WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM - Alaska Region

Project/Site: Susitna-Watana Hydroelectric Project | Borough/City: Matanuska-Susitna Borough | Sampling Date: 06-Jul-13

Applicant/Owner: Alaska Energy Authority | Sampling Point: **SW13_T112_05**

Investigator(s): SLI, SCB | Landform (hillside, terrace, hummocks etc.): Hillside

Local relief (concave, convex, none): hummocky | Slope: % / 2.9 ° | Elevation: 741

Subregion : Interior Alaska Mountains | Lat.: 62.7908550002 | Long.: -148.263000001 | Datum: NAD83

Soil Map Unit Name: | **NWI classification: PSS1C**

Are climatic/hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ◉ No ○ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ☐ , Soil ☐ , or Hydrology ☐ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ◉ No ○

Are Vegetation ☐ , Soil ☐ , or Hydrology ☐ naturally problematic? (If 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 ○	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** **Yes ◉ No ○**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ◉ No ○	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ◉ No ○	

Remarks: no channel morphology. many areas of bare soil w sediment deposits. drainage patterns throughout willows - shrubs on prononced micro-highs, bare ground and graminoids in low areas.

VEGETATION - Use scientific names of plants. List all species in the plot.

Tree Stratum	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. Picea glauca	2	☐	FACU
2.	0	☐	
3.	0	☐	
4.	0	☐	
5.	0	☐	
Total Cover:	2		

50% of Total Cover: 1 | 20% of Total Cover: 0.4

Sapling/Shrub Stratum	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. Betula glandulosa	15	☑	FAC
2. Salix barclayi	15	☑	FAC
3. Salix glauca	15	☑	FAC
4. Rhododendron groenlandicum	10	☐	FAC
5. Vaccinium uliginosum	5	☐	FAC
6. Salix pulchra	5	☐	FACW
7. Picea glauca	2	☐	FACU
8. Dasiphora fruticosa	2	☐	FAC
9. Salix reticulata	0.1	☐	FAC
10.	0	☐	
Total Cover:	69.1		

50% of Total Cover: 34.55 | 20% of Total Cover: 13.82

Herb Stratum	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. Equisetum arvense	1	☐	FAC
2. Carex rotundata	1	☐	OBL
3. Juncus castaneus	0.1	☐	FACW
4. Carex bigelowii	0.1	☐	FAC
5.	0	☐	
6.	0	☐	
7.	0	☐	
8.	0	☐	
9.	0	☐	
10.	0	☐	
Total Cover:	2.2		

50% of Total Cover: 1.1 | 20% of Total Cover: 0.44

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 3 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 3 (B)

Percent of dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL Species	1	x 1 =	1
FACW Species	5.1	x 2 =	10.2
FAC Species	63.2	x 3 =	189.6
FACU Species	4	x 4 =	16
UPL Species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	73.3 (A)		216.8 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 2.958

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

☑ Dominance Test is > 50%

☑ Prevalence Index is ≤3.0

☐ Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

☐ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1] Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Plot size (radius, or length x width) 10m

% Cover of Wetland Bryophytes (Where applicable)

% Bare Ground 75

Total Cover of Bryophytes 20

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes ◉ No ○**

Remarks: approx 50% willow cover, mostly <1m, a few taller. Some salpul, mostly salbar and salgla. no herb or tree dominants as total cover of herb and tree strata are each <5%.

SOIL

Sampling Point: SW13_T112_05

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox Features %	Type [1]	Loc [2]	Texture	Remarks
0-1		100					Sapric Organics	
1-7		100					fine-medium sand	wavy boundaries
7-14		100					Sapric Organics	

[1] Type: C=Concentration. D=Depletion. RM=Reduced Matrix [2] Location: PL=Pore Lining. RC=Root Channel. M=Matrix

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ☐ Histosol or Histel (A1)
- ☑ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ☐ Alaska Gleyed (A13)
- ☐ Alaska Redox (A14)
- ☐ Alaska Gleyed Pores (A15)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils:[3]

- ☐ Alaska Color Change (TA4)[4]
- ☐ Alaska Alpine swales (TA5)
- ☐ Alaska Redox With 2.5Y Hue
- ☐ Alaska Gleyed Without Hue 5Y or Redder Underlying Layer
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3] One indicator of hydrophytic vegetation, one primary indicator of wetland hydrology, and an appropriate landscape position must be present

[4] Give details of color change in Remarks

Restrictive Layer (if present):
Type:
Depth (inches):

Hydric Soil Present? Yes ◉ No ○

Remarks:
refusal at 14in (boulders)

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (any one is sufficient)

- ☐ Surface Water (A1)
- ☑ High Water Table (A2)
- ☑ Saturation (A3)
- ☐ Water Marks (B1)
- ☑ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ☐ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ☐ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ☐ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ☐ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ☐ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ☐ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ☐ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (two or more are required)

- ☐ Water Stained Leaves (B9)
- ☑ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ☐ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
- ☐ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ☐ Salt Deposits (C5)
- ☐ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ☐ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ☐ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ☐ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ☐ FAC-neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ○	No ◉	Depth (inches):
Water Table Present?	Yes ◉	No ○	Depth (inches): 11
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ◉	No ○	Depth (inches): 10

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ◉ No ○

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitor well, aerial photos, previous inspection) if available:

Remarks:
seasonally flooded salix drainageway. relatively thin organic layer over boulders. no organic layer in places, can reach down to water and boulders. exposed roots and dead gram veg all parallel to slope, following path of water.