

**Suck Creek Stream Restoration
Project No. 368
2008 Monitoring Report (Final): Year 5 of 5**



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Executive Summary

The Suck Creek Stream Restoration Project (Site) is located on the Richardson Farm in Moore County, North Carolina, immediately west of the Town of Carthage. The stream restoration project consisted of restoring 3,260 linear feet (lf) of Suck Creek, restoring 7.8 acres (ac) of associated riparian zone, providing controlled cattle crossings, and fencing the riparian corridor to exclude cattle access. The following goals were established for the Site (The lf and ac listed in the project goals below are not the same as the final as-built lf and acreage for stream and wetland restoration/enhancement work completed).

1. Restore 3,260 lf of Suck Creek through geomorphic modification through dimension, pattern, and profile adjustments, and cattle exclusion.
2. Establish a riparian zone (7.8 ac) surrounding restored sections of Suck Creek.
3. Improve the habitat within the channel and the riparian zone.
4. Provide cattle exclusion fencing and controlled crossings to protect the restoration effort.
5. Provide perpetual protection of the riparian area and stream with a conservation easement.

The Site was restored by relocating approximately 3,260 lf of the existing channel to establish a stable C4 stream type channel (Priority 1). Suck Creek's riparian areas were planted to improve habitat, stabilize streambanks, and reduce ambient water temperature. A sinuous, stable pattern with riffle-pool bed features was constructed. Cross vanes, log vanes, root wads, and constructed riffles were installed to provide bank stabilization and maintain grade control. Approximately 7.8 ac of riparian buffer were preserved by fencing the entire Site to exclude cattle access and establish controlled cattle crossings. Riparian areas along the channel were planted with native grasses and woody stem vegetation. Streambanks were stabilized with geotextile matting, native grasses, and likestakes. This report serves as the 5th year of the 5 year monitoring plan for the Site.

The 2008 vegetation plot monitoring results indicate that the Site appears to be meeting vegetation success criteria. Thick herbaceous growth covers nearly all of the streambanks and riparian zone. The herbaceous growth is dominated by tall wormwood (*Artemisia caudata*) and whorled coreopsis (*Coreopsis verticillata*). The thickest woody stem growth occurs on the streambanks. Natural recruited volunteers such as black willow (*Salix nigra*) and river birch (*Betula nigra*) have formed dense, irregular patches along the streambanks. Regeneration from likestakes also contributes to the higher woody stem densities observed along streambanks. Stem density rapidly decreases with distance away from the streambanks. Sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*) and sweet gum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*) are the most common woody plants outside of the streambanks.

Seven (plots 3-9) of the nine previously established vegetation monitoring plots were monitored within the riparian buffer for the 2008 monitoring year. The survival rate for the woody vegetation monitored for 2008 is 50%. The monitoring data indicates an average of 10 stems per plot. Using the monitoring plots size of 10m x 10m (0.025 ac), the site density is approximately 400 planted stems per acre. The success goal in year 5 for planted woody vegetation is 260 stems per acre. Furthermore, many natural recruitment stems were observed within the seven

plots monitored. If these volunteers were also included in the stem average and site density calculation, then the number would increase dramatically. The site has satisfied this goal for monitoring year 5.

Results from the 2008 stream monitoring effort indicate that Suck Creek is maintaining vertical and lateral stability. A few problem areas were observed, such as moderate bank erosion, in-stream vegetation, beaver dams, and inundated/backwater areas. Areas with in-stream vegetation growth could potentially result in localized areas of aggradation, and lead to lateral and/or vertical shifts in the stream. These areas will continue to be monitored closely for significant adjustments in the bed features and the channel thalweg. It is recommended that the beaver activity and the associated dams should be removed to prevent inundation areas from evolving and to restore the natural hydrologic flow regime.

Overall, the Site appears to be stable and has met stream and vegetation goals for monitoring year 5.



SECTION 1
PROJECT BACKGROUND

SECTION 1

PROJECT BACKGROUND

The background information provided in this report is referenced from the mitigation plan and previous monitoring reports prepared by Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc. and The Louis Berger Group.

1.1 Location and Setting

The Site is located on the Richardson Farm in Moore County, North Carolina, immediately west of the Town of Carthage (Figure 1.1). The stream restoration project consisted of restoring 3,260 lf of Suck Creek, restoring 7.8 ac of associated riparian zone, providing controlled cattle crossings, and fencing the riparian corridor to exclude cattle access.

To access the site from Raleigh, follow US-1 south to US 15/501 toward Carthage. When approaching Carthage, take NC-24/Monroe Street into downtown. Go through the downtown traffic circle to Dowd Road (SR 1240). Take Dowd Road west away from Carthage for approximately 1.5 miles. Take a right onto Beulah Hill Church Road / Mt. Carmel Road (SR 1210). After approximately 1.5 miles, turn right onto Richardson Farm Road (SR 1290), which is a gravel road. Follow Richardson Farm Road to the primary residence and then turn left onto a gravel road. Follow the gravel road past the cattle nursery and chicken barns. The upper section of the project stream is located at the bottom of the hill.

1.2 Mitigation Structure and Objectives

Suck Creek is located within the Southeastern Plains Physiographic Region. The Suck Creek site drains a portion of the Deep River Subbasin (HUC 03030003) and the North Carolina Department of Water Quality (NCDWQ) Subbasin 03-06-10 of the Cape Fear River Basin. Suck Creek runs through the agricultural property of Bobby Richardson and family. Prior to restoration, the site was predominantly utilized for cattle grazing. Historically, the land was cleared to provide pasture land, with access to the stream for cattle watering. Suck Creek appears to previously have been channelized / straightened. These activities are thought to have inhibited stream channel stability; therefore, producing an incised, eroded stream. Furthermore, the channel incision may have caused adjacent hydric soils to become less saturated. The following goals were established for the Site (The lf and ac listed in the project goals below are not the same as the final as-built lf and acreage for restoration work completed).

1. Restore 3,260 lf of Suck Creek through geomorphic modification through dimension, pattern, and profile adjustments, and cattle exclusion.
2. Establish a riparian zone (7.8 ac) surrounding restored sections of Suck Creek.
3. Improve the habitat within the channel and the riparian zone.
4. Provide cattle exclusion fencing and controlled crossings to protect the restoration effort.
5. Provide perpetual protection of the riparian area and stream with a conservation easement.

The Site was restored by relocating approximately 3,260 lf of the existing channel to establish a stable C4 stream type channel (Priority 1). Suck Creek's riparian areas were planted to improve habitat, stabilize streambanks, and reduce ambient water temperature. A sinuous, stable pattern, with riffle-pool bed features was constructed. Cross vanes, log vanes, root wads, and constructed riffles were installed to provide bank stabilization and maintain grade control. Approximately 7.8 ac of riparian buffer establishment were preserved by fencing in the entire site to exclude cattle access to Suck Creek and establishing controlled cattle crossings (Table 1.1). Riparian areas along the channel were planted with native grasses and woody stem vegetation. Streambanks were stabilized with geotextile matting, native grasses, and likestakes.

Table 1.1
Project Mitigation Structure and Objectives
Suck Creek/Project No. 368

Segment/Reach	Mitigation Type	Approach	Linear Footage or Acres	Stationing (ft)	Comments	
Main Channel	Restoration	P1	2,963 lf	0+00-29+63	Channel restoration, relocation with use of grade control and bank protection structures.	
Riparian area	Restoration	---	7.8 ac	---	Buffer Restoration/Replanting	
Component Summations						
Restoration Level	Stream (lf)	Wetland (ac)		Upland (ac)	Buffer (ac)	BMP
		Riparian	Non-Riparian			
Restoration (R)	2,963	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.8	N/A
Enhancement (E)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Enhancement I (E)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Enhancement II (E)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Creation (C)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Preservation (P)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
HQ Preservation (P)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Totals	2,963	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.8	N/A

*The final linear footage and acreage listed above is the based on the as-built values constructed on-site.

1.3 Project History and Background

The stream restoration was designed by Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc. Monitoring has been conducted annually from 2004 to present. This report serves as year 5 of the 5 year monitoring plan for the Site. Tables 1.2 and 1.3 provide detailed project activity, history and contact information for this project. Table 1.4 provides more in-depth watershed/site background for Suck Creek.

Table 1.2
Project Activity and Reporting History
Suck Creek/Project No. 368

Activity or Report	Data Collection Completed	Actual Completion or Delivery
Restoration Plan	unknown	unknown
Final Design-90%	unknown	2002
Construction	unknown	unknown
Temporary S&E mix applied to entire project area*	unknown	unknown
Permanent seed mix applied to reach	unknown	April 2003
Mitigation Plan/ As-Built (Year 0 Monitoring)	unknown	July 2004
Year 1 Monitoring	June 2005	December 2004
Year 2 Monitoring	September 2006	December 2005
Year 3 Monitoring	August 2006	November 2006
Year 4 Monitoring	August 2007	January 2007
Year 5 Monitoring	May 2008	February 2009

*Seed and mulch are added as each section of construction is completed.

Table 1.3
Project Contacts
Suck Creek /Project No. 368

Designer	Mr. Will Wilhelm Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc. PO Box 33068 Raleigh, NC 27636
Contractor's Name	Mr. Bill Wright Shamrock Environmental Corporation PO Box 14987 Greensboro, NC 27415
Planting Contractor	
Seeding Contractor	
Monitoring Performers	
Year 1	Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc. PO Box 33068 Raleigh, NC 27636
Year 2-4	The Louis Berger Group 1513 Walnut Street, Suite 250 Cary, NC 27511
Year 5	Jordan, Jones, & Goulding 9101 Southern Pine Blvd., Suite 160 Charlotte, NC 28273
Stream Monitoring, POC	Kirsten Young, 704-527-4106 ext.246
Vegetation Monitoring, POC	

Table 1.4
Project Background
Suck Creek/Project No. 368

Project County	Moore County, North Carolina
Drainage Area (upper reach)	4.7 sq. mi
Drainage Area (Lower reach)	4.8 sq. mi
Drainage impervious cover estimate	< 2%
Stream Order	2 nd
Physiographic Region	Piedmont
Ecoregion	Sand Hills
Rosgen Classification of As-built	C4
Cowardin Classification	Riverine Lower Perennial Unconsolidated Bottom Sand Substrate (R2UB2)
Dominant soil types	Chewacla silt loam, Tetotum silt loam
Reference site ID	Upstream of project site and Richland Creek
USGS HUC for Project and Reference	03030003
NCDWQ Sub-basin for Project and Reference	03-06-10
NCDWQ classification for Project and Reference	C
NCDWQ classification of Reach 1	C
NCDWQ classification of Reach 2	C
Any portion of any project segment 303d list?	No
Any portion of any project segment upstream of a 303d listed segment?	No
Reason for 303d listing or stressor?	N/A
% of project easement fenced?	100%

1.4 Monitoring Plan View

The monitoring plan view map (Figure 1.2) illustrates the location of the longitudinal profile stations, cross-section stations, vegetation plots, photo points, and gauges. A total of four cross-sections were previously established within Suck Creek. Approximately 900 lf of longitudinal profile was monitored. Seven of the nine previously established vegetation plots were monitored in 2008. Photographs were taken upstream and downstream at each cross-section and at existing photo points.



SECTION 2
PROJECT CONDITION AND MONITORING RESULTS

SECTION 2

PROJECT CONDITION AND MONITORING RESULTS

The following monitoring results are from the 2008 (year 5 of 5) survey completed in May and June 2008.

2.1 Vegetation Assessment

JJG conducted the vegetative assessment and vegetative plot analysis June 2008 per the 2006 CVS-EEP Level 2 protocol (Lee et al., 2006). Seven of the nine CVS/EEP plots were surveyed in 2008 per the North Carolina Ecosystem Enhancement Program (NCEEP) request (Mac Haupt) dated February 9, 2008. Success criteria for vegetation were established in July 2004 by Kimley-Horn and Associates. Planted zones related to the stream restoration consist of the streambank and the buffer area adjacent to the stream. The riparian zone begins at the top of bank and proceeds perpendicular to the stream. The planted streambank initiates at base flow elevation and extends to the top of bank. The overall success of these two particular planted zones is good. Livestakes and herbaceous species along the streambank are healthy and abundant. The riparian buffer is dominated by a thick herbaceous layer with numerous shrubs and saplings throughout. Natural recruitment vegetation appears to be dominant, which is most likely due to the native seed bank.

2.1.1 Soil Data

Suck Creek is situated within an agricultural valley in the Sand Hills EcoRegion of the North Carolina Piedmont Physiographic region. Based on the Generalized Geologic Map of North Carolina, the local geology consists of sedimentary rocks, including sand, sandstone, and clay. Predominant soil types located within the project watershed include Chewacla soils and Tetotum silt loam. Researchable data indicates that the soils within the project area are those found in alluvial landforms in this physiographic region; however, grading and filling activities during construction likely have disturbed the parent soil material.

2.1.2 Vegetative Current Condition

The following general observations were noted regarding the riparian area and associated vegetation. Please refer to Appendix 1.1 and 1.2 for more details on vegetative current condition areas and photos.

- Herbaceous seeding appears to provide adequate soil cover on both the floodplain and streambanks.

2.1.3 Vegetative Current Condition Plan View

Please refer to Appendix 3 for location of vegetative current condition areas onsite and Appendix 1.2 for representative vegetation current condition photos.

2.1.4 Stem Counts

Thick herbaceous growth covers nearly all of the streambanks and riparian zone. The herbaceous growth is dominated by tall wormwood (*Artemisia caudata*) and whorled coreopsis (*Coreopsis verticillata*). Natural recruited volunteers such as black willow (*Salix nigra*) and river birch (*Betula nigra*) have formed dense, irregular patches along the streambanks. This has contributed to the streambanks dense woody stem vegetation growth as well as the regeneration from likestakes along the streambanks. Stem density rapidly decreases with distance away from the streambanks. Sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*) and sweet gum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*) are the most common woody plants outside of the streambanks.

The 2008 survival rate for the woody vegetation monitored is 50%. The monitoring data indicates an average of 10 stems per plot. Using the monitoring plots size of 10m x 10m (0.025 ac), the site density is approximately 400 planted stems per acre. The year 5 success goal as determined in the 2004 mitigation plan for planted woody vegetation is 260 stems per acre. Furthermore, many natural recruitment stems were observed within all seven plots. If these volunteers were also included in the stem average and site density calculation, then the number would increase dramatically. The site has satisfied this goal for monitoring year 5.

In conclusion, the vegetation throughout the stream and riparian restoration project meets the success requirements. Although some loss of streambank vegetation has occurred, the overall growth of the riparian buffer is good. Per the success criterion for the 2008 monitoring year, the Site has exceeded the year 5 mitigation goal of 260 stems per acre.

2.1.5 Vegetation Plot Photos

Please refer to Appendix 1.3 for photographs of the monitoring plots.

2.2 Stream Assessment

Stream dimension, pattern, profile, and substrate were evaluated within 900 lf of the stream restoration site. The stream assessment included walking the entire stream reach and monitoring 900 lf of longitudinal profile and four (4) pre-established cross-sections. Please refer to Table 2.1 and Appendix 2 for the stability assessment, stream photographs, and raw data, Table 2.2 for the baseline morphology and hydraulic as-built summary, Table 2.3 for monitoring years 2004-2008 morphology and hydraulic summary, and Appendix 3 for the current condition plan view map.

