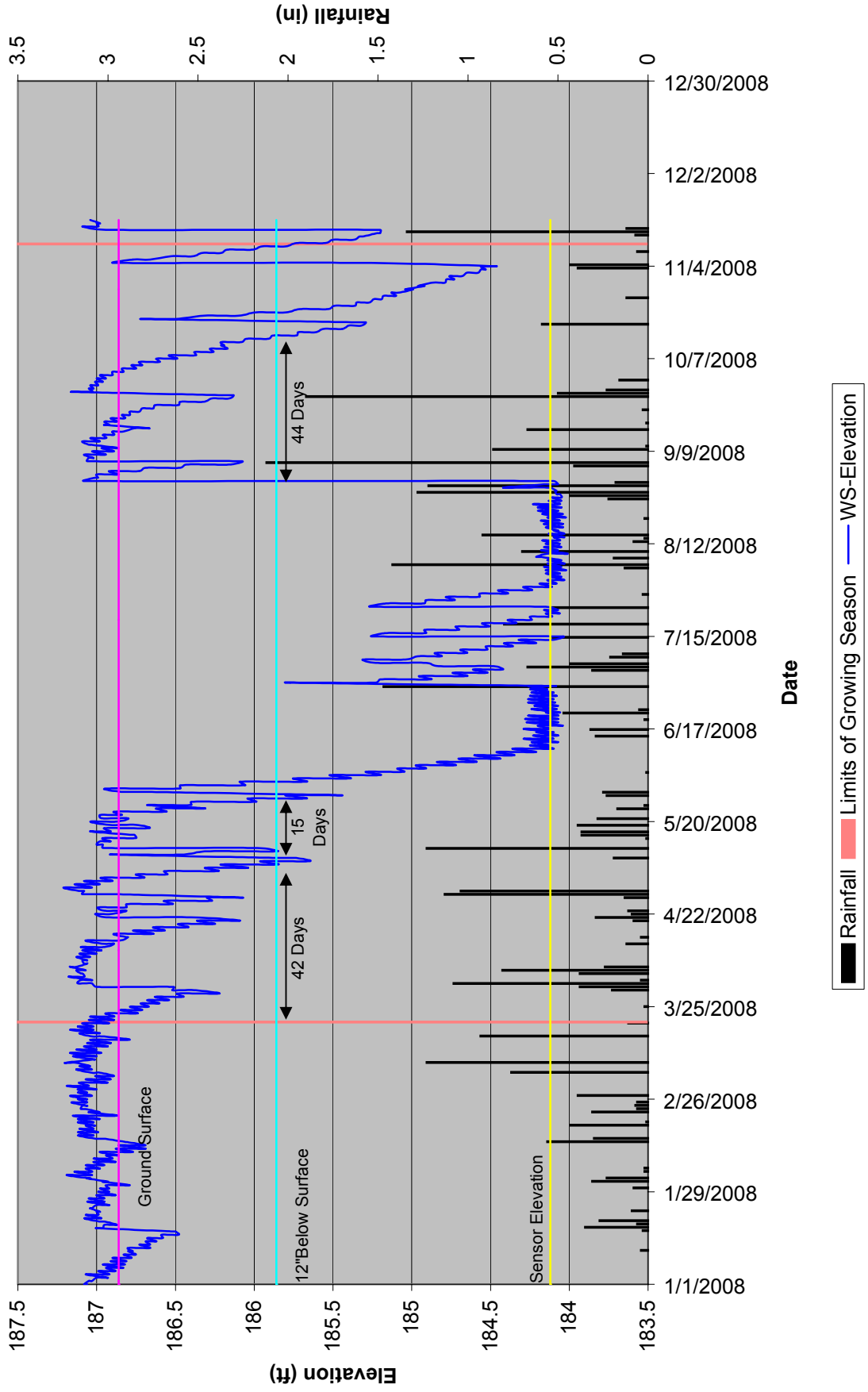


■ Rainfall ■ Limits of Growing Season — WS-Elevation

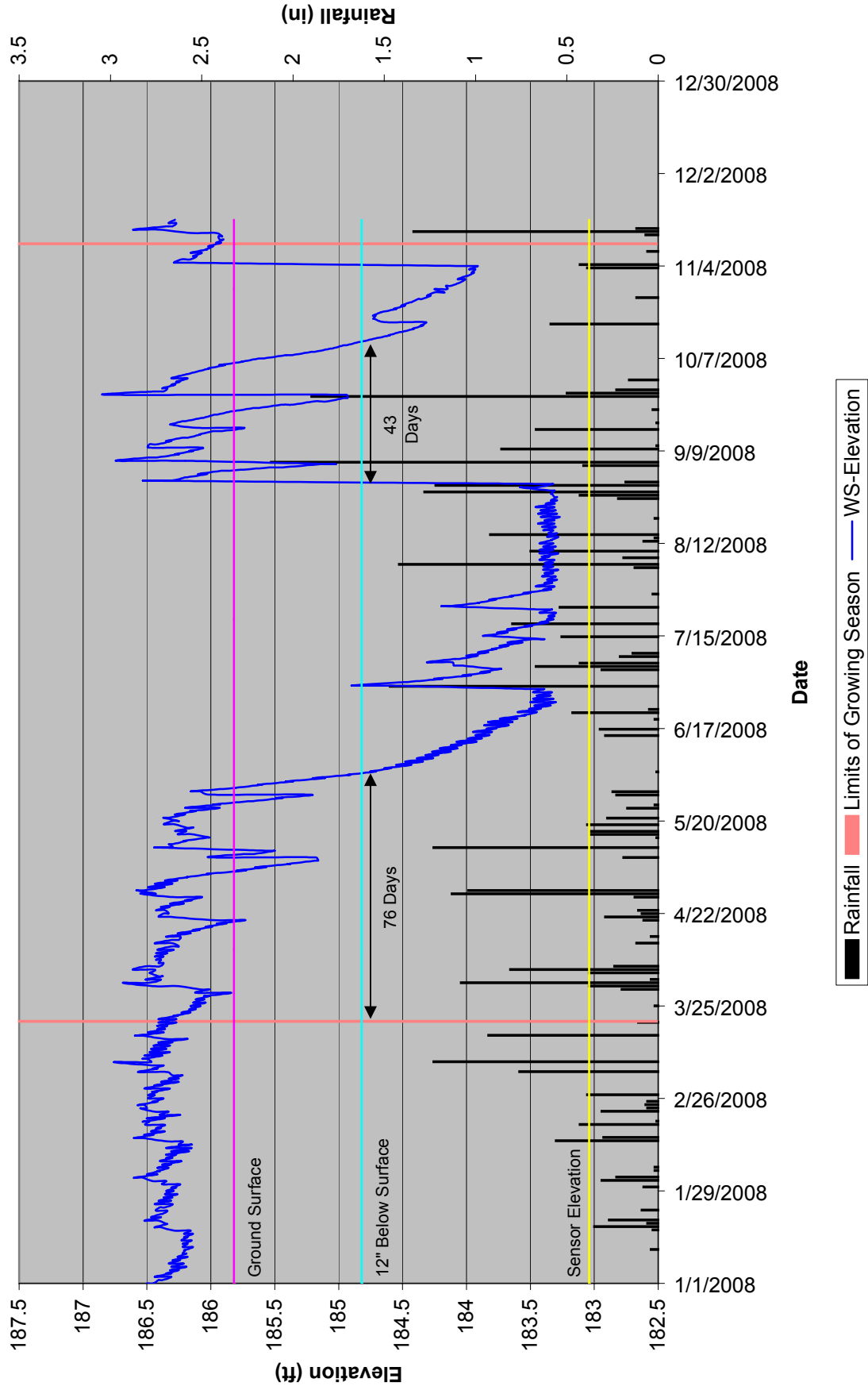
Daniels Farm Gauge 4 Hydrograph



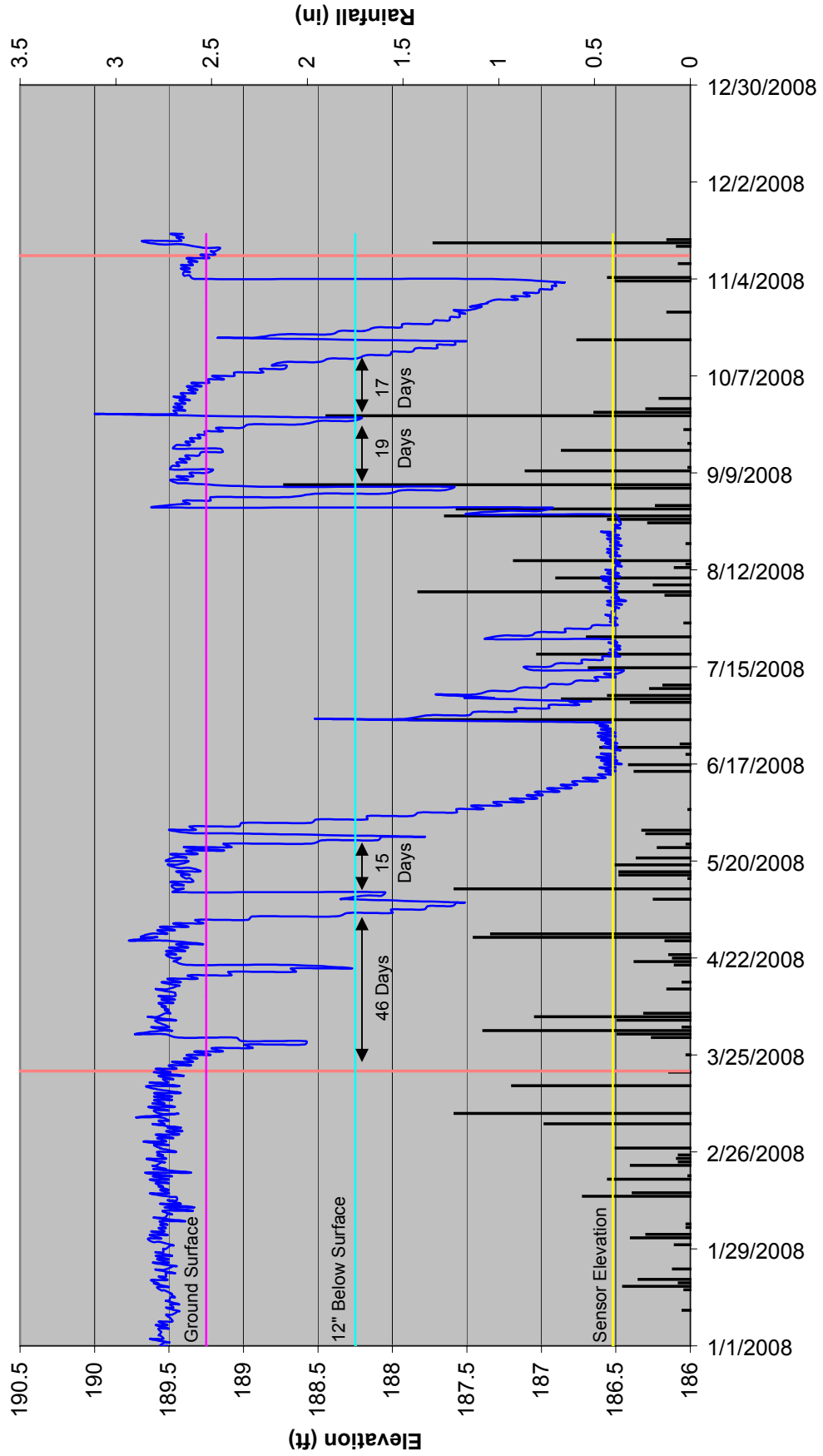