2.2.1 Stream Current Condition Plan View

Please refer to Appendix 3 for location of stream current condition areas onsite.

2.2.2 Stream Current Condition Table

Please refer to Appendix 2.1 for the stream current condition table.

2.2.3 Numbered Issues Photo Section

Please refer to Appendix 2.2 for representative stream current condition photos.

2.2.4 Fixed Photo Station Photos

Please refer to Appendix 2.3 for stream photo station photos and Appendix 2.4 for stream cross-section photos.

2.2.5 Stability Assessment

Overall, the pattern, profile, and dimension of the restored channel appear to be stable. After reviewing last year's monitoring report a few bank stability conditions appear to have advanced since the previous monitoring year. In-stream thalweg conditions appear to have also shifted due to in-stream vegetation growth and beaver activity. The following general observations were noted.

- In a few outer bends, there are areas of moderate to severe bank erosion. Most of these areas of bank instability appear to be new conditions, not previously addressed in the 2007 monitoring report. Station 17+62 and 20+70 are the only erosional areas noted in previous monitoring reports. JJG was not able to determine in the 2008 monitoring year whether or not the bank conditions noted in earlier reports have advanced from the previous monitoring year (2007).
- The majority of structures appear to be in good condition; however, moderate to severe scouring is occurring along the outer arm of one structure. At stationing 17+12, the cross vane was determined to be stressed, due to severe bank scour around the boulder arms.
- Several mid-channel bars have formed throughout the Site (Approximate stationing 4+08, 7+25, 10+65, 11+79, and 19+08). Typically this is due to in-stream vegetation growth occurring sporadically throughout the entire stream restoration project creating abnormal flow conditions.
- Beaver activity is evident at the lower end of the Site. Approximately at station 28+13 there is a well established beaver dam which has created inundated conditions upstream (approximate station from 23+65 through 28+13). Flow is contained within the top of bank (bankfull) elevation and had not yet backed up onto the floodplain at the time of the stream survey was conducted.

Upper Reach

Cross-sections 1 and 2 are located within the Upper Reach. No significant changes in channel dimension were observed that indicate vertical or lateral instability is occurring.

The average water surface slope and the average bankfull slope were very similar for the surveyed reach, 0.0020 ft/ft and 0.0022 ft/ft, respectively. The surveyed water surface slope was the same as the proposed 0.0020 ft/ft and also similar to the previous monitoring years surveyed slopes. The profile appears stable and is not showing significant vertical incision; however, fine

silt deposition has impacted the streambed morphology. In-stream vegetation growth and abnormal rainfall conditions over the monitoring years are most likely attributing to the increase in sediment deposition. Several compound pools have developed throughout the reach, most likely due to the increase of in-stream vegetation growth and sediment deposition.

Lower Reach

Cross-sections 3 and 4 are located within the Lower Reach. Both cross-section 3 and 4 appear to be stable with minimal erosion occurring. The average water surface slope and the average bankfull slope were different for the 2008 surveyed reach, 0.0004 ft/ft and 0.0023 ft/ft, respectively. These differences are most likely due to the inundated conditions occurring in the lower reach from beaver activities. The surveyed water surface slope was slightly higher than the proposed 0.0020 ft/ft, but had a lower slope compared to the previous surveyed slopes in 2005. The profile appears stable and is not showing significant shifting in the bed features; however, results indicate there is a slight change. This change could be due to the abnormal flow conditions occurring within the channel due to the in-stream vegetation and beaver activity.

In summary, the Upper and Lower Reach stream dimension, pattern, and profile appear stable. To accurately assess the Suck Creek pattern and profile data, this year's (2008) monitoring data results and visual assessments were only compared to the monitoring years 1-3 (2004-2006) data results. The monitoring data provided from the 2007 monitoring year was inconsistent with the other monitoring years and therefore it was removed from the longitudinal plots and calculations. The 2007 longitudinal data provided appears to have utilized a different datum elevation than the other monitoring data. When plotted with the other annual data the 2007 profile data indicated a significant elevation drop in the channel thalweg, which does not appear to have occurred. Furthermore, historic drought conditions were occurring statewide during the 2007 monitoring year that were most likely not conducive to illustrate such a significant drop in the thalweg as shown in the 2007 data. A few problem areas were observed, such as moderate bank erosion, in-stream vegetation, beaver dams, and inundated/backwater areas. Areas with in-stream vegetation growth have provided secondary habitat, but could potentially result in localized areas of aggradation and lead to lateral and/or vertical shifts in the stream. The channel appears to be functioning in the areas where beaver activity has not impacted the channel hydrology.

Table 2.1
Categorical Stream Feature Visual Stability Assessment
Suck Creek/Project No. 368

Upper Reach	MY1 (2004)	MY2 (2005)	MY3 (2006)	MY4 (2007)	MY5 (2008)
A. Riffles	N/A	88%	88%	88%	88%
B. Pools	N/A	88%	88%	88%	88%
C. Thalweg	N/A	100%	100%	100%	100%
D. Meanders	N/A	100%	100%	100%	100%
E. Bed General	N/A	99%	99%	94%	99%
F. Bank	N/A	99%	99%	94%	100%
G. Vanes	N/A	100%	100%	100%	100%
H. Wads/ Boulders	N/A	100%	100%	100%	100%

Lower Reach	MY1 (2004)	MY2 (2005)	MY3 (2006)	MY4 (2007)	MY5 (2008)
A. Riffles	N/A	94%	94%	94%	75%
B. Pools	N/A	100%	100%	100%	100%
C. Thalweg	N/A	100%	100%	100%	100%
D. Meanders	N/A	99%	99%	99%	94%
E. Bed General	N/A	100%	100%	96%	100%
F. Bank	N/A	100%	100%	96%	99%
G. Vanes	N/A	85%	85%	84%	95%
H. Wads/ Boulders	N/A	96%	96%	96%	100%

2.2.6 Quantitative Measures Tables

Tables 2.2 and 2.3 display morphological summary data from all monitoring years. Raw survey data can be found in Appendix 2.

Table 2.2
Baseline Morphology and Hydraulic As-Built Summary
Suck Creek/Project No. 368

DIMENSION	USGS Gage Data			Regional Curve Interval			Pre-Existing Condition	Project Reference Stream		Design	As-Built			
	Min	Max	Med	Min	Max	Med		Reach I	Reach II		Upper Reach		Lower Reach	
											Riffle	Pool	Riffle	Pool
Bankfull Width (ft)	USGS Gage Data is unavailable for this stream			-			12.3-15.8	16.2-16.7	15-20	15-20	21.2	27.3	20.7	31.0
Floodprone Width (ft)							18-21	50.0-53.3	N/A	60-66	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Bankfull Cross-sectional Area (ft ²)							12.8-22.8	15.0-15.2	18-36	18-36	18.1	35.2	27.4	33.0
Bankfull Mean Depth (ft)							1.0-1.4	0.9-0.9	1.2-1.8	1.2-1.8	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.1
Bankfull Max Depth (ft)							1.3-1.5	1.4-1.5	1.9-2.1	1.8-2.9	1.6	2.3-3.7	2.2	2.8-3.7
Width/Depth Ratio							8.8-15.8	17.5-18.0	8.3-16.7	8.3-16.7	23.6	21.0	15.9	28.2
Entrenchment Ratio							1.3-1.4	3.0-3.3	1.3-1.6	3.0-3.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wetted Perimeter (ft)							N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hydraulic Radius (ft)							N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Bank Height Ratio							1.1-2.3	1.0	N/A	1.0-1.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
PATTERN														
Channel Beltwidth (ft)							15-35	25-40	N/A	30-400	20-104	34-91		
Radius of Curvature (ft)							24.4-52.0	14-26	N/A	24-60	35-55	14-65		
Meander Wave Length (ft)							75-129	90-94	N/A	112-280	120-265	102-174		
Meander Width Ratio							1.1-2.5	1.52-2.43	1.52-2.0	N/A	N/A	N/A		
PROFILE														
Riffle Length (ft)							N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10-27	17-42		
Riffle Slope (ft/ft)							0-1.6	0.014-0.041	N/A	0.0045-0.0096	0.005-0.01	0.008-0.008		
Pool Length (ft)							N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	20-68	86-128		
Pool to Pool Spacing (ft)							37-246	37.3-95.8	N/A	60-140	54-83	83-171		
SUBSTRATE														
D50 (mm)							7.7	40	8.4	N/A	13.2-17.9*	20.0-0.8*		
D85 (mm)							18	129	18	N/A	30.8-32*	33.4-10*		
ADDITIONAL REACH PARAMETERS														
Valley Length (ft)	USGS Gage Data			Regional Curve Interval			Pre-Existing Condition	Project Reference Stream		Design	As-Built			
Channel Length (ft)							N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Sinuosity							1.2	1.2		1.0-1.6	N/A			
Water Surface Slope (ft/ft)**							0.0030	0.0133	0.018	0.0025-0.0040	0.0020***			
Bankfull Slope (ft/ft)							N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Rosgen Classification							G4->F4	C4	B4	C4	N/A			

Cells noted with a (N/A/-), data was not provided

*Indicate riffle-pool calculated numbers for channel dimensions, not actual range of values

**Average Stream Slope (Savg = (Svalley/k))

***Reported as Bankfull slope in as-built

Table 2.3
Morphology and Hydraulic Monitoring Summary
Suck Creek/Project No. 368

DIMENSION	Cross-Section 1-Riffle					Cross-Section 2-Pool					Cross-Section 3-Pool					Cross-Section 4-Riffle									
	MY1 (2004)	MY2 (2005)	MY3 (2006)	MY4 (2007)	MY5 (2008)	MY1 (2004)	MY2 (2005)	MY3 (2006)	MY4 (2007)	MY5 (2008)	MY1 (2004)	MY2 (2005)	MY3 (2006)	MY4 (2007)	MY5 (2008)	MY1 (2004)	MY2 (2005)	MY3 (2006)	MY4 (2007)	MY5 (2008)					
Bankfull Width (ft)	27.30	26.20	24.70	26.40	25.00	21.20	19.20	17.00	20.20	20.56	31.00	9.90	10.50	11.20	12.77	20.70	16.60	16.60	16.40	16.23					
Floodprone Width (ft)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	53.19	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	39.47	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	52.91					
Bankfull Cross-sectional Area (ft ²)	34.30	32.50	28.80	33.20	31.07	18.10	15.20	15.70	17.00	15.66	33.00	13.40	11.40	19.60	20.05	27.40	20.90	20.50	22.30	21.37					
Bankfull Mean Depth (ft)	1.80	1.20	1.20	1.30	1.24	0.90	0.80	0.90	0.80	0.76	1.10	1.40	1.10	1.80	1.57	1.30	1.30	1.20	1.40	1.32					
Bankfull Max Depth (ft)	2.80	2.70	2.70	2.80	2.72	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.70	1.63	2.80	1.60	1.40	2.10	2.48	2.20	2.00	1.90	2.10	2.00					
Width/Depth Ratio	15.17	21.10	21.10	20.90	20.16	25.00	24.20	18.50	23.90	27.05	29.20	7.30	9.70	6.40	8.13	15.60	13.20	13.40	12.10	12.30					
Entrenchment Ratio	2.10	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.13	2.80	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.92	2.50	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.20	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.26					
Wetted Perimeter (ft)	N/A	27.30	25.80	27.50	26.34	N/A	19.70	17.60	21.00	21.09	N/A	11.70	12.00	13.30	14.83	N/A	13.20	17.70	17.90	17.52					
Hydraulic Radius (ft)	N/A	1.20	1.10	1.20	1.18	N/A	0.80	0.90	0.80	0.74	N/A	1.10	0.90	1.50	1.35	N/A	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.22					
Bank Height Ratio	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.00					
SUBSTRATE																									
D50 (mm)	17.90	14.80	N/A	6.00	0.04	13.20	7.30	0.70	6.00	0.32	0.80	0.80	N/A	4.00	0.05	20.00	0.70	0.50	4.00	0.05					
D84 (mm)	32.00	32.00	N/A	16.00	24.48	30.80	34.00	23.00	16.00	22.60	10.00	9.00	N/A	11.00	2.80	33.40	5.00	133.00	11.00	1.00					
Upper Reach	MY1 (2004)					MY2 (2005)					MY3 (2006)					MY4 (2007)					MY5 (2008)				
PATTERN	Min	Max	Med	Min	Max	Med	Min	Max	Med	Min	Max	Med	Min	Max	Med	Min	Max	Med	Min	Max	Med				
Channel beltwidth (ft)	21	99	N/A	27	13	20	27	13	20	13	27	20	24	104	45										
Radius of curvature (ft)	32	69	N/A	30	33	31.5	30	33	31.5	30	33	31.5	40	65	40										
Meander wavelength (ft)	130	265	N/A	141	160	150	141	160	150	141	160	150	120	270	183										
Meander width ratio	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	5	2										
PROFILE																									
Riffle Length (ft)	10	42	N/A	75	32	30	26	11	3	8	17	13	7	21	15										
Riffle Slope (ft/ft)	0.005	0.010	N/A	0.100	0.090	0.010	0.410	0.380	0.050	0.012	0.060	0.031	0.012	0.028	0.013										
Pool Length (ft)	20	128	N/A	45	18	7	86	56	12	9	27	18	17	91	26										
Pool to Pool Spacing (ft)	54	171	N/A	88	68	53	99	64	51	9	122	52	17	85	57										
Lower Reach	MY1 (2004)					MY2 (2005)					MY3 (2006)					MY4 (2007)					MY5 (2008)				
PATTERN	Min	Max	Med	Min	Max	Med	Min	Max	Med	Min	Max	Med	Min	Max	Med	Min	Max	Med	Min	Max	Med				
Channel beltwidth (ft)	21	99	N/A	13	27	20	13	27	20	13	27	20	28	100	70										
Radius of curvature (ft)	32	69	N/A	30	33	31.5	30	33	31.5	30	33	31.5	15	55	45										
Meander wavelength (ft)	130	265	N/A	141	160	150	141	160	150	141	160	150	55	140	93										
Meander width ratio	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	5	3										
PROFILE																									
Riffle Length (ft)	10	42	N/A	56	26	8	27	21	8	8	31	19	7	25	19										
Riffle Slope (ft/ft)	0.005	0.010	N/A	0.08	0.03	0.006	0.07	0.021	0.013	0.005	.048	0.024	0.005	0.120	0.017										
Pool Length (ft)	20	128	N/A	34	20	10	77	35	19	19	66	40	29	85	72										
Pool to Pool Spacing (ft)	54	171	N/A	123	83	77	119	84	23	21	126	67	30	136	88										

Table 2.3 cont.
Morphology and Hydraulic Monitoring Summary
Suck Creek/Project No. 368

ADDITIONAL REACH PARAMETERS	MY1 (2004)	MY2 (2005)		MY3 (2006)		MY4 (2007)		MY5 (2008)	
		UR	LR	UR	LR	UR	LR	UR	LR
Valley Length (ft)	N/A	411	386	411	386	411	386	411	386
Channel Length (ft)	N/A	515	408	515	408	515	408	515	408
Sinuosity	N/A	1.25	1.05	1.25	1.05	1.25	1.05	1.25	1.05
Water Surface Slope (ft/ft)	N/A	0.0022	0.0017	0.0020	0.0021	0.0019	0.0001	0.0020	0.0004
Bankfull Slope (ft/ft)	N/A	0.0023	0.0029	0.0054	0.0035	0.0080	0.0008	0.0022	0.0023
Rosgen Classification	C5	C5		C5		C5		C5	

2.2.7 Hydrologic Criteria

The Suck Creek Stream Restoration Project has a stream gauge located on site within the upper reach of the Site. Five recorded bankfull events or greater occurred on site during the 2008 monitoring period. Table 2.4 summarized the recorded bankfull or greater results below. Please refer to Appendix 2.9 for a graphical display of the Site's hydrology.

Table 2.4
Verification of Bankfull Events
Suck Creek/Project No. 368

Date of Collection	Date of Occurrence	Method	Photo # (if available)
N/A	1/6/2007	Stream Gauge	N/A
N/A	2/14/2007	Stream Gauge	N/A
N/A	3/2/2007	Stream Gauge	N/A
N/A	3/17/2007	Stream Gauge	N/A
N/A	4/12/2007	Stream Gauge	N/A
N/A	4/16/2007	Stream Gauge	N/A
N/A	5/13/2007	Stream Gauge	N/A
Spring/Summer 2007	Unknown	Visual Assessment	N/A
N/A	March 8, 2008	Stream Gauge	N/A
N/A	April 5, 2008	Stream Gauge	N/A
N/A	April 29, 2008	Stream Gauge	N/A
N/A	September 6, 2008	Stream Gauge	N/A
N/A	September 27, 2008	Stream Gauge	N/A



SECTION 3
METHODOLOGY

SECTION 3

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Methodology

Methods employed for the Site were a combination of those established by standard regulatory guidance and procedures documents and as well as previous monitoring reports completed by Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc. and The Louis Berger Group. Geomorphic and stream assessments were performed following guidelines outlined in the Stream Channel Reference Sites: An Illustrated Guide to Field Techniques (Harrelson et al., 1994) and in the Stream Restoration a Natural Channel Design Handbook (Doll et al, 2003). Vegetation assessments were performed following the Carolina Vegetation Survey-NCEEP Level 2 Protocol (Lee et al., 2006). JJG used the *Manual of the Vascular Flora of the Carolinas* by Albert R. Radford, Harry E. Ahles, and C. Ritchie Bell as the taxonomic standard for vegetation nomenclature for this report.



SECTION 4
REFERENCES

SECTION 4

REFERENCES

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Weakley, A.S. 2008. *Flora of the Carolinas, Virginia, Georgia, Northern Florida, and Surrounding Areas* (Draft April 2008). University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill: Chapel Hill, NC.



SECTION 5
FIGURES

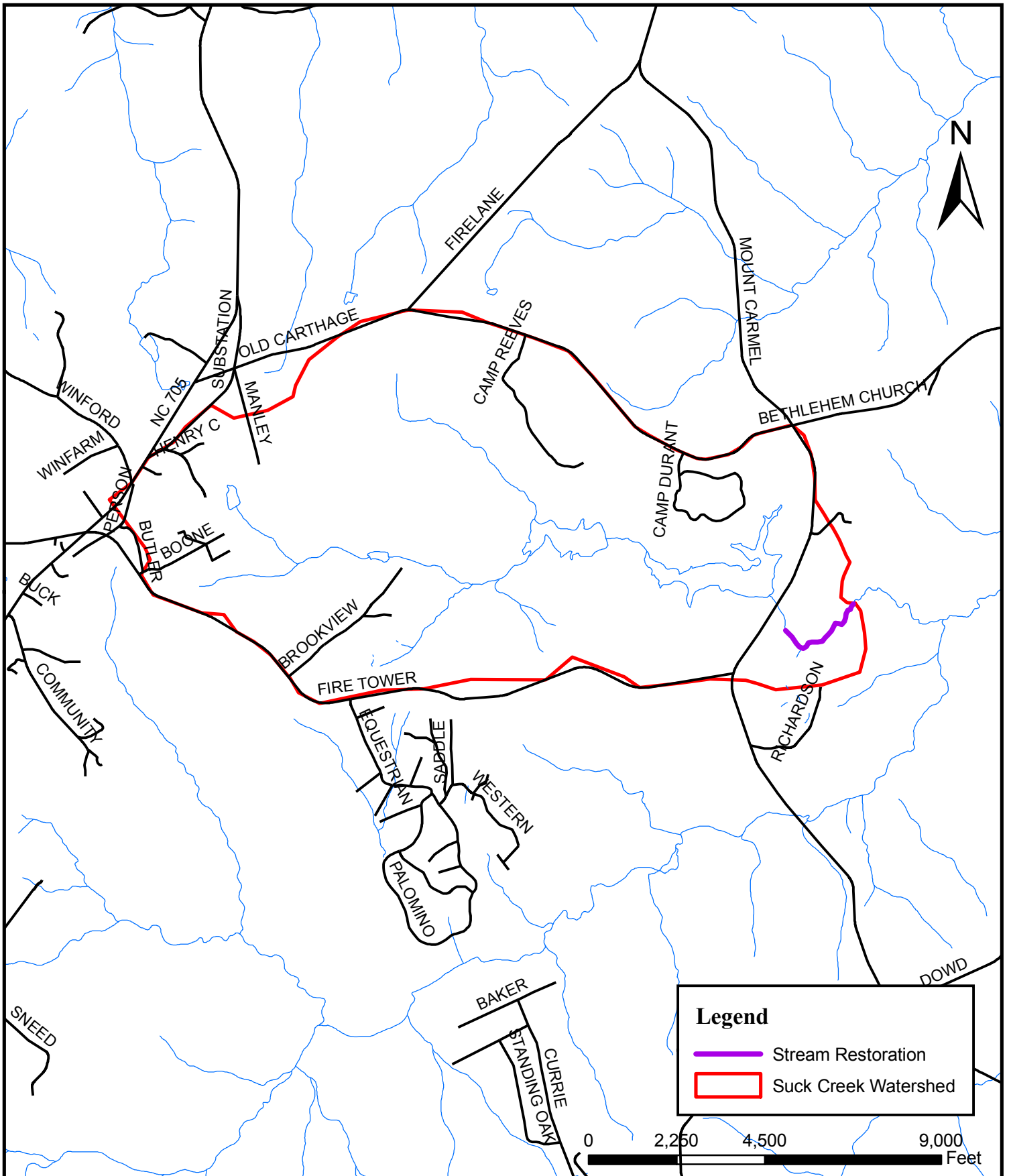


Figure 1.1 Project Location and Watershed Map
 Suck Creek Stream Restoration
 Moore County, NC
 Year 5 of 5

Project No. 368
 February 2009





NOTES:
 1. GENERAL SITE DATA PROVIDED BY NCEEP.
 2. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

PROJECT NO. 368
 MOORE COUNTY
 NORTH CAROLINA
 MONITORING
 YEAR 5 of 5



NC ECOSYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM
 SUCK CREEK STREAM RESTORATION

FIGURE 1.2
 MONITORING PLAN VIEW

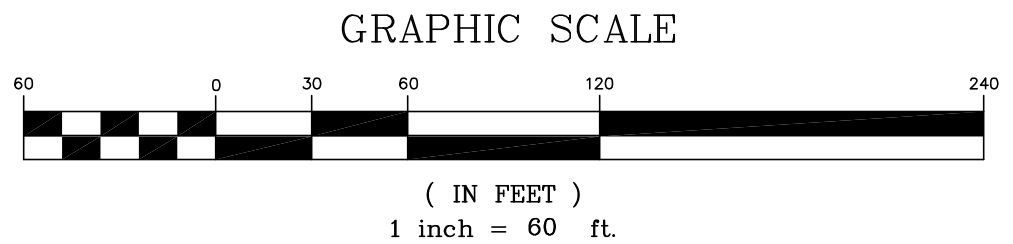
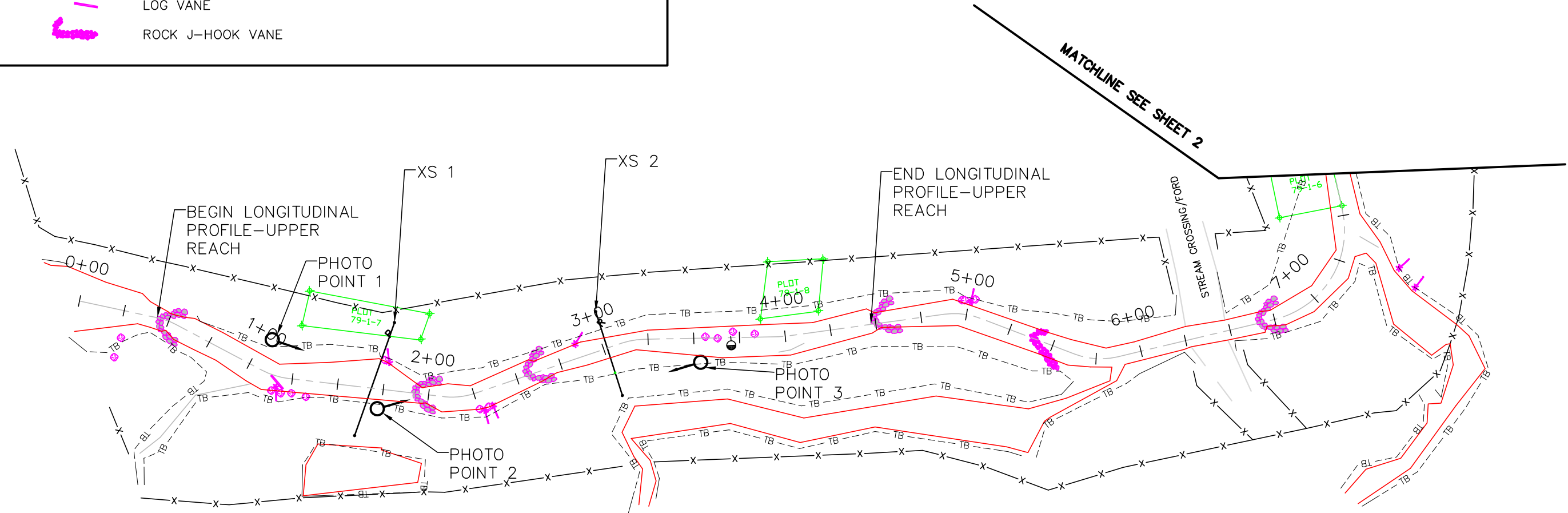
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 SCALE : 1"=200'
 JOB NO.: 03060004

FIGURE KEY

LEGEND

- SUCK CREEK
- EDGE OF WATER
- - - TB - - - TB - - - TOP OF BANK
- ⊕ BOULDER CLUSTER
- ✱ ROOT WAD
- ⊕ BOULDER
- ⊕ ROCK CROSS VANE
- LOG VANE
- ROCK J-HOOK VANE
- x - x - x - x - FENCE
- P POOL CROSS SECTION
- R RIFFLE CROSS SECTION
- ⊙ PHOTO POINT
- ⊕ VEGETATION PLOT
- ⊙ CREST GAUGE

NORTH BASED ON DESIGN PLANS BY
 KIMLEY-HORN AND ASSOCIATES, INC.
 ENTITLED "SUCK CREEK - MOORE COUNTY"



Original survey issued and sealed by
 ROGER D. MORGAN, PLS
 N.C. Registration No. L-3847
 JUNE 2, 2003
 This media should not be considered
 a certified document.

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 2. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

PROJECT NO. 368
 MOORE COUNTY
 NORTH CAROLINA
 MONITORING
 YEAR 5 of 5



NC ECOSYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM
 SUCK CREEK STREAM RESTORATION

**FIGURE 1.2
 MONITORING PLAN VIEW**

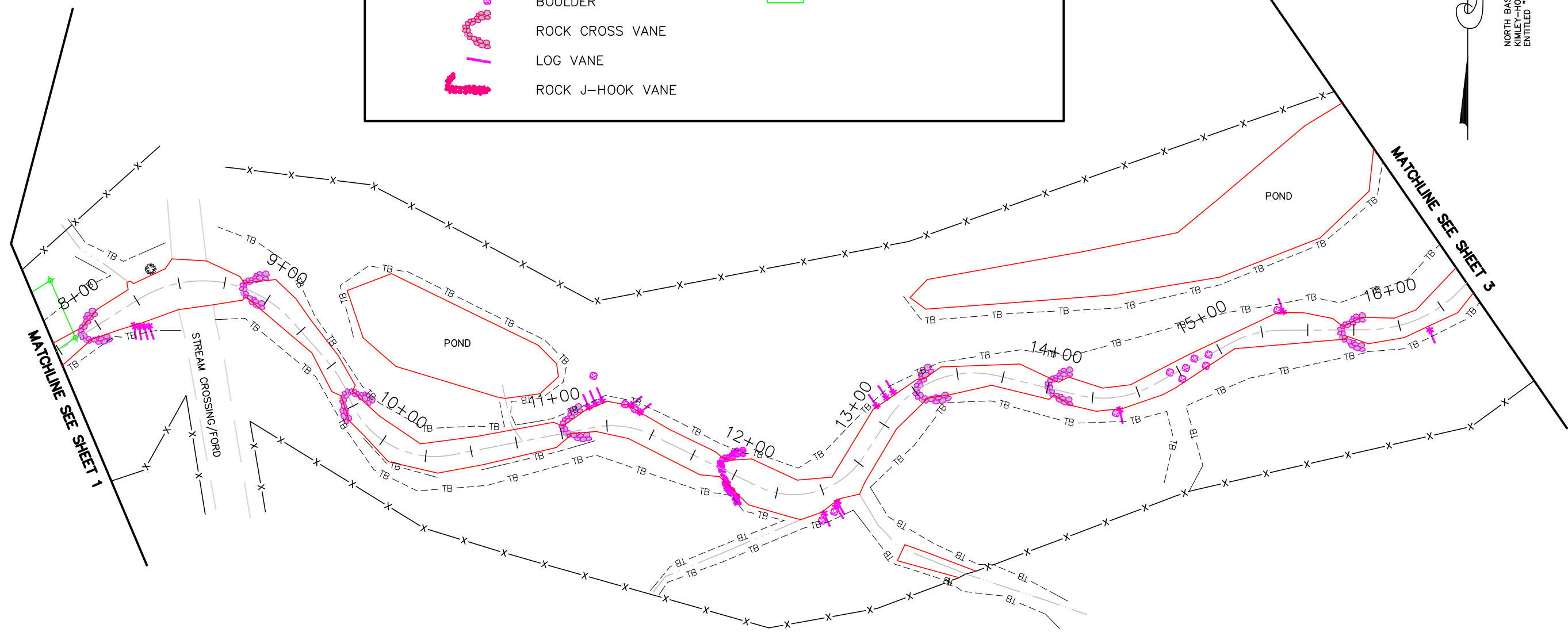
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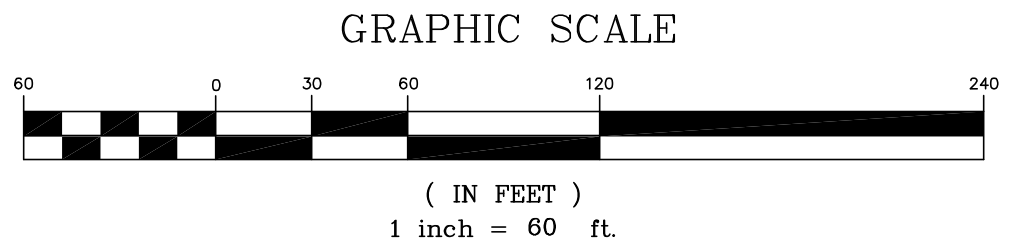
LEGEND