Daniels Farm Gauge 5 Hydrograph



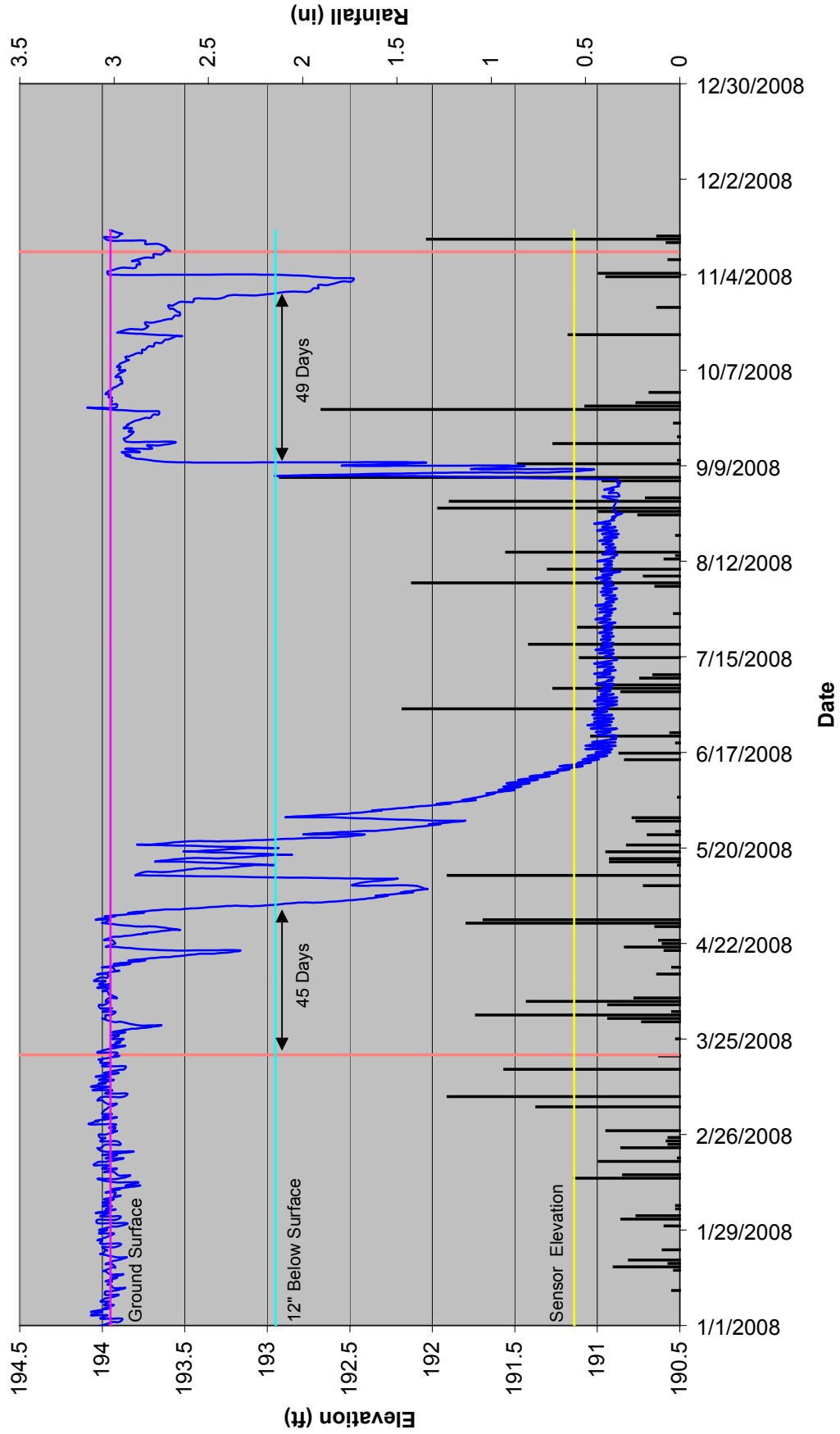
Daniels Farm Gauge 6 Hydrograph



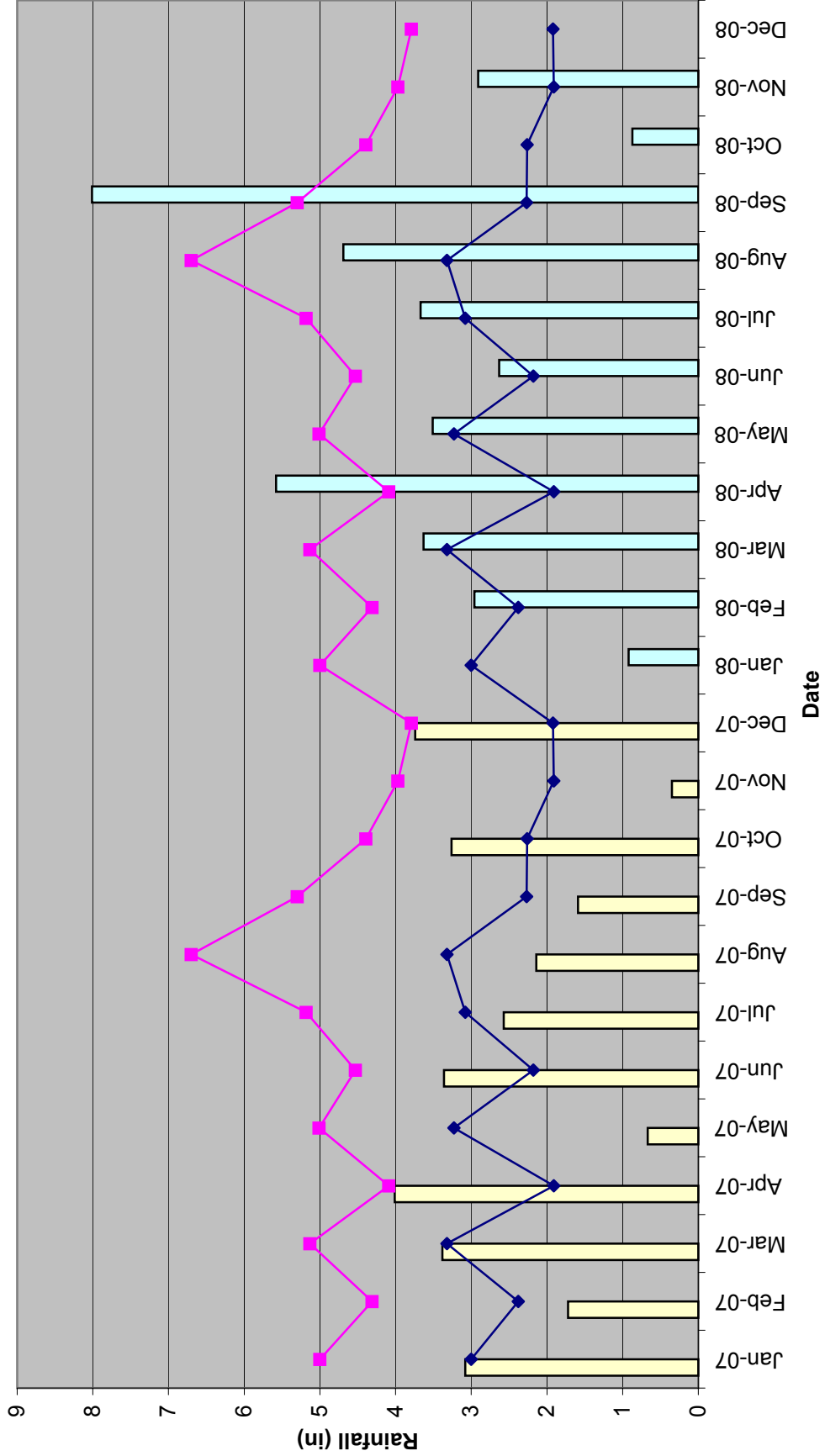
Daniels Farm Gauge 7 Hydrograph



Daniels Farm Gauge 8 Hydrograph



Daniels Property 30-70 Percentile Graph 2007-2008
 Louisburg, NC Monthly Rainfall



Appendix C
Permanent Photo Documentation Points



Photo Location 1: View looking toward Vegetation Plot #8. 6/4/08 - MY05



Photo Location 2: View looking toward Vegetation Plot #1. 6/4/08 - MY05



Photo Location 3: View looking toward Vegetation Plot #4. 6/4/08 - MY05



Photo Location 4: View looking toward Vegetation Plot #5. 6/4/08 - MY05



Photo Location 5: View looking toward Vegetation Plot #6. The upland area shown to the left of the yellow flag is non-wetland. 6/4/08 - MY05