	☉ SUCK CREEK		FENCE
	EDGE OF WATER		POOL CROSS SECTION
	TOP OF BANK		RIFFLE CROSS SECTION
	BOULDER CLUSTER		PHOTO POINT
	ROOT WAD		VEGETATION PLOT
	BOULDER		
	ROCK CROSS VANE		
	LOG VANE		
	ROCK J-HOOK VANE		

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PROJECT NO. 368
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 NORTH CAROLINA
 MONITORING
 YEAR 5 of 5

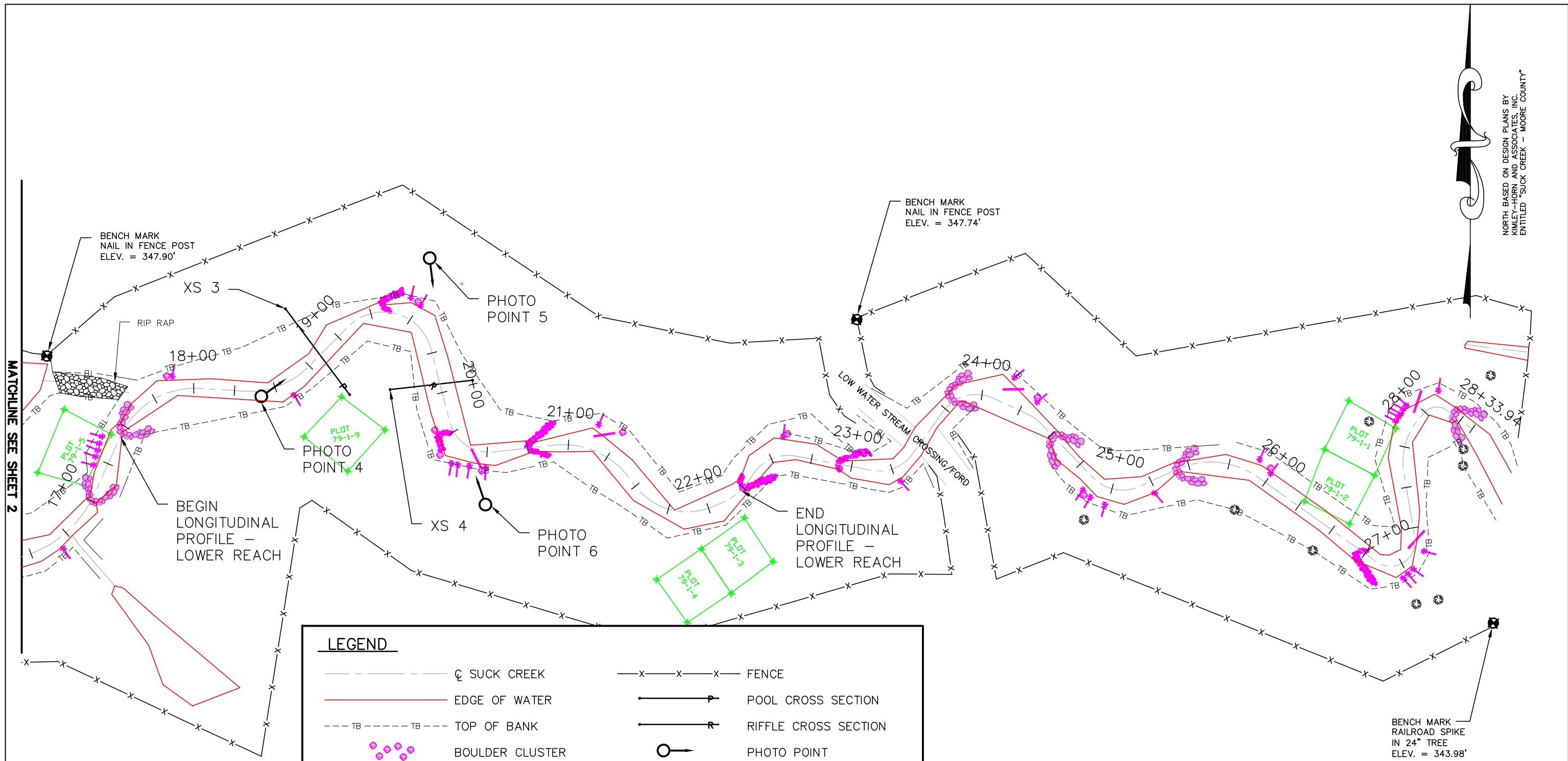


NC ECOSYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM
 SUCK CREEK STREAM RESTORATION

FIGURE 1.2
MONITORING PLAN VIEW

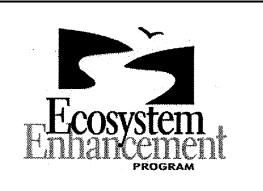
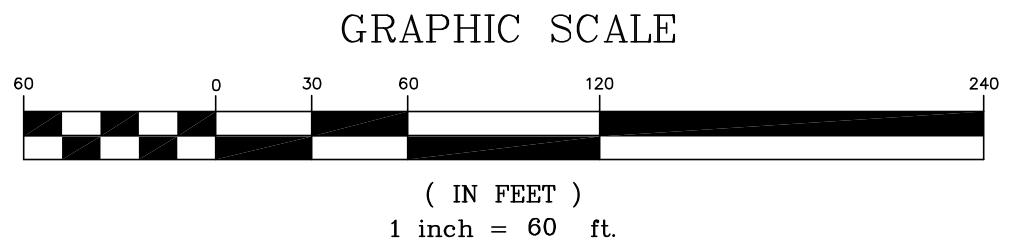
DATE : FEBRUARY 2009
 SCALE : 1"=60'
 JOB NO.: 03060004

SHEET **2 OF 3**



LEGEND	
	☉ SUCK CREEK
	EDGE OF WATER
	TOP OF BANK
	BOULDER CLUSTER
	ROOT WAD
	BOULDER
	ROCK CROSS VANE
	LOG VANE
	ROCK J-HOOK VANE
	FENCE
	POOL CROSS SECTION
	RIFFLE CROSS SECTION
	PHOTO POINT
	VEGETATION PLOT

Original survey Issued and sealed by
ROGER D. MORGAN, PLS
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JUNE 2, 2003
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PROJECT NO. 368
MOORE COUNTY
NORTH CAROLINA
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NC ECOSYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM
SUCK CREEK STREAM RESTORATION

FIGURE 1.2
MONITORING PLAN VIEW

DATE : FEBRUARY 2009
SCALE : 1"=60'
JOB NO.: 03060004

SHEET 3 OF 3

Click on the Desired Link Below

Appendix 1

Appendix 2

Appendix 3



SECTION 6

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 - Vegetation Raw Data

Appendix 2 - Geomorphic and Stream Stability Data

Appendix 3 –Current Condition Plan View (Integrated)



APPENDIX 1 VEGETATION RAW DATA

- 1. Vegetation Survey Data Tables***
- 2. Representative Vegetation Current Condition Photos**
- 3. Vegetation Monitoring Plot Photos**

*Raw data tables have been provided electronically.

Suck Creek (2,963 lf)

Feature Issue	Station Numbers	Suspected Cause	Photo ID #
In-Stream Vegetation	0+47.98-1+00	Herbaceous species in main channel	1
	1+25-1+91		
	2+78-3+86		
	4+69-5+00		
	5+06-5+36		
	9+82-11+00		
	14+27-14+68		
	16+48-16+66		
	17+94-18+23		
	19+75-20+14		
21+08-21+64			

LB - Left Bank Looking Downstream, RB - Right Bank Looking Downstream, BB - Both Banks, TOB - Top of Bank
 Please refer to Appendix 1.2 for Current Condition Photos

Table 1. Vegetation Metadata

Report Prepared By	Kirsten Young
Date Prepared	7/30/2008 10:45
database name	Berger-2008-A-VMD-entrytool-v2.2.5.mdb
database location	C:\Documents and Settings\kyoung\Local Settings\Temp
DESCRIPTION OF WORKSHEETS IN THIS DOCUMENT-----	
Metadata	This worksheet, which is a summary of the project and the project data.
Plots	List of plots surveyed.
Vigor	Frequency distribution of vigor classes.
Vigor by Spp	Frequency distribution of vigor classes listed by species.
Damage	List of most frequent damage classes with number of occurrences and percent
Damage by Spp	Damage values tallied by type for each species.
Damage by Plot	Damage values tallied by type for each plot.
Stem Count by Plot and Spp	Count of living stems of each species for each plot; dead and missing stems
PROJECT SUMMARY-----	
Project Code	79
project Name	Suck Creek
Description	Stream Restoration
length(ft)	
stream-to-edge width (ft)	
area (sq m)	
Required Plots (calculated)	
Sampled Plots	7

Table 2. Vegetation Vigor by Species

	Species	4	3	2	1	0	Missing	Unknown
	<i>Alnus serrulata</i>	2					1	
	<i>Betula nigra</i>	31	1					
	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	1					1	
	<i>Cornus amomum</i>			1			1	
	<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>		1					
	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	4	3				1	
	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>		1					
	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	3	1				2	
	<i>Quercus phellos</i>	1		1				
	<i>Salix nigra</i>	8	1				8	
	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	5	1					
	<i>Acer rubrum</i>		1	3				
TOT:	12	55	10	5			14	

Table 3. Vegetation Damage by Species

	<i>Species</i>	<i>All Damage Categories</i>	<i>(no damage)</i>
	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	4	4
	<i>Alnus serrulata</i>	4	4
	<i>Betula nigra</i>	32	32
	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	2	2
	<i>Cornus amomum</i>	2	2
	<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	1	1
	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	8	8
	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	1	1
	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	6	6
	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	6	6
	<i>Quercus phellos</i>	2	2
	<i>Salix nigra</i>	17	17
TOT:	12	85	85

Table 4. Vegetation Damage by Plot

	<i>plot</i>	<i>All Damage Categories</i>	<i>(no damage)</i>
	79-1-3-year:5	13	13
	79-1-4-year:5	9	9
	79-1-5-year:5	7	7
	79-1-6-year:5	26	26
	79-1-7-year:5	18	18
	79-1-8-year:5	11	11
	79-1-9-year:5	1	1
TOT:	7	85	85

Table 5. Stem Count by Plot and Species

	Species	Total Planted Stems										
		# plots	avg# stems	plot 79-1-3-year:5	plot 79-1-4-year:5	plot 79-1-5-year:5	plot 79-1-6-year:5	plot 79-1-7-year:5	plot 79-1-8-year:5	plot 79-1-9-year:5		
	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	4	2	2		3		1				
	<i>Alnus serrulata</i>	2	2	1				1		1		
	<i>Betula nigra</i>	32	4	8	1			9	13	9		
	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	1	1	1					1			
	<i>Cornus amomum</i>	1	1	1			1					
	<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	1	1	1			1					
	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	7	4	2	1		3		2	1		
	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	1	1	1		1						
	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	4	3	1	1	2		1				
	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	6	2	3		1		5				
	<i>Quercus phellos</i>	2	2	1	1	1						
	<i>Salix nigra</i>	9	4	2	1		1	6	1			
TOT:	12	70	12	2	5	8	6	23	17	11	0	



1. In-Stream Vegetation (5/2008)



2. Beaver Chews (5/2008)

Prepared For:

Suck Creek Stream Restoration
Year 5 of 5

Date: February 2009

Project No.: 368



Appendix 1.2 Representative Stream Current Condition Photos





Monitoring Plot 3 (6/2008)



Monitoring Plot 4 (6/2008)



Monitoring Plot 5 (6/2008)



Monitoring Plot 6 (6/2008)

Prepared For:

Suck Creek Stream Restoration
Year 5 of 5

Date: February 2009

Project No.: 368



Appendix 1.3 Vegetation Monitoring Plot Photos





Monitoring Plot 7 (6/2008)



Monitoring Plot 8 (6/2008)



Monitoring Plot 9 (6/2008)

Prepared For:

Suck Creek Stream Restoration
Year 5 of 5

Date: February 2009

Project No.: 368



Appendix 1.3 Vegetation Monitoring Plot Photos





APPENDIX 2 GEOMORPHIC AND STREAM STABILITY DATA

- 1. Stream Current Condition Table**
- 2. Representative Stream Current Condition Photos**
- 3. Stream Photo Station Photos**
- 4. Stream Cross-Section Photos**
- 5. Qualitative Visual Stability Assessment**
- 6. Cross-Section Plots and Raw Data Tables***
- 7. Longitudinal Plots and Raw Data Tables***
- 8. Pebble Count Plots and Raw Data Tables***
- 9. Stream Gauge Plot and Raw Data Tables***

*Raw data tables have been provided electronically.

Suck Creek (2,963 lf)

Feature Issue	Station Numbers	Suspected Cause	Photo ID #
Bank Erosion - Moderate	9+80	Scour along streambank-BB	1
	17+62	Scour along streambank-RB	
	18+59-18+74		
	20+51-20+57		
	20+70-20+87		
Structure - Stressed	17+12	Bank Scour on upstream side of left arm	2
Aggradation	4+08	Mid-Channel Bar	3
	7+25		
	10+65		
	11+79		
	19+08		
Beaver Dam	28+13	Beaver Activity	5
Beaver Chews	N/A	N/A	6
Channel Inundation	23+65-28+13	Water at bankfull, but not over TOB	7

LB - Left Bank Looking Downstream, RB - Right Bank Looking Downstream, BB - Both Banks, TOB - Top of Bank
 Please refer to Appendix 2.2 for Current Condition Photos



1. Bank Erosion: Moderate (5/2008)



2. Structure-Stressed (5/2008)



3. Aggradation-Mid-channel Bar (5/2008)



4. In-Stream Vegetation (5/2008)

Prepared For:

Suck Creek Stream Restoration
Year 5 of 5

Date: February 2009

Project No.: 368



Appendix 2.2 Representative Stream Current Condition Photos





5. Beaver Dam (5/2008)



6. Beaver Chews (5/2008)



7. Inundation (5/2008)

Prepared For:

Suck Creek Stream Restoration
Year 5 of 5

Date: February 2009

Project No.: 368



Appendix 2.2 Representative Stream Current Condition Photos





Photo Point 1-View Downstream (6/2008)



Photo Point 2-View Downstream (6/2008)



Photo Point 3-View Upstream (6/2008)



Photo Point 4-View Downstream (6/2008)

Prepared For:

Suck Creek Stream Restoration
Year 5 of 5

Date: February 2009

Project No.: 368



Appendix 2.3 Stream Photo Station Photos





Photo Point 5-View Downstream (6/2008)



Photo Point 6-View Upstream (6/2008)

Prepared For:

Suck Creek Stream Restoration
Year 5 of 5

Date: February 2009

Project No.: 368



Appendix 2.3 Stream Photo Station Photos





Cross-Section 1: View Upstream (6/2008)



Cross-Section 1: View Downstream (6/2008)



Cross-Section 2: View Upstream (6/2008)



Cross-Section 2: View Downstream (6/2008)

Prepared For:

Suck Creek Stream Restoration
Year 5 of 5

Date: February 2009

Project No.: 368



Appendix 2.4 Stream Cross-Section Photos





Cross-Section 3: View Upstream (6/2008)



Cross-Section 3: View Downstream (6/2008)



Cross-Section 4: View Upstream (6/2008)



Cross-Section 4: View Downstream (6/2008)

Prepared For:

Suck Creek Stream Restoration
Year 5 of 5

Date: February 2009

Project No.: 368



Appendix 2.4 Stream Cross-Section Photos



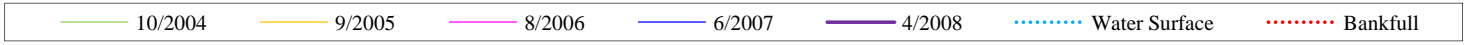
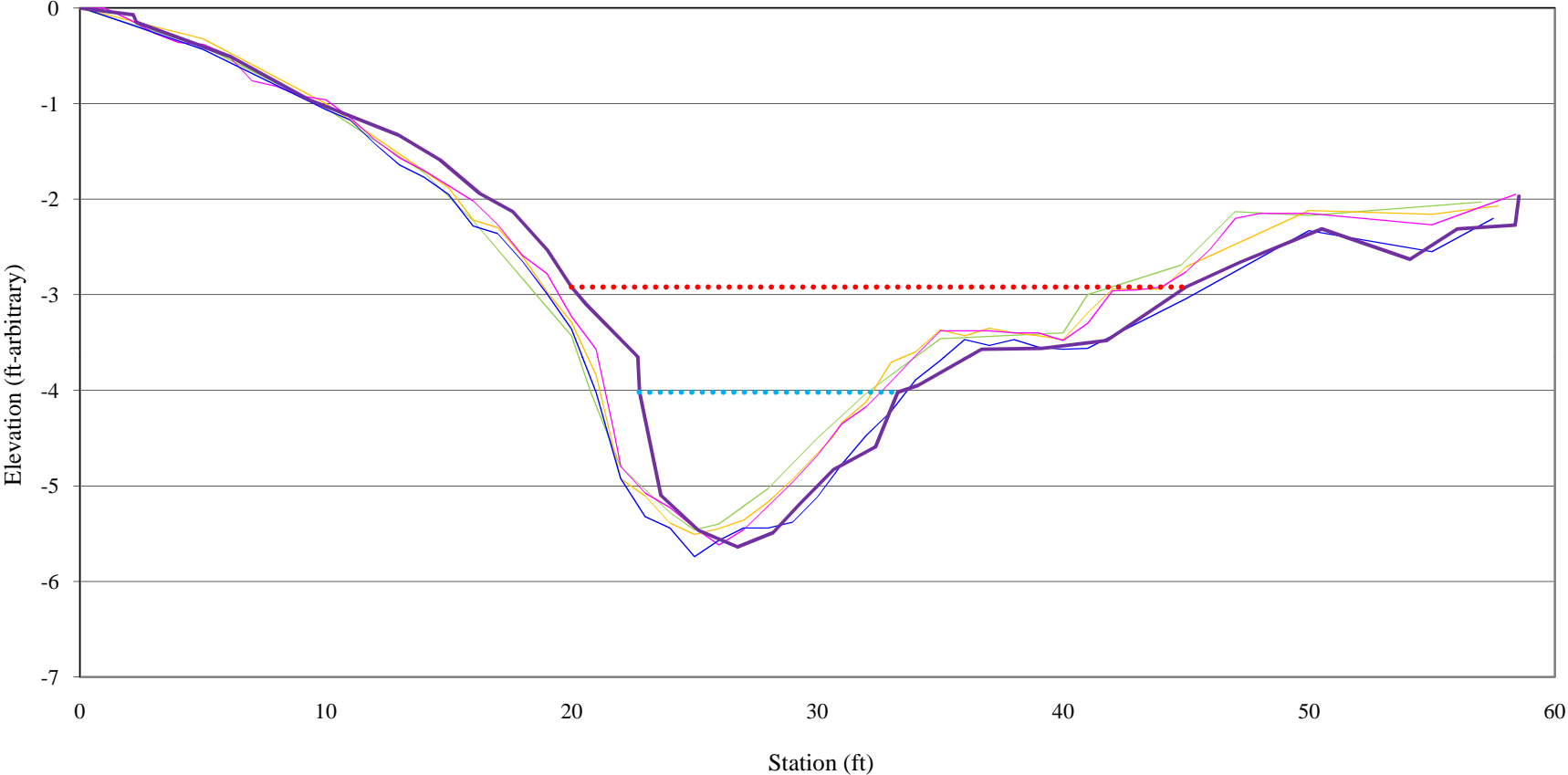
Upper Reach-875 lf

Feature Category		(# Stable) Number Performing as Intended	Total Number assessed per As-Built survey	Total Number/ feet in unstable state	% Perform in Stable Condition	Feature Perform Mean or Total
A. Riffles	1. Present?	7	8	N/A	88%	88%
	2. Armor Stable?	N/A			88%	
	3. Facet grade appears stable?	7			88%	
	4. Minimal evidence of embedding/fining?	7			88%	
	5. Length appropriate?	7			88%	
B. Pools	1. Present?	7	8	N/A	88%	88%
	2. Sufficiently deep?	7			88%	
	3. Length Appropriate?	7			88%	
C. Thalweg	1. Upstream of meander bend centering?	8	8	N/A	100%	100%
	2. Downstream of meander centering?	8			100%	
D. Meanders	1. Outer bend in state of limited/controlled erosion?	7	7	N/A	100%	100%
	2. Of those eroding, # w/concomitant point bar formation?	N/A			100%	
	3. Apparent Rc within spec?	7	7		100%	
	4. Sufficient floodplain access and relief?	7			100%	
E. Bed General	1. General channel bed aggradation areas (bar formation)?	N/A		2/20	98%	99%
	2. Channel bed degradation - areas of increasing down-cutting or head cutting?	N/A		0	100%	
F. Bank	1. Actively eroding, wasting, or slumping bank	N/A		0	100%	100%
G. Vanes	1. Free of back or arm scour?	7	7	N/A	100%	100%
	2. Height appropriate?	N/A			N/A	
	3. Angle and geometry appear appropriate?	N/A			N/A	
	4. Free of piping or other structural failures?	7			100%	
H. Wads/ Boulders	1. Free of scour?	7	7	N/A	100%	100%
	2. Footing stable?	7			100%	

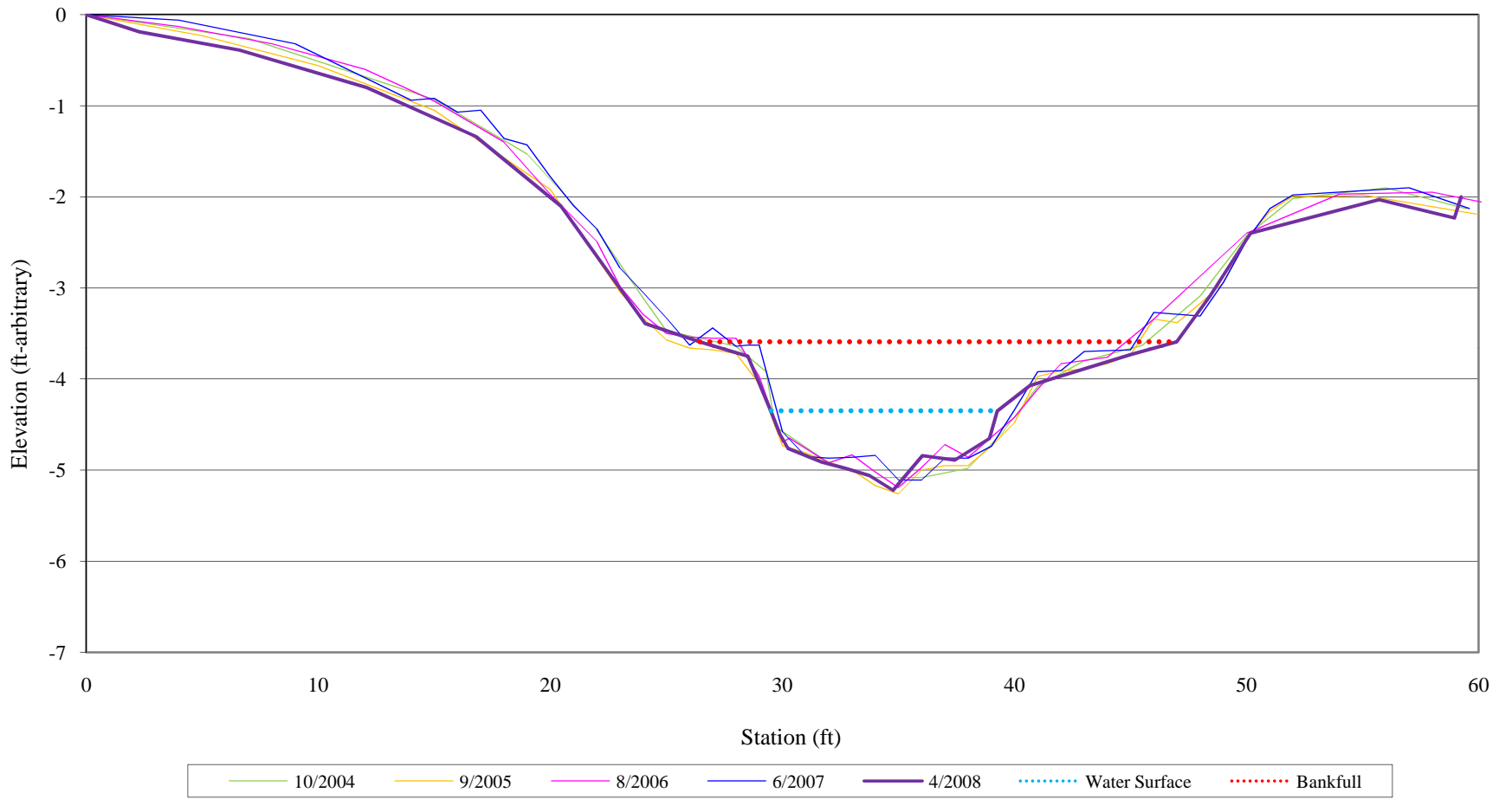
Lower Reach-2088 lf

Feature Category		(# Stable) Number Performing as Intended	Total Number assessed per As- Built survey	Total Number/ feet in unstable state	% Perform in Stable Condition	Feature Perform Mean or Total
A. Riffles	1. Present?	23	23	N/A	100%	75%
	2. Armor Stable?	N/A			N/A	
	3. Facet grade appears stable?	23			100%	
	4. Minimal evidence of embedding/fining?	0			0%	
	5. Length appropriate?	23			100%	
B. Pools	1. Present?	24	24	N/A	100%	100%
	2. Sufficiently deep?	24			100%	
	3. Length Appropriate?	24			100%	
C. Thalweg	1. Upstream of meander bend centering?	21	21	N/A	100%	100%
	2. Downstream of meander centering?	21			100%	
D. Meanders	1. Outer bend in state of limited/controlled erosion?	16	21	N/A	76%	94%
	2. Of those eroding, # w/concomitant point bar formation?	21			100%	
	3. Apparent Rc within spec?	21			100%	
	4. Sufficient floodplain access and relief?	21			100%	
E. Bed General	1. General channel bed aggradation areas (bar formation)?	N/A		3/30	99%	99%
	2. Channel bed degradation - areas of increasing down-cutting	N/A		0	100%	
F. Bank	1. Actively eroding, wasting, or slumping bank	N/A		3/38	99%	99%
G. Vanes	1. Free of back or arm scour?	18	19	N/A	95%	95%
	2. Height appropriate?	N/A			N/A	
	3. Angle and geometry appear appropriate?	N/A			N/A	
	4. Free of piping or other structural failures?	18			95%	
H. Wads/ Boulders	1. Free of scour?	26	26	N/A	100%	100%
	2. Footing stable?	26			100%	

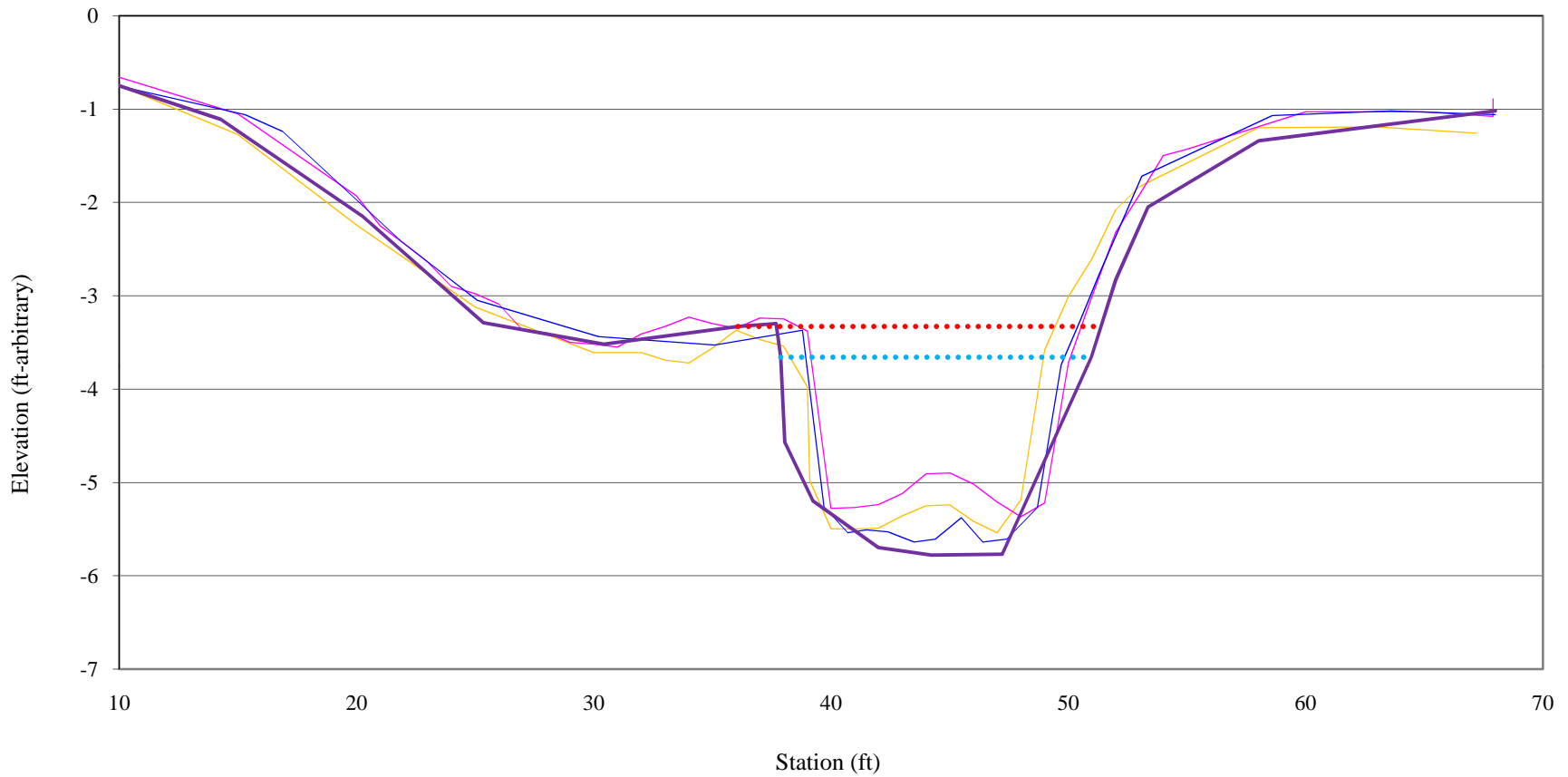
Suck Creek
Cross-Section 1 - Pool



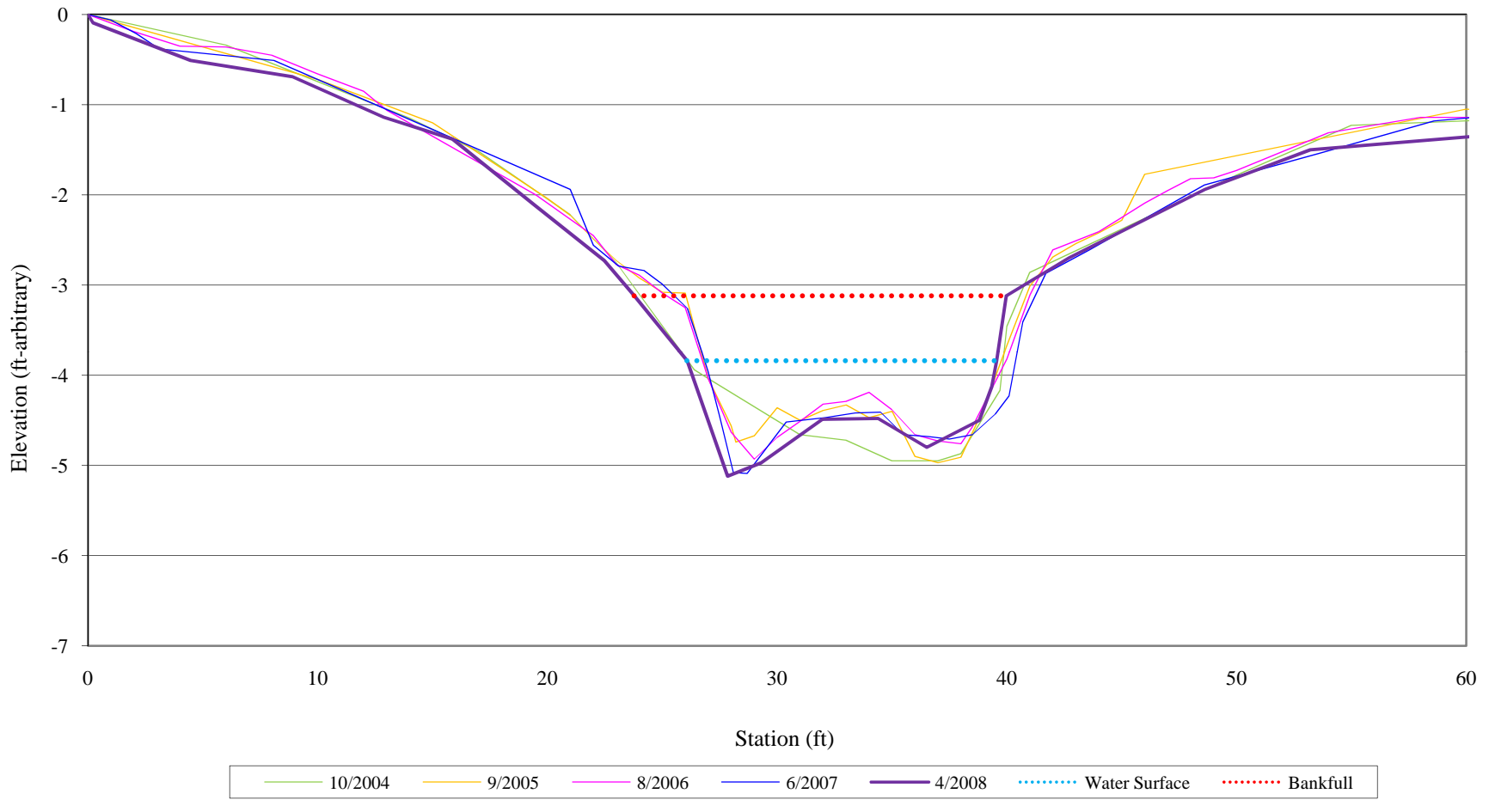
Suck Creek
Cross-Section 2 - Riffle



Suck Creek
Cross-Section 3 - Pool

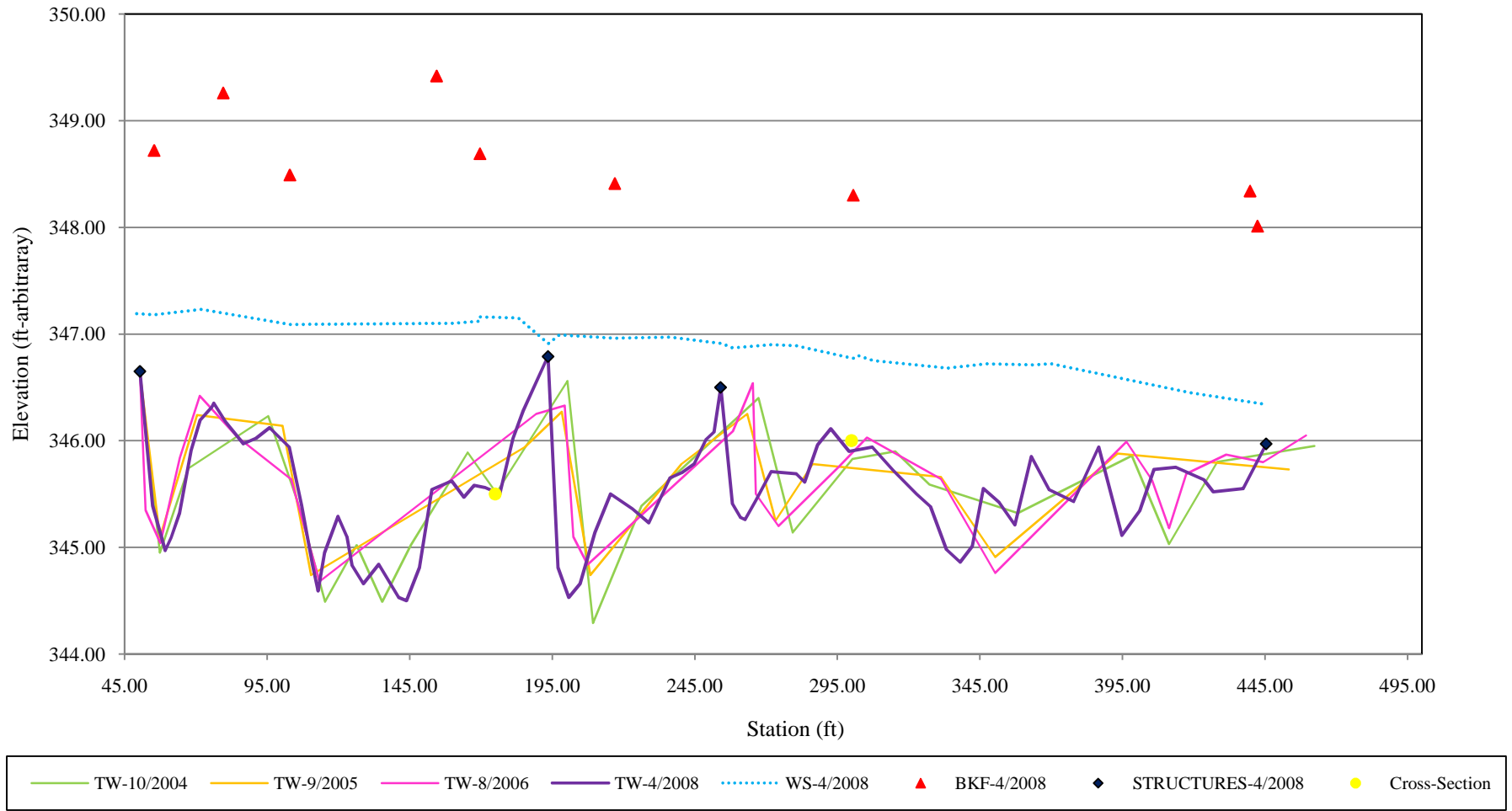


Suck Creek
Cross-Section 4-Riffle



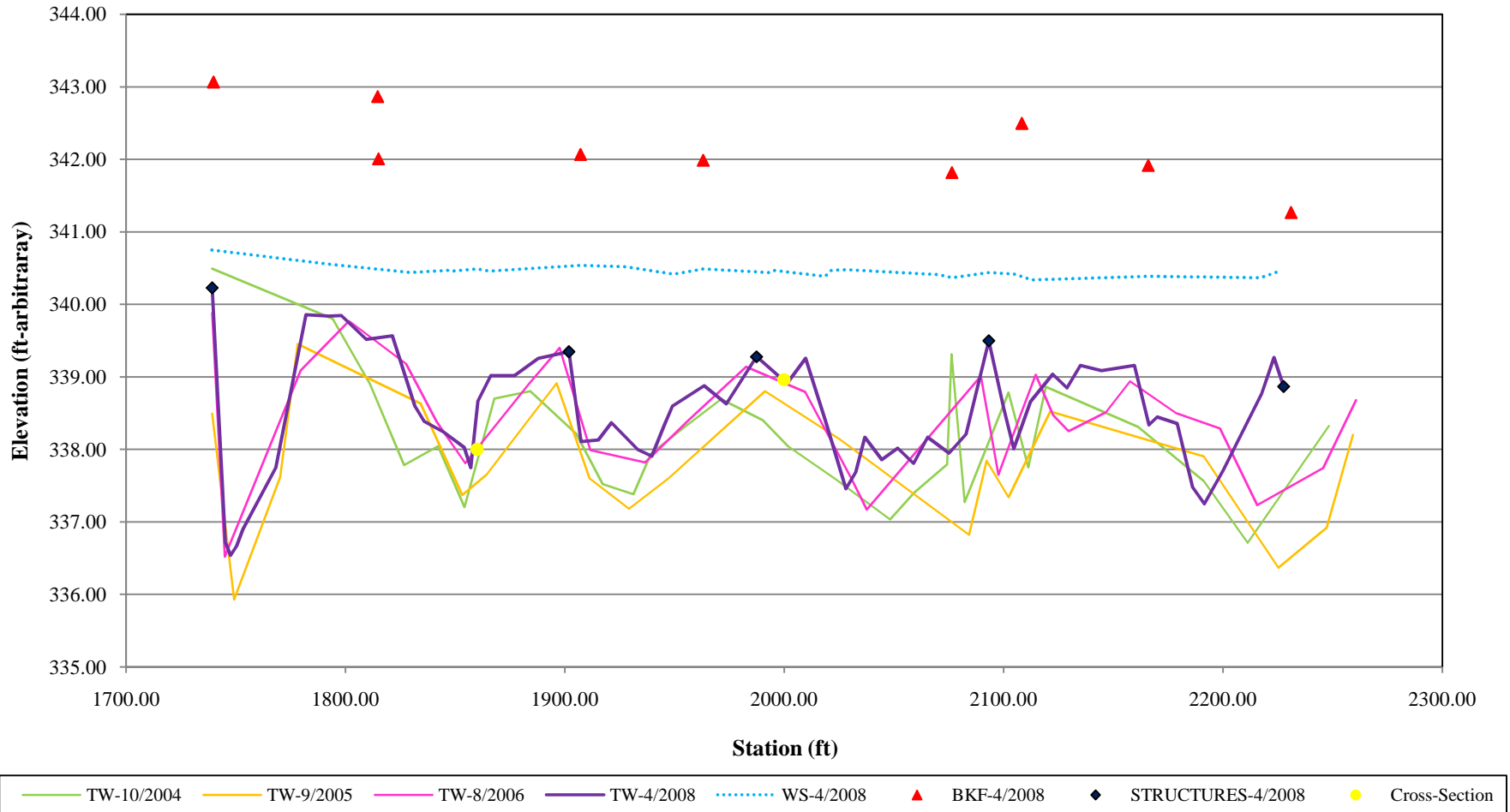
**Suck Creek
Longitudinal Profile-Upper Reach
2008 Monitoring Year**

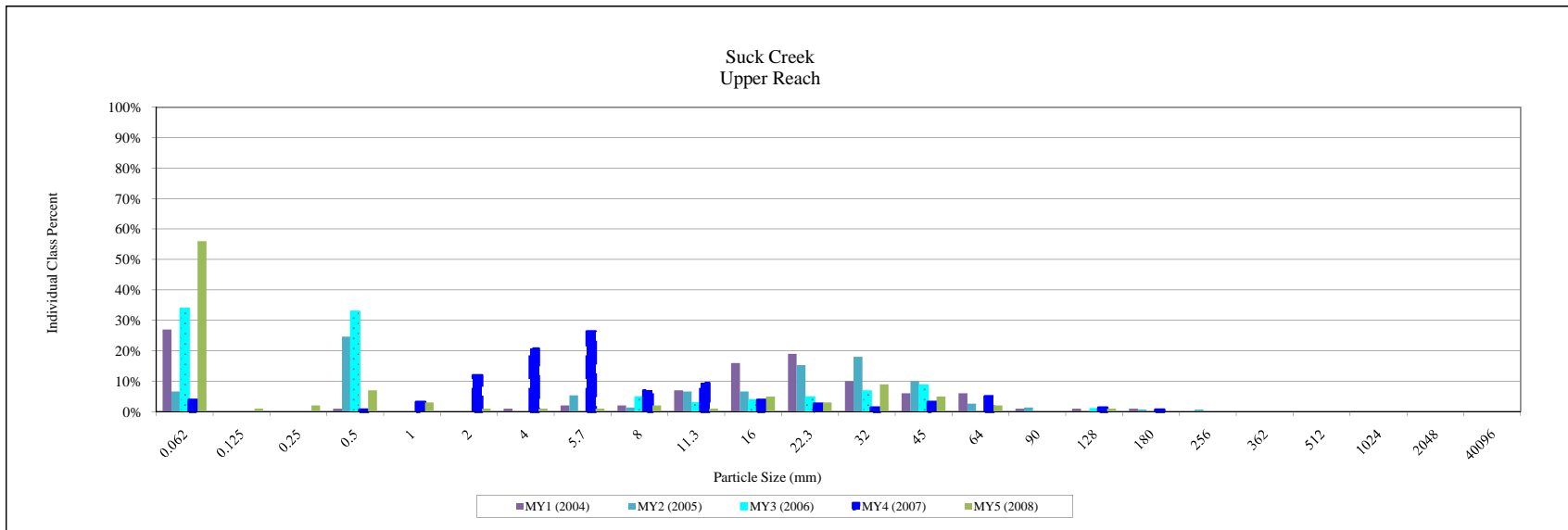
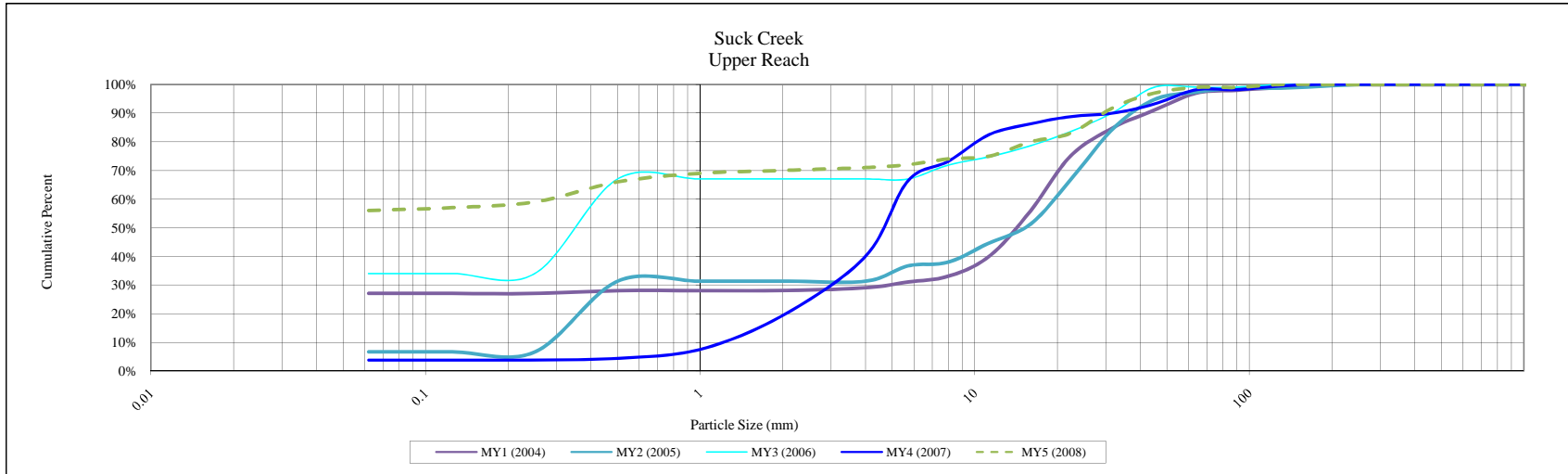
Bankfull/Top of Bank = $-0.0022 \cdot \text{STA} + 349.10$
 Water Surface = $-0.002 \cdot \text{STA} + 347.39$



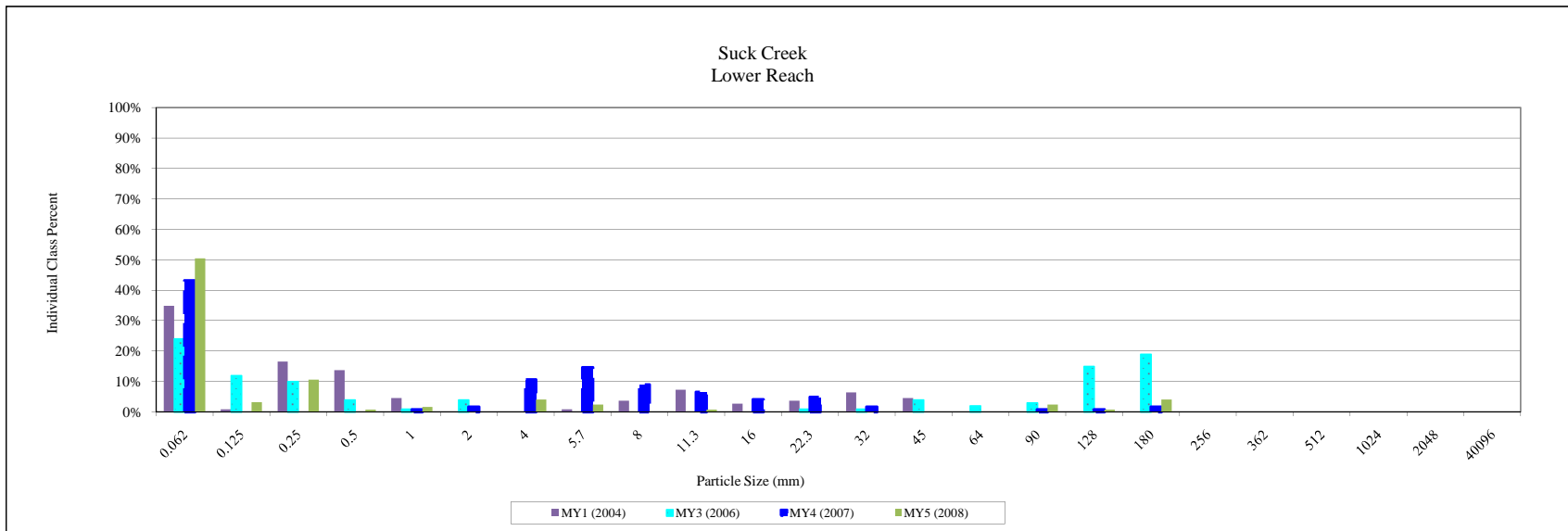
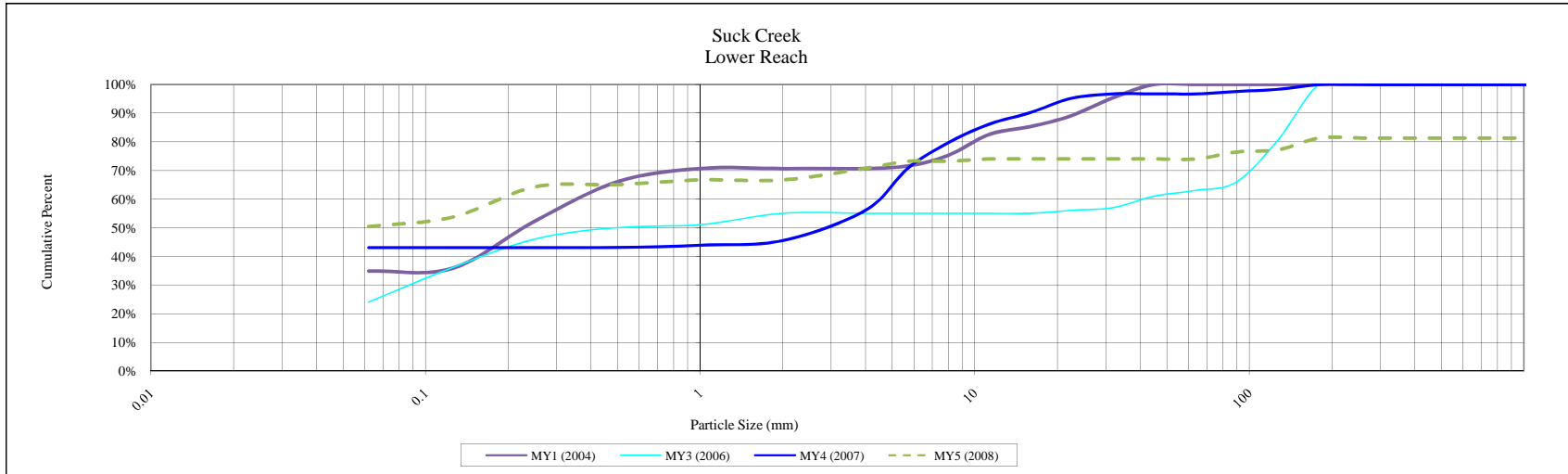
**Suck Creek
Longitudinal Profile-Lower Reach
2008 Monitoring Year**

Bankfull/Top of Bank = $-0.0023 \cdot \text{STA} + 346.75$
 Water Surface = $-0.0004 \cdot \text{STA} + 341.28$

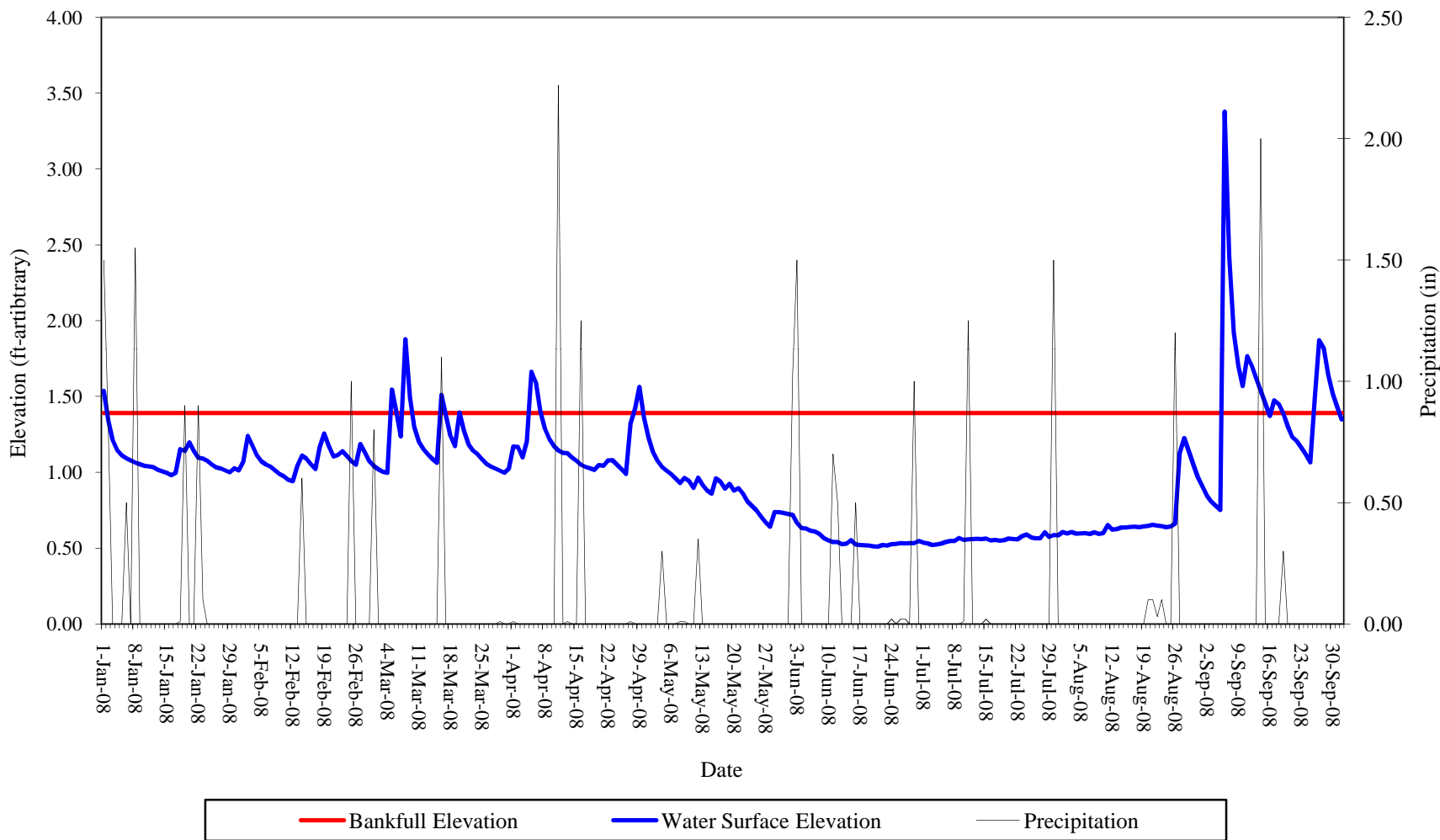




Appendix 2.8 Pebble Count Plots and Raw Data Tables
Suck Creek Stream Restoration
Year 5 of 5



Suck Creek Stream Gauge





APPENDIX 3

CURRENT CONDITION PLAN VIEW (INTEGRATED)

1. Current Condition Plan View Map (Integrated)

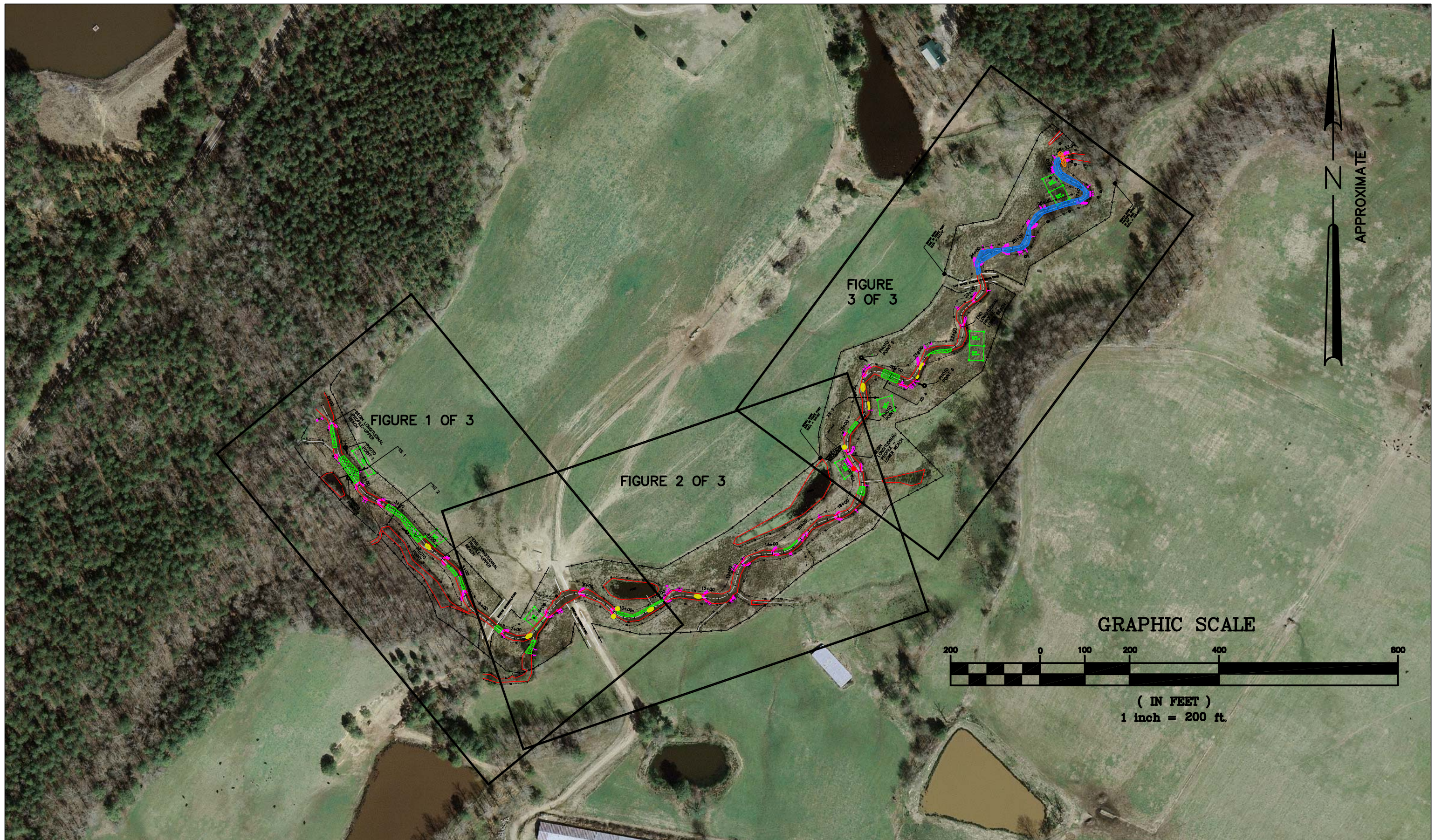


FIGURE 1 OF 3

FIGURE 2 OF 3

FIGURE 3 OF 3

GRAPHIC SCALE



(IN FEET)
1 inch = 200 ft.



NOTES:
1. GENERAL SITE DATA PROVIDED BY NCEEP.
2. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

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NORTH CAROLINA
MONITORING
YEAR 5 of 5



NC ECOSYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM
SUCK CREEK STREAM RESTORATION

APPENDIX 3
CURRENT CONDITION PLAN VIEW

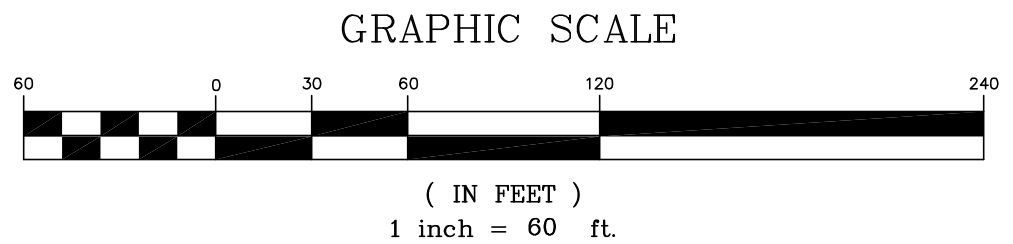
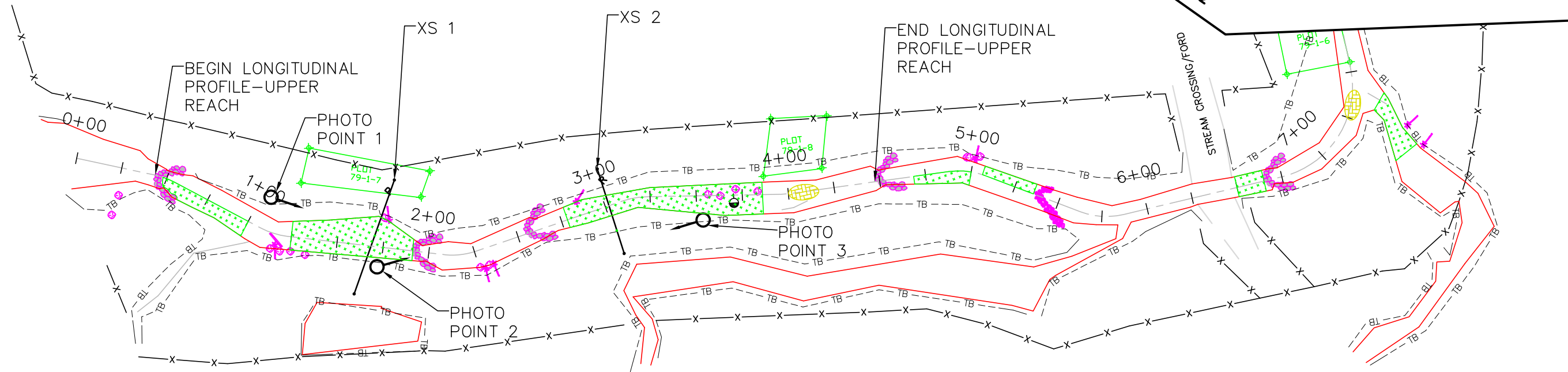
DATE : FEBRUARY 2009
SCALE : 1"=200'
JOB NO.: 03060004

FIGURE KEY

LEGEND

- | | | | |
|--|------------------|--|-------------------------|
| | ☉ SUCK CREEK | | POOL CROSS SECTION |
| | EDGE OF WATER | | RIFFLE CROSS SECTION |
| | TOP OF BANK | | PHOTO POINT |
| | BOULDER CLUSTER | | VEGETATION PLOT |
| | ROOT WAD | | STRUCTURE STRESSED |
| | BOULDER | | BANK SCOUR |
| | ROCK CROSS VANE | | BANK EROSION - MODERATE |
| | LOG VANE | | BEAVER DAM |
| | ROCK J-HOOK VANE | | IN STREAM VEGETATION |
| | FENCE | | INNUNDATED AREA |
| | CREST GAUGE | | MID-CHANNEL BAR |

NORTH BASED ON DESIGN PLANS BY
KIMLEY-HORN AND ASSOCIATES, INC.
ENTITLED "SUCK CREEK - MOORE COUNTY"



Original survey issued and sealed by
ROGER D. MORGAN, PLS
N.C. Registration No. L-3847
JUNE 2, 2003
This media should not be considered
a certified document.

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MOORE COUNTY
NORTH CAROLINA
MONITORING
YEAR 5 of 5



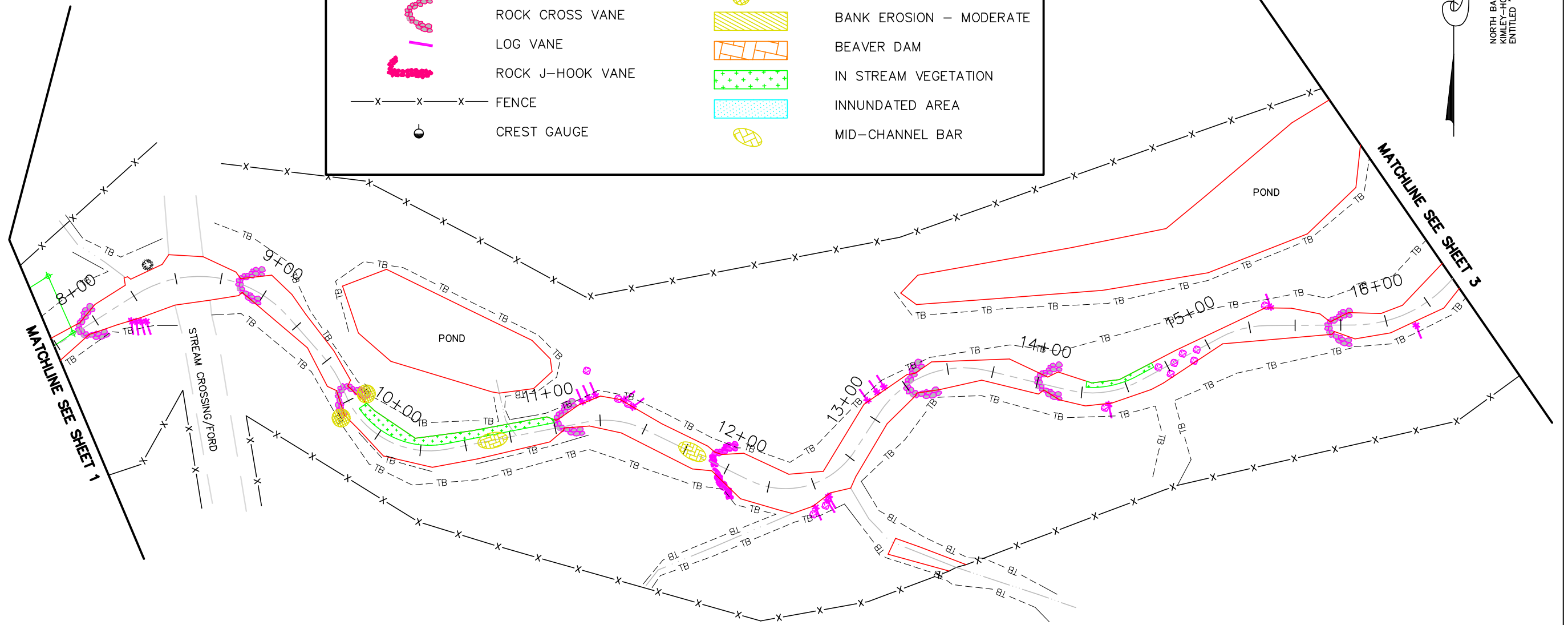
NC ECOSYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM
SUCK CREEK STREAM RESTORATION
APPENDIX 3
CURRENT CONDITION PLAN VIEW

DATE : FEBRUARY 2009
SCALE : 1"=60'
JOB NO.: 03060004
SHEET 1 OF 3



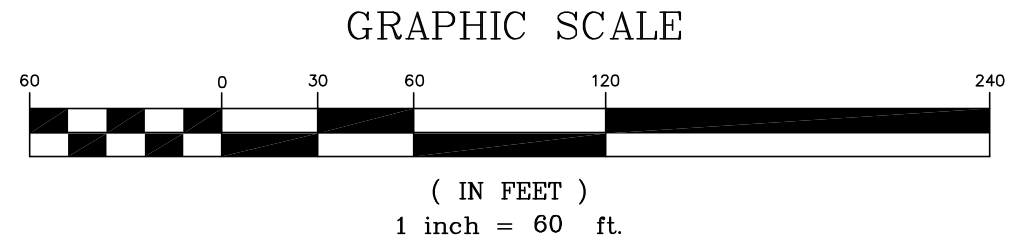
LEGEND

	☉ SUCK CREEK		POOL CROSS SECTION
	EDGE OF WATER		RIFFLE CROSS SECTION
	TOP OF BANK		PHOTO POINT
	BOULDER CLUSTER		VEGETATION PLOT
	ROOT WAD		STRUCTURE STRESSED
	BOULDER		BANK SCOUR
	ROCK CROSS VANE		BANK EROSION - MODERATE
	LOG VANE		BEAVER DAM
	ROCK J-HOOK VANE		IN STREAM VEGETATION
	FENCE		INNUNDATED AREA
	CREST GAUGE		MID-CHANNEL BAR



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 MONITORING
 YEAR 5 of 5

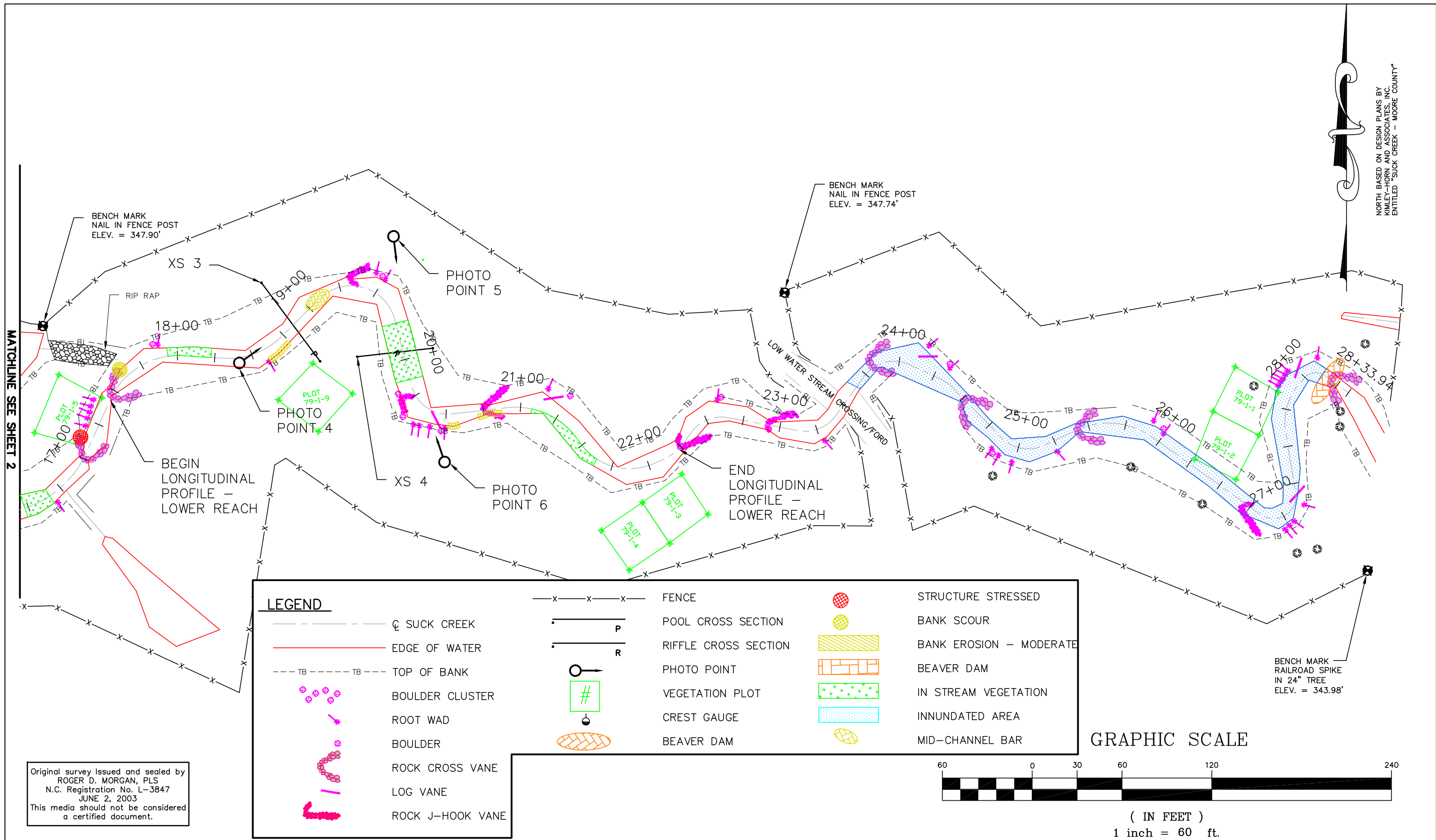


NC ECOSYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM
 SUCK CREEK STREAM RESTORATION

APPENDIX 3
CURRENT CONDITION PLAN VIEW

DATE : FEBRUARY 2009
 SCALE : 1"=60'
 JOB NO.: 03060004

SHEET 2 OF 3

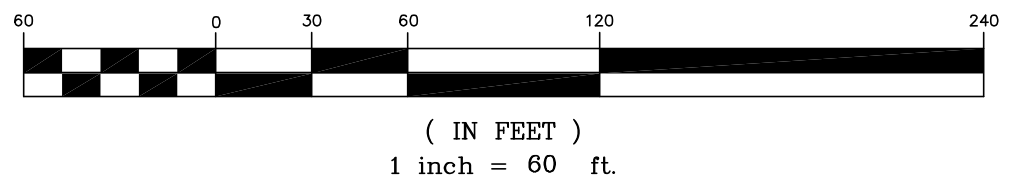


MATCHLINE SEE SHEET 2

LEGEND

	☉ SUCK CREEK		FENCE		STRUCTURE STRESSED
	EDGE OF WATER		POOL CROSS SECTION		BANK SCOUR
	TOP OF BANK		RIFLE CROSS SECTION		BANK EROSION - MODERATE
	BOULDER CLUSTER		PHOTO POINT		BEAVER DAM
	ROOT WAD		VEGETATION PLOT		IN STREAM VEGETATION
	BOULDER		CREST GAUGE		INNUNDATED AREA
	ROCK CROSS VANE		BEAVER DAM		MID-CHANNEL BAR
	LOG VANE				
	ROCK J-HOOK VANE				

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NC ECOSYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM
SUCK CREEK STREAM RESTORATION
APPENDIX 3
CURRENT CONDITION PLAN VIEW

DATE : FEBRUARY 2009
SCALE : 1"=60'
JOB NO.: 03060004
SHEET 3 OF 